



Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey



Real Time Remote Access User Manual

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SECTION 1 : INTRODUCTION

The UCR Incident-based Survey (also referred to as the UCR2¹) was designed to measure the incidence of crime in Canadian society and its characteristics. It captures essential incident-level information on the characteristics of the criminal incident as well as the accused persons and victims involved.

This manual is designed to guide researchers accessing the UCR Incident-based Survey through the **Real Time Remote Access (RTRA)** system to manipulate and fully utilize the micro-data. It outlines the objectives and methodology of the UCR Incident-based Survey, and provides guidelines for releasing data and preserving confidentiality. This manual also offers information on the data elements, definitions, coding options, potential limitations, and any applicable cautionary notes for each variable on the three main data files (i.e., the incident, victim and accused file) that constitute the UCR Incident-based Survey. For verification purposes, base frequency counts are provided in separate documents for selected variables.

This manual is intended specifically for researcher using the UCR data through the RTRA system. The RTRA is an on-line access system that allows users to run SAS programs remotely, in real-time, against micro-data sets located in a central and secure location. Researchers using the RTRA system do not actually gain direct access to the micro-data and cannot view the content of the micro-data file, but rather, they access it remotely by submitting SAS programs to extract results in the form of frequency tables. **Only descriptive statistics (i.e., frequencies, means, medians, percentiles, ratios, proportions) are available through the RTRA.** Researchers interested in accessing the UCR for analysis involving more complex statistical methods (e.g., modeling, regression analysis) or conducting descriptive analysis involving small counts would be better to consider accessing the UCR data through the Research Data Centre program. For more information about the Research Data Centre program see: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/> and <http://www.rdc-cdr.ca>

For more information on the Real Time Remote Access (RTRA) system, go to:

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/rtra-adtr/rtra-adtr-eng.htm>

Full instructions on how to connect to the location of all survey documentation and Real Time Remote Access support documents (i.e., RTRA parameters document, sample programs, information on controlled rounding) can be found in this document: http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/rtra-adtr/files/Connect_to_RTRA_FTP-eng.doc

¹ The UCR Incident-based Survey data may also be referred to as the 'Research database' in other CCJS publications.

If you are having difficulty using the Real Time Remote Access system, or have RTRA-specific enquiries, please email: rtra_adtr@statcan.gc.ca

SECTION 2 : UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY – OBJECTIVES AND COVERAGE

The mandate of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is to provide information to the justice community and to the public on the nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice in Canada. The UCR Incident-based Survey supports this mandate by collecting essential data on the incidence and characteristics of crime in Canada (crimes committed outside Canada are not included).

2.1 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

There are two forms of the UCR collection instrument that operate simultaneously. The first is the UCR Aggregate (UCR1.0) Survey, which collects summary data for nearly 100 separate criminal offences and has been in place since 1962. The second form is the UCR Incident-based.

The UCR Incident-based Survey was developed in the mid-1980s in order to collect more detailed information on incidents, accused persons and victims. It is an incident-based reporting system in that a separate statistical record is created for each criminal incident. Reporting to the UCR Incident-based Survey began in 1988. Ten years later, a revised version of the UCR Incident-based Survey, known as UCR2.1, was introduced, providing certain efficiencies for police services and lowering response burden by eliminating or simplifying UCR2 variables. Then, in 2004, another version, the UCR 2.2, was introduced to take into account new violations/variables (not processed separately in the past) such as organized crime, cyber crime, hate crime and geocode information.

The UCR Incident-based files are to be used to examine characteristics of offences. For information on official crime statistics and trends, persons charged and clearances, users should refer to aggregated crime statistics available through Statistics Canada's website. *Please note: UCR tables from CANSIM, Statistics Canada's key socioeconomic database located on the Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.gc.ca), use standard aggregate counts, as aggregate counts are the official source for crime statistics and trends. Due to processing steps to convert the UCR micro-data into aggregate counts for CANSIM, counts generated from the UCR Incident-based data typically will not match counts found in CANSIM tables.*

The UCR data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated by police. Data are collected directly from survey respondents (police services) and extracted from administrative files, according to standardized definitions and concepts. The UCR Incident-based Survey is collected under the authority of the *Statistics Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1985, Chapter S19, and maintained by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), Statistics Canada.

Researchers should keep in mind that one limitation of a police-reported crime survey is that it does not capture crime that was not reported to the police – some crimes are never detected and, of those that are, some are never brought to the attention of the police. Thus, the UCR Incident-based Survey data, do not contain a count of all crimes in Canada. However, data from the UCR Incident-based Survey are an accurate measure of the number of incidents of crime being reported to the police.

There are two main types of changes that affect the UCR Incident-based Survey: changes brought about by Parliament in the form of a new bill or law, and changes that are initiated by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), most often as a result of feedback from police services.

Bills that are introduced by the government of Canada, and which subsequently become law, restrict what CCJS can and cannot do. The new laws must be implemented immediately on the date they come into force by all police services and records management software companies.

Changes initiated by the CCJS, often at the request of police services, are the second type of change that affects the UCR Incident-based Survey. These are changes aimed at simplifying or clarifying scoring rules, making reporting more uniform, or making the UCR reflect more closely what police services capture.

2.2 COVERAGE AND RESPONSE RATES FOR THE UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY

The UCR Incident-based Survey is mandatory and has virtually 100% coverage. These police services are distributed as follows, for the 2011 Incident-based UCR Survey: 38.6% from Ontario; 23.2% from Québec; 13.3% from British Columbia; 11.1% from Alberta; 3.6% from Manitoba; 3.1% from Saskatchewan; 2.8% from Nova Scotia; 2.2% from New Brunswick; 1.5% from Newfoundland and Labrador; 0.4% from Prince Edward Island; and approximately 0.1% from each of the 3 territories, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. See Table 2.2.1 for the survey coverage and provincial/territorial distribution of police services by year.

2.2.1 The UCR Incident-based Survey Coverage and Provincial/Territorial Distribution of Respondents by Year

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
	Coverage	Distribution	Coverage	Distribution	Coverage	Distribution	Coverage	Distribution	Coverage	Distribution
%										
Canada	94	100	98	100	99	100	99	100	99	100
Newfoundland and Labrador	100	1.6	100	1.6	100	1.5	100	1.5	100	1.5
Prince Edward Island	100	0.4	100	0.4	100	0.4	100	0.4	100	0.4
Nova Scotia	99	3.0	99	2.9	100	2.8	100	2.8	100	2.8
New Brunswick	100	2.4	100	2.3	100	2.2	100	2.2	100	2.2
Quebec	99	24.7	99	23.4	99	23.3	99	23.2	99	23.2
Ontario	99	40.9	99	39.2	99	38.6	99	38.6	99	38.6
Manitoba	97	3.7	97	3.6	98	3.6	97	3.5	98	3.6
Saskatchewan	100	3.2	98	3.0	98	3.0	98	3.0	99	3.1
Alberta	99	11.2	100	11.0	100	11.0	100	11.0	100	11.1
British Columbia	59	8.3	92	12.3	99	13.2	100	13.4	100	13.3
Yukon	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1
Northwest Territories	100	0.1	99	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1
Nunavut	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1	100	0.1

The five most recent years of UCR data, 2008 to 2012 are available through the RTRA. The purpose in providing these data is to offer researchers a larger volume of criminal incidents, victims and accused persons when a larger sample size is required. However, due to changes in survey coverage each year, the data files cannot be used for a trend analysis. Since the implementation of the UCR2 survey, police services have switched over from aggregate reporting to micro data reporting (i.e., UCR2 Survey) at their convenience which means data are not comparable from one year to the next due to increases in the number of police services reporting to the UCR2. For example, police services reporting to the UCR2 served 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. In 2009, this percentage rose to 99%. Therefore, comparisons with previous years should not be made.

2.3 COMPARING UCR DATA WITH DATA FROM OTHER SECTORS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

It is difficult to make comparisons between data reported by police and data from other sectors of the criminal justice system (i.e., courts and corrections). There is no single unit of count (i.e., incidents,

offences, charges, cases or persons) which is defined consistently across the major sectors of the justice system. As well, charges actually laid can be different from the most serious offence by which incidents are categorized. In addition, the number and type of charges laid by police may change at the pre-court stage or during the court process. Time lags between the various stages of the justice process also make comparisons difficult.

SECTION 3 : UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY DATA FILES

The UCR Incident-based Survey captures incident-level information on the characteristics of criminal incidents, victims and accused persons that come to the attention of police. As such, the micro-data for the UCR Incident-based Survey are divided into three main files:

1. The Incident File
2. The Accused (Charged/Suspect-Chargeable) File
3. The Victim File

3.1 THE INCIDENT FILE

Details pertaining to the circumstances surrounding the incident and the characteristics of the incident are captured in the Incident File. These details include the date and specific location of the incident, as well as information relating to the violation. Each incident may have multiple victims and/or multiple accused associated with it.

Using the Most Serious Violation (VIOL1) Variable to Count Incidents of Crime:

An incident can involve several violations. Basic crime statistics, such as crime counts and rates, published by Statistics Canada, are based upon the 'Most Serious Violation' (VIOL1) variable. The Most Serious Violation variable located on the UCR Incident File consists of 4 fields – VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL 4. The most serious violation that occurred within an incident always appears in the first field, VIOL1, with the next most serious violations captured in VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4. **To count incidents of crime, the Most Serious Violation (VIOL1) variable should be used.**

3.2 THE ACCUSED (CHARGED/SUSPECT-CHARGEABLE) FILE

The Charged/Suspect-Chargeable or CSC File, herein referred to as the 'Accused File', holds information on the characteristics of the accused person.² Once a person(s) has been charged, or a person(s) against whom enough evidence exists to lay a charge has been identified, police gather basic demographic information (e.g., sex, date of birth). In addition to these demographic details, information relating to the charges laid against the accused is also captured. Please note, there may be more than one accused or more than one victim associated with an incident.

²See *Section 6: Key Terminology for the UCR Incident-based Survey* for a definition of an accused.

3.3 THE VICTIM FILE

The Victim File contains information on the characteristics of the victim (i.e., a person who is the target of violent or aggressive action or threat)³, including demographic characteristics (e.g., sex, date of birth), as well as additional information, such as relationship between the victim and the accused. Please note, the Victim File contains information only on individuals who were the victim of a violent offence (i.e., crimes against the person or certain *Criminal Code* Traffic violations).

Incidents, Accused Persons and Victims -- Knowing the Unit of Count:

The unique incident identifier number, or 'incident file number' (INCFLNUM) is often the variable used to generate counts. However, it is important to remember that the unit of count varies depending on whether the analysis focuses on incidents, accused or victims (e.g., if the incident file is merged with the victim file, the counts generated will be of victims). The Incident, Victim and Accused files can each be used independently or they can be merged. The research question and variables of interest will determine whether a single or merged file is required. Whatever file(s) researchers use, it is important that they are clear on what it is they are counting – be it the number of incidents, victims or accused persons. For example, those interested in determining the number of victims of a given violation by age group, will necessarily use the Victim File and count victims. However, those interested in the victims by age group of a given violation that occurred in a particular type of location will need to merge the Victim and Incident files together. In this instance, when merging the Victim and Incident files together, the researcher interested in victim characteristics will have to be clear that it is the number of victims he or she is counting, and not the number of incidents (See 3.5.2 *Examples Using Merged Files*).

3.4 EXAMINING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND/OR ACCUSED TOGETHER

In order to examine the characteristics of criminal incidents, victims and/or accused together, it will be necessary to merge two or more of the files of interest, as certain variables are unique to certain files (see Section 3.6.2, *Example Using Merged Files*, for examples). When merging the Incident, Victim and/or Accused Files with one another, data users MUST always merge on the following variables: **Incident File Number (INCFLNUM)**⁴, **Respondent Code (RESPCODE)**, and **Jurisdiction Code (JURIS)**, otherwise duplicate records will be created (see *Section 8: Data Elements* for a detailed description of all the UCR variables).

³ See *Section 6: Key Terminology for the UCR Incident-based Survey* for a definition of a victim.

⁴ The unique incident identifier number, or 'incident file number' (INCFLNUM) is often the variable used to generate counts. However, it is important to remember that the unit of count varies depending on whether the analysis focuses on incidents, accused or victims (e.g., if the incident file is merged with the victim file, the counts generated will be of victims).

Most Serious Violation (VIOL1) vs. Most Serious Violation against the Victim (VIOL):

The variable Most Serious Violation (i.e., VIOL1) is found on the Incident File and captures the most serious violation(s) that occurred within an incident. Whereas, the variable, Most Serious Violation against the Victim (VIOL) is located on the Victim file and identifies the most serious violation that was committed against a particular individual (victim). When the victim and incident files have been merged, the 'most serious violation against the victim' (VIOL) from the Victim File must be used when generating counts for victims and NOT the most serious violation variable (VIOL1) from the Incident File. Using VIOL1 from the Incident File will only count victims of the most serious violation in an incident (which may involve multiple violations).

3.4.1 Single Accused and Single Victim Files

Single Accused File/Single Victim File

The Single Victim (or Single Accused) file is simply a list of incidents in which there was only one victim (or accused). This list can then be linked back to the regular files to select the relevant victims or accused persons. **NOTE:** *The Single Accused File contains incidents where the accused is 'unknown'.*

The Single Accused and Single victim Files are used when examining characteristics on the Accused File (e.g., sex, age) **in conjunction** with characteristics on the Victim File (e.g., accused-victim relationship, age). When analyzing victim and accused characteristics together, the only way to be certain that the correct victim is linked with the correct accused is to limit the analysis to incidents with only a single victim and single accused person.

There are two main reasons to use these single files:

1. To avoid double counting accused characteristics – A single offender may have victimized more than one person. So, when looking at accused characteristics, it is necessary to ensure that each accused is counted only once.
2. In particular, when examining the accused-victim relationship for incidents involving two or more accused – The relationship of the accused to the victim is recorded on the victim record. Thus, when there are multiple accused, it is not clear which relationship is captured. (This is further complicated when there are both multiple victims and multiple accused.) When there are multiple accused, police respondents are instructed to record the identity of the accused who committed the most serious violation; however, if the

accused each committed a violation of the same level of seriousness, then the accused-victim relationship that is the closest is recorded.

The following steps can be used to create a file containing only incidents with single accused and a single victim:

1. Merge the Accused File and the Single Accused File (by RESPCODE and INCFLNUM) to create a new accused file.
2. Merge the Victim File and the Single Victim File (by RESPCODE and INCFLNUM) to create a new victim file.
3. Then merge the new accused and new victim file together (by RESPCODE, INCFLNUM and JURIS).

3.5 EXAMPLES OF FREQUENCY TABLES USING CRIMINAL INCIDENTS, VICTIMS AND/OR ACCUSED UCR FILES

3.5.1 Examples Using Individual Files, 2011 Data

- **CLEARANCE STATUS BY UCR VIOLATION CODE:** This table presents the incident clearance status (e.g., not cleared, cleared by charge, or cleared otherwise) for criminal offences (based on the most serious violation) of interest. To create this table, only the Incident File is required and from it, the following variables: most serious violation (VIOL1)⁵, and incident clearance status (INCCLRST).

SAS Code (using 'Break and Enter' as the violation of interest):

```
data incident;
Set UCR22PUB.UCR2_INC2011;
if viol1 EQ '2120';

    If incclrst EQ 'B' then clearance = "not cleared";
    If incclrst EQ 'C' then clearance = "charged";
    If incclrst GE 'D' and incclrst LE 'T' then clearance =
"otherwise";

run;

PROC FREQ data=incident;
tables clearance;
title 'Break and enter incidents by clearance status';
run;
```

⁵ An incident can involve several violations. Basic crime statistics, such as crime counts and rates, published by Statistics Canada, are based upon the most serious violation (VIOL1). The Most Serious Violation variable located on the UCR Incident File consists of 4 fields – VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4. The most serious violation that occurred within an incident always appears in the first field, VIOL1, with the next most serious violations captured in VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4.

Results:**Break and enter incidents by clearance status, Canada, 2011**

Clearance Status	Frequency
Charged	17925
Not cleared	152058
Otherwise	8313

WEAPON PRESENT BY UCR VIOLATION CODE AND LOCATION OF INCIDENT: This table provides a cross-tabulation of the most serious weapon present during the commission of a criminal incident by the type of Criminal Code offence and the location of the incident. To produce this table, the following variables from the Incident File are required: most serious violation (VIOL1)⁶, most serious weapon present (WEAPON) and location of the incident (LOCATION).

SAS Code (using 'Robbery' as the violation of interest):

```
data incident;
Set UCR22PUB.UCR2_INC2011;
if viol1 EQ '1610';

    if weapon GE '01' and weapon LE '05' then weap ='firearm';
    if weapon GE '06' and weapon LE '07' then weap ='knifecutting';
    if weapon EQ '08' then weap ='blunt';
    if (weapon GE '09' and weapon LE '10') or (weapon EQ '12') then
    weap ='other';
    if weapon EQ '11' then weap ='physicalforce';
    if weapon EQ '13' then weap ='threat';
    if weapon EQ '14' then weap ='noweapon';
    if weapon EQ '00' then weap ='unknown';
    if weapon EQ '99' then weap ='na';

if location GE 01 and location LE 04 then loc='residential';
if location GE 05 and location LE 26 then loc='non-residential';
if location EQ 00 then loc='unkn';
run;

PROC FREQ data=incident;
tables weap*loc;
title 'Robbery incidents by most serious weapon present and location';
run;
```

⁶ An incident can involve several violations. Basic crime statistics, such as crime counts and rates, published by Statistics Canada, are based upon the most serious violation (VIOL1). The Most Serious Violation variable located on the UCR Incident File consists of 4 fields – VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4. The most serious violation that occurred within an incident always appears in the first field, VIOL1, with the next most serious violations captured in VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4.

Results:**Count of robbery incidents by most serious weapon present and location, Canada, 2011**

Weapon	Location			Total
	Non-residential	Residential	Unknown	
Blunt object	609	164	5	778
Firearm	2458	466	41	2965
Knife cutting	3992	485	55	4532
Other	2042	250	14	2306
Physical force	10019	1191	120	11330
Threat	1427	102	24	1553
Unknown	1499	100	24	1623
Total	22046	2758	283	25087

CLEARANCE STATUS FOR ACCUSED BY AGE AND SEX: This table indicates how accused have been dealt with by police by age and sex. Only the Accused File is needed to produce this table. The following variables are used: Age (CSCAGE), sex, (CSCSEX) and accused status (CSCSTAT).

SAS**Code:**

```

data accused;
set UCR22PUB.UCR2_CSC2011;

If cscage LE '011' then age = "0-11";
If cscage GE '012' and cscage LE '017' then age = "12-17";
If cscage GE '018' and cscage LE '024' then age = "18to24";
If cscage GE '025' and cscage LE '034' then age = "25to34";
If cscage GE '035' and cscage LE '044' then age = "35to44";
If cscage GE '045' and cscage LE '054' then age = "45to54";
If cscage GE '055' and cscage LE '089' then age = "55+";
If cscage GE '090' then age = "unknown";

if cscstat EQ '1' then clearance='charged';
if cscstat EQ '2' then clearance='otherwise';
if cscstat GE '3' and cscstat LE '7' then clearance='youthother';

if cscsex='O' then accsex='unknown';
if cscsex='F' then accsex='female';
if cscsex='M' then accsex='male';
if cscsex='C' then accsex='company';
run;

PROC FREQ data=accused;
tables accsex*clearance*age;
title 'Clearance status for accused by age and sex';
run;

```

Results:**Clearance Status for Female Accused by Age, Canada, 2011**

Clearance Status	Age								Total
	0 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55+	unknown	
charged	0	24086	55839	54760	38718	25916	11246	72	210637
Cleared otherwise	0	0	34473	30691	23831	16970	9160	239	115364
Cleared otherwise – Youth only	1679	31482	0	0	0	0	0	9	33170
Total	1679	55568	90312	85451	62549	42886	20406	320	359171

Clearance Status for Male Accused by Age, Canada, 2011

Clearance Status	Age								Total
	0 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55+	unknown	
Charged	0	76060	213366	200868	136931	98737	45996	197	772155
Cleared otherwise	0	0	94591	80751	61103	50165	28409	641	315660
Cleared otherwise – Youth only	6158	68309	0	0	0	0	0	30	74497
Total	6158	144369	307957	281619	198034	148902	74405	868	1162312

- AGE AND SEX OF VICTIMS BY UCR VIOLATION CODE:** This table provides a cross-tabulation of the age and sex of victims for all *Criminal Code* offences of interest. To produce this table requires the Victim File. The following variables from that file are used to generate this table: Most serious violation against the victim (VIOL), age (VICAGE), and sex (VICSEX).

SAS Code (using 'Robbery' as the violation of interest):

```

data victim;
Set UCR22PUB.UCR2_VIC2011;
if viol EQ '1610';

if vicage LE '011' then age='0-11';
If vicage GE '012' and vicage LE '017' then age = "12to17";
If vicage GE '018' and vicage LE '024' then age = "18to24";
If vicage GE '025' and vicage LE '034' then age = "25to34";
If vicage GE '035' and vicage LE '044' then age = "35to44";
If vicage GE '045' and vicage LE '054' then age = "45to54";
If vicage GE '055' and vicage LE '089' then age = "55+";
If vicage GE '090' then age = "unknown";
run;

PROC FREQ data=victim;
tables vicsex*age;
title 'Age and sex of victims of robbery';
run;

```

Results:**Age and Sex of or Robbery Victims, Canada, 2011**

Sex of Victim	Age								Total
	0 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55+	unknown	
Female	56	949	2509	1653	1088	1031	935	63	8284
Male	135	5422	5225	3112	1798	1636	1353	123	18804
Unknown	6	13	11	10	5	6	2	17	70
Total	197	6384	7745	4775	2891	2673	2290	203	27158

3.5.2 Example Using Merged Files, 2011 Data

- LOCATION OF ASSAULTS (LEVEL 1) BY SEX OF VICTIM:** This table provides a cross-tabulation of the location of level 1 assaults by the sex of the victim. To produce this table requires merging the Victim File with the Incident File (using the RESPCODE, INCFLNUM and JURIS variables). Sex (VICSEX) and the most serious violation against the victim (VIOL)⁷ (from the Victim File) and location (from the Incident File) are the variables used to create this table. (The figures in the table reflect counts of victims, as opposed to incidents.)

SAS Code:

⁷ When the victim and incident files have been merged, the '**most serious violation against the victim**' (VIOL) from the Victim File must be used when generating counts for victims and NOT the most serious violation variable (VIOL1) from the Incident File. Using VIOL1 from the Incident File will only count victims of the most serious violation in an incident (which may involve multiple violations).

```
data newvictim;
set victim;
run;

data newincident;
set incident;
run;

/*Modified the sort variables to match your merging the incident &
victim*/
proc sort data = newvictim;    /* Sorting both files prior to merge */
by respcode incflnum juris;
run;

proc sort data = newincident;
by respcode incflnum juris;
run;

/* Combining the incident and victims files and to keep any variables
wanted*/
data incvic (keep = respcode incflnum juris viol1 incclrst location
vicsex viol);
retain respcode incflnum juris viol1 location vicsex viol;
merge newvictim (in=onvic) newincident;
by respcode incflnum juris;
if onvic;
run;

data incvic_2011;
set incvic;
if viol EQ '1430';

if location GE 01 and location LE 04 then loc='residential';
if location GE 05 and location LE 26 then loc='non-residential';
if location EQ 00 then loc='unkownn';
run;

PROC FREQ DATA=incvic_2011;
tables loc*vicsex;
title 'Assault (level 1)by location and sex of victim';
run;
```

Results:**Assault (level 1) by location and sex of victim, Canada, 2011**

loc	F	M	O	Total
Non-residential	26241	43193	189	69623
Residential	63398	33353	196	96947
Unknown	808	763	9	1580
Total	90447	77309	394	168150

3.6 POPULATION-BASED ANALYSIS

The UCR Incident-based Survey data files contain micro-data records for police services that reported to the UCR for that given year. Coverage is not 100% for every year and, in fact, varies from year to year. Therefore, to calculate rates based on population, researchers must ensure that they are using the corresponding populations for the police services included within the scope of a given analysis. For instance, if a user would like to calculate the rate of assault level 1 for Ontario in 2011, the population to use would be a sum of the populations for all respondents on the 2011 file with a geography code (GEOGRAPHY) of '35' (the province code for Ontario). It should be noted that the population estimates for UCR Incident-based Survey respondents are derived from the Census at the Census Sub-Division (CSD) level, and every attempt is made to match them one-to-one with police services.

For researchers accessing the UCR data through the RTRA program, population files are provided in a separate Excel document via the Electronic File Transfer (EFT) service. Two population files are provided:

- **Respondent Populations by Province/Territory and Region** <pops_resp_5ywithgeo>, which provides an estimate of the population served by the police service (i.e., respondent). This file contains population estimates by sex, individual ages and age groups. (*See section 7.4 Record Layout -- Population by Respondent.*). Users can link UCR data files to the respondent population file on the variables 'YEAR' and 'RESPCODE' in order to roll-up respondent level populations to the provincial/territorial level.
- **CMA Populations** <pops_cma_5y> which provides an estimate of the population served within a Census Metropolitan Area boundary (as per police service boundaries). This file contains population estimates by sex, individual ages and age groups. (*See section 7.5 Record Layout -- Population by CMA.*)

All the variables contained in the population files are coded using the same format used for the main UCR files (see the *Data Elements* section of this User Manual for details), with the exception of the 'Sex' variable. The values for this variable are listed below:

Variable: Sex	
Values	Description
1	Male
2	Female
3	Total

Researchers should observe the following caution, however, when calculating rates: there are some cases where multiple police services exist within the same region or where police services cover what is principally a non-residential area. In these situations, it is possible to have a significant number of incidents combined with a low or non-existent population, thus yielding an excessively high crime rate. As a result, **crime rates for police services with very low populations (i.e., less than 5,000) should be used with caution as they are highly susceptible to large variability.** Statistics Canada does not release crime rates for police services with populations under 1,000.

REMEMBER: If a respondent/police service's (i.e., RESPCODE) data are removed from the analysis, the corresponding population for that police service (i.e., the corresponding population for that RESPCODE) must also removed from the calculation any time rates are created.

3.6.1 National, Provincial/Territorial and Regional Level Analysis

Populations for each respondent (RESPCODE) have been provided by year, province/territory, region, age and sex. To obtain national, provincial/territorial and regional populations for a given year, users will have to refer to the Excel file <pops_resp_5ywithgeo> for the populations by Respondent Code (RESPCODE) in order to roll-up respondent level populations to the desired geographic level. For example, to obtain the population by sex and age for British Columbia in 2011, users will have to sum the individual populations for all respondents (RESPCODE) from that year with a Geography value of '59' (British Columbia).

3.6.2 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) Level Analysis

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

For the purpose of calculating rates, CMA populations for the UCR Incident-based Survey data have been provided in a separate file (see file entitled <pops_cma_5y>). The populations for each CMA are provided by sex and age from 2008 to 2012. It is important to note, however, that **CMA-level information does not include data for the Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service** since data for these respondents map to more than one CMA (i.e., Halton maps to both Toronto and Hamilton CMAs; and Durham maps to both Toronto and Oshawa CMAs). Therefore, the populations for Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service have been removed from the CMA population file. Any population-based analysis at the CMA-level should be footnoted accordingly.

Users should also be aware that **UCR Incident-based Survey data is not available for the Oshawa CMA** due to the incongruity between this police service's jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

SECTION 4 : CONFIDENTIALITY VETTING GUIDELINES FOR THE UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY

A key provision to the growing access to Statistics Canada's micro-data is the preservation of the confidentiality of respondents' data as stipulated by subsection 17(1)(b) of the *Statistics Act*. Data confidentiality is crucial to maintaining the high levels of participation on which Statistics Canada surveys depend.

The Incident-based UCR Survey has collected aggregate police-reported data since 1962 and data on the characteristics of all criminal incidents, victims and accused persons since 1988. The ongoing success of the UCR Incident-based Survey is dependent on the cooperation and participation of the police services across Canada. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) takes great care to respect the trust that respondent police services place in Statistics Canada to safeguard the information that they have supplied. The confidentiality provisions of the *Statistics Act* require that the characteristics of individual incidents, accused or victims will not be disseminated to the public.⁸ To ensure compliance with these requirements, CCJS has developed confidentiality vetting guidelines specific to the UCR Survey.

The research projects conducted through RTRA are also subject to a process to ensure that the guidelines that describe confidentiality and disclosure control are being respected. To preserve data confidentiality, survey results can only be released in an aggregated form and they must conform to disclosure control rules included below.

4.1 DATA DISCLOSURE – DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

By **disclosure** we mean the inappropriate release of confidential information about a data subject. There are three types of disclosure: Identity Disclosure, Attribute Disclosure, and Inferential or Probabilistic Disclosure.

- **Identity Disclosure:** Identity disclosure occurs when a data subject (in the case of UCR data, an incident or individual) is identified from released information. Identity disclosure is most problematic with the release of (anonymized) micro-data files, since identifying a data subject on such files leads to revealing all the information contained within the data record. Identity disclosure can give the impression of a breach of confidentiality even when that is not the case.

⁸ Under the *Statistics Act*, Statistics Canada is prohibited from publishing any statistics which would divulge information obtained from this survey that relates to any identifiable respondent/individual without the previous written consent of the respondent/individual. The information reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey is treated in confidence, used for statistical purposes and published in aggregate form only. The confidentiality provisions of the *Statistics Act* are not affected by either the *Access to Information Act* or any other legislation.

To prevent identity disclosure, CCJS removes from the RTRA files any personal identifiers that would help identify a particular individual, such as: Finger Print Information System (FPS), Birth date, Soundex of the victim's or accused's last name, incident file number (the original value is replaced with an anonymized identifier).

- **Attribute Disclosure:** Attribute disclosure occurs when confidential information is provided about a data subject. It is not necessary for an individual to be identified for attribute disclosure to occur. Attribute disclosure is most likely when information provided comes from a full coverage of the population, such as with 100% census or administrative data.

With administrative databases, such as the UCR Incident-based Survey, attribute disclosure can come from the presence of zero or empty cells in frequency tables. Zero cells narrow down the list of possible outcomes for the subpopulations represented by the rows or columns of the table. Some zero cells may harmlessly reflect impossible or uncommon situations. Attribute disclosure is most problematic when there is only one non-zero cell in a row (or column) since all the subpopulation defined by the row (column) shares the attribute represented by the non-zero column (or row). The lone non-zero cell in a row or column is called a full cell. Similarly, where cell counts are sufficiently small, it may be possible to infer characteristics about a particular individual or incident.

Note: For variables with an 'unknown' category, the risk of disclosure from small and full cells is reduced, the incidents in this category could be distributed in such a way as to remove any given small or full cell.

- **Inferential or Probabilistic Disclosure:** Inferential or probabilistic disclosure occurs when, from released information, one can assign an attribute to a data subject with a high degree of certainty. However, since the purpose of statistics is to make inferences about populations, inferential disclosure is not usually considered to be a problem.

While the above type of disclosure relates to inappropriately releasing confidential information, once data are released, the problem of residual disclosure may arise. **Residual disclosure** occurs when released information is combined with other released information, or with information from external sources, to reveal confidential data.

When dealing with data variables on micro-data files it is useful to distinguish three types of variables: Direct Identifiers, Indirect Identifiers and Sensitive Variables.

- **Direct identifiers:** Direct identifiers are variables like names and addresses (e.g., Soundex of victim's or accused's last name; x and y coordinates of crime). Direct identifiers are not releasable, and thus do not represent a disclosure problem.
- **Indirect identifiers:** Indirect identifiers are variables such as sex, age and geography that do not relate to a particular individual (or incident) but could be known about an individual (or incident) and could, when used in combination, serve to identify unique instances in the population. The values of indirect identifiers may be known by other persons such as acquaintances, by the general public in the case of public figures, or by holders of public or private databases of individuals (e.g., custodians of legal databases). From a disclosure control point of view, geographical variables, especially if they identify small areas, can be particularly problematic indirect identifiers because the likelihood of uniqueness and identification increases as area population size decreases.
- **Sensitive variables:** Sensitive variables are variables whose values are not widely known about individuals. Although variables tend to be labeled as sensitive variables or indirect identifiers the distinction between the two can be fuzzy. For example, the fact that someone was the victim a crime where the accused is a family member may help in identifying that victim. Some sensitive variables, or specific values of sensitive variables, could represent highly personal information. Therefore, particular care must be taken to avoid revealing such information, for example, through the release of full cells or through the combination of (sensitive) variables.

NOTE: For the purposes of this manual, indirect identifiers and sensitive variables will be referred to jointly as 'potentially sensitive variables'.

4.2 CONFIDENTIALITY VETTING PRACTICES FOR THE UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY

The employment of confidentiality vetting techniques is required when it is possible to attribute a characteristic to a particular incident or individual; in such cases, the information cannot be released. In order to prevent the release of potentially sensitive information that pertains to the characteristics of a particular individual or incident, a number of confidentiality vetting techniques have been established for

the UCR Incident-based Survey. Generally speaking, the steps taken to implement these measures included the following:

- i) A review of all the UCR variables was conducted to determine which variables would be included on the RTRA file and which would not (see Table 4.2.1). Variables were marked for exclusion for one of two main reasons:
 - a. **Direct identifiers** – the variables identify specific individuals or incidents (e.g., name of victim, name of accused, FPS (Finger Print Information System) number, police report number (incident file number)). These variables are not available on the RTRA file under any circumstances.
 - b. **Data quality issues** – the data received from police services are of poor or unknown quality
- ii) Consideration was also given to possible confidentiality risks that might be associated with the response categories for certain UCR variables, as these responses could potentially reveal sensitive information about the incident/accused/victim. Where necessary, sensitive response categories were aggregated or collapsed into a more generic category to reduce any risk of disclosure.
- iii) Similarly, individual violation codes for criminal offences captured on the UCR (see Appendices B-D) were examined to discern if there were any potential confidentiality issues that might result from releasing information for particular violation codes. Sensitive violation codes were aggregated or collapsed under a more generic code to reduce any risk of disclosure.
- iv) Finally, the data are protected by a method of controlled rounding – the RTRA system applies Additive and Controlled Rounding (ACROUND) to all frequencies. This method of controlled rounding does not affect the accuracy of the data. (For more information on the Real Time Remote Access (RTRA) system and controlled rounding, go to: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/rdc-cdr/rtra-adtr/guide-eng.htm> .)

1. Variables Excluded from the RTRA UCR File

The results of the review of the UCR variables is presented in Table 4.2.1

4.2.1 Variables from the UCR Incident-based Survey and their Status on the RTRA UCR File

Incident-based UCR Survey Variables	Status on RTRA File
Aboriginal Indicator	EXCLUDED – Data quality
Apparent Age	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Attempted/Completed Violation	Included
Charges Laid Or Recommended	EXCLUDED – Data quality
Clearance Date	Included
Counter Frauds and Motor Vehicles - UCR 2.2	EXCLUDED – Data quality ⁹
Counter Frauds and Motor Vehicles - UCR 2.1	EXCLUDED – No longer exists/relevant
CSC Status	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Cyber Crime	EXCLUDED – Not currently available for release*
Date Charges Laid or Recommended or Processed By Other Means	Included
Date Of Birth	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality; direct identifier
FPS Number	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality; direct identifier
Fraud Type	Included
Geocode Information ¹⁰	EXCLUDED – Data quality
Hate Crime	EXCLUDED – Not currently available for release*
Incident Clearance Status	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Incident Date/Time (From and To Date and Time)	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Incident File Numbers	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality; To be replaced by an 'anonymized' variable
Jurisdiction Code	Included
Level Of Injury	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Location Of Incident	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Most Serious Violation Against The Victim	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Most Serious Violation/Violations	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Most Serious Weapon Present	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Motor Vehicle Recovery	Included
Occupancy	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Organized Crime / Street Gang	EXCLUDED – Not currently available for release*
Peace – Public Officer Status	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality
Presently Living Together	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Property Stolen	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Relationship Of CSC (Charged/Suspect - Chargeable), To The Victim	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Report Date	Included

⁹The counter is of good quality under certain conditions, and under those conditions it is used to help create aggregate counts.

¹⁰ Geocoding analysis is not possible using the UCR Incident-based Survey file available through the RDCs. Previous geo-coding research with a justice focus published by Statistics Canada used specially developed files provided by some jurisdictions.

Respondent Code	Included, Potentially Sensitive
Sex	Included
Shoplifting Flag	EXCLUDED – No longer exists/relevant
Soundex Code - UCR 2.1	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality; direct identifier
Soundex Code - UCR 2.2	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality; direct identifier
Special Survey Feature	EXCLUDED – Sensitivity/confidentiality; This is a blank write-in field that sometimes contains address information
Target Vehicle	Included
Status of Most Serious Weapon Present	Included
Update Status	EXCLUDED – Processing statistic; Not useful for research purposes
Vehicle Type	Included
Weapon Causing Injury	Included, Potentially Sensitive

**Part of the UCR 2.2 version of the UCR Incident-based Survey. However, for the police services whose electronic reporting systems have not yet converted to the UCR 2.2 version, this information is collected via a manually administered supplemental survey.*

2. Variables with Sensitive Response Categories -- Incident Clearance Status, Incident Time and Date

Incident Clearance Status (INCCLRST) indicates whether or not an incident was cleared, and if so, if it was cleared by the recommending or laying of charges or by other means (see *Section 8: Data Elements* for a more details). Sometimes these 'other means' can involve sensitive circumstances such as the death of a complainant or the suicide or death of the accused. Thus, for reasons of confidentiality, in some cases where an incident has been 'cleared otherwise' the specific nature of the other means used to process the accused will not appear on the RTRA UCR file. Instead, these means will be recoded and captured as part of a general grouping of 'other reasons' an incident was cleared otherwise.

The response options for the Incident Clearance Status variable that are included on the RTRA UCR file are listed below:

- ❖ Not Cleared
- ❖ Cleared by Charge
- ❖ Cleared Otherwise
 - ◆ Complainant declines to lay charges
 - ◆ Departmental discretion
 - ◆ Diversionary Program
 - ◆ Reason Beyond control of department
 - ◆ Incident cleared by a lesser statute
 - ◆ Incident cleared by other municipal/provincial/federal agency
 - ◆ Other Reasons*

***NOTE:** For the RTRA UCR file 'Other Reasons' includes: Suicide of accused; death of accused; death of complainant/witness; diplomatic immunity; accused less than 12 years old; committal of the accused to a mental hospital; accused is in a foreign country, cannot be returned; accused involved in other incidents; and accused already sentenced. These detailed reasons will NOT be specified on the RTRA UCR file, but will appear simply as 'other reasons' police departments cleared an incident 'otherwise'.

Incident Time and Date (From and To Time) (FINCTIME,TINCTIME)

The precise time and date of particular incidents (i.e., 'From Incident Time'; 'From Incident Date'; 'To Incident Time'; 'To Incident Date'), are not releasable. When presenting data by the variables 'From Incident Time' and/or 'To Incident Time' (e.g., cross-tabulating type of violation by time of incident), the researcher will have to collapse the time into 6 hour intervals. The use of 6 hour intervals is only required for the tabular presentations of the data. The researcher will be responsible for determining and creating his or her own 6 hour aggregations. (See *Section 8: Data Elements* for a more details on the Incident Time and Date variables).

3. Variables with Sensitive Violation Codes: 'Other Sexual Violations', 'Other Criminal Code – Terrorism', and 'Homicide'

On the RTRA version of the UCR file, violation codes 1345 to 1385, many of which are related to the sexual violation of children, are grouped into a single category as 'Other Sexual Violations' (1340), due to the extremely sensitive nature of these crimes:

- 1345 - Sexual Interference
- 1350 - Invitation To Sexual Touching
- 1355 - Sexual Exploitation
- 1356 - Sexual Exploitation of a Person with a Disability
- 1360 - Incest
- 1365 - Corrupting Children
- 1370 - Luring a Child via a Computer
- 1375 - Anal Intercourse
- 1380 - Bestiality/Commit/Compel/Incite a Person
- 1385 - Voyeurism

Similarly, terrorism-related offences (3711 to 3717) will also be grouped together and included under the broad category 'All other Criminal Code' (3890) on the RTRA file, due to concerns over sensitivity:

- 3711 - Property or Services for Terrorist Activity
- 3712 - Freezing of Property, Disclosure, Audit
- 3713 - Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group

- 3714 - Facilitate Terrorist Activity
- 3715 - Instruction/Commission of Act of Terrorism
- 3716 - Harbour or Conceal Terrorist
- 3717 - Hoax – Terrorism

Counts for violations causing death or homicide violation codes (1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, and 1160) may involve small numbers and therefore, present potential confidentiality risks. To help mitigate these risks, all of the homicide violations (violation codes 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, and 1160); attempted murder (violation code 1210); conspire to commit murder (violation code 1220); and aggravated assault Level 3 (violation code 1410) have been aggregated into one category, and appear under the violation code 1405 '*Violations Causing Death and Aggravated Assault Level 3*' on the UCR Incident-based files used for Real Time Remote Access (RTRA).

SECTION 5 : USER NOTES FOR THE UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY

• **See Section 8: Data Elements section for notes and cautions for specific variables.**

- When using these files, researchers should ensure that they are also using the correct populations. If a respondent's data are removed from analysis, make sure the corresponding population is removed as well, any time rates are created.
- When using UCR Incident-based Survey data at the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) level, users will need to remove individual respondent (police service level) data for: Halton Regional Police Service and Durham Regional Police Service since data for these respondents map to multiple CMA's. UCR Incident-based Survey data is not available for the Oshawa CMA due to the incongruity between this police service's jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.
- When linking Incident, Victim and/or Accused files, always link on the following variables: RESPCODE, INCFLNUM and JURIS, otherwise duplicate records will be created.
- It is important to remember that the unit of count varies depending on whether the analysis focuses on incidents, accused or victims (e.g., if the incident file is merged with the victim file, the counts generated will be of victims).
- An incident can involve several violations. Basic crime statistics, such as crime counts and rates, published by Statistics Canada, are based upon the most serious violation (VIOL1). The Most Serious Violation variable located on the UCR Incident File consists of 4 fields – VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4. The most serious violation that occurred within an incident always appears in the first field, VIOL1, with the next most serious violations captured in VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4.
- Provincial statutes and provincial traffic violations may appear in incidents files as Most Serious Violation 2, 3 or 4 (VIOL2, VIOL3, VIOL4) but should NOT be used for analysis. While police services have the option to submit these violations to the CCJS, these data are not in scope for the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, and therefore, are not submitted consistently or verified. Specifically, data users should not analyze data for the following violation codes: 7100, 7200, 7300, 8100, 9510, 9520 and 9530.

- When the victim and incident files have been merged, the 'most serious violation against the victim' (VIOL) from the Victim File must be used when generating counts for victims and NOT the most serious violation variable (VIOL1) from the Incident File. Using VIOL1 from the Incident File will only count victims of the most serious violation in an incident (which may involve multiple violations).
- When analyzing victim and accused characteristics together, the only way to be certain the correct victim is linked with the correct accused is to limit the analysis to incidents with only a single victim and single accused person. **NOTE:** *The Single Accused File contains incidents where the accused is 'unknown'.*
- Currently data for 2008-2012 can be used for analyses requiring larger sample sizes but CANNOT be used for year-over-year trend analysis.
- No geocoding (address) information is currently available for analysis or release under any circumstances.
- Accused persons and victims aged 90 years and older should be excluded from analyses due to the possible miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
- In 2012, for only the third year, Statistics Canada imputed incidents where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Imputation of unknown accused-victim relationships began in 2010, in order to improve the accused-victim relationship variable and correct for varying levels in the percentage of unknowns over time and across police services.¹¹ Now, the Victim File includes no unknown accused to victim relationships, except for homicides. All other unknowns have been imputed.

Where an unknown relationship has been imputed, the record has been flagged by a new variable, Imp_f:

- Imp_f = 1, means the relationship has been imputed
- Imp_f = blank, means the relationship has not been imputed and the value you see was sent to us by the police service.

¹¹ Because of this change, it is not possible to compare imputed data with non-imputed data from the years prior to 2011. However, starting in 2011, Statistics Canada will be able to provide nationally representative trend analysis by accused-victim relationship.

- **For additional and more detailed user notes, see accompanying documentation *Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey: UCR Respondent Notes, 2011 and Historical*, and *Uniform Crime Reporting Incident-Based Survey: 2011 and Historical Canada/Province/CMA Notes***

SECTION 6 : KEY TERMINOLOGY FOR THE UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY

The UCR Incident-based Survey was developed to capture crime in a standardized way. As such, it is important for all users to have a common understanding of key terminology used in the survey. Some of these key concepts are defined below.

Violation

Refers to a single contravention of the *Criminal Code* or other Federal and Provincial Statutes. *Criminal Code* sections are mapped to a 4-digit UCR code.

For example:

section 348.(1a-c) C.C.C. Break and Enter = UCR code 2120

section 229.(a-c) C.C.C. Murder with intent = UCR code 1110

(see *Appendix D: Violation Code Concordance Tables*).

A hierarchical coding structure is used to identify violations on the UCR Incident-based Survey. A summary of this coding structure follows (for a more detailed breakdown, see *Appendix B: Violation Coding Structure for the Incident-Based UCR Survey*):

1000 series = Crimes against the person

2000 series = Crimes against property

3000 series = Other criminal offences

4000 series = Drugs

5000 series = not being used

6000 series = Federal Statutes

7000 series = Provincial Statutes

8000 series = Internal codes used by police service (not sent to CCJS)

9000 series = Criminal Code Traffic

Most Serious Violation/Violations (VIOL1 to VIOL4):

The Most Serious Violation variable is located on the Incident File of the UCR Incident-based Survey and consists of four fields – VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL 4. These fields record the most serious violations in an incident, using a hierarchical coding structure. The most serious violation that occurred within an incident always appears in the first field, VIOL1. In cases where multiple violations have occurred within one incident, the next most serious violations are captured in VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4. The most serious violation is always recorded as VIOL1. However, the second, third and fourth violations (listed in VIOL2, VIOL3, or VIOL4), can be recorded in any order and will not necessarily be ranked in order of seriousness. Basic crime statistics, such as crime counts and rates, published by Statistics Canada, are based upon the most serious violation (VIOL1). *(See Section 8: Data Elements, 'Most Serious Violation/Violations' for additional information).*

Note: Provincial statutes and provincial traffic violations may appear in incidents files as Most Serious Violation 2, 3 or 4 (VIOL2, VIOL3, VIOL4) but should NOT be used for analysis. While police services have the option to submit these violations to the CCJS, these data are not in scope for the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, and therefore, are not submitted consistently or verified. **Specifically, data users should not analyze data for the following violation codes: 7100, 7200, 7300, 8100, 9510, 9520 and 9530.**

Incident

An incident is defined as the occurrence of one (or more) criminal offence(s) (i.e., an incident may contain several violations) during one single, distinct event, regardless of the number of victims. If there are multiple victims or multiple accused persons, the offences must occur at the **same location** and at the **same time** if they are to be included within the same incident. The incident count will normally be lower than the victim count due to incidents involving multiple victims. ***Central to the UCR Incident-based Survey, this concept is explained in greater detail in Section 7.2 of this manual.***

Victim

For the purpose of reporting incidents on the UCR Incident-based Survey, a 'victim' is a person who is the target of a violent or aggressive action or threat. A 'violent' violation of the law generally indicates the use of aggressive action (with the intent to do harm) or the threat of such action by one person against another. The survey also collects information for victims of criminal traffic violations, in which case, the victim is the target of an intended or unintended violent action.

People who have been victimized as a result of lost property, either through damage or theft, are defined as 'complainants' rather than victims.

Charged/Suspect - Chargeable (CSC) or Accused

A 'charged/suspect - chargeable' or CSC, also referred to as an 'accused', is a person who has been identified as an accused person in a criminal incident and against whom a charge may be laid in connection with that incident. In response to concerns over legal liability with respect to the term 'accused', the UCR Incident-based Survey definitions and naming conventions have been modified from 'accused' to 'CSC'. While the generic term accused is used throughout this manual and is intended to capture the same meaning as 'charged/suspect - chargeable', the field and record names have been changed to 'CSC'.

Place

A 'place' means a single connected property that is owned, rented or occupied by the same person (or group of people), for example, a residence or a business. In the case of property crimes the 'place' is extended to include motor vehicles. In other words, each vehicle is considered to be a unique single place when stolen.

A motor vehicle is a vehicle which is propelled or driven other than by muscular power but does not include a vehicle which operates on rails. Below are the categories of motor vehicles which are defined as a single 'place':

- 1) Automobiles - includes all models of automobiles and station wagons.
- 2) Trucks - includes all models of trucks and buses designed to transport people or freight, including vans and motor homes.
- 3) Motorcycles - includes all types of motorcycles with two or three wheels such as motorized bicycles, motor scooters.
- 4) Other Motor - includes motorized snow vehicles; farm tractors, commercial-use lawn mowers and other self-propelled farming implements; cranes; fork-lifts, graders, bulldozers and other self-propelled vehicles designed and used on construction sites; building and maintenance of roads and in the lumber industry; army tanks; army jeeps; all-terrain vehicles and golf carts.

Registration shall not be a criterion for determining whether a particular vehicle is a motor vehicle or not.

The following are **not** to be considered as motor vehicles: aircraft, boats, vessels of all types, hovercrafts, power wheelchairs and non-commercial type snow blowers.

* *Please note: The concept of 'place' applies only to non-traffic violations.*

Place - Examples

- A single home, the attached or detached garage, the backyard and driveway, the backyard shed, which are all located on the same contiguous property and that belong (or are rented by) the same person, then they are parts of the same property and are considered as a single place;
- Two apartments of the same building are separate places if they are rented or occupied by different people;
- The city home and the cottage, owned by the same person, are separate places because they are not connected;
- Two cars are considered as two different places when stolen. An exception is made for new or used car dealership.
- Three business offices in the same building but having no business connections are considered as three different places.

Peace Officer

- 1) A mayor, warden, reeve, sheriff, deputy sheriff, sheriff's officer and justice of the peace,
- 2) A member of the Correctional Service of Canada who is designated as a peace officer pursuant to Part I of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, and a warden, deputy warden, instructor, keeper, jailer, guard and any other officer or permanent employee of a prison other than a penitentiary as defined in Part I of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*,
- 3) A police officer, police constable, bailiff, constable, or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace or for the service or execution of civil process,

- 4) An officer within the meaning of the *Customs Act*, the *Excise Act* or the *Excise Act, 2001*, or a person having the powers of such an officer, when performing any duty in the administration of any of those *Acts*,
- 5) An officer authorized under subsection 138(1) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*,
- 6) A person designated as a fishery guardian under the *Fisheries Act* when performing any duties or functions under that Act and a person designated as a fishery officer under the *Fisheries Act* when performing any duties or functions under that Act or the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act*,
- 5) The pilot in command of an aircraft (only applies to while the plane is in flight)
 - a. registered in Canada under regulations made under the *Aeronautics Act*, or
 - b. leased without crew and operated by a person who is qualified under regulations made under the *Aeronautics Act* to be registered as owner of an aircraft registered in Canada under those regulations, while the aircraft is in flight, and
- 6) Officers and non-commissioned members of the Canadian Forces who are
 - a. appointed for the purposes of section 156 of the National Defence Act, or
 - b. employed on duties that the Governor in Council, in regulations made under the National Defence Act for the purposes of this paragraph, has prescribed to be of such a kind as to necessitate that the officers and non-commissioned members performing them have the powers of peace officers;

Note: Neither security guards; armoured truck (e.g., Brinks) delivery personnel; Wal-Mart Greeters nor bodyguards are peace officers. Peace officers must be employed for the public (not a private company).

Founded and Unfounded Incidents

An incident is 'founded' if it has been determined through investigation that a violation of the law took place at that time or location; an incident is 'unfounded' if it has been determined through investigation that no violations of the law took place at that time or location. **The UCR Incident-based Survey data only include founded incidents.**

In cases where it cannot be determined whether or not a criminal violation occurred, the incident is considered 'unsubstantiated' – unsubstantiated incidents are **not** reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

SECTION 7 : STANDARD RECORD LAYOUT FOR THE UCR INCIDENT-BASED SURVEY

The following pages outline the field number, size, position, type and name for each data element on each record type.

7.1 RECORD LAYOUT – INCIDENT FILE

Record Length = 157

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME	TITLE
1	1	4	AN	YEAR	YEAR
2	5	12	AN	UCRKEY	UNIQUE UCR2 KEY
3	17	5	AN	RESPCODE	RESPONDENT CODE
4	22	5	AN	CMA	CMA
5	27	1	AN	JURIS	JURISDICTION CODE
6	28	20	AN	INCFLNUM	INCIDENT FILE NUMBER*
7	48	8	AN	RPRTDATE	REPORT DATE (YYYYMMDD)
8	56	8	AN	FINCDATE	FROM INCIDENT DATE
9	64	4	AN	FINCTIME	FROM INCIDENT TIME
10	68	8	AN	TINCDATE	TO INCIDENT DATE
11	76	4	AN	TINCTIME	TO INCIDENT TIME
12	80	1	AN	INCCLRST	INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS (AGG)
13	81	8	AN	CLRDATE	INCIDENT CLEARANCE DATE
14	89	4	AN	VIOL1	VIOLATION 1 (MOST SERIOUS) (AGG)
15	93	1	AN	ATTCOMP1	ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED FLAG 1
16	94	4	AN	VIOL2	VIOLATION 2 (AGG)
17	98	1	AN	ATTCOMP2	ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED FLAG 2
18	99	4	AN	VIOL3	VIOLATION 3 (AGG)
19	103	1	AN	ATTCOMP3	ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED FLAG 3
20	104	4	AN	VIOL4	VIOLATION 4 (AGG)
21	108	1	AN	ATTCOMP4	ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED FLAG 4
22	109	2	AN	LOCATION	INCIDENT LOCATION TYPE

23	111	2	AN	AGG_LOCATION	INCIDENT LOCATION TYPE (AGG)
24	113	1	AN	OCCUPNCY	OCCUPANCY OF LOCATION
25	114	2	AN	GEOGRAPHY	GEOGRAPHY
26	116	2	AN	AGG_GEOGRAPHY	REGION (AGG)
27	118	2	AN	PROPSTL1	1ST MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN
28	120	2	AN	PROPSTL2	2ND MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN
29	122	2	AN	PROPSTL3	3RD MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN
30	124	2	AN	PROPSTL4	4TH MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN
31	126	2	AN	PROPSTL5	5TH MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN
32	128	2	AN	AGG_PROPSTL1	1ST MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN (AGG)
33	130	2	AN	AGG_PROPSTL2	2ND MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN (AGG)
35	132	2	AN	AGG_PROPSTL3	3RD MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN (AGG)
36	134	2	AN	AGG_PROPSTL4	4TH MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN (AGG)
37	136	2	AN	AGG_PROPSTL5	5TH MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY STOLEN (AGG)
38	138	2	AN	FRAUDTYP	FRAUD TYPE
39	140	2	AN	WEAPON	MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT
40	142	2	AN	AGG_WEAPON	MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT (AGG)
41	144	1	AN	WEAPSTAT	MOST SERIOUS WEAPON STATUS
42	145	1	AN	VEHICLE	VEHICLE USED IN TRAFFIC VIOLATION
43	146	1	AN	MVRECOV	MOTOR VEHICLE RECOVERY
44	147	1	AN	TRGTVEHC	VEHICLE WAS TARGET OF VIOLATION
45	148	6	AN	ITPERIOD	RECORD SUBMISSION DATE (YYYYMM)
46	154	2	AN	IRECSTAT	RECORD STATUS
47	156	1	AN	IRLSSTAT	RELEASE STATUS

**Replaced with an anonymized variable*

7.2 RECORD LAYOUT – ACCUSED FILE & SINGLE ACCUSED FILE

ACCUSED FILE

Record Length = 69

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME	TITLE
1	1	4	AN	YEAR	YEAR
2	5	12	AN	UCRKEY	UNIQUE UCR2 KEY
3	17	5	AN	RESPCODE	RESPONDENT CODE
4	22	1	AN	JURIS	JURISDICTION CODE
5	23	20	AN	INCFLNUM	INCIDENT FILE NUMBER*
6	43	3	AN	CSCAGE	CSC AGE
7	46	3	AN	AGG_CSCAGE	CSC AGE (AGG)
8	49	1	AN	CSCSEX	CSC SEX
9	50	1	AN	CSCSTAT	CSC STATUS
10	51	1	AN	AGG_CSCSTAT	CSC STATUS (AGG)
11	52	8	AN	CHRGDATE	DATE CHARGES WERE LAID
12	60	6	AN	CTPERIOD	RECORD SUBMISSION DATE (YYYYMM)
13	66	2	AN	CRECSTAT	RECORD STATUS
14	68	1	AN	CRLSSTAT	RELEASE STATUS

**Replaced with an anonymized variable*

SINGLE ACCUSED FILE

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME	TITLE
1	1	4	AN	YEAR	YEAR
2	5	5	AN	RESPCODE	RESPONDENT CODE
3	10	20	AN	INCFLNUM	INCIDENT FILE NUMBER
4	30	8	N	ACCUSEDKEY	UNIQUE UCR2 KEY

7.3 RECORD LAYOUT – VICTIM FILE & SINGLE VICTIM FILE

VICTIM FILE

Record Length = 75

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME	TITLE
1	1	4	AN	YEAR	YEAR
2	5	12	AN	UCRKEY	UNIQUE UCR2 KEY
3	17	5	AN	RESPCODE	RESPONDENT CODE
4	22	1	AN	JURIS	JURISDICTION CODE
7	23	20	AN	INCFLNUM	INCIDENT FILE NUMBER*
8	43	3	AN	VICAGE	VICTIM AGE
9	46	3	AN	AGG_VICAGE	VICTIM AGE (AGG)
12	49	1	AN	VICSEX	VICTIM SEX
13	50	4	AN	VIOL	VIOLATION AGAINST VICTIM (AGG)
14	54	1	AN	ATTCOMP	VIOLATION ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED FLAG
15	55	1	AN	INJURY	LEVEL OF INJURY
16	56	2	AN	WCINJURY	WEAPON CAUSING INJURY
17	58	2	AN	AGG_WCINJURY	WEAPON CAUSING INJURY (AGG)
18	60	2	AN	RELATION	RELATION OF CSC TO VICTIM
19	62	2	AN	AGG_RELATION	RELATION OF CSC TO VICTIM (AGG)
22	64	1	AN	LIVING	CSC AND VICTIM LIVING TOGETHER?
23	65	6	AN	VTPERIOD	RECORD SUBMISSION DATE (YYYYMM)
24	71	2	AN	VRECSTAT	RECORD STATUS
25	73	1	AN	VRLSSTAT	RELEASE STATUS
26	74	1	AN	IMP_F	IMP_F

**Replaced with an anonymized variable*

SINGLE VICTIM FILE

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME	TITLE
1	1	4	AN	YEAR	YEAR
2	5	5	AN	RESPCODE	RESPONDENT CODE
3	10	20	AN	INCFLNUM	INCIDENT FILE NUMBER
4	30	8	N	VICTIMKEY	UNIQUE UCR2 KEY

7.4 RECORD LAYOUT – POPULATION BY RESPONDENT

Record Length = 775

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME
1	1	4	AN	YEAR
2	5	5	AN	RESPCODE
3	10	2	AN	GEOGRAPHY
4	12	2	AN	AGG_GEOGRAPHY
5	14	1	AN	SEX
6	15	8	N	AGE_00
7	23	8	N	AGE_01
8	31	8	N	AGE_02
9	39	8	N	AGE_03
10	47	8	N	AGE_04
11	55	8	N	AGE_05
12	63	8	N	AGE_06
13	71	8	N	AGE_07
14	79	8	N	AGE_08
15	87	8	N	AGE_09
16	95	8	N	AGE_10
17	103	8	N	AGE_11
18	111	8	N	AGE_12
19	119	8	N	AGE_13
20	127	8	N	AGE_14
21	135	8	N	AGE_15
22	143	8	N	AGE_16
23	151	8	N	AGE_17
24	159	8	N	AGE_18
25	167	8	N	AGE_19
26	175	8	N	AGE_20
27	183	8	N	AGE_21

28	191	8	N	AGE_22
29	199	8	N	AGE_23
30	207	8	N	AGE_24
31	215	8	N	AGE_25
32	223	8	N	AGE_26
33	231	8	N	AGE_27
34	239	8	N	AGE_28
35	247	8	N	AGE_29
36	255	8	N	AGE_30
37	263	8	N	AGE_31
38	271	8	N	AGE_32
39	279	8	N	AGE_33
40	287	8	N	AGE_34
41	295	8	N	AGE_35
42	303	8	N	AGE_36
43	311	8	N	AGE_37
44	319	8	N	AGE_38
45	327	8	N	AGE_39
46	335	8	N	AGE_40
47	343	8	N	AGE_41
48	351	8	N	AGE_42
49	359	8	N	AGE_43
50	367	8	N	AGE_44
51	375	8	N	AGE_45
52	383	8	N	AGE_46
53	391	8	N	AGE_47
54	399	8	N	AGE_48
55	407	8	N	AGE_49
56	415	8	N	AGE_50
57	423	8	N	AGE_51
58	431	8	N	AGE_52

59	439	8	N	AGE_53
60	447	8	N	AGE_54
61	455	8	N	AGE_55
62	463	8	N	AGE_56
63	471	8	N	AGE_57
64	479	8	N	AGE_58
65	487	8	N	AGE_59
66	495	8	N	AGE_60
67	503	8	N	AGE_61
68	511	8	N	AGE_62
69	519	8	N	AGE_63
70	527	8	N	AGE_64
71	535	8	N	AGE_65
72	543	8	N	AGE_66
73	551	8	N	AGE_67
74	559	8	N	AGE_68
75	567	8	N	AGE_69
76	575	8	N	AGE_70
77	583	8	N	AGE_71
78	591	8	N	AGE_72
79	599	8	N	AGE_73
80	607	8	N	AGE_74
81	615	8	N	AGE_75
82	623	8	N	AGE_76
83	631	8	N	AGE_77
84	639	8	N	AGE_78
85	647	8	N	AGE_79
86	655	8	N	AGE_80
87	663	8	N	AGE_81
88	671	8	N	AGE_82
89	679	8	N	AGE_83

90	687	8	N	AGE_84
91	695	8	N	AGE_85
92	703	8	N	AGE_86
93	711	8	N	AGE_87
94	719	8	N	AGE_88
95	727	8	N	AGE_89
96	735	8	N	AGE_90_PLUS
97	743	8	N	AGE_00_11
98	751	8	N	AGE_12_17
99	759	8	N	AGE_18_PLUS
100	767	8	N	AGE_TOTAL

7.5 RECORD LAYOUT – POPULATION BY CMA

Record Length = 771

FIELD	POSITION	SIZE	TYPE	VARIABLE NAME
1	1	4	AN	YEAR
2	5	5	AN	CMA
3	10	1	AN	SEX
4	11	8	N	AGE_00
5	19	8	N	AGE_01
6	27	8	N	AGE_02
7	35	8	N	AGE_03
8	43	8	N	AGE_04
9	51	8	N	AGE_05
10	59	8	N	AGE_06
11	67	8	N	AGE_07
12	75	8	N	AGE_08
13	83	8	N	AGE_09
14	91	8	N	AGE_10
15	99	8	N	AGE_11
16	107	8	N	AGE_12
17	115	8	N	AGE_13
18	123	8	N	AGE_14
19	131	8	N	AGE_15
20	139	8	N	AGE_16
21	147	8	N	AGE_17
22	155	8	N	AGE_18
23	163	8	N	AGE_19
24	171	8	N	AGE_20
25	179	8	N	AGE_21
26	187	8	N	AGE_22
27	195	8	N	AGE_23

28	203	8	N	AGE_24
29	211	8	N	AGE_25
30	219	8	N	AGE_26
31	227	8	N	AGE_27
32	235	8	N	AGE_28
33	243	8	N	AGE_29
34	251	8	N	AGE_30
35	259	8	N	AGE_31
36	267	8	N	AGE_32
37	275	8	N	AGE_33
38	283	8	N	AGE_34
39	291	8	N	AGE_35
40	299	8	N	AGE_36
41	307	8	N	AGE_37
42	315	8	N	AGE_38
43	323	8	N	AGE_39
44	331	8	N	AGE_40
45	339	8	N	AGE_41
46	347	8	N	AGE_42
47	355	8	N	AGE_43
48	363	8	N	AGE_44
49	371	8	N	AGE_45
50	379	8	N	AGE_46
51	387	8	N	AGE_47
52	395	8	N	AGE_48
53	403	8	N	AGE_49
54	411	8	N	AGE_50
55	419	8	N	AGE_51
56	427	8	N	AGE_52
57	435	8	N	AGE_53
58	443	8	N	AGE_54

59	451	8	N	AGE_55
60	459	8	N	AGE_56
61	467	8	N	AGE_57
62	475	8	N	AGE_58
63	483	8	N	AGE_59
64	491	8	N	AGE_60
65	499	8	N	AGE_61
66	507	8	N	AGE_62
67	515	8	N	AGE_63
68	523	8	N	AGE_64
69	531	8	N	AGE_65
70	539	8	N	AGE_66
71	547	8	N	AGE_67
72	555	8	N	AGE_68
73	563	8	N	AGE_69
74	571	8	N	AGE_70
75	579	8	N	AGE_71
76	587	8	N	AGE_72
77	595	8	N	AGE_73
78	603	8	N	AGE_74
79	611	8	N	AGE_75
80	619	8	N	AGE_76
81	627	8	N	AGE_77
82	635	8	N	AGE_78
83	643	8	N	AGE_79
84	651	8	N	AGE_80
85	659	8	N	AGE_81
86	667	8	N	AGE_82
87	675	8	N	AGE_83
88	683	8	N	AGE_84
89	691	8	N	AGE_85

90	699	8	N	AGE_86
91	707	8	N	AGE_87
92	715	8	N	AGE_88
93	723	8	N	AGE_89
94	731	8	N	AGE_90_PLUS
95	739	8	N	AGE_00_11
96	747	8	N	AGE_12_17
97	755	8	N	AGE_18_PLUS
98	763	8	N	AGE_TOTAL

SECTION 8 : DATA ELEMENTS

8.1 ABORIGINAL INDICATOR* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for data quality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

Coding Options:

Z. Not applicable The accused is a company.

A. Aboriginal Descendants of the original inhabitants of North America. Three categories are outlined below, North American Indian, Inuit (Eskimo) and Métis.

North American Indian: Includes status Indians: persons registered or entitled to be registered as an Indian according to the *Indian Act*. Also includes members of an Indian Band or First Nation who are not necessarily registered Indians.

Inuit (Eskimo): The Inuit are the aboriginal inhabitants of Northern Canada who generally reside north of the 60th parallel, although some live in Northern Québec and Labrador. The federal government's power to make laws in respect to "Indians", and lands reserved for Indians was interpreted to extend to Inuit by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1939. However, Inuit are not covered by the *Indian Act*.

Métis: Are descendants of people of mixed Indian and European ancestry who formed a distinct socio-cultural entity in the 19th century. The Métis have gone on to absorb the mixed offspring of Native Indian people and groups from all over the world.

N. Non-aboriginal	Includes all persons who are other than aboriginal peoples.
P. Police Refusal	Police Department policy not to collect information on aboriginal origin.
R. Accused or Victim Refusal	Accused or victim has refused to provide the necessary information
U. Unknown	Could not be determined if the accused or victim was aboriginal or not.
Scoring Rule(s):	None

ABORIGINAL INDICATOR Variable(s): CSCRACE, VICRACE Record: Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: A				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Z	Invalid for victim records 1. Not applicable if the CSC is a company			
A	Aboriginal			
N	Non-aboriginal			
P	Police Refusal			
R	CSC or Victim Refusal			
U	Unknown			
Rules		General Comments		
1. Blank is invalid				

8.2 APPARENT AGE* -- DETAILED

*** NOTE: Accused and victims aged 90 years and older should be excluded from analyses due to the possible miscoding of unknown age within this age category.**

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 3 bytes.

General Definition: Age of all accused and victims of violent crimes at the time of incident (TO INCIDENT DATE), as estimated by the officer when the person's actual date of birth is not available.

Coding Options: "000" if less than one year of age

"888" if date of birth is unavailable and apparent age is unknown.

"999" not applicable if date of birth is available and this data element is therefore not necessary, or the accused is a company i.e., on the accused record only.

Acceptable range from 000 to 140, 888 and 999.

Scoring Rule(s): The age of the victim and the accused as estimated by the police officer. This field is used when the exact date of birth is unavailable.

APPARENT AGE (Detailed) Variable(s): CSCAGE, VICAGE Record: Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN		The age of all accused and victims of violent crimes at the time of the incident, as estimated by the officer when the person’s actual date of birth is not available.
Values	Description	General Comments
000	LESS THAN ONE YEAR OF AGE	Accused and victims aged 90 years and older should be excluded from analyses due possible miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
000 & <= 140	APPARENT AGE ONE YEAR OR GREATER	
888	DATE OF BIRTH unavailable and APPARENT AGE unknown	
999	Not Applicable Invalid if DATE OF BIRTH = 99999999 and CSC SEX not equal to C	
Rules		
<div>1. If accused is charged, APPARENT AGE must be greater than eleven OR equal to 888 (unknown) – error 125.03;</div> <div>2. If cleared by other means; APPARENT AGE MUST be greater than two – error 125.02.</div> <div>3. If victim age < 16; PEACE-PUBLIC OFFICER STATUS must = 9 – error 161.03.</div> <div><div>If VICTIM age < 1</div><div>VIOLATION</div><div>AGAINST</div><div>THE</div><div>VICTIM =</div><div>1140</div><div>= 1345</div><div> victim age <16</div><div>= 1350</div><div> victim age <16</div><div>= 1355</div><div> 16 <= victim age <18</div><div>= 1365</div><div> victim age <18</div><div>= 1370</div><div> victim age <18</div><div>= 1530</div><div> victim age <14</div><div>= 1540</div><div> victim age <16</div><div>= 1545</div><div> victim age <18</div><div>= 1550</div><div> victim age <14</div><div>= 1560</div><div> victim age <14</div><div>= 1460</div><div> victim age >15</div><div>= 1461</div><div> victim age >15</div></div>		

= 1462 victim age >15 (error 125.09)	
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8.3 APPARENT AGE* -- AGGREGATED

*** NOTE:** Accused and victims aged 90 years and older have been re-coded to 'unknown' due to the possible miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 3 bytes.

General Definition: Aggregated version of Apparent Age (CSCAGE, VICAGE). Age group of all accused and victims of violent crimes at the time of incident (TO INCIDENT DATE).

Coding Options: "888" if date of birth is unavailable and apparent age is unknown.

"999" not applicable if date of birth is available and this data element is therefore not necessary, or the accused is a company i.e., on the accused record only.

Acceptable range

1) AGG_CSCAGE from 001 to 009, 888 and 999.

2) AGG_VICAGE from 001 to 012, 888 and 999.

The age of the victim and the accused as estimated by the police officer. This field is used when the exact date of birth is unavailable.

APPARENT AGE (Aggregated) Variable(s): AGG_CSCAGE, AGG_VICAGE Record: Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN		The age of all accused and victims of violent crimes at the time of the incident, as estimated by the officer when the person's actual date of birth is not available.
Apparent Age – Accused (CSC) Age, Aggregated: AGG_CSCAGE		General Comments
Values	Description	Accused aged 90 years and older have been re-coded to 'unknown' (888) because of possible miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
001	APPARENT AGE UNDER 12 YEARS	
002	APPARENT AGE 12-14 YEARS	
003	APPARENT AGE 15-17 YEARS	
004	APPARENT AGE 18-24 YEARS	
005	APPARENT AGE 25-34 YEARS	
006	APPARENT AGE 35-44 YEARS	
007	APPARENT AGE 45-54 YEARS	
008	APPARENT AGE 55-64 YEARS	
009	APPARENT AGE 65 -89 YEARS	
888	DATE OF BIRTH UNAVAILABLE AND APPARENT AGE UNKNOWN	
999	Not Applicable	
Apparent Age – Victim Age, Aggregated: AGG_VICAGE		General Comments
Values	Description	Victims aged 90 years and older have been re-coded to 'unknown' (888) because of possible miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
001	APPARENT AGE 0-2 YEARS	
002	APPARENT AGE 3-5 YEARS	
003	APPARENT AGE 6-8 YEARS	
004	APPARENT AGE 9-11 YEARS	
005	APPARENT AGE 12-14 YEARS	
006	APPARENT AGE 15-17 YEARS	
007	APPARENT AGE 18-24 YEARS	
008	APPARENT AGE 25-34 YEARS	
009	APPARENT AGE 35-44 YEARS	

010	APPARENT AGE 45-54 YEARS
011	APPARENT AGE 55-64 YEARS
012	APPARENT AGE 65 -89 YEARS
888	DATE OF BIRTH unavailable and APPARENT AGE unknown
999	Not Applicable

8.4 ATTEMPTED/COMPLETED VIOLATION

Record: To be coded a) on the incident record with the data element "Most Serious Violation / Violations"
b) on the victim record with the data element "Violation Against Victim"

Field-length: Five fields, 1 byte each, to be embedded in the Violation Crime Classification System.

General Definition: This data element describes the nature of the violation in that it indicates whether the act or omission was carried out, or whether there was only the intent to carry out the act or omission.

Coding Options:

A. Attempted violation As defined in the *Criminal Code*, Section 24(1) "Everyone who, having an intent to commit an offence, does or omits to do anything for the purpose of carrying out his intention is guilty of an attempt to commit the offence whether or not it was possible under the circumstances to commit the offence."

C. Completed violation The particular violation was carried out either through an act or omission by one or more persons.

Note: No other possibilities exist e.g. 'unknown', because a violation, with its nature and type, will have to be present in the occurrence report in order to produce an incident record.

Scoring Rule(s): a) Some attempted violations are formally written out in the *Criminal Code* under particular sections due to their seriousness. One is 'Attempted Murder', Section 239 or 'Attempt to choke, suffocate or strangle another person....', Section 246(a). These should all be coded 'C' to signify 'Completed violations'. 'Attempted Break and Enter', Section 348(2)a) shall be coded "A".

- b) The generic *Criminal Code*, Section 24(1) is unacceptable as an offence because the type of offence will be unknown. In these instances, code the offence and score as an "A". For example, in cases of attempted theft, score usual *Criminal Code* offence for this particular theft and score this field as an "A".
- c) UCR TRAFFIC CLASSIFICATION CODES will all be coded with 'C' as these are all completed violations.
- d) For some violations, judgement will be needed to determine the nature and type of violation. For example where a motor vehicle has been broken into, this would be scored as follows:
- with evidence of tampering with ignition 'hot wiring' score attempted theft of auto,
 - with evidence of tampering with "security bar" on steering wheel - score attempted theft of auto,
 - with evidence of attempted removal of items but not completed score attempted theft from auto,
 - with damage to windows and property stolen - score completed theft from auto,
 - with damage only, none of the above evidence - score a completed mischief,
 - with damage to windows but nothing stolen - score a completed mischief.

ATTEMPTED / COMPLETED VIOLATION Variable(s): ATTCOMP1, ATTCOMP2, ATTCOMP3, ATTCOMP4, ATTCOMP Record: Incident, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	1. Invalid for first coded violation and for each subsequent violation that is coded (e.g. if second violation is coded; second attempted / completed must be coded.)			
A	Attempted			
C	Completed			
Rules		General Comments		
The following violations must be coded as completed: 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150 1210, 1220 1470, 1626, 1627 2150 3370 3410, 3430, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540 6450 9NNN		Attempted Break and Enter MUST be classified as A - <i>Attempted</i> as required.		

8.5 CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA (CMA)

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 5 bytes.

General Geographic location of incident by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) within Canada. This data element is generated by CCJS.A Census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

GEOGRAPHY Variable(s): CMA Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 5 Format: NNNNN		This data element identifies the geographic location of incident by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) within Canada. A Census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core.
8.5 Census Metropolitan Area variable: CMA		General Comments
Values	Description	<p>UCR Incident-based Survey CMA populations have been provided in a separate file called POPS_CMA (see Section 3.6.2).</p> <p>When using UCR Incident-based Survey data at the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) level, users will need to remove individual respondent (police service level) data for: Halton Regional Police Service (RESPCODE 35048) and Durham Regional Police Service (RESPCODE 35206) since data for these respondents map to multiple CMA's.</p> <p>UCR Incident-based Survey data is not available for the Oshawa CMA due to the incongruity between this police service's jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.</p>
BLANK	No corresponding CMA/ Not part of a CMA	
00505	Ottawa-Gatineau	
10001	St. John's	
12205	Halifax	
13305	Moncton	
13310	Saint John	
24408	Saguenay	
24421	Québec	
24433	Sherbrooke	
24442	Trois-Rivières	
24462	Montréal	
24505	Ottawa-Gatineau (Quebec part)	
35505	Ottawa-Gatineau (Ontario part)	

35521	Kingston
35529	Peterborough
35532	Oshawa
35535	Toronto
35537	Hamilton
35539	St.Catharines-Niagara
35541	Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo
35543	Brantford
35550	Guelph
35555	London
35559	Windsor
35568	Barrie
35580	Greater Sudbury
35595	Thunder Bay
46602	Winnipeg
47705	Regina
47725	Saskatoon
48825	Calgary
48835	Edmonton
59915	Kelowna
59932	Abbotsford-Mission
59933	Vancouver
59935	Victoria

8.6 CHARGES LAID OR RECOMMENDED* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for data quality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Accused

Field-length: Four fields - 16 bytes each with four parts

- 1) Type of Statute - 2 bytes
- 2) Section - 6 bytes
- 3) Sub-section - 3 bytes
- 4) Paragraph - 5 bytes

General Definition: This data element will report the charges or informations which have been laid or recommended by the police department against an accused in connection with the violation(s) which took place within an incident.

Coding Options: Each field will be sixteen (16) characters in length.

The first two characters of each field will contain the description of the type of violation. Those codes are as follows:

- CC - Criminal Code
- CD - Controlled Drug and Substances Act
- FA - Firearms Act
- FB - Bankruptcy Act
- FD - Food and Drug Act
- FH - Canada Health Act
- FI - Competition Act
- FM - Immigration and Refugee Protection Act
- FN - Narcotics Control Act
- FP - Canada Shipping Act
- ND - National Defence Act (effective 01-01-02)
- FS - Federal Statute (other than those listed above)
- FT - Income Tax Act
- FU - Customs Act

- FX - Excise Act
 FY - Youth Criminal Justice Act
 PC - Securities Act
 PL - Liquor Act
 PS - Provincial Statute (other than those listed above)
 PT - Provincial Statute (Traffic only)

Next, each field will report the charge laid or recommended, within the Federal Statute, giving the particular section only. This part of each field will be 6 characters in length.

Example: The charge 'assaulting a peace officer' Code:

C	C	2	7	0				2			A				
Statute		Section						Sub-section			Paragraph				

Note: Each field is left-justified, trailing blanks

Scoring Rule(s):

- Where an accused has been charged or recommended to be charged, at least one charge will be coded on their record. If there are more than four different charges against an accused, then code the four most serious charges. See Appendix A for rules for scoring the most serious charge.
- Code only different charges for any accused
- Do not update charges with court information.
- Code only the description (the first characters e.g., PC, PS etc) for Provincial Statutes. The section, sub section and paragraphs for these Provincial Statutes are not required to be sent to the CCJS.
- Code only charges pertaining to the particular incident.

CHARGES LAID OR RECOMMENDED

Variable(s): STATUTE1, SECTION1,

<p>SUBJECT1, PARAGPH1, STATUTE2, SECTION2, SUBJECT2, PARAGPH2, STATUTE3, SECTION3, SUBJECT3, PARAGPH3, STATUTE4, SECTION4, SUBJECT4, PARAGPH4</p> <p>Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 16 Format: AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA</p> <p>Composite = Statute (2 bytes) + Section (6 bytes) + Sub-section (3 bytes) + Paragraph (5 bytes)</p>		<p>Each component field is left justified and blank filled. Paragraph and sub-paragraph are concatenated and presented in upper case. Component fields that are not applicable to the charge are blank filled.</p>		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid if CSC STATUS = 1			
ZEROS	Invalid			
Rules		General Comments		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The most serious charge must be recorded in the first occurrence of this field on the accused record; other charges are not required in order of seriousness. 2. If CSC STATUS = 1 (charged) the first charge laid cannot be blank. 3. If CSC STATUS = 2-7 (processed by other means) the field must be blank. 4. If CLEARANCE STATUS = D-O, R, the field must be blank. <p>The first two alphanumeric characters representing the relevant statute must match directly the list of statutes identified in the coding manual of this field.</p>				

8.7 CLEARANCE DATE

Record:	Incident
Field-length:	One field, 8 bytes.
General Definition:	Date upon which an incident is cleared by the department either 'by charge' or 'otherwise'. Specifically, it is the date on which the only or the first accused has been identified <u>and</u> there is sufficient evidence to lay a charge and the department decides to lay a charge or to process the accused by other means.
Coding Options:	<p>Statistics Canada standard, YYYYMMDD, will apply to the record which the Centre will receive in a 'standard record layout'.</p> <p>9s only if the incident is not cleared i.e., this data element is not applicable to this incident.</p>
Scoring Rule(s):	Score only when Incident/Clearance Status is equal to codes C to R.

(Note: This date should correlate highly with the data element 'Date Charges Laid or Recommended or Processed by other means')

CLEARANCE DATE Variable(s): CLRDAT Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 8 Format: YYYYMMDD		Date upon which an incident is cleared by charge or cleared otherwise, it represents the date the only or first accused has been sufficiently identified to lay a charge or the date when the incident is cleared otherwise.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
ZERO	Invalid			
99999999	1. Valid only if CLEARANCE STATUS = A (unfounded) or B (not cleared).			
Numeric (YYYYMMDD)	1. Must contain a valid date; year must be valid; month between 01 and 12; day between 01 and 31 as applicable to the month.			
Rules		General Comments		
1. Cannot be less than REPORT DATE 2. Cannot be less than TO INCIDENT DATE 3. Cannot be less than FROM INCIDENT DATE 4. Cannot be greater than CHARGE DATE 5. In the original UCR2.1, a clearance date of Blank was allowed.				

8.8 COUNTER FRAUDS AND MOTOR VEHICLES – UCR 2.1* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file because variable no longer exists; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 3 bytes.

General Definition: This data element is used as a counter to indicate the number of times an event took place for specific violations – fraud, theft of, theft from, or damage to a motor vehicle(s). Also when LOCATION OF VIOLATION is a new or used car dealership (code 05) then the counter will be used for theft of motor vehicles – otherwise each stolen vehicle is a separate incident.

1. Fraud - This data element will count the number of fraudulent actions which took place within a criminal incident.
 - a) Cheques - Count the number of cheques fraudulently 'passed' in one store by the same person in one day.
 - b) Transaction card - Count the number of times a transaction card (e.g., credit card) was fraudulently used over a period of time.
 - c) All other frauds - Count the number of times the same fraudulent action was perpetrated over a period of time.
2. Motor Vehicles - This data element will count the number of motor vehicles in a non-traffic incident involving a motor vehicle(s) (TARGET - VEHICLE="1").

Coding Options:

999. Not applicable This data element is not applicable to this incident -- no violation of

fraud or attempted fraud, theft from or damage to vehicles (including arson) was coded for this incident, nor was any motor vehicle at a new or used car dealership the target of the incident

000. Neither the number of similar fraudulent actions (e.g., the number of times one credit card was used) nor the number of motor vehicles damaged, stolen from or stolen could be determined.

001. – 998. For fraud, at least one fraudulent action took place. For motor vehicles, one or more motor vehicles were damaged, stolen from, or stolen during the incident. A count of at least 001 must be present in each applicable incident.

Scoring Rule(s): For fraud, count the number of like fraudulent actions which occur in an incident (in other words, count the coding option chosen for FRAUD TYPE in an incident).

For motor vehicles, count all motor vehicles involved in an incident. Each stolen vehicle will be scored as a separate incident unless the vehicles are stolen from a new or used car dealership (LOCATION OF VIOLATION = "05").

COUNTER - FRAUDS AND MOTOR VEHICLES UCR 2.1 Variable(s): FRAUDCTR Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN				
UCR2.1 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
999	Not applicable			
ZERO 000	Unknown (cannot be determined)			
001 to 998	Number of frauds or vehicles in the incident			
Rules		General Comments		
1. The counter must not be 999 if the violation is fraud (2160). 2. If VIOLATION 2135 and LOCATION is 05 (dealership), then COUNTER must be 001 to 998. 3. If TARGET VEHICLE=1 and any violation = 2110, 2132, 2142, 2170, or 2176, then the counter must be 001 to 998. If rules 1, 2 or 3 do not apply, then COUNTER must equal 999.				

8.9 COUNTER FRAUDS OR MOTOR VEHICLES – UCR 2.2* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for data quality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 6 bytes.

General Definition: This data element is used as a counter to indicate the number of times an event took place for specific violations – fraud, theft of, theft from, or damage to a motor vehicle(s). Also when LOCATION OF VIOLATION is a new or used car dealership (code 05) then the counter will be used for theft of motor vehicles – otherwise each stolen vehicle is a separate incident.

If an incident includes a fraud and a motor vehicle violation it must be separated into two incidents.

1. Fraud - This data element will count the number of fraudulent actions which took place within a criminal incident.
 - a) Cheques - Count the number of cheques fraudulently 'passed' in one store by the same person in one day.
 - b) Transaction card - Count the number of times a transaction card (e.g., credit card) was fraudulently used over a period of time.
 - c) All other frauds - Count the number of times the same fraudulent action was perpetrated over a period of time and at the same location.
2. Motor Vehicles - This data element will count the number of motor vehicles in a non-traffic incident involving a motor vehicle(s) (TARGET - VEHICLE="1").

Coding Options:

999999.
Not applicable

This data element is not applicable to this incident -- no violation of fraud or attempted fraud, theft from or damage to vehicles (including arson) was coded for this incident, nor was any motor vehicle at a new or used car dealership the target of the incident

000000.

Neither the number of similar fraudulent actions (e.g., the number of times one credit card was used) nor the number of motor vehicles damaged, stolen from or stolen could be determined.

000001. - 999998.

For fraud, at least one fraudulent action took place. For motor vehicles, one or more motor vehicles were damaged, stolen from, or stolen during the incident. A count of at least 000001 must be present in each applicable incident.

Scoring Rule(s):

For fraud, count the number of like fraudulent actions which occur in an incident (in other words, count the coding option chosen for FRAUD TYPE in an incident).

For motor vehicles, count all motor vehicles involved in an incident. Each stolen vehicle will be scored as a separate incident unless the vehicles are stolen from a new or used car dealership (LOCATION OF VIOLATION = "05").

COUNTER - FRAUDS AND MOTOR VEHICLES UCR 2.2 Variable(s): FRAUDCTR Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 6 Format: NNNNNN				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
999999	Not applicable			
ZERO 000000	Unknown (cannot be determined)			
000001 to 999998	Number of frauds or vehicles in the incident			
Rules		General Comments		
1. DO NOT REPORT FRAUDS AND MV VIOLATIONS ON THE SAME INCIDENT. 2. The counter must not be 999999 if the violation is fraud (2160). 3. If VIOLATION 2135 and LOCATION is 05 (dealership), then COUNTER must be 000001 to 999998. 4. If TARGET VEHICLE=1 and any violation = 2110, 2132, 2142, 2170 or 2176, then the counter must be 000001 to 999998. 5. If violation 2125 and MV flag =1 then counter must be 000000. 6. If rules 1, 2, 3 or 4 do not apply, then COUNTER must equal 999999.				

8.10 CSC (ACCUSED) STATUS -- DETAILED

CSC = Charged/Suspect-Chargeable

Record: Accused

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

General Definition: Each accused (CSC) record will contain the UCR status of that accused in order to distinguish in which manner the accused has been dealt with by the police.

Coding Options:

If the CSC is charged or charges have been recommended:

1. **Charged or charges recommended** The police have laid an information against the accused or the police recommend to an outside source of legal authority that the CSC be officially charged.
2. **Cleared Otherwise - Adults and Companies only** For one of the reasons listed under the data element Incident Clearance Status (INCCLRST) the police do not proceed with a charge.

Examples: Accused is already incarcerated and no useful purpose would be served by laying an information, CSC has died, diplomatic immunity.

Coding options 3-7: Cleared Otherwise – Youths only

Part I of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) now formalizes alternatives to judicial proceedings by referring to these diversions as “extrajudicial measures.” Coding options 3-7 provides more information as to how a youth (age 12-17) was cleared.

- 3. Warning (Verbal)** An informal process that is verbal and usually applies to minor offences. The officer warns the youth of the seriousness of the action.
- 4. Caution (written)** The officer issues a police written caution usually in the form of a letter to the youth and/or parents. A police caution can also be a meeting set up by the police with the youth and others (e.g., parents, social worker).
- 5. Referral to community program** An informal process by which the officer refers the youth to a community- based program, activity or agency (e.g., a drug and alcohol abuse program).
- 6. Referral to Extrajudicial Sanctions Program** The youth is diverted away from the court process into a formal diversionary program as outlined in Section 10 of the *YCJA*. These programs were formally known as "Alternative Measures."
- 7. Other means** For one of the reasons listed under the data element Incident Clearance Status (INCCLRST) the police do not proceed with a charge.

Examples: Youth is already incarcerated and no useful purpose would be served by laying an information, youth has died, youth is less than twelve years of age.

- Scoring Rule(s):**
- a) Score only police decisions, not decisions by other legal or outside authorities.
 - b) Recommended charges pertains to those jurisdictions where police do not lay a charge but instead 'recommend' to the Crown what charges should be laid.
 - c) Score only adults to coding option 2. Score only youths to coding options 3-7.

CSC STATUS (Charged/Suspect – Chargeable) (Detailed) Variable(s): CSCSTAT Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
1	Charged or charges recommended			
2	Cleared otherwise – Adults and Companies Only			
Values 3-7 are for Youths Only				
3	Warning			
4	Caution			
5	Referral to community program			
6	Referral to an Extrajudicial Sanctions program			
7	Other means			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If at least one CSC STATUS = 1, INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS must = 2. 2. If all accused records for the incident have CSC STATUS = 2-7, INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS must = 3 - 9. 3. If CSC STATUS = 2, APPARENT AGE (if known) must be > 17. 4. If CSC STATUS = 3-6, APPARENT AGE (if known) must be > 11 and < 18. 5. If CSC STATUS = 7, APPARENT AGE (if known) must be > 2 and < 18. 6. If all accused records have CSC STATUS = 3-5, INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS must = 4. 7. If all accused records have CSC STATUS = 6, INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS must = 5. 8. If all accused records have CSC STATUS = 7				

and APPARENT AGE (if known) is < 12, INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS must = 9.	
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8.11 CSC (ACCUSED) STATUS – AGGREGATED

CSC = Charged/Suspect-Chargeable

Record: Accused

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

General Definition: Aggregated version of CSC Status (CSCSTAT). Each accused (CSC) record will contain the UCR status of that CSC in order to distinguish in which manner the accused has been dealt with by the police.

Coding Options:

If the CSC is charged or charges have been recommended:

1. **Charged or charges recommended** The police have laid an information against the accused or the police recommend to an outside source of legal authority that the CSC be officially charged.
2. **Cleared Otherwise** For one of the reasons listed under the data element Incident Clearance Status (INCCLRST) the police do not proceed with a charge.

Examples: Accused is already incarcerated and no useful purpose would be served by laying an information, CSC has died, diplomatic immunity.

Includes coding options Youth:

Cleared Otherwise – Youths only

Part I of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) now formalizes alternatives to judicial proceedings by referring to these diversions as “extrajudicial measures.” More information as to how a youth (age 12-17) was cleared is provide below.

Warning (Verbal)	An informal process that is verbal and usually applies to minor offences. The officer warns the youth of the seriousness of the action.
Caution (written)	The officer issues a police written caution usually in the form of a letter to the youth and/or parents. A police caution can also be a meeting set up by the police with the youth and others (e.g., parents, social worker).
Referral to community program	An informal process by which the officer refers the youth to a community- based program, activity or agency (e.g., a drug and alcohol abuse program).
Referral to Extrajudicial Sanctions Program	The youth is diverted away from the court process into a formal diversionary program as outlined in Section 10 of the <i>YCJA</i> . These programs were formally known as "Alternative Measures."
Other means	<p>For one of the reasons listed under the data element Incident Clearance Status (INCCLRST) the police do not proceed with a charge.</p> <p>Examples: Youth is already incarcerated and no useful purpose would be served by laying an information, youth has died, youth is less than twelve years of age.</p>
Scoring Rule(s):	a) Score only police decisions, not decisions by other legal or outside authorities.

- b) Recommended charges pertains to those jurisdictions where police do not lay a charge but instead 'recommend' to the Crown what charges should be laid.

CSC STATUS (Charged/Suspect – Chargeable) (Aggregated) Variable(s): AGG_CSCSTAT Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N		
UCR2.* Values		General Comments
Values	Description	
BLANK	Invalid	
ZERO	Invalid	
1	Charged or charges recommended	
2	Cleared otherwise	
Rules		
If at least one CSC STATUS = 1, INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS must = 2.		

8.12 CYBER CRIME* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file because variable is not currently available for release; to be released at a later date; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Incident

Field-length: Two Fields: 1) Cyber Crime Indicator (2 bytes)
2) Cyber Crime Type (2 bytes)

General Definition: Cyber crime is defined as a criminal offence involving a computer as the object of the crime or the tool used to commit a material component of the offence. (Canadian Police College)

Field I: Cyber Crime Indicator

Description: This field identifies whether the incident involved a computer or the Internet.

Coding Options:

01. Yes A computer or the Internet was the target of the crime or the instrument used to commit the incident.

02. No A computer or the Internet was not the target of the crime, nor the instrument used to commit the incident.

00. Unknown It cannot be determined whether or not a computer or the Internet was involved in the commission of the incident.

Scoring Rule(s): a) Respondents would continue to use the UCR violation codes (e.g., fraud, criminal harassment, sale of illegal substances); and, in addition would flag whether or not the incident involved a computer

or the Internet.

- b) Do not include the use of computers by criminals for communication, documentation and/or data storage.
- c) If, after the initial incident report is submitted to the CCJS, further investigation links the incident to the use of the Internet or a computer, the original file should be updated with the new findings.

Field II: Cyber Crime Type

Description: The second cyber crime field applies to those incidents coded as 'YES', and sorts computer crimes into two broad categories: where a computer or the internet is the target of the crime, or the instrument used to perpetrate the crime.

Coding Options:

01. Target Cyber crimes specifically aimed at disrupting computers or the Internet are to be scored as the target of the crime (e.g., computer hacking, defacing websites and unauthorized use of computer systems).

02. Instrument Cyber crimes where computers or the Internet are tools used to commit the crime are scored as the instrument of the crime (e.g., distribution/sale of child pornography over the Internet, criminal harassment via e-mails, or fraud perpetrated over the Internet).

00. Unknown It is not known or cannot be determined whether a computer or the Internet was involved in the incident.

99. Not Applicable A computer or the Internet was not involved in the perpetration of the incident.

Scoring Rule(s): a) Where a computer or the Internet was used for disabling other computers or defacing websites, do not code both 'target' and 'instrument'. In these cases, score the computer/Internet as the

'target' of the crime.

CYBER CRIME Variable(s): CYBCRIND, CYBCRTYP Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: NNNN Composite: = Cyber Crime Indicator (2 bytes) + Cyber Crime Type (2 bytes)				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Cyber Crime Indicator Variable : CYBCRIND				
01	Yes			
02	No			
00	Unknown			
Rules		General Comments		
Cyber Crime Type Variable : CYBCRTYP				
01	Target			
02	Instrument			
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If CYBER CRIME INDICATOR = 01 then CYBER CRIME TYPE must be 01, 02 or 00. 2. IF VIOLATION = 1370/3461 THEN CYBER CRIME INDICATOR = 01 & CYBER CRIME TYPE = 02. 3. IF FRAUD TYPE = 60 (COMPUTER) then CYBER CRIME INDICATOR = 01 & CYBER				

<p>CRIME TYPE = 01 or 02. For more information and additional rules, see Appendix B.</p>	
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8.13 DATE CHARGES LAID OR RECOMMENDED OR PROCESSED BY OTHER MEANS

Record: Accused

Field-length: One field, 8 bytes.

General Definition: The date reported here is the day on which an accused is first charged or recommended to be charged with a violation of the law contained in the incident or the date the decision to process the accused by other means is taken.

Coding Options: Statistics Canada standard YYYYMMDD, is to be recorded on the standard record layout sent to the Centre.

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) Only the initial date on which charges are laid or recommended by the department or when the accused is processed by other means are to be recorded. Subsequent or added charges and the dates they are laid or recommended are not to be coded.
- b) If an accused in the first instance is processed by other means but at a later date is charged with offences in connection with this particular incident, then this field should be updated to reflect the charges laid or recommended.

DATE CHARGES LAID OR RECOMMENDED OR PROCESSED BY OTHER MEANS Variable(s): CHRGDATE Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 8 Format: YYYYMMDD				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
Numeric (YYYYMMDD)				
Rules		General Comments		
1. DATE CHARGES LAID must be equal to or greater than CLEARANCE DATE.				

8.14 DATE OF BIRTH* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for data quality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 8 bytes.

General Definition: Year, month and day on which a person was born.

Coding Options: Statistics Canada standard date format YYYYMMDD showing year, month and day. This is the format to be used on the standard record layout to be received at the Centre.

"88888888" if not available or unknown (see "APPARENT AGE" data element)

"99999999" not applicable, if the accused is a company (on the accused record only).

Scoring Rule(s): Date of birth is to be coded on all victim and accused records when available.

DATE OF BIRTH Variable(s): CSCDOB, VICDOB Record: Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 8 Format: YYYYMMDD		The DATE OF BIRTH is required on all accused and victim records with the exception of companies which are charged. If the DATE OF BIRTH is unavailable, APPARENT AGE must be recorded.																
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:																
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments														
00000000	Invalid																	
88888888	Not Available or Unknown																	
99999999	Not applicable (If accused is a company)																	
Numeric (YYYYMMDD)																		
Rules		General Comments																
1) DATE OF BIRTH cannot be greater than TO INCIDENT DATE. 2) The calculated 'Age of accused' must be greater than eleven (11) if charged and greater than two (2) if processed by other means. 3) If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM																		
<table><tr><td><u>Age</u></td><td><u>Violation(s)</u></td></tr><tr><td>less than 1 year old</td><td>1140</td></tr><tr><td>less than 14 years old</td><td>1530, 1550, 1560</td></tr><tr><td>less than 16 years old</td><td>1345, 1350, 1540</td></tr><tr><td>less than 18 years old</td><td>1365, 1370, 1545</td></tr><tr><td>more than 15 years old</td><td>1460,1461, 1462</td></tr><tr><td>16 years old or more but less than 18 years old</td><td>1355</td></tr></table>		<u>Age</u>	<u>Violation(s)</u>	less than 1 year old	1140	less than 14 years old	1530, 1550, 1560	less than 16 years old	1345, 1350, 1540	less than 18 years old	1365, 1370, 1545	more than 15 years old	1460,1461, 1462	16 years old or more but less than 18 years old	1355			
<u>Age</u>	<u>Violation(s)</u>																	
less than 1 year old	1140																	
less than 14 years old	1530, 1550, 1560																	
less than 16 years old	1345, 1350, 1540																	
less than 18 years old	1365, 1370, 1545																	
more than 15 years old	1460,1461, 1462																	
16 years old or more but less than 18 years old	1355																	

8.15 FPS NUMBER* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for sensitivity/confidentiality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Accused

Field-length: 7 digits, trailing blanks.

General Definition: Each accused record will include the Fingerprint Section I.D. Number (FPS) where applicable. This variable will enable research of repeat contact with police to be conducted.

Coding Options:

0000000. Unknown It is not known or cannot be determined whether or not the accused has an FPS number.

9999999. Not Applicable The accused does not have an FPS number. The accused is a company.

FPS NUMBER Variable(s): CSCFPS Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 7 Format: NNNNNNA				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
0000000	Unknown			
9999999	Not applicable			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If the accused is a person, score one FPS NUMBER per CSC. 2. If the accused is a company, then FPS = '999999'.				

8.16 FRAUD TYPE

Record:	Incident.
Field-length:	One field, 2 bytes
General Definition:	<p>This data element defines different methods to fraudulently obtain goods, services or financial gain without legitimate rights.</p> <p>2160 – for most fraud 2165 – for Identity theft (theft rules apply) 2166 – for Identity fraud</p>
Coding Options:	
99. Not applicable	This incident did not involve any violation of fraud.
10. Cheque	<p>Any fraud that involves the fraudulent usage of cheques (promissory notes), money orders, traveller's cheque, postal order or any facsimile of a cheque.</p> <p>Examples: personal cheque written with non-sufficient funds to cover the value. (NSF cheques are generally not considered a violation unless intent (mens rea) is present.) Fraudulently written and endorsed bank money order. This includes forgery of cheques.</p>
20. Transaction card	Any fraud that involves the fraudulent usage of credit cards, automatic teller machine (ATM) cards, telephone calling cards, cash cards, retail store cards, etc.
30. Mass marketing	Any fraud which is committed over the telephone that involves advertising, marketing or providing a service to consumers or businesses.
40. Securities / Financial	Any fraud that targets finances/bank accounts or involves the fraudulent usage of stocks or bonds, investment fund derivatives, illegal

transfer of funds, (including money)), etc. Example: Granny-scams

50. False Claims / Insurance Any fraud that involves providing false information to receive a benefit from an insurance company. An insurance company is defined as a commercial or public enterprise whose function is to provide coverage (insurance) by use of a contract that binds a party to protection against a specified loss in return for premiums paid.

51. False Claims / Government Any fraud that involves providing false information to receive a benefit from a Government department – include any federal, provincial, regional or municipal department
Example: employment insurance, social assistance.

60. Computer Any fraud that involves the unauthorized use of a computer or use of a computer for illegal means
Example: hacking, illegal use of userid or personal password, phishing, etc.
If an incident involves using a counterfeit credit card to order merchandise over the Internet on a personal computer then the fraud type is 'transaction card'.

70. Transaction Card Equipment Any fraud that involves the use of a machine, tool, instrument, or material whose purpose is to forge or falsify transaction cards, or copy the information that lies on it.
Examples: skimmer, or any equipment used to make or replicate credit or debit cards.

90. Other Any fraud not listed in above
Example: price fixing, patent infringement, kickbacks, etc.

Scoring Rule(s): If more than one FRAUD TYPE then choose the most frequent. If there is an equal number of fraud types then choose the fraud type for which the dollar amount of fraud is greatest.

The "jurisdiction" for fraud should be determined by using the following

scoring rule: the location of the complainant (person or company) determines which police service is responsible for reporting unless other agreements between police services have been made; however, if the accused was arrested in a different jurisdiction from the complainant, then the arresting location of the accused could become the jurisdiction, if caught in the act.

Transaction Cards: Score each unique transaction card as an incident regardless if it is a duplicate type or account number to another card. For example, if two people have two cards which have the same name and account number then score two incidents if they are both used fraudulently. Credit/ATM card frauds are to be scored by the police having jurisdiction where the card is fraudulently passed (POLIS 1997).

FRAUD TYPE Variable(s): FRAUDTYP Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2 Format: NN				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
ZERO	Invalid			
99	Not applicable			
10	Cheque			
20	Transaction Card			
30	Telemarketing			
40	Securities /Financial Instruments			
50	False Claims - Insurance			
51	False Claims - Government			
60	Computer			
70	Transaction card equipment			
90	Other			

Rules	General Comments
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 99 is invalid if VIOLATION = 2160 or 2166. 2. Must be 99 if VIOLATION not equal to 2160 or 2166. 3. If Fraud Type = 60 then CYBER CRIME=01 (YES) and CYBER CRIME TYPE=02 (Instrument). Or TYPE=01 (Target). 	

8.17 GEOCODE INFORMATION* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for data quality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Geocoding analysis is not possible using the UCR Incident-based Survey file available through the RTRAs. Previous geo-coding research with a justice focus published by Statistics Canada used specially developed files provided by some jurisdictions.

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: Three Fields: 1) X-Y co-Coordinates (12 characters, floating decimal) plus Reference System Type; and
2) Address, or
3) Intersecting Streets

If X-Y co-ordinates are not available to identify either the location of the incident, the address of the accused or the address of the victim, then full addresses for each of these locations are to be provided.

NOTE: Updated in April 2009, to allow negative values of longitude when the projection is Geographic Coordinate System (02).

Field I: Coordinates

Name: X – COORDINATE

Description: This variable assigns a geographic identifier, specifically latitude, to the location of the incident and residence of the accused and victim.

Format: X coordinate (12 characters, floating decimal)

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Coding Options:

000000000000. The latitude is not known or cannot be determined.

Unknown

Name: Y – COORDINATE

Description: This variable assigns a geographic identifier, specifically longitude, to the location of the incident and residence of the accused and victim.

Format: Y coordinate (12 characters, floating decimal)

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Coding Options:

000000000000. The longitude is not known or cannot be determined.
Unknown

Name: GEOCODE - REFERENCE SYSTEM TYPE – DATUM

Description: Identifies the datum used by police services to generate X-Y coordinates.

Format: Alphanumeric, 2 bytes

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

01. NAD 83 (North American Datum of 1983)
02. NAD 27 (North American Datum of 1927)
19. Other
00. Unknown
99. Not Applicable

Name: GEOCODE - REFERENCE SYSTEM TYPE- PROJECTION

Description: Identifies the projection used by police services to generate X-Y coordinates.

Format: Alphanumeric, 2 bytes

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

01. Lambert Conic Conformal
02. Geographic Coordinate System

03. UTM	(Universal Transverse Mercator)
04. MTM	(Modified Transverse Mercator)
05. ATS	(Average Terrestrial System)
06. Alberta 10TM	(Alberta 10 Transverse Mercator)
19. Other	
00. Unknown	
99. Not Applicable	

Name: GEOCODE - REFERENCE SYSTEM TYPE- ZONE

Description: Where the projection is identified as UTM or MTM, the zone must also be specified.

Format: Alphanumeric, 2 bytes

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

01. Zone 1	15. Zone 15
02. Zone 2	16. Zone 16
03. Zone 3	17. Zone 17
04. Zone 4	18. Zone 18
05. Zone 5	19. Zone 19
06. Zone 6	20. Zone 20
07. Zone 7	21. Zone 21
08. Zone 8	22. Zone 22
09. Zone 9	23. Zone 23
10. Zone 10	24. Zone 24
11. Zone 11	25. Zone 25
12. Zone 12	40. Other
13. Zone 13	00. Unknown
14. Zone 14	99. Not Applicable

Scoring Rule(s): a) Where the longitude and latitude are provided, it is mandatory to provide all applicable fields within the reference system type (datum, projection and zone).

b) If projection is not 03 or 04, then Zone = 99 (Not applicable).

Field II: Address

Description: The following address fields correspond to the TBITS standards (Treasury Board Information Technology Standards) set by the Data Standards Secretariat (DSS) and the Canada Public Safety Information Network (CPSIN).

Name: STREET NUMBER

Format: Alphanumeric, 6 bytes, left-justified, trailing blanks

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Coding Options:

Blank. Unknown The street number is not known or not available.

999999. The incident did not occur on a numbered street. Accused or victim
Not applicable does not reside on an identifiable street (i.e. no fixed address).

Name: STREET NAME

Format: 35 Alphanumeric characters, no slashes (/, \) , colons (:) or semi-colons (;).
 Left-justified, trailing blanks

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Coding Options:

Blank. Unknown The street name is not known or cannot be determined.

999999. The incident did not occur on a named street. Accused or victim does
Not applicable not reside on an identifiable street (i.e. no fixed address).

Name:	STREET TYPE
Format:	6 Alphanumeric characters (for example: Street, Drive, Avenue, Blvd) An abbreviation for a type of street or thoroughfare. Left-justified, trailing blanks
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Coding Options:	
Blank. Unknown	The street type is not known or cannot be determined.
999999.	The incident did not occur on a street. Accused or victim does not
Not applicable	reside on an identifiable street.
EDIT :	The abbreviation must be found on UCR master street type file.
Name:	STREET DIRECTION
Format:	2 Alphabetic characters An abbreviation representing the compass point that qualifies the name of a street (e.g.: North, South, East, and West). Left-justified, trailing blanks
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Coding Options:	
N. North	
S. South	
E. East	
W. West	
NE. North East	
NW. North West	
SE. South East	
SW. South West	
Blank. Unknown	The street direction is not known or cannot be determined.
99. Not applicable	The street does not have a direction indicator. The incident did not occur on a street. Accused or victim does not reside on an identifiable street.

Name:	APARTMENT NUMBER
Format:	Alphanumeric, 6 bytes Left-justified, trailing blanks
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Coding Options:	
Blank. Unknown	The apartment number is not known or cannot be determined.
999999. Not applicable	The incident did not occur in an apartment. Accused or victim does not reside in an apartment.
Name:	MUNICIPALITY NAME
Format:	35 Alphanumeric characters Identifies the city, town, village or Indian reserve Left-justified, trailing blanks
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Name:	PROVINCE/ STATE CODE
Format:	2 Alphanumeric characters An abbreviation representing the province or state.
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Name:	POSTAL CODE
Format:	Alphanumeric, 6 bytes Do not include hyphen (-) or space when providing postal code
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Coding Options:	
Blank. Unknown	The postal code is not known or cannot be determined.
999999. Not applicable	The location of the incident does not have a corresponding postal code. Accused or victim has no fixed address.
Name:	COUNTRY CODE

Format: Alphabetic, 2 bytes
An automatic default to 'CA', Canada will be generated unless this field identifies an alternative.

Record: Accused, Victim

Coding Options:

CA. Canada

GB. Great Britain

MX. Mexico

US. United States

OT. Other

Field III: Intersecting Streets

Description: Where the full street address is not available for the incident, the names of the nearest intersecting streets are to be provided.

Name: INTERSECTING STREET NAME 1

Format: 35 Alphanumeric characters, no slashes (/, \), colons (:) or semi-colons (;).
Left-justified, trailing blanks

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

Blank. Unknown The intersecting street name is not known or cannot be determined.

999999. Full street address is provided.

Not applicable

Name: INTERSECTING STREET TYPE 1

Format: 6 Alphanumeric characters (for example: Street, Drive, Avenue, Blvd)
An abbreviation for a type of street or thoroughfare.
Left-justified, trailing blanks

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

Blank. Unknown The intersecting street type is not known or cannot be determined.

999999. Full address is provided.

Not applicable

EDIT : The abbreviation must be found on UCR master street type file.

Name: INTERSECTING STREET DIRECTION 1

Format: 2 Alphabetic characters

An abbreviation representing the compass point that qualifies the name of a street (e.g.: North, South, East, and West).

Left-justified, trailing blanks

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

Blank. Unknown The street direction is not known or cannot be determined.

99. Not applicable The full address is provided. The street does not have a direction indicator.

Name: INTERSECTING STREET NAME 2

Format: 35 Alphanumeric characters, no slashes (/ , \), colons (:) or semi-colons (;).

Left-justified, trailing blanks

Record: Incident

Coding Options:

Blank. Unknown The intersecting street name is not known or cannot be determined.

999999. Full street address is provided.

Not applicable

Name:	INTERSECTING STREET TYPE 2
Format:	6 Alphanumeric characters (for example: Street, Drive, Avenue, Blvd) An abbreviation for a type of street or thoroughfare. Left-justified, trailing blanks
Record:	Incident
Coding Options:	
Blank. Unknown	The intersecting street type is not known or cannot be determined.
999999.	Full address is provided.
Not applicable	
EDIT :	The abbreviation must be found on UCR master street type file.
Name:	INTERSECTING STREET DIRECTION 2
Format:	2 Alphabetic characters An abbreviation representing the compass point that qualifies the name of a street (e.g.: North, South, East, and West). Left-justified, trailing blanks
Record:	Incident
Coding Options:	
Blank. Unknown	The street direction is not known or cannot be determined.
99. Not applicable	Full address is provided. The street does not have a direction indicator.
Scoring Rule(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Only provide address information for incidents occurring within Canada. b) Use the 'Country code' variable to identify victim or accused addresses that are outside of Canada. c) Do not include hyphens, spaces or slashes when providing street name or postal code information. d) If latitude (X) / longitude (Y) are not available to identify the location of the incident, the address of the accused or address of the victim, then full addresses for each of these locations are to be provided.

e) Where exact address for the incident is not available, provide the nearest intersecting streets.

GEOCODE INFORMATION Variable(s): (see breakdown below) Record: Incident, Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: Format: Composite: Latitude / Longitude (X-Y) (12 characters) + Reference System Type, Address or Intersecting Streets				
Field I – Latitude / Longitude (X-Y)				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
X-Coordinate Variable(s) : ILAT, CLAT, VLAT				
Blank	Invalid			
Zeros	Unknown			
Y-Coordinate Variable(s): ILONG, CLONG, VLONG		Negative values are allowed if projection = 02		
Blank	Invalid			
Zeros	Unknown			
Geocode – Reference System Type - Datum Variable(s): IGEODAT				
01	NAD 83 (North American Datum of 1983)			
02	NAD 27 (North American Datum of 1927)			
19	Other			
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			

Geocode – Reference System Type – Projection Variable(s): IGEOPRO				
01	Lambert Conic Conformal			
02	Geographic Coordinate System			
03	UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator)			
04	MTM (Modified Transverse Mercator)			
05	ATS (Average Terrestrial System)			
06	Alberta 10TM (Alberta 10 Transverse Mercator)			
19	Other			
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
Geocode – Reference System Type - Zone Variable : IGEOZON				
01	Zone 1			
02	Zone 2			
03	Zone 3			
04	Zone 4			
05	Zone 5			
06	Zone 6			
07	Zone 7			
08	Zone 8			
09	Zone 9			
10	Zone 10			
11	Zone 11			
12	Zone 12			
13	Zone 13			
14	Zone 14			
15	Zone 15			
16	Zone 16			
17	Zone 17			

18	Zone 18			
19	Zone 19			
20	Zone 20			
21	Zone 21			
22	Zone 22			
23	Zone 23			
24	Zone 24			
25	Zone 25			
40	Other			
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
Rules		General Comments		
1. Where the longitude and latitude are provided, it is compulsory to provide all applicable fields within the reference system type (datum, projection and zone).				
Field II – Address				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Street Number Variable(s): ISTRNO, CSTRNO, VSTRNO		When longitude/latitude is not known, provide full street address. Left-justified, trailing blanks.		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
Street Name Variable(s): ISTRNAME, CSTRNAME, VSTRNAME		No slashes (/,\), colons(:) or semi-colons(;) Left-justified, trailing blanks.		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
Street Type Variable(s): ISTRTYP, CSTRTYP, VSTRTYP		Left-justified, trailing blanks.		

Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
ABBEY	Abbey			
ACRES	Acres			
ALLÉE	Allée			
ALLEY	Alley			
ANSE	Anse			
AUT	Autoroute			
AVE	Avenue			
AV	Avenue			
AVENUE	Avenue			
BAY	Bay			
BEACH	Beach			
BEND	Bend			
BLVD	Boulevard			
BOUL	Boulevard			
BOISÉ	Boisé			
BYPASS	By-pass			
BYWAY	Byway			
CAMPUS	Campus			
CAPE	Cape			
CAR	Carré			
CARREF	Carrefour			
CTR	Centre			
C	Centre			
CENTRE	Centre			
CENACL	Cénacle			
CERCLE	Cercle			
CHASE	Chase			
CHAUSS	Chaussée			
CH	Chemin			
CHL	Chemin de ligne			

CIR	Circle			
CIRCLE	Circle			
CIRCT	Circuit			
CLOSE	Close			
COMMON	Common			
CONC	Concession			
CORDON	Cordon			
CRNRS	Corners			
CÔTE	Côte			
CTYRD	County Road			
COUR	Cour			
COURS	Cours			
CRT	Court			
COURT	Court			
COVE	Cove			
CRES	Crescent			
CRETE	Crête			
CROIS	Croissant			
CROSS	Crossing			
CDS	Cul-de-sac			
DALE	Dale			
DELL	Dell			
DESCE	Descente			
DESSER	Desserte			
DIVERS	Diversion			
DOMAIN	Domaine			
DOWNS	Downs			
DR	Drive			
DRIVE	Drive			
ECH	Échangeur			
ÉCH	Échangeur			
END	End			

ENTREE	Entrée			
ESPL	Esplanade			
ESTACA	Estacade			
ESTATE	Estates			
EXPY	Expressway			
EXTEN	Extension			
FARM	Farm			
FIELD	Field			
FOREST	Forest			
FWY	Freeway			
FRONT	Front			
GDNS	Gardens			
GATE	Gate			
GLADE	Glade			
GLEN	Glen			
GREEN	Green			
GREVE	Grève			
GRNDS	Grounds			
GROVE	Grove			
HARBR	Harbour			
HEATH	Heath			
HTS	Heights			
HGHLDS	Highlands			
HWY	Highway			
HILL	Hill			
HOLLOW	Hollow			
ILE	Île			
ÎLE	Île			
INLET	Inlet			
JARD	Jardin			
IMP	Impasse			
ISLAND	Island			

KEY	Key			
KNOLL	Knoll			
LANDNG	Landing			
LANE	Lane			
LIGNE	Ligne			
LMTS	Limits			
LINE	Line			
LINK	Link			
LKOUT	Lookout			
LOOP	Loop			
MALL	Mall			
MANOR	Manor			
MAZE	Maze			
MEADOW	Meadow			
MEWS	Mews			
MONTEE	Montée			
MOOR	Moor			
MOUNT	Mount			
MTN	Mountain			
ORCH	Orchard			
PARADE	Parade			
PARC	Parc			
PK	Park			
PKY	Parkway			
PASS	Passage			
PATH	Path			
PTWAY	Pathway			
PINES	Pines			
PL	Place			
PLACE	Place (F)			
PLAG	Plage			
PLAT	Plateau			

PLAZA	Plaza			
PT	Point			
PTE	Pointe			
POINTE	Pointe			
PNTTU	Pont-tunnel			
PORT	Port			
PVT	Private			
PROM	Promenade			
QUAI	Quai			
QUAY	Quay			
RAMP	Ramp			
RANG	Rang			
RG	Range			
RIDGE	Ridge			
RISE	Rise			
RIVE	Rive			
RD	Road			
ROAD	Road			
RDPT	Rond-point			
RTE	Route			
ROW	Row			
RUE	Rue			
RLE	Ruelle			
RUN	Run			
SENT	Sentier			
SITE	Site			
SQ	Square			
ST	Street			
STREET	Street			
SUBDIV	Subdivision			
TERR	Terrace			
TSSE	Terrasse			

TSES	Terrasses			
THICK	Thicket			
TOWERS	Towers			
TLINE	Townline			
TRAIL	Trail			
TCARRE	Trait-carré			
TRVSE	Traverse			
TUNNEL	Tunnel			
TRNABT	Turnabout			
VALE	Vale			
VIA	Via			
VIADUC	Viaduc			
VIEW	View			
VILLAS	Villas			
VILLGE	Village			
VISTA	Vista			
VOIE	Voie			
WALK	Walk			
WAY	Way			
WHARF	Wharf			
WOOD	Wood			
WYND	Wynd			
Street Direction Variable(s): ISTRDIR, CSTRDIR, VSTRDIR		An abbreviation representing the compass point that qualifies the name of street. Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
N	North			
S	South			
E	East			
W	West			
NE	North East			

NW	North West			
SE	South East			
SW	South West			
Apartment Number Variable(s): IUNIT, CUNIT, VUNIT		Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
Municipality Name Variable(s): ICITY, CCITY, VCITY		Identifies the city, town, village or Indian reserve Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Province / State Code Variable(s): IPROVCD, CPROVCD, VPROVCD				
Province Code				
NL	Newfoundland and Labrador			
PE	Prince Edward Island			
NS	Nova Scotia			
13	New Brunswick			
NB	Quebec			
ON	Ontario			
MB	Manitoba			
SK	Saskatchewan			
AB	Alberta			
BC	British Columbia			
YT	Yukon			
NT	Northwest Territories			
NU	Nunavut			
State Code				
AL	Alabama			
AK	Alaska			
AZ	Arizona			
AR	Arkansas			
CA	California			

CO	Colorado			
CT	Connecticut			
DE	Delaware			
DC	District of Columbia			
FL	Florida			
GA	Georgia			
HI	Hawaii			
ID	Idaho			
IL	Illinois			
IN	Indiana			
IA	Iowa			
KS	Kansas			
KY	Kentucky			
LA	Louisiana			
ME	Maine			
MD	Maryland			
MA	Massachusetts			
MI	Michigan			
MN	Minnesota			
MS	Mississippi			
MO	Missouri			
MT	Montana			
NE	Nebraska			
NV	Nevada			
NH	New Hampshire			
NJ	New Jersey			
NM	New Mexico			
NY	New York			
NC	North Carolina			
ND	North Dakota			
OH	Ohio			
OK	Oklahoma			

OR	Oregon			
PA	Pennsylvania			
RI	Rhode Island			
SC	South Carolina			
SD	South Dakota			
TN	Tennessee			
TX	Texas			
UT	Utah			
VT	Vermont			
VA	Virginia			
WA	Washington			
WV	West Virginia			
WI	Wisconsin			
WY	Wyoming			
Postal Code Variable : IPOSTCD, CPOSTCD, VPOSTCD		Do not include hyphen or space		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
Country Code Variable(s): CCOUNTRY, VOUNTRY				
CA	Canada			
GB	United Kingdom			
MX	Mexico			
US	United States			
OT	Other			
Field III – Intersecting Streets				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Intersecting Street Name 1 Variable(s): ISTRNAM1		When street address is not known, provide the name of the closest intersecting streets (no slashes (/,\), colons(:) or semi-colons(;)) Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			

999999	Not Applicable			
Intersecting Street Type 1 (Same values and description provided in Street Type in Field II – Address) Variable(s): ISTRTYP1		Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
Intersecting Street Direction 1 Variable(s): ISTRDIR1		An abbreviation representing the compass point that qualifies the name of street. Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
N	North			
S	South			
E	East			
W	West			
NE	North East			
NW	North West			
SE	South East			
SW	South West			
Intersecting Street Name 2 Variable(s): ISTRNAM2		When street address is not known, provide the name of the closest intersecting streets (no slashes (/,\), colons(:) or semi-colons(;)) Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			
Intersecting Street Type 2 (Same values and description provided in Street Type in Field II – Address) Variable(s): ISTRTYP2		Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
999999	Not Applicable			

Intersecting Street Direction 2 Variable(s): ISTRDIR2		An abbreviation representing the compass point that qualifies the name of street. Left-justified, trailing blanks		
Blank	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
N	North			
S	South			
E	East			
W	West			
NE	North East			
NW	North West			
SE	South East			
SW	South West			
Rules		General Comments		
1. Provide address only for incidents occurring within Canada. 2. Use country to identify victim and accused addresses that are outside Canada. 3. No hyphen or space when providing street name or postal code information. 4. Where latitude(X) longitude (Y) is not available, provide full address. 5. Where exact address for the incident is not available, provide nearest intersecting streets.				

8.18 GEOGRAPHIC REGION

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 2 bytes.

General Geographic location of incident by region within Canada.

Definition:

GEOGRAPHY Variable(s): AGG_GEOGRAPHY Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2 Format: NN				
Geography – Region variable: AGG_GEOGRAPHY		General Comments		
Values	Description	Atlantic region includes: Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick		
01	Atlantic			
02	Quebec			
03	Ontario			
04	Manitoba			
05	Saskatchewan			
06	Alberta			
07	British Columbia			
08	Territories			

8.19 GEOGRAPHY

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 2 bytes.

General Geographic location of incident by province/territory.

Definition:

GEOGRAPHY Variable(s): GEOGRAPHY Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2, Format: NN,				
Geography Variable: GEOGRAPHY		General Comments		
Values	Description			
10	Newfoundland and Labrador			
11	Prince Edward Island			
12	Nova Scotia			
13	New Brunswick			
24	Quebec			
35	Ontario			
46	Manitoba			
47	Saskatchewan			
48	Alberta			
59	British Columbia			
60	Yukon			
61	Northwest Territories			
62	Nunavut			

8.20 HATE CRIME* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file because variable is not currently available for release; to be released at a later date; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Incident.

Field-length: Three Fields:
 1) Hate Crime Indicator (2 bytes)
 2) Hate Crime Type (2 bytes)
 3) Hate Crime Motivation Detail (2 bytes)

General Definition: **Hate crime** is defined as a criminal violation motivated by hate, based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor.

Coding Options: Do not include crimes motivated by vengeance based on the perceived illegal actions of the victim, such as a targeted assault (or homicide) of a suspected child molester or serial sexual predator.

Field I: Hate Crime Indicator

01. Yes The incident was motivated by hate.
02. Suspected Incident is suspected to be motivated by hate.
03. No The incident was not motivated by hate.

Scoring Rule(s): a) Respondents would continue to use the UCR violation codes (e.g., assault, criminal harassment, vandalism); and, in addition, would flag whether or not the incident was motivated by hate. The perpetrator's actions and/or words may demonstrate that their reason for committing the crime was based on hatred for an identifiable group.

- b) All incidents scored as 'Yes' or 'Suspected' must be routed for confirmation/ revision to the appropriate specialized unit or individual responsible for hate crime (where applicable).
- c) If, after the initial incident report was submitted to the CCJS, further information revealed that the incident was motivated by hate, the original file should be updated with the new findings

Field II: Hate Crime Type

Description: This field applies to those incidents coded as 'YES' or 'Suspected' and identifies the principle factor that motivated the hate crime.

Coding Options:

01. Race/Ethnicity (includes race, colour, national or ethnic origin)

02. Religion

03. Sexual Orientation

04. Language

05. Mental or Physical Disability

06. Sex

07. Age

19. Other similar factor (e.g., political motivation)

00. Unknown

99. Not Applicable

Scoring Rule(s): a) If more than one coding option could apply, score the principle factor motivating the incident.

Field III: Hate Crime Motivation Detail

Description: The third field for hate crime captures further detail about the motivating factor behind the hate crime.

The categories listed are comparable to definitions of Aboriginal peoples and members of visible minorities as per Statistics Canada's *Ethnic Diversity Survey*. Although the Census allows for more detailed information about a person's specific ethnic origin, the Aboriginal and visible minority categories presented here have been chosen so as to simplify the collection of hate crime data.

Coding Options:

Race/Ethnicity (includes race, colour, national or ethnic origin)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01. Aboriginal | Examples include: Inuit, Métis and North American Indian. |
| 02. Arab/West Asian | Examples include: Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Lebanese, Saudi Arabian. |
| 03. Black | |
| 04. East and Southeast Asian | Examples include: Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese. |
| 05. South Asian | Examples include: East Indian, Pakistani, Punjabi. |
| 06. White | |
| 07. Multiple Races/ Ethnicities | Hate propaganda against many races (e.g., White Supremacist groups). |
| 18. Other race/ethnicity | Examples include: Caribbean, Latin American, South American, Pacific Islands origins (Fijian, Hawaiian, Polynesian), etc. |
| 19. Unknown race/ ethnicity | |

Religion

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 20. Catholic | Examples include: Eastern Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Ukrainian Catholic. |
| 21. Jewish | |
| 22. Muslim (Islam) | |
| 28. Other religion | Examples include: Baptist, Buddhist, Greek Orthodox, Hindu, Jehovah's Witness, Lutheran, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant, Mennonite, Sikh, United Church, etc. |

29. Unknown religion

Sexual Orientation

30. Bisexual

31. Heterosexual

32. Homosexual

(Lesbian or Gay)

38. Other sexual orientation

39. Unknown sexual orientation

Language

40. English

41. French

48. Other Language

Examples include: Arabic, Chinese, German, Greek, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Spanish, etc.

49. Unknown Language

Disability

50. Mental

51. Physical

58. Other disability

59. Unknown disability

Sex

61. Male

62. Female

63. Other Sex

Example: transsexual

64. Unknown

Age

71. Children (00-14)

72. Youth (15-24)

73. Adults (25-64 years)

74. Seniors (65 years and over)

79. Unknown Age

Other factors (i.e. political motivation)**00. Unknown****99. Not Applicable****Scoring Rule(s):**

When unsure of which category to score (particularly for race/ethnicity and religion) refer to the look-up tables.

HATE CRIME				
Variable(s): HATCRIND, HATCRTYP, HATCRMOT Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 6 Format: NNNNNN Composite: = Hate Crime Indicator (2 bytes) + Hate Crime Type (2 bytes) + Hate Crime Motivation Detail (2 bytes)				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Hate Crime Indicator Variable : HATCRIND				
01	Yes			
02	Suspected			
03	No			
Rules		General Comments		
1. All 01 and 02 are to be routed to and confirmed by the hate crime unit or person responsible (where applicable). 2. If violation = 2176, 3550 or 3560, then Hate Crime Indicator must be 01 or 02				

Hate Crime Type Variable : HATCRTYP				
01	Race/Ethnicity (includes race, colour, national or ethnic origin)			
02	Religion			
03	Sexual Orientation			
04	Language			
05	Mental or Physical Disability			
06	Sex			
07	Age			
19	Other similar factor (i.e., political motivation)			
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
Rules		General Comments		
1. When HATE CRIME INDICATOR is 01 or 02, HATE CRIME TYPE must be indicated.				
Hate Crime Motivation Detail Variable : HATCRMOT				
Race/Ethnicity				
01	Aboriginal			
02	Arab/ West Asian			
03	Black			
04	East and Southeast Asian			
05	South Asian			
06	White			
07	Multiple Races/ Ethnicities			
18	Other race/ethnicity			
19	Unknown race/ ethnicity			
Religion				
20	Catholic			
21	Jewish			

22	Muslim (Islam)			
28	Other religion			
29	Unknown religion			
Sexual Orientation				
30	Bisexual			
31	Heterosexual			
32	Homosexual (Lesbian or Gay)			
38	Other sexual orientation			
39	Unknown sexual orientation			
Language				
40	English			
41	French			
48	Other language			
49	Unknown language			
Disability				
50	Mental			
51	Physical			
58	Other disability			
59	Unknown disability			
Sex				
61	Male			
62	Female			
63	Other Sex (transsexual)			
64	Unknown			
Age				
71	Children (00-14)			
72	Youth (15-24)			
73	Adults (26-64 years)			
74	Seniors (65 years and over)			
79	Unknown Age			

Other factors (i.e. political motivation)				
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			
Rules	General Comments			
1. When HATE CRIME TYPE is indicated; HATE CRIME MOTIVATION must be provided.				

8.21 INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS

Record: Incident.

Field-length: One field, 1 byte

General Definition: This data element will describe the status of an incident - unfounded or actual - and if it is an actual violation, its clearance status - not cleared, cleared by charge or cleared otherwise. The following coding options show "unfounded" as a separate category, with the remaining options indicating that an actual violation has occurred. The "cleared otherwise" status is further refined to indicate the reason for which the incident was cleared in this manner.

To this end, and to ensure uniformity and data comparability, The CCJS is recommending that **all** police services adopt strict criteria for clearing offences.

- In order to clear an incident "otherwise", an accused must be identified and there must be evidence to link the accused to the crime.
- The evidence must pass the reasonable person test, meaning: confirmation from a reliable source, police information, admission of guilt, physical evidence or other substantiation which would allow for the police service to proceed with a charge.
- Police may believe an individual is responsible for other incidents, but must have reasonable grounds to proceed and not simply a belief that the accused is responsible.

Coding Options:

0. Unfounded	<p>After a police investigation it is concluded that no violation of the law took place nor was attempted.</p> <p>* Due to poor data quality and reliability for this response category, the UCR Incident-based Survey data only include founded incidents.</p>
1. Not cleared	<p>An accused has not been identified in connection with this incident.</p>
2. Cleared by Charge	<p>At least one accused has been identified and there is a charge laid against or recommended to be laid against this individual in connection with this incident.</p>
Cleared Otherwise	<p>Coding options 3 to 9.</p> <p>The following is a listing of the reasons for which a department may clear an incident "otherwise". This means the department has met two criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. At least one accused has been identified, and2. There is sufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident, but for one of the reasons listed below, the accused is processed by other means.
3. Complainant declines to lay charges	<p>The accused person is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained to support the laying of an information, but the complainant refuses to proceed with charges against the accused.</p>
4. Departmental discretion	<p>For reasons not already outlined in any of the other categories listed above and is not a diversionary program, the department's administration decides not to lay a charge against the accused. For example, if an accused is given a warning, caution or a referral to a community-based program.</p>

5. Diversionary Program	The accused is diverted away from the court process into a formal diversionary program. Commonly referred to as "Alternative Measures or Extrajudicial Sanctions."
6. Reason beyond control of department (policy)	By directive either for policy or stated procedure, the department cannot lay charges.
7. Incident Cleared by a Lesser Statute	Applies to less serious violations that can be cleared by a municipal by-law or lesser statute. Note: An accused must be identified in connection with the incident.
8. Incident Cleared by Other Municipal/ Provincial/ Federal agency	An accused has been identified in connection with an incident in your jurisdiction; however, charges will be laid by another municipal/Provincial or Federal agency.
9. Other Reasons	<p>The 'other reasons' category was created for the RTRA file as a confidentiality protection measure and captures means for clearing a charge that involve potentially sensitive circumstances, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suicide of accused: The accused takes their own life prior to the department laying charges. - Death of accused (not suicide): The accused loses life by circumstances other than suicide, prior to the department laying charges. - Death of complainant/ witness: The complainant in the case or an essential witness to the incident loses their life through any circumstance prior to the department laying charges. - Diplomatic immunity: Accused is a diplomat of a Member State of the United Nations and is therefore covered under the <i>Privileges and Immunities Act, 1977</i> and U.N. Conventions contained therein which exempts the accused from charges for specific offences

committed by them in Canada.

- **Accused under 12 years of age:** Children under 12 years of age cannot be prosecuted for criminal activities.
- **Accused committed to mental hospital:** The accused is not available for prosecution because: a) they are committed to a mental institution without the hope of early release or b) as per conditions set by the court or Review Board under C.C. 672.54(b)
- **Accused is in a foreign country, cannot be returned:** Accused is not present in Canada and cannot be returned to Canada to face charges because Canada does not have an extradition treaty with the country in question or the government decides not to proceed with extradition; therefore no charges are laid.
- **Accused involved in other incidents:** Accused is involved in other incidents in which charges have been laid, and it is decided not to lay charges against him for this particular incident.
- **Accused already sentenced:** Accused is already serving a sentence in a correctional facility and no useful purpose would be served by laying charges in connection with this particular incident.

INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS Variable(s): INCCLRST Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: A				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Blank	Invalid			
0	Unfounded 1. Unfounded incidents require only valid respondent code, incident file number, report date, violation code and update status code. 2. CLEARANCE DATE must be '99999999'.			
1	Not cleared 1. Invalid if Accused record(s) present 2. CLEARANCE DATE must be '99999999'			
2	Cleared by charge 1. At least one valid accused record must be present and CSC STATUS must equal 1 (charges laid or recommended).			
	Cleared Otherwise Values 1. Accused records are required for all cleared otherwise values. 2. All cleared otherwise values require CSC STATUS = 2–7 (cleared or processed by other means) for each accused record attached to the incident.			
3	Complainant declines to lay charge			
4	Departmental discretion			
5	Diversionsary Program			
6	Beyond control of department			

7	Lesser Statute			
8	Other Agency			
9	Other Reasons			
Rules		General Comments		
<p>1. If CLEARANCE STATUS = 2 (cleared by charge); at least one Accused record must be present with CSC STATUS = 1 (charged).</p> <p>2. If CLEARANCE STATUS = 1 (not cleared) then accused records must not be attached to the incident.</p> <p>3. If CLEARANCE STATUS = 2-9 CLEARANCE DATE cannot = blank</p>		<p>Other Reasons ('9') include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suicide of accused - Death of accused (not suicide) - Death of complainant - Diplomatic immunity - Accused under 12 years of age - Accused committed to mental hospital - Accused outside Canada, cannot be returned - Accused involved in other incidents - Accused already sentenced 		

8.22 INCIDENT DATE/TIME (FROM and TO DATE and TIME)

Record: Incident.

Field-length: Two fields, 12 bytes each with two parts
 1) Date – 8 bytes
 2) Time – 4 bytes

General Definition: The date and time the incident is known or believed to have occurred. When the actual date and time are not known, but it is known that the incident occurred somewhere between two given dates and times, these will be captured in two fields "from YYYYMMDDXXXX" to "YYYYMMDDXXXX" (where XXXX=24 hour military time).

Coding Options: Statistics Canada standard, YYYYMMDD, will be used in both fields on the standard record layout for date.

24 hour military time will be used to capture time.

The first field 'From' will report the "earliest" date and time when an incident could have occurred if an exact date and time could not be determined. This field will be "999999999999" if the exact date and time is known.

The second field 'To' will report the exact date and time when the incident occurred or the "latest" date and time if an exact date and time could not be determined.

If only the exact date is known, and the time of the incident is unknown, then the time category of the second field will report '0000'.

If only the approximate dates are known and the time for either of those dates is unknown, then the time category will be report '0000'.

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) For repeated offences over time, score only the date and time of the latest occurrence, e.g., incest, which has occurred over a period of time only the latest incident is to be scored, not the time interval over which these repeated violations occurred.
- b) In situations where the incident occurs at a particular period of the day (e.g., the morning or the evening) but the exact time is not known, code the appropriate beginning and ending times for these intervals in the 'From' and 'To' time fields. For example, morning is defined as the time between 6:00 a.m. and 11:59 a.m., and the incident occurred on February 12, 2004 then this data element would read: From - 200402120600 To - 200402121159.

Morning is 0600 to 1159

Afternoon is 1200 to 1759

Evening is 1800 to 2359

Night is 0000 to 0559

- c) For the 'time' field, score only the time at which the incident occurred, not the time the officers arrived nor the time the report was taken.

FROM INCIDENT DATE				
Variable(s):	FINCDATE			
Record:	Incident			
Type:	Alphanumeric			
Size:	8			
Format:	YYYYMMDD			
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Blank	Invalid			
00000000	Invalid			
99999999	1. The exact date and time of the			

	incident are known. 2. If FROM INCIDENT DATE is 99999999, FROM INCIDENT TIME must be 9999.			
Numeric (YYYYMMDD)	1. Must contain a valid date: year must be valid; month in range 01 to 12; day in range 01 to 31 as applicable to the month.			
Rules		General Comments		
1. FROM INCIDENT DATE, must be equal to or less than TO INCIDENT DATE EXCEPT WHEN EXACT DATE IS KNOWN. 2. FROM INCIDENT DATE + FROM INCIDENT TIME must be less than TO INCIDENT DATE + TO INCIDENT TIME EXCEPT WHEN EXACT DATE IS KNOWN. 3. FROM DATE must be equal to or less than REPORT DATE.				

FROM INCIDENT TIME Variable(s): FINCTIME Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: HHMM		Contains the earliest time for an incident that spanned a period of time or the earliest estimated time if the exact time cannot be determined.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Blank	Invalid			
9999	1. FROM INCIDENT TIME is 9999 if the exact date and time of the incident are known. 2. If FROM INCIDENT DATE is 99999999; FROM INCIDENT TIME must be 9999.			
0000	Unknown 1. If the earliest date is known, and the earliest time is unknown, FROM INCIDENT TIME = 0000.			
Numeric HHMM	1. Must contain a valid time in military time format from 0001 to 2400.			
Rules		General Comments		
1. FROM INCIDENT DATE + FROM INCIDENT TIME must be less than TO INCIDENT DATE + TO INCIDENT TIME EXCEPT WHEN EXACT DATE IS KNOWN. 2. If FROM INCIDENT DATE contains a value; FROM INCIDENT TIME must contain a valid value.				

TO INCIDENT DATE Variable(s): TINCDATE Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 8 Format: YYYYMMDD		Contains either the exact date an incident occurred, or the last date of an incident that spanned a time period.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Blank	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
99999999	Invalid			
Numeric (YYYYMMDD)	1. Must contain a valid date: year must be valid; month in range 01 to 12; day in range 01 to 31 as applicable to the month.			
Rules		General Comments		
1. TO INCIDENT DATE cannot be less than FROM INCIDENT DATE EXCEPT WHEN EXACT DATE IS KNOWN. 2. TO INCIDENT DATE + TO INCIDENT TIME must be greater than FROM INCIDENT DATE + FROM INCIDENT TIME EXCEPT WHEN EXACT DATE IS KNOWN. 3. TO INCIDENT DATE must be equal to or less than REPORT DATE WHEN FROM INCIDENT DATE IS 99999999.				

TO INCIDENT TIME Variable(s): TINCTIME Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: HHMM		Contains either the exact time an incident occurred, or the latest time of an incident that spanned a time period.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
9999	Invalid			
0000	Unknown 1. The exact time of an incident cannot be determined.			
Numeric HHMM	1. Must contain a valid time in military time format from 0001 to 2400.			
Rules		General Comments		
1. TO INCIDENT DATE + TO INCIDENT TIME must be greater than FROM INCIDENT DATE + FROM INCIDENT TIME EXCEPT WHEN EXACT DATE IS KNOWN.				

8.23 INCIDENT FILE NUMBER** (Revised/Anonymized)

**Excluded from RTRA file for sensitivity/confidentiality reasons; to be replaced by an 'anonymized' variable; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 20 bytes

General Definition: The incident file number will be the unique identifier for each incident and will link together each incident and person record connected with the incident.

Coding Options: In order to connect the record which is retrieved from a respondent's database with the record which will reside at Statistics Canada, it is proposed that the incident file number be the one used by each respondent for their incidents. Two options are available based on whether the year of the incident is embedded in the respondent's incident file number.

a) The year is part of the respondent's incident file number:

We will allow for 20 alphanumeric characters to capture each respondent's incident file number.

b) The year is not part of the respondent's incident file number:

The incident file number received here will have the last two digits of the year generated at the beginning of the field e.g., '05' for 2005, and the remaining 18 characters will be available to retrieve the respondent's incident file number.

INCIDENT FILE NUMBER Variable(s): INCFLNUM Record: Incident, Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 20 Format: 20(A)		The field is left justified and zero filled.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Blank	Invalid			
Rules		General Comments		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each incident record must contain an incident number. This number must also appear on each victim and accused record that forms part of the incident. Each victim record must contain an incident number identical to the incident number on the incident record that links the victim information to the incident Each accused record must contain an incident number identical to the incident number on the incident record that links the accused information to the incident 				

8.24 LEVEL OF INJURY

Record: Victim

Field-length: One field, 1 byte

General Definition: This data element will be captured on each victim's record to describe the extent of their injury at the time of the incident, or determined through investigation.

Coding Options:

9. Not applicable The violation did not involve the use of weapons nor physical force against victim.

0. Unknown The extent of injuries to the victim could not be determined though weapons or physical force were used against this victim.

1. No injuries No visible physical injury at the time of the incident though weapons or physical force were used.

2. Minor physical Injury Physical injury that required no professional medical treatment or only some first injury aid (e.g., band aid, ice etc.).

3. Major physical Injury Physical injury that is more than "trifling" or "transient" in nature and that injury required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility

4. Death Loss of life.

Scoring Rule(s): This data element is to be coded from information taken at the scene of the incident. It is not intended that officers or coders attempt to update or follow up the incident solely to provide this data element. Only through the course of normal investigation by the officer should any follow up of the victim's treatment be recorded.

LEVEL OF INJURY Variable(s): INJURY Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
9	Not applicable			
ZERO	Unknown			
1	No injuries			
2	Minor physical injuries			
3	Major physical injuries			
4	Death			
Rules		General Comments		
1. 9 is invalid if WEAPON CAUSING INJURY is not 99. 2. If viol is 1220, 1370, 1385, or 1626 injury must be 9. For more information and for additional rules regarding LEVEL OF INJURY see Appendix B.				

8.25 LOCATION OF INCIDENT – DETAILED and OCCUPANCY

LOCATION OF INCIDENT – DETAILED

Record: Incident

Field length: Two fields:
1) Location (Detailed) - 2 bytes
2) Occupancy - 1 byte

General Definition: This data element will describe the type of location where the incident took place. It is split into two fields:

The first field describes what type of location

The second field is scored only for private locations and Violations against the person

The second field describes whether or not the residence was occupied either by the victim and/or the accused at the time of the incident.

Coding Options:

Field I - Location

00. Unknown The actual place where the incident occurred cannot be determined. For example, in a homicide, a body is discovered but the actual location where the homicide took place cannot be established; or fail to stop or remain where damage is noticed after the fact.

A. Private and Commercial Residences

Definition Includes all structures owned or rented where overnight accommodation is the main purpose of the structure. The different categories under private properties will describe the

type of structure and their primary function.

**01. Single home,
house**

Examples are single dwelling house, semi detached, row house, garden home, duplexes, - places which have an outside entrance for each owned or rented unit. This includes the physically connected structures to the single home dwelling such as a garage. These structures primarily function as private residences and include the surrounding property.

Also include here mobile home dwelling, cottages, vacation houses which function as primary, secondary or temporary private residences. Includes walkways, front and back yard

**02. Private
property
structure**

Include the structures or buildings which are on the private property but are not considered to be part of the main dwelling house.

Examples : garden sheds and detached garages, privately owned fishing boats, huts and airplanes

We capture this separately because we want to show the difference between a B&E to a home and a B&E to a garden shed.

03. Dwelling unit

These are residential units contained in high rise or low rise structures of which two or more are rental or owned units. Include units contained in apartments & hotels, time-shares, rooming houses, senior citizen complexes and residences (e.g., university) which operate primarily (over half the available units) on long term lease arrangements, and condominium or strata titled, multi unit structures. This category *includes only the units themselves* and excludes surrounding properties, common areas, parking lots (underground and ground level), hallways and lobbies to which the public has access.

**04. Commercial
dwelling unit**

These are commercial residential units which are contained in a multi-unit structure or many single structures combined on one property where the principle business is to rent overnight accommodation on a

daily basis *include only the individual units themselves* and exclude all common areas - parking lots, hallways, lobbies, and surrounding properties. Include units contained in motels, hotels, and bed and breakfast places, and apartments & hotels which operate primarily (over half the units) on short term rental basis.

Scoring Note: A house-boat owned by the person and used as a temporary residence should be coded as 01 – Single Home, House. A rented house-boat should be coded as 04 – Commercial Dwelling Unit.

B. Non Residential Properties and Places

Definition	Includes all places and/or properties where the public has general access to the structure and property. The principal function of the structures or property is to conduct business or to provide a service. The categories under this part are described by their primary function to the general public.
05. New or used car dealership	Commercial enterprise whose primary function is to sell motor vehicles. Exclude auto body shops and gas stations and other automotive repair dealers.
06. Bank or other financial institution	Any commercial/public enterprise whose function it is to provide banking and/or financial transactions on behalf of its depositors and owners (shareholders). A place of business for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds. Examples: banks or trust companies.
07. Convenience store	Any commercial enterprise that provides basic food shopping convenience to the public as opposed to a large grocery store. These stores offer less of a selection in merchandise but are open for business longer hours, sometimes 24 hours a day, and usually on Sundays. They retail perishable food staples such as milk, bread, butter, eggs, etc., but as well offer for sale other sundry articles. These types of enterprises are generally utilised

by the consumer to quickly purchase small items required for the household.

Examples: corner stores or chain operated convenience stores.

08. Gas station

Any gas bar or gas station outlet providing service facilities to the motoring public and commercial vehicles needing fuel. The outlet, whether providing self service pumps or full service to the customer, retails gasoline, propane, diesel fuel or any combination of those or other petroleum products. Included in this category are gas outlets with attached convenience stores.

Examples : self serve or full service gas stations.

09. School, during supervised activity

Include junior kindergarten through to grade 13 schools or equivalent (e.g. Sylvan Learning Centre or Montessori) where the main purpose is to provide education (either public or private) to **children**. Includes all structures upon the school ground including school parking lot, playground etc. Only criminal incidents that occur *during or just outside of regular school hours or during a school sanctioned extracurricular activity are included here*. This would include offences occurring during normal school hours

Examples: a fight in the bathroom between classes or theft from a locker over the lunch hour) or when the offence occurs during a school sanctioned extracurricular activity after normal school hours (e.g., a school sporting event or school dance).

10. School, not during supervised activity

Include junior kindergarten through to grade 13 schools or equivalent (e.g. Sylvan supervised activity Learning Centre or Montessori) where the main purpose is to provide education (either public or private) to **children**. Includes all structures upon the school ground including school parking lot, playground etc. Only include criminal incidents that occur *obviously outside of regular school hours and outside of a school sanctioned extracurricular activity*.

Examples : This would include offences occurring outside of normal school hours (e.g., a "break and enter" into the school building over the

weekend) or when the offence occurs during a non-school supervised activity (e.g., an offence occurs during a Cubs Scouts meeting – the Cub Scouts are using the school facilities but are not a recognized part of the school curriculum).

**11. University /
College**

Institutions or buildings where the main purpose is to provide adult education, either public or private. Include colleges, universities, and business schools. Includes all structures upon the campus. Exclude all types of residences, public roadways and parking lots.

**12. Other
commercial /
corporate place**

Include all other structures buildings, warehouses and other corporate places such as where the principal purpose of the structure is to conduct legitimate business for profit. Include surrounding areas e.g., lawns, walkways, which are owned and/or rented by the place of business. (The business may be either government or private sector owned/rented). Exclude transportation facilities e.g., airports, bus depots, train stations and unsecured Parking lots, as well as bars and restaurants (code 21).

Examples : office buildings, grocery stores (not convenience or corner stores), the hallways, open areas and locker-rooms of apartments, storage units, hotels, trains, boxcars, piggy backs, unattached truck trailers and underground or secured parking lots.

**13. Other non
commercial /
corporate place**

Institutions/buildings providing a non profit service to the public or acting on the public's behalf. Include all structures which conduct business or provide a service to the public either through one of the levels of government (federal, provincial, municipal and regional), or through a funded agency acting on their behalf. Exclude parking lots.

Examples : government buildings, city hall, police headquarters/jails, community centres, halfway houses, social service agencies, customs offices.

14. Parking lot

All areas reserved for public or private parking where there is space for more than three motor vehicles. Examples are: commercial, non commercial, unsecured parking lots, customs parking lot etc. Exclude "parking lots" which are part of a private residence (see Private and

Commercial Residences) and for private use only.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. Transit bus / bus shelter | <p>A transit or city bus or the like that operates within an urban environment for public transportation. Include bus shelters or the like and exclude parking lots on the premises.</p> <p>Examples: transit or city bus, street car, trolley, waiting station.</p> |
| 16. Subway / Subway station | <p>An underground or aboveground urban railroad, usually operated by electricity for public transportation. Include any subway stations or the like and exclude parking lots on the premises.</p> <p>Examples: subway car, light rail transit (LRT), waiting station.</p> |
| 17. Other public transportation or connected facility | <p>These are all other transportation facilities which are provided for the public to transfer them from one place to another.</p> <p>Examples: planes, ferries, trains. Include structures and/or properties which facilitate access to the public transportation e.g., bus or ferry depots, airports, and train stations. Exclude parking lots on the premises.</p> |
| 18. Street, road, highway | <p>Prepared tract of land for use by pedestrians, motor highway vehicles and other modes of transportation for use by the general public. This category will include "private" roads e.g., university roads, which provide access to public property, and bicycle paths.</p> |
| 19. Open area | <p>Areas of public access e.g., parks, playgrounds, which are in the open air. Include bodies of water e.g., lake, river or sea.</p> |
| 20. Construction site | <p>Includes all construction sites, buildings under construction, partial buildings, warehouses, and trailers on the construction site whether gated/fenced or not, and whose principal purpose is the construction, repair and development of the site. Includes all buildings on the construction site. Exclude homes, apartments, and buildings under renovation where the property can be locked and/or the owner is living on the premises. Exclude trailers on the public road, lane, and driveway. Does not include sales centers where the purpose of the structure is to conduct legitimate business for profit.</p> |

21. Bar, restaurant	Any commercial establishment in which the primary activity is drinking, eating and/or entertainment. Illegal activities such as gaming, betting, trafficking or prostitution can also be conducted within these businesses. These businesses do not have to be incorporated and could be located within a dwelling, or they could be a distinct commercial establishment.
22. Religious institution	The incident occurred on the surrounding property (includes attached cemetery) or inside a religious institution or religious building. Includes Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque. Exclude Cemeteries not physically located on the religious property.
23. Hospital	The incident occurred in a commercial or non-commercial medical institution. Does not include doctor's office or medical supply building. From the CC: "accredited hospital" means a hospital accredited by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation in which diagnostic services and medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment are provided
25. Corrections institution	Jail/Penitentiary/Corrections Institution. Includes a prison or a place of detention for persons awaiting trial or convicted of an offence. Must be the primary purpose of the facility. Exclude police station detention facilities or a holding cell used by security. Person under custody / supervision
26. Homeless Shelter/Mission	Includes the building and surrounding property serving as a temporary refuge or residence for homeless persons. Do not include shelters or transition homes for women escaping domestic violence or shelter for animals.
Scoring Rule(s):	If an incident should contain two locations e.g., the robbery of a bank and subsequent shooting of a guard in the street, always score the initial location.

OCCUPANCY

Field II – Occupancy of the Private or Commercial Residence

Definition	This field of the 'Location of the Incident' applies only to the private or commercial residences (Field 1, Part A) and only for those incidents during which a "violent" violation took place. Occupancy is defined as having either legal ownership of or legal right to reside in a structure or unit through a written or oral agreement. The different categories for this field state who was occupying the private or commercial residence at the time of the incident. For the "apartment buildings" and "commercial residences", occupancy is based on whether the victim and/or the accused reside in the same unit where the incident took place, not on whether they reside within the same structure where the incident took place.
9. Not applicable	Location of the incident is neither a private nor a commercial residence, or the incident did not involve a violent violation.
0. Unknown	Assigned by CCJS only.
1. Joint occupancy by the victim(s) and accused(s)	Where one or more victims and one or more accused are the residents of the structure or unit
2. Is occupied by the victim	Where the victim resides in the structure or unit.
3. Is occupied by the accused	Where the accused resides in the structure or unit.
4. Accused not known and is occupied by the victim	The victim is a resident and it is not known whether the accused is a resident of the private or commercial residence.

5. Accused not known and not occupied by the victim The victim is not a resident and it is not known whether the accused is a resident of the private or commercial residence.

6. Neither the victim nor the accused are occupants Where it is known that neither the victim nor the accused is a resident of the private or commercial residence.

Scoring Rule(s): Field II, 'Occupancy', is only to be scored when there is a violent violation and the incident occurred in or on a private or commercial residence - Codes 01, 03 or 04. Otherwise this field is 9 - not applicable.

LOCATION OF INCIDENT (Detailed) Variable(s): LOCATION, OCCUPNCY Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN Composite: = Type of Location (2 bytes) + Occupancy (1 byte)		LOCATION contains two values, the first describes public or private locations, the second is used for private locations and Violations against the person to describe the occupancy status of victim and accused.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Type of Location Variable: LOCATION		Describes the type of location where the incident occurred		
BLANK	Invalid			
00 ZERO	00 "Unknown"			
01	Single home, house			
02	Private Property Structure			
03	Dwelling unit			
04	Commercial Dwelling Unit			
05	New or used car Dealership			
06	Bank and other financial institutions			
07	Convenience stores			
08	Gas station			
09	Schools during supervised activity			
10	Schools not during supervised activity			
11	Universities / Colleges			
12	Other commercial / corporate places			
13	Other non-commercial / corporate places			
14	Parking lots			
15	Transit bus / Bus shelter			

16	Subway / Subway station			
17	Other public transportation and connected facilities			
18	Streets, roads, highways			
19	Open Areas			
20	Construction site			
21	Bar, restaurant			
22	Religious institution			
23	Hospital			
25	Corrections institution			
26	Homeless shelter/mission			
Rules		General Comments		
See Appendix B for additional rules regarding LOCATION. 1. If violation is a break and enter, location 14, 15, 18 or 19 cannot be used.				
Occupancy Variable: OCCUPNCY		Identifies the occupancy of the location for private locations and Violations against the person.		
0	Assigned by CCJS only			
9	Not applicable 1. Invalid if LOCATION OF INCIDENT = 01, 03, or 04 and VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1NNN			
1	Joint OCCUPANCY by both victim and accused			
2	Occupied by the victim			
3	Occupied by the accused			
4	Not known if occupied by accused; occupied by victim			
5	Not known if occupied by accused; not occupied by the victim			
6	Not occupied by either victim or accused			

Rules	General Comments
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> OCCUPANCY must be 9 if LOCATION OF INCIDENT not 01, 03 or 04 	

8.26 LOCATION OF INCIDENT – AGGREGATED

Record:	Incident
Field length:	One field, 2 bytes
General Definition:	This data element is an aggregated version of the Location of Incident variable (LOCATION). It describes the general type of location where the incident took place.
Coding Options:	
00. Unknown	The actual place where the incident occurred cannot be determined. For example, in a homicide, a body is discovered but the actual location where the homicide took place cannot be established; or fail to stop or remain where damage is noticed after the fact.
01. Residential	Includes the following location categories: Single home, house; Dwelling unit; Commercial Dwelling Unit.
Single home, house	<p>Examples are single dwelling house, semi detached, row house, garden home, duplexes, - places which have an outside entrance for each owned or rented unit. This includes the physically connected structures to the single home dwelling such as a garage. These structures primarily function as private residences and include the surrounding property.</p> <p>Also include here mobile home dwelling, cottages, vacation houses which function as primary, secondary or temporary private residences. Includes walkways, front and back yard.</p>
Dwelling unit	These are residential units contained in high rise or low rise structures of which two or more are rental or owned units. Include units contained in apartments & hotels, time-shares, rooming houses, senior

citizen complexes and residences (e.g., university) which operate primarily (over half the available units) on long term lease arrangements, and condominium or strata titled, multi unit structures. This category *includes only the units themselves* and excludes surrounding properties, common areas, parking lots (underground and ground level), hallways and lobbies to which the public has access.

Commercial dwelling unit

These are commercial residential units which are contained in a multi-unit structure or many single structures combined on one property where the principle business is to rent overnight accommodation on a daily basis *include only the individual units themselves* and exclude all common areas - parking lots, hallways, lobbies, and surrounding properties. Include units contained in motels, hotels, and bed and breakfast places, and apartments & hotels which operate primarily (over half the units) on short term rental basis.

02. Commercial/Corporate

Includes the following categories of locations: New or used car Dealership; Bank and other financial institutions; Convenience stores; Gas station; Bar, restaurant; and 'Other' commercial/corporate places.

New or used car dealership

Commercial enterprise whose primary function is to sell motor vehicles. Exclude auto body shops and gas stations and other automotive repair dealers.

Bank or other financial institution

Any commercial/public enterprise whose function it is to provide banking and/or financial transactions on behalf of its depositors and owners (shareholders). A place of business for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds.

Examples: banks or trust companies.

Convenience store

Any commercial enterprise that provides basic food shopping convenience to the public as opposed to a large grocery store. These

stores offer less of a selection in merchandise but are open for business longer hours, sometimes 24 hours a day, and usually on Sundays. They retail perishable food staples such as milk, bread, butter, eggs, etc., but as well offer for sale other sundry articles. These types of enterprises are generally utilised by the consumer to quickly purchase small items required for the household.

Examples: corner stores or chain operated convenience stores.

Gas station

Any gas bar or gas station outlet providing service facilities to the motoring public and commercial vehicles needing fuel. The outlet, whether providing self service pumps or full service to the customer, retails gasoline, propane, diesel fuel or any combination of those or other petroleum products. Included in this category are gas outlets with attached convenience stores.

Examples : self serve or full service gas stations.

Bar, restaurant

Any commercial establishment in which the primary activity is drinking, eating and/or entertainment. Illegal activities such as gaming, betting, trafficking or prostitution can also be conducted within these businesses. These businesses do not have to be incorporated and could be located within a dwelling, or they could be a distinct commercial establishment.

**Other
commercial /
corporate place**

Include all other structures buildings, warehouses and other corporate places such as where the principal purpose of the structure is to conduct legitimate business for profit. Include surrounding areas e.g., lawns, walkways, which are owned and/or rented by the place of business. (The business may be either government or private sector owned/rented). Exclude transportation facilities e.g., airports, bus depots, train stations and Secured Parking lots, as well as bars and restaurants (code 21).

Examples : office buildings, grocery stores (not convenience or corner stores), the hallways, open areas and locker-rooms of apartments, storage units, hotels, trains, boxcars, piggy backs, unattached truck trailers and underground or secured parking lots.

03. Schools

Includes the following categories of locations: Schools during

supervised activity; Schools not during supervised activity; Universities and Colleges.

School, during supervised activity

Include junior kindergarten through to grade 13 schools or equivalent (e.g. Sylvan Learning Centre or Montessori) where the main purpose is to provide education (either public or private) to **children**. Includes all structures upon the school ground including school parking lot, playground etc. Only criminal incidents that occur **during or just outside of regular school hours or during a school sanctioned extracurricular activity are included here**. This would include offences occurring during normal school hours

Examples: a fight in the bathroom between classes or theft from a locker over the lunch hour) or when the offence occurs during a school sanctioned extracurricular activity after normal school hours (e.g., a school sporting event or school dance).

School, not during supervised activity

Include junior kindergarten through to grade 13 schools or equivalent (e.g. Sylvan supervised activity Learning Centre or Montessori) where the main purpose is to provide education (either public or private) to **children**. Includes all structures upon the school ground including school parking lot, playground etc. Only include criminal incidents that occur **obviously outside of regular school hours and outside of a school sanctioned extracurricular activity**.

Examples : This would include offences occurring outside of normal school hours (e.g., a “break and enter” into the school building over the weekend) or when the offence occurs during a non-school supervised activity (e.g., an offence occurs during a Cubs Scouts meeting – the Cub Scouts are using the school facilities but are not a recognized part of the school curriculum).

University / College

Institutions or buildings where the main purpose is to provide adult education, either public or private. Include colleges, universities, and business schools. Includes all structures upon the campus. Exclude all types of residences, public roadways and parking lots.

04. Transit **Includes the following categories of locations: Transit bus/Bus shelter; Subway/Subway station; 'Other' public transportation and connected facilities.**

Transit bus / bus shelter A transit or city bus or the like that operates within an urban environment for public transportation. Include bus shelters or the like and exclude parking lots on the premises.

Examples: transit or city bus, street car, trolley, waiting station.

Subway / Subway station An underground or aboveground urban railroad, usually operated by electricity for public transportation. Include any subway stations or the like and exclude parking lots on the premises.

Examples: subway car, light rail transit (LRT), waiting station.

Other public transportation or connected facility These are all other transportation facilities which are provided for the public to transfer them from one place to another.

Examples: planes, ferries, trains. Include structures and/or properties which facilitate access to the public transportation e.g., bus or ferry depots, airports, and train stations. Exclude parking lots on the premises.

05. Roads, Open Areas **Includes the following categories of locations: Parking lots; Streets, roads, highways; and Open areas.**

Parking lot All areas reserved for public or private parking where there is space for more than three motor vehicles. Examples are: commercial, non commercial, unsecured parking lots, customs parking lot etc. Exclude "parking lots" which are part of a private residence (see Private and Commercial Residences) and for private use only.

Street, road, Prepared tract of land for use by pedestrians, motor highway vehicles and other modes of transportation for use by the general public. This category will include "private" roads e.g., university roads, which provide access to public property, and bicycle paths.

Open area Areas of public access e.g., parks, playgrounds, which are in the open air. Include bodies of water e.g., lake, river or sea.

06. Other locations **Includes the following categories of locations: Private Property Structure; Other non-commercial / corporate places; Construction site; Religious institution; Hospital; Corrections institution; and Homeless shelter/mission.**

Private property structure Include the structures or buildings which are on the private property but are not considered to be part of the main dwelling house.
Examples : garden sheds and detached garages, privately owned fishing boats, huts and airplanes

Other non commercial/ corporate place Institutions/buildings providing a non profit service to the public or acting on the public's behalf. Include all structures which conduct business or provide a service to the public either through one of the levels of government (federal, provincial, municipal and regional), or through a funded agency acting on their behalf. Exclude parking lots.
Examples : government buildings, city hall, police headquarters/jails, community centres, halfway houses, social service agencies, customs offices.

Construction site Includes all construction sites, buildings under construction, partial buildings, warehouses, and trailers on the construction site whether gated/fenced or not, and whose principal purpose is the construction, repair and development of the site. Includes all buildings on the construction site. Exclude homes, apartments, and buildings under renovation where the property can be locked and/or the owner is living on the premises. Exclude trailers on the public road, lane, and driveway. Does not include sales centers where the purpose of the structure is to conduct legitimate business for profit.

Religious institution	The incident occurred on the surrounding property (includes attached cemetery) or inside a religious institution or religious building. Includes Church/Synagogue/Temple/Mosque. Exclude Cemeteries not physically located on the religious property.
Hospital	The incident occurred in a commercial or non-commercial medical institution. Does not include doctor's office or medical supply building. From the CC: "accredited hospital" means a hospital accredited by the Canadian Council on Hospital Accreditation in which diagnostic services and medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment are provided.
Corrections institution	Jail/Penitentiary/Corrections Institution. Includes a prison or a place of detention for persons awaiting trial or convicted of an offence. Must be the primary purpose of the facility. Exclude police station detention facilities or a holding cell used by security. Person under custody / supervision
Homeless Shelter/Mission	Any Includes the building and surrounding property serving as a temporary refuge or residence for homeless persons. Do not include shelters or transition homes for women escaping domestic violence or shelter for animals.

LOCATION OF INCIDENT (Aggregated) Variable(s): AGG_LOCATION, Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN		Describes the type of location where the incident occurred
Values	Description	General Comments
Type of Location, Aggregate Variable: AGG_LOCATION		
BLANK	Invalid	
00 ZERO	00 "Unknown"	
01	Residential	
02	Commercial/ Corporate	
03	School	
04	Transit	
05	Road, Open areas	
06	Other	

8.27 MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION / VIOLATIONS

Record: Incident

Field-length: Four fields, 4 bytes each.

Definition: A hierarchical coding structure used to identify the four (4) most serious violations in an incident. An incident can involve more than one and up to four violations. Basic crime statistics, such as crime counts and rates, published by Statistics Canada, are based upon the most serious violation (VIOL1).

The Most Serious Violation variable located on the UCR Incident File consists of 4 fields – VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL 4. The most serious violation that occurred within an incident always appears in the first field, VIOL1, with the next most serious violations captured in VIOL2, VIOL3 and VIOL4. **To count incidents of crime, the Most Serious Violation (VIOL1) variable should be used.**

Note: Provincial statues and provincial traffic violations may appear in incident files as **Most Serious Violation 2, 3 or 4 (VIOL2, VIOL3, VIOL4) but should NOT be used for analysis.** While police services have the option to submit these violations to the CCJS, these data are not in scope for the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, therefore are not submitted consistently or verified. **Specifically, data users should not analyze data for the following violation codes: 7100, 7200, 7300, 8100, 9510, 9520 and 9530.**

(Note: See *Appendix C: Violations Coding Structure for the Incident-based UCR Survey* and *Appendix D: Seriousness Index*).

Coding Options:

Field 1 This field will always report the most serious violation that occurred within an incident. The scoring rules at the end of this text indicate the

priority for selecting the Most Serious Violation.

Field II-IV

These fields will report the next most serious violations (or secondary violations) when two or more violations have occurred within an incident.

Coding options for fields I to IV

1000 Series – Crimes against the person.

2000 Series – Crimes against property.

3000 Series – Other Criminal Code violations.

4000 Series – Controlled Drugs and Substances Act violations.

6000 Series – Other Federal Statute violations.

7000 Series – Provincial Statute violations.

9000 Series – Traffic violations.

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) Score the most serious violation which occurred within an incident with two or more violations. In order of priority the criteria are:
 - i. violations against the person take precedence over violations not against the person;
 - ii. greatest maximum penalty prescribed by law;
 - iii. homicide violations 1110, 1120, 1130, 1150 and 1160 take precedence over other violations with the same maximum penalty;
 - iv. if above three rules do not break 'ties' then it is the department's discretion which is the most serious violation within the incident.
- b) Score the four most serious different violations which occur within an incident with five or more violations. Use the criteria outlined in a) above to determine the four most serious violations.
- c) It is necessary only that the first field report the most serious violation the ranking of the second, third and fourth violations in order of seriousness is not required.

- d) Score a secondary violation (Field II) or third or fourth, only if a charge could result from it alone within the incident.

MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION / VIOLATIONS (MSV) Variable(s): VIOL1, VIOL2, VIOL3, VIOL4 Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: NNNN		The VIOLATIONS field occurs 4 times on the Incident Record.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
ZERO	Invalid			
BLANK	1.1 Blank is invalid for the first four bytes and the first attempted / completed indicator 2.1 The MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION must be contained in the first 4 bytes of the field. Hierarchical order of seriousness is not required for the other three allowable VIOLATIONS.			
1NNN – 7NNN	Criminal Code, federal and provincial statute offences 1. VIOLATIONS between 1000 - 7999 must be recorded on separate incidents from VIOLATIONS in 9NNN range			
9NNN	Traffic violations			
Rules		General Comments		
1. The following VIOLATIONS require at least one victim record: 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1210 1310 1320 1330 1345 1355 1360 1365 1375 1410 1420 1430 1440 1460, 1461, 1462, 1470 1480 1515 1516 1520 1525 1530 1540 1545 1550 1560 1621 1622 1625 9110 9120 9131 9132 9210 9215 9220 9225 9410 9420 9430 9440		To count incidents of crime, the Most Serious Violation (VIOL1) variable should be used. On the RTRA version of the UCR file, violation codes 1345 to 1385 are grouped into a single category as 'Other Sexual Violations' (1340), due to the extremely sensitive nature of these crimes. Similarly, terrorism-related offences 3711 to 3717 are also be grouped together and included		

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. If VIOLATION = 2120 or 2121 (break and enter); property stolen values VA, VC, VL, VM, VO, VT are invalid. 3. If VIOLATION is between 9110 and 9255, 9 is invalid for VEHICLE TYPE. 4. If VIOLATION 9310, 9320, 9330, 9410, 9420, 9510, 9520, 9530, then 9 is valid for VEHICLE TYPE. 5. If violation = 1370 (Luring a child via a computer), there has to be a real victim (i.e. not a police officer impersonating an apparent victim), otherwise there is no need for a victim record. 	<p>under the broad category 'All other Criminal Code' (3890).</p> <p>All of the homicide violations (violation codes 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, and 1160); attempted murder (violation code 1210); conspire to commit murder (violation code 1220); and aggravated assault Level 3 (violation code 1410) have been aggregated into one category, and appear under the violation code 1405 'Violations Causing Death and Aggravated Assault Level 3' on the UCR Incident-based files used for Real Time Remote Access (RTRA).</p> <p>Provincial statutes and provincial traffic violations may appear in incidents files as Most Serious Violation 2, 3 or 4 (VIOL2, VIOL3, VIOL4) but should NOT be used for analysis. While police services have the option to submit these violations to the CCJS, these data are not in scope for the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, and therefore, are not submitted consistently or verified. Specifically, data users should not analyze data for the following violation codes: 7100, 7200, 7300, 8100, 9510, 9520 and 9530.</p>
<p>See Appendix B for additional rules regarding LOCATION, OCCUPANCY, MOST SERIOUS WEAPON and MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION.</p>	

8.28 MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM

Record: Victim

Field-length: One field, 4 bytes.

General Definition: Identifies on the victim record the most serious violation committed against this individual.

Examples: Murder 2nd degree violation code 1120C or Shopkeeper robbed with firearm violation code 1610C

Coding Options: See Appendix D: Seriousness Index.

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) Report the most serious violation towards the victim within the incident.
- b) The most serious violation committed against a victim is determined in the following order of priority:
 - i. the greatest maximum penalty for the violation by law, or if this is a tie, then
 - ii. the department's discretion as to which is the most serious.
- c) Score only a 1000 series violation (violent) or a 9000 series violation (traffic causing injury or death)

MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM				
Variable(s): VIOL Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: NNNN				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
Rules		General Comments		
<div>1. VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM must be 1NNN or 9NNN</div> <div>2. The VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM must be equal to the MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION except when the MOST SERIOUS VIOLATION = 1220, 1350, 1370, 1380, 1385, 1450, 1455, 1457, 1610, 1611, 1620, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630 or 9310 and the victim is not known.</div> <div>3. If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1140 victim age < 1 1345 victim age <16 1350 victim age <16 1355 16<= victim age <18 1365 victim age <18 1370 victim age <18 1530 victim age <14 1540 victim age <16 1545 victim age <18 1550 victim age <14 1560 victim age <14 1460 victim age >15 1461 victim age >15 1462 Victim age >15</div>		<div>On the RTRA version of the UCR file, violation codes 1345 to 1385 are grouped into a single category as 'Other Sexual Violations' (1340), due to the extremely sensitive nature of these crimes.</div>		
See Appendix B for additional rules regarding VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM.				

8.29 MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT – DETAILED and WEAPON STATUS

Field-length: Two fields: 1) Most Serious Weapon Type – Detailed - (2 bytes)
2) Weapon Status - (1 byte)

General Definition: The most serious weapon present during the commission of a criminal incident involving a violent violation. It is not the use of the weapon that is indicated by this element but the presence of the most serious type of weapon (see also Weapon Causing Injury). Weapon is defined as: anything used or intended for use in causing or threatening death or injury to persons whether designed for such purpose or not. This definition also includes the use of physical force and verbal or gestured threats of injury. The first field of this data element describes the type of weapon while the second field indicates the "status" of the weapon real or a facsimile.

Coding Options:

Field I - Most Serious Weapon Type – Detailed

99. Not applicable The violation is not a violent violation.

00. Unknown It is unknown whether or not a weapon was present.

Firearm (Definition) Any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person. Includes all centre or rim fired or otherwise propelled projectiles.

01. Fully automatic firearm Any firearm, that with one pull of the trigger allows firearm continuous and rapid firing of bullets.
Example: machine gun.

- 02. Sawed-off rifle/shotgun** Any rifle or shotgun that has been altered whereby the shotgun barrel length is less than 457 mm. or the overall length of the weapon is less than 660 mm.
Example: 12 gauge shotgun with barrel cut off.
- 03. Handgun** Any firearm designed to be held and fired by the action of one hand.
Examples: 38 cal. Smith and Wesson revolver, 22 cal. Ruger semi automatic pistol, 357 Magnum revolver or 45 cal. Colt revolver.
- 04. Rifle (includes shotgun)** Any long barrelled firearm designed to discharge a bullet, shot or other missile which has a barrel length greater than or equal to 457 mm or an overall length of 660 mm or greater.
Examples: Remington 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotgun, Marlin 22 cal. Semi automatic rifle or Cooey 22 cal. bolt action single shot rifle.
- 05. Firearm-like weapons** Includes all firearm-like weapons that are weapons capable of propelling any object through a "barrel" by means of gunpowder, CO2 (compressed carbon dioxide), pumped air, etc. (as well as all unknown types of firearms)
Examples: starters pistol, emergency flare gun, Daisy BB pistol or Crossman .177 cal. pellet pistol.
- 06. Knife** Any sharp cutting instrument consisting of a blade fastened to a handle, **Examples:** kitchen knife, stiletto, pocket knife or switch blade.
- 07. Other piercing/cutting instrument** Any article other than a knife whose action would cut or pierce flesh.
Examples: hatchet, razor blade, bow & arrow, sword, crossbow, or broken beer bottle
- 08. Club/blunt instrument** Any tool or article that is used to cause physical injury or death by a hitting or bludgeoning action.
Examples: fireplace poker, brick or candle stick holder
- 09. Explosives** Anything used to make an explosive device; or anything adapted to or

to aid in causing an explosion; or any incendiary grenade, firebomb, Molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device.

Examples: hand grenade, blasting caps, Molotov cocktail or dynamite

- 10. Fire** The intentional use of fire as a weapon to cause injury.
- 11. Physical force** The use of one's own body strength and/or action that is **intended** to cause bodily injury or death.
Examples: choking, pushing or punching
- 12. Other weapon** Any weapon that does not belong in any other category.
Examples: any device used to garrote or poison, whip, motor vehicles as a weapon, also includes where a weapon was used and the type is unknown.
- 13. Threat** Any gesture or vocal indication that conveys to the victim a threat that is construed to imply that death or injury is possible.
Examples: "I will kill you" or "I'm going to knock your teeth out"
- 14. No weapon** No weapon was present for this violent incident.

WEAPON STATUS

DISCLOSURE

SCORE: 0

Most Serious Weapon Present Field II – Weapon Status

- 9. Not applicable** There was no weapon present.
- 0. Unknown** The weapon was not shown and therefore it was not possible to verify whether it was real or a facsimile.
- 1. Real** The weapon was seen to be authentic in that it could cause real and

serious injury if used as designed.

**2. Facsimile
(replicas)**

Includes any object whose appearance resembles a (replicas) genuine weapon. Facsimiles are not designed to fire any bullet, missile or projectile nor cut or pierce skin.

Examples: toy gun or rubber knife

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) This data element is to be reported only when there is a violent violation during the incident.
- b) This data element captures the most serious weapon found to be present within the incident, regardless of whether the weapon was used or not. For example, should a firearm be present during the commission of a crime but in fact not be used to cause injury (i.e. a knife was used to inflict injury or threaten the victim), the firearm would be scored for this data element.
- c) In the cases where there is more than one weapon present and the most serious violation is not 1220, code the "most serious weapon" according to the order they appear in this listing - from Code 01, fully automatic firearm to Code 14, no weapon.
- d) Field II allows for three coding options when a weapon has been reported in the first field. The differences between options are:
 - if the weapon is not seen e.g., 'I have a gun in my pocket' - score code 0 - 'unknown'.
 - if the weapon is seen and there is no evidence that it is simulated - score code 1 - 'real'.
 - if there is evidence that the weapon is not real, score code 2 - 'facsimile'.

MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT (Detailed) Variable(s): WEAPON, WEAPSTAT Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN Composite: = MSW Present Type (2 bytes) + MSW Present Status (1 byte)				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Type of Most Serious Weapon Present Variable: WEAPON				
99	Not Applicable 1. Invalid if MSV = 1NNN			
ZEROS	Unknown			
01	Fully automatic firearm			
02	Sawed-off rifle, shotgun			
03	Handgun			
04	Rifle (includes shotgun)			
05	Other firearm like weapon			
06	Knife			
07	Other piercing, cutting instrument			
08	Club, blunt instrument			
09	Explosive			
10	Fire			
11	Physical force			
12	Other weapon			
13	Threat			
14	No weapon			
Rules		General Comments		

<p>1. Unless the Most Serious Violation is 1220, MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT must be greater than or equal to the WEAPON CAUSING INJURY. The hierarchy is as follows: 01-10, 12, 00, 11, 13, 14.</p> <p>2. If the Most Serious Violation is 1220, the MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT must be 14 regardless of the WEAPON CAUSING INJURY.</p> <p>See Appendix B for additional rules on MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT and WEAPON CAUSING INJURY.</p>				
<p>Status of Most Serious Weapon Present Variable: WEAPSTAT</p>				
9	Not Applicable			
	1. Invalid if first two bytes (MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT) = 00-13			
0	Unknown			
1	Real			
2	Facsimile (replica)			
Rules		General Comments		
<p>1. If first two bytes (MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT) are 14 or 99, then this byte must also be 9.</p> <p>2. WEAPON STATUS must be 1 (real) when MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT values 11 (physical force) or 13 (threat) are present.</p> <p>See Appendix B for additional rules on the MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT and the MOST SERIOUS WEAPON STATUS.</p>				

8.30 MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT – AGGREGATED

Field-length: One field, 2 bytes

General Definition: This data element is an aggregated version of the variable 'Most Serious Weapon Present' (WEAPON). It represents the most serious type of weapon present during the commission of a criminal incident involving a violent violation. It is not the use of the weapon that is indicated by this element but the presence of the most serious type of weapon (see also Weapon Causing Injury). Weapon is defined as: anything used or intended for use in causing or threatening death or injury to persons whether designed for such purpose or not. This definition also includes the use of physical force and verbal or gestured threats of injury. The first field of this data element describes the type of weapon while the second field indicates the "status" of the weapon real or a facsimile.

Coding Options:

99. Not applicable The violation is not a violent violation.

00. Unknown It is unknown whether or not a weapon was present.

01. Physical force The use of one's own body strength and/or action that is intended to cause bodily injury or death.
Examples: choking, pushing or punching

02. Firearm Any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person. Includes all centre or rim fired or otherwise propelled projectiles. Includes the following:

Fully automatic firearm Any firearm, that with one pull of the trigger allows firearm continuous and rapid firing of bullets.
Example: machine gun.

Sawed-off rifle/shotgun	Any rifle or shotgun that has been altered whereby the shotgun barrel length is less than 457 mm. or the overall length of the weapon is less than 660 mm. Example: 12 gauge shotgun with barrel cut off.
Handgun	Any firearm designed to be held and fired by the action of one hand. Examples: 38 cal. Smith and Wesson revolver, 22 cal. Ruger semi automatic pistol, 357 Magnum revolver or 45 cal. Colt revolver.
Rifle (includes shotgun)	Any long barrelled firearm designed to discharge a bullet, shot or other missile which has a barrel length greater than or equal to 457 mm or an overall length of 660 mm or greater. Examples: Remington 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotgun, Marlin 22 cal. Semi automatic rifle or Cooney 22 cal. bolt action single shot rifle.
Firearm-like weapons	Includes all firearm-like weapons that are weapons capable of propelling any object through a "barrel" by means of gunpowder, CO2 (compressed carbon dioxide), pumped air, etc. (as well as all unknown types of firearms) Examples: starters pistol, emergency flare gun, Daisy BB pistol or Crossman .177 cal. pellet pistol.
03. Knife or other piercing/cutting instrument	Any sharp cutting instrument consisting of a blade fastened to a handle (e.g., kitchen knife, stiletto, pocket knife or switch blade) or any article other than a knife whose action would cut or pierce flesh (e.g., hatchet, razor blade, bow & arrow, sword, crossbow, or broken beer bottle).
04. Other weapon	Any weapon that does not belong in any other category. Examples: Clubs, explosive, fire, or any device used to garrote or poison, whip, motor vehicles as a weapon, also includes where a weapon was used and the type is unknown.
Club/blunt	Any tool or article that is used to cause physical injury or death by a

instrument hitting or bludgeoning action.

Examples: fireplace poker, brick or candle stick holder

Explosives

Anything used to make an explosive device; or anything adapted to or to aid in causing an explosion; or any incendiary grenade, firebomb, Molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device.

Examples: hand grenade, blasting caps, Molotov cocktail or dynamite

Fire

The intentional use of fire as a weapon to cause injury.

05. No weapon

No weapon was present for this violent incident. Includes threats (i.e., any gesture or vocal indication that conveys to the victim a threat that is construed to imply that death or injury is possible).

MOST SERIOUS WEAPON PRESENT (Aggregated) Variable(s): AGG_WEAPON Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN		
UCR2.* Values		General Comments
Values	Description	
Type of Most Serious Weapon Present Variable: AGG_WEAPON		
99	Not Applicable 1. Invalid if MSV = 1NNN	
ZEROS	Unknown	
01	Physical force	
02	Firearm	
03	Knife or other piercing, cutting instrument	
04	Other weapon	

05	No weapon
----	-----------

8.31 MOTOR VEHICLE RECOVERY

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

General Definition: This field specifies whether or not a stolen motor vehicle has been recovered and its condition upon recovery.

Coding Options:

9. Not applicable The property stolen does not include a vehicle, or the theft of the vehicle was attempted but not completed.

0. Unknown Assigned by CCJS only.

1. Not recovered The stolen motor vehicle has not been found to date.

RECOVERIES ONLY - The remaining coding options apply to recovered stolen motor vehicles and describe the primary condition in which the motor vehicle was found.

2. No damage The stolen motor vehicle has been found free of any damage.

3. Parts and/or accessories missing The stolen motor vehicle has been found but is missing body parts or ornaments.
Examples: stolen radio, hubcaps, motor, transmission, etc.

4. Damaged The stolen motor vehicle has been found and is damaged but not destroyed - the motor vehicle is still useable. In other words, it is *likely not* a "write-off" of a "salvage vehicle."
Example: A stolen truck is found with a large dent in the front bumper and a smashed headlight.

5. Destroyed – Not Burned The stolen motor vehicle has been found destroyed – the motor vehicle is no longer useable. In other words, it is *likely* a "write-off" or a "salvage vehicle."

**6. Destroyed -
Burned**

The stolen motor vehicle has been found and the exterior and interior of the car is completely burned. The motor vehicle is no longer useable.

**7. Condition
unknown**

The stolen motor vehicle has been found but its condition is unknown.

Scoring Rule(s):

When the motor vehicle information becomes known, the original motor vehicle theft incident sent to the CCJS must be updated.

If a motor vehicle is recovered but more than one coding option could apply, then apply the primary condition of the vehicle. In most instances, the primary condition would relate to the motive of the theft.

Examples: If a window of a car was broken and the stereo was missing then the primary condition is "3" - Parts and/or accessories missing. If a stolen car is found burned but also the seats, motor, transmission, and tires are missing then the primary condition is "3" - Parts and/or accessories missing. If a stolen car is found burned but only the stereo is missing then the primary condition is "6" - Destroyed - Burned.

In those instances where more than one motor vehicle is recovered for the same incident (Location of Incident = 05 - New or used car Dealership), score the primary condition of the majority of vehicles.

The respondent that reports a motor vehicle stolen is responsible for updating the file regardless of where that motor vehicle is recovered.

Example: A car stolen in Ottawa but is later found in Toronto. The Ottawa Police Service should update their incident file to account for the recovered vehicle.

MOTOR VEHICLE RECOVERY Variable(s): MVRECOV Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
0	Unknown - Assigned by CCJS only			
1	Not recovered			
2	Recovered no damage			
3	Recovered parts and/or accessories missing			
4	Recovered damaged			
5	Recovered destroyed – not burned			
6	Recovered destroyed - burned			
7	Recovered condition unknown			
9	Not applicable			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If 2135 and the INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS is founded (the INCIDENT CLEARANCE STATUS not 0), then MOTOR VEHICLE RECOVERY must be 1-7; else 9. Note: If violation 2135, first PROPERTY STOLEN must be VA, VC, VL, VM, VO or VT.		If the incident is not a motor vehicle theft then the motor vehicle recovery should be 9.		

8.32 ORGANIZED CRIME / STREET GANG* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file because variable is not currently available for release; to be released at a later date; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record:	Incident
Field-length:	Two fields: 1) Organized Crime / Street Gang Involvement Indicator (2 bytes) 2) Organized Crime Group / Street Gang Type (2 bytes)

Description This field identifies whether or not the incident was committed by a criminal organization or street gang.

Definitions: The following operational definitions were developed in consultation with experts in the field of organized crime and street gangs.

A **criminal organization** consists of a static or fluid group of (3 or more) individuals who communicate, co-operate, and conspire within an ongoing collective or network; and has as one of its main purposes or activities the facilitation or commission of offences undertaken or planned to generate material benefits or financial gain.

If uncertain about whether a group is a 'Criminal Organization', the group should be included if it can also be characterized by either or both of the following provisions: i) involvement in a series or variety of criminal activities; and/or ii) the potential for violence, and/or intimidation, and/or corruption to facilitate its criminal activities.

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.

Apply the following conditions to confirm street gang membership:

- The minimum standard to be met when classifying an individual as a '**street gang** member' is a person's direct or indirect involvement in a gang crime.

In addition, any two of the following criteria must also be met:

- i) The person displays gang identification marks, has performed initiation rituals or possesses gang paraphernalia (tattoos, weapons, etc.).
- ii) Information from a reliable source (i.e. inside gang member or rival gang member, community resource, school authority, member of the business community, citizen) that the person associates with known gang members.
- iii) A police surveillance report confirming that the person associates with known gang members.
- iv) An admission from the person of gang membership.
- v) Judicial finding that confirms the person's membership in the gang.

Coding Options:

Field I: Organized Crime / Street Gang Involvement Indicator

- | | |
|--|---|
| 01. Yes,
Organized
Crime or Street
Gang | The incident was committed by, and for the benefit of a criminal organization/ street gang. |
| 02. Suspected
Organized
Crime or Street | Incident is suspected to have been committed by, and for the benefit of a criminal organization/ street gang. |

Gang

05. Not organized crime nor street gang The incident was committed by neither a criminal organization nor a street gang.

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) Respondents would continue to use the UCR violation codes (e.g., extortion, homicide, drug violations); and, in addition would flag whether or not the incident was committed by a criminal organization or street gang.
- b) All incidents scored as 'Yes' or 'Suspected', are to be routed for confirmation to the appropriate Intelligence Unit or individual responsible for organized crime or street gangs and is to be either confirmed or revised based on intelligence information.
- c) All incidents identified by organized crime or street gang intelligence units as being committed by criminal organizations/ street gangs should be forwarded to the central records unit to ensure that the incident is captured.
- d) Score 'NO' for those incidents that are committed by a member of a criminal organization or street gang where the incident does not benefit the group (e.g., impaired driving).
- e) Exclude groups involved in political activism and terrorism. Exclude youths congregating periodically for non-criminal purposes, and youths involved in promoting hate propaganda or extremist views.

Field II: Organized Crime Group / Street Gang Type

A decision has been made to eliminate the further breakdown by type; this field will no longer be used and should be coded as '99'.

ORGANIZED CRIME / STREET GANG Variable(s): ORGCRIND, ORGCRGRP Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: NNNN Composite: = Organized Crime / Street Gang Involvement Indicator (2 bytes) + Organized Crime Group / Street Gang Type (2 bytes)				
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Field I: Organized Crime / Street Gang Involvement Indicator Variable: ORGCRIND				
00	Assigned by CCJS only			
01	Yes, Organized crime/ Street gang			
02	Suspected Organized Crime/ Street gang			
05	Not organized crime nor street gang			
Rules		General Comments		
1. All 01 and 02 are to be routed for confirmation to the appropriate specialized unit or individual responsible for organized crime or street gangs (where applicable) for confirmation.				

Field II: Organized Crime Group / Street Gang Type Variable(s): ORGCRGRP		The second field for organized crime/ street gang applies to incidents coded as 'YES' or 'Suspected' organized crime / street gang involvement, and identifies the type of organized crime group or street gang responsible.		
Organized Crime Group:				
01	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang			
02	Aboriginal-based Organized Crime Group			
03	Italian-based Organized Crime Group (Traditional Organized Crime)			
04	East European-based Organized Crime Group			
05	Chinese or Japanese-based Organized Crime Group			
06	South Asian-based Organized Crime Group			
07	Other Asian-based Organized Crime Group			
08	Caribbean Organized Crime Group			
09	South American Organized Crime Group			
10	Middle Eastern Organized Crime Group			
19	Other Organized Crime Groups			
Street Gang Type				
20	Affiliated Street Gang			
21	Unaffiliated Street Gang			
00	Unknown			
99	Not Applicable			

Rules	General Comments
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG INDICATOR is 01, 02, 03 or 04, the ORGANIZED CRIME GROUP OR STREET GANG TYPE must be indicated. 2. When ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG INDICATOR is 01 or 02, the only valid values for ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG TYPE are 01 through 19, or 00 (unknown). 3. When ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG INDICATOR is 03 or 04, the only valid values for ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG TYPE are 20, 21 or 00 (unknown). 4. If ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG INDICATOR is 05, the only valid value for ORGANIZED CRIME OR STREET GANG TYPE is 99 (not applicable). 	

8.33 PEACE – PUBLIC OFFICER STATUS* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for data quality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Victim

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

General Definition: A peace public officer is any individual who by act of parliament or provincial legislation has been given specified powers and authority to enforce legislative statutes, including municipal by laws, and is responsible for the maintenance of public order.

Coding Options:

9. Not applicable The victim was not a Peace-Public Officer or the Peace-Public Officer is off-duty.

1. Police Any individual (police officer, police constable) who is employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace whose authority to enforce the law is derived from the *Criminal Code* of Canada in concert with the various provincial police acts governing the conduct of police officers, the types of weapons permitted for use in the defence of life, etc.

Examples: police constable or native reserve police officer

2. Other peace-public Officer Any other individual who is employed for the maintenance of public peace or for the officer service or execution of civil process.

Examples: correctional officer (provincial or federal correctional facility), classification officer or nurse employed in prison or jail, sheriff/bailiff, customs-excise officer, fish/game officer, mayor, justice of the peace or municipal by-law officer.

Scoring Rule(S): The "Peace-Public Officer" must be on-duty to qualify as a victim. If the "Peace-Public Officer" is off-duty then the code equals "9".

PEACE – PUBLIC OFFICER STATUS Variable(s): OFFICER Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
ZERO	Invalid			
9	Not applicable 1. Must be 9 if age of victim <16 2. Must be 9 if VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1120, 1140, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1530, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1560 (261.02) 3. Invalid if VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1460, 1461, 1462 (161.03)			
1	Police			
2	Other peace / public officer			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If violation = 1460, 1461, 1462 the OFFICER must be 1 or 2. 2. If violation = 1410, 1420, or 1430 then OFFICER must be 9.(NEW)				

8.34 PROPERTY STOLEN -- DETAILED

Record: Incident

Field-length: Five fields, 2 bytes each.

General Definition: This data element captures the type of property involved in both attempted and completed criminal violations of theft, capturing a maximum of five (5) different property types. Property types are groups of similar items, e.g., the category 'appliances' includes items like refrigerator, stove, freezer, etc. The property types listed below for the most part follow the coding structure of CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre). There are a few added categories to enable the UCR Survey to capture more detailed information on property stolen.

This data element contains five fields. The first field is to be coded with a motor vehicle code if the incident involves the theft of a motor vehicle, regardless of its value. In this case, the remaining four fields will report other property types in order of their dollar value. If no motor vehicle is stolen in the incident, then all five fields may be used to code the property types involved, with the first field used to indicate the most valuable property type stolen, the second field indicating the second most valuable property type stolen, etc.

Coding Options:

ZZ. Not applicable No property was stolen in this incident.

OO. Unknown The piece of property or real goods stolen is not known.

Transportation Type Codes

AC	Vehicle accessories	Any parts of a motor vehicle which are either functional or decorative. Exclude radios, stereos and speakers. Examples: tires, fenders, hubcaps, seats, hood ornaments or license plates, attached non-motorised trailers
AI	Aircraft	Any structure used for navigation in the air that is supported by its own buoyancy or by the dynamic action of the air against its surfaces. Excludes hang gliders. Examples: 2 seater aircraft, helicopter, ultra light aircraft or hot air Balloon
BI	Bicycle	Any two (or three) wheeled non motorized vehicle whose motion is driven by human power. Examples: 10 speed bicycle or tricycle
BT	Boat, vessel and other watercraft	Any vessel designed and constructed for floatation in water. Propulsion can be either motorized or sail or propelled by means of human effort (paddling). Examples: 14 foot aluminium boat, sail boat or canoe
VA	Automobile	A 4 wheeled motorized vehicle with 2 or 4 doors primarily used for the transportation of 1 6 persons. Motorized means self-propelled by an internal combustion engine (gasoline, diesel, natural gas) or by means of electric or solar generated power. Excludes vans, 3/4 ton truck, buses and recreational vehicles. Examples: taxis, station wagons or "family" car
VC	Construction farm equipment	Any motorized vehicle used for construction purposes or utilized for farm use. Examples: back hoe, bulldozer or tractor
VL	Tractor trailer or heavy duty truck	Any large multi-axle vehicle used primarily for transportation of goods, with or without its attached trailer. Examples: 18 wheelers, 12 wheelers, semi's, etc.

VM	Motorcycle	Any two (2) wheeled self-propelled motorized vehicle including three (3) wheeled trikes which are modified motorcycles. Motorcycles equipped with sidecars are still to be scored as motorcycles. Examples: motor scooters, moped (motorized bicycle) or trail bike (whether licensed for road or not)
VO	Other motorized	Any motorized land vehicle that is designed and used solely for off road use and does not require a road license. Examples: All terrain vehicles (ATV), dune buggy or snowmobile, golf cart, lawn tractor.
VT	Truck, van, bus, recreational vehicle	Any motorized vehicle not being an automobile but still self-propelled by means of an internal combustion engine or by means of electric or solar generated power. Trucks, vans, buses and recreational vehicles are designed to carry larger payloads than traditional automobiles. Examples: 1/2 ton pick up truck, bus/school bus, van/mini van, recreational vehicle or any type of truck which trailer is part of the vehicle itself (not detached).
VU	Vehicle Unknown	Assigned by CCJS only.

Firearm Codes

RW	Restricted weapons	All firearms that are required to be registered by law. Also, any firearm, not being a prohibited weapon, designed, or altered and intended to be aimed and fired by the action of one hand.
RI	Rifles	Firearm with a rifled barrel especially designed to be fired from shoulder level.
SG	Shotguns	Smooth bore gun designed for firing small shot at short range.
OT	All other	Include here any firearms that do not fit the

firearms categories above (includes starter pistols).

ID, Financial and Other Securities

ST	Stocks	All common, preferred, ordinary and special shares, scripts, warrants, rights, options, etc
SB	Federal, provincial and municipal bonds	All bonds, debentures, treasury bills, loans, guaranteed loans, issued by or guaranteed by any category of government in Canada, including Canada and debentures Savings Bonds.
BD	Corporate bonds debentures	All bonds and debentures issued by corporations, and including chartered banks, loan and trust corporations, educational, charitable or religious organizations, credit unions and co operatives.
MO	Money orders, travellers cheques	Canadian Postal or bank issued money orders, and any bank issued traveller's cheques.
CC	Canadian currency	All Canadian currency.
CU	Foreign currency	All currency issued by a foreign country.
CD	Credit/Debit Card	From C.C.: Any card, plate, coupon book or other device issued or otherwise distributed for the purpose of being used (a) on presentation to obtain, <u>on credit</u> , money, goods, services or any other thing of value, or (b) in an automated teller machine, a remote service unit or a similar automated banking device to obtain any of the services offered through the machine, unit or device

PP	Passports	All travel passports either Canadian or those issued by a foreign country.
ID	Identification	Identification documents e.g., ID cards, passes, credit cards, badges, firearm certificates, business permits.
II	Identity Information	Identity Information – means any information – including biological or physiological information – of a type that is commonly used alone or in combination with other information to identify or purport to identify an individual, including a fingerprint, voice print, retina image, iris image, DNA, profile, name, address, date of birth, written signature, digital signature, user name, credit card number, debit card number, financial institution account number, passport number, Social Insurance Number, health insurance number, driver's licence number or password .
VD	Vehicle documents	All documents relating to a vehicle whether or not they are issued by M.O.T. Examples: drivers licenses, ownership safety certificates, insurance papers.
OS	Other security	All securities not provided for above, including guaranteed investment certificates, deposit receipts, investment contracts, warehouse receipts, bank drafts, government cheques, personal cheques, gift cards.
<u>Other Type Codes</u>		
AA	Appliance	Any electrical/gas powered small motored device designed for a special household purpose. Examples: refrigerator, washing machine, microwave oven, clothes dryer, blender or gas stove
BM	Building	Materials used in commercial or residential construction or remodelling. Do not

	Materials	include tools, metals or copper wiring. Does include lumber and other items commonly used in construction
CE	Computers, accessories, or Parts thereof	Any computer equipment (hardware) or parts thereof, including software. Examples: personal home computers, LAN systems, printers, disks, computer chips, or CD-ROMs.

CG	Consumable goods	<p>Include items which may be consumed for health or pleasure purposes.</p> <p>Examples: food, cigarettes or alcohol</p>
EX	Explosive materials and precursors	<p>"Explosive substance" includes:</p> <p>(a) anything intended to be used to make an explosive substance,</p> <p>(b) anything, or any part thereof, used or intended to be used, or adapted to cause, or to aid in causing an explosion in or with an explosive substance, and</p> <p>(c) Incendiary grenade, fire bomb, Molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device;</p> <p>(CC)</p>
FU	Fuel	<p>Combustible and non-combustible matter used to maintain fire, electricity and all substances used as an energy source for engines.</p> <p>Examples: coal, wood, or gas.</p>
HH	Household articles	<p>Any item found in the home for use by the occupants and/or guests, excluding items appropriately included in another category.</p> <p>Examples: couch, rugs, table/chairs, painting, towels, clocks, silverware or china.</p>
JE	Jewellery	<p>Any material, gem, or precious metal fashioned to be worn by either male or female to adorn the individual for aesthetic purposes or to provide a useful function.</p> <p>Examples: watch, jewel boxes, necklace, rings or medic alert bracelet</p>
ME	Metals (Includes copper wiring)	<p>non-precious Metal/Ore/Rock such as copper, copper wiring, lead, steel, whether in it's rough or refined state. Also includes metal man hole covers</p>
MI	Musical instrument	<p>Any device, whether string, wind or percussion designed to produce sound and melodies.</p>

Examples: trumpet, piano, guitar or accordion

MT	Machinery and tools	<p>An assemblage of parts that transmits forces, matter and energy on to another in a predetermined manner or any single device used in the same manner.</p> <p>Examples: press machine, hammer, circular saw, lathe or tool box (with tools)</p>
NA	Narcotics and precursors	<p>A controlled substance or precursor the import, export, production, sale or possession of which is prohibited or restricted pursuant to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act; (CC)</p>
OM	Office equipment	<p>Any equipment designed to perform functions generally found within an office setting.</p> <p>Examples: calculator or photocopy machine (These types of items stolen from residences are still to be considered "office equipment").</p>
OP	Other property	<p>Any item not included in the categories listed under this data element.</p> <p>Examples: fire extinguishers, precious metals or animals.</p>
PA	Personal accessories	<p>Any item other than jewellery used by an individual for cosmetic purposes, or to compensate for a disability.</p> <p>Examples: eyeglasses, clothing, hearing aid, furs, wheel chair, luggage, perfume or briefcase</p>
PE	Photographic equipment	<p>Any device designed to capture reflected light of the image being photographed, including lenses, developing equipment, and support equipment.</p> <p>Examples: tripod, 50 mm lens, enlarger, shutter release cable, camera or VCR Camcorder</p>
PW	Purses/ Handbags/ Wallets	<p>A small bag, pouch, leather billfold or other whose primary purpose is carrying money. Also a flat, folding pocketbook large enough to hold paper money or coins</p>
RA	Radio, T.V,	<p>Any device or mechanism used to receive, transmit or reproduce</p>

	players	<p>sound, telecommunications and/or pictures.</p> <p>Examples: stereo equipment, video cassette recorder, DVD's, CD's and MP3's, television or cell phones</p>
SC	GPS/ Scientific Navigational and optical measuring devices	<p>Any equipment manufactured for use in scientific research or to aid viewing for both entertainment and business purposes.</p> <p>Examples: binoculars, medical bags, surveyors levels, microscope, telescope or GPS.</p>
SP	Sporting goods	<p>Any equipment designed for sporting activities including specialized articles of clothing.</p> <p>Examples: bowling shoes, ice skates, squash racquet, golf clubs, hang glider or wind surf board</p>
	Scoring Rule(s):	<p>a) This data element to be coded when there is property stolen/gained in the incident and a violation of either robbery, break and enter, fraud, theft or theft of a motor vehicle or theft from a motor vehicle is coded under the data element "Most Serious Violation / Violations".</p> <p>b) Score only different types of property stolen, not each item. The type of property stolen should only be coded once in an incident.</p> <p>c) Score the five most valuable properties based on their monetary value.</p> <p>d) When less than five types of property are involved, put 'ZZ' - not applicable, in the fields not used.</p> <p>e) Score the type of property in both attempted and completed violations.</p> <p>f) Under the definition of an incident, a motor vehicle (codes VA, VC,</p>

VL, VM, VO, and VT) is defined as a "place", and therefore each theft of motor vehicle is an incident. If a criminal operation involves the theft of a vehicle and more than four other types of property, always score the motor vehicle in the first field and use the remaining four fields for the other types of property in order of the most valuable to the least valuable.

PROPERTY STOLEN (Detailed)		PROPERTY STOLEN occurs five times on the Incident record. If a motor vehicle is involved, it must always be recorded in the first occurrence of the record.		
Variable(s): PROPSTL1, PROPSTL2, PROPSTL3, PROPSTL4, PROPSTL5 Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2 Format: NN				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
VU	Vehicle Unknown - Assigned by CCJS only			
ZZ	Not Applicable			
OO	Unknown (alpha, not zero)			
AC	Vehicle accessories			
AI	Aircraft			
BI	Bicycle			
BT	Boat, vessel, other water craft			
VA	Automobile			
VC	Construction / farm equipment			
VL	Tractor-trailer or heavy-duty truck			
VM	Motorcycle			
VO	Other motorized vehicle			
VT	Truck			
RW	Restricted weapon			

RI	Rifle			
SG	Shotgun			
OT	Other firearms			
ST	Stocks			
SB	Federal, provincial, municipal bonds			
BD	Corporate bonds, debentures			
MO	Money orders, traveller's cheques			
CC	Canadian currency			
CU	Foreign currency			
CD	Credit/Debit card			
PP	Passports			
ID	Identification			
II	Identity Information			
VD	Vehicle documents			
OS	Other security			
AA	Appliance			
BM	Building Materials			
CE	Computers			
CG	Consumable goods			
EX	Explosive materials			
FU	Fuel			
HH	Household articles			
JE	Jewellery			
ME	Metals			
MI	Musical Instrument			
MT	Machinery and tools			
NA	Narcotics and precursors			
OM	Office equipment			
OP	Other property			
PA	Personal accessories			
PE	Photographic equipment			

PW	Purses/Handbags/Wallets			
RA	Radio, TV, record players			
SC	GPS/Scientific-navigational and optical measuring devices			
SP	Sporting goods			

Rules	General Comments		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There can be only one motor vehicle value per incident (VA, VC, VL, VM, VO, VT) valid, unless LOCATION = 05 (new or used car dealership). 2. If VIOLATION = 2135, first PROPERTY STOLEN must be VA, VC, VL, VM, VO or VT. 3. If VIOLATION is not 2135, first PROPERTY STOLEN must not be VA, VC, VL, VM, VO or VT. 4. If VIOLATION = 2130C, 2132C, 2133C, 2140C, 2142C, 2143C then the first the first PROPERTY STOLEN field must not be ZZ, VA, VC, VL, VM, VO or VT. 5. If VIOLATION 2120, 2121, 2130, 2135, 2132, 2133, 2140, 2142, 2143, 2160, 1610, 1611, or 1620 are NOT present, then the first property stolen field must be ZZ. 6. If violation is Break and Enter (2120, 2121) then Property Stolen cannot be VA, VC, VL, VM, VO or VT. 			

8.35 PROPERTY STOLEN -- AGGREGATED

Record: Incident

Field-length: Five fields, 2 bytes each.

General Definition: This is an aggregated version of the Property Stolen (PROPSTL1 – PROPSTL5) variable. This data element captures the general type of property involved in both attempted and completed criminal violations of theft, capturing a maximum of five (5) different property types. Property types are groups of similar items, e.g., the category 'appliances' includes items like refrigerator, stove, freezer, etc. The property types listed below for the most part follow the coding structure of CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre). There are a few added categories to enable the UCR Survey to capture more detailed information on property stolen.

This data element contains five fields. The first field is to be coded with a motor vehicle code if the incident involves the theft of a motor vehicle, regardless of its value. In this case, the remaining four fields will report other property types in order of their dollar value. If no motor vehicle is stolen in the incident, then all five fields may be used to code the property types involved, with the first field used to indicate the most valuable property type stolen, the second field indicating the second most valuable property type stolen, etc.

Coding Options:

99. Not applicable No property was stolen in this incident.

00. Unknown The piece of property or real goods stolen is not known.

**01. ID, Financial
and Other
Securities** Includes the following:

Stocks	All common, preferred, ordinary and special shares, scripts, warrants, rights, options, etc
Federal, provincial and municipal bonds	All bonds, debentures, treasury bills, loans, guaranteed loans, issued by or guaranteed by any category of government in Canada, including Canada and debentures Savings Bonds.
Corporate bonds debentures	All bonds and debentures issued by corporations, and including chartered banks, loan and trust corporations, educational, charitable or religious organizations, credit unions and co operatives.
Money orders, travellers cheques	Canadian Postal or bank issued money orders, and any bank issued traveller's cheques.
Canadian currency	All Canadian currency.
Foreign currency	All currency issued by a foreign country.
Credit/Debit Card	From C.C.: Any card, plate, coupon book or other device issued or otherwise distributed for the purpose of being used (a) on presentation to obtain, <u>on credit</u> , money, goods, services or any other thing of value, or (b) in an automated teller machine, a remote service unit or a similar automated banking device to obtain any of the services offered through the machine, unit or device
Passports	All travel passports either Canadian or those issued by a foreign country.
Identification	Identification documents e.g., ID cards, passes, credit cards, badges, firearm certificates, business permits.

Vehicle documents	All documents relating to a vehicle whether or not they are issued by M.O.T. Examples: drivers licenses, ownership safety certificates, insurance papers.
Other security	All securities not provided for above, including guaranteed investment certificates, deposit receipts, investment contracts, warehouse receipts, bank drafts, government cheques, personal cheques, gift cards.
02. Firearm Codes	Includes the following:
Restricted weapons	All firearms that are required to be registered by law. Also, any firearm, not being a prohibited weapon, designed, or altered and intended to be aimed and fired by the action of one hand.
Rifles	Firearm with a rifled barrel especially designed to be fired from shoulder level.
Shotguns	Smooth bore gun designed for firing small shot at short range.
All other firearms	Include here any firearms that do not fit the categories above (includes starter pistols).
03. Transportation	Includes the following:
Vehicle accessories	Any parts of a motor vehicle which are either functional or decorative. Exclude radios, stereos and speakers. Examples: tires, fenders, hubcaps, seats, hood ornaments or license plates, attached non-motorised trailers
Aircraft	Any structure used for navigation in the air that is supported by its own buoyancy or by the dynamic action of the air against its surfaces. Excludes hang gliders. Examples: 2 seater aircraft, helicopter, ultra light aircraft or hot air Balloon

Bicycle	Any two (or three) wheeled non motorized vehicle whose motion is driven by human power. Examples: 10 speed bicycle or tricycle
Boat, vessel and other watercraft	Any vessel designed and constructed for floatation in water. Propulsion can be either motorized or sail or propelled by means of human effort (paddling). Examples: 14 foot aluminium boat, sail boat or canoe
Automobile	A 4 wheeled motorized vehicle with 2 or 4 doors primarily used for the transportation of 1 6 persons. Motorized means self-propelled by an internal combustion engine (gasoline, diesel, natural gas) or by means of electric or solar generated power. Excludes vans, 3/4 ton truck, buses and recreational vehicles. Examples: taxis, station wagons or "family" car
Construction farm equipment	Any motorized vehicle used for construction purposes or utilized for farm use. Examples: back hoe, bulldozer or tractor
Tractor trailer or heavy duty truck	Any large multi-axle vehicle used primarily for transportation of goods, with or without its attached trailer. Examples: 18 wheelers, 12 wheelers, semi's, etc.
Motorcycle	Any two (2) wheeled self-propelled motorized vehicle including three (3) wheeled trikes which are modified motorcycles. Motorcycles equipped with sidecars are still to be scored as motorcycles. Examples: motor scooters, moped (motorized bicycle) or trail bike (whether licensed for road or not)
Other motorized	Any motorized land vehicle that is designed and used solely for off road use and does not require a road license. Examples: All terrain vehicles (ATV), dune buggy or snowmobile, golf cart, lawn tractor.

Truck, van, bus, recreational vehicle	Any motorized vehicle not being an automobile but still self-propelled by means of an internal combustion engine or by means of electric or solar generated power. Trucks, vans, buses and recreational vehicles are designed to carry larger payloads than traditional automobiles. Examples: 1/2 ton pick-up truck, bus/school bus, van/mini-van, recreational vehicle or any type of truck which trailer is part of the vehicle itself (not detached).
04. Other Property Stolen	Includes the following:
Appliance	Any electrical/gas powered small motored device designed for a special household purpose. Examples: refrigerator, washing machine, microwave oven, clothes dryer, blender or gas stove
Building Materials	Materials used in commercial or residential construction or remodelling. Do not include tools, metals or copper wiring. Does include lumber and other items commonly used in construction
Computers, accessories, or Parts thereof	Any computer equipment (hardware) or parts thereof, including software. Examples: personal home computers, LAN systems, printers, disks, computer chips, or CD-ROMs.
Consumable goods	Include items which may be consumed for health or pleasure purposes. Examples: food, cigarettes or alcohol
Explosive materials and precursors	<p>"Explosive substance" includes:</p> <p>(a) anything intended to be used to make an explosive substance,</p> <p>(b) anything, or any part thereof, used or intended to be used, or adapted to cause, or to aid in causing an explosion in or with an explosive substance, and</p> <p>(c) Incendiary grenade, fire bomb, Molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device; (CC)</p>

Fuel	Combustible and non-combustible matter used to maintain fire, electricity and all substances used as an energy source for engines. Examples: coal, wood, or gas.
Household articles	Any item found in the home for use by the occupants and/or guests, excluding items appropriately included in another category. Examples: couch, rugs, table/chairs, painting, towels, clocks, silverware or china.
Jewellery	Any material, gem, or precious metal fashioned to be worn by either male or female to adorn the individual for aesthetic purposes or to provide a useful function. Examples: watch, jewel boxes, necklace, rings or medic alert bracelet
Metals (Includes copper wiring)	non-precious Metal/Ore/Rock such as copper, copper wiring, lead, steel, whether in it's rough or refined state. Also includes metal man hole covers
Musical instrument	Any device, whether string, wind or percussion designed to produce sound and melodies. Examples: trumpet, piano, guitar or accordion
Machinery and tools	An assemblage of parts that transmits forces, matter and energy on to another in a predetermined manner or any single device used in the same manner. Examples: press machine, hammer, circular saw, lathe or tool box (with tools)
Narcotics and precursors	A controlled substance or precursor the import, export, production, sale or possession of which is prohibited or restricted pursuant to the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act; (CC)
Office equipment	Any equipment designed to perform functions generally found within an office setting. Examples: calculator or photocopy machine (These types of items stolen from residences are still to be considered "office equipment").
Other property	Any item not included in the categories listed under this data element. Examples: fire extinguishers, precious metals or animals.

Personal accessories	Any item other than jewellery used by an individual for cosmetic purposes, or to compensate for a disability. Examples: eyeglasses, clothing, hearing aid, furs, wheel chair, luggage, perfume or briefcase
Photographic equipment	Any device designed to capture reflected light of the image being photographed, including lenses, developing equipment, and support equipment. Examples: tripod, 50 mm lens, enlarger, shutter release cable, camera or VCR Camcorder
Purses/Handbags/Wallets	A small bag, pouch, leather billfold or other whose primary purpose is carrying money. Also a flat, folding pocketbook large enough to hold paper money or coins
Radio, T.V, players	Any device or mechanism used to receive, transmit or reproduce sound, telecommunications and/or pictures. Examples: stereo equipment, video cassette recorder, DVD's, CD's and MP3's, television or cell phones
GPS/Scientific Navigational and optical measuring devices	Any equipment manufactured for use in scientific research or to aid viewing for both entertainment and business purposes. Examples: binoculars, medical bags, surveyors levels, microscope, telescope or GPS.
Sporting goods	Any equipment designed for sporting activities including specialized articles of clothing. Examples: bowling shoes, ice skates, squash racquet, golf clubs, hang glider or wind surf board

05. Vehicle Unknown The piece of property or real goods stolen is not known.

Scoring

Rule(s):

- a) This data element to be coded when there is property stolen/gained in the incident and a violation of either robbery, break and enter, fraud, theft or theft of a motor vehicle or theft from a motor vehicle is coded under the data element "Most Serious Violation / Violations".
- b) Score only different types of property stolen, not each item. The type of property stolen should only be coded once in an incident.
- c) Score the five most valuable properties based on their monetary value.
- d) When less than five types of property are involved, put 'not applicable', in the fields not used.
- e) Score the type of property in both attempted and completed violations.
- f) Under the definition of an incident, a motor vehicle is defined as a "place", and therefore each theft of motor vehicle is an incident. If a criminal operation involves the theft of a vehicle and more than four other types of property, always score the motor vehicle in the first field and use the remaining four fields for the other types of property in order of the most valuable to the least valuable.

PROPERTY STOLEN (Aggregated)		PROPERTY STOLEN occurs five times on the Incident record. If a motor vehicle is involved, it must always be recorded in the first occurrence of the record.
Variable(s):	AGG_PROPSTL1, AGG_PROPSTL2, AGG_PROPSTL3, AGG_PROPSTL4, AGG_PROPSTL5	
Record:	Incident	
Type:	Alphanumeric	
Size:	2	
Format:	NN	
UCR2.* Values		General Comments
Values	Description	
99	Not Applicable	
00 ZERO	Unknown	
01	ID, Financial and Other Security	
02	Firearm	
03	Transportation	
04	Other Property	
05	Vehicle Unknown - Assigned by CCJS only	
Rules		
If VIOLATION 2120, 2121, 2130, 2135, 2132, 2133, 2140, 2142, 2143, 2160, 1610, 1611, or 1620 are NOT present, then the first property stolen field must be not applicable.		

8.36 RECORD STATUS

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: 2 bytes

General Definition: IRECSTAT (Incident), CRECSTAT (Accused) and VRECSTAT (Victim) are Record Status variables for each of the three UCR2 files. These variables are used internally for the management and organization of UCR2 data files.

- Valid records: This is the number of records submitted by the respondent that have cleared all UCR edits.
- Imputed Records: This is the number of records submitted by the respondent that have failed one or more non-critical edits. The field values that have failed an edit will be imputed by CCJS based on sound methodological reasoning.

RECORD STATUS		
Variable(s): IRECSTAT, CRECSTAT, VRECSTAT Record: Incident, Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2 Format: NN		
UCR2.* Values		General Comments
Values	Description	Valid records: This is the number of records submitted by the respondent that have cleared all UCR edits. Imputed records: This is the number of records submitted by the respondent that have failed one or more non-critical edits. The field values that have failed an edit will be imputed by CCJS based on sound methodological reasoning. Invalid records (21) and deleted records (30) are EXCLUDED from the RTRA UCR data file.
10	Valid record	
11	Imputed record	
21	Invalid record	
30	Deleted record	

8.37 RECORD SUBMISSION DATE

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: 6 bytes

General Definition: Year (yyyy) and month (mm) the record was submitted to CCJS; used internally for the management and organization of UCR2 data files.

RECORD SUBMISSION DATE	
<p>Variable(s): ITPERIOD, CTPERIOD, VTPERIOD</p> <p>Record: Incident, Accused, Victim</p> <p>Type: Alphanumeric</p> <p>Size: 6</p> <p>Format: YYYYMM</p>	<p>Year and month the record was submitted to CCJS; used internally for the management and organization of UCR2 data files.</p>

8.38 RELATIONSHIP OF ACCUSED TO THE VICTIM – DETAILED and PRESENTLY LIVING TOGETHER

RELATIONSHIP OF ACCUSED TO THE VICTIM – DETAILED

Record: Victim

Field-length: Two fields: 1) Identity of accused - (2 bytes)
2) Presently Living Together? - (1 byte)

General Definition: The first field of this data element will establish the nature of the relationship (i.e. blood, legal, or known) between a victim and an accused. It will accomplish this by establishing the identity of the accused (wife, brother, friend) relative to a victim, at the time the incident occurred.

The second field of this data element measures, to some degree, the current state of the relationship in terms of closeness, specifically whether the victim and accused are living together at the time of the incident.

Coding Options:

Field I: - Identity of Accused

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 00. Unknown | The identity of the accused is not known or the relationship cannot be established. For example, the identity of accused may not be known if there is a homicide. |
| 01. Spouse | The husband or wife of the victim through marriage or common-law. Includes partners in homosexual relationships. |
| 02. Separated / Divorced | The former husband or wife (by marriage or by common law relationship) of the victim who is separated or divorced at the time of the incident.
Includes ex-partners of homosexual relationships. |

- 03. Parent** The natural father or mother of the victim, or the legal guardian with legal custody and care of the child i.e. foster parent, adoptive parents.
- 04. Child** The natural offspring of the victim or the victim has the legal care and custody of the child i.e. foster child, adopted child.
- 05. Other immediate family** The natural brother or sister of the victim or step/half/foster/adopted family brother or sister.
- 06. Extended family** Includes all others related to the victim either by blood or by marriage e.g., grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, sister/brother in laws, parents in law, etc. This category includes children that are step/half/foster/adopted and therefore assume the same relationships to the extended family as a 'natural offspring'. For example, if an adopted child is a victim and the accused is the brother of the child's adopted father, then this code would apply for the incident.
- 07. Authority figure** A person who is in a *position of trust* or authority and is not a family member.
Examples: teacher, doctor, day care worker, babysitter, Boy Scout leader, youth counsellors, group home workers, priest, etc.
- 08. Boyfriend / Girlfriend** A close and affectionate relationship with another person.
- 09. Ex-boyfriend / Ex-girlfriend** A former close and affectionate relationship with another person.
- 10. Friend** Long term and/or friendly relationship with victim.
- 11. Business relationship** Relationship in which the workplace or business involved is the primary source of contact. Include fellow workers, business partners, employee employer etc.

12. Criminal relationship	Relationship with victim is based on an illegal activity(ies). Include drugs, prostitution, gambling smuggling, etc.
13. Casual acquaintance	Social relationship which is neither long-term nor close. Include known, by sight only, etc.
14. Stranger	The accused is not known to the victim in any way but has been observed.
15. Step-parent	A legal guardian (excluding an adoptive father or mother) and a spouse (including a common-law spouse) of the victim's biological or adoptive parent. Includes step-father and step-mother.
16. Step-child	A non-biological male or female child (excluding an <u>adoptive</u> male or female child) a male or female child of the accused person's legal or common-law partner. Includes step-son and step-daughter.
17. Other intimate relationship	A person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction but to which none of the other relationship options apply. For example, this option is to be used when the accused had a 'one-night stand' or a brief sexual relationship with the victim.
18. Neighbour	A person who lived in close proximity to the victim's residence (e.g. in the same apartment building, complex, shelter or whose home was located nearby). The victim and the accused have to have known each other and to have encountered one another on at least an infrequent basis.
Scoring Rule(s):	<p>a) Where there are multiple accused, score each victim's record for this data element in the following order.</p> <p>i. the identity of the accused who committed the most serious violation if two or more accused commit different violations against the victim;</p>

- ii. the closest relationship to the victim if two or more accused commit the same most serious violation against the victim.

- b) Score this data element if there is any evidence of the identity of the accused in relation to the victim. It is not necessary that there be an accused record.

PRESENTLY LIVING TOGETHER

Field II: - Presently Living Together

Definition: This level of the data element establishes further the nature of the relationship between the accused and the victim. To qualify the relationship as 'presently living together', the persons are sharing both food preparation and lodging and it is both person's primary residence. This would include families, friends sharing accommodation, group homes, and rehabilitation houses. It excludes people who share accommodation and food but not through choice e.g., prisons, rooming houses, hotels.

Coding Options:

- 0. Unknown** It cannot be determined whether the victim and accused were living together at the time of the incident.
- 1. Yes** The victim and accused are living together at the time of the incident.
- 2. No** The victim and accused are not living together at the time of the incident.

RELATIONSHIP OF ACCUSED TO THE VICTIM (Detailed) Variable(s): RELATION, LIVING Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN Composite: = Nature of Relationship (2 bytes) + Presently Living Together (1 byte)				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Nature of Relationship Variable: RELATION				
BLANK	Invalid			
00 ZERO	Unknown			
01	Spouse 1. Invalid if victim age <12			
02	Separated / Divorced 1. Invalid if victim age <12			
03	Parent			
04	Child 1. Invalid if victim age <12			
05	Other immediate family			
06	Extended family			
07	Authority Figure			
08	Boyfriend / Girlfriend			
09	Ex-boyfriend / ex-girlfriend			
10	Friend			
11	Business Relationship			
12	Criminal Relationship			
13	Casual Acquaintance			

14	Stranger			
15	Step-parent			
16	Step-child			
17	Other intimate relationship			
18	Neighbour			

Rules		General Comments		
<p>1. 1. If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1530 (abduction <14), relationship cannot equal 01, 02, 03, 04, or 15</p> <p>2. If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1540 (abduction <16) relationship cannot equal 01, 02, or 04.</p> <p>3. If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1140 (Infanticide), relationship must equal 03 (parent).</p> <p>4. If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1550 or 1560 RELATIONSHIP must equal 03 or 15.</p> <p>5. If VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM = 1360 RELATIONSHIP must equal 03, 04, 05, 06 or 00.</p>		<p>Where an unknown relationship has been imputed, the record has been flagged by a new variable, Imp_f:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imp_f = 1, means the relationship has been imputed • Imp_f = blank, means the relationship has not been imputed and the value you see was sent to us by the police service. 		
<p>Presently Living Together? Variable: LIVING</p>		<p>Establishes further the nature of the relationship between the accused and the victim. To qualify, the persons are sharing both food preparation and lodging and it is both persons' primary residence.</p>		
BLANK	Invalid			
0	Unknown			
1	Yes			
2	No			

8.39 RELATIONSHIP OF ACCUSED TO THE VICTIM – AGGREGATED

Record: Victim

Field-length: One field; 2 bytes

General Definition: This data element is an aggregated version of the 'relationship of Accused to the Victim' (RELATION) variable, which establishes the nature of the relationship (i.e. blood, legal, or known) between a victim and an accused. It accomplishes this by establishing the identity of the accused (wife, brother, friend) relative to a victim, at the time the incident occurred.

Coding Options:

00. Unknown The identity of the accused is not known or the relationship cannot be established. For example, the identity of accused may not be known if there is a homicide.

01. Family

Spouse The husband or wife of the victim through marriage or common-law. Includes partners in homosexual relationships.

**Separated /
Divorced** The former husband or wife (by marriage or by common law relationship) of the victim who is separated or divorced at the time of the incident.
Includes ex-partners of homosexual relationships.

Parent The natural father or mother of the victim, or the legal guardian with legal custody and care of the child i.e. foster parent, adoptive parents.

Child The natural offspring of the victim or the victim has the legal care and custody of the child i.e. foster child, adopted child.

**Other
immediate** The natural brother or sister of the victim or step/half/foster/adopted family brother or sister.

family

Step-parent A legal guardian (excluding an adoptive father or mother) and a spouse (including a common-law spouse) of the victim's biological or adoptive parent. Includes step-father and step-mother.

Step-child A non-biological male or female child (excluding an adoptive male or female child) a male or female child of the accused person's legal or common-law partner. Includes step-son and step-daughter.

02. Non-Family

Authority figure A person who is in a *position of trust* or authority and is not a family member.

Examples: teacher, doctor, day care worker, babysitter, Boy Scout leader, youth counsellors, group home workers, priest, etc.

Boyfriend / Girlfriend A close and affectionate relationship with another person.

Ex-boyfriend / Ex-girlfriend A former close and affectionate relationship with another person.

Friend Long term and/or friendly relationship with victim.

Business relationship Relationship in which the workplace or business involved is the primary source of contact. Include fellow workers, business partners, employee employer etc.

Criminal relationship Relationship with victim is based on an illegal activity(ies). Include drugs, prostitution, gambling smuggling, etc.

Casual acquaintance Social relationship which is neither long-term nor close. Include known, by sight only, etc.

Stranger The accused is not known to the victim in any way but has been

observed.

Other intimate relationship

A person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction but to which none of the other relationship options apply. For example, this option is to be used when the accused had a 'one-night stand' or a brief sexual relationship with the victim.

Neighbour

A person who lived in close proximity to the victim's residence (e.g. in the same apartment building, complex, shelter or whose home was located nearby). The victim and the accused have to have known each other and to have encountered one another on at least an infrequent basis.

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) Where there are multiple accused, score each victim's record for this data element in the following order.
 - iii. the identity of the accused who committed the most serious violation if two or more accused commit different violations against the victim;
 - iv. the closest relationship to the victim if two or more accused commit the same most serious violation against the victim.
- b) Score this data element if there is any evidence of the identity of the accused in relation to the victim. It is not necessary that there be an accused record.

RELATIONSHIP OF ACCUSED TO THE VICTIM (Aggregated) Variable(s): AGG_RELATION Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 3 Format: NNN		
UCR2.* Values		General Comments
Values	Description	Where an unknown relationship has been imputed, the record has been flagged by a new variable, Imp_f: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imp_f = 1, means the relationship has been imputed • Imp_f = blank, means the relationship has not been imputed and the value you see was sent to us by the police service.
BLANK	Invalid	
00 ZERO	Unknown	
01	Family	
02	Non-Family	

8.40 RELEASE STATUS

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: 1 byte

General Definition: IRLSSTAT (Incident), CRLSSTAT (CSC) and VRLSSTAT (Victim) are Release Status variables for each of the three UCR2 files. This variable works in conjunction with the IRECSTAT, CRECSTAT and VRECSTAT. For example, if the IRECSTAT variable equals 10 (Valid Record) or 11 (Imputed Record), then IRLSSTAT = 1 (To be used for release) but if the IRECSTAT equals 21 (Invalid Record) or 30 (Deleted Record) then IRLSSTAT = 0 (Not to be released). Only data suitable for release (IRLSSTAT/CRLSSTAT/VRLSSTAT equals 1) are included on the RTRA UCR data file.

These variables are used internally for the management and organization of UCR2 data files.

8.41 REPORT DATE

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 8 bytes.

General Definition: Date upon which incident becomes known by the police or is reported to the police.

Coding Options: Statistics Canada standard, YYYYMMDD, will be coded on the record which the Centre will receive in a 'standard record layout'.

Scoring Rule(s): None

(Note: This 'report date' should correlate highly with 'incident date' especially for particular types of incidents, e.g., possession of stolen property).

REPORT DATE Variable(s): RPRTDATE Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 8 Format: YYYYMMDD				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
Numeric (YYYYMM MDD)	1. Must contain a valid date: year must be valid; month in range 01 to 12; day in range 01 to 31 as applicable to the month.			
Rules		General Comments		
1. REPORT DATE must be equal to or greater than TO INCIDENT DATE when the FROM				

<p>INCIDENT DATE is 99999999.</p> <p>2. When FROM INCIDENT DATE is not 99999999 then REPORT DATE must be equal to or greater than the FROM INCIDENT DATE.</p> <p>3. REPORT DATE must be less than or equal to CLEARANCE DATE.</p>	
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8.42 RESPONDENT CODE and JURISDICTION CODE

RESPONDENT CODE

Record: Incident, Victim, Accused

Field-length: Three fields, 6 bytes.

General Definition: Designates the source of the data. It will identify municipal, provincial and federal police departments and extend to identify detachments and divisions within the larger forces e.g., RCMP, OPP. This data element gives the geographical location of the incident, and who handled the investigation and reported the incident.

Coding Options:

Field I - Provincial Code

- 10 – Newfoundland and Labrador
- 11 – Prince Edward Island
- 12 – Nova Scotia
- 13 – New Brunswick
- 24 – Québec
- 35 – Ontario
- 46 – Manitoba
- 47 – Saskatchewan
- 48 – Alberta
- 59 – British Columbia
- 60 – Yukon
- 61 – Northwest Territories
- 62 – Nunavut (effective 01-01-99)

Field II - Police Force Location Code

As per current UCR code 3 characters.

JURISDICTION CODE

Field III - Jurisdiction Code

- 1 – Own jurisdiction**
- 2 – Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)**
- 3 – Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)**
- 4 – Sûreté du Québec (SQ)**
- 5 – South Coast British Columbia Transit Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS)**
- 6 – Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC)**
- 7 – Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit (CFSEU)**
- 8 – British Columbia Capital Regional District Regional Crime Unit (BCCRDCU)**

Scoring Rule(s): This data element will be generated by the respondent's automated system.

Note: This data element allows for the reporting of crime data both by where the incident occurred and by which police force handled the investigation and reported the incident: this follows the practice of the aggregate UCR survey. The third field of this data element will be mainly used by the RCMP and the provincial police forces to identify criminal incidents e.g., drugs, weapons, federal and provincial statutes, they investigate and report in other police forces' jurisdictions.

RESPONDENT CODE Variable(s): RESPCODE, JURIS Record: Incident, Victim, Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 6 Format: NNNNNN Composite: = Province (2 bytes) + Location (3 bytes) + Jurisdiction (1 byte)				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Province Code Variable : first 2 digits of RESPCODE				
BLANK	Invalid			
10	Newfoundland and Labrador			
11	Prince Edward Island			
12	Nova Scotia			
13	New Brunswick			
24	Quebec			
35	Ontario			
46	Manitoba			
47	Saskatchewan			
48	Alberta			
59	British Columbia			
60	Yukon			
61	Northwest Territories			
62	Nunavut			
Rules		General Comments		

Police Force Location Code Variable : last 3 digits of RESPCODE		The police force location code identifies the police force and corresponds to the three character UCR codes assigned to the force for all UCR reporting.		
BLANK	Invalid			
UCR VALUE				Default to:
Rules		General Comments		
Jurisdiction Code Variable: JURIS		The jurisdiction code is used primarily by RCMP and provincial police forces to identify criminal incidents they investigate and report upon in other police forces' jurisdictions.		
BLANK	Invalid			
1	Own jurisdiction			
2	Royal Canadian Mounted Police			
3	Ontario Provincial Police			
4	Sûreté du Québec			
5	South Coast British Columbia Transit Authority Police Service (SCBCTAPS)			
6	Royal Newfoundland Constabulary			
7	Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit			
8	British Columbia Capital Regional District Regional Crime Unit (BCCRDCU)			
Rules		General Comments		

8.43 SEX

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

General Definition: This data element indicates the sex of all victims of violent crimes and all accused involved in an incident or if the accused is a company.

Coding Options:

O. Unknown The sex of the person is unknown or cannot be determined. This includes transsexuals.

F. Female Gender at birth, if it can be determined.

M. Male Gender at birth, if it can be determined.

C. Company The accused is a registered company.

Note: For all accused records, the sex of the person can be established due to the need to process the people at the station.

For victims' records, the sex of the person will most often be based solely on the observation of the attending police officer.

Scoring Rule(s): Do not score victims as companies.

SEX Variable(s): CSCSEX, VICSEX Record: Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: A				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
O	Unknown			
F	Female			
M	Male			
C	Company 1. Invalid on victim records. Applies only to accused records and if the accused is a registered company.			
Rules		General Comments		

8.44 SHOPLIFTING FLAG* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file because the variable no longer exists; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

The former Shoplifting Flag is no longer being used since the creation of the two (2) new shoplifting offences: 2133 – Shoplifting over \$5,000, and 2143 – Shoplifting \$5,000 or under. These violation codes now have to be used rather than the flag to account for shoplifting offences.

8.45 SOUNDEX CODE – UCR 2.1* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for sensitivity/confidentiality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: Two fields: 1) Soundex Code CSC - (4 bytes)
2) Soundex Code Victim - (4 bytes)

General Definition: An algorithm provided by the Policing Services Program to police respondents will scramble the name of the accused in such a way as to ensure confidentiality.

Coding Options: The program to be used to accomplish this is known as "Russell Soundex", a method of indexing and filing by code. Once encoded by the program, decoding is not possible. The algorithm used would take the following names, Bronson and Brunsen and code them as B652. By utilizing other pertinent person information, date of birth and sex, the UCR program will be able to identify an individual only as a distinct entity but will not be able to unscramble the algorithm to distinguish individual names.

If the accused is a person: Basically the first letter of the surname is used followed by five coding numbers determined from six groupings of consonant letters.

<u>Letters</u>	<u>Coding Number</u>
B, F, P, V	1
C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z	2
D, T	3
L	4
M, N	5
R	6

A, E, H, I, O, U, W and Y are not coded. The number consists of only

3 digits.

When two or more letters are represented by the same code number, they are coded as one letter. Examples: Jackson, Bill is coded J251, J is the initial letter; C, K, and S occur together and are all represented by code number 2; N is represented by 5; and B is represented by 1.

If two letters are represented by the same code but separated by an A, E, I, O, U, or Y, the two letters are coded separately. If however the two letters are separated by an H, W, or blank, the second of the letters represented by the same number is disregarded.

If the person's name does not contain enough letters to make up the guide letter plus three numbers, zeros are added.

If the accused is a company:

The encoding of a company's name will be the same as a person if the name is alphabetic (e.g., the accused is 'Acme Incorporated').

- a) If the company name is completely numeric then use the following encoding program:
 - Take the first number, the third number, the fifth number and the seventh number to create a four-digit code.
 - If the 'name/number' is less than seven digits, then zero fill the remaining digits
- b) If the company name has both letters and numbers and begins with a letter, then create the soundex using the 'accused is a person' routine using **only** letters from the name.
- c) If the company name has both letters and numbers and begins with a number, then create the soundex using only the numbers within the name (See "A" above).

"0000"

Only for the victim record if the victim's name cannot be identified.

Scoring Rule(s): **Accused Record:** This data element will always report a valid coding option i.e. it will never be blank as a CSC will be identified if there is an accused record. This applies to all accused persons and companies.

Victim Record: This data element will be reported if the victim's name can be identified otherwise the code equals "0000" for unknown.

SOUNDEX CODE Accused Variable(s): CSCID Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: ANNN		SOUNDEX CODE; the Soundex code is used to distinguish among similar accused records to assure confidentiality.		
UCR2.1 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK OR ZEROS	Invalid			
Annn	Valid soundex code			
Rules		General Comments		
1. SOUNDEX CODE must be present on each accused record.				

SOUNDEX CODE VICTIM Variable(s): VICSNDX	SOUNDEX CODE; the Soundex code used to distinguish among similar victim records to assure confidentiality.
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Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: Byte 1: alpha when identity is known; numeric where identity is unknown (i.e. zero) Byte 2: numeric				
UCR2.1 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
0000 (zeros)	Victim identity unknown			
Annn	Valid soundex code			
Rules		General Comments		
1. SOUNDEX CODE is optional for the victim record				

8.46 SOUNDEX CODE – UCR 2.2* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for sensitivity/confidentiality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Accused, Victim

Field-length: Two fields: 1) Soundex Code CSC - (9 bytes)
2) Soundex Code Victim - (9 bytes)

General Definition: An algorithm provided by the Policing Services Program to police respondents will scramble the name of the accused in such a way as to ensure confidentiality.

The Soundex variable is 9 characters in length. The first 6 characters will represent the name of the accused or victim, and the last three digits will be a counter of victims or accused (001, 002, 003, etc.). Increasing the number of characters of the Soundex enables the CCJS to differentiate between persons with similar names (i.e., McDonald and McDougal). In addition, the Soundex includes a victim / accused counter represented by the last three digits. This will address the problem of twins generating duplicate Soundex codes, and the use of "John Doe" for victims or accused whose identity cannot be revealed.

Coding Options: The program to be used to accomplish this is known as "Russell Soundex", a method of indexing and filing by code. Once encoded by the program, decoding is not possible. For example, if the names of two victims in an incident were "Bronson, Donald" and "Brunsen, Thomas," the algorithm used would take their names and code them as B65253001 (6-character Soundex B65253 + 001) and B65253002 (6-character Soundex B65253 + 002), respectively. By utilizing other pertinent person information, date of birth and sex, the UCR program will be able to identify an individual only as a distinct entity but will not

be able to unscramble the algorithm to distinguish individual names.

If the accused is a person:

Basically the first letter of the surname is used followed by five coding numbers determined from six groupings of consonant letters.

<u>Letters</u>	<u>Coding Number</u>
B, F, P, V	1
C, G, J, K, Q, S, X, Z	2
D, T	3
L	4
M, N	5
R	6

A, E, H, I, O, U, W and Y are not coded. The number consists of only 5 digits.

When two or more letters are represented by the same code number, they are coded as one letter. Examples: If the first accused in an incident were named Jackson, Bill, then the Soundex encoding would be J25140001 (6-character Soundex J25140 + 001), J is the initial letter; C, K, and S occur together and are all represented by code number 2; N is represented by 5; B is represented by 1; and the two L's are represented by 4. As the end of the name has been reached, and the numeric portion of the Soundex is only 4 digits in length, the fifth digit will be filled with a 0.

If two letters are represented by the same code but separated by an A, E, I, O, U, or Y, the two letters are coded separately. If however the two letters are separated by an H, W, or blank, the second of the letters represented by the same number is disregarded.

If the second victim in an incident were named MacBeth, Darcy, then the Soundex encoding would be M21362002 (6-Character Soundex M21362 + 002). M is the initial letter; the first C is represented by code number 2; the B is represented by 1; the T is represented by a 3 and the D is disregarded; the second R is represented by 6; and the

second C is represented by 2.

If the person's name does not contain enough letters to make up the guide letter plus five numbers, zeros are added. For example, if the first accused in an incident were named Wong, Jin Yee, then the Soundex encoding would be W52500001 (6-character Soundex + 001). W is the initial letter, the first N is represented by the code number 5; letters G and J occur together and are represented by 2; and the second N is represented by 5. The remaining letters are not coded. As the end of the name has been reached, and the numeric portion of the Soundex is only three digits in length, the remaining two spaces are filled with 00.

If a person's name contains more than enough letters to make up the guide letter plus five numbers, then the remaining letters that could be encoded are disregarded. For example, if the first victim in an incident were named Bouchard, Édouard, then the Soundex encoding would be B26336001 (6-character Soundex B26336 + 001), B is the initial letter; C is represented by code number 2; the first R is represented by 6; the first D is represented separately by a 3; the second D is represented by a 3 since it is separated from the first D by a vowel; and the second R is represented by a 6. As the numeric portion of the Soundex is now 5 digits in length, the rest of the name is disregarded.

If the accused is a company:

The encoding of a company's name will be the same as a person if the name is alphabetic (e.g., the accused is "Acme Incorporated").

- a) If the company name is completely numeric then use the following encoding program:
- take the first number, the third number, the fifth number, the seventh number, the ninth number and eleventh number to create a six digit code.
 - if the 'name/number' is less than eleven digits, then zero fill the remaining digits.

- b) If the company name has both letters and numbers and begins with a letter, then create the Soundex using the 'accused is a person' routine using only letters from the name.
- c) If the company name has both letters and numbers and begins with a number, then create the Soundex using only the numbers within the name (See a) above).

"00000000"

Only for the victim record if the victim's name cannot be identified.

Scoring Rule(s):

Accused Record: This data element will always report a valid coding option i.e. it will never be blank as an accused will be identified if there is an accused record. This applies to all accused persons and companies.

Victim Record: This data element will be reported if the victim's name can be identified otherwise the code equals "00000000" for unknown.

1. The three digit counter is to be activated for every accused and victim in an incident. For example, if there are three accused, the Soundex code is to be calculated, followed by a sequential counter: '001' for person 1, '002' for person 2, and '003' for person 3. This also applies where two accused or two victims generate the same Soundex code.
2. All accented characters (i.e., À, È, É, Ç) are to be treated as unaccented characters.

SOUNDEX CODE CSC (Accused) Variable(s): CSCSNDX Record: Accused Type: Alphanumeric Size: 9 Format: ANNNNNNNNN		SOUNDEX CODE; the Soundex code is used to distinguish among similar accused records to assure confidentiality.		
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK OR ZEROS	Invalid			
Annnnnnnnn	Valid Soundex Code			
Rules		General Comments		
1. SOUNDEX CODE must be present on each accused record.				

SOUNDEX CODE VICTIM Variable(s): VICSNDX Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 9 Format: Byte 1: alpha when identity is known; numeric where identity is unknown (i.e. zero) Byte 2 to 9: numeric		SOUNDEX CODE; the Soundex code is used to distinguish among similar Victim records to assure confidentiality.		
UCR2.2 Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
000000000 (zeros)	Victim identity unknown			
Annnnnnnnn	Valid Soundex code			
Rules		General Comments		
1. SOUNDEX CODE is optional for the victim record				

8.47 SPECIAL SURVEY FEATURE* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file for sensitivity/confidentiality reasons; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: Variable

General Definition: Unedited data in a free format variable length field appended to the core UCR record to be used for special and ad hoc analysis.

Coding Options: None

Scoring Rule(s): None. The data would be accepted as-is from the respondent information system.

Background: This requirement is not a specific field, but rather an interface capability and is intended to increase the flexibility of the survey.

Previously, UCR2.* data could only be submitted in a fixed record length format based on explicit data requirements. This made the survey extremely rigid as the addition of new data elements involved significant redesign of both respondent interfaces and the CCJS data processing system. The UCR2.* data processing system has been modified so as to be capable of accepting variable length records. Therefore, extra data (i.e. beyond the core requirements) may be appended to any one of the Victim, Accused or Incident records. These extra data would not be edited by the UCR data processing system, and therefore require no interface edits. Data submitted through the special survey feature could be used for answering special research questions, prototyping changes to the core requirements, or adding optional or secondary data elements.

System Requirements:

- Respondents must be easily able to select fields currently existing on their police records management system and append them to the Victim, Accused or Incident records. Similarly, respondents must be able to discontinue sending these data if they are no longer needed.

- In appending these fields, the respondent must be able to specify the position on the record that the field will be written to and the length of the field.
- Once a new field is appended to the UCR record, all subsequent add and modify transactions for a particular record will include the new field, even if not included in the original transaction.
- Once a new field is discontinued, all subsequent add and modify transactions for a particular record will no longer include the field, even if included in the original transaction.

SPECIAL SURVEY FEATURE Variable(s): SFEATURE Record: Incident, Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 50 Format: 50 (A)		This space on the record is available for use as required. Data submitted through the Special Survey Feature can be used for answering special research questions, prototyping changes to the core requirements and for adding optional or secondary data elements.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
Rules		General Comments		

8.48 TARGET VEHICLE

Record: Incident

Field-length: One field, 1 byte.

Definition: This data element is flagged when a motor vehicle has been the "target" of a criminal offence. For example, if a motor vehicle has been stolen, damaged or had something stolen from it then the data element would equal = "1."

Coding Options:

1. Yes A motor vehicle was the "target" of the violation.

9. Not applicable A motor vehicle was NOT the "target" of the violation.

Scoring Rule(s): A new incident is required for each vehicle stolen unless the incident occurs at a new or used car dealership. For example, if three cars were stolen from a dealership then TARGET-VEHICLE = 1 and COUNTER = 000003 (UCR2.2) / 003 (UCR2.1) and the LOCATION OF VIOLATION = 05 (new or used car dealership). If the three vehicles were stolen from a public garage then three separate incidents would be filled out.

TARGET - VEHICLE Variable(s): TRGTVEHC Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N				
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
1	Yes			
9	No (Not applicable)			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If VIOLATION = 2135, 2132, 2142 then TARGET - VEHICLE must be 1. 2. If VIOLATION = 1610, 1620, 2160 and PROPERTY STOLEN = VA, VC, VL, VM, VO, or VT; TARGET - VEHICLE must be 1. 3. If VIOLATION 1610, 1620, 2110, 2135, 2132, 2142, 2160 or 2170; TARGET - VEHICLE = 1 is allowed: otherwise invalid.				

8.49 UNIQUE UCRKEY (ACCUSEDKEY, VICTIMKEY)*

* ACCUSEDKEY, VICTIMKEY apply to Single Accused and Single Victim files only. (See Section 3.4.1 for more information on the Single Accused and Single Victim files.)

Record: UCRKEY – Incident, Accused, Victim
 ACCUSEDKEY – Single Accused file only (*See Section 3.4.1*)
 VICTIMKEY – Single Victim file only (*See Section 3.4.1*)

Field-length: UCRKEY – 12 bytes
 ACCUSEDKEY – 8 bytes
 VICTIMKEY – 7 bytes

General Definition: Randomly generated number used to uniquely identify UCR2 records each year. A unique identifier is added for each of the three UCR2 files. The first five bytes of this field contain the Julian date (e.g., January 11, 1998 is "98011") of the day the data was processed. The remaining seven bytes contain a sequence number (Incident, Accused and Victim records are numbered sequentially within the programs).

These variables are used internally for the management and organization of UCR2 data files.

UNIQUE UCRKEY		Randomly generated number used to uniquely identify UCR2 records each year. These variables are used internally for the management and organization of UCR2 data files.
Variable(s):	UCRKEY ACCUSEDKEY VICTIMKEY	
Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim Single Accused Single Victim	
Type:	Alphanumeric	
Size:	12 8 7	
Format:	NNNNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNN NNNNNNNN	

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8.50 UPDATE STATUS* (EXCLUDED)

*Excluded from RTRA file because it is a processing statistic, not useful for research purposes; for further information, see Section 4.2, *Confidentiality Vetting Avoidance Practices for the UCR Incident-Based Survey*.

Record:	Incident, Accused, Victim
Field-length:	One field, 1 byte.
Definition:	This data element will indicate to the UCR system of Statistics Canada the update status of each record which is sent by respondent. Two types of updates will be accepted: adds, or deletes.
Coding Options:	(Note: The basic definition for each type of update is the same for all record types).
1. Add	The respondent wishes to send to the CCJS a new incident, victim or accused record or an incident that was previously sent but then deleted because of changes to any of the incident, victim or accused records.
3. Delete	The respondent wishes to delete a record that was previously sent to the CCJS during a previous reporting period. Note: This value applies only for incident records.
Scoring Rule(s):	Report a 'change' (3 & 1) to previously sent data only if the change affects one of the fields or data elements that are contained in the UCR Incident based Survey.

UPDATE STATUS Variable(s): IUPDSTAT, CUPDSTAT, VUPDSTAT Record: Incident, Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N		This field is mandatory on all records submitted to the Incident-based UCR. It identifies if the record is new, that is it has never before been submitted to UCR. It identifies records that have been changed and are to update data already on the UCR data base or to delete records on the data base.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
BLANK	Invalid			
ZERO	Invalid			
1	Add			
3	Delete			
Rules		General Comments		
1. Delete is a valid code for incident records only.				

8.51 VEHICLE TYPE

Record:	Incident
Field-length:	One field, 1 byte.
Definition:	This data element captures the type of vehicle used by the accused, (Charged/Suspect – Chargeable), involved in an impaired driving or dangerous driving violation.
Coding Options:	
9. Not applicable	Not an impaired driving or dangerous driving violation.
0. Unknown	The type of vehicle used in committing the traffic violation is unknown.
1. Motor Vehicle	Any land vehicle propelled by internal combustion engine. Examples: cars, trucks, snowmobiles, all terrain vehicles, tractors, etc.
2. Boat / Vessel / Aircraft	Any vessel designed and constructed for floatation in water. Propulsion can either be self-propelled or watercraft propelled by means of human effort (paddling). Self-propulsion could be by means of an internal combustion engine or by sail, or any weight-carrying structure for navigation in the air that is supported by its own buoyancy or by the dynamic action of the air against its surfaces. Examples: 14 foot aluminium boat or Albatross sail boat, 2 seater aircraft, glider, hang-glider, ultra light aircraft or hot air balloon.
Scoring Rule(s):	<p>a) This data element is only to be scored if there is an impaired driving or dangerous driving violation or street racing as the incident.</p> <p>b) Score the vehicle which is used by the accused.</p>

VEHICLE TYPE

Variable(s): VEHICLE Record: Incident Type: Alphanumeric Size: 1 Format: N		VEHICLE TYPE records the type of motor vehicle used by the accused in an impaired driving or dangerous driving violation.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
9	Not Applicable			
0 (ZERO)	Unknown			
1	Motor vehicle			
2	Boat, vessel, aircraft			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If incident violation is in this group (9310, 9320, 9330, 9510, 9520, 9530) then vehicle type must be 9. 2. For all other 9NNN violations the vehicle type must be 0, 1 or 2.				

8.52 WEAPON CAUSING INJURY – DETAILED

Record:	Victim
Field-length:	One field, 2 bytes.
Definition:	The weapon that actually caused the most physical injury to the victim is to be captured in the person's record for each victim and applies only to victims of violent crimes.
Firearm	<p>Any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person.</p> <p>This includes any frame or receiver of such a barrelled weapon and anything that can be adapted for use as a weapon. Includes all centre or rim fired or otherwise propelled projectiles.</p>
Coding Options:	
99. Not applicable	No weapon involved in this incident or weapon involved did not cause any physical injury.
00. Unknown	Where there is no indication of what type of weapon caused an injury to the victim.
01. Fully automatic firearm	<p>Any firearm that with one pull of the trigger, allows continuous and rapid firing of bullets.</p> <p>Example: machine gun.</p>
02. Sawed off rifle / shotgun	<p>Any rifle or shotgun that has been altered whereby the barrel length is less than 457 mm. or the overall length of the weapon is less than 660 mm.</p> <p>Examples: 12 gauge shotgun: barrel cut off.</p>

- 03. Handgun** Any firearm designed to be held and fired by the action of one hand.
Examples: 38 cal. Smith and Wesson revolver, 22 cal. Ruger pistol, 357 Magnum revolver or 45 cal. Colt revolver
- 04. Rifle (includes shotgun)** Any long barrelled firearm designed to discharge a bullet, shot or other missile which has a barrel length greater than or equal to 457 mm or an overall length of 660 mm or greater.
Examples: Remington 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotgun, Marlin .22 cal. Semi automatic rifle or Cooley .22 cal. bolt action single shot rifle
- 05. Other firearm like weapons** Includes all other firearm like weapons that are capable of propelling any object through the given length of a barrel by means of gunpowder, CO2 (compressed carbon dioxide), pumped air, etc.
Examples: starters pistol, emergency flare gun, Daisy BB pistol or Crossman .177 cal. pellet pistol
- 06. Knife** Any sharp cutting instrument consisting of a blade fastened to a handle.
Examples: kitchen knife, Swiss pocket knife, stiletto or switch blade
- 07. Other piercing, cutting instrument** Any article other than a knife whose action would cut or pierce flesh.
Examples: hatchet, razor blade, sword, bow or crossbow arrow.
- 08. Club/blunt instrument** Any tool or article that is used to cause physical injury or death by use of a hitting or bludgeoning action.
Examples: fireplace poker, candle stick holder or brick
- 09. Explosives** Anything used to make an explosive device; or anything adapted to or to aid in causing an explosion; or any incendiary grenade, firebomb, molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device.
Examples: hand grenade, blasting caps, molotov cocktail or dynamite

10. Fire When a fire is intentionally or accidentally set and causes injury or death to an individual.

11. Physical force The use of one's own body strength and/or action that is **used** to cause bodily injury or death.
Examples: choking, punching or pushing when bodily injury or death is caused

12. Other weapon Any weapon that does not belong in any other category.
Examples: any device used to garret, poison or motor vehicle

Scoring Rule(s):

- a) While it is likely that the most serious weapon within the incident is also the weapon that caused injury, it is also possible that they are different. For this field, it is the weapon that actually caused injury to the person that is to be coded.
- b) Score the weapon which caused the most serious physical injury to this victim.
- c) For traffic incidents when a victim record is produced, score this data element as '12' - other weapon.

WEAPON CAUSING INJURY (Detailed) Variable(s): WCINJURY Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2 Format: NN		Identifies the weapon that caused the most physical injury to the victim.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
99	No weapon involved or no injury caused			
00 (ZEROS)	Unknown			
01	Fully automatic firearm			
02	Sawed-off rifle / shotgun			
03	Handgun			
04	Rifle (includes shotgun)			
05	Other firearm-like weapon			
06	Knife			
07	Other piercing, cutting instrument			
08	Club / blunt instrument			
09	Explosives			
10	Fire			
11	Physical Force			
12	Other weapon			
Rules		General Comments		
1. If WEAPON CAUSING INJURY present; 9 invalid for LEVEL OF INJURY. 2. If VIOLATION is 1626 (harassing phone calls), WCINJURY must be 99. See Appendix B for additional rules regarding VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM, and TYPE OF INJURY AND WEAPON CAUSING INJURY.				

8.53 WEAPON CAUSING INJURY – AGGREGATED

Record:	Victim
Field-length:	One field, 2 bytes.
Definition:	This data element is an aggregated version of the variable 'Weapon Causing Injury' (WCINJURY) which identifies the weapon that actually caused the most physical injury to the victim. Weapon Causing Injury is captured in the person's record for each victim and applies only to victims of violent crimes.
Firearm	<p>Any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person.</p> <p>This includes any frame or receiver of such a barrelled weapon and anything that can be adapted for use as a weapon. Includes all centre or rim fired or otherwise propelled projectiles.</p>
Coding Options:	
99. Not applicable	No weapon involved in this incident or weapon involved did not cause any physical injury.
00. Unknown	Where there is no indication of what type of weapon caused an injury to the victim.
01. Physical force	<p>The use of one's own body strength and/or action that is <u>used</u> to cause bodily injury or death.</p> <p>Examples: choking, punching or pushing when bodily injury or death is caused.</p>
02. Firearm	Any barrelled weapon from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged and that is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death to a person. Includes all centre or rim fired or otherwise

propelled projectiles. Includes the following: Includes the following:

Fully automatic	Any firearm that with one pull of the trigger, allows continuous and rapid firing of bullets. Example: machine gun.
Sawed off rifle / shotgun	Any rifle or shotgun that has been altered whereby the barrel length is less than 457 mm. or the overall length of the weapon is less than 660 mm. Examples: 12 gauge shotgun: barrel cut off.
Handgun	Any firearm designed to be held and fired by the action of one hand. Examples: 38 cal. Smith and Wesson revolver, 22 cal. Ruger pistol, 357 Magnum revolver or 45 cal. Colt revolver
Rifle (includes shotgun)	Any long barrelled firearm designed to discharge a bullet, shot or other missile which has a barrel length greater than or equal to 457 mm or an overall length of 660 mm or greater. Examples: Remington 12 Gauge Pump Action Shotgun, Marlin .22 cal. Semi automatic rifle or Cooley .22 cal. bolt action single shot rifle
Other firearm like weapons	Includes all other firearm like weapons that are capable of propelling any object through the given length of a barrel by means of gunpowder, CO2 (compressed carbon dioxide), pumped air, etc. Examples: starters pistol, emergency flare gun, Daisy BB pistol or Crossman .177 cal. pellet pistol
03. Knife or other piercing, cutting instrument	Any sharp cutting instrument consisting of a blade fastened to a handle (e.g., kitchen knife, Swiss pocket knife, stiletto or switch blade) or any article other than a knife whose action would cut or pierce flesh (e.g., hatchet, razor blade, sword, bow or crossbow arrow).

04. Other weapon	Any weapon that does not belong in any other category. Examples: Clubs, explosive, fire, or any device used to garrotte or poison, whip, motor vehicles as a weapon, also includes where a weapon was used and the type is unknown.
Club/blunt instrument	Any tool or article that is used to cause physical injury or death by use of a hitting or bludgeoning action. Examples: fireplace poker, candle stick holder or brick
Explosives	Anything used to make an explosive device; or anything adapted to or to aid in causing an explosion; or any incendiary grenade, firebomb, molotov cocktail or other similar incendiary substance or device and a delaying mechanism or other thing intended for use in connection with such a substance or device. Examples: hand grenade, blasting caps, molotov cocktail or dynamite
Fire	When a fire is intentionally or accidentally set and causes injury or death to an individual.
Scoring Rule(s):	<p>a) While it is likely that the most serious weapon within the incident is also the weapon that caused injury, it is also possible that they are different. For this field, it is the weapon that actually caused injury to the person that is to be coded.</p> <p>b) Score the weapon which caused the most serious physical injury to this victim.</p> <p>c) For traffic incidents when a victim record is produced, score this data element as 'other weapon'.</p>

WEAPON CAUSING INJURY (Aggregated) Variable(s): AGG_WCINJURY Record: Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 2 Format: NN		Identifies the weapon that caused the most physical injury to the victim.		
UCR2.* Values		Police System Record:		
Values	Description	Data Element	Values	Description & Comments
99	No weapon involved or no injury caused			
00 (ZEROS)	Unknown			
01	Physical force			
02	Firearm			
03	Knife or other piercing, cutting instrument			
04	Other weapon			
Rules		General Comments		
3. If WEAPON CAUSING INJURY present; 9 invalid for LEVEL OF INJURY. 4. If VIOLATION is 1626 (harassing phone calls), WCINJURY must be 99. See Appendix B for additional rules regarding VIOLATION AGAINST THE VICTIM, and TYPE OF INJURY AND WEAPON CAUSING INJURY.				

8.54 YEAR

Record: Incident, Accused, Victim

Field-length: One field, 4 bytes.

Definition: This data element indicates the UCR survey collection year for each record.
This variable is generated by CCJS.

YEAR Variable(s): YEAR Record: Incident, Accused, Victim Type: Alphanumeric Size: 4 Format: NNNN		This field identifies the survey collection year for that record.	
UCR2.* Values		General Comments	
Values	Description		
BLANK	Invalid		
ZERO	Invalid		
2007 - 2011	SURVEY COLLECTION YEAR		

SECTION 9 : BASIC FREQUENCY TABLES – INCIDENT, ACCUSED AND VICTIMS COUNTS

The tables below provide counts of the total number of incidents, accused and victims by most serious UCR violation code (VIOL 1, VIOL) for each year from 2007 to 2011.

2007

UCR Violation Code (Most serious violation VIOL1/VIOL)	Incident 2007	Accused 2007	Victim 2007
1110	253	203	280
1120	220	256	222
1130	47	47	51
1150	73	74	78
1160	4	3	4
1210	602	630	687
1220	40	45	25
1310	112	82	126
1320	331	209	344
1330	17,235	11,086	18,781
1340	2,338	1,469	2,426
1410	2,852	3,036	3,170
1420	42,770	37,620	49,098
1430	141,946	123,789	157,275
1440	434	370	476
1450	279	155	112
1455	361	208	20
1457	626	436	70
1460	6,522	7,263	8,824
1470	160	163	251
1480	2,041	1,873	2,791
1510	3,953	4,102	4,406
1520	13	11	16
1525	10	9	10
1530	156	55	184
1540	40	18	44
1545	6	3	11

1550	96	80	122
1560	55	32	71
1610	27,650	15,146	28,548
1620	1,152	980	844
1621	167	104	7
1622	8	2	-
1625	15,053	12,007	16,235
1626	22,412	8,723	1,371
1627	58,898	43,156	50,299
1628	23	12	6
1629	255	238	158
1630	580	442	286
2110	11,507	2,682	-
2120	209,509	45,314	-
2130	11,722	2,374	-
2131	62,051	9,765	-
2132	3,844	178	-
2133	295	174	-
2140	262,620	49,607	-
2141	68,696	8,150	-
2142	188,926	7,586	-
2143	66,611	62,632	-
2150	30,736	35,233	-
2160	81,656	34,807	-
2170	331,215	92,658	-
2176	9	2	-
3110	120	158	-
3115	43	19	-
3120	183	129	-
3125	79	52	-
3130	3,569	3,349	-
3210	17	82	-
3220	46	180	-
3230	94	91	-
3310	257	123	-
3365	102	86	-
3370	560	671	-
3375	11,567	11,216	-
3380	49	39	-

3390	454	153	-
3395	925	802	-
3410	83,628	83,462	-
3420	9,538	680	-
3430	84,063	55,576	-
3440	1,238	1,243	-
3450	4,317	1,706	-
3455	1,257	585	-
3460	227	91	-
3470	7,805	8,243	-
3480	2,793	2,644	-
3490	2,149	904	-
3510	20,060	19,915	-
3520	36,753	35,529	-
3540	414	89	-
3550	1	-	-
3560	7	1	-
3700	1	1	-
3710	926	739	-
3720	1,241	486	-
3730	7,045	5,836	-
3740	426	113	-
3750	54	20	-
3770	2,547	1,591	-
3780	1,612	1,852	-
3790	776	344	-
3810	1,607	710	-
3820	182	22	-
3825	456	177	-
3830	413	510	-
3840	10	8	-
3841	7	14	-
3842	20	6	-
3890	2,661	1,341	-
4110	340	321	-
4120	9,538	9,643	-
4130	7,384	5,974	-
4140	39,883	43,605	-
4150	204	124	-

4160	82	45	-
4210	216	358	-
4220	9,380	12,646	-
4230	3,821	4,071	-
4240	7,280	9,085	-
4250	37	38	-
4260	39	32	-
4310	48	20	-
4320	277	182	-
4330	1,307	374	-
4340	800	636	-
4350	7	4	-
4360	11	3	-
4420	2	2	-
4430	5	-	-
4440	5,319	2,001	-
4450	22	6	-
4460	12	4	-
6100	53	14	-
6150	39	31	-
6200	1,482	1,662	-
6250	9	5	-
6300	639	285	-
6350	1	-	-
6400	1,537	834	-
6450	7,256	7,563	-
6500	1,129	879	-
6550	1,085	346	-
6560	1	2	-
6900	6,412	5,404	-
9110	102	97	119
9120	547	548	794
9130	6,933	6,233	-
9131	7	7	9
9132	36	39	43
9133	2,172	1,680	-
9210	148	138	161
9220	802	782	1,089
9230	66,198	60,509	-

9240	2,679	2,666	-
9250	72	71	-
9310	33,754	3,898	3,552
9320	5,949	5,857	-
9330	213	140	-
9420	1	1	1
9440	1	1	1
9450	7	4	-
Total	2,196,747	1,055,757	353,498

2008

UCR Violation Code (Most serious violation VIOL1/VIOL)	Incident 2008	Accused 2008	Victim 2008
1110	263	174	286
1120	244	260	251
1130	53	54	53
1150	76	70	84
1160	3	4	2
1210	554	514	661
1220	32	31	18
1310	125	104	127
1320	311	197	328
1330	18,363	11,713	20,077
1340	2,806	1,724	2,948
1410	3,013	3,171	3,410
1420	45,778	39,234	52,547
1430	154,920	131,733	171,939
1440	435	391	476
1450	415	220	157
1455	296	201	124
1457	591	395	293
1460	7,214	8,006	9,284
1461	176	204	-
1462	12	17	-
1470	168	161	248
1475	5	3	4
1480	2,231	1,997	2,834
1510	4,096	4,281	4,483
1515	8	10	8
1516	58	85	66
1520	11	12	12
1525	7	4	9
1530	163	54	195
1540	40	18	44
1545	6	6	6
1550	96	75	121
1560	57	35	73

1610	27,477	14,811	28,461
1620	1,246	994	895
1621	180	142	114
1622	270	189	319
1625	16,355	12,938	17,515
1626	19,285	7,308	10,903
1627	65,320	46,033	53,998
1628	27	51	6
1629	282	238	217
1630	597	435	348
2110	12,733	2,838	-
2120	204,327	45,321	-
2121	91	43	-
2125	13	12	-
2130	11,752	2,105	-
2131	58,479	9,696	-
2132	4,034	201	-
2133	353	237	-
2140	253,999	46,913	-
2141	62,954	7,863	-
2142	206,853	10,937	-
2143	75,826	69,822	-
2150	30,445	34,662	-
2160	88,691	36,210	-
2170	354,240	102,190	-
2176	78	9	-
3110	96	66	-
3115	37	5	-
3120	201	155	-
3125	111	76	-
3130	3,297	2,857	-
3210	8	12	-
3220	34	102	-
3230	127	129	-
3310	242	150	-
3365	117	131	-
3370	692	814	-
3375	12,055	11,119	-
3380	69	57	-

3390	472	152	-
3395	1,009	833	-
3410	93,800	93,729	-
3420	13,979	1,286	-
3430	107,120	68,269	-
3440	1,048	1,055	-
3450	4,497	1,715	-
3455	1,354	522	-
3460	259	131	-
3470	8,657	9,147	-
3480	2,843	2,699	-
3490	2,713	1,098	-
3510	21,605	21,553	-
3520	39,045	37,490	-
3540	1,427	413	-
3550	1	-	-
3560	16	6	-
3700	8	3	-
3710	761	553	-
3720	1,502	558	-
3730	7,786	6,426	-
3740	593	146	-
3750	38	15	-
3770	2,298	1,570	-
3780	1,353	1,573	-
3790	588	320	-
3810	1,633	745	-
3820	183	40	-
3825	437	152	-
3830	440	548	-
3840	6	48	-
3841	2	1	-
3842	20	2	-
3890	3,272	1,563	-
4110	493	440	-
4120	9,978	9,871	-
4130	7,477	6,215	-
4140	48,359	51,554	-
4150	470	381	-

4160	245	192	-
4210	240	364	-
4220	10,408	13,276	-
4230	4,032	4,024	-
4240	8,082	9,631	-
4250	136	165	-
4260	116	115	-
4310	49	19	-
4320	338	151	-
4330	966	291	-
4340	868	863	-
4350	7	9	-
4360	8	5	-
4410	1	2	-
4420	15	12	-
4430	43	39	-
4440	5,523	2,185	-
4450	18	10	-
4460	10	4	-
6100	52	9	-
6150	52	28	-
6200	1,607	1,698	-
6250	8	5	-
6300	1,238	521	-
6350	1	-	-
6400	2,074	1,162	-
6450	8,250	8,516	-
6500	1,320	936	-
6550	1,549	519	-
6560	4	-	-
6900	8,353	5,564	-
9110	100	92	115
9120	564	573	817
9130	7,069	6,273	-
9131	2	1	2
9132	36	32	45
9133	2,378	1,794	-
9210	166	159	178
9220	873	841	1,220

9225	3	3	3
9230	75,681	67,935	-
9235	425	290	-
9240	3,331	3,303	-
9245	6	4	-
9250	136	132	-
9255	1	1	-
9310	40,693	4,577	3,748
9320	6,675	6,614	-
9330	245	157	-
9410	2	5	2
9420	2	2	7
9440	5	7	13
9450	85	61	-
Total	2,337,252	1,139,022	390,094

2009

UCR Violation Code (Most serious violation VIOL1/VIOL)	Incident 2009	Accused 2009	Victim 2009
1110	254	192	277
1120	247	272	253
1130	64	74	70
1150	77	71	93
1160	7	7	7
1210	612	591	740
1220	42	48	28
1310	107	83	115
1320	326	242	344
1330	18,413	11,862	20,009
1340	3,228	2,029	3,486
1410	3,064	3,212	3,479
1420	45,173	38,933	52,384
1430	158,926	135,676	176,369
1440	480	404	525
1450	505	255	188
1455	305	269	195
1457	614	473	524
1460	8,960	9,984	11,049
1461	726	820	451
1462	60	60	33
1470	171	160	255
1475	8	12	5
1480	1,864	1,689	2,460
1510	3,824	4,019	4,196
1515	47	33	53
1516	378	354	448
1520	11	11	28
1525	28	28	41
1530	150	57	167
1540	28	9	39
1545	6	5	7
1550	97	82	134
1560	54	41	74

1610	27,373	15,223	29,258
1611	3	1	2
1620	1,560	931	1,146
1621	326	320	375
1622	834	650	948
1625	17,904	13,895	19,111
1626	21,799	9,447	16,562
1627	67,034	47,670	58,887
1628	15	6	1
1629	254	217	185
1630	597	410	329
2110	13,069	2,711	-
2120	202,495	46,980	-
2121	234	93	-
2125	71	16	-
2130	11,174	2,118	-
2131	49,964	8,648	-
2132	3,864	258	-
2133	390	244	-
2140	235,337	41,852	-
2141	56,653	7,861	-
2142	219,012	11,668	-
2143	91,535	84,345	-
2150	30,463	34,400	-
2160	89,055	35,331	-
2170	349,480	105,205	-
2176	141	13	-
3110	117	113	-
3115	41	13	-
3120	200	148	-
3125	64	47	-
3130	3,108	2,772	-
3210	3	1	-
3220	26	29	-
3230	79	58	-
3310	213	68	-
3365	137	120	-
3370	700	842	-
3375	12,013	11,040	-

3380	48	27	-
3390	412	133	-
3395	1,166	946	-
3410	96,709	96,521	-
3420	9,872	880	-
3430	114,330	74,141	-
3440	1,034	1,027	-
3450	4,740	1,888	-
3455	1,572	582	-
3460	190	92	-
3470	8,850	9,516	-
3480	2,145	1,988	-
3490	3,010	1,271	-
3510	20,547	20,387	-
3520	40,223	38,767	-
3540	2,332	986	-
3550	1	1	-
3560	23	5	-
3700	8	2	-
3710	418	333	-
3720	1,677	545	-
3730	7,910	6,483	-
3740	408	133	-
3750	41	13	-
3770	1,830	1,255	-
3780	1,268	1,509	-
3790	428	226	-
3810	1,780	825	-
3820	138	32	-
3825	514	138	-
3830	396	591	-
3840	4	3	-
3841	6	10	-
3842	20	1	-
3890	2,766	1,738	-
4110	471	445	-
4120	7,555	7,245	-
4130	6,379	5,972	-
4140	48,605	54,035	-

4150	780	718	-
4160	474	415	-
4210	281	429	-
4220	9,584	12,208	-
4230	4,337	4,626	-
4240	9,218	10,703	-
4250	384	467	-
4260	260	277	-
4310	52	20	-
4320	349	217	-
4330	875	413	-
4340	817	813	-
4350	7	3	-
4360	23	10	-
4410	2	1	-
4420	13	22	-
4430	170	144	-
4440	6,124	2,830	-
4450	27	17	-
4460	16	2	-
6100	50	12	-
6150	26	10	-
6200	2,476	2,316	-
6250	15	8	-
6300	893	353	-
6350	3	-	-
6400	1,974	1,195	-
6450	8,219	8,598	-
6500	557	253	-
6550	1,790	585	-
6560	2	1	-
6900	7,730	4,820	-
9110	92	84	104
9120	573	562	820
9130	6,942	6,020	-
9131	4	3	4
9132	43	43	49
9133	2,015	1,566	-
9210	125	115	150

9215	3	3	3
9220	874	858	1,225
9225	11	12	13
9230	80,261	70,267	-
9235	1,391	1,089	-
9240	3,618	3,599	-
9245	22	22	-
9250	117	113	-
9255	9	10	-
9310	40,265	4,575	3,996
9320	7,085	7,010	-
9330	216	128	-
9410	2	3	2
9420	3	3	3
9430	2	1	3
9440	7	6	8
9450	124	77	-
Total	2,347,351	1,177,168	411,710

2010

UCR Violation Code (Most serious violation VIOL1/VIOL)	Incident 2010	Accused 2010	Victim 2010
1110	230	178	248
1120	231	288	235
1130	60	66	61
1140	3	2	3
1150	83	73	93
1160	3	4	3
1210	512	523	630
1220	25	16	9
1310	137	118	168
1320	358	278	389
1330	19,665	12,252	21,380
1340	3,741	2,352	3,937
1410	2,926	3,133	3,314
1420	43,782	37,771	50,921
1430	154,310	132,079	171,322
1440	449	402	502
1450	582	267	230
1455	322	314	169
1457	632	501	638
1460	11,786	12,667	14,109
1461	1,416	1,471	1,353
1462	92	111	84
1470	177	170	256
1475	15	16	1
1480	1,777	1,612	2,354
1510	1,878	2,056	2,006
1515	237	173	262
1516	1,724	1,633	1,838
1520	13	11	15
1525	20	17	21
1530	145	52	168

1540	37	8	40
1545	3	-	4
1550	97	80	139
1560	60	44	82
1610	25,609	13,830	27,537
1611	11	4	11
1620	1,410	1,009	1,075
1621	330	305	359
1622	941	700	1,059
1625	19,319	14,970	19,478
1626	19,841	8,491	18,604
1627	64,826	46,397	57,612
1628	15	19	3
1629	275	238	240
1630	866	705	368
2110	11,972	2,605	-
2120	193,975	42,464	-
2121	354	167	-
2125	307	28	-
2130	11,389	2,112	-
2131	41,790	7,985	-
2132	3,573	166	-
2133	443	292	-
2140	226,040	37,018	-
2141	49,632	6,338	-
2142	207,057	10,183	-
2143	90,877	84,141	-
2150	29,836	32,928	-
2152	3	4	-
2153	50	44	-
2155	4	4	-
2156	161	193	-
2160	81,097	31,149	-
2165	1,733	100	-
2166	5,996	1,770	-
2170	328,345	103,013	-

2176	131	23	-
3110	116	113	-
3115	33	10	-
3120	204	126	-
3125	56	45	-
3130	2,607	2,153	-
3210	2	30	-
3220	36	30	-
3230	59	39	-
3310	236	98	-
3365	142	128	-
3370	655	750	-
3375	11,990	11,123	-
3380	61	33	-
3390	418	147	-
3395	1,155	898	-
3410	100,108	98,301	-
3420	8,438	1,089	-
3430	116,666	76,913	-
3440	1,029	966	-
3450	4,687	1,864	-
3455	2,207	684	-
3460	173	81	-
3470	8,660	9,025	-
3480	2,720	2,581	-
3490	3,018	1,193	-
3510	22,589	22,384	-
3520	40,893	37,552	-
3540	3,444	1,940	-
3550	1	1	-
3560	43	7	-
3700	4	2	-
3710	432	384	-
3720	1,627	558	-
3730	7,918	6,521	-
3740	328	122	-

3750	44	17	-
3770	823	445	-
3780	1,330	1,541	-
3790	322	129	-
3810	1,936	777	-
3820	128	31	-
3825	395	134	-
3830	461	684	-
3840	5	17	-
3841	11	15	-
3842	27	3	-
3890	2,667	1,722	-
4110	463	439	-
4120	7,277	6,930	-
4130	7,022	6,445	-
4140	56,385	62,617	-
4150	1,515	1,447	-
4160	666	573	-
4210	347	514	-
4220	9,393	11,106	-
4230	4,412	4,451	-
4240	10,529	11,700	-
4250	715	896	-
4260	402	363	-
4310	85	15	-
4320	288	149	-
4330	663	405	-
4340	586	848	-
4350	11	7	-
4360	24	7	-
4420	18	14	-
4430	193	159	-
4440	7,016	3,201	-
4450	48	25	-
4460	13	1	-
6100	41	13	-

6150	29	9	-
6200	3,495	3,300	-
6250	13	4	-
6300	702	309	-
6400	1,565	958	-
6450	8,887	9,145	-
6500	494	188	-
6510	3	-	-
6550	1,814	498	-
6560	2	2	-
6900	7,839	4,582	-
9110	88	83	98
9120	572	562	818
9130	6,662	5,725	-
9131	1	1	1
9132	42	36	56
9133	2,283	1,688	-
9210	133	130	141
9215	4	4	4
9220	789	768	1,118
9225	17	17	26
9230	79,457	69,113	-
9235	1,656	1,255	-
9240	3,438	3,443	-
9245	25	24	-
9250	66	66	-
9255	3	3	-
9310	37,786	4,351	3,843
9311	1	1	1
9312	16	9	22
9313	93	44	32
9320	7,262	7,124	-
9330	239	193	-
9410	3	3	4
9420	2	4	2
9430	4	6	4

9440	4	4	8
9450	124	76	-
Total	2,290,365	1,169,592	409,508

2011

UCR Violation Code (Most serious violation VIOL1/VIOL)	Incident 2011	Accused 2011	Victim 2011
1110	243	158	262
1120	256	310	265
1130	69	81	69
1150	71	62	75
1160	2	-	2
1210	510	478	609
1220	32	9	21
1310	129	100	135
1320	356	266	385
1330	19,482	11,263	20,870
1340	3,967	2,320	4,157
1410	2,995	3,043	3,334
1420	42,828	36,891	48,987
1430	152,526	128,902	168,150
1440	390	322	428
1450	547	243	196
1455	324	305	183
1457	654	485	618
1460	7,953	8,555	10,473
1461	849	907	1,077
1462	63	73	76
1470	178	162	310
1475	11	8	2
1480	1,727	1,517	2,162
1510	511	503	535
1515	274	265	302
1516	2,527	2,500	2,863
1520	10	7	12
1525	38	30	59
1530	117	45	137
1540	30	15	37

1545	11	4	20
1550	88	66	110
1560	65	44	87
1610	25,087	13,918	27,158
1611	8	8	15
1620	1,392	1,004	1,040
1621	433	398	406
1622	1,019	816	1,046
1625	19,803	14,831	16,223
1626	19,125	8,047	11,456
1627	61,211	43,105	53,502
1628	18	20	6
1629	271	203	172
1630	1,388	1,203	289
2110	10,147	1,818	-
2120	178,296	37,235	-
2121	411	183	-
2125	338	35	-
2130	11,118	1,982	-
2131	11,346	2,153	-
2132	3,365	194	-
2133	448	347	-
2135	56,294	9,127	-
2140	219,282	37,349	-
2141	13,416	1,778	-
2142	186,059	11,031	-
2143	89,008	81,380	-
2150	13,116	14,653	-
2152	133	112	-
2153	1,436	1,590	-
2155	172	183	-
2156	6,414	6,598	-
2160	77,428	28,677	-
2165	3,890	263	-
2166	7,832	2,090	-
2170	306,265	100,089	-

2176	75	8	-
2178	49	14	-
3110	139	59	-
3115	38	15	-
3120	179	118	-
3125	87	53	-
3130	2,013	1,602	-
3210	4	-	-
3220	17	15	-
3230	43	13	-
3310	203	66	-
3365	127	113	-
3370	796	900	-
3375	11,054	10,187	-
3380	74	41	-
3390	846	137	-
3395	1,042	743	-
3410	101,965	100,465	-
3420	6,752	692	-
3430	115,675	74,002	-
3440	1,006	988	-
3450	4,687	1,948	-
3455	3,121	764	-
3460	149	88	-
3470	8,795	9,312	-
3480	3,050	2,890	-
3490	2,860	1,120	-
3510	21,158	20,875	-
3520	39,962	38,243	-
3540	3,337	1,799	-
3560	18	8	-
3700	8	6	-
3710	582	374	-
3720	1,575	460	-
3730	7,723	6,677	-
3740	298	104	-

3750	49	25	-
3770	780	415	-
3780	1,472	1,677	-
3790	358	131	-
3810	2,213	900	-
3820	110	25	-
3825	368	143	-
3830	397	561	-
3840	6	26	-
3841	6	15	-
3842	48	4	-
3890	2,548	1,547	-
4110	535	481	-
4120	7,347	7,020	-
4130	6,887	6,601	-
4140	61,009	68,073	-
4150	2,327	2,146	-
4160	485	418	-
4210	368	502	-
4220	9,780	10,468	-
4230	4,572	4,279	-
4240	10,788	10,768	-
4250	941	1,072	-
4260	248	218	-
4310	66	14	-
4320	307	156	-
4330	598	558	-
4340	379	259	-
4350	15	4	-
4360	19	12	-
4420	14	10	-
4430	175	118	-
4440	5,212	2,457	-
4450	56	23	-
4460	6	-	-
4590	20	6	-

6100	74	11	-
6150	19	7	-
6200	3,994	3,932	-
6250	8	2	-
6300	764	471	-
6350	4	-	-
6400	1,202	518	-
6450	8,349	8,487	-
6500	615	419	-
6510	14	4	-
6520	22	8	-
6530	8	-	-
6550	2,138	551	-
6560	3	1	-
6900	7,273	4,487	-
9110	81	72	89
9120	472	434	665
9130	6,347	5,431	-
9131	1	1	1
9132	30	28	41
9133	2,218	1,644	-
9210	117	111	139
9215	2	2	2
9220	809	751	1,102
9225	17	17	28
9230	83,137	71,263	-
9235	1,830	1,399	-
9240	3,376	3,395	-
9245	19	23	-
9250	32	32	-
9255	4	3	-
9310	32,967	3,664	3,814
9311	6	4	6
9312	110	38	117
9313	5,909	672	162
9320	7,120	6,954	-

9330	219	146	-
9410	2	2	2
9420	1	2	2
9430	1	3	1
9440	2	3	3
9450	149	93	-
Total	2,195,283	1,133,475	384,495

APPENDIX A: GENERAL RULES FOR REPORTING INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENT-BASED UCR SURVEY

RESPONDENT SCORING RULES

Data Only from Police Sources

The basic source of information for UCR scoring is the police occurrence report – Only police departmental records are to be used when compiling statistical returns. Statistics Canada emphasizes that all categories of crime and traffic incidents occurring within a police jurisdiction be reported so that the statistical data it publishes can be complete and factual. Unsolved incidents must be reported as well as those incidents that are cleared. For the purposes of UCR reporting, subsequent decisions by court authorities to charge with a lesser offence are to be ignored as are court decisions, such as 'not guilty'.

Assistance Cases

To avoid duplication of reporting statistical data, police services are instructed to report only those cases occurring in the geographical jurisdiction for which they have primary investigative authority. Incidents involving assistance to the police of another geographical jurisdiction are not to be reported as they will be counted by the police department concerned. Similarly, arrests made or summonses served for other police forces are not to be counted.

Related Charges

The UCR is incident based NOT violation based. So if one violation on the incident is cleared, the entire incident is cleared. An incident may be 'cleared by charge' under the data element 'Incident/Clearance Status' if a charge is laid in connection with any of the violations on that incident. The violation cleared does not necessarily have to be the most serious violation within the incident. A related charge can be used to clear an incident.

It is necessary to emphasize that the police must have sufficient evidence (not mere suspicion) that a charge might have been laid under the original violation against the same accused. In this case, an accused record with the charges laid will be 'attached' to the original incident and the incident/clearance status changed to 'cleared by charge'.

INCIDENT – THE BASIC UNIT OF COUNT FOR REPORTING CRIMES

Definition

The basic unit of count selected to report crimes to the UCR Incident-based Survey is the 'criminal incident'. The fundamental characteristic of an incident is that it may involve several victims, several accused persons

and several different violations of the law. All these different elements will be grouped together into one incident if they meet the conditions (or rules) outlined below.

The primary rule in determining the number of incidents is based on the violation type. Traffic and non-traffic violations are scored as separate incidents.

Two or more violations of the law (and their related victims and accused persons) are grouped into the same unique incident if and only if they are committed by the same person or group of persons and if they are either:

- i) part of simultaneous or sequential actions that occur at the same place (not repeated actions over a long period of time but actions committed simultaneously or in sequence in a short period of time at the same place); or
- ii) part of interrelated actions over a short period of time, that is, actions where one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the other(s); or
- iii) when a violent action is repeated over a period of time and all the violations only come to the attention of the police at one point in time.
- iv) when a series of similar crimes, committed at the same location by the same individual(s), come to the attention of the police at a given time.

Please note that 'conspiracy to commit' and the crime for which the accused conspired are counted as separate incidents if they occur at different times (before the crime occurred).

The Continuing Offence Rule:

In some cases, several violations are lumped together under what we refer to as the **Continuing Offence Rule**. Basically, this rule acknowledges that often in police work several violations can be tied together because they either happened in a sequential manner, they repeat over time, or they are all part of a larger case.

The terms governing when one can use the continuing offence rule (and thereby group several violations into one incident) can be complex and sometimes seem contradictory. It is the purpose of this section to try to outline when the rule is used, and to include as many of the most common situations as possible as illustrations.

Please Note: There may exist discrepancies between the time/resources certain agencies will put into identifying and merging multiple calls for service into one occurrence in order to adhere to the rule. This may depend on query/searching practices used by members/records staff.

Multiple complaints/CAD calls may exist for one perpetrator (or group of perpetrators), but this will not always be readily evident.

If linkages are identified over multiple calls for service, either by police or records staff, then the continuing offence rule should apply, with the understanding that some agencies will be able to spend more time/effort at identifying such linkages than others. If the calls come in separately, it may not always be obvious that these incidents happened together. If the police service is in doubt, or there is no clear link, or a link has not been identified, then the police service should file each as a separate incident.

Bellow is one example where violations might get reported in different ways depending on how the calls come in:

Example A).

Six calls come in from 6 complainants within an hour all reporting youth keying cars on the street in front of their house. Once officer attends and files all in one report using one UCR incident with a counter for the number of motor vehicles targeted.

Example B).

Six calls come in from 6 complainants over a 24 hour period, each reporting discovering their vehicle had been keyed. The calls come in to different dispatchers and during different shifts. It is not readily apparent to the officers attending that they all occurred together. Each officer files his own report with his own UCR incident.

Both of these examples are correct. The continuing offence rule is meant to be a tool to help minimize burden when, and only when it is apparent.

Examples of When the Continuing Offence Rule Can Be Used:

1) Several violations in a sequential manner:

Anthony breaks into a house, while there he confronts the owner and assaults him. Both of these violations happened at the same time and place, so would be included on one incident.

A neighbour looks out the window and witnesses Kerry driving down the street and hitting two cars, she leaves the scene of the accident and drives another 5 minutes and hits another car. All of these incidents happened in a sequence, although they might have happened on different streets

(locations), it is generally thought of as one continuous dangerous driving case, and can therefore be included in one incident.

A Call comes in regard to a suspicious vehicle. Police attend and discover a driver who is impaired. In addition, drugs are found in the vehicle. This should be reported as two incidents traffic and non-traffic are always separated), one for the impaired driving (traffic offence), and one for the possession of drugs.

Note: The Break and Enter should not be included on the same incident, as it occurred at a different place and time, and is a different type of violation.

2) Part of interrelated actions over a short period of time:

That is one action leads to the other or where one is the consequence of the others.

A man sets fire to a private house and two occupants die in the blaze

Marnie is arrested for impaired driving. At the station she refuses the breathalyser. This should still be considered one offence (whether the location changes or not) as the refusal is tied to or part of the interrelated action. Without the impaired offence we could not have the refusal. It should not matter whether the refusal occurred at the roadside or the station. This is not a distinction we want to make. The general rule is to tie together the refusal and the impairment. NOTE: If another type of offence unrelated to the impairment occurs, a new incident is needed. So if an assault occurs at the station, this is not part of the original interrelated action.

Sara is arrested for possession of stolen goods. She is transported to the station where a thorough search finds drugs on her person. This should be considered one UCR incident. The Drugs should or could have been discovered at the original scene, and sloppy police work does not equal a new incident simply because the location of the discovery is different. In addition filling these as two separate incidents would make it look like the possession of narcotics is taking place at the station.

3) Several violations repeat over time

Benjamin is accused of sexually assaulting his daughter. The incest took place over 5 years. This can be classified as one incident (using the 'to and from' dates to indicate the time), since this all came to the attention of police at one time, and investigators would generally see this as one case.

Ruby, working at a gas station has been steadily skimming money out of the till, each week she takes \$10 or \$20 out. The amount is so small the owner does not realize for 8 months. This repeated action must be seen as one continuous offence. We cannot expect a new incident to be filed for each theft, instead this is considered on incident of fraud (again with the "to and from" dates filled in)

Teenagers break into a summer cottage 3 weekends in a row, all the information comes to the attention of police at one time; again, all the elements of the crime are the same, and we would see this as one Incident. If, however, after each weekend police were contacted we would expect to see 3 incidents.

Please note: In order for the continuing offence rule to occur, enough elements of the crime must be the same so that it can be treated as one larger case. *Therefore if someone is skimming money from two different stores, or a break and enter occurred to two different homes, this rule cannot apply*

Also, once the violation is known to police and reported in an incident, should it re-occur, it would now need a new incident. *So, if a man is sexually assaulting his daughter, charged by police, and a year later is re-arrested for the same thing, this would need a new incident*

4) All part of a larger case

Molly commits murder, and sets the building on fire (arson) in order to cover up the murder. These are both part of the larger murder case, so should be reported in one incident.

For Drugs: the rule is different for day-to-day drug cases and major crime investigations.

A drug dealer is selling Crystal Meth to an undercover agent. Over a 3 day period, the agent buys 5 times from the dealer to make a case. This can be considered one continuous incident. Most of the elements are the same, and it is a controlled environment, since the police are knowingly allowing the infraction to be committed.

Major Case arrests 4 individuals involved in a series of drug transaction with different clients over different times and locations. These can NOT be grouped into one offence, since too many of the elements are different and it involves too many players. As well they were not under constant supervision or controlled.

When the Continuing Offence Rule CANNOT Be Used

Generally, enough elements of the crime need to be the same to use the Continuing Offence Rule. *So, if someone commits a break and enter on Elm Street, and then an hour later robs a bank on Main Street. There are too many elements that differ. This should be reported as two separate incidents.*

Generally, the location should be the same to use the continuing offence rule. *So a series of break and enters should all be reported as distinct incidents. Similarly, since we know for the purpose of the UCR, a vehicle is considered a location, 5 vehicle thefts need 5 separate incidents (unless it is from a dealership).*

The Mischief Exception to 'Place'

Some crimes, by their very character are of a much less serious nature. When several of these come to the attention of police at the same time, they are dealt with as one larger incident.

Tracesandra keys cars down one street and then up another. Although we understand that vehicles are separate locations, the crime had a unifying theme, and occurred in the street (the cars were not stolen or moved) so for this purpose we see them as all part of one larger incident of mischief.

Similarly, if someone breaks 5 mailboxes on 5 houses, we see this as part of one incident of mischief (as long as it became known to police at one time). This may seem to violate the definition of 'place' within the UCR rule of each place requiring a separate incident. But similarly to a series of motor vehicles being targeted with mischief, as long as it is a mischief only and it is believed to have occurred in a sequential manner by police and all came to the attention of police at the same time, this exception can be used.

Specific Offences that Carry their Own Rules:

Break and Enter: The number of places broken into always determines the number of incidents.

Arson: The number of separate locations where a fire is set determines the number of incidents.

Motor Vehicles are to be considered as a separate place for **'theft of'**, and therefore always require their own incident number (except for car dealerships, which may use the counter).

Motor Vehicles may use the continuing offence rule for violations of **'mischief'** and **'theft from'**, if the incidents become known to the police at one time, and they believe it all occurred as part of a continuing action.

Examples: Keying several cars, or 3 cars having had CD's stolen from them in a parking lot at the same time.

Fraud: Please check the Fraud section of the manual.

Additional Scenarios and Why the Continuing Offence Rule Cannot be Used:

- 1) *A call came in for a fight inside a hockey arena; a 2nd call came in with the caller stating some males are outside now. The 3 males that were involved in the fight are now in the parking lot and just slashed the tires of a car in the parking lot.*

There were a total of 8 vehicles that had their tires slashed. There were 3 males arrested. One file number was generated.

One incident can be used since the assault and subsequent mischiefs all occurred in a sequential manner. As mentioned above, all the information came to the police at one time, the cars had their tires slashed at the same time.

- 2) *Call came in as a theft from Sears, a description of the vehicle and direction of travel was given by the caller. An officer attempted to stop this vehicle and it would not stop, speed of 50km/hr speed increased to 65 km/hr, then increased to 110 - 115 km/hour. The vehicle is eventually stopped with one suspect arrested. We then learn that the vehicle was reported stolen earlier that day and the suspect was on probation. These should be filed as one incident of theft from Sears, one incident of dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, and one incident of possession of stolen property for the motor vehicle and Sears' property.*

Although these all occurred in a sequential manner, there are too many different variables to consider as one incident. The theft of the motor vehicle occurred much earlier and at a different location and time as well as a different complainant and violation type. The dangerous driving is not part of the theft or a continuation of the theft, the locations are far apart and the time passed seems to indicate two unrelated incidents.

- 3) *The call came in as a theft from a large shopping mall. There were 2 suspects who had stolen items from stores and left the mall on 3 occasions to hide the articles in the woods. On their third attempt they were arrested for theft under.*

They stole from 3 different stores, and 3 file numbers were generated for theft under.

There is a rule that states different locations equal different incidents (especially for theft from). Since this call involved three different stores this rule applies. Therefore, there were three separate incidents.

- 4) *The call came in as a smashed bay window and an open garage door at a radiator business. The caller didn't go in to see if anyone was still there.*

Upon arrival, the officer noted that the main window of the business had been completely smashed out and that the Bay door had also been left open. The key holder arrived and it was discovered that two vehicles were stolen; one vehicle was inside the business, the other was outside. There was a safe missing containing documents, no cash.

The rule for 'theft of motor vehicles' still requires each motor vehicle to be considered a place, so in this instance we have one incident of break and enter, and two incidents for each of the motor vehicles stolen.

NOTE: Had this been a car dealership, the motor vehicles could have been filed together under the 'car dealership rule'.

Examples

Note: The most serious violation is displayed in **bold** below.

- i) A person is asked to stop by the police. It is determined that the person is impaired through a breathalyser, and a large quantity of marijuana is found on the back seat.

These two violations, impaired driving (9230) and possession of cannabis (4140), are two different incidents because one violation is traffic (impaired) and the other is not (possession of cannabis).

- ii) A car is chased by police for several minutes after hitting a pedestrian. Once the car is apprehended, the driver is found to be impaired.

These three violations, fail to stop or remain (9310), dangerous operation - evading police (9133), and the impaired driving (**9220**) are part of the same incident because they are all traffic violations and all occurred in a sequence.

- iii) Two men break into a private house (**2120**); they steal the television, video recording machine, and cash (2130). They also commit some vandalism before leaving (2170).

All the actions described in the example occurred either simultaneously or sequentially at the same place. Accordingly, these violations are part of the same unique incident.

- iv) Two men break into three rented apartments (**2120**) and steal a television from each of the apartments (2140).

There are three incidents in this scenario because the acts occurred at different places. Even though each distinct break and enter occurred in, a sequential action at the same building, they were still distinct apartments (dwelling units)

- v) A man breaks into a house (2120), kills the owner (**1110**), and sets fire (2110) to the house.

All these acts occur at the same place sequentially and are part of the same incident according to part i) of the definition.

- vi) A man is arrested for disturbing the peace (3430) and is found to be in possession of drugs (4130) and an offensive weapon (**3375**).

All these violations are part of the same incident because they occurred simultaneously at the same place.

- vii) A man commits a bank robbery (1610). A guard attempts to stop the robber and is killed (**1120**). The perpetrator escapes.

These two violations are part of the same incident because these actions are interrelated within the same event. The bank robbery led to intervention by the guard and the subsequent act of killing of the guard.

- viii) A man sets fire to a private house during the night (1629). Two occupants in the house die in the blaze (**1120**) If the arson was intended then 1110.

The two victims are the direct consequence of the act of arson. These actions are interrelated and are thus part of the same incident independent of location.

- ix) A man is arrested and is charged with having committed several acts of incest with his daughter during the past two years (**1360**).

These violations have been repeated over a long period of time against the same victim and become known to the police at one point in time. According to the definition of an incident, only one incident is reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

- x) A man is arrested as the result of a family dispute and is charged with assault (**1430**). During the investigation, it is revealed that the man has assaulted his wife frequently over the past five years.

Only one incident will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey as these violations have been repeated over a long period of time against the same victim.

- xi) Two men commit a break and enter at a residence (2120). When leaving the residence, /they are accosted by the owner who takes them back to the house. There the owner sexually assaults one of the men (1330) and causes bodily harm to the other (1420).

These violations, though appearing interrelated, will result in two incidents being reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey. This is because all violations within one incident must be committed by the same person or persons (one incident had two men committing a B&E, the other had the owner committing sex-assault and assault). In this example, it is up to the department's discretion to figure out which offence is considered the **most serious one**.

- xii) A man steals a car (2135) and two days later he uses the same vehicle while committing a bank robbery (**1610**).

Two incidents will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey. These acts did not occur simultaneously or sequentially over a short period of time; and, these two actions are not directly interrelated - the theft of the motor vehicle did not lead directly to the bank robbery.

- xiii) While coming back from holidays, an individual realizes that his house has been broken into (**2120**). Police notices that teenagers have perpetrated this type of violation each weekend over the last month.

Only one incident is reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

- xiv) The owner of a bar suspects that one of his employees is stealing money from the establishment (**2130**). The police investigate and determine that the suspect had been stealing on a regular basis over the last year.

Only one incident of theft is to be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

DISCUSSION ON THE DEFINITION OF AN INCIDENT

The large majority of criminal incidents encompass basic components; they involve a single violation of the law or several violations clearly related to the same event, occur in a very limited area, involve a small number of people and occur over a short period of time. However, there is a wide range of criminal incidents and it is difficult, if not impossible, to create a single definition. Therefore, it is necessary to briefly discuss and illustrate how the definition of an incident should be interpreted for specific types of violations.

Violations against the person - Examples

Violations against the person are violent incidents. They must involve at least one victim, or a person or group of people have to be targeted or threatened in a given way (conspire to commit murder, for example). To score a violation against the person, all actions committed against the same victim(s) occurring under the same conditions are grouped together. The definition of an incident is not dependent on the number of victims, accused persons, or violations of the law, but is dependent on the actions of the accused persons and on the link between their different actions and victims.

The following scenarios provide examples on how to interpret and apply the concept of an incident.

- i) Two men commit a bank robbery. They assault a customer of the bank during the incident and when outside the bank they shoot and kill a bank guard who was attempting to stop them.

In this incident there are three different violations of the law: a murder, an assault and a robbery. They are all part of the same incident because they are all interrelated: the murder and the assault are the consequence of the robbery and they would not have occurred without the initial offence. Accordingly, all violations of the law are grouped as one incident.

- ii) A bus driver and two passengers are assaulted by two young men. The three assaults are part of the same incident because they occurred simultaneously at the same place.

There are certain criminal behaviours where the same violation of the law is committed many times against the same victim by the same accused person. The offences of incest and domestic assault are examples of such criminal behaviours. In these situations it is

operationally difficult to determine the number of times that such violations of the law were committed. Regardless of the number of repeated actions, only one incident is recorded, when the same violation of the law is committed repeatedly by the same accused person(s) against the same victim(s).

Violations against property - Examples

There are six types of violations against property:

- break and enter
- arson
- possession of stolen goods
- fraud
- theft
- mischief

Break and Enter

Given the definition of 'place' and the nature of break and enter, there can only be one violation of break and enter within an incident. Therefore, the number of incidents of break and enter reported is equal to the number of different places broken into. Note, if a single house, the attached garage and the backyard shed are broken into, only one break and enter is scored because all these structures are located at the same place according to the UCR Incident-based Survey definition of a 'place'.

Examples

- a) A man breaks into ten separately rented apartments in an apartment building.

Ten incidents of break and enter will be reported because each distinct apartment is defined as separate place.

- b) A house and the unattached garage on the same contiguous property are broken into.

Only one incident of break and enter is reported because the house and the unattached garage are considered a single place situated on a single piece of property.

- c) Four offices in a building are broken into after closing hours and ransacked. The offices are occupied by: 1) a lawyer; 2) a dentist; 3) a doctor and 4) a construction firm. They do not share their space and have no business connection.

Four incidents of break and enter will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey because each office is deemed a distinct place.

- d) A secured locker room in an apartment building is broken into and goods are stolen from ten lockers.

One incident of break and enter will be reported because all the actions were committed in sequence over a short period of time at the same place.

- e) Some money is stolen from ten lockers at a swimming pool complex.

One incident of theft will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey. Break and enter is not scored, as the perpetrator committed theft in a publicly accessible location.

- f) A number of apartments are broken into in an apartment building. Three of them were unoccupied, the other two were occupied.

Three incidents of break and enter will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey, two incidents for the two occupied apartments, and one incident for the group of three unoccupied apartments. This is because each 'place' must be separately owned, rented or occupied (except for motor vehicles).

- g) A woman breaks into a garden shed and steals a bicycle. The shed is separate from the house, therefore, location should be '02' (Private Property Structure), since the violation meets the criminal code definition of 'break and enter' it should be coded a B&E and not a theft.

Arson

The number of incidents of arson is determined by the number of different 'places' where a fire was set.

If two units in an apartment building are set on fire by two separately ignited fires, without the intention of burning the whole building down, two incidents of arson are reported (a fire was set in 2 different places).

If a fire is set to one unit in an apartment building and four units burn, there is one incident of arson (only one fire was set). If a fire is set to a single home and the neighbouring house also burns, there is only one incident of arson (only one fire was set).

Examples

- a) A store and the two apartments on the second floor are destroyed by fire. The investigation concludes that the fire was criminally set at the back of the store using gas.

One incident of arson will be reported.

- b) A fire is set in a vehicle parked on the street.

One incident of arson will be reported.

- c) Two fires are set to two houses on the same street.

Two incidents of arson will be reported because the two fires were set to two different places.

- d) Two fires are set at the back of an apartment building.

Only one incident of arson will be reported. The fire was not set to individual apartments and the apartment building itself was the target of the accused person.

- e) Several fires are set in a recreational facility by one person.

Only one incident of arson will be reported as the recreational facility is a single 'place' and the fires were set within the single place.

Possession of Stolen Goods

Whenever the police apprehend a person (or group of persons) who is (are) in possession of stolen goods, this is scored as one incident. The scoring is not dependent on the number of stolen objects, the number of persons who own the objects, the number of accused persons, or the number of places where these objects are stored.

Examples

- a) A man is arrested in a parking lot selling stolen watches.

One incident of possession of stolen goods will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

- b) A man is arrested for speeding. The police discover stolen goods in his car. Subsequently, additional stolen goods are discovered in his house and his cottage.

One incident of possession of stolen goods will be reported.

- c) Stolen goods are discovered in a warehouse. The investigation reveals the stolen goods were stored in this place by two men.

One incident of possession of stolen goods will be reported to the survey, and two persons will be charged in relation to this incident.

- d) A man is arrested for possession of stolen goods. He tells police that he bought them from someone else. Police discover more stolen goods in the apartment of the latter.

Two incidents of possession of stolen goods must be declared; one person is charged for each incident.

Frauds

The UCR Incident-based Survey employs a counter to track the number of fraudulent cheques issued and the number of times a transaction card (e.g., credit card) is used in a fraudulent manner. One record is created for each transaction card which is used for fraudulent purposes together with a count of the number of times that it was used. For fraud by cheque, one record

will be created for each location where cheques were 'passed' by the same person or group of persons within a given period and a count of the number of cheques issued at each location will be provided. In addition, a 'count' is generated for the number of fraudulent actions occurring within each type of fraud.

For most other types of frauds (i.e., excluding cheques or transaction cards), one record will be created each time a fraudulent action is committed. One record will be created when a number of similar fraudulent actions occur and the counter will capture the number of those actions.

Examples

- a) A man enters a store and knowingly issues three 'bad' cheques and subsequently enters a second store and knowingly issues two additional "bad" cheques

Two incidents of fraud will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey with the 'counter' indicating three and two fraudulent actions respectively, thus showing the number of cheques passed within each store.

- b) A woman enters a shopping centre and uses a stolen credit card in three different stores.

One incident of fraud will be reported to the survey with the 'counter' indicating three fraudulent actions.

- c) A health/fitness club sells lifetime memberships to two hundred customers at one location (place). The club never opens.

One incident of fraud will be reported with the 'counter' indicating two hundred fraudulent actions, thus showing the number of times a similar fraudulent action had occurred at one time and one location.

Theft and Mischief

Please note that for theft of and in motor vehicles, and mischief on motor vehicles (including arson), a counter is always used to count the number of violations.

- a) Motor Vehicles

Whenever there is a theft from or mischief to one or more motor vehicle(s), they are to be included in the same incident as long as all occurrences occurred within the same area and within a similar time period. The counter in this case must be at least 000001 (UCR2.2) / 001 (UCR2.1). It is acknowledged that it may be difficult to identify 'same circumstances' when two or more vehicles have been targeted. Whenever there is a theft of a motor vehicle (unless location is a new or used car dealership), one incident is reported for each motor vehicle.

Examples

- i) Four men working as a gang steal three cars in a parking lot.

Three incidents of theft of a motor vehicle will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

- ii) Five vehicles are damaged during a paint spraying incident on a street.

One incident of mischief will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey with a counter of 000005 (UCR2.2) / 005 (UCR2.1).

- iii) Seven vehicles are stolen from a car dealership parking lot.

One incident of theft of a motor vehicle will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey and the 'counter' will indicate that seven vehicles were involved.

- iv) Two vehicles are stolen from a private driveway.

Two incidents of theft of a motor vehicle will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

- b) Other Thefts or Mischief

The definition of an incident for this category of violations of the law is not based on the number of objects stolen or the number of accused persons. It is dependent on whether or not the accused persons are acting together, and on whether or not the thefts or mischief are committed simultaneously or sequentially at the same place.

Examples

- i) Two men go into a coatroom and steal from ten coats.

One incident of theft is scored as the action takes place simultaneously at the same place and the two men act together.

- ii) Two bicycles are stolen from the backyard of private property.

One incident of theft will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

- iii) A woman enters a shopping centre and shoplifts in five stores.

Five incidents of theft will be reported as the thefts were committed at five different places.

- iv) A student steals from seven lockers where he attends school.

One incident of theft will be reported to the UCR Incident-based Survey.

INCIDENTS COMPRISING MANY VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW

A single incident can group together violations of a different nature (e.g. Violations against the person, non-violent violations, etc.), as follows:

A man breaks into a house to steal but he is caught in the act by the owner and he assaults the owner and runs away. The non-violent violations (break and enter), and the violation against the person (assault), are of a different nature but they are grouped together because they are interrelated, the assault would not have occurred without the break and enter.

There are some types of violations that may become known to the police when a person is being detained in regard to another criminal behaviour or for a routine check. Possession of drugs or of restricted weapons are examples of these types of violations because the actual event or time that the person gained possession is unknown. They are grouped together with the other violations that a person is arrested for, even if they are not related, because they came to the attention of police during the same incident.

For example, a man is arrested by the police because he is driving a stolen car. While being detained at the scene, or later at the police station, the man is found to be in possession of drugs. Both violations are reported under the same incident.

OTHER *CRIMINAL CODE*, FEDERAL STATUTE AND PROVINCIAL STATUTE VIOLATIONS

The definition of an incident will be applied to the other *Criminal Code* violations, federal statutes, and provincial statute violations, although it is necessary to discuss and illustrate the scoring of a counterfeiting incident.

Counterfeiting Currency

In the case of counterfeit currency incidents, the number of incidents are to be scored and not the number of counterfeit bills.

Examples:

- i) A search that yields \$25,000 in \$100 counterfeit bills should be scored as **one** incident.
- ii) If a bank notifies an investigator that they have 50 counterfeit bills but no details as to how many different depositors the money was received from, only **one** incident should be counted.
- iii) If the bank reports that the 50 counterfeit bills were in deposit bags from **seven** different businesses, seven incidents should be scored.
- iv) If one of the businesses had 11 bills in their deposit and subsequent investigation establishes that they were passed in a number of distinct incidents, then **eleven** incidents should be scored.

The general rule is that, unless investigation is able to identify separate incidents, only one incident is submitted.

Traffic Violations

The capture of incident-based information for traffic enforcement statistics utilizes the same standard record layout and scoring rules as the non-traffic incident records. There is however one data element on the incident record that applies uniquely to traffic violations, i.e. 'Vehicle Type'. All other data elements that apply to traffic violations at the incident level are listed below.

INCIDENT LEVEL

- 1) Respondent Code
- 2) Incident File Number
- 3) Incident Date/Time
- 4) Report Date
- 5) Violation Type
- 6) * Attempt/Completed
- 7) Clearance Date
- 8) ** Incident/Clearance Status
- 9) Location of Incident

* For Traffic Violations, 'attempted' does not apply.

** For the UCR Incident-based Survey, Traffic Violations, may be 'unfounded'.

All data elements on the Accused record apply for all traffic violations where an accused has been identified and there is evidence to charge.

All data elements on the Victim record are to be captured only when one or more persons have been injured or killed during the incident with selected types of criminal traffic violations. The types of violations where a Victim record will be expected within an incident are:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Code</u>
Dangerous Operation Causing Death	9110
Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm	9120
Dangerous Operation Causing Death Evading Police	9131
Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm Evading Police	9132
Impaired Operation Causing Death (Alcohol)	9210
Impaired Operation Causing Death (Drugs)	9215
Impaired Operation Causing Bodily Harm (Alcohol)	9220
Impaired Operation Causing Bodily Harm (Drugs)	9225
Causing Death by Criminal Negligence While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9410
Causing Bodily Harm by Criminal Negligence While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9420
Dangerous Operation Causing Death While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9430
Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9440

APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL RULES AND EDITS

The following pages present additional information on scoring rules, edits and the coding structure for the UCR Incident-based Survey, which may prove helpful to researchers by providing further insights into the UCR data.

GENERAL VIOLATION-SPECIFIC EDITS

General Edit Rules

a) Incident Edits

- Weapon Status must be 1 (Real) if Most Serious Weapon is 11 (Physical Force) or 13 (Threat).
- Weapon Status must be 9 (Not Applicable) if Most Serious Weapon is 14 (No Weapon) or 99 (Not Applicable).
- All non-1xxx series violations must have Most Serious Weapon equal to 99 (Not Applicable).

b) Accused (CSC) Edits

- If CSC Status = 1, INC Status must equal C (Cleared by Charge).
- If CSC Status = 2, INC Status must equal D-H or J-T (Cleared Otherwise).
- If all CSC Status = 3-5, INC Status must equal O (Departmental Discretion).
- If CSC Status = 3-6, CSC must be older than 11 but younger than 18.
- If all CSC Status = 6, INC Status must equal R (Diversionary Program).
- If CSC Status = 7, CSC must be older than 2 but younger than 18.
- If all CSC Status = 7 & CSC less than 12, INC Status must equal I (CSC is less than 12 years old).
- If CSC is a Company Date of Birth, Apparent Age and Aboriginal Origin are not applicable.

c) Victim Edits

- If level of injury equals 1 (No Injury) or 9 (Not Applicable) then Weapon Causing Injury must equal 99 (Not Applicable).
- All non-1xxx series violations must have Weapon Causing Injury equal to 99 (Not Applicable).

Violation-Specific Rules

I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON (1000)

- If Location equals 01 (Single home, house), 03 (Dwelling Unit), or 04 (Commercial Dwelling Unit) and a Victim File is present, Occupancy cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable).

Violations Causing Death

a. 1110 – Murder 1st Degree
1120 – Murder 2nd Degree
1130 – Manslaughter

- Must complete a supplemental homicide report.
- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Level of Injury must equal 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury cannot equal 99 (Not Applicable).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1120.

b. 1140 – Infanticide

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 13 (Threat) or 14 (No Weapon).
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- At least one Accused must have SEX equal to "F" (Female).
- Level of Injury must equal 4 (Death).
- Peace/Public Officer Status should equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Relationship of Accused to Victim must equal 03 (Parent).
- Victim Age must be less than 001 years.

c. 1150 – Criminal Negligence Causing Death
1160 – Other Related Offences Causing Death

- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 13 (Threat).
- Level of Injury must equal 4 (Death).

Attempting the Commission of a Capital Crime

d. 1210 – Attempted Murder

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).

e. 1220 – Conspiracy to Commit Murder

- Most Serious Weapon must equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Level of Injury must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Weapon Causing Injury should equal 99 (Not Applicable).
- A Victim is only required if known

Sexual Violations

f. 1310 – Aggravated Sexual Assault

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 13 (Threat) or 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).

g. 1320 – Sexual Assault with a Weapon

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).

h. 1330 – Sexual Assault

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury must equal 0 (Unknown), 1 (No Injuries) or 2 (Minor Physical Injury).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).

i. 1345 – Sexual Interference

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).
- If "To Date" is before April 1st, 2008 the Victim Age must be less than 014 years.
- If "To Date" is April 1st, 2008 or later the Victim Age must be less than 016 years.

j. 1350 – Invitation to Sexual Touching

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).
- If "To Date" is before April 1st, 2008 the Victim Age must be less than 014 years.

- If "To Date" is April 1st, 2008 or later the Victim Age must be less than 016 years.
- A Victim is only required if known.

k. 1355 – Sexual Exploitation

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).
- If "To Date" is before April 1st, 2008 the Victim Age must be less than 018 but greater than 014.
- If "To Date" is April 1st, 2008 or later the Victim Age must be less than 018 but greater than 016.

l. 1356 – Sexual Exploitation of a Person with a Disability

1375 – Anal Intercourse

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).

m. 1360 – Incest

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).
- Relationship of Accused to Victim must equal 03 (Parent), 04 (Child), 05 (Other Immediate), or 06 (Extended Family).

n. 1365 – Corrupting Children

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).
- Victim Age must be less than 018 years.

o. 1370 – Luring a Child via a Computer

- Most Serious Weapon must equal 13 (Threat) or 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Victim Age must be less than 018 years.
- A Victim is only required if known.

p. 1380 – Bestiality/Commit/Compel/Incite a Person

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).

- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force) or 12 (Other Weapon).
- A Victim is only required if known.

q. 1385 – Voyeurism

- Level of Injury must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- A Victim is only required if known.

Assaults

r. 1410 – Aggravated Assault Level 3

1462 – Aggravated Assault against Peace Officer

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 13 (Threat) or 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1410.
- Peace/Public Officer Status cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1462.
- Victim Age must be greater than 015 years for violation 1462.

s. 1420 – Assault with Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm Level 2

1461 – Assault against Peace Officer with a Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1420.
- Peace/Public Officer Status cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1461.
- Victim Age must be greater than 015 years for violation 1461.

t. 1430 – Assault Level 1

1460 – Assault against Peace Public Officer

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury must equal 0 (Unknown), 1 (No Injuries), or 2 (Minor Physical Injury).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 00 (Unknown), 11 (Physical Force), or 12 (Other Weapon).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1430.
- Peace/Public Officer Status cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable) for violation 1460.
- Victim Age must be greater than 015 years for violation 1460.

u. 1440 – Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 13 (Threat) or 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury must equal 0 (Unknown), 2 (Minor Physical Injury), or 3 (Major Physical Injury).

v. 1450 – Discharge Firearm with Intent

1455 – Using Firearm/Imitation of Firearm in commission of offence

1457 – Pointing a Firearm

- Most Serious Weapon must equal 00 (Unknown), or 01 to 05 (One of the Firearms).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 01 to 05 (One of the Firearms) or 99 (Not Applicable).
- A Victim is only required if known.

w. 1470 – Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 13 (Threat).
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death) or 9 (Not Applicable).

x. 1475 – Trap Likely To or Causing Bodily Harm

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 11 (Physical Force), 13 (Threat), or 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- A Victim is only required if known.

y. 1480 – Other Assaults

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).

Violations Resulting in the Deprivation of Freedom

z. 1515 – Kidnapping

1516 – Forcible Confinement

1520 – Hostage Taking

- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).

aa. 1525 – Trafficking in Persons

- Level of Injury cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable).

bb. 1530 – Abduction under 14, Not Parent/Guardian

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Relationship of Accused to Victim cannot equal 01 (Spouse), 02 (Separated), 04 (Child), or 16 (Step-Child).
- Victim Age must be less than 014 years.

cc. 1540 – Abduction under 16

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Relationship of Accused to Victim cannot equal 01 (Spouse), 02 (Separated), 04 (Child), or 16 (Step-Child).
- Victim Age must be less than 016 years.

dd. 1545 – Removal of Children from Canada

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Victim Age must be less than 018 years.

ee. 1550 – Abduction under 14 Contravening a Custody Order

1560 – Abduction under 14, by Parent/Guardian

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- Peace/Public Officer Status must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Relationship of Accused to Victim must equal 03 (Parent).
- Victim age must be less than 014 years.

Other Violations Involving Violence or the Threat of Violence

ff. 1610 – Robbery

1611 – Robbery to steal firearm

- Requires at least one value in the Stolen Property fields.
- Most Serious Weapon cannot equal 14 (No Weapon).

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- A Victim is only required if known.
- These two violations cannot appear on the same incident.

gg. 1620 – Extortion

- Requires at least one value in the Stolen Property fields.
- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- A Victim is only required if known.

hh. 1621 – Intimidation of a Justice System Participant or a Journalist
1622 – Intimidation of a Non-Justice System Participant

- Level of Injury cannot equal 4 (Death).
- A Victim is only required if known.

ii. 1625 – Criminal Harassment

1630 – Other Violations against the person

- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- A Victim is only required if known.

jj. 1626 – Indecent/Harassing Telephone Calls

- Most Serious Weapon must equal 13 (Threat) or 14 (No Weapon).
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Level of Injury must equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- A Victim is only required if known.

kk. 1627 – Utter Threats to Person

- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Level of Injury cannot equal 3 (Major Physical Injury) or 4 (Death).
- A Victim is only required if known.

ll. 1628 – Explosives Causing Death/Bodily Harm

- Level of Injury cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 09 (Explosives) or 99 (Not Applicable).

- A Victim is only required if known.

mm. 1629 – Arson – Disregard for Human Life

- Level of Injury cannot equal 9 (Not Applicable).
- Weapon Causing Injury must equal 10 (Fire) or 99 (Not Applicable).
- A Victim is only required if known.

II. PROPERTY CRIME

a. 2110 – Arson

- Motor Vehicle Counter may be used.

b. 2120 – Break and Enter

2121 – Break and Enter to Steal Firearm

- Location cannot equal 14 (Parking Lot), 15 (Transit bus/bus shelter), 18 (Street, Road, Highway), 19 (Open Area).
- A Motor Vehicle cannot be among the stolen property.
- A Stolen Property Field may be coded.
- These two violations cannot be in the same Incident.
- Incident cannot contain Motor Vehicle Theft or B&E of a Motor Vehicle to obtain a Firearm.

c. 2125 – Break and Enter of a Motor Vehicle to obtain a Firearm

2132 – Theft over \$5,000 from a Motor Vehicle

2142 – Theft \$5,000 or under from a Motor Vehicle

- Target Vehicle must be set to 1 (Yes).
- A firearm must be among the stolen property for 2125.
- A Stolen Property field may be coded.
- Motor Vehicle Counter must be used.

d. 2130 – Theft over \$5,000

2140 – Theft under \$5,000

- A Stolen Property field may be coded.
- Incident cannot contain Motor Vehicle Theft.

e. 2133 – Shoplifting over \$5,000

2143 – Shoplifting under \$5,000

- A Stolen Property field may be coded.

f. 2135 – Theft of a Motor Vehicle

- If Location is 05 (New or Used Car Dealership) then counter must be between 001 and 998.
- Stolen Property field must contain a Motor Vehicle.
- Target Vehicle must be set to 1 (Yes).
- Break and Enter (2120), Theft (2130/2140) and Possession/Trafficking of Stolen Goods w/ Stolen Property = Motor Vehicle (2152-2156) cannot be in the incident.
- A Stolen Property Field may be coded.

g. 2152 – Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000

2153 – Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5,000

2155 – Trafficking in Stolen Goods under \$5,000

2156 – Possession of Stolen Goods under \$5,000

- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).
- Must contain at least one Stolen Property.
- Theft of a Motor Vehicle (2135) cannot be in the incident.
- If Motor Vehicle in Property Stolen, Target Vehicle must be set to 1 (Yes), Motor Vehicle must appear as first property stolen, Counter must not equal "000000" or "999999" & Motor Vehicle Recovery must equal 9 (Not Applicable).

h. 2160 – Fraud

- A Stolen Property Field may be coded.
- A valid Fraud Type is required.
- Fraud Counter must be used.

i. 2165 – Identity Theft

- Identity Information (II) must be in Stolen Property.

j. 2166 – Identity Fraud

- A valid Fraud Type is required.

k. 2170 – Mischief

- Motor Vehicle Counter may be used.

l. 2178 – Altering/Destroying/Removing VIN

- Target Vehicle must be set to 1 (Yes).
- Counter must be between 001 and 998.
- Violation is counted by vehicle, not by number of VINS tampered with on the vehicle.

m. 3410 – Failure to Comply with Conditions

3430 – Disturb the Peace

3510 – Failure to Attend Court

3520 – Breach of Probation

- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).

n. 4590 – Precursor/Equipment (crystal meth, ecstasy) CDSA

6450 – Youth Criminal Justice Act

- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).

o. 6510 – Human Trafficking

6520 – Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons

6530 – Human Smuggling 10 persons or more

- Violation does not accept a Victim file.

III. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

- Location cannot equal 03 (Dwelling Unit) or 04 (Commercial Dwelling Unit).
- Vehicle Type must be reported for Impaired, Dangerous Driving and Street Racing Violations.
- Cannot contain a non-traffic violation in same Incident.
- Violation must have Attempted/Completed Indicator as "C" (Completed).

a. 9110 – Dangerous Operation Causing Death

9131 – Flight from Peace Officer Causing Death

9210 – Impaired Operation Causing Death (Alcohol)

9215 – Impaired Operation Causing Death (Drugs)

9410 – Causing Death by Criminal Negligence while Street Racing

9430 – Dangerous Operation Causing Death while Street Racing

- Level of Injury must equal 4 (Death).
 - Weapon Causing Injury must equal 12 (Other Weapon).
- b. 9120 – Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm**
- 9132 – Flight from Peace Officer Causing Bodily Harm**
- 9220 – Impaired Operation Causing Bodily Harm (Alcohol)**
- 9225 – Impaired Operation Causing Bodily Harm (Drugs)**
- 9420 – Causing Bodily Harm by Criminal Negligence while Street Racing**
- 9440 – Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm while Street Racing Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics**
- Level of Injury must equal 0 (Unknown), 2 (Minor Physical Injury), or 3 (Major Physical Injury).
- c. 9311 – Fail to Stop or Remain Causing Death**
- Level of Injury must equal 4 (Death).
 - Weapon Causing Injury must equal 12 (Other Weapon).
- d. 9312 – Fail to Stop or Remain Causing Bodily Harm**
- Must have at least one Victim.
 - Level of Injury must equal 0 (Unknown), 2 (Minor Physical Injury), or 3 (Major Physical Injury).
 - Weapon Causing Injury must equal 12 (Other Weapon).
- e. 9313 – Fail to Stop or Remain**
- A Victim is only required if known.
 - Level of Injury must equal 0 (Unknown), 2 (Minor Physical Injury), or 3 (Major Physical Injury).
 - Weapon Causing Injury must equal 12 (Other Weapon).

EDITS RELATED TO INCIDENT RECORDS

These edits show the relationships between the Most Serious Violation and Secondary Violations and other data elements on the Incident File.

a) Location of the Incident

The following edits give the relationship between the most serious violation (MSV) and the Location of the incident.

<u>If the MSV is</u>	<u>Acceptable values for Location of Incident are:</u>	
	<u>Location</u>	<u>Occupancy</u>
1 - in the 9000 series (traffic)	00-02, 05-21	9
2 - in the 2000 to 7000 series	all values	9

EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE RULESIf the MSV is

5 – 2120	01-13, 16, 17, 20, 21	9
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b) Most Serious Weapon (MSW)

The following are **not** to be considered as motor vehicles: aircraft, boats, vessels of all types, hovercrafts, power wheelchairs and non-commercial type snow blowers.

- If there are no violations in the 1000 series (Violations against the Person), then the 'Most Serious Weapon Type' and 'Most Serious Weapon Status' are not applicable (i.e., they must be '99' and '9' respectively).
- The following table provides the acceptable values of the MSW for the MSV in the 1000 series when:
 - no victim records are attached; OR
 - the weapon causing the injury on all attached victim records is 99 – No weapon involved or no injury caused.
 - If victim records are attached to an incident, and at least on weapon causing injury is applicable (i.e. not '99').

#	Most Serious Violation VIOL1	Acceptable values of the Most Serious Weapon Present (WEAPON)	Acceptable values of the Most Serious Weapon Present Status (WEAPSTAT)
1	1110, 1120, 1130, 1210, 1320,	00-10 or 12	0, 1 or 2

	1330, 1420, 1430, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1480, 1515, 1516, 1520, 1610	11 or 13	1
2	1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1525, 1530, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1560, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630	00-10 or 12	0, 1 or 2
		11 or 13	1
		14	9
3	1150, 1160, 1470	00-10 or 12	0, 1 or 2
		11	1
		14	9
4	1140, 1310, 1410, 1440	00-10 or 12	0, 1 or 2
		11	1
5	1220	14	9
6	1370, 1626	13	1
		14	9
7	1450, 1455, 1457	00-05	0, 1 or 2
8	1475	00-10, 12	0, 1 or 2
9	2000 to 9000 Series	99	9

c) Counter - Frauds and Motor Vehicles (EXCLUDED from RTRA file)

- If violation 2160 (Fraud) is present, then the fraud and motor vehicle counter must be applicable (i.e., it must not be '999999' (UCR2.2) / '999' (UCR2.1) – Not applicable).
- If 'Target – Vehicle' is not 1 (i.e., a motor vehicle was NOT the target of the violation), and violation is not 2160 (Fraud), then counter is not applicable (i.e., it must be '999999' (UCR2.2) / '999' (UCR2.1) – Not applicable).
- If violation 2135 (motor vehicle theft) is present then the 'Location' must be 05 (New or used car dealership) and the 'Counter of Frauds and Motor vehicles' must be at least 000002 (UCR2.2) / '002' (UCR2.1).

d) Fraud Type

- Fraud Type is applicable (i.e., not '99' – Not applicable) if and only if violation 2160 (Fraud) is reported.

e) Property Stolen/Attempted Property Stolen

- If violation 2135 (motor vehicle theft) is present then the 'Location' must be 05 (New or used car dealership) and the 'Counter of Frauds and Motor vehicles' must be at least 000002 (UCR2.2) / '002' (UCR2.1).
- Property Stolen must equal to "ZZ" (not applicable) if none of the following violations are present:
 - 1610 (Robbery);
 - 1611 (Robbery of Firearms)
 - 1620 (Extortion);
 - 2120 (Break and Enter);
 - 2121 (Break and Enter to steal a firearm)
 - 2130 (Theft Over \$5,000);
 - 2132 (Theft over \$5,000 from a motor vehicle);
 - 2133 (Shoplifting over 5,000\$);
 - 2135 (Motor vehicle theft);
 - 2140 (Theft \$5,000 or under);
 - 2142 (Theft \$5,000 or under from a motor vehicle);
 - 2143 (Shoplifting \$5,000 or under) or;
 - 2160 (Fraud).
 - 2165 (Identity Theft)
- If violations 2130 (Theft over \$5,000), 2132 (Theft over \$5,000 from a motor vehicle), 2133 (Shoplifting over 5,000\$), 2140 (Theft \$5,000 or under), 2142 (Theft \$5,000 or under from a motor vehicle) or 2143 (Shoplifting 5,000\$ or under) are reported, then at least one of the five Property Stolen fields must be coded with an applicable value, beginning with the first field (i.e., 'ZZ' should not appear in all five fields), regardless of the incident clearance status and even if the 'Attempted/Completed' field = A (Attempted).
- If violations 2135 (Motor vehicle theft) is present, then the first Property Stolen field must be coded with one of the following motor vehicle values: VA (Automobile), VC (Construction/farm equipment), VL (Tractor-trailer), VM (Motorcycle), VO (Other motorized), VT (Truck, van, bus, recreational vehicle).

f) Attempted/Completed

- The following violations cannot be attempted; they have to be completed.

Note: all traffic violations i.e. 9000 series, are completed.

- 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150
- 1210, 1220
- 1470, 1626, 1627
- 2150
- 3370
- 3410, 3430
- 3510, 3520, 3540
- 6450
- 9000 series

g) Organized Crime / Street Gang Indicator (EXCLUDED from RTRA file)

- If at least one of the violation codes 3840 (Instruct offence for criminal organization), 3841 (Commit offence for criminal organization) or 3842 (Participate in activities of criminal organization), then the organized crime indicator must be coded 01 (Yes-organized crime).
- The following table lists the acceptable values of the Organized Crime / Street Gang Type in the presence of the Organized Crime Indicator.

Value of the Organized Crime Indicator	Acceptable Values of Organized Crime/Street Gang Type
01 (Yes, Organized Crime) or 02 (Suspected Organized Crime)	00 – 10, 19
03 (Yes, Street Gang) or 04 (Suspected Street Gang)	00, 20, 21
05 (Neither Organized Crime nor Street Gang)	99

h) Cyber Crime Indicator (EXCLUDED from RTRA file)

- If violation code 1370 (Luring a child via the computer) is among the incident violations, then the cyber crime indicator must be coded 01 (Yes).
- The following table lists the acceptable values of the Cyber Crime Type in the presence of the Cyber Crime Indicator.

Value of the Cyber Crime Indicator	Acceptable Values of the Cyber Crime Type
01 (Yes)	00, 01 or 02
00 (Unknown) or 02 (No)	99

i) Hate Crime Indicator (EXCLUDED from RTRA file)

- The following table lists the acceptable values of the Hate Crime Motivation Detail and Hate Crime Type in the presence of the Hate Crime Indicator.

#	Value of the Hate Crime Indicator	Acceptable Values of the Hate Crime Type	Acceptable Values of the Hate Crime Motivation Detail
1	01 (Yes) or 02 (Suspected)	00	00
		01	01 – 07, 18, 19
		02	20 – 22, 28, 29
		03	30 – 32, 38, 39
		04	40, 41, 48, 49
		05	50, 51, 58, 59
		06	61– 64
		07	71-74, 79
		19	99
2	03 (No)	99	99

- If violation code = 2176 (Mischief to religious property motivated by hate), 3550 (Advocating genocide) or 3560 (Public incitement of hatred) are among the incident violations, then the Hate Crime indicator must be coded 01 (Yes) or 02 (Suspected).

j) Hate Crime Type (EXCLUDED from RTRA file)

- Whenever the Most Serious Violation (at incident level) is 2176 (Mischief to religious property motivated by hate), then Hate Crime Type should be coded 02 (religion).

EDITS RELATED TO VICTIM RECORDS

The following edits are based on the Violation against the Victim on the Victim File.

- The first digit of Violation against the Victim must be a 1 (Violations against the Person) or a 9 (Traffic Violations).

a) Level of Injury

- The following table presents the acceptable values of the Weapon Causing Injury, conditional upon the Level of Injury in relation with the Violation against the Victim (it can be seen that 9, 'not applicable', is not always valid).

#	Violation against the Victim	Acceptable values of the Level of Injury for the VAVs in this group	Acceptable values of the Weapon Causing Injury GIVEN the Level of Injury in the column on the left
	VIOL	INJURY	WCINJURY
1	1110, 1120, 1130	4	00 – 12
2	1140, 1150, 1160	4	00 – 12, 99
3	1210, 1310, 1320	0, 2, 3	00 – 12
	1410, 1420, 1461, 1462	1	99
4	1220, 1370, 1385, 1626	9	99
5	1330, 1430, 1460	0, 2	00, 11, 12
		1	99
6	1345, 1350, 1355, 1360	0, 2	00, 11, 12
	1365, 1375, 1380	1, 9	99
7	1480, 1625, 1627, 1630	0, 2	00 – 12
		1, 9	99
8	1440	0, 2, 3	00 – 12
9	1450, 1455, 1457	0, 2, 3	00 – 05
		1	99
10	1470	0, 2, 3	00 – 12, 99
		1	99
11	1475, 1515, 1516 1520, 1530, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1560, 1610, 1620, 1621, 1622	0, 2, 3	00 – 12
		1, 9	99
12	1525	0,2,3,4	00 – 12
		1	99
13	1628	0, 2, 3, 4	09
		1 ¹²	99
14	1629	0, 2, 3	10
		1, 9	99

¹² No injuries is permitted because 1628 (Explosives causing death / Bodily Harm) included Breach of Duty

15	9110, 9131, 9210, 9410, 9430	4	12
16	9120, 9132, 9220, 9310, 9420, 9440	0, 2, 3	12

b) Relationship of Accused (CSC) to Victim

- Relationship (first field) has to be equal to 03 (parent) if the Violation against the Victim (VAV) is equal to 1140 (Infanticide). Relationship (first field) has to be equal to 03 (parent) or 15 (step-parent) if the Violation against the Victim is equal to 1550 (Abduction under 14, contravening a custody order) or 1560 (Abduction under 14, by parent/guardian).
- If Violation against the Victim = 1360, relationship must equal 03, 04, 05, 06 or 00.
- Relationship (first field) cannot equal to 01 (Spouse), 02 (Separated/Divorced), 03 (Parent), 04 (Child) or 15 (step-parent) if the VAV is equal to 1530 (Abduction under 14, not by parent/guardian).
- If the VAV is 1540 (Abduction under 16), then relationship cannot equal 01 (Spouse), 02 (Separated/Divorced), 04 (Child).

c) Apparent Age

- The following table presents victim age restrictions associated with selected Violations against the Victim.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Violation(s)</u>
less than 1 year old :	1140
less than 14 years old :	1530, 1550, 1560
less than 16 years old :	1540, 1345, 1350, 1380
less than 18 years old :	1365, 1370, 1545
more than 15 years old :	1460, 1461, 1462
16 years old or more but less than 18 years old:	1355

d) Public Peace Officer Status (PPOS) (EXCLUDED from RTRA file)

- PPOS must be coded to an applicable value (i.e., not 9, 'not applicable') if the Violation against the Victim is 1460, 1461, 1462 (Assault Against Peace-Public Officer).

- PPOS must be 9 (not applicable) if the Violation against the Victim is 1120 (Murder 2nd degree), 1140 (Infanticide), 1530 (Abduction under 14, not by parent/guardian), 1540 (Abduction under 16), 1545 (Removal of children from Canada), 1550 (Abduction under 14, contravening a custody order) or 1560 (Abduction under 14, by parent/guardian).

SUPPLEMENTARY EDITS

- When Date of Birth (excluded from RTRA file) corresponds to an actual calendar date (i.e., not equal to '99999999', 'not applicable'; or not equal to '88888888', 'not available' or 'unknown'), it has to be earlier or equal to the From Incident Date, if it is an actual calendar date (i.e., not '99999999'), or to the To Incident Date.
- When the Incident/Clearance Status is B (Not cleared), the Clearance Date must be '99999999' (Not cleared).
- The date on which charges were laid or recommended against the accused (CSC), or the date on which the accused was processed by other means must be later than or equal to the Clearance Date.
- When there are accused records and all of them have an CSC Status equal to 2-7 (Cleared otherwise), then the Incident Clearance Status has to be 'Cleared Otherwise'.
- When CSC Status is equal to 2 (Cleared otherwise – Adults Only), Apparent Age (if known) must be older than the age of 17.
- When CSC Status is equal to 3-6 (Warnings, Cautions, Referrals), Apparent Age (if known) must be between the ages of 12-17, inclusive.
- When CSC Status is equal to 7 (Other means), Apparent Age (if known) must be between the ages of 3-17, inclusive.
- When there are accused records and all of them have a CSC Status equal to 3-5 (Warnings, Cautions, Referrals to community programs), the Incident Clearance Status has to be cleared otherwise, by Departmental discretion.

- When there are accused records and all of them have a CSC Status equal to 6 (Referral to an Extrajudicial Sanctions Program), Apparent Age (if known) must be between the ages of 12-17, inclusive, and the Incident Clearance Status be cleared otherwise, by Diversionary Program.
- When there are accused records and all of them have a CSC Status equal to 7 (Other means) and Apparent Age (if known) is less than 12, the Incident Clearance Status has to be cleared otherwise, for 'Other Reasons' (i.e., Accused (CSC) under 12 years of age).
- Occupancy must be 9 (not applicable) if Location of incident is not equal to 01 (Single home/house), 03 (Dwelling unit) or 04 (Commercial Dwelling Unit).
- When Location of incident is equal to 01 (Single home/house), 03 (Dwelling unit) or 04 (Commercial Dwelling Unit) and there is at least one victim record with a Violation against the Victim beginning with a '1', then Occupancy cannot be 9 (not applicable).
- When a violation demanding the presence of a victim is reported, then there must be at least one victim record attached to the incident (see Appendix A for the UCR violation codes which require a victim record.).
- The Violation against the Victim must be of the same type (traffic or non-traffic) as the incident level violations; either all traffic violations (beginning with a '9'), or no traffic violations and at least one criminal violation (beginning with '1').
- When the Weapon Causing Injury is applicable (i.e., not '99', 'No weapon involved or no injury caused') **on at least one attached victim record**, then the Most Serious Weapon has to be applicable (i.e., not '99', 'not applicable') and it has to be as serious or more serious, than the Weapon Causing Injury (i.e., weapon causing injury must be less than or equal to the most serious weapon in terms of seriousness).
 - This rule applies only where **at least one** incident level violation begins with a '1' (Violations against the person); and,
 - it does not apply to violations beginning with '9' (traffic violations).
 - The hierarchy in terms of seriousness of the weapon codes, in descending order, is as follows: 01 - 10, 12, 00, 11, 13, 14.

If none of the attached victim records have an applicable Weapon Causing Injury, see Edits Related to Incident Records, Most Serious Weapon for the acceptable values of the most serious weapon.

Most Serious Weapon Causing Injury Among Attached Victim Records (After Editing)	Allowable values of the Most Serious Weapon Present (Using Hierarchy*)
00 – Unknown	00 – 10 ,12
01 – Fully Automatic firearm	01
02 – Sawed-off riffle / shotgun	01 – 02
03 – Handgun	01 – 03
04 – Rifle (includes shotgun)	01 – 04
05 – Other firearm-like weapon	01 – 05
06 – Knife	01 – 06
07– Other piercing, cutting instrument	01 – 07
08 – Club / blunt instrument	01 – 08
09 – Explosives	01 – 09
10 – Fire	01 – 10
11 – Physical force	00 – 12
12 – Other Weapon	01 – 10, 12
99 – No weapon involved / no injury caused	See Edits Related to Victim Records, edit for Apparent Age

* The hierarchy of the Most Serious Weapon codes in descending order of seriousness is: 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 00, 11, 13, 14

- The age of the accused must be older than 11 if charged and older than 2 if processed by other means, except where the accused is a company, no age is coded. (Note: The age is calculated by subtracting the date of birth from the From Incident Date, if present, or the To Incident Date).
- When the Incident/Clearance Status is equal to A (Unfounded) or B (Not cleared), accused records must not be present.
- If the age of the victim is less than 16 years old at the date of the incident (To Incident Date) then the Peace-Public Officer Status must equal 9 (not applicable).

If the victim is less than 12 years old at the date of the incident (To Incident Date) then the relationship of the accused to the victim cannot be 01 (spouse), 02 (ex spouse) or 04 (child)

VIOLATIONS AND VICTIM RECORD REQUIREMENTS

Below is a list of violations that require the presence of victim records (when reported at the incident level). A letter 'Y' indicates that a victim record must always be present. A letter 'R' indicates that the victim record is required, if known.

1110	Y	1440	Y	1625	R
1120	Y	1450	R	1626	R
1130	Y	1455	R	1627	R
1140	Y	1457	R	1628	R
1150	Y	1460	Y	1629	R
1160	Y	1461	Y	1630	R
1210	Y	1462	Y	9110	Y
1220	R	1470	Y	9120	Y
1310	Y	1475	R	9131	Y
1320	Y	1480	Y	9132	Y
1330	Y	1515	Y	9210	Y
1345	Y	1516	Y	9215	Y
1350	R	1520	Y	9220	Y
1355	Y	1525	Y	9225	Y
1356	Y	1530	Y	9310	R
1360	Y	1540	Y	9311	Y
1365	Y	1545	Y	9312	Y
1370	R	1550	Y	9313	R
1375	Y	1560	Y	9410	Y
1380	R	1610	R	9420	Y
1385	R	1611	R	9430	Y
1410	Y	1620	R	9440	Y
1420	Y	1621	R		
1430	Y	1622	R		

Y – Victim record must be present

R – Victim record required if known

APPENDIX C: VIOLATION CODING STRUCTURE FOR THE INCIDENT-BASED UCR SURVEY

Violations against the Person and Property, Drugs and Other Criminal Violations

Description	Violation Code
<i>Criminal Code Offences</i>	
CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON (1000)	
Violations Causing Death	
Murder 1st Degree	1110
Murder 2nd Degree	1120
Manslaughter	1130
Infanticide	1140
Criminal Negligence Causing Death	1150
Other Related Offences Causing Death	1160
Attempting The Commission Of A Capital Crime	
Attempted Murder	1210
Conspire to Commit Murder	1220
Sexual Violations	
Aggravated Sexual Assault	1310
Sexual Assault With A Weapon	1320
Sexual Assault	1330
Other Sexual Crimes (includes codes 1345 to 1385)	1340
Sexual Interference (effective 2008-04-01)	1345
Invitation To Sexual Touching (effective 2008-04-01)	1350
Sexual Exploitation (effective 2008-04-01)	1355
Sexual Exploitation of a Person with a Disability (effective 2008-05-01)	1356
Incest (effective 2008-04-01)	1360
Corrupting Children (effective 2008-04-01)	1365
Luring a Child via a Computer (effective 2008-04-01)	1370
Anal Intercourse (effective 2008-04-01)	1375
Bestiality / Commit / Compel / Incite a Person (effective 2008-04-01)	1380
Voyeurism (effective 2008-04-01)	1385
Assaults	
Aggravated Assault Level 3	1410
Assault With Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm Level 2	1420
Assault Level 1	1430
Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm	1440
Discharge Firearm with Intent	1450
Using Firearm/Imitation of Firearm in commission of offence (effective 2008-04-01)	1455
Pointing a Firearm (effective 2008-04-01)	1457
Assault Against Peace Public Officer	1460
Assault Against Peace Officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm (effective 2009-10-02)	1461
Aggravated Assault Against Peace Officer (effective 2009-10-02)	1462
Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	1470

Trap Likely To or Causing Bodily Harm (effective 2008-04-01)	1475
Other Assaults	1480
Violations Resulting In The Deprivation Of Freedom	
Kidnapping / Forcible Confinement (expired 2010-01-08)	1510
Kidnapping (effective 2010-01-08)	1515
Forcible Confinement (effective 2010-01-08)	1516
Hostage Taking	1520
Trafficking in Persons (effective 2005-11-01)	1525
Abduction Under 14, Not Parent/Guardian	1530
Abduction Under 16	1540
Removal of Children from Canada (effective 1998-01-01)	1545
Abduction Under 14 Contravening A Custody Order	1550
Abduction Under 14, by Parent/Guardian	1560
Other Violations Involving Violence Or The Threat of Violence	
Robbery	1610
Robbery to steal firearm (effective 2008-05-01)	1611
Extortion	1620
Intimidation of a Justice System Participant or a Journalist (effective 2008-04-01)	1621
Intimidation of a Non-Justice System Participant (effective 2008-04-01)	1622
Criminal Harassment (effective 1994-01-01)	1625
Indecent/Harassing Telephone Calls (effective 2008-04-01)	1626
Utter Threats to Person (effective 1998-01-01)	1627
Explosives Causing Death/Bodily Harm (effective 1998-01-01)	1628
Arson – Disregard for Human Life (effective 1999-05-01)	1629
Other Violations against the person	1630
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY (2000)	
Property Crimes	
Arson	2110
Break and Enter	2120
Break and Enter to steal firearm (effective 2008-05-01)	2121
Break and Enter a motor vehicle (firearm) (effective 2008-05-01)	2125
Theft over \$5,000	2130
Theft of a motor vehicle over \$5,000 (effective 2004-01-01)	2131
Theft over \$5,000 from a motor vehicle (effective 2004-01-01)	2132
Shoplifting over \$5,000 (effective 2008-04-01)	2133
Motor vehicle theft (effective 2011-04-29)	2135
Theft \$5,000 or under	2140
Theft of a motor vehicle \$5,000 and under (effective 2004-01-01)	2141
Theft \$5,000 or under from a motor vehicle (effective 2004-01-01)	2142
Shoplifting \$5,000 or under (effective 2008-04-01)	2143
Have Stolen Goods	2150
Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (effective 2011-04-29)	2152
Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (effective 2011-04-29)	2153
Trafficking in Stolen Goods \$5,000 and under (effective 2011-04-29)	2155
Possession of Stolen Goods \$5,000 and under (effective 2011-04-29)	2156
Fraud	2160
Identity Theft (effective 2010-01-08)	2165
Identity Fraud (effective 2010-01-08)	2166

Mischief	2170
Mischief over \$5,000 (expired 2008-03-31)	2172
Mischief \$5,000 or under (expired 2008-03-31)	2174
Mischief to Religious Property Motivated by Hate (effective 2008-04-01)	2176
Altering/Destroying/Removing a vehicle identification number (effective 2011-04-29)	2178
OTHER <i>CRIMINAL CODE</i> VIOLATIONS (3000)	
Other Criminal Violations	
Prostitution	
– Bawdy House	3110
– Living off the avails of prostitution of a person under 18 (effective 1998-01-01)	3115
– Procuring	3120
– Obtains/Communicates with a Person Under 18 for Purpose of Sex (effective 1998-01-01)	3125
– Other Prostitution	3130
Gaming and Betting	
– Betting House	3210
– Gaming House	3220
– Other Gaming and Betting	3230
Offensive Weapons	
– Explosives	3310
– Prohibited (expired 1998-12-01)	3320
– Restricted (expired 1998-12-01)	3330
– Firearm Transfers/Serial Numbers (expired 1998-12-01)	3340
– Other Offensive Weapons (expired 1998-12-01)	3350
– Using Firearms/Imitation (expired 2008-03-31)	3360
– Weapons Trafficking (effective 1998-12-01)	3365
– Weapons Possession Contrary to Order (effective 1998-12-01)	3370
– Possession of Weapons (effective 1998-12-01)	3375
– Unauthorized importing/exporting of weapons (effective 1998-12-01)	3380
– Pointing a Firearm (expired 2008-03-31)	3385
– Firearms Documentation/Administration (effective 1998-12-01)	3390
– Unsafe Storage of Firearms (effective 1998-12-01)	3395
Other Criminal Code	
– Failure to Comply with Conditions	3410
– Counterfeiting Currency	3420
– Disturb the Peace	3430
– Escape Custody	3440
– Indecent Acts	3450
– Production/Distribution of Child Pornography (effective 1998-01-01)	3455
– Voyeurism (expired 2008-03-31)	3457
– Public Morals	3460
– Luring a Child Via a Computer (expired 2008-03-31)	3461
– Obstruct Public Peace Officer	3470
– Prisoner Unlawfully At Large	3480
– Trespass at Night	3490
– Failure to Attend Court	3510

– Breach of Probation	3520
– Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (expired 2008-03-31)	3530
– Utter Threats Against Property or Animals (effective 2008-04-01)	3540
– Advocating Genocide (effective 2008-04-01)	3550
– Public Incitement Of Hatred (effective 2008-04-01)	3560
– Unauthorized recording of a movie / purpose of sale, rental, commercial distribution (2007-06-22)	3700
– Offences Against Public Order (Part II CC)	3710
– Firearms and other offensive weapons (Part III CC)	3720
– Offences Against the Administration of Law and Justice (Part IV CC)	3730
– Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct (Part V CC)	3740
– Invasion of Privacy (Part VI CC)	3750
– Disorderly Houses, Gaming and Betting (Part VII CC) (expired 2008- 03-31)	3760
– Offences Against the Person and Reputation (Part VIII CC)	3770
– Offences Against the Rights of Property (Part IX CC)	3780
– Fraudulent Transactions Relating to Contracts and Trade (Part X CC)	3790
– Intimidation of Justice System Participant (expired 2008-03-31)	3791
– Wilful and Forbidden Acts in Respect of Certain Property (Part XI CC)	3810
– Offences Related to Currency (Part XII CC)	3820
– Proceeds of Crime (Part XII.2 CC) (effective 1998-01-01)	3825
– Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (Part XIII CC)	3830
– Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization (effective 2002-01-01)	3840
– Commit Offence for Criminal Organization (effective 2002-01-01)	3841
– Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization (effective 2002-01- 01)	3842
– All other Criminal Code (includes Part XII.1 CC, and violation codes 3711 to 3717)	3890
Property or Services for Terrorist Activity (effective 2002-01-01)	3711
Freezing of Property, Disclosure, Audit (effective 2002-01-01)	3712
Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group (effective 2002-01-01)	3713
Facilitate Terrorist Activity (effective 2002-01-01)	3714
Instruction/Commission of Act of Terrorism (effective 2002-01-01)	3715
Harbour or Conceal Terrorist (effective 2002-01-01)	3716
Hoax – Terrorism (effective 2005-01-01)	3717
 <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (4000)</i> (effective 1997-06-01)	
Possession	
Heroin	4110
Cocaine	4120
Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	4130
Cannabis	4140
Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	4150
Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	4160
Trafficking	
Heroin	4210
Cocaine	4220
Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	4230
Cannabis	4240
Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	4250
Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	4260

Importation and Exportation	
Heroin	4310
Cocaine	4320
Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act	4330
Cannabis	4340
Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	4350
Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	4360
Production	
Heroin (effective 2008-04-01)	4410
Cocaine (effective 2008-04-01)	4420
Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (effective 2008-04-01)	4430
Cannabis	4440
Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	4450
Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	4460
Proceeds of Crime (CDSA) (expired 2002-02-01)	4825
Food and Drug Act (5000) (expired 1997-06-01)	5120-5220
Other Federal Statute Violations (6000)	
<i>Bankruptcy Act</i>	6100
<i>Income Tax Act</i>	6150
<i>Canada Shipping Act</i>	6200
<i>Canada Health Act</i>	6250
<i>Customs Act</i>	6300
<i>Competition Act</i>	6350
<i>Excise Act</i>	6400
<i>Young Offenders Act</i> (expired 2003-03-31)	6450
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> (effective 2003-04-01)	6450
<i>Immigration & Refugee Protection Act</i>	6500
<i>Human Trafficking</i> (effective 2011-04-29)	6510
<i>Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons</i> (effective 2011-04-29)	6520
<i>Human Smuggling 10 persons or more</i> (effective 2011-04-29)	6530
<i>Firearms Act</i> (effective 1998-12-01)	6550
<i>National Defence Act</i> (effective 2002-01-01)	6560
Other Federal Statutes	6900
Provincial Statute Violations (7000)	
<i>Liquor Act</i>	7100
<i>Securities Act</i>	7200
Other Provincial Statutes	7300

Note: These Crime Violation Coding Structures are not ranked in order of seriousness. For example, a 4000 series violation, 4310 – Importation of Heroin, is more serious than 3430 – Disturb the Peace.

Traffic Violations

Description	Violation Code
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Criminal Code Violations

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (9000)

Dangerous Operation

Causing Death	9110
Causing Bodily Harm	9120
Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft	9130

Flight From Peace Officer (effective 2000-07-01)

Causing Death	9131
Causing Bodily-Harm	9132
Flight From Peace Officer	9133

Impaired Operation/Related Violations

Causing Death (Alcohol)	9210
Causing Death (Drugs)	9215
Causing Bodily Harm (Alcohol)	9220
Causing Bodily Harm (Drugs)	9225
Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft or over 80 mg. (Alcohol)	9230
Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft or over 80 mg. (Drugs)	9235
Failure to Comply or Refusal (Alcohol)	9240
Failure to Comply or Refusal (Drugs)	9245
Failure to Provide Blood Sample (Alcohol)	9250
Failure to Provide Blood Sample (Drugs)	9255

Other Criminal Code Violations

Failure to Stop or Remain	9310
Failure to Stop Causing Death (effective 2011-04-29)	9311
Failure to Stop Causing Bodily Harm (effective 2011-04-29)	9312
Failure to Stop or Remain (effective 2011-04-29)	9313
Driving While Prohibited	9320
Other Criminal Code	9330

Street Racing

Causing Death by Criminal Negligence While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9410
Causing Bodily Harm by Criminal Negligence While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9420
Dangerous Operation Causing Death While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9430
Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9440
Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	9450

Provincial Statute Violations Highway Traffic Act (or equivalent)

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Fail to Stop or Remain	9510
Dangerous Driving Without Due Attention	9520
Driving While Disqualified or, licence suspended	9530

APPENDIX D: SERIOUSNESS INDEX

In order of priority, the criteria for scoring using the Seriousness Index are:

- i) person or violations against the person take precedence over non-violations against the person;
- ii) greatest maximum penalty prescribed by law;
- iii) homicide violations 1110, 1120, 1130, 1150 and 1160 take precedence over other violations with the same maximum penalty;
- iv) if above three rules do not break 'ties' then it is the police department's discretion which is the most serious violation within the incident.

Violations against the Person - *Criminal Code*

***NOTE FOR VIOLATION CODES 1345 TO 1385 *** Due to concerns over sensitivity and confidentiality, violation codes 1345 to 1385 have been grouped together and re-coded as 1340 on the RTRA file for the Incident-based UCR Survey.

<u>Violation Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Max Penalty</u>
<u>Homicide Violations</u>		
1110	Murder 1st Degree	25 years
1120	Murder 2nd Degree	
1130	Manslaughter	
1150	Criminal Negligence Causing Death	
1160	Other Related Offences Causing Death	
<u>Other Violations Against the Person</u>		
1210	Attempted Murder	25 years
1220	Conspiracy to Commit Murder	
1310	Aggravated Sexual Assault	
1510	Kidnapping / Forcible Confinement (expired 2010-01-08)	
1515	Kidnapping (effective 2010-01-08)	
1520	Hostage-taking	
1525	Trafficking in Persons	
1610	Robbery	
1611	Robbery to steal a firearm (effective 2008-05-01)	
1620	Extortion	
1628	Explosives Causing Death/Bodily Harm	
1629	Arson – Disregard for Human Life	
1630	Other Violations against the person	

1320	Sexual Assault with a Weapon	14 years
1360	Incest (effective 2008-04-01)	
1410	Aggravated Assault - Level 3	
1450	Discharge Firearm with Intent	
1455	Using Firearm/Imitation of Firearm in commission of offence (effective 2008-04-01)	
1462	Aggravated Assault Against Peace Officer (effective 2009-10-02)	
1621	Intimidation of a Justice System Participant or a Journalist (effective 2008-04-01)	
1330	Sexual Assault	10 years
1345	Sexual Interference (effective 2008-04-01)	
1350	Invitation to Sexual Touching (effective 2008-04-01)	
1355	Sexual Exploitation (effective 2008-04-01)	
1375	Anal Intercourse (effective 2008-04-01)	
1380	Bestiality – Commit/Compel/Incite Person (effective 2008-04-01)	
1420	Assault with Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm - Level 2	
1440	Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm	
1461	Assault Against Peace Officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm (effective 2009-10-02)	
1470	Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm	
1475	Trap Likely To or Causing Bodily Harm (effective 2008-04-01)	
1516	Forcible Confinement (effective 2010-01-08)	
1530	Abduction Under 14, Not Parent/Guardian	
1550	Abduction Under 14, Contravening A Custody Order	
1560	Abduction Under 14, by Parent/Guardian	
1625	Criminal Harassment	
1140	Infanticide	5 years
1356	Sexual Exploitation Person with Disability (effective 2008-05-01)	
1370	Luring a Child via Computer (effective 2008-04-01)	
1385	Voyeurism (effective 2008-04-01)	
1430	Assault-Level 1	
1457	Pointing a Firearm (effective 2008-04-01)	
1460	Assault Against Peace-Public Officer	
1480	Other Assaults	
1540	Abduction Under 16	
1545	Remove Children From Canada	
1622	Intimidation of a Non-Justice System Participant (effective 2008-04-01)	
1627	Uttering Threat to Person (effective 1998-01-01)	
1365	Corrupting Children (effective 2008-04-01)	2 years
1626	Indecent/Harassing Telephone Calls (effective 2008-04-01)	6 months

Violation against Property and Other *Criminal Code*, Federal Statutes and Provincial Statutes

NOTE FOR VIOLATION CODES 3711 TO 3717 Due to concerns over sensitivity and confidentiality, violation codes 3711 to 3717 have been re-coded and included under violation code 3890 on the RTRA file for the Incident-based UCR Survey.

<u>Violation Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Max Penalty</u>
2120	Break and Enter	25 years
2121	Break and Enter to steal a firearm (effective 2008-05-01)	
2125	Break and Enter a motor vehicle (firearm) (effective 2008-05-01)	
3310	Offensive Weapons – Explosives	
3715	Instruction/Commission of Act for Terrorism	
3840	Instruct Offence for Criminal Organization	
4210	Trafficking – Heroin	
4220	Trafficking – Cocaine	
4230	Trafficking - Other CDSA	
4240	Trafficking – Cannabis	
4250	Trafficking – Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	
4310	Importation and Exportation - Heroin	
4320	Importation and Exportation - Cocaine	
4330	Importation and Exportation - Other CDSA	
4340	Importation and Exportation – Cannabis	
4350	Importation and Exportation - Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	
4410	Production – Heroin (effective 2008-04-01)	
4420	Production – Cocaine (effective 2008-04-01)	
4430	Production - Other CDSA (effective 2008-04-01)	
4450	Production – Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	
6510	Human Trafficking (effective 2011-04-29)	
6530	Human Smuggling 10 persons or more (effective 2011-04-29)	
6560	<i>National Defence Act</i>	
2110	Arson	14 years
2152	Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (effective 2011-04-29)	
2160	Fraud	
3115	Living off the avails of prostitution of a person under 18	
3360	Using Firearms/Using Imitation (expired 2008-03-31)	
3420	Counterfeiting Currency	
3714	Facilitate Terrorist Activity	
3791	Intimidation Justice System Participant (expired 2008-03-31)	
3820	Offences Related to Currency	
3841	Commit Offence for Criminal Organization (Part XII C.C.)	
6520	Human Smuggling fewer than 10 persons (effective 2011-04-29)	

2130	Theft Over \$5,000	10 years
2131	Theft of a motor vehicle over \$5,000	
2132	Theft over \$5,000 from a motor vehicle	
2133	Shoplifting over \$5,000 (effective 2008-04-01)	
2135	Motor vehicle theft (effective 2011-04-29)	
2150	Possession of Stolen Goods	
2153	Possession of Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (effective 2011-04-29)	
2166	Identity Fraud (effective 2010-01-08)	
2172	Mischief Over \$5,000 (expired 2008-03-31)	
2176	Mischief to Religious Property Motivated by Hate (effective 2008-04-01)	
3120	Procuring	
3365	Weapons Trafficking	
3370	Possession Contrary to Order	
3375	Possession of Weapons	
3380	Unauthorized Importing/Exporting Weapons	
3455	Distribution of Child Pornography	
3710	Offence Against Public Order (Part II C.C.)	
3711	Property or Service for Terrorist Activity	
3712	Freezing of Property, Disclosure, Audit	
3713	Participate in Activity of Terrorist Group	
3716	Harbour or Conceal Terrorist	
3780	Offences Against Right of Property (Part IX C.C.)	
3825	Proceeds of Crime (CC)	
4260	Trafficking - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	
4360	Importation and Exportation - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	
4460	Production - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	
4825	Proceeds of Crime (CDSA) (expired 2002-02-01)	
4110	Possession – Heroin	7 years
4120	Possession - Cocaine	
4130	Possession - Other CDSA.	
4150	Possession – Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth) (effective 2008-04-01)	
4440	Production - Cannabis	

2155	Trafficking in Stolen Goods \$5,000 and under (effective 2011-04-29)	
2165	Identity Theft (effective 2010-01-08)	
2178	Altering/Destroying/Removing a vehicle identification number (effective 2011-04-29)	
3125	Obtains/Communicates With a Person Under 18 for the Purpose of Sex	
3320	Offensive Weapons – Prohibited (expired 1998-12-01)	
3330	Offensive Weapons – Restricted (expired 1998-12-01)	
3340	Offensive Weapons – Firearms Transfer/Serial Numbers (expired 1998-12-01)	
3350	Offensive Weapons – Other (expired 1998-12-01)	
3385	Pointing a Firearm (expired 2008-03-31)	
3390	Firearms Documentation and Administration	
3395	Unsafe Storage of Firearms	
3457	Voyeurism (expired 2008-03-31)	
3461	Luring a Child Via a Computer (expired 2008-03-31)	
3550	Advocating Genocide (effective 2008-04-01)	
3700	Unauthorized recording of a movie / purpose of sale, renting, commercial distribution (2007-06-22)	
3717	Hoax - Terrorism (effective 2005-01-01)	
3730	Offences Against the Administration of Laws and Justice (Part IV C.C.)	5 years
3790	Fraudulent Transactions Relating to Contracts and Trade (Part X C.C.)	
3810	Wilful and Forbidden Acts in Respect of Certain Property (Part XI C.C.)	
3830	Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (Part XIII CC)	
3842	Participate in Activities of Criminal Organization (Part XIII C.C.)	
4140	Possession - Cannabis	
6150	<i>Income Tax Act</i>	
6200	<i>Canada Shipping Act</i>	
6300	<i>Customs Act</i>	
6350	<i>Competition Act</i>	
6500	<i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i>	
6550	<i>Firearms Act</i>	
4160	Possession - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (Ecstasy) (effective 2008-04-01)	
6100	<i>Bankruptcy Act</i>	3 years

2140	Theft \$5,000 or Under	2 years
2141	Theft of a motor vehicle \$5,000 or under	
2142	Theft \$5,000 or under from a motor vehicle	
2143	Shoplifting \$5,000 or under (effective 2008-04-01)	
2156	Possession of Stolen Goods \$5,000 and under (effective 2011-04-29)	
2170	Mischief	
2174	Mischief \$5,000 or Under (expired 2008-03-31)	
3110	Prostitution - Bawdy House	
3230	Gaming and Betting - Other Gaming and Betting	
3410	Failure to Comply with Conditions	
3440	Escape Custody	
3460	Public Morals	
3470	Obstruct Public Peace Officer	
3480	Prisoner Unlawfully At Large	
3510	Failure to Attend Court	
3520	Breach of Probation	
3540	Utter Threats Against Property or Animals	
3560	Public Incitement of Hatred (effective 2008-04-01)	
3720	Firearms and Other Offensive Weapons	
3740	Sexual Offences, Public Morals and Disorderly Conduct Invasion of Privacy (Part V C.C.)	
3750	Invasion of Privacy (Part VI C.C.)	
3770	<i>Offences Against the Person and Reputation (Part VIII C.C.)</i> <i>Excise Act</i>	
6400	<i>Excise Act</i>	
6450	<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	
3130	Prostitution - Other Prostitution	6 months
3210	Gaming and Betting - Betting Housing	
3220	Gaming and Betting - Gaming House	
3430	Disturb the Peace	
3450	Indecent Acts	
3490	Trespass at Night	
3530	Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls (expired 2008-03-31)	
3760	Disorderly Houses, Gaming and Betting (Part VII CC) (expired 2008-03-31)	
3890	All Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (includes Part XII.2 C.C.)	
6250	<i>Canada Health Act</i>	
6900	Other Federal Statutes	
<u>Provincial Statutes</u>		
7100	<i>Liquor Act</i>	Not available
7200	<i>Securities Act</i>	
7300	Other Provincial Statutes	

Traffic Violations, *Criminal Code*

<u>Violation Code</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Max Penalty</u>
9131	Dangerous Operation Causing Death Evading Police	25 years
9210	Impaired Operation/Related Violations Causing Death (Alcohol)	
9215	Impaired Operation/Related Violations Causing Death (Drugs)	
9311	Failure to Stop Causing Death (effective 2011-04-29)	
9410	Causing Death by Criminal Negligence While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	
9430	Dangerous Operation Causing Death While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	
9110	Dangerous Operation Causing Death	14 years
9132	Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm Evading Police	
9420	Causing Bodily Harm by Criminal Negligence While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	
9440	Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	
9120	Dangerous Operation Causing Bodily Harm	10 years
9220	Impaired Operation/Related Violations Causing Bodily Harm (Alcohol)	
9225	Impaired Operation/Related Violations Causing Bodily Harm (Drugs)	
9312	Failure to Stop Causing Bodily Harm (effective 2011-04-29)	
9130	Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft	5 years
9133	Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle Evading Police	
9230	Impaired Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft over 80mg (Alcohol)	
9235	Impaired Operation of Motor Vehicle, Vessel or Aircraft over 80mg (Drugs)	
9240	Failure to Provide Breath Sample (Alcohol)	
9245	Failure to Comply or Refusal (Drugs)	
9250	Failure to Provide Blood Sample (Alcohol)	
9255	Failure to Provide Blood Sample (Drugs)	
9330	Other Criminal Code	
9310	Fail to Stop or Remain	
9313	Failure to Stop or Remain (effective 2011-04-29)	
9450	Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle While Street Racing (effective 2006-12-14)	
9320	Driving while Prohibited	2 years

Provincial Statutes

9510	Fail to Stop or Remain	Not available
9520	Dangerous Driving without Due Care or Attention	
9530	Driving while Disqualified or License Suspended	

APPENDIX E: VIOLATION CODE CONCORDANCE TABLES

Description

The following Tables of Concordance show both the UCR Incident-based Survey Violation Codes with the corresponding Criminal Code and Federal Statute sections, sub-sections, and paragraphs.

TABLE 1 is sorted by Federal Statute Sections (RSC 1985) in ascending order.

TABLE 2 is sorted by UCR Incident Based Survey Violation Codes in ascending order.

NOTE FOR UCR VIOLATION CODES 1345 TO 1385 and 3711 TO 3717 Due to concerns over sensitivity and confidentiality, UCR violation codes 1345 to 1385 have been grouped together and re-coded as 1340 and UCR violation codes 3711 to 3717 have been re-coded and included under violation code 3890 on the RTRA file for the Incident-based UCR Survey.

Terminology

- i) Statute Section: Statute section, subsection, and paragraph of the applicable Act/Code i.e., *Criminal Code of Canada, Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*.

RSC 1985 - Proclamation of the Revised Statutes of Canada. *Criminal Code* sections (RSC 1985 - COLUMN 1) listed, correspond with those in the *Criminal Code* dated January 1, 1989.
- ii) Violation Code: Violation codes for the Incident-based UCR Survey (COLUMN 2).
- iii) Maximum Penalty: Maximum term of incarceration, maximum term of a prohibition order or maximum fine allowed by the law for an offence as stated in the applicable Act/Code (COLUMN 3).
- iv) Offence Description: Summarized description of the offence as stated in the applicable Act/Code (COLUMN 4).
- v) Offence Code: Offence codes for the Aggregate UCR Survey¹³ (COLUMN 5).

¹³ In place since 1962, the UCR Aggregate Survey (UCR 1.0) operates simultaneously with the UCR Incident-based Survey (UCR 2.*). While the UCR Aggregate Survey collects summary data for nearly 100 separate criminal offences, the Incident-based UCR Survey, initially developed in the mid-1980s, collects more detailed information on incidents, victims and accused.

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE 1

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
46.(1a)	1160		HIGH TREASON - KILL HER MAJESTY - DEF	073	
46.(1a)	1630		HIGH TREASON - ATTEMPT TO KILL HER MAJESTY - DEF	073	
46.(1bc)	3710		HIGH TREASON - DEF	073	
46.(2a-e)	3710		TREASON - DEF	073	
47.(1)	1160	25	HIGH TREASON - S.46(1a) - KILL HER MAJESTY - PUN	073	
47.(1)	1630	25	HIGH TREASON - S.46(1a) - ATTEMPT TO KILL HER MAJESTY - PUN	073	
47.(1)	3710	25	HIGH TREASON - S.46(1b,c) - PUN	073	
47.(2a)	3710	25	TREASON - S.46(2a,c,d) - PUN	073	
47.(2b)	3710	25	TREASON - S.46(2b,e) STATE OF WAR - PUN	073	
47.(2c)	3710	14	TREASON - S.46(2b,e) - PUN	073	
49.(ab)	3710	14	INT TO ALARM/HARM QUEEN/BREAK PUBLIC PEACE	073	
50.(1ab)	3710		ASSIST ALIEN ENEMY/OMIT TO PREV TREASON - DEF	073	
50.(2)	3710	14	PUNISHMENT PROV FOR S.50(1a,b)	073	
51.	3710	14	INTIMIDATE PARLIAMENT/LEGISLATURES	073	
52.(1ab)	3710	10	SABOTAGE: CANADA/OTHER COUNTRY	073	
53.(ab)	3710	14	INCITE MUTINY: SEDUCE/INCITE	073	
54.	3710	6M	ASSIST DESERTER	073	
56.(a-c)	3710	6M	OFFENCES RE RCMP: DESERT/HARBOUR/AID	073	
56.1	2165	5	IDENTITY THEFT		2010-01-08
57.(1ab)	3710	14	FORGING A PASSPORT/DEAL/CAUSE TO DEAL	073	
57.(2a)	3710	2	FALSE STMT TO PROCURE PASSPORT - PUN - IND	073	
57.(2b)	3710	6M	FALSE STMT TO PROCURE PASSPORT - PUN - SC	073	
57.(3)	3710	5	POSSESSION OF FORGED PASSPORT	073	
58.(1ab)	3710	2	FRAUDULENT USE OF CERT OF CITIZENSHIP	073	
59.(1-4ab)	3710		SEDITION - DEF	073	
61.(a-c)	3710	14	SEDITION - PUN	073	
62.(1a-c)	3710	5	SEDITION - MILITARY FORCES	073	
63.(1ab)	3710		UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY - DEF	073	
64.	3710		RIOT - DEF	073	
65.	3710	2	RIOTER - PUN	073	
66.	3710	6M	UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY - PUN	073	
68.(a-c)	3710	25	RIOTS PROCLAMATION	073	
69.	3710	2	NEGLECT BY PEACE OFFICER TO SUPPRESS RIOT	073	
70.(1ab)	3710		UNLAWFUL DRILLING - DEF	073	
70.(3)	3710	5	UNLAWFUL DRILLING - GOV IN COUNCIL ORDER - PUN	073	
71.(a-c)	3710	2	DUELLING - PUN - IND	073	
72.(1,2)	3710		FORCIBLE ENTRY - DEF	073	
73.(a)	3710	6M	FORCIBLE ENTRY - PUN - SC	073	
73.(b)	3710	2	FORCIBLE ENTRY - PUN - IND	073	
74.(1)	3710		PIRACY - DEF	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
74.(2)	3710	25	PIRACY - PUN	073	
75.(a-d)	3710	14	PIRATICAL ACTS	073	
76.(a-d)	3710	25	HIJACKING	073	
77.(a-g)	3710	25	ENDANGER AIRCRAFT	073	
78.(1ab)	3310	14	EXPLOSIVE ON AIRCRAFT	058	
78.(1ab)	3375	14	OFFENSIVE WEAPON ON AIRCRAFT	056	
78.1(1,2a-d)	3710	25	SEIZING CONTROL OF SHIP OR FIXED PLATFORM	073	
78.1(3)	3710	25	FALSE COMMUNICATION	073	
78.1(4)	3710	25	THREATS CAUSING DEATH OR INJURY	073	
80.(a)	1628	25	EXPLOSIVES: BREACH OF DUTY CAUSING DEATH	058	
80.(b)	1628	14	EXPLOSIVES: BREACH OF DUTY - INJURE	058	
81.(1ab)	1628		EXPLOSIVES: TO CAUSE BODILY HARM/DEATH - DEF	058	
81.(1cd)	3310		EXPLOSIVES: TO DESTROY PROP/POSS TO ENDANG - DEF	058	
81.(2a)	1628	25	EXPLOSIVES: CAUSE BODILY HARM/DEATH - PUN - IND	058	
81.(2b)	3310	14	EXPLOSIVES: TO DESTROY PROP/POSS TO ENDANG - PUN - IND	058	
82.(1)	3310	5	EXPLOSIVES: ILLEGAL POSS/CONTROL, ETC	058	
82.(2)	3310	14	EXPLOSIVES: POSS-CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	058	
83.(1a-c)	3710	6M	PRIZE FIGHT: ENGAGE IN/ENCOURAGE/PROMOTE - PUN - SC	073	
83.02-04(ab)	3711	10	PROPERTY OR SERVICES FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES	073	2002-01-24
83.08(1a-c)	3712		FREEZING OF PROPERTY - TERRORISM - DEF	073	2002-01-24
83.1(1ab,2)	3712		DISCLOSURE OF PROPERTY - TERRORISM - DEF	073	2002-01-24
83.11(1-3)	3712		AUDIT OF PROPERTY - TERRORISM - DEF	073	2002-01-24
83.12(1a)	3712	1	FREEZING OF PROPERTY/DISCLOSURE/AUDIT - PUN - SC	073	2002-01-24
83.12(1b)	3712	10	FREEZING OF PROPERTY/DISCLOSURE/AUDIT - PUN - IND	073	2002-01-24
83.18 (1)	3713	10	PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY OF TERRORIST GROUP	073	2002-01-24
83.19 (1) (2)	3714	14	FACILITATE TERRORIST ACTIVITY	073	2002-01-24
83.2	3715	25	COMMISSION OF ACT FOR TERRORISM	073	2002-01-24
83.21 (1)	3715	25	INSTRUCT COMMISSION OF ACT FOR TERRORISM	073	2002-01-24
83.22 (1)	3715	25	INSTRUCT TO CARRY OUT TERRORIST ACTIVITY	073	2002-01-24
83.23	3716	10	HARBOUR OR CONCEAL A TERRORIST	073	2002-01-24
83.231(1ab)	3717		HOAX – TERRORIST ACTIVITY - DEF	073	2005-01-01
83.231(2a)	3717	5	HOAX – TERRORIST ACTIVITY – PUN - IND	073	2005-01-01
83.231(2b)	3717	6M	HOAX – TERRORIST ACTIVITY – PUN - SC	073	2005-01-01
83.231(3a)	1440	10	HOAX – TERRORIST ACTIVITY CAUSING BODILY HARM – PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
83.231(3b)	1440	18M	HOAX – TERRORIST ACTIVITY CAUSING BODILY HARM – PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
83.231(4)	1160	25	HOAX – TERRORIST ACTIVITY CAUSING DEATH	073	2008-04-01
85.(1a-c)	1455		USE FIREARM IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE - DEF	055	2008-04-01
85.(2a-c)	1455		USE IMITATION FIREARM IN COMMISSION - DEF	055	2008-04-01
85.(3a-c)	1455	14	USE FIREARM IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE - PUN	055	2008-04-01
86.(1)	3720		CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - DEF	058	
86.(2)	3395		UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - DEF	058	
86.(3ai)	3395	2	UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - PUN - 1ST OFF - IND	058	
86.(3ai)	3720	2	CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - PUN - 1ST OFF- IND	058	
86.(3aii)	3395	5	UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - PUN - SUBS OFF - IND	058	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
86.(3aii)	3720	5	CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - PUN - SUBS OFF - IND	058	
86.(3b)	3395	6M	UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - PUN - SC	058	
86.(3b)	3720	6M	CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - PUN - SC	058	
87.(1)	1457		POINTING A FIREARM - DEF	055	2008-04-01
87.(2a)	1457	5	POINTING A FIREARM - PUN - IND	055	2008-04-01
87.(2b)	1457	6M	POINTING A FIREARM - PUN - SC	055	2008-04-01
88.(1)	3375		POSSESS WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE - DEF	056	
88.(2a)	3375	10	POSSESS WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE - PUN - IND	056	
88.(2b)	3375	6M	POSSESS WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE - PUN - SC	056	
89.(1)	3375		CARRYING WEAPON IN PUBLIC MEETING - DEF	056	
89.(2)	3375	6M	CARRYING WEAPON IN PUBLIC MEETING - PUN - SC	056	
90.(1)	3375		CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON - DEF	056	
90.(2a)	3375	5	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON - PUN - IND	056	
90.(2b)	3375	6M	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON - PUN - SC	056	
91.(1)	3375		UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - DEF	056	
91.(2)	3375		UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - DEF	056	
91.(3a)	3375	5	UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - PUN - IND	056	
91.(3b)	3375	6M	UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - PUN - SC	056	
92.(1)	3375		POSSESSION OF FIREARM – KNOWING UNAUTH. - DEF	056	
92.(2)	3375		POSSESSION OF OTHER WEAPON – KNOWING UNAUTH. - DEF	056	
92.(3a-c)	3375	10	POSSESSION OF FIREARM OR OTHER WEAPON – KNOWING UNAUTH. - PUN	056	
93.(1a-c)	3375		POSSESSION AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE - DEF	056	
93.(2a)	3375	5	POSSESSION AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE - PUN - IND	056	
93.(2b)	3375	6M	POSSESSION AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE - PUN - SC	056	
94.(1ab)	3375		POSSESSION IN MOTOR VEHICLE - DEF	056	
94.(2a)	3375	10	POSSESSION IN MOTOR VEHICLE - PUN - IND	056	
94.(2b)	3375	6M	POSSESSION IN MOTOR VEHICLE - PUN - SC	056	
95.(1ab)	3375		POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED WEAP. W AMMO - DEF	056	
95.(2a)	3375	10	POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED WEAP. W AMMO - PUN - IND	056	
95.(2b)	3375	1	POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED WEAP. W AMMO - PUN - SC	056	
96.(1)	3375		POSSESSION OF WEAP. OBTAINED BY CRIME - DEF	056	
96.(2a)	3375	10	POSSESSION OF WEAP. OBTAINED BY CRIME - PUN - IND	056	
96.(2b)	3375	1	POSSESSION OF WEAP. OBTAINED BY CRIME - PUN - SC	056	
98.	2121	25	BREAK AND ENTER TO STEAL FIREARM		
98.	2125	25	BREAK AND ENTER MOTOR VEHICLE TO STEAL FIREARM		
98.1	1611	25	ROBBERY TO STEAL FIREARM		2008-05-01
99.(1ab)	3365		WEAPONS TRAFFICKING - DEF	057	
99.(2)	3365	10	WEAPONS TRAFFICKING - PUN	057	
100.(1ab)	3365		POSS. WEAPONS FOR TRAFFICKING - DEF	057	
100.(2)	3365	10	POSS. WEAPONS FOR TRAFFICKING - PUN	057	
101.(1)	3365		TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY - DEF	057	
101.(2a)	3365	5	TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY - PUN - IND	057	
101.(2b)	3365	6M	TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY - PUN - SC	057	
102.(1)	3365		MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM - DEF	057	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
102.(2a)	3365	10	MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM - PUN - IND	057	
102.(2b)	3365	1	MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM - PUN - SC	057	
103.(1ab)	3380		KNOWING UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - DEF	057	
103.(2)	3380	10	KNOWING UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - PUN	057	
104.(1ab)	3380		UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING AND EXPORTING WEAPON - DEF	057	
104.(2a)	3380	5	UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - PUN - IND	057	
104.(2b)	3380	6M	UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - PUN - SC	057	
105.(1ab)	3390		FAILS TO REPORT LOSING OR FINDING FIREARM - DEF	058	
105.(2a)	3390	5	FAILS TO REPORT LOSING OR FINDING FIREARM - PUN - IND	058	
105.(2b)	3390	6M	FAILS TO REPORT LOSING OR FINDING FIREARM - PUN - SC	058	
106.(1ab)	3390		DESTROYING FIREARM/FAIL TO REPORT- DEF	058	
106.(2a)	3390	5	DESTROYING FIREARM/FAIL TO REPORT- PUN - IND	058	
106.(2b)	3390	6M	DESTROYING FIREARM/FAIL TO REPORT- PUN - SC	058	
107.(1)	3390		FALSE STATEMENTS - DEF	058	
107.(2a)	3390	5	FALSE STATEMENTS - PUN - IND	058	
107.(2b)	3390	6M	FALSE STATEMENTS - PUN - SC	058	
108.(1ab)	3390		TAMPERING WITH SERIAL NUMBER - DEF	058	
108.(2a)	3390	5	TAMPERING WITH SERIAL NUMBER - PUN - IND	058	
108.(2b)	3390	6M	TAMPERING WITH SERIAL NUMBER - PUN - SC	058	
117.01(1)	3370		POSSESSION CONTRARY TO ORDER - DEF	056	
117.01(2)	3370		FAILURE TO SURRENDER - DEF	056	
117.01(3a)	3370	10	POSSESSION CONTRARY / FAILURE - PUN - IND	056	
117.01(3b)	3370	6M	POSSESSION CONTRARY / FAILURE - PUN - SC	056	
119.(1ab)	3730	14	ACCEPT/OFFER BRIBE - JUDICIAL OFFICER/MP/MLA	073	
120.(ab)	3730	14	ACCEPT/OFFER BRIBE - JUSTICE/POLICE COMMISSIONER/PEACE OFFICER	073	
121.(1,2)	3730		FRAUDS UPON GOVERNMENT - DEF	073	
121.(3)	3730	5	FRAUDS UPON GOVERNMENT - PUN	073	
122.	3730	5	BREACH OF TRUST BY PUBLIC OFFICER	073	
123.(1a-f)	3730	5	CORRUPT MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL	073	
123.(2a-c)	3730	5	INFLUENCE MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL	073	
124.(ab)	3730	5	SELLING/PURCHASING OFFICES	073	
125.(a-c)	3730	5	DEAL/NEGOTIATE/SOLICIT OFFICES/APPTMENTS	073	
126.(1)	3730	2	DISOBEYING A STATUTE	073	
127.(1)	3730		DISOBEYING ORDER OF COURT - DEF	073	
127.(1a)	3730	2	DISOBEYING ORDER OF COURT - IND	073	
127.(1b)	3730	6M	DISOBEYING ORDER OF COURT - SC	073	
128.(ab)	3730	2	MISCONDUCT OF OFFICER IN EXECUTING PROCESS	073	
129.(a-c)	3470		OBSTRUCT PEACE OFFICER - DEF	068	
129.(d)	3470	2	OFF RE. PEACE OFFICER - PUN - IND	068	
129.(e)	3470	6M	OFF RE. PEACE OFFICER - PUN - SC	068	
130.(1ab)	3730		PERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER - PUN - DEF	073	
130.(2a)	3730	5	PERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER - PUN - IND	073	
130.(2b)	3730	6M	PERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER - PUN - SC	073	
131.(1)	3730		PERJURY - DEF	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
132.	3730	14	PERJURY - GENERAL - PUN	073	
134.(1)	3730	6M	FALSE STATEMENT IN AFFIDAVIT, ETC - PUN - SC	073	
136.(1)	3730	14	GIVING CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE	073	
137.	3730	14	FABRICATING EVIDENCE	073	
138.(a-c)	3730	2	OFFENCES RELATING TO AFFIDAVITS	073	
139.(1ab)	3730		OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - DEF	073	
139.(1c)	3730	2	OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - PUN - IND	073	
139.(1d)	3730	6M	OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - PUN - SC	073	
139.(2,3)	3730	10	OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - OTHER/JUD PROCEEDING	073	
140.(1a-d)	3730		PUBLIC MISCHIEF - DEF	073	
140.(2a)	3730	5	PUBLIC MISCHIEF TO MISLEAD PO - PUN - IND	073	
140.(2b)	3730	6M	PUBLIC MISCHIEF TO MISLEAD PO - PUN - SC	073	
141.(1)	3730	2	COMPOUNDING INDICTABLE OFFENCE	073	
142.	3730	5	CORRUPTLY TAKING REWARDS	073	
143.(a-d)	3730	6M	ADVERTISE REWARD AND IMMUNITY	073	
144.(ab)	3440	10	PRISON BREACH	064	
145.(1a)	3440	2	ESCAPE CUSTODY - PUN - IND	064	
145.(1a)	3440	6M	ESCAPE CUSTODY - PUN - SC	064	
145.(1b)	3480	2	ESCAPE CUSTODY BEFORE TERM EXPIRES - PUN - IND	069	
145.(1b)	3480	6M	ESCAPE CUSTODY BEFORE TERM EXPIRES - PUN - SC	069	
145.(2ab)	3510	2	FAILURE TO ATTEND COURT - PUN - IND	061	
145.(2ab)	3510	6M	FAILURE TO ATTEND COURT - PUN - SC	061	
145.(3-5.1a)	3410	2	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS/APPEAR, ETC - PUN - IND	061	
145.(3-5.1b)	3410	6M	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS/APPEAR, ETC - PUN - SC	061	
146.(a-c)	3730	2	PERMIT OR ASSIST ESCAPE	073	
147.(a-c)	3730	5	RESCUE OR PERMIT ESCAPE	073	
148.(ab)	3730	5	ASSIST PRISONER OF WAR TO ESCAPE	073	
151.	1345	10	SEXUAL INTERFERENCE - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
151.	1345	18M	SEXUAL INTERFERENCE - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
152.(a)	1350	10	INVITATION TO SEXUAL TOUCHING - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
152.(b)	1350	18M	INVITATION TO SEXUAL TOUCHING - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
153.(1ab)	1355		SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - DEF	213	2008-04-01
153.(1.1a)	1355	10	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
153.(1.1b)	1355	18M	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
153.1(1a)	1356	5	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION PERSON WITH DISABILITY- PUN - IND	213	2008-05-01
153.1(1b)	1356	18M	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION PERSON WITH DISABILITY- PUN - SC	213	2008-05-01
155.(1)	1360		INCEST - DEF	213	2008-04-01
155.(2)	1360	14	INCEST - PUN	213	2008-04-01
159.(1-3)	1375	10	ANAL INTERCOURSE - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
159.(1-3)	1375	6M	ANAL INTERCOURSE - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
160.(1-3)	1380	10	BESTIALITY - COMMIT/COMPEL/INCITE PERSON - IND	213	2008-04-01
160.(1-3)	1380	6M	BESTIALITY - COMMIT/COMPEL/INCITE PERSON - SC	213	2008-04-01
161.(4a)	3520	2	BREACH OF PROBATION ORDER - PUN - IND	073	
161.(4b)	3520	2	BREACH OF PROBATION ORDER - PUN - SC	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
162.(1a-c)	1385		VOYEURISM-DEF	067	2008-04-01
162.(5a)	1385	5	VOYEURISM-PUN-IND	067	2008-04-01
162.(5b)	1385	6M	VOYEURISM-PUN-SC	067	2008-04-01
163.(1,2)	3460		CORRUPT MORALS - DEF	067	
163.1(1)	3455		CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - DEF	067	
163.1(2a)	3455	10	CHILD PORN/PRINT,PUBLISH,POSS,FOR PUBLICATION - PUN - IND	067	
163.1(2b)	3455	18M	CHILD PORN/PRINT,PUBLISH,POSS,FOR PUBLICATION - PUN - SC	067	
163.1(3a)	3455	10	CHILD PORN/IMPORT,DIST,SELL,POSS,FOR DISTRIB. - PUN - IND	067	
163.1(3b)	3455	18M	CHILD PORN/IMPORT,DIST,SELL,POSS,FOR DISTRIB. - PUN - SC	067	
163.1(4a)	3455	5	POSSESS CHILD PORN - PUN - IND	067	
163.1(4b)	3455	18M	POSSESS CHILD PORN - PUN - SC	067	
163.1(4.1a)	3455	5	ACCESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - PUN - IND	067	
163.1(4.1b)	3455	18M	ACCESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - PUN - SC	067	
165.	3460		TIED SALE - DEF	067	
167.(1,2)	3460		IMMORAL THEATRE PERFORMANCE - DEF	067	
168.(1)	3460		MAIL OBSCENE MATTER - DEF	067	
169.(a)	3460	2	CORRUPT MORALS: S.163,165,167,168 - PUN - IND	067	
169.(b)	3460	6M	CORRUPT MORALS: S.163,165,167,168 - PUN - SC	067	
170.(a)	3120	5	PARENT/GUARDIAN PROCUR SEX ACTIVITY (< 14)	048	
170.(b)	3120	2	PARENT/GUARD PROCUR SEX ACTIVITY (14-18)	048	
171.(b)	3120	5	HOUSEHOLDER PERMIT SEX ACTIVITY (< 14)	048	
171.(a)	3120	2	HOUSEHOLDER PERMIT SEX ACTIVITY (14-18)	048	
172.(1)	1365	2	CORRUPTING CHILDREN – PUN – IND	067	2008-04-01
172.1(1a-c)	1370		LURING A CHILD VIA COMPUTER - DEF	067	2008-04-01
172.1(2a)	1370	5	LURING A CHILD VIA COMPUTER - PUN - IND	067	2008-04-01
172.1(2b)	1370	6M	LURING A CHILD VIA COMPUTER - PUN - SC	067	2008-04-01
173.(1ab)	3450	6M	INDECENT ACTS - PUN - SC	065	
173.(2)	3450	6M	EXPOSURE TO PERSON UNDER 16 - PUN - SC	065	
174.(1ab)	3450	6M	NUDITY - PUBLIC PROPERTY/PRIVATE PROPERTY - PUN - SC	065	
175.(1a-d)	3430	6M	CAUSING A DISTURBANCE: EXPOSE/LOITER, ETC - PUN - SC	063	
176.(1ab)	3740	2	OBSTRUCT OFFICIATING CLERGY: ASSAULT/ARREST	073	
176.(2,3)	3740	6M	WILFULLY DISTURB RELIG WORSHIP/MEETING	073	
177.	3490	6M	TRESPASS AT NIGHT	070	
178.(ab)	3740	6M	OFFENSIVE VOLATILE SUBSTANCE	073	
179.(1ab)	3740		VAGRANCY - DEF	073	
179.(2)	3740	6M	VAGRANCY - PUN	073	
180.(1a)	3740	2	COMMON NUISANCE - ENDANGER LIFE - PUN - IND	073	
180.(1b)	3740	2	COMMON NUISANCE - CAUSE INJURY - PUN - IND	073	
180.(2ab)	3740		COMMON NUISANCE - DEF	073	
181.	3740	2	SPREAD FALSE NEWS CAUSING INJURY	073	
182.(ab)	3740	5	INDECENTLY INTERFERE WITH DEAD BODY	073	
183.	3750		INVASION OF PRIVACY - DEF	073	
184.(1)	3750	5	INTERCEPTING A PRIVATE COMMUNICATION	073	
184.5(1)	3750	5	INTERCEPTING RADIO-BASED TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS	073	
191.(1)	3750	2	POSSESS/SELL/BUY INTERCEPTING DEVICES	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
193.(1ab)	3750	2	DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION	073	
193.1(1a-c)	3750	2	DISCLOSURE - INTERCEPTED INFORMATION	073	
201.(1)	3210	2	KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSE - BETTING	051	
201.(1)	3220	2	KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSE - GAMING	052	
201.(2ab)	3210	6M	DISORDERLY HOUSE - BET - FOUND IN/OWNER, ETC	051	
201.(2ab)	3220	6M	DISORDERLY HOUSE - GAM - FOUND IN/OWNER, ETC	052	
202.(1a-j)	3230		BETTING, POOL-SELLING, BOOKMAKING - DEF	053	
202.(2a)	3230	2	BET/POOL-SELL, ETC - 1ST OFF - PUN - IND	053	
202.(2b)	3230	2	BET/POOL-SELL, ETC - 2ND OFF - PUN - IND	053	
202.(2c)	3230	2	BET/POOL-SELL, ETC - SUBS OFF - PUN - IND	053	
203.(a-c)	3230		PLACE/ENGAGE/HOLD BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - DEF	053	
203.(d)	3230	2	PLACE BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - 1ST OFF - PUN - IND	053	
203.(e)	3230	2	PLACE BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - 2ND OFF - PUN - IND	053	
203.(f)	3230	2	PLACE BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - SUBS OFF - PUN - IND	053	
204.(10a)	3230	2	NOT COMPLY W/PROVS RE PARI - MUT SYS - PUN - IND	053	
204.(10b)	3230	6M	NOT COMPLY W/PROVS RE PARI - MUT SYS - PUN - SC	053	
206.(1a-j)	3230	2	LOTTERY SCHEME: PUBL/SELL/SEND/CONDUCT,ETC	053	
206.(4)	3230	6M	BUY TICKET IN SCHEME/LOTTERY, ETC	053	
207.(3ai)	3230	2	LOTTERY SCHEME: UNAUTHORIZED CONDUCT - PUN - IND	053	
207.(3aii)	3230	6M	LOTTERY SCHEME: UNAUTHORIZED CONDUCT - PUN - SC	053	
207.(3b)	3230	6M	PARTICIPATION IN LOTTERY SCHEME - PUN - SC	053	
209.	3230	2	CHEATING	053	
210.(1)	3110	2	BAWDY HOUSE - KEEPER	047	
210.(2a-c)	3110	6M	BAWDY HOUSE - INMATE/FOUND IN/OWNER, ETC	047	
211.	3110	6M	TRANSPORT TO BAWDY HOUSE	047	
212.(1a-j)	3120	10	PROCURE/SOLICIT ILLICIT SEX/ENTICE, ETC	048	
212.(2)	3115	14	LIVE OFF AVAILS OF PROSTITUTION < 18 YRS	048	
212.(2.1ab)	1410	14	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/AVAILS OF PROSTITUTION < 18 YRS	048	
212.(4)	3125	5	COMMUNICATES FOR PURPOSE OF SEX < 18 YRS	048	
213.(1a-c)	3130	6M	PROSTITUTION: STOP MV/IMPEDE TRAF/PERSON	049	
215.(1a-c)	3770		DUTY OF PERSONS TO PROVIDE NECESSARIES - DEF	073	
215.(2ab)	3770		PROVIDE NECESSARIES - OFFENCES - DEF	073	
215.(3a)	3770	5	PROVIDE NECESSARIES - PUN - IND	073	
215.(3b)	3770	18M	PROVIDE NECESSARIES - PUN - SC	073	
218.(a)	1630	5	ABANDONING CHILD (<10)-PUN-IND	073	
218.(b)	1630	18M	ABANDONING CHILD (<10)-PUN-SC	073	
219.(1ab)	1150		CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE - DUTY - ACT/OMISSION - DEF	073	
219.(1ab)	1470		CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE - DUTY - ACT/OMISSION - DEF	073	
220.(ab)	1150	25	CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE CAUSING DEATH - PUN - IND	073	
221.	1470	10	CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE BODILY HARM	073	
229.(a-c)	1110		MURDER WITH INTENT - DEF	002	
231.(2-5)	1110		FIRST DEGREE MURDER - POLICE, ETC - DEF	002	
231.(7)	1120		SECOND DEGREE MURDER - DEF	003	
232.(1,2)	1130		MURD REDUCED TO MANSL - PASSION/PROVOC - DEF	004	
233.	1140		INFANTICIDE - DEF	005	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
234.	1130		MANSLAUGHTER - DEF	004	
235.(1)	1110	25	MURDER - PUN	002	
235.(1)	1120	25	SECOND DEGREE MURDER - PUN	003	
236.(ab)	1130	25	MANSLAUGHTER - PUN - IND	004	
237.	1140	5	INFANTICIDE - PUN	005	
238.(1)	1160	25	KILLING UNBORN CHILD IN ACT OF BIRTH	073	
239.(ab)	1210	25	ATTEMPTED MURDER	006	
240.	1630	25	ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT TO MURDER	073	
241.(ab)	1160	14	COUNSEL, ETC TO COMMIT SUICIDE - CAUSE DEATH	073	
241.(ab)	1630	14	COUNSEL/AID/ABET PERSON TO COMMIT SUICIDE	073	
242.	1160	5	NEGLECT TO OBTAIN ASSIST IN CHILDBIRTH	073	
243.	1630	2	CONCEAL BODY OF CHILD - PUN - IND	073	
244.(a-c)	1450	14	DISCHARGE FIREARM WITH INTENT	209	
244.1(a-c)	1450	14	AIR GUN OR PISTOL: BODILY HARM WITH INTENT - PUN - IND	209	
244.2(1a)	1450	14	INTENTIONALLY DISCHARGE FIREARM (RECKLESSLY)		2009-10-02
245.(a)	1480	14	ADMIN NOXIOUS THING: ENDANG LIFE/BOD HARM - PUN - IND	212	
245.(b)	1480	2	ADMIN NOXIOUS THING: AGGRIEVE/ANNOY	212	
246.(ab)	1480	25	OVERCOME RESIST TO COMMIT OFFENCE	212	
247.(1ab)	1475		TRAP LIKELY TO CAUSE BODILY HARM - DEF	212	2008-04-01
247.(1)	1475	5	TRAP LIKELY TO CAUSE BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	212	2008-04-01
247.(2)	1475	10	TRAP CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	208	2008-04-01
247.(3)	1475	10	TRAP IN RELATION TO OFFENCE RELATED PLACE - PUN - IND	208	2008-04-01
247.(4)	1475	14	TRAP IN RELATION TO OFFENCE RELATED PLACE CAUSING B.H. - PUN - IND	208	2008-04-01
247.(5)	1160	25	TRAP CAUSING DEATH - PUN - IND	073	
248.	1480	25	INTERFERE WITH TRANSPORT	212	
249.(1a)	9110-9130		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MV - DEF	701/703/705	
249.(1b)	9110-9130		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF VESSEL - DEF	702/704/706	
249.(1c)	9110-9130		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT - DEF	702/704/706	
249.(1d)	9110-9130		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF RAIL EQUIPMENT - DEF	702/704/706	
249.(2a)	9130	5	DANGEROUS OPERATION: MV - PUN - IND	705	
249.(2a)	9130	5	DANGEROUS OPERATION: V/A/R - PUN - IND	706	
249.(2b)	9130	6M	DANGEROUS OPERATION: MV - PUN - SC	705	
249.(2b)	9130	6M	DANGEROUS OPERATION: V/A/R - PUN - SC	706	
249.(3)	9120	10	DANGEROUS OP.: MV - CAUSE BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	703	
249.(3)	9120	10	DANGEROUS OP.: V/A/R - CAUSE BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	704	
249.(4)	9110	14	DANGEROUS OPERATION: MV - CAUSE DEATH - PUN - IND	701	
249.(4)	9110	14	DANGEROUS OPERATION: V/A/R - CAUSE DEATH - PUN - IND	702	
249.1(2a)	9133	5	FLIGHT - PUN - IND	705	
249.1(2b)	9133	6M	FLIGHT - PUN - SC	705	
249.1(4a)	9132	14	FLIGHT CAUSING BODILY HARM	703	
249.1(4b)	9131	25	FLIGHT CAUSING DEATH	701	
249.2	9410	25	CAUSING DEATH BY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE WHILE STREET RACING	073	2006-12-14
249.3	9420	14	CAUSING BODILY HARM BY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE WHILE STREET RACING	073	2006-12-14

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
249.4(2a)	9450	5	DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE STREET RACING - IND	705	2006-12-14
249.4(2b)	9450	6M	DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE STREET RACING - SC	705	2006-12-14
249.4(3)	9440	14	DANGEROUS OPERATION CAUSING BODILY HARM WHILE STREET RACING	703	2006-12-14
249.4(4)	9430	25	DANGEROUS OPERATION CAUSING DEATH WHILE STREET RACING	701	2006-12-14
250.(1,2)	9330	6M	FAIL TO WATCH PERSON/TOW AFTER DARK - PUN - SC	073	
251.(1ab)	9330	5	OPERATE UNSEAWORTHY VESSEL/UNSAFE AIRCRAFT	073	
251.(1c)	9330	5	OPERATE RAIL EQUIPMENT	073	
252.(1.1)	9313	5	FAIL TO STOP OR REMAIN	715	2011-04-29
252.(1.2)	9312	10	FAIL TO STOP CAUSING BODILY HARM	715	2011-04-29
252.(1.3)	9311	25	FAIL TO STOP CAUSING DEATH	715	2011-04-29
253.(a)	9210-9230		IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - DEF	707/709/711	
253.(a)	9210-9230		IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - DEF	708/710/712	
253.(b)	9210-9230		DRIVING ABOVE .08: MV - DEF	707/709/711	
253.(b)	9210-9230		DRIVING ABOVE .08: B/V/A - DEF	708/710/712	
254.(2,3a)	9240		FAIL/REFUSE TO PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - DEF	713	
254.(3.4b)	9250	5	FAIL/REFUSE TO PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE (ALCOHOL)	714	
254.(3.4b)	9255	5	FAIL/REFUSE TO PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE (DRUGS)		
254.(5)	9240	5	FAILURE TO COMPLY OR REFUSAL (ALCOHOL)		
254.(5)	9245	5	FAILURE TO COMPLY OR REFUSAL (DRUGS)		
255.(1b)	9210	5	MAX PUN: CAUSING DEATH - S.253,254 - IND	707/708	
255.(1b)	9220	5	MAX PUN: CAUSING BODILY HARM - S.253,254 - IND	709/710	
255.(1b)	9230	5	MAX PUN: OPERATION MV/V/A OVER .08 - S.253,254 - IND	711/712	
255.(1b)	9240	5	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - S.253,254 - IND	713	
255.(1b)	9250	5	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE - S.253,254 - IND	714	
255.(1c)	9210	6M	MAX PUN: CAUSING DEATH - S.253,254 - SC	707/708	
255.(1c)	9220	6M	MAX PUN: CAUSING BODILY HARM - S.253,254 - SC	709/710	
255.(1c)	9230	6M	MAX PUN: OPERATION MV/V/A OVER .08 - S.253,254 - SC	711/712	
255.(1c)	9240	6M	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - S.253,254 - SC	713	
255.(1c)	9250	6M	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE - S.253,254 - SC	714	
255.(2)	9220	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE BODILY HARM (ALCOHOL)	709	
255.(2)	9220	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE BODILY HARM (ALCOHOL)	710	
255.(2)	9225	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE BODILY HARM (DRUGS)	709	
255.(2)	9225	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE BODILY HARM (DRUGS)	710	
255.(2.2)	9230	5	IMPAIRED OPERATION OF VEHICLE, VESSEL, OR AIRCRAFT (ALCOHOL)		
255.(2.2)	9235	5	IMPAIRED OPERATION OF VEHICLE, VESSEL, OR AIRCRAFT (DRUGS)		
255.(3)	9210	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE DEATH (ALCOHOL)	707	
255.(3)	9210	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE DEATH (ALCOHOL)	708	
255.(3)	9215	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE DEATH (DRUGS)	707	
255.(3)	9215	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE DEATH (DRUGS)	708	
258.1	3890		UNAUTHORIZED USE/THEFT OF SAMPLE		
259.(4a)	9320	5	OPERATE VEHICLE WHILE DISQUALIFIED - PUN - IND	716	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
259.(4b)	9320	6M	OPERATE VEHICLE WHILE DISQUALIFIED - PUN - SC	716	
262.(ab)	3770	10	IMPEDE PERSON SAVING OWN LIFE/OTHER	073	
263.(1,2)	1130		SAFEGUARD OPENING IN ICE/LAND - IF DEATH - DEF	073	
263.(1,2)	1440		SAFEGUARD OPENING IN ICE/LAND - BODILY HARM - DEF	073	
263.(3a)	1130	25	SAFEGUARD OPENING - IF DEATH - PUN	073	
263.(3b)	1440	10	SAFEGUARD OPENING - BODILY HARM - PUN	073	
263.(3c)	3770	6M	SAFEGUARD OPENING - PUN - SC	073	
264.(1,2a-d)	1625		CRIMINAL HARASSMENT-DEF	073	
264.(3a)	1625	10	CRIMINAL HARASSMENT - PUN - IND	073	
264.(3b)	1625	6M	CRIMINAL HARASSMENT - PUN - SC	073	
264.1(1a)	1627		UTTER THREATS - PERSON - DEF	073	
264.1(1b-c)	3540		UTTER THREATS - PROP/ANIMALS - DEF	073	2008-04-01
264.1(2a)	1627	5	UTTER THREATS - PERSON - PUN - IND	073	
264.1(2b)	1627	18M	UTTER THREATS - PERSON - PUN - SC	073	
264.1(3a)	3540	2	UTTER THREATS - PROP/ANIMALS - PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
264.1(3b)	3540	18M	UTTER THREATS - PROP/ANIMALS - PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
265.(1a-c)	1430		ASSAULT - APPLY FORCE/THREAT/IMPEDE - DEF	205	
266.(a)	1430	5	ASSAULT - PUN - IND	205	
266.(b)	1430	6M	ASSAULT - PUN - SC	205	
267.(ab)	1420	10	ASSAULT WITH WEAP./CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	206	
267.(ab)	1420	18M	ASSAULT WITH WEAP./CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - SC	206	
268.(1)	1410		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - DEF	207	
268.(2)	1410	14	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - PUN	207	
269.(a)	1440	10	UNLAWFULLY CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	208	
269.(b)	1440	18M	UNLAWFULLY CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - SC	208	
269.1(1)	1480	14	TORTURE BY OR AUTHORIZED BY OFFICIAL	212	
270.(1a)	1460		ASSAULT PEACE OFFICER - POLICE - DEF	210	
270.(1a)	1460		ASSAULT PEACE OFFICER - OTHER - DEF	211	
270.(1bc)	1480		ASS PERS - RESIST ARREST/PREVENT SEIZURE - DEF	212	
270.(2a)	1460	5	ASSAULT - S.270 - POLICE - PUN - IND	210	
270.(2a)	1460	5	ASSAULT - S.270 - OTHER - PUN - IND	211	
270.(2b)	1460	6M	ASSAULT - S.270 - POLICE - PUN - SC	210	
270.(2b)	1460	6M	ASSAULT - S.270 - OTHER - PUN - SC	211	
270.01	1461	10	ASSAULT AGAINST PEACE OFFICER WITH A WEAPON OR CAUSING BODILY HARM		2009-10-02
270.02	1462	14	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AGAINST PEACE OFFICER		2009-10-02
270.1(1)	1460		DISARMING PEACE/PUBLIC OFFICER - DEF	210/211	
270.1(3a)	1460	5	DISARMING PEACE/PUBLIC OFFICER - PUN - IND	210/211	
270.1(3b)	1460	18M	DISARMING PEACE/PUBLIC OFFICER - PUN - SC	210/211	
271.(1a)	1330	10	SEXUAL ASSAULT - PUN - IND	204	
271.(1b)	1330	18M	SEXUAL ASSAULT - PUN - SC	204	
272.(1a-d)	1320		SEX. ASSAULT W/WEAP./THREAT/CAUSE BOD HARM - DEF	203	
272.(2ab)	1320	14	SEX. ASSAULT W/WEAP./THREAT/CAUSE BOD HARM - PUN - IND	203	
273.(1)	1310		AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT - DEF	202	
273.(2ab)	1310	25	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT - PUN	202	

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CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
273.3(1a-c)	1545		REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA - DEF	216	
273.3(2a)	1545	5	REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA - PUN - IND	216	
273.3(2b)	1545	6M	REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA - PUN - SC	216	
276.3(1a-d)	3770		PROHIBITED NOTICE - DEF	073	
276.3(2)	3770	6M	PUBLICATION OF PROHIBITED NOTICE	073	
278.9(2)	3770	6M	PUBLICATION OF PROHIBITED NOTICE	073	
279.(1a-c)	1515		KIDNAP: CONFINEMENT/TRANSPORT/HOLD FOR RANSOM - DEF	066	
279.(1.1ab)	1515	25	KIDNAP: CONFINEMENT/TRANSPORT/HOLD FOR RANSOM - PUN - IND	066	
279.(2a)	1516	10	FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT - PUN - IND	066	
279.(2b)	1516	18M	FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT - PUN - SC	066	
279.01(1)	1525		TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - DEFINITION		
279.01(1a)	1525	25	KIDNAP, COMMIT AGG ASSAULT/AGG SEXUAL ASSAULT OR CAUSE DEATH	066	
279.01(1b)	1525	14	OR IN ANY OTHER CASE	066	
279.011(1)	1525	25	TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS UNDER 18	066	2010-06-29
279.02	1525	10	MATERIAL BENEFIT	066	
279.03	1525	5	WITHHOLDING OR DESTROYING DOCUMENTS	66	
279.1(1ab)	1520		HOSTAGE TAKING/UTTER THREAT RE HOSTAGE - DEF	066	
279.1(2ab)	1520	25	HOSTAGE TAKING - PUN	066	
280.(1)	1540	5	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 16	216	
281.	1530	10	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 14, NOT PARENT/GUARDIAN	215	
282.(1a)	1550	10	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 14 CONTRAVENING CUSTODY ORDER - PUN - IND	217	
282.(1b)	1550	6M	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 14 CONTRAVENING CUSTODY ORDER - PUN - SC	217	
283.(1a)	1560	10	ABDUCTION UNDER 14, BY PARENT/GUARDIAN - PUN - IND	218	
283.(1b)	1560	6M	ABDUCTION UNDER 14 BY PARENT/GUARDIAN - PUN - SC	218	
287.(1)	3770	25	PROCURING MISCARRIAGE	073	
287.(2)	3770	2	WOMAN PROCURING OWN MISCARRIAGE	073	
288.	3770	2	SUPPLY NOXIOUS THING FOR ABORTION	073	
290.(1ab)	3770		BIGAMY: CANADA/OTHER COUNTRY - DEF	073	
291.(1)	3770	5	BIGAMY - PUN	073	
292.(1)	3770	5	PROCURING FEIGNED MARRIAGE	073	
293.(1ab)	3770	5	POLYGAMY	073	
294.(ab)	3770	2	UNLAWFUL SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE	073	
295.	3770	2	MARRIAGE CONTRARY TO LAW	073	
296.(1)	3770	2	BLASPHEMOUS LIBEL	073	
298.(1,2)	3770		DEFAMATORY LIBEL - DEF	073	
299.(a-c)	3770		DEFAMATORY LIBEL - PUBLISH - DEF	073	
300.	3770	5	LIBEL KNOWN TO BE FALSE - PUN	073	
301.	3770	2	DEFAMATORY LIBEL - PUBLISH	073	
302.(1,2)	3770		EXTORTION BY LIBEL - DEF	073	
302.(3)	3770	5	EXTORTION BY LIBEL - PUN	073	
318.(1)	3550	5	ADVOCATE/PROMOTE GENOCIDE	073	2008-04-01
319.(1a,2a)	3560	2	PUBLIC INCITEMENT OF HATRED - PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
319.(1b,2b)	3560	6M	PUBLIC INCITEMENT OF HATRED - PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
322.(1-3)	2130		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - > \$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	
322.(1-3)	2132		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - > \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
322.(1-3)	2133		SHOPLIFTING W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - >\$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	2008-04-01
322.(1-3)	2140		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	
322.(1-3)	2142		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
322.(1-3)	2143		SHOPLIFTING W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	2008-04-01
323.(1,2)	2130		THEFT OF OYSTERS - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
323.(1,2)	2140		THEFT OF OYSTERS - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
324.	2130		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - > \$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	
324.	2132		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - > \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
324.	2140		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	
324.	2142		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - <= \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
326.(1ab)	2130		THEFT OF ELECTRIC/GAS/TELEC SERVICE - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
326.(1ab)	2140		THEFT OF ELECTRIC/GAS/TELEC SERVICE - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
327.(1)	2130	2	POSS DEVICE OBTAIN TELECOM SERVICE - > \$5000 - PUN - IND	035	
327.(1)	2140	2	POSS DEVICE OBTAIN TELECOM SERVICE - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	040	
328.(a-e)	2130		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - > \$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	
328.(a-e)	2132		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - > \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	027-030	1988-01-01
328.(a-e)	2132		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - > \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
328.(a-e)	2140		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	
328.(a-e)	2142		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - <= \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
330.(1)	2130		THEFT BY PERSON REQ'D TO ACCOUNT - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
330.(1)	2140		THEFT BY PERSON REQ'D TO ACCOUNT - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
331.	2130		THEFT BY PERSON W/POWER OF ATTORNEY - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
331.	2140		THEFT BY PERSON W/POWER OF ATTORNEY - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
332.(1)	2130		THEFT: MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
332.(1)	2140		THEFT: MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
333.1	2135	10	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	027-030	2011-04-29
334.(a)	2130	10	THEFT - > \$5000 - PUN - IND	032,034,035	
334.(a)	2132	10	THEFT FROM MV - > \$5000 - PUN - IND (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
334.(a)	2133	10	SHOPLIFTING - > \$5000 - PUN - IND	032,034,035	2008-04-01
334.(bi)	2140	2	THEFT - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	037,039,040	
334.(bi)	2142	2	THEFT FROM MV - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
334.(bi)	2143	2	SHOPLIFTING - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	037,039,040	2008-04-01
334.(bii)	2140	6M	THEFT - <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	037,039,040	
334.(bii)	2142	6M	THEFT FROM MV - <= \$5000 - PUN - SC (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
334.(bii)	2143	6M	SHOPLIFTING - <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	037,039,040	2008-04-01
336.	2160	14	BREACH OF TRUST	045	
337.	3780	14	FRAUD PUBLIC SERVANT	073	
338.(1ab)	3780	5	FRAUDULENTLY TAKE/HOLD/DEFACE/MAKE BRAND	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
338.(2)	2130	10	THEFT OF CATTLE - > \$5000	035	
338.(2)	2140	2	THEFT OF CATTLE - <= \$5000	040	
339.(1a-c)	3780	5	FRAUDULENTLY TAKE LUMBER/ALTER MARK, ETC	073	
339.(2)	3780	6M	DEALER DEALING IN LUMBER W/OUT CONSENT	073	
340.(a-c)	3780	10	DESTROY/CANCEL, ETC TITLE/SECURITY/JUD DOC	073	
341.	2160	2	FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT	073	
342.(1a-d)	2160		STEAL/FORGE/POSS/USE CREDIT CARD - DEF	044	
342.(1e)	2160	10	STEAL/FORGE/POSS/USE CREDIT CARD - PUN - IND	044	
342.(1f)	2160	6M	STEAL/FORGE/POSS/USE CREDIT CARD - PUN - SC	044	
342.(3a)	2160	10	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CREDIT CARD DATA - PUN - IND	044	
342.(3b)	2160	6M	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CREDIT CARD DATA - PUN - SC	044	
342.01(1a-d)	2160	10	INSTRUMENTS FOR FORGING CREDIT CARD - PUN - IND	044	
342.01(1a-d)	2160	6M	INSTRUMENTS FOR FORGING CREDIT CARD - PUN - SC	044	
342.1(1a-d)	2160	10	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF COMPUTER - PUN - IND	045	
342.1(1a-d)	2160	6M	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF COMPUTER - PUN - SC	045	
342.2(1a)	2160	2	POSSESS DEVICE TO OBTAIN COMPUTER SERVICE - PUN - IND	045	
342.2(1b)	2160	6M	POSSESS DEVICE TO OBTAIN COMPUTER SERVICE - PUN - SC	045	
343.(a-c)	1610		ROBBERY: VIOL/BOD HARM/ASS W/INTENT - DEF	021	
343.(d)	1610		ROBBERY WITH OFFENSIVE WEAPON - DEF	019	
343.(d)	1610		ROBBERY WITH OFFENSIVE WEAPON - DEF	020	
344.(ab)	1610	25	ROBBERY - PUN	019-021	
345.	1610	25	STOPPING MAIL W/INTENT TO ROB/SEARCH	021	
346.(1)	1620		EXTORTION - DEF	073	
346.(1.1ab)	1620	25	EXTORTION - PUN	073	
347.(1ab)	3780		CRIM INTEREST RATE: AGREE/RECEIVE - DEF	073	
347.(1c)	3780	5	CRIMINAL INTEREST RATE - PUN - IND	073	
347.(1d)	3780	6M	CRIMINAL INTEREST RATE - PUN - SC	073	
348.(1a-c)	2120		BREAK & ENTER W/INTENT/COMMIT IND OFF - DEF	023-025	
348.(1d)	2120	25	B & E IF RESIDENCE - PUN - IND	024	
348.(1e)	2120	10	B & E IF NON-RESID - PUN - IND	023	
348.(1e)	2120	6M	B & E IF NON-RESID - PUN - SC	023	
349.(1)	2120	10	BEING UNLAWFULLY IN DWELLING-HOUSE - PUN - IND	024	
349.(1)	2120	6M	BEING UNLAWFULLY IN DWELLING-HOUSE - PUN - SC	024	
351.(1,2)	3780	10	POSS HOUSE-BREAK INSTR/DISGUISE W/INTENT	073	
352.	3780	2	POSS INSTRUMENT TO BREAK MONEY DEVICES	073	
353.(1ab)	3780	2	SELL/POSSESS/BUY AUTO MASTER KEY	073	
353.(3ab)	3780		FAIL TO REC TRANS OF KEY - DEF	073	
353.(4)	3780	6M	FAIL TO REC TRANS OF KEY - PUN - SC	073	
353.1	2178	5	ALTERING/DESTROYING/REMOVING A VIN	072	2011-04-29
355.(a)	2153	10	POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS - >\$5000	041	2011-04-29
355.(b)	2156	2	POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS - <= \$5000	041	2011-04-29
355.2	2152	14	TRAFFICKING STOLEN GOODS - >\$5000	041	2011-04-29
355.3	2155	5	TRAFFICKING STOLEN GOODS - <= \$5000	041	2011-04-29
356.(1a)	2130	10	THEFT FROM MAIL - > \$5000 - PUN - IND (5)	035	
356.(1b)	2150	10	POSSESSION OF MATTER STOLEN FROM MAIL	041	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
357.	2150	10	BRING STOLEN PROPERTY INTO CANADA	041	
361.(1,2)	2160		FALSE PRETENCE/EXAGGERATED COMMENDATION - DEF	045	
362.(1ab)	2160		THEFT BY FRAUD/OBT CREDIT BY FRAUD - DEF	045	
362.(1c)	2160		FALSE STATEMENT IN WRITING - CHEQUE - DEF	043	
362.(1cd)	2160		FALSE STATEMENT - OTHER: MAKE/KNOW OF - DEF	045	
362.(2a)	2160	10	FALSE PRET > \$5000 - S.362(1a) - PUN - IND	045	
362.(2bi)	2160	2	FALSE PRET <= \$5000 - S.362(1a) - PUN - IND	045	
362.(2bii)	2160	6M	FALSE PRET <= \$5000 - S.362(1a) - PUN - SC	045	
362.(3)	2160	10	OBT CREDIT - S.362(1b-d) - PUN - IND	045	
362.(4,5)	2160		FALSE PRETENCE - CHEQUE - DEF	043	
363.(ab)	2160	5	OBTAIN EXECUTION OF SECURITY BY FRAUD	045	
364.(1)	2160	6M	OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING BY FRAUD	045	
364.(2a-e)	2160	6M	OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING BY FRAUD - OTHER	045	
364.(2f)	2160	6M	OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING - CHEQUE	043	
364.(3)	2160		OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING - CHEQUE - DEF	043	
365.(a-c)	2160	6M	PRACTISE OF WITCHCRAFT/SORCERY, ETC	045	
366.(1,2)	2160		FORGERY/MAKING A FALSE DOCUMENT - DEF	045	
367.(a)	2160	10	FORGERY - PUN - IND	045	
367.(b)	2160	6M	FORGERY - PUN - SC	045	
368.(1ab)	2160		UTTER/CAUSE/DEAL WITH FORGED DOCUMENT - DEF	045	
368.(1c)	2160	10	UTTER/CAUSE/DEAL WITH FORGED DOCUMENT - PUN - IND	045	
368.(1d)	2160	6M	UTTER/CAUSE/DEAL WITH FORGED DOCUMENT - PUN - SC	045	
369.(a-c)	2160	14	MAKE/POSS REVENUE PAPER/FORGING EQUIP/SEAL	045	
370.(ab)	2160	5	PRINT/TENDER COUNTERFEIT PROCLAMATION, ETC	045	
371.	2160	5	INT TO DEFRAUD: TELEGRAM IN FALSE NAME	045	
372.(1)	2160	2	FALSE MESSAGES BY RADIO/PHONE/LETTER, ETC	045	
372.(2,3)	1626	6M	INDECENT/HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS	073	2008-04-01
374.(ab)	2160	14	DRAW/EXEC DOCUMENT W/OUT AUTH TO DEFRAUD	045	
375.	2160	14	OBTAIN BY INSTRUMENT BASED ON FORGED DOC	045	
376.(1,2)	2160	14	FRAUDULENTLY USE/POSS/COUNTERFEIT STAMPS	045	
377.(1a-d)	2160	5	DAMAGE DOCUMENT/FRAUDULENT REGIS/ELEC DOC	045	
378.(a-c)	2160	5	OFFENCES IN RELATION TO REGISTERS	045	
380.(1a)	2160	14	FRAUD: MONEY/PROP/SECURITY > \$5000 - PUN - IND	045	
380.(1bi)	2160	2	FRAUD: MONEY/PROP/SEC <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	045	
380.(1bii)	2160	6M	FRAUD: MONEY/PROP/SEC <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	045	
380.(2)	2160	14	FRAUD AFFECTING PUBLIC MARKET	045	
381.	2160	2	FRAUD THROUGH MAILS	045	
382.(a-c)	2160	10	FRAUDULENT MANIP OF STOCK EXCHANGE TRANS	045	
382.1(1a-e)	2160		FRAUD: PROHIBITED INSIDER TRADING - DEF	045	
382.1(1)	2160	10	FRAUD: PROHIBITED INSIDER TRADING - PUN - IND	045	
382.1(2a)	2160	5	FRAUD: TIPPING - PUN - IND	045	
382.1(2b)	2160	6M	FRAUD: TIPPING - PUN - SC	045	
383.(1ab)	2160	5	FRAUD GAMING IN STOCKS, MERCHANDISE	045	
384.(ab)	2160	5	BROKER REDUC STOCK BY SELL FOR OWN ACCT	045	
385.(1ab)	2160	2	FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT OF TITLES	045	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
386.(a-c)	2160	5	FRAUDULENTLY REGISTER TITLE	045	
387.	2160	2	FRAUDULENT SALE OF REAL PROPERTY	045	
388.(ab)	2160	2	FRAUDULENT/MISLEADING RECEIPT: GIVE/ACCEPT	045	
389.(1ab)	2160	2	FRAUDULENT DISPOSAL OF GOODS: DELIV/ASSIST	045	
390.(ab)	2160	2	FRAUDULENT RECEIPTS UNDER BANK ACT	045	
392.(ab)	2160	2	DEFRAUD CREDITORS: DISPOSE/RECEIVE PROP	045	
393.(1,2)	2160	2	FRAUD RE FARES/OBTAIN TRANSP BY FRAUD - PUN - IND	045	
393.(3)	2160	6M	FRAUD RE FARES/OBTAIN TRANSP BY FRAUD - PUN - SC	045	
394.(1ab)	2160		FRAUD IN RELATION TO MINERALS - DEF	045	
394.(5)	2160	5	FRAUD IN RELATION TO MINERALS - PUN - IND	045	
396.(1ab)	2160	10	FRAUD OFFENCES IN RELATION TO MINES	045	
397.(1,2)	2160	5	FALSIFY BOOKS, ETC/PRIVY TO COMMISSION	045	
398.	2160	6M	FALSIFY EMPLOYMENT RECORD	045	
399.(ab)	2160	5	FALSE RETURN BY PUBLIC OFFICER: SUM/BALANCE	045	
400.(1a-c)	2160	10	FALSE PROSPECTUS W/INTENT	045	
401.(1)	2160	6M	OBTAIN TRANSP BY FALSE/MISLEAD BILLING	045	
402.(1a-c)	2160	2	TRADER FAILING TO KEEP ACCOUNTS	045	
402.2	2165	5	IDENTITY THEFT		2010-01-08
403.	2166	10	IDENTITY FRAUD		2010-01-08
403.(a-c)	2160	10	PERSONATION WITH INTENT - PUN - IND	045	
403.(a-c)	2160	6M	PERSONATION WITH INTENT - PUN - SC	045	
404.	2160	6M	PERSONATION AT EXAMINATION	045	
405.	2160	5	ACKNOWLEDGE INSTRUMENT IN FALSE NAME	045	
406.(ab)	2160		FORGING TRADE MARK: MAKE/FALSIFY - DEF	045	
407.	2160		FORGING OFFENCE - DEF	045	
408.(ab)	2160		PASSING OFF - WARES/SERVICES - DEF	045	
409.(1)	2160		POSS INSTRU FOR FORGING TRADE MARK - DEF	045	
410.(ab)	2160		OTHER OFF IN RELATION TO TRADE MARKS - DEF	045	
411.	2160		SALE OF USED GOODS W/OUT DISCLOSURE - DEF	045	
412.(1a)	2160	2	S.407-411 - PUN - IND	045	
412.(1b)	2160	6M	S.407-411 - PUN - SC	045	
413.	2160	6M	FALSELY CLAIMING ROYAL WARRANT	045	
415.(a-e)	3790		OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WRECK - DEF	073	
415.(f)	3790	2	OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WRECK - PUN - IND	073	
415.(g)	3790	6M	OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WRECK - PUN - SC	073	
417.(1ab)	3790	2	APPLY/REMOVE DISTING MARKS W/OUT AUTHOR	073	
417.(2a)	3790	2	UNLAWFUL TRANS IN PUBLIC STORES - PUN - IND	073	
417.(2b)	3790	6M	UNLAWFUL TRANS IN PUBLIC STORES - PUN - SC	073	
418.(1,2ab)	3790	14	SELL DEFECT STORES TO H.M./OFF BY EMPLOYEE	073	
419.(a-d)	3790	6M	UNLAWFUL USE OF MILITARY UNIFORMS/CERTIF	073	
420.(1a)	3790	5	BUY/RECEIVE MILITARY STORES - PUN - IND	073	
420.(1b)	3790	6M	BUY/RECEIVE MILITARY STORES - PUN - SC	073	
422.(1a-e)	3790		CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACT - DEF	073	
422.(1f)	3790	5	CRIM BREACH - PUN - IND	073	
422.(1g)	3790	6M	CRIM BREACH - PUN - SC	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
423.(1a-g)	1622	5	INTIMIDATION - NON-JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTICIPANT, ETC - PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
423.(1a-g)	1622	6M	INTIMIDATION - NON-JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTICIPANT, ETC - PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
423.1(3)	1621	14	INTIMIDATION OF JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTICIPANT OR JOURNALIST	073	2008-04-01
424.	3790	5	THREAT TO INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSON	073	
424.1	3790	10	THREAT AGAINST UNITED NATIONS OR ASSOC. PERSONNEL - PUN - IND	073	
425.(a-c)	3790	6M	OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS	073	
425.1(1ab)	3790		THREAT AND RETALIATION AGAINST EMPLOYEES - DEF	073	
425.1(2a)	3790	5	THREAT AND RETALIATION AGAINST EMPLOYEES - PUN - IND	073	
425.1(2b)	3790	6M	THREAT AND RETALIATION AGAINST EMPLOYEES - PUN - SC	073	
426.(1ab)	3790		SECRET COMMISSIONS: BRIBE/DECEIVE - DEF	073	
426.(2)	3790		PRIVY TO COMMISSIONS OF S.426(1) OFF - DEF	073	
426.(3)	3790	5	SECRET COMMISSIONS - S.426 - PUN	073	
427.(1,2)	3790	6M	ISSUE/SELL TRADING STAMPS	073	
430.(1a-d)	2170		MISCHIEF: DAMAGE PROP/OBSTRUCT PERS, ETC - VALUE ? - DEF	072	
430.(1a-d)	2170		MISCHIEF: DAMAGE PROP/OBSTRUCT PERS, ETC - > \$5000 - DEF	072	
430.(1a-d)	2170		MISCHIEF: DAMAGE PROP/OBSTRUCT PERS, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF	072	
430.(1.1a-d)	2170		MISCHIEF RE. DATA - <= \$5000 - DEF	072	
430.(1.1a-d)	2170		MISCHIEF RE. DATA - > \$5000 - DEF	072	
430.(2)	1630	25	MISCHIEF: CAUSE DANGER TO LIFE - PUN - IND	073	
430.(3a)	2170	2	MISCHIEF TO PROP > \$5000 - PUN - IND	072	
430.(3b)	2170	6M	MISCHIEF TO PROP > \$5000 - PUN - SC	072	
430.(4a)	2170	2	MISCHIEF TO PROP <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	072	
430.(4b)	2170	6M	MISCHIEF TO PROP <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	072	
430.(4.1a)	2176	10	MISCHIEF TO RELIG PROP MOTIVATED BY HATE - PUN - IND	072	2008-04-01
430.(4.1b)	2176	18M	MISCHIEF TO RELIG PROP MOTIVATED BY HATE - PUN - SC	072	2008-04-01
430.(4.2a)	2170	10	MISCHIEF TO CULTURAL PROPERTY – PUN – IND	072	2008-04-01
430.(4.2b)	2170	6M	MISCHIEF TO CULTURAL PROPERTY – PUN – SC	072	2008-04-01
430.(5a)	2170	10	MISCHIEF RE. DATA - PUN - IND	072	
430.(5b)	2170	6M	MISCHIEF RE. DATA - PUN - SC	072	
430.(5.1a)	2170	5	WIL ACT/OMIS LIKELY TO CAUSE MISCHIEF - PUN - IND	073	
430.(5.1b)	2170	6M	WIL ACT/OMIS LIKELY TO CAUSE MISCHIEF - PUN - SC	073	
431.	1630	14	ENDANGER INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSON	073	
431.1	1630	14	ENDANGER UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL	073	
431.2(1)	1630		USE EXPLOSIVE/OTHER LETHAL DEVICE/ARMED FORCES - DEF	073	
431.2(2)	1630	25	USE EXPLOSIVE/OTHER LETHAL DEVICE/ARMED FORCES - PUN - IND	073	
432.(1a)	3700	2	UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING OF A MOVIE - PUN - IND	073	2007-06-22
432.(1b)	3700	6M	UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING OF A MOVIE - PUN - SC	073	2007-06-22
432.(2a)	3700	5	UNAUTHORIZED REC. FOR SALE, RENTAL OR COMM. DISTRIBUTION - PUN - IND	073	2007-06-22
432.(2b)	3700	6M	UNAUTHORIZED REC. FOR SALE, RENTAL OR COMM. DISTRIBUTION - PUN - SC	073	2007-06-22
433.(ab)	1629	25	ARSON - DISREGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE	060	
434.	2110	14	ARSON - DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	060	
434.1	2110	14	ARSON - OWN PROPERTY	060	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
435.(1)	2110	10	ARSON FOR FRAUDULENT PURPOSE	060	
436.(1)	2110	5	ARSON BY NEGLIGENCE	060	
436.1	2110	5	POSSESSION OF INCENDIARY MATERIAL	060	
437.(a)	3810	2	FALSE FIRE ALARM - PUN - IND	073	
437.(b)	3810	6M	FALSE FIRE ALARM - PUN - SC	073	
438.(1ab)	3810	5	INTERFERE WITH SAVING OF WRECKED VESSEL	073	
438.(2)	3810	6M	INTERFERE WITH SAVING OF WRECK	073	
439.(1)	3810	6M	FASTEN VESSEL TO SIGNAL/BUOY	073	
439.(2)	3810	10	WILFULLY ALTER/INTERFERE W/MARINE SIGNAL	073	
440.	3810	2	REMOVE NATURAL BAR NECESSARY TO HARBOUR	073	
441.	3810	5	OCCUPANT INJURES BUILDING	073	
442.	3810	6M	INTERFERE WITH BOUNDARY LINE	073	
443.(1ab)	3810	5	INTERFERE W/INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY MARK	073	
444.(ab)	3810	5	INJURE OR ENDANGER CATTLE	073	
445.(ab)	3810	6M	INJURE OR ENDANGER OTHER ANIMALS	073	
446.(1a-g)	3810		CAUSING ANIMALS UNNECESSARY SUFF - DEF	073	
446.(2)	3810	6M	CAUSING ANIMALS UNNECESSARY SUFF - PUN - SC	073	
446.(5)	3810	PROH2 (4)	PROHIBITION ORDER OF ANIMAL OR BIRD	073	
446.(6)	3810	6M	BREACH OF PROH ORDER S.446(5)	073	
447.(1)	3810	6M	BUILD/MAINTAIN/KEEP A COCK-PIT	073	
449.	3420	14	MAKING COUNTERFEIT MONEY	062	
450.(a-c)	3420	14	COUNTERFEIT MONEY: BUY/POSSESS/IMPORT	062	
451.(a-c)	3420	5	GOLD/SILVER FILING/CLIPPING/BULLION/DUST	062	
452.(ab)	3420	14	UTTER/EXPORT COUNTERFEIT MONEY	062	
453.(ab)	3420	2	INTENT TO DEFRAUD: UTTER COIN/SLUG	062	
454.(ab)	3420	6M	PRODUCE/SELL/POSSESS FRAUDULENT COIN	062	
455.(ab)	3820	14	CLIPPING/UTTERING CLIPPED COIN	073	
456.(ab)	3820	6M	DEFACE COIN/UTTER DEFACED COIN	073	
457.(1ab)	3820		PRINT/CIRCULATE IN LIKENESS OF NOTE/SECURITY - DEF	073	
457.(3)	3820	6M	PRINT/CIRCULATE IN LIKENESS OF NOTE/SECURITY	073	
458.(a-d)	3820	14	COUNTERFEITING: MAKE/SELL/POSS INSTRUMENT	073	
459.(a-c)	3820	14	CONVEY INSTR/PART/COIN/ETC OUT OF MINT	073	
460.(1ab)	3420	5	ADVERTISE TO SELL/DEAL COUNTERFEIT MONEY	062	
462.2(a)	3890	6M	INSTR/LITERATURE - DRUG USE - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	073	
462.2(b)	3890	1	INSTR/LITERATURE - DRUG USE - 2ND OFF - PUN - SC	073	
462.31(1ab)	3825		LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME - DEF	073	
462.31(2a)	3825	10	LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME - PUN - IND	073	
462.31(2b)	3825	6M	LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME - PUN - SC	073	
462.33(11)	3825	2	RESTRAINT ORDER VIOLATION - PUN - IND	073	
462.33(11)	3825	6M	RESTRAINT ORDER VIOLATION - PUN - SC	073	
463.(a)	3830	14	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO IND OFFENCE - PUN - INDLIF	073	
463.(b)	3830	7	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO IND OFFENCE - PUN - IND14	073	
463.(c)	3830	6M	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO SC OFFENCE - PUN - SC	073	
463.(di)	3830	IND (6)	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO HYBRID OFFENCE - PUN - IND	073	
463.(dii)	3830	6M	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO HYBRID OFFENCE - PUN - SC	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
464.(a)	3830	IND (7)	COUNSELLING OFFENCE NOT COMMITTED - PUN - IND	073	
464.(b)	3830	6M	COUNSELLING OFFENCE NOT COMMITTED - PUN - SC	073	
465.(1a)	1220	25	CONSPIRE TO COMMIT MURDER - PUN - IND	073	
465.(1bi)	3830	10	CONSPIRE TO PROSECUTE - PUN - INDLIF/14	073	
465.(1bii)	3830	5	CONSPIRE TO PROSECUTE - PUN - IND < 14	073	
465.(1c)	3830	IND (8)	CONSPIRE TO COMMIT INDICTABLE OFFENCE - PUN - IND	073	
465.(1d)	3830	6M	CONSPIRE TO COMMIT SC OFFENCE - PUN - SC	073	
467.1(1)	3890		PARTICIPATION IN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION - DEF	073	
467.11 (1)	3842	5	PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	073	2002-01-24
467.12(1)	3841	14	COMMISSION OF OFFENCE FOR CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	073	2002-01-24
467.13 (1)	3840	25	INSTRUCT OFFENCE FOR CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	073	
486.(3)	3890		ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLICATION OF ID - DEF	073	
486.(5)	3890	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH S.486(3) ORDER	073	
486.6 (1)	3890	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH S.486.4 (1), (2), (3), OR 486.5(1) OR (2)-PUN-SC	073	
487.012(1ab)	3890		PRODUCTION ORDER OF PERSON - DEF	073	
487.013(1)	3890		PRODUCTION ORDER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - DEF	073	
487.017	3890	6M	PRODUCTION ORDER OF PERSON OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - PUN	073	
487.08(3)	3890	6M	DNA - USE OF RESULTS	073	
487.08(4a)	3890	2	DNA - USE OF BOD. SUBSTANCE ORDER/USE RESULTS - PUN - IND	073	
487.08(4b)	3890	6M	DNA - USE OF BOD. SUBSTANCE ORDER/USE RESULTS - PUN - SC	073	
487.2(1ab)	3890	6M	PUBLISH INFORMATION RE SEARCH WARRANT	073	
490.012	3890		ORDER TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS (SEX OFFENDER) - DEF	073	
490.019	3890		OBLIGATION TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS (SEX OFFENDER) - DEF	073	
490.031	3890	2	ORDER/OBLIGATION TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS (SEX OFFENDER) - PUN	073	
517.(1ab)	3890		PUBLISHING BAN FOR SPECIFIED PERIOD - DEF	073	
517.(2)	3890	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH PUBLISHING BAN	073	
539.(1a-d)	3890		ORDER DIRECTING EVIDENCE NOT BE PUBLISHED - DEF	073	
539.(3)	3890	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH S.539(1) ORDER	073	
542.(2ab)	3890	6M	PUBL CONFESS/ADMISSION TENDERED AS EVID	073	
545.(1a-d)	3890	8D	WITNESS REFUSES TO BE EXAMINED - DEF/PUN	073	
605.(1)	3890		ORDER RELEASE OF EXHIBITS FOR TESTING - DEF	073	
605.(2)	3890	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH RELEASE ORDER	073	
648.(1)	3890		RESTR ON PUBLICATION WHILE JURY SEPAR - DEF	073	
648.(2)	3890	6M	RESTR ON PUBLICATION WHILE JURY SEPAR - PUN	073	
649.(ab)	3890	6M	DISCLOSURE OF JURY PROCEEDINGS	073	
672.37(3)	3890	6M	MISUSE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT	073	
672.501(1)	3890		ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLICATION - VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES - DEF	073	
672.501(11)	3890	6M	ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLICATION - VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES - PUN	073	
708.(1)	3890		CONTEMPT: FAIL TO ATTEND COURT - DEF	073	
708.(2)	3890	90D	CONTEMPT: FAIL TO ATTEND COURT - PUN - SC	073	
733.1(1a)	3520	2	FAIL TO COMPLY PROBATION ORDER - PUN - IND	073	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
733.1(1b)	3520	18M	FAIL TO COMPLY PROBATION ORDER - PUN - SC	073	
753.3(1)	3520	10	BREACH OF LONG-TERM ORDER	073	
810.(3b)	3410	1	FAIL/REFUSE TO ENTER INTO RECOGNIZANCE	073	
810.01(4)	3410	1	WHEN FEAR OF CERTAIN OFFENCES	073	
810.1(3.1)	3410	1	WHERE FEAR OF SEXUAL OFFENCE	073	
810.2(4)	3410	1	WHERE FEAR OF SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OFFENCE	073	
811.(a)	3410	2	BREACH OF RECOGNIZANCE UNDER S.810 - PUN - IND	073	
811.(b)	3410	6M	BREACH OF RECOGNIZANCE UNDER S.810 - PUN - SC	073	

CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES ACT (CDSA)

				075/079/083/ 087	
4.(1)	4110-4160		POSSESSION OF SUBSTANCE - DEF	087	
4.(2a-b)	4130		FAIL TO DISCLOSE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION - DEF	083	
4.(3a)	4110	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - PUN - IND	075	
4.(3a)	4120	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - PUN - IND	079	
4.(3a)	4130	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4.(3a)	4150	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	083	2008-04-01
4.(3bi)	4110	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	075	
4.(3bi)	4120	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	079	
4.(3bi)	4130	6M	POSSESS SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4.(3bi)	4150	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	083	2008-04-01
4.(3bii)	4110	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	075	
4.(3bii)	4120	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	079	
4.(3bii)	4130	1	POSSESS SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4.(3bii)	4150	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - SUBS OFF - PUN - IND	083	2008-04-01
4.(4a)	4140	5	POSSESSION SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS - PUN - IND	087	
4.(4bi)	4140	6M	POSSESS SCHED II: CANNABIS/DERIVATIVE - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	087	
4.(4bii)	4140	1	POSSESS SCHED II: CANNABIS/DERIVATIVE - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	087	
4.(5)	4140	6M	POSSESS SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS <= SCHEDULE VIII - PUN - SC	087	
4.(6a)	4130	3	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - OTHERS - PUN - IND	083	
4.(6a)	4160	3	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) PUN - IND	083	2008-04-01
4.(6bi)	4130	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - SC	083	
4.(6bi)	4160	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	083	2008-04-01
4.(6bii)	4130	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4.(6bii)	4160	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - SUBS OFF-PUN - SC	083	2008-04-01
4.(7ai)	4130	7	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE I DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4.(7aii)	4130	5	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE II DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4.(7aiii)	4130	3	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4.(7aiv)	4130	18M	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4.(7bi)	4130	6M	FAIL DISCLOSE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	083	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
4.(7bii)	4130	1	FAIL DISCLOSE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	083	
5.(1)	4210-4260		TRAFFICKING IN SUBSTANCE - DEF	076/080/084/ 088	
5.(2)	4210-4260		INTENT TO TRAFFIC IN SUBSTANCE - DEF	076/080/084/ 088	
5.(3a)	4210	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	076	
5.(3a)	4210	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	076	
5.(3a)	4220	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	080	
5.(3a)	4220	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	080	
5.(3a)	4230	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	084	
5.(3a)	4230	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	084	
5.(3a)	4240	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	088	
5.(3a)	4240	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	088	
5.(3a)	4250	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	084	2008-04-01
5.(3a)	4250	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH)	084	2008-04-01
5.(3bi)	4230	10	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE III DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - IND	084	
5.(3bi)	4260	10	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	084	2008-04-01
5.(3bii)	4230	18M	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE III DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - SC	084	
5.(3bii)	4260	18M	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	084	2008-04-01
5.(3ci)	4230	3	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	084	
5.(3ci)	4230	3	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	084	
5.(3cii)	4230	1	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - SC	084	
5.(3cii)	4230	1	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - SC	084	
5.(4)	4240	5	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS <= SCHEDULE VII	088	
5.(4)	4240	5	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS <= SCHEDULE VII	088	
6.(1)	4310-4360		IMPORTING AND EXPORTING - DEF	077/081/085/ 089	
6.(2)	4310-4360		INTENT TO IMPORT AND EXPORT - DEF	077/081/085/ 089	
6.(3a)	4310	25	IMPORTING/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	077	
6.(3a)	4310	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	077	
6.(3a)	4320	25	IMPORTING/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	081	
6.(3a)	4320	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	081	
6.(3a)	4330	25	IMPORTING/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	085	
6.(3a)	4330	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	085	
6.(3a)	4340	25	IMPORTING/EXPORT SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	089	
6.(3a)	4340	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	089	
6.(3a)	4350	25	IMPORT/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
6.(3a)	4350	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
6.(3bi)	4330	10	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - IND	085	
6.(3bi)	4330	10	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - IND	085	
6.(3bi)	4360	10	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
6.(3bi)	4360	10	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
6.(3bii)	4330	18M	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - SC	085	
6.(3bii)	4330	18M	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - SC	085	
6.(3bii)	4360	18M	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
6.(3bii)	4360	18M	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
6.(3ci)	4330	3	IMPORTING SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	
6.(3ci)	4330	3	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	
6.(3cii)	4330	1	IMPORTING SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	
6.(3cii)	4330	1	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	
7.(1)	4410-4460		PRODUCTION OF SUBSTANCE - DEF	077/080/085/090	2008-04-01
7.(2a)	4410	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	077	2008-04-01
7.(2a)	4420	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	081	2008-04-01
7.(2a)	4430	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I OR II: OTHER DRUGS	085	2008-04-01
7.(2a)	4450	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
7.(2b)	4440	7	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	090	
7.(2ci)	4430	10	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
7.(2ci)	4460	10	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
7.(2cii)	4430	18M	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – OTHERS - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
7.(2cii)	4460	18M	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
7.(2di)	4430	3	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
7.(2dii)	4430	1	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
7.1(1)	4590	9	PRECURSOR/EQUIPMENT (CRYSTAL METH/ECSTASY)	085	2011-06-26
OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES					
	6100	3	BANKRUPTCY ACT	096	
	6150	5	INCOME TAX ACT	102	
	6200	25	CANADA SHIPPING ACT	097	
	6250	(9)	CANADA HEALTH ACT	102	
	6300	5	CUSTOMS ACT	098	
	6350	5	COMPETITION ACT	102	
	6400	2	EXCISE ACT	099	
	6450	6M	YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT	102	
	6500	5	IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT	100	
	6510	25	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	100	2011-04-29
	6520	14	HUMAN SMUGGLING < 10 PERSONS	100	2011-04-29
	6530	25	HUMAN SMUGGLING >= 10 PERSONS	100	2011-04-29
	6550	5	FIREARMS ACT	101	
	6560	25	NATIONAL DEFENCE ACT	102	
	6900	(9)	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE OFFENCES	102	

Table of Concordance 1: CRIMINAL CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	MAXIMUM PENALTY (2)	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
PROVINCIAL STATUTES					
	7100	(9)	LIQUOR ACT	104	
	7200	(9)	SECURITIES ACT	105	
	7300	(9)	OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES	106	
	9510	(9)	FAIL TO STOP OR REMAIN	717	
	9520	(9)	DANGEROUS DRIVING WITHOUT DUE ATTENTION	718	
	9530	(9)	DRIVING WHILE DISQUALIFIED/LICENSE SUSPENSION	719	

*A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE VIOLATION CODES, SECTIONS, AND PENALTIES FOR THE RSC 1970 IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST FROM CCJS

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) SECTIONS LISTED IN THE CRIMINAL CODE DATED JANUARY 1, 1991
 (2) FIGURES REFER TO YEARS OR NUMBER OF MONTHS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 N.B. 25 = LIFE
 BLANK = NOT APPLICABLE (EG. DEFINITION)
 (3) SECTIONS LISTED IN THE CRIMINAL CODE DATED JANUARY 1, 1988
 (4) PROHIBITION ORDERS PREVENT THE POSSESSION OF ANY ITEM FOR A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER PUNISHMENT IMPOSED FOR AN OFFENCE
 (5) THIS SECTION HAS BEEN SPLIT ACCORDING TO THE TESTAMENTARY VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN HISTORICAL CONTINUITY WITH THE AGGREGATE UCR SURVEY
 (6) MAXIMUM PENALTY IS LIMITED TO HALF THE LONGEST TERM ALLOWED UPON CONVICTION OF THE INDICTABLE OFFENCE
 (7) MAXIMUM PENALTY IS THE SAME AS FOR ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE
 (8) MAXIMUM PENALTY IS THE SAME AS UPON CONVICTION OF THE INDICTABLE OFFENCE
 (9) MAXIMUM PENALTIES NOT SPECIFIED BECAUSE OF VARIABILITY AMONG PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL JURISDICTIONS

ABBREVIATIONS:

? : UNKNOWN
 1ST OFF : FIRST OFFENCE
 2ND OFF : SECOND OFFENCE
 A : AIRCRAFT
 B : BOAT
 DEF : DEFINITION
 IND : INDICTABLE CONVICTION
 MLA : MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
 MP : MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
 MV : MOTOR VEHICLE
 PUN : PUNISHMENT
 R : RAIL EQUIPMENT
 SC : SUMMARY CONVICTION
 STMT : STATEMENT
 SUBS OFF : SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE
 V : VESSEL

TABLE OF CONCORDANCE 2

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
1110	229.(a-c)		MURDER WITH INTENT - DEF	002	
1110	231.(2-5)		FIRST DEGREE MURDER - POLICE, ETC - DEF	002	
1110	235.(1)	25	MURDER - PUN	002	
1120	231.(7)		SECOND DEGREE MURDER - DEF	003	
1120	235.(1)	25	SECOND DEGREE MURDER - PUN	003	
1130	232.(1,2)		MURD REDUCED TO MANSL - PASSION/PROVOC - DEF	004	
1130	234.		MANSLAUGHTER - DEF	004	
1130	236.(ab)	25	MANSLAUGHTER - PUN - IND	004	
1130	263.(1,2)		SAFEGUARD OPENING IN ICE/LAND - IF DEATH - DEF	073	
1130	263.(3a)	25	SAFEGUARD OPENING - IF DEATH - PUN	073	
1140	233.		INFANTICIDE - DEF	005	
1140	237.	5	INFANTICIDE - PUN	005	
1150	219.(1ab)		CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE - DUTY - ACT/OMISSION - DEF	073	
1150	220.(ab)	25	CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE CAUSING DEATH - PUN - IND	073	
1160	46.(1a)		HIGH TREASON - KILL HER MAJESTY - DEF	073	
1160	47.(1)	25	HIGH TREASON - S.46(1a) - KILL HER MAJESTY - PUN	073	
1160	83.231(4)	25	HOAX TERRORISM CAUSING DEATH	073	2008-04-01
1160	238.(1)	25	KILLING UNBORN CHILD IN ACT OF BIRTH	073	
1160	241.(ab)	14	COUNSEL, ETC TO COMMIT SUICIDE - CAUSE DEATH	073	
1160	242.	5	NEGLECT TO OBTAIN ASSIST IN CHILDBIRTH	073	
1160	247.(5)	25	TRAP CAUSING DEATH - PUN - IND	073	
1210	239.(ab)	25	ATTEMPTED MURDER	006	
1220	465.(1a)	25	CONSPIRE TO COMMIT MURDER - PUN - IND	073	
1310	273.(1)		AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT - DEF	202	
1310	273.(2ab)	25	AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT - PUN	202	
1320	272.(1a-d)		SEX. ASSAULT W/WEAP./THREAT/CAUSE BOD HARM - DEF	203	
1320	272.(2ab)	14	SEX. ASSAULT W/WEAP./THREAT/CAUSE BOD HARM - PUN - IND	203	
1330	271.(1a)	10	SEXUAL ASSAULT - PUN - IND	204	
1330	271.(1b)	18M	SEXUAL ASSAULT - PUN - SC	204	
1345	151.	10	SEXUAL INTERFERENCE - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
1345	151.	18M	SEXUAL INTERFERENCE - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
1350	152.(a)	10	INVITATION TO SEXUAL TOUCHING - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
1350	152.(b)	18M	INVITATION TO SEXUAL TOUCHING - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
1355	153.(1ab)		SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - DEF	213	2008-04-01
1355	153.(1.1a)	10	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
1355	153.(1.1b)	18M	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
1356	153.1(1a)	5	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION PERSON WITH DISABILITY - PUN	213	2008-05-01
1356	153.1(1b)	18M	SEXUAL EXPLOITATION PERSON WITH DISABILITY - SC	213	2008-05-01
1360	155.(1)		INCEST - DEF	213	2008-04-01
1360	155.(2)	14	INCEST - PUN	213	2008-04-01
1365	172.(1)	2	CORRUPTING CHILDREN – PUN – IND	067	2008-04-01

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
1370	172.1(1a-c)		LURING A CHILD VIA COMPUTER - DEF	067	2008-04-01
1370	172.1(2a)	5	LURING A CHILD VIA COMPUTER - PUN - IND	067	2008-04-01
1370	172.1(2b)	6M	LURING A CHILD VIA COMPUTER - PUN - SC	067	2008-04-01
1375	159.(1-3)	10	ANAL INTERCOURSE - PUN - IND	213	2008-04-01
1375	159.(1-3)	6M	ANAL INTERCOURSE - PUN - SC	213	2008-04-01
1380	160.(1-3)	10	BESTIALITY - COMMIT/COMPEL/INCITE PERS - IND	213	2008-04-01
1380	160.(1-3)	6M	BESTIALITY - COMMIT/COMPEL/INCITE PERS-SC	213	2008-04-01
1385	162.(1a-c)		VOYEURISM-DEF	067	2008-04-01
1385	162.(5a)	5	VOYEURISM-PUN-IND	067	2008-04-01
1385	162.(5b)	6M	VOYEURISM-PUN-SC	067	2008-04-01
1410	212.(2.1ab)	14	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT/AVAILS OF PROSTITUTION < 18 YRS	048	
1410	268.(1)		AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - DEF	207	
1410	268.(2)	14	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT - PUN	207	
1420	267.(ab)	10	ASSAULT WITH WEAPON/CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	206	
1420	267.(ab)	18M	ASSAULT WITH WEAPON/CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - SC	206	
1430	265.(1a-c)		ASSAULT - APPLY FORCE/THREAT/IMPEDE - DEF	205	
1430	266.(a)	5	ASSAULT - PUN - IND	205	
1430	266.(b)	6M	ASSAULT - PUN - SC	205	
1440	83.231(3a)	10	HOAX TERRORISM CAUSING BODILY HARM – PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
1440	83.231(3b)	18M	HOAX TERRORISM CAUSING BODILY HARM – PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
1440	263.(1,2)		SAFEGUARD OPENING IN ICE/LAND - BODILY HARM - DEF	073	
1440	263.(3b)	10	SAFEGUARD OPENING - BODILY HARM - PUN	073	
1440	269.(a)	10	UNLAWFULLY CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	208	
1440	269.(b)	18M	UNLAWFULLY CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - SC	208	
1450	244.(a-c)	14	DISCHARGE FIREARM WITH INTENT	209	
1450	244.1(a-c)	14	AIR GUN OR PISTOL: BODILY HARM WITH INTENT - PUN - IND	209	
1450	244.2(1a)	14	INTENTIONALLY DISCHARGE FIREARM (RECKLESSLY)		2009-10-02
1455	85.(1a-c)		USE FIREARM IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE - DEF	055	2008-04-01
1455	85.(2a-c)		USE IMITATION FIREARM IN COMMISSION - DEF	055	2008-04-01
1455	85.(3a-c)	14	USE FIREARM IN COMMISSION OF OFFENCE - PUN	055	2008-04-01
1457	87.(1)		POINTING A FIREARM - DEF	055	2008-04-01
1457	87.(2a)	5	POINTING A FIREARM - PUN - IND	055	2008-04-01
1457	87.(2b)	6M	POINTING A FIREARM - PUN - SC	055	2008-04-01
1460	270.(1a)		ASSAULT PEACE OFFICER - POLICE - DEF	210	
1460	270.(1a)		ASSAULT PEACE OFFICER - OTHER - DEF	211	
1460	270.(2a)	5	ASSAULT - S.270 - POLICE - PUN - IND	210	
1460	270.(2a)	5	ASSAULT - S.270 - OTHER - PUN - IND	211	
1460	270.(2b)	6M	ASSAULT - S.270 - POLICE - PUN - SC	210	
1460	270.(2b)	6M	ASSAULT - S.270 - OTHER - PUN - SC	211	
1460	270.1(1)		DISARMING PEACE/PUBLIC OFFICER - DEF	210/211	
1460	270.1(3a)	5	DISARMING PEACE/PUBLIC OFFICER - PUN - IND	210/211	
1460	270.1(3b)	18M	DISARMING PEACE/PUBLIC OFFICER - PUN - SC	210/211	
1461	270.01	10	ASSAULT AGAINST PEACE OFFICER WITH A WEAPON OR CAUSING BODILY HARM		2009-10-02
1462	270.02	14	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AGAINST PEACE OFFICER		2009-10-02

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
1470	219.(1ab)		CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE - DUTY - ACT/OMISSION - DEF	073	
1470	221.	10	CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE BODILY HARM	073	
1475	247.(1ab)		TRAP LIKELY TO CAUSE BODILY HARM - DEF	212	2008-04-01
1475	247.(1)	5	TRAP LIKELY TO CAUSE BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	212	2008-04-01
1475	247.(2)	10	TRAP CAUSING BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	208	2008-04-01
1475	247.(3)	10	TRAP IN RELATION TO OFFENCE RELATED PLACE - PUN - IND	208	2008-04-01
1475	247.(4)	14	TRAP IN RELATION TO OFFENCE RELATED PLACE CAUSING B.H. - PUN - IND	208	2008-04-01
1480	245.(a)	14	ADMIN NOXIOUS THING: ENDANG LIFE/BOD HARM - PUN - IND	212	
1480	245.(b)	2	ADMIN NOXIOUS THING: AGGRIEVE/ANNOY	212	
1480	246.(ab)	25	OVERCOME RESIST TO COMMIT OFFENCE	212	
1480	248.	25	INTERFERE WITH TRANSPORT	212	
1480	269.1(1)	14	TORTURE BY OR AUTHORIZED BY OFFICIAL	212	
1480	270.(1bc)		ASS PERS - RESIST ARREST/PREVENT SEIZURE - DEF	212	
1515	279.(1a-c)		KIDNAP: CONFIN/TRANSPORT/HOLD FOR RANSOM - DEF	066	
1515	279.(1.1ab)	25	KIDNAP: CONFIN/TRANSPORT/HOLD FOR RANSOM - PUN - IND	066	
1516	279.(2a)	10	FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT - PUN - IND	066	
1516	279.(2b)	18M	FORCIBLE CONFINEMENT - PUN - SC	066	
1520	279.1(1ab)		HOSTAGE TAKING/UTTER THREAT RE HOSTAGE - DEF	066	
1520	279.1(2ab)	25	HOSTAGE TAKING - PUN	066	
1525	279.01(1)		TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - DEFINITION		
1525	279.01(1a)	25	KIDNAP, COMMIT AGG ASSAULT/AGG SEXUAL ASSAULT OR CAUSE DEATH	066	
1525	279.01(1b)	14	OR IN ANY OTHER CASE	066	
1525	279.011(1)	25	TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS UNDER 18	066	2010-06-29
1525	279.02	10	MATERIAL BENEFIT	066	
1525	279.03	5	WITHHOLDING OR DESTROYING DOCUMENTS	066	
1530	281.	10	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 14, NOT BY PARENT/GUARDIAN	215	
1540	280.(1)	5	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 16	216	
1545	273.3(1a-c)		REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA - DEF	216	
1545	273.3(2a)	5	REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA - PUN - IND	216	
1545	273.3(2b)	6M	REMOVAL OF CHILD FROM CANADA - PUN - SC	216	
1550	282.(1a)	10	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 14 CONTRAVENING CUSTODY ORDER - PUN - IND	217	
1550	282.(1b)	6M	ABDUCT PERSON UNDER 14 CONTRAVENING CUSTODY ORDER - PUN - SC	217	
1560	283.(1a)	10	ABDUCTION UNDER 14 BY PARENT/GUARDIAN - PUN - IND	218	
1560	283.(1b)	6M	ABDUCTION UNDER 14 BY PARENT/GUARDIAN - PUN - SC	218	
1610	343.(a-c)		ROBBERY: VIOL/BOD HARM/ASS W/INTENT - DEF	021	
1610	343.(d)		ROBBERY WITH OFFENSIVE WEAPON - DEF	019	
1610	343.(d)		ROBBERY WITH OFFENSIVE WEAPON - DEF	020	
1610	344.(ab)	25	ROBBERY - PUN	019-021	
1610	345.	25	STOPPING MAIL W/INTENT TO ROB/SEARCH	021	
1611	98.1	25	ROBBERY TO STEAL FIREARM		2008-05-01
1620	346.(1)		EXTORTION - DEF	073	
1620	346.(1.1ab)	25	EXTORTION - PUN	073	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
1621	423.1(3)	14	INTIMIDATION OF JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTICIPANT OR JOURNALIST	073	2008-04-01
1622	423.(1a-g)	5	INTIMIDATION - NON-JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTICIPANT, ETC - PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
1622	423.(1a-g)	6M	INTIMIDATION – NON-JUSTICE SYSTEM PARTICIPANT, ETC - PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
1625	264.(1,2a-d)		CRIMINAL HARASSMENT-DEF	073	
1625	264.(3a)	10	CRIMINAL HARASSMENT - PUN - IND	073	
1625	264.(3b)	6M	CRIMINAL HARASSMENT - PUN - SC	073	
1626	372.(2,3)	6M	INDECENT/HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS	073	2008-04-01
1627	264.1(1a)		UTTER THREATS - PERSON - DEF	073	
1627	264.1(2a)	5	UTTER THREATS - PERSON - PUN - IND	073	
1627	264.1(2b)	18M	UTTER THREATS - PERSON - PUN - SC	073	
1628	80.(a)	25	EXPLOSIVES: BREACH OF DUTY CAUSING DEATH	058	
1628	80.(b)	14	EXPLOSIVES: BREACH OF DUTY - INJURE	058	
1628	81.(1ab)		EXPLOSIVES: TO CAUSE BODILY HARM/DEATH - DEF	058	
1628	81.(2a)	25	EXPLOSIVES: CAUSE BODILY HARM/DEATH - PUN - IND	058	
1629	433.(ab)	25	ARSON - DISREGARD FOR HUMAN LIFE	060	
1630	46.(1a)		HIGH TREASON - ATTEMPT TO KILL HER MAJESTY - DEF	073	
1630	47.(1)	25	HIGH TREASON - S.46(1a) –ATTEMPT TO KILL HER MAJESTY - PUN	073	
1630	218.(a)	5	ABANDONING CHILD (<10)-PUN-IND	073	
1630	218.(b)	18M	ABANDONING CHILD (<10)-PUN-SC	073	
1630	240.	25	ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT TO MURDER	073	
1630	241.(ab)	14	COUNSEL/AID/ABET PERSON TO COMMIT SUICIDE	073	
1630	243.	2	CONCEAL BODY OF CHILD - PUN - IND	073	
1630	430.(2)	25	MISCHIEF: CAUSE DANGER TO LIFE - PUN - IND	073	
1630	431.	14	ENDANGER INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSON	073	
1630	431.1	14	ENDANGER UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL	073	
1630	431.2(1)		USE EXPLOSIVE/OTHER LETHAL DEVICE/ARMED FORCES - DEF	073	
1630	431.2(2)	25	USE EXPLOSIVE/OTHER LETHAL DEVICE/ARMED FORCES - PUN - IND	073	
2110	434.	14	ARSON - DAMAGE TO PROPERTY	060	
2110	434.1	14	ARSON - OWN PROPERTY	060	
2110	435.(1)	10	ARSON FOR FRAUDULENT PURPOSE	060	
2110	436.(1)	5	ARSON BY NEGLIGENCE	060	
2110	436.1	5	POSSESSION OF INCENDIARY MATERIAL	060	
2120	348.(1a-c)		BREAK & ENTER W/INTENT/COMMIT IND OFF - DEF	023-025	
2120	348.(1d)	25	B & E IF RESIDENCE - PUN - IND	024	
2120	348.(1e)	10	B & E IF NON-RESID - PUN - IND	023	
2120	348.(1e)	6M	B & E IF NON-RESID - PUN - SC	023	
2120	349.(1)	10	BEING UNLAWFULLY IN DWELLING-HOUSE - PUN - IND	024	
2120	349.(1)	6M	BEING UNLAWFULLY IN DWELLING-HOUSE - PUN - SC	024	
2121	98.	25	BREAK AND ENTER TO STEAL FIREARM		
2125	98	25	BREAK AND ENTER MOTOR VEHICLE TO STEAL FIREARM		
2130	322.(1-3)		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - >\$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	
2130	323.(1,2)		THEFT OF OYSTERS - > \$5000 - DEF	035	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
2130	324.		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - > \$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	
2130	326.(1ab)		THEFT OF ELECTRIC/GAS/TELEC SERVICE - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
2130	327.(1)	2	POSS DEVICE OBTAIN TELECOM SERVICE - > \$5000 - PUN - IND	035	
2130	328.(a-e)		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - > \$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	
2130	330.(1)		THEFT BY PERSON REQ'D TO ACCOUNT - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
2130	331.		THEFT BY PERSON W/POWER OF ATTORNEY - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
2130	332.(1)		THEFT: MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS - > \$5000 - DEF	035	
2130	334.(a)	10	THEFT - > \$5000 - PUN - IND	032,034,035	
2130	338.(2)	10	THEFT OF CATTLE - > \$5000	035	
2130	356.(1a)	10	THEFT FROM MAIL - PUN - IND	035	
2132	322.(1-3)		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - >\$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
2132	324.		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - > \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
2132	328.(a-e)		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - > \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
2132	334.(a)	10	THEFT FROM MV - >\$5000 - PUN - IND (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	033	1988-01-01
2133	322.(1-3)		SHOPLIFTING W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - >\$5000 - DEF	032,034,035	2008-04-01
2133	334.(a)	10	SHOPLIFTING - > \$5000 - PUN - IND	032,034,035	2008-04-01
2135	333.1	10	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	027-030	2011-04-29
2140	322.(1-3)		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	
2140	323.(1,2)		THEFT OF OYSTERS - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
2140	324.		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	
2140	326.(1ab)		THEFT OF ELECTRIC/GAS/TELEC SERVICE - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
2140	327.(1)	2	POSS DEVICE OBTAIN TELECOM SERVICE - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	040	
2140	328.(a-e)		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	
2140	330.(1)		THEFT BY PERSON REQ'D TO ACCOUNT - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
2140	331.		THEFT BY PERSON W/POWER OF ATTORNEY - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
2140	332.(1)		THEFT: MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS - <= \$5000 - DEF	040	
2140	334.(bi)	2	THEFT - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	037,039,040	
2140	334.(bii)	6M	THEFT - <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	037,039,040	
2140	338.(2)	2	THEFT OF CATTLE - <= \$5000	040	
2142	322.(1-3)		THEFT W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
2142	324		THEFT BY BAILEE OF THINGS SEIZED - <= \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
2142	328.(a-e)		THEFT/SPEC PROP/INTEREST: OWNER/OTHER - <= \$5000 - DEF (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
2142	334.(bi)	2	THEFT FROM MV - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
2142	334.(bii)	6M	THEFT FROM MV - <= \$5000 - PUN - SC (NOT FOR UCR2.0)	038	1988-01-01
2143	322.(1-3)		SHOPLIFTING W/INTENT: DEPRIVE/PLEDGE, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF	037,039,040	2008-04-01
2143	334.(bi)	2	SHOPLIFTING - <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	037,039,040	2008-04-01
2143	334.(bii)	6M	SHOPLIFTING - <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	037,039,040	2008-04-01
2152	355.2	14	TRAFFICKING STOLEN GOODS - >\$5000	041	2011-04-29
2153	355.(a)	10	POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS - >\$5000	041	2011-04-29
2155	355.3	5	TRAFFICKING STOLEN GOODS - <= \$5000	041	2011-04-29
2156	355.(b)	2	POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS - <= \$5000	041	2011-04-29

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2160	336.	14	BREACH OF TRUST	045	
2160	341.	2	FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT	073	
2160	342.(1a-d)		STEAL/FORGE/POSS/USE CREDIT CARD - DEF	044	
2160	342.(1e)	10	STEAL/FORGE/POSS/USE CREDIT CARD - PUN - IND	044	
2160	342.(1f)	6M	STEAL/FORGE/POSS/USE CREDIT CARD - PUN - SC	044	
2160	342.(3a)	10	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CREDIT CARD DATA - PUN - IND	044	
2160	342.(3b)	06M	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF CREDIT CARD DATA - PUN - SC	044	
2160	342.01(1a-d)	10	INSTRUMENTS FOR FORGING CREDIT CARD - PUN - IND	044	
2160	342.01(1a-d)	6M	INSTRUMENTS FOR FORGING CREDIT CARD - PUN - SC	044	
2160	342.1(1a-d)	10	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF COMPUTER - PUN - IND	045	
2160	342.1(1a-d)	6M	UNAUTHORIZED USE OF COMPUTER - PUN - SC	045	
2160	342.2(1a)	2	POSSESS DEVICE TO OBTAIN COMPUTER SERVICE - PUN - IND	045	
2160	342.2(1b)	6M	POSSESS DEVICE TO OBTAIN COMPUTER SERVICE - PUN - SC	045	
2160	361.(1,2)		FALSE PRETENCE/EXAGGERATED COMMENDATION - DEF	045	
2160	362.(1ab)		THEFT BY FRAUD/OBT CREDIT BY FRAUD - DEF	045	
2160	362.(1c)		FALSE STATEMENT IN WRITING - CHEQUE - DEF	043	
2160	362.(1cd)		FALSE STATEMENT - OTHER: MAKE/KNOW OF - DEF	045	
2160	362.(2a)	10	FALSE PRET > \$5000 - S.362(1a) - PUN - IND	045	
2160	362.(2bi)	2	FALSE PRET <= \$5000 - S.362(1a) - PUN - IND	045	
2160	362.(2bii)	6M	FALSE PRET <= \$5000 - S.362(1a) - PUN - SC	045	
2160	362.(3)	10	OBT CREDIT - S.362(1b-d) - PUN - IND	045	
2160	362.(4,5)		FALSE PRETENCE - CHEQUE - DEF	043	
2160	363.(ab)	5	OBTAIN EXECUTION OF SECURITY BY FRAUD	045	
2160	364.(1)	6M	OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING BY FRAUD	045	
2160	364.(2a-e)	6M	OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING BY FRAUD - OTHER	045	
2160	364.(2f)	6M	OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING - CHEQUE	043	
2160	364.(3)		OBTAIN FOOD/BEV/LODGING - CHEQUE - DEF	043	
2160	365.(a-c)	6M	PRACTISE OF WITCHCRAFT/SORCERY, ETC	045	
2160	366.(1,2)		FORGERY/MAKING A FALSE DOCUMENT - DEF	045	
2160	367.(a)	10	FORGERY - PUN - IND	045	
2160	367.(b)	6M	FORGERY - PUN - SC	045	
2160	368.(1ab)		UTTER/CAUSE/DEAL WITH FORGED DOCUMENT - DEF	045	
2160	368.(1c)	10	UTTER/CAUSE/DEAL WITH FORGED DOCUMENT - PUN - IND	045	
2160	368.(1d)	6M	UTTER/CAUSE/DEAL WITH FORGED DOCUMENT - PUN - SC	045	
2160	369.(a-c)	14	MAKE/POSS REVENUE PAPER/FORGING EQUIP/SEAL	045	
2160	370.(ab)	5	PRINT/TENDER COUNTERFEIT PROCLAMATION, ETC	045	
2160	371.	5	INT TO DEFRAUD: TELEGRAM IN FALSE NAME	045	
2160	372.(1)	2	FALSE MESSAGES BY RADIO/PHONE/LETTER, ETC	045	
2160	374.(ab)	14	DRAW/EXEC DOCUMENT W/OUT AUTH TO DEFRAUD	045	
2160	375.	14	OBTAIN BY INSTRUMENT BASED ON FORGED DOC	045	
2160	376.(1,2)	14	FRAUDULENTLY USE/POSS/COUNTERFEIT STAMPS	045	
2160	377.(1a-d)	5	DAMAGE DOCUMENT/FRAUDULENT REGIS/ELEC DOC	045	
2160	378.(a-c)	5	OFFENCES IN RELATION TO REGISTERS	045	
2160	380.(1a)	14	FRAUD: MONEY/PROP/SECURITY > \$5000 - PUN - IND	045	
2160	380.(1bi)	2	FRAUD: MONEY/PROP/SEC <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	045	

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
2160	380.(1bii)	6M	FRAUD: MONEY/PROP/SEC <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	045	
2160	380.(2)	14	FRAUD AFFECTING PUBLIC MARKET	045	
2160	381.	2	FRAUD THROUGH MAILS	045	
2160	382.(a-c)	10	FRAUDULENT MANIP OF STOCK EXCHANGE TRANS	045	
2160	382.1(1)	10	FRAUD: PROHIBITED INSIDER TRADING - PUN - IND	045	
2160	382.1(1a-e)		FRAUD: PROHIBITED INSIDER TRADING - DEF	045	
2160	382.1(2a)	5	FRAUD: TIPPING - PUN - IND	045	
2160	382.1(2b)	6M	FRAUD: TIPPING - PUN - SC	045	
2160	383.(1ab)	5	FRAUD GAMING IN STOCKS, MERCHANDISE	045	
2160	384.(ab)	5	BROKER REDUC STOCK BY SELL FOR OWN ACCT	045	
2160	385.(1ab)	2	FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT OF TITLES	045	
2160	386.(a-c)	5	FRAUDULENTLY REGISTER TITLE	045	
2160	387.	2	FRAUDULENT SALE OF REAL PROPERTY	045	
2160	388.(ab)	2	FRAUDULENT/MISLEADING RECEIPT: GIVE/ACCEPT	045	
2160	389.(1ab)	2	FRAUDULENT DISPOSAL OF GOODS: DELIV/ASSIST	045	
2160	390.(ab)	2	FRAUDULENT RECEIPTS UNDER BANK ACT	045	
2160	392.(ab)	2	DEFRAUD CREDITORS: DISPOSE/RECEIVE PROP	045	
2160	393.(1,2)	2	FRAUD RE FARES/OBTAIN TRANSP BY FRAUD - PUN - IND	045	
2160	393.(3)	6M	FRAUD RE FARES/OBTAIN TRANSP BY FRAUD - PUN - SC	045	
2160	394.(1ab)		FRAUD IN RELATION TO MINERALS - DEF	045	
2160	394.(5)	5	FRAUD IN RELATION TO MINERALS - PUN - IND	045	
2160	396.(1ab)	10	FRAUD OFFENCES IN RELATION TO MINES	045	
2160	397.(1,2)	5	FALSIFY BOOKS, ETC/PRIVY TO COMMISSION	045	
2160	398.	6M	FALSIFY EMPLOYMENT RECORD	045	
2160	399.(ab)	5	FALSE RETURN BY PUBLIC OFFICER: SUM/BALANCE	045	
2160	400.(1a-c)	10	FALSE PROSPECTUS W/INTENT	045	
2160	401.(1)	6M	OBTAIN TRANSP BY FALSE/MISLEAD BILLING	045	
2160	402.(1a-c)	2	TRADER FAILING TO KEEP ACCOUNTS	045	
2160	403.(a-c)	10	PERSONATION WITH INTENT - PUN - IND	045	
2160	403.(a-c)	6M	PERSONATION WITH INTENT - PUN - SC	045	
2160	404.	6M	PERSONATION AT EXAMINATION	045	
2160	405.	5	ACKNOWLEDGE INSTRUMENT IN FALSE NAME	045	
2160	406.(ab)		FORGING TRADE MARK: MAKE/FALSIFY - DEF	045	
2160	407.		FORGING OFFENCE - DEF	045	
2160	408.(ab)		PASSING OFF - WARES/SERVICES - DEF	045	
2160	409.(1)		POSS INSTRU FOR FORGING TRADE MARK - DEF	045	
2160	410.(ab)		OTHER OFF IN RELATION TO TRADE MARKS - DEF	045	
2160	411.		SALE OF USED GOODS W/OUT DISCLOSURE - DEF	045	
2160	412.(1a)	2	S.407-411 - PUN - IND	045	
2160	412.(1b)	6M	S.407-411 - PUN - SC	045	
2160	413.	6M	FALSELY CLAIMING ROYAL WARRANT	045	
2165	56.1, 402.2	5	IDENTITY THEFT		2010-01-08
2166	403.	10	IDENTITY FRAUD		2010-01-08
2170	430.(1a-d)		MISCHIEF: DAMAGE PROP/OBSTRUCT PERS, ETC - VALUE ? - DEF	072	
2170	430.(1a-d)	2	MISCHIEF: DAMAGE PROP/OBSTRUCT PERS, ETC - > \$5000 - DEF	072	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
2170	430.(1a-d)	2	MISCHIEF: DAMAGE PROP/OBSTRUCT PERS, ETC - <= \$5000 - DEF	072	
2170	430.(1.1a-d)		MISCHIEF RE. DATA - > \$5000 - DEF	072	
2170	430.(1.1a-d)	2	MISCHIEF RE. DATA - <= \$5000 - DEF	072	
2170	430.(3a)	2	MISCHIEF TO PROP > \$5000 - PUN - IND	072	
2170	430.(3b)	6M	MISCHIEF TO PROP > \$5000 - PUN - SC	072	
2170	430.(4a)	2	MISCHIEF TO PROP <= \$5000 - PUN - IND	072	
2170	430.(4b)	6M	MISCHIEF TO PROP <= \$5000 - PUN - SC	072	
2170	430.(4.2a)	2	MISCHIEF TO CULTURAL PROPERTY – PUN – IND	072	2008-04-01
2170	430.(4.2b)	6M	MISCHIEF TO CULTURAL PROPERTY – PUN – SC	072	2008-04-01
2170	430.(5a)	2	MISCHIEF RE. DATA - PUN - IND	072	
2170	430.(5b)	6M	MISCHIEF RE. DATA - PUN - SC	072	
2170	430.(5.1a)	2	WIL ACT/OMIS LIKELY TO CAUSE MISCHIEF - PUN - IND	073	
2170	430.(5.1b)	6M	WIL ACT/OMIS LIKELY TO CAUSE MISCHIEF - PUN - SC	073	
2176	430.(4.1a)	10	MISCHIEF TO RELIG PROP MOTIVATED BY HATE - PUN - IND	072	2008-04-01
2176	430.(4.1b)	18M	MISCHIEF TO RELIG PROP MOTIVATED BY HATE - PUN - SC	072	2008-04-01
2178	353.1	5	ALTERING/DESTROYING/REMOVING A VIN	072	2011-04-29
3110	210.(1)	2	BAWDY HOUSE - KEEPER	047	
3110	210.(2a-c)	6M	BAWDY HOUSE - INMATE/FOUND IN/OWNER, ETC	047	
3110	211.	6M	TRANSPORT TO BAWDY HOUSE	047	
3115	212.(2)	14	LIVE OFF AVAILS OF PROSTITUTION < 18 YRS	048	
3120	170.(a)	5	PARENT/GUARDIAN PROCUR SEX ACTIVITY (< 14)	048	
3120	170.(b)	2	PARENT/GUARD PROCUR SEX ACTIVITY (14-18)	048	
3120	171.(a)	5	HOUSEHOLDER PERMIT SEX ACTIVITY (< 14)	048	
3120	171.(b)	2	HOUSEHOLDER PERMIT SEX ACTIVITY (14-18)	048	
3120	212.(1a-j)	10	PROCURE/SOLICIT ILLICIT SEX/ENTICE, ETC	048	
3125	212.(4)	5	COMMUNICATES FOR PURPOSE OF SEX < 18 YRS	048	
3130	213.(1a-c)	6M	PROSTITUTION: STOP MV/IMPEDE TRAF/PERSON	049	
3210	201.(1)	2	KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSE - BETTING	051	
3210	201.(2ab)	6M	DIS HOUSE - BET - FOUND IN/OWNER, ETC	051	
3220	201.(1)	2	KEEPING DISORDERLY HOUSE - GAMING	052	
3220	201.(2ab)	6M	DIS HOUSE - GAM - FOUND IN/OWNER, ETC	052	
3230	202.(1a-j)		BETTING, POOL-SELLING, BOOKMAKING - DEF	053	
3230	202.(2a)	2	BET/POOL-SELL, ETC - 1ST OFF - PUN - IND	053	
3230	202.(2b)	2	BET/POOL-SELL, ETC - 2ND OFF - PUN - IND	053	
3230	202.(2c)	2	BET/POOL-SELL, ETC - SUBS OFF - PUN - IND	053	
3230	203.(a-c)		PLACE/ENGAGE/HOLD BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - DEF	053	
3230	203.(d)	2	PLACE BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - 1ST OFF - PUN - IND	053	
3230	203.(e)	2	PLACE BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - 2ND OFF - PUN - IND	053	
3230	203.(f)	2	PLACE BET ON BEHALF OF OTHER - SUBS OFF - PUN - IND	053	
3230	204.(10a)	2	NOT COMPLY W/PROVS RE PARI - MUT SYS - PUN - IND	053	
3230	204.(10b)	6M	NOT COMPLY W/PROVS RE PARI - MUT SYS - PUN - SC	053	
3230	206.(1a-j)	2	LOTTERY SCHEME: PUBL/SELL/SEND/CONDUCT,ETC	053	
3230	206.(4)	6M	BUY TICKET IN SCHEME/LOTTERY, ETC	053	
3230	207.(3ai)	2	LOTTERY SCHEME: UNAUTHORIZED CONDUCT - PUN - IND	053	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
3230	207.(3aii)	6M	LOTTERY SCHEME: UNAUTHORIZED CONDUCT - PUN - SC	053	
3230	207.(3b)	6M	PARTICIPATION IN LOTTERY SCHEME - PUN - SC	053	
3230	209.	2	CHEATING	053	
3310	78.(1ab)	14	EXPLOSIVE ON AIRCRAFT	058	
3310	81.(1cd)		EXPLOSIVES: TO DESTROY PROP/POSS TO ENDANG - DEF	058	
3310	81.(2b)	14	EXPLOSIVES: TO DESTROY PROP/POSS TO ENDANG - PUN - IND	058	
3310	82.(1)	5	EXPLOSIVES: ILLEGAL POSS/CONTROL, ETC	058	
3310	82.(2)	14	EXPLOSIVES: POSS - CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	058	
3365	99.(1ab)		WEAPONS TRAFFICKING - DEF	057	
3365	99.(2)	10	WEAPONS TRAFFICKING - PUN	057	
3365	100.(1ab)		POSS. WEAPONS FOR TRAFFICKING - DEF	057	
3365	100.(2)	10	POSS. WEAPONS FOR TRAFFICKING - PUN	057	
3365	101.(1)		TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY - DEF	057	
3365	101.(2a)	5	TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY - PUN - IND	057	
3365	101.(2b)	6M	TRANSFER WITHOUT AUTHORITY - PUN - SC	057	
3365	102.(1)		MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM - DEF	057	
3365	102.(2a)	10	MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM - PUN - IND	057	
3365	102.(2b)	1	MAKING AUTOMATIC FIREARM - PUN - SC	057	
3370	117.01(1)		POSSESSION CONTRARY TO ORDER - DEF	056	
3370	117.01(2)		FAILURE TO SURRENDER - DEF	056	
3370	117.01(3a)	10	POSSESSION CONTRARY / FAILURE - PUN - IND	056	
3370	117.01(3b)	6M	POSSESSION CONTRARY / FAILURE - PUN - SC	056	
3375	78.(1ab)	14	OFFENSIVE WEAPON ON AIRCRAFT	056	
3375	88.(1)		POSSESS WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE - DEF	056	
3375	88.(2a)	10	POSSESS WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE - PUN - IND	056	
3375	88.(2b)	6M	POSSESS WEAPON FOR DANGEROUS PURPOSE - PUN - SC	056	
3375	89.(1)		CARRYING WEAPON IN PUBLIC MEETING - DEF	056	
3375	89.(2)	6M	CARRYING WEAPON IN PUBLIC MEETING - PUN - SC	056	
3375	90.(1)		CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON - DEF	056	
3375	90.(2a)	5	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON - PUN - IND	056	
3375	90.(2b)	6M	CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON - PUN - SC	056	
3375	91.(1)		UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - DEF	056	
3375	91.(2)		UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - DEF	056	
3375	91.(3a)	5	UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - PUN - IND	056	
3375	91.(3b)	6M	UNAUTHORIZED POSSESSION OF FIREARM - PUN - SC	056	
3375	92.(1)		POSSESSION OF FIREARM – KNOWING UNAUTH. - DEF	056	
3375	92.(2)		POSSESSION OF OTHER WEAPON – KNOWING UNAUTH. - DEF	056	
3375	92.(3a-c)	10	POSSESSION OF FIREARM OR OTHER WEAPON – KNOWING UNAUTH. - PUN	056	
3375	93.(1a-c)		POSSESSION AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE - DEF	056	
3375	93.(2a)	5	POSSESSION AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE - PUN - IND	056	
3375	93.(2b)	6M	POSSESSION AT UNAUTHORIZED PLACE - PUN - SC	056	
3375	94.(1ab)		POSSESSION IN MOTOR VEHICLE - DEF	056	
3375	94.(2a)	10	POSSESSION IN MOTOR VEHICLE - PUN - IND	056	
3375	94.(2b)	6M	POSSESSION IN MOTOR VEHICLE - PUN - SC	056	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
3375	95.(1ab)		POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED WEAP. W AMMO - DEF	056	
3375	95.(2a)	10	POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED WEAP. W AMMO - PUN - IND	056	
3375	95.(2b)	1	POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED WEAP. W AMMO - PUN - SC	056	
3375	96.(1)		POSSESSION OF WEAP. OBTAINED BY CRIME - DEF	056	
3375	96.(2a)	10	POSSESSION OF WEAP. OBTAINED BY CRIME - PUN - IND	056	
3375	96.(2b)	1	POSSESSION OF WEAP. OBTAINED BY CRIME - PUN - SC	056	
3380	103.(1ab)		KNOWING UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - DEF	057	
3380	103.(2)	10	KNOWING UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - PUN	057	
3380	104.(1ab)		UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING AND EXPORTING WEAPON - DEF	057	
3380	104.(2a)	5	UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - PUN - IND	057	
3380	104.(2b)	6M	UNAUTHORIZED IMPORTING/EXPORTING WEAP. - PUN - SC	057	
3390	105.(1ab)		FAILS TO REPORT LOSING OR FINDING FIREARM - DEF	058	
3390	105.(2a)	5	FAILS TO REPORT LOSING OR FINDING FIREARM - PUN - IND	058	
3390	105.(2b)	6M	FAILS TO REPORT LOSING OR FINDING FIREARM - PUN - SC	058	
3390	106.(1ab)		DESTROYING FIREARM/FAIL TO REPORT- DEF	058	
3390	106.(2a)	5	DESTROYING FIREARM/FAIL TO REPORT- PUN - IND	058	
3390	106.(2b)	6M	DESTROYING FIREARM/FAIL TO REPORT- PUN - SC	058	
3390	107.(1)		FALSE STATEMENTS - DEF	058	
3390	107.(2a)	5	FALSE STATEMENTS - PUN - IND	058	
3390	107.(2b)	6M	FALSE STATEMENTS - PUN - SC	058	
3390	108.(1ab)		TAMPERING WITH SERIAL NUMBER - DEF	058	
3390	108.(2a)	5	TAMPERING WITH SERIAL NUMBER - PUN - IND	058	
3390	108.(2b)	6M	TAMPERING WITH SERIAL NUMBER - PUN - SC	058	
3395	86.(2)		UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - DEF	058	
3395	86.(3ai)	2	UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - PUN - 1ST OFF - IND	058	
3395	86.(3aii)	5	UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - PUN - SUBS OFF - IND	058	
3395	86.(3b)	6M	UNSAFE STORAGE OF FIREARMS - PUN - SC	058	
3410	145.(3-5.1a)	2	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS/APPEAR, ETC - PUN - IND	061	
3410	145.(3-5.1b)	6M	FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH CONDITIONS/APPEAR, ETC - PUN - SC	061	
3410	810.(3b)	1	FAIL/REFUSE RECOGNIZANCE - FEAR OF INJURY/DAMAGE	073	
3410	810.01(4)	1	FAIL/REFUSE RECOGNIZANCE - FEAR OF CERTAIN OFFENCES	073	
3410	810.1(3.1)	1	FAIL/REFUSE RECOGNIZANCE - FEAR OF SEXUAL OFFENCE	073	
3410	810.2(4)	1	FAIL/REFUSE RECOGNIZANCE - FEAR OF SERIOUS INJURY	073	
3410	811.(a)	2	BREACH OF RECOGNIZANCE UNDER S.810 - PUN - IND	073	
3410	811.(b)	6M	BREACH OF RECOGNIZANCE UNDER S.810 - PUN - SC	073	
3420	449.	14	MAKING COUNTERFEIT MONEY	062	
3420	450.(a-c)	14	COUNTERFEIT MONEY: BUY/POSSESS/IMPORT	062	
3420	451.(a-c)	5	GOLD/SILVER FILING/CLIPPING/BULLION/DUST	062	
3420	452.(ab)	14	UTTER/EXPORT COUNTERFEIT MONEY	062	
3420	453.(ab)	2	INTENT TO DEFRAUD: UTTER COIN/SLUG	062	
3420	454.(ab)	6M	PRODUCE/SELL/POSSESS FRAUDULENT COIN	062	
3420	460.(1ab)	5	ADVERTISE TO SELL/DEAL COUNTERFEIT MONEY	062	
3430	175.(1a-d)	6M	CAUSING A DISTURBANCE: EXPOSE/LOITER, ETC - PUN - SC	063	
3440	144.(ab)	10	PRISON BREACH	064	

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3440	145.(1a)	2	ESCAPE CUSTODY - PUN - IND	064	
3440	145.(1a)	6M	ESCAPE CUSTODY - PUN - SC	064	
3450	173.(1ab)	6M	INDECENT ACTS - PUN - SC	065	
3450	173.(2)	6M	EXPOSURE TO PERSON UNDER 16 - PUN - SC	065	
3450	174.(1ab)	6M	NUDITY - PUBLIC PROPERTY/PRIVATE PROPERTY - PUN - SC	065	
3455	163.1(1)		CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - DEF	067	
3455	163.1(2a)	10	CHILD PORN/PRINT,PUBLISH,POSS,FOR PUBLICATION - PUN - IND	067	
3455	163.1(2b)	18M	CHILD PORN/PRINT,PUBLISH,POSS,FOR PUBLICATION - PUN - SC	067	
3455	163.1(3a)	10	CHILD PORN/IMPORT,DIST,SELL,POSS,FOR DISTRIB. - PUN - IND	067	
3455	163.1(3b)	18M	CHILD PORN/IMPORT,DIST,SELL,POSS,FOR DISTRIB. - PUN - SC	067	
3455	163.1(4a)	5	POSSESS CHILD PORN - PUN - IND	067	
3455	163.1(4b)	18M	POSSESS CHILD PORN - PUN - SC	067	
3455	163.1(4.1a)	5	ACCESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - PUN - IND	067	
3455	163.1(4.1b)	18M	ACCESSING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY - PUN - SC	067	
3460	163.(1,2)		CORRUPT MORALS - DEF	067	
3460	165.		TIED SALE - DEF	067	
3460	167.(1,2)		IMMORAL THEATRE PERFORMANCE - DEF	067	
3460	168.(1)		MAIL OBSCENE MATTER - DEF	067	
3460	169.(a)	2	CORRUPT MORALS: S.163,165,167,168 - PUN - IND	067	
3460	169.(b)	6M	CORRUPT MORALS: S.163,165,167,168 - PUN - SC	067	
3470	129.(a-c)		OBSTRUCT PEACE OFFICER - DEF	068	
3470	129.(d)	2	OFF RE. PEACE OFFICER - PUN - IND	068	
3470	129.(e)	6M	OFF RE. PEACE OFFICER - PUN - SC	068	
3480	145.(1b)	2	ESCAPE CUSTODY BEFORE TERM EXPIRES - PUN - IND	069	
3480	145.(1b)	6M	ESCAPE CUSTODY BEFORE TERM EXPIRES - PUN - SC	069	
3490	177.	6M	TRESPASS AT NIGHT	070	
3510	145.(2ab)	2	FAILURE TO ATTEND COURT - PUN - IND	061	
3510	145.(2ab)	6M	FAILURE TO ATTEND COURT - PUN - SC	061	
3520	161.(4a)	2	BREACH OF PROBATION ORDER - PUN - IND	073	
3520	161.(4b)	2	BREACH OF PROBATION ORDER - PUN - SC	073	
3520	733.1(1a)	2	FAIL TO COMPLY PROBATION ORDER - PUN - IND	073	
3520	733.1(1b)	18M	FAIL TO COMPLY PROBATION ORDER - PUN - SC	073	
3520	753.3(1)	10	BREACH OF LONG-TERM ORDER	073	
3540	264.1(1b-c)		UTTER THREATS - PROP/ANIMALS - PUN - DEF	073	2008-04-01
3540	264.1(3a)	2	UTTER THREATS - PROP/ANIMALS - PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
3540	264.1(3b)	18M	UTTER THREATS - PROP/ANIMALS - PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
3550	318.(1)	5	ADVOCATE/PROMOTE GENOCIDE	073	2008-04-01
3560	319.(1a,2a)	2	PUBLIC INCITEMENT OF HATRED - PUN - IND	073	2008-04-01
3560	319.(1b,2b)	6M	PUBLIC INCITEMENT OF HATRED - PUN - SC	073	2008-04-01
3700	432. (1a)	2	UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING OF A MOVIE - PUN - IND	073	2007-06-22
3700	432. (1b)	6M	UNAUTHORIZED RECORDING OF A MOVIE - PUN - SC	073	2007-06-22
3700	432. (2a)	5	UNAUTHORIZED REC. FOR SALE, RENTAL OR COMM. DISTRIBUTION - PUN - IND	073	2007-06-22
3700	432. (2b)	6M	UNAUTHORIZED REC. FOR SALE, RENTAL OR COMM. DISTRIBUTION - PUN - SC	073	2007-06-22
3710	46.(1bc)		HIGH TREASON - DEF	073	

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3710	46.(2a-e)		TREASON - DEF	073	
3710	47.(1)	25	HIGH TREASON - S.46(1b,c) - PUN	073	
3710	47.(2a)	25	TREASON - S.46(2a,c,d) - PUN	073	
3710	47.(2b)	25	TREASON - S.46(2b,e) STATE OF WAR - PUN	073	
3710	47.(2c)	14	TREASON - S.46(2b,e) - PUN	073	
3710	49.(ab)	14	INT TO ALARM/HARM QUEEN/BREAK PUBLIC PEACE	073	
3710	50.(1ab)		ASSIST ALIEN ENEMY/OMIT TO PREV TREASON - DEF	073	
3710	50.(2)	14	PUNISHMENT PROV FOR S.50(1a,b)	073	
3710	51.	14	INTIMIDATE PARLIAMENT/LEGISLATURES	073	
3710	52.(1ab)	10	SABOTAGE: CANADA/OTHER COUNTRY	073	
3710	53.(ab)	14	INCITE MUTINY: SEDUCE/INCITE	073	
3710	54.	6M	ASSIST DESERTER	073	
3710	56.(a-c)	6M	OFFENCES RE RCMP: DESERT/HARBOUR/AID	073	
3710	57.(1ab)	14	FORGING A PASSPORT/DEAL/CAUSE TO DEAL	073	
3710	57.(2a)	2	FALSE STMT TO PROCURE PASSPORT - PUN - IND	073	
3710	57.(2b)	6M	FALSE STMT TO PROCURE PASSPORT - PUN - SC	073	
3710	57.(3)	5	POSSESSION OF FORGED PASSPORT	073	
3710	58.(1ab)	2	FRAUDULENT USE OF CERT OF CITIZENSHIP	073	
3710	59.(1-4ab)		SEDITION - DEF	073	
3710	61.(a-c)	14	SEDITION - PUN	073	
3710	62.(1a-c)	5	SEDITION - MILITARY FORCES	073	
3710	63.(1ab)		UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY - DEF	073	
3710	64.		RIOT - DEF	073	
3710	65.	2	RIOTER - PUN	073	
3710	66.	6M	UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY - PUN	073	
3710	68.(a-c)	25	RIOTS PROCLAMATION	073	
3710	69.	2	NEGLECT BY PEACE OFFICER TO SUPPRESS RIOT	073	
3710	70.(1ab)		UNLAWFUL DRILLING - DEF	073	
3710	70.(3)	5	UNLAWFUL DRILLING - GOV IN COUNCIL ORDER - PUN	073	
3710	71.(a-c)	2	DUELLING - PUN - IND	073	
3710	72.(1)(2)		FORCIBLE ENTRY - DEF	073	
3710	73.(a)	6M	FORCIBLE ENTRY - PUN - SC	073	
3710	73.(b)	2	FORCIBLE ENTRY - PUN - IND	073	
3710	74.(1)		PIRACY - DEF	073	
3710	74.(2)	25	PIRACY - PUN	073	
3710	75.(a-d)	14	PIRATICAL ACTS	073	
3710	76.(a-d)	25	HIJACKING	073	
3710	77.(a-g)	25	ENDANGER AIRCRAFT	073	
3710	78.1(1,2a-d)	25	SEIZING CONTROL OF SHIP OR FIXED PLATFORM	073	
3710	78.1(3)	25	FALSE COMMUNICATION	073	
3710	78.1(4)	25	THREATS CAUSING DEATH OR INJURY	073	
3710	83.(1a-c)	6M	PRIZE FIGHT: ENGAGE IN/ENCOURAGE/PROMOTE - PUN - SC	073	
3711	83.02-04(ab)	10	PROPERTY OR SERVICES FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES	073	2002-01-24
3712	83.08(1a-c)		FREEZING OF PROPERTY - TERRORISM - DEF	073	2002-01-24
3712	83.1(1ab,2)		DISCLOSURE OF PROPERTY - TERRORISM - DEF	073	2002-01-24

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
3712	83.11(1-3)		AUDIT OF PROPERTY - TERRORISM - DEF	073	2002-01-24
3712	83.12(1a)	1	FREEZING OF PROPERTY/DISCLOSURE/AUDIT - PUN - SC	073	2002-01-24
3712	83.12(1b)	10	FREEZING OF PROPERTY/DISCLOSURE/AUDIT - PUN - IND	073	2002-01-24
3713	83.18(1)	10	PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITY OF TERRORIST GROUP	073	2002-01-24
3714	83.19(1)(2)	14	FACILITATE TERRORIST ACTIVITY	073	2002-01-24
3715	83.2	25	COMMISSION OF ACT FOR TERRORISM	073	2002-01-24
3715	83.21(1)	25	INSTRUCT COMMISSION OF ACT FOR TERRORISM	073	2002-01-24
3715	83.22(1)	25	INSTRUCT TO CARRY OUT TERRORIST ACTIVITY	073	2002-01-24
3716	83.23	10	HARBOUR OR CONCEAL A TERRORIST	073	2002-01-24
3717	83.231(1ab)		HOAX TERRORISM - DEF	073	2005-01-01
3717	83.231(2a)	5	HOAX TERRORISM – PUN - IND	073	2005-01-01
3717	83.231(2b)	6M	HOAX TERRORISM – PUN - SC	073	2005-01-01
3720	86.(1)		CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - DEF	058	
3720	86.(3ai)	2	CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - PUN - 1ST OFF- IND	058	
3720	86.(3aii)	5	CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - PUN - SUBS OFF - IND	058	
3720	86.(3b)	6M	CARELESS USE OF FIREARM - PUN - SC	058	
3730	119.(1ab)	14	ACCEPT/OFFER BRIBE - JUDICIAL OFFICER/MP/MLA	073	
3730	120.(ab)	14	ACCEPT/OFFER BRIBE - JUSTICE/POLICE COMMISSIONER/PEACE OFFICER	073	
3730	121.(1,2)		FRAUDS UPON GOVERNMENT - DEF	073	
3730	121.(3)	5	FRAUDS UPON GOVERNMENT - PUN	073	
3730	122.	5	BREACH OF TRUST BY PUBLIC OFFICER	073	
3730	123.(1a-f)	5	CORRUPT MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL	073	
3730	123.(2a-c)	5	INFLUENCE MUNICIPAL OFFICIAL	073	
3730	124.(ab)	5	SELLING/PURCHASING OFFICES	073	
3730	125.(a-c)	5	DEAL/NEGOTIATE/SOLICIT OFFICES/APPTMENTS	073	
3730	126.(1)	2	DISOBEYING A STATUTE	073	
3730	127.(1)		DISOBEYING ORDER OF COURT - DEF	073	
3730	127.(1a)	2	DISOBEYING ORDER OF COURT - IND	073	
3730	127.(1b)	6M	DISOBEYING ORDER OF COURT - SC	073	
3730	128.(ab)	2	MISCONDUCT OF OFFICER IN EXECUTING PROCESS	073	
3730	130.(1ab)		PERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER - PUN - DEF	073	
3730	130.(2a)	5	PERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER - PUN - IND	073	
3730	130.(2b)	6M	PERSONATING A PEACE OFFICER - PUN - SC	073	
3730	131.(1)		PERJURY - DEF	073	
3730	132.	14	PERJURY - GENERAL - PUN	073	
3730	134.(1)	6M	FALSE STATEMENT IN AFFIDAVIT, ETC - PUN - SC	073	
3730	136.(1)	14	GIVING CONTRADICTIONARY EVIDENCE	073	
3730	137.	14	FABRICATING EVIDENCE	073	
3730	138.(a-c)	2	OFFENCES RELATING TO AFFIDAVITS	073	
3730	139.(1ab)		OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - DEF	073	
3730	139.(1c)	2	OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - PUN - IND	073	
3730	139.(1d)	6M	OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - PUN - SC	073	
3730	139.(2,3)	10	OBSTRUCT JUSTICE - OTHER/JUD PROCEEDING	073	
3730	140.(1a-d)		PUBLIC MISCHIEF - DEF	073	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
3730	140.(2a)	5	PUBLIC MISCHIEF TO MISLEAD PO - PUN - IND	073	
3730	140.(2b)	6M	PUBLIC MISCHIEF TO MISLEAD PO - PUN - SC	073	
3730	141.(1)	2	COMPOUNDING INDICTABLE OFFENCE	073	
3730	142.	5	CORRUPTLY TAKING REWARDS	073	
3730	143.(a-d)	6M	ADVERTISE REWARD AND IMMUNITY	073	
3730	146.(a-c)	2	PERMIT OR ASSIST ESCAPE	073	
3730	147.(a-c)	5	RESCUE OR PERMIT ESCAPE	073	
3730	148.(ab)	5	ASSIST PRISONER OF WAR TO ESCAPE	073	
3740	176.(1ab)	2	OBSTRUCT OFFICIATING CLERGY: ASSAULT/ARREST	073	
3740	176.(2,3)	6M	WILFULLY DISTURB RELIG WORSHIP/MEETING	073	
3740	178.(ab)	6M	OFFENSIVE VOLATILE SUBSTANCE	073	
3740	179.(1ab)		VAGRANCY - DEF	073	
3740	179.(2)	6M	VAGRANCY - PUN	073	
3740	180.(1a)	2	COMMON NUISANCE - ENDANGER LIFE - PUN - IND	073	
3740	180.(1b)	2	COMMON NUISANCE - CAUSE INJURY - PUN - IND	073	
3740	180.(2ab)		COMMON NUISANCE - DEF	073	
3740	181.	2	SPREAD FALSE NEWS CAUSING INJURY	073	
3740	182.(ab)	5	INDECENTLY INTERFERE WITH DEAD BODY	073	
3750	183.		INVASION OF PRIVACY - DEF	073	
3750	184.(1)	5	INTERCEPTING A PRIVATE COMMUNICATION	073	
3750	184.5(1)	5	INTERCEPTING RADIO-BASED TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS	073	
3750	191.(1)	2	POSSESS/SELL/BUY INTERCEPTING DEVICES	073	
3750	193.(1ab)	2	DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION	073	
3750	193.1(1a-c)	2	DISCLOSURE - INTERCEPTED INFORMATION	073	
3770	215.(1a-c)		DUTY OF PERSONS TO PROVIDE NECESSARIES - DEF	073	
3770	215.(2ab)		PROVIDE NECESSARIES - OFFENCES - DEF	073	
3770	215.(3a)	5	PROVIDE NECESSARIES - PUN - IND	073	
3770	215.(3b)	18M	PROVIDE NECESSARIES - PUN - SC	073	
3770	262.(ab)	10	IMPEDE PERSON SAVING OWN LIFE/OTHER	073	
3770	263.(3c)	6M	SAFEGUARD OPENING - PUN - SC	073	
3770	276.3(1a-d)		PROHIBITED NOTICE - DEF	073	
3770	276.3(2)	6M	PUBLICATION OF PROHIBITED NOTICE	073	
3770	278.9(2)	6M	PUBLICATION OF PROHIBITED NOTICE	073	
3770	287.(1)	25	PROCURING MISCARRIAGE	073	
3770	287.(2)	2	WOMAN PROCURING OWN MISCARRIAGE	073	
3770	288.	2	SUPPLY NOXIOUS THING FOR ABORTION	073	
3770	290.(1ab)		BIGAMY: CANADA/OTHER COUNTRY - DEF	073	
3770	291.(1)	5	BIGAMY - PUN	073	
3770	292.(1)	5	PROCURING FEIGNED MARRIAGE	073	
3770	293.(1ab)	5	POLYGAMY	073	
3770	294.(ab)	2	UNLAWFUL SOLEMNIZATION OF MARRIAGE	073	
3770	295.	2	MARRIAGE CONTRARY TO LAW	073	
3770	296.(1)	2	BLASPHEMOUS LIBEL	073	
3770	298.(1,2)		DEFAMATORY LIBEL - DEF	073	
3770	299.(a-c)		DEFAMATORY LIBEL - PUBLISH - DEF	073	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
3770	300.	5	LIBEL KNOWN TO BE FALSE - PUN	073	
3770	301.	2	DEFAMATORY LIBEL - PUBLISH	073	
3770	302.(1,2)		EXTORTION BY LIBEL - DEF	073	
3770	302.(3)	5	EXTORTION BY LIBEL - PUN	073	
3780	337.	14	FRAUD PUBLIC SERVANT	073	
3780	338.(1ab)	5	FRAUDULENTLY TAKE/HOLD/DEFACE/MAKE BRAND	073	
3780	339.(1a-c)	5	FRAUDULENTLY TAKE LUMBER/ALTER MARK, ETC	073	
3780	339.(2)	6M	DEALER DEALING IN LUMBER W/OUT CONSENT	073	
3780	340.(a-c)	10	DESTROY/CANCEL, ETC TITLE/SECURITY/JUD DOC	073	
3780	347.(1ab)		CRIM INTEREST RATE: AGREE/RECEIVE - DEF	073	
3780	347.(1c)	5	CRIMINAL INTEREST RATE - PUN - IND	073	
3780	347.(1d)	6M	CRIMINAL INTEREST RATE - PUN - SC	073	
3780	351.(1,2)	10	POSS HOUSE-BREAK INSTR/DISGUISE W/INTENT	073	
3780	352.	2	POSS INSTRUMENT TO BREAK MONEY DEVICES	073	
3780	353.(1ab)	2	SELL/POSSESS/BUY AUTO MASTER KEY	073	
3780	353.(3ab)		FAIL TO REC TRANS OF KEY - DEF	073	
3780	353.(4)	6M	FAIL TO REC TRANS OF KEY - PUN - SC	073	
3790	415.(a-e)		OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WRECK - DEF	073	
3790	415.(f)	2	OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WRECK - PUN - IND	073	
3790	415.(g)	6M	OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WRECK - PUN - SC	073	
3790	417.(1ab)	2	APPLY/REMOVE DISTING MARKS W/OUT AUTHOR	073	
3790	417.(2a)	2	UNLAWFUL TRANS IN PUBLIC STORES - PUN - IND	073	
3790	417.(2b)	6M	UNLAWFUL TRANS IN PUBLIC STORES - PUN - SC	073	
3790	418.(1,2ab)	14	SELL DEFECT STORES TO H.M./OFF BY EMPLOYEE	073	
3790	419.(a-d)	6M	UNLAWFUL USE OF MILITARY UNIFORMS/CERTIF	073	
3790	420.(1a)	5	BUY/RECEIVE MILITARY STORES - PUN - IND	073	
3790	420.(1b)	6M	BUY/RECEIVE MILITARY STORES - PUN - SC	073	
3790	422.(1a-e)		CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACT - DEF	073	
3790	422.(1f)	5	CRIM BREACH - PUN - IND	073	
3790	422.(1g)	6M	CRIM BREACH - PUN - SC	073	
3790	424.	5	THREAT TO INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSON	073	
3790	424.1	10	THREAT AGAINST UNITED NATIONS OR ASSOC. PERSONNEL - PUN - IND	073	
3790	425.(a-c)	6M	OFFENCES BY EMPLOYERS	073	
3790	425.1(1a-b)		THREAT AND RETALIATION AGAINST EMPLOYEES - DEF	073	
3790	425.1(2a)	5	THREAT AND RETALIATION AGAINST EMPLOYEES - PUN - IND	073	
3790	425.1(2b)	6M	THREAT AND RETALIATION AGAINST EMPLOYEES - PUN - SC	073	
3790	426.(1ab)		SECRET COMMISSIONS: BRIBE/DECEIVE - DEF	073	
3790	426.(2)		PRIVY TO COMMISSIONS OF S.426(1) OFF - DEF	073	
3790	426.(3)	5	SECRET COMMISSIONS - S.426 - PUN	073	
3790	427.(1,2)	6M	ISSUE/SELL TRADING STAMPS	073	
3810	437.(a)	2	FALSE FIRE ALARM - PUN - IND	073	
3810	437.(b)	6M	FALSE FIRE ALARM - PUN - SC	073	
3810	438.(1ab)	5	INTERFERE WITH SAVING OF WRECKED VESSEL	073	
3810	438.(2)	6M	INTERFERE WITH SAVING OF WRECK	073	

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UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
3810	439.(1)	6M	FASTEN VESSEL TO SIGNAL/BUOY	073	
3810	439.(2)	10	WILFULLY ALTER/INTERFERE W/MARINE SIGNAL	073	
3810	440.	2	REMOVE NATURAL BAR NECESSARY TO HARBOUR	073	
3810	441.	5	OCCUPANT INJURES BUILDING	073	
3810	442.	6M	INTERFERE WITH BOUNDARY LINE	073	
3810	443.(1ab)	5	INTERFERE W/INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY MARK	073	
3810	444.(ab)	5	INJURE OR ENDANGER CATTLE	073	
3810	445.(ab)	6M	INJURE OR ENDANGER OTHER ANIMALS	073	
3810	446.(1a-g)		CAUSING ANIMALS UNNECESSARY SUFF - DEF	073	
3810	446.(2)	6M	CAUSING ANIMALS UNNECESSARY SUFF - PUN - SC	073	
3810	446.(5)	PROH2 (4)	PROHIBITION ORDER OF ANIMAL OR BIRD	073	
3810	446.(6)	6M	BREACH OF PROH ORDER S.446(5)	073	
3810	447.(1)	6M	BUILD/MAINTAIN/KEEP A COCK-PIT	073	
3820	455.(ab)	14	CLIPPING/UTTERING CLIPPED COIN	073	
3820	456.(ab)	6M	DEFACE COIN/UTTER DEFACED COIN	073	
3820	457.(1ab)		PRINT/CIRCULATE IN LIKENESS OF NOTE/SECURITY - DEF	073	
3820	457.(3)	6M	PRINT/CIRCULATE IN LIKENESS OF NOTE/SECURITY	073	
3820	458.(a-d)	14	COUNTERFEITING: MAKE/SELL/POSS INSTRUMENT	073	
3820	459.(a-c)	14	CONVEY INSTR/PART/COIN/ETC OUT OF MINT	073	
3825	462.31(1ab)		LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME - DEF	073	
3825	462.31(2a)	10	LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME - PUN - IND	073	
3825	462.31(2b)	6M	LAUNDERING PROCEEDS OF CRIME - PUN - SC	073	
3825	462.33(11)	2	RESTRAINT ORDER VIOLATION - PUN - IND	073	
3825	462.33(11)	6M	RESTRAINT ORDER VIOLATION - PUN - SC	073	
3830	463.(a)	14	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO IND OFFENCE - PUN - INDLIF	073	
3830	463.(b)	7	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO IND OFFENCE - PUN - IND14	073	
3830	463.(c)	6M	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO SC OFFENCE - PUN - SC	073	
3830	463.(di)	IND (6)	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO HYBRID OFFENCE - PUN - IND	073	
3830	463.(dii)	6M	ATTEMPT/ACCESSORY TO HYBRID OFFENCE - PUN - SC	073	
3830	464.(a)	IND (7)	COUNSELLING OFFENCE NOT COMMITTED - PUN - IND	073	
3830	464.(b)	6M	COUNSELLING OFFENCE NOT COMMITTED - PUN - SC	073	
3830	465.(1bi)	10	CONSPIRE TO PROSECUTE - PUN - INDLIF/14	073	
3830	465.(1bii)	5	CONSPIRE TO PROSECUTE - PUN - IND < 14	073	
3830	465.(1c)	IND (8)	CONSPIRE TO COMMIT INDICTABLE OFFENCE - PUN - IND	073	
3830	465.(1d)	6M	CONSPIRE TO COMMIT SC OFFENCE - PUN - SC	073	
3840	467.13 (1)	25	INSTRUCT OFFENCE FOR CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	073	
3841	467.12(1)	14	COMMISSION OF OFFENCE FOR CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	073	2002-01-24
3842	467.11 (1)	5	PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION	073	2002-01-24
3890	258.1		UNAUTHORIZED USE/THEFT OF SAMPLE		
3890	462.2(a)	6M	INSTR/LITERATURE - DRUG USE - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	073	
3890	462.2(b)	1	INSTR/LITERATURE - DRUG USE - 2ND OFF - PUN - SC	073	
3890	467.1(1)		PARTICIPATION IN CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION - DEF	073	
3890	486.(3)		ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLICATION OF ID - DEF	073	
3890	486.(5)	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH S.486(3) ORDER	073	
3890	486.6(1)	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH S.486.4 (1), (2), (3), OR 486.5(1) OR (2)-	073	

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			PUN-SC		
3890	487.012(1ab)		PRODUCTION ORDER OF PERSON - DEF	073	
3890	487.013(1)		PRODUCTION ORDER OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - DEF	073	
3890	487.017	6M	PRODUCTION ORDER OF PERSON OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTION - PUN	073	
3890	487.08(3)	6M	DNA - USE OF RESULTS	073	
3890	487.08(4a)	2	DNA - USE OF BOD. SUBSTANCE ORDER/USE RESULTS - PUN - IND	073	
3890	487.08(4b)	6M	DNA - USE OF BOD. SUBSTANCE ORDER/USE RESULTS - PUN - SC	073	
3890	487.2(1ab)	6M	PUBLISH INFORMATION RE SEARCH WARRANT	073	
3890	490.012		ORDER TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS (SEX OFFENDER) - DEF	073	
3890	490.019		OBLIGATION TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS (SEX OFFENDER) - DEF	073	
3890	490.031	2	ORDER/OBLIGATION TO COMPLY WITH REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS (SEX OFFENDER) - PUN	073	
3890	517.(1ab)		PUBLISHING BAN FOR SPECIFIED PERIOD - DEF	073	
3890	517.(2)	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH PUBLISHING BAN	073	
3890	539.(1a-d)		ORDER DIRECTING EVIDENCE NOT BE PUBLISHED - DEF	073	
3890	539.(3)	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH S.539(1) ORDER	073	
3890	542.(2ab)	6M	PUBL CONFESS/ADMISSION TENDERED AS EVID	073	
3890	545.(1a-d)	8D	WITNESS REFUSES TO BE EXAMINED - DEF/PUN	073	
3890	605.(1)		ORDER RELEASE OF EXHIBITS FOR TESTING - DEF	073	
3890	605.(2)	6M	FAIL TO COMPLY WITH RELEASE ORDER	073	
3890	648.(1)		RESTR ON PUBLICATION WHILE JURY SEPAR - DEF	073	
3890	648.(2)	6M	RESTR ON PUBLICATION WHILE JURY SEPAR - PUN	073	
3890	649.(ab)	6M	DISCLOSURE OF JURY PROCEEDINGS	073	
3890	672.37(3)	6M	MISUSE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT	073	
3890	672.501(1)		ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLICATION - VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES - DEF	073	
3890	672.501(11)	6M	ORDER RESTRICTING PUBLICATION - VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES - PUN	073	
3890	708.(1)		CONTEMPT: FAIL TO ATTEND COURT - DEF	073	
3890	708.(2)	90D	CONTEMPT: FAIL TO ATTEND COURT - PUN - SC	073	
9110-9130	249.(1a)		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MV - DEF	701/703/705	
9110-9130	249.(1b)		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF VESSEL - DEF	702/704/706	
9110-9130	249.(1c)		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT - DEF	702/704/706	
9110-9130	249.(1d)		DANGEROUS OPERATION OF RAIL EQUIPMENT - DEF	702/704/706	
9110	249.(4)	14	DANGEROUS OPERATION: MV - CAUSE DEATH - PUN - IND	701	
9110	249.(4)	14	DANGEROUS OPERATION: V/A/R - CAUSE DEATH - PUN - IND	702	
9120	249.(3)	10	DANGEROUS OP.: MV - CAUSE BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	703	
9120	249.(3)	10	DANGEROUS OP.: V/A/R - CAUSE BODILY HARM - PUN - IND	704	
9130	249.(2a)	5	DANGEROUS OPERATION: MV - PUN - IND	705	
9130	249.(2a)	5	DANGEROUS OPERATION: V/A/R - PUN - IND	706	
9130	249.(2b)	6M	DANGEROUS OPERATION: MV - PUN - SC	705	
9130	249.(2b)	6M	DANGEROUS OPERATION: V/A/R - PUN - SC	706	
9131	249.1(4b)	25	FLIGHT CAUSING DEATH	701	
9132	249.1(4a)	14	FLIGHT CAUSING BODILY HARM	703	

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9133	249.1(2a)	5	FLIGHT - PUN - IND	705	
9133	249.1(2b)	6M	FLIGHT - PUN - SC	705	
9210-9230	253.(a)		IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - DEF	707/709/711	
9210-9230	253.(a)		IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - DEF	708/710/712	
9210-9230	253.(b)		DRIVING ABOVE .08: B/V/A - DEF	708/710/712	
9210-9230	253.(b)		DRIVING ABOVE .08: MV - DEF	707/709/711	
9210	255.(1b)	5	MAX PUN: CAUSING DEATH - S.253,254 - IND	707/708	
9210	255.(1c)	6M	MAX PUN: CAUSING DEATH - S.253,254 - SC	707/708	
9210	255.(3)	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE DEATH (ALCOHOL)	707	
9210	255.(3)	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE DEATH (ALCOHOL)	708	
9215	255.(3)	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE DEATH (DRUGS)	707	
9215	255.(3)	25	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE DEATH (DRUGS)	708	
9220	255.(1b)	5	MAX PUN: CAUSING BODILY HARM - S.253,254 - IND	709/710	
9220	255.(1c)	6M	MAX PUN: CAUSING BODILY HARM - S.253,254 - SC	709/710	
9220	255.(2)	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE BODILY HARM (ALCOHOL)	709	
9220	255.(2)	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE BODILY HARM (ALCOHOL)	710	
9225	255.(2)	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: MV - CAUSE BODILY HARM (DRUGS)	709	
9225	255.(2)	10	IMPAIRED DRIVING: B/V/A - CAUSE BODILY HARM (DRUGS)	710	
9230	255.(1b)	5	MAX PUN: OPERATION MV/V/A OVER .08 - S.253,254 - IND	711/712	
9230	255.(1c)	6M	MAX PUN: OPERATION MV/V/A OVER .08 - S.253,254 - SC	711/712	
9230	255.(2.2)	5	IMPAIRED OPERATION OF VEHICLE, VESSEL, OR AIRCRAFT (ALCOHOL)		
9235	255.(2.2)	5	IMPAIRED OPERATION OF VEHICLE, VESSEL, OR AIRCRAFT (DRUGS)		
9240	254.(2,3a)		FAIL/REFUSE TO PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - DEF	713	
9240	255.(1b)	5	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - S.253,254 - IND	713	
9240	255.(1c)	6M	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BREATH SAMPLE - S.253,254 - SC	713	
9240	254(5)	5	FAILURE TO COMPLY OR REFUSAL (ALCOHOL)		
9245	254(5)	5	FAILURE TO COMPLY OR REFUSAL (DRUGS)		
9250	254.(3b)		FAIL/REFUSE TO PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE - DEF	714	
9250	255.(1b)	5	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE - S.253,254 - IND	714	
9250	255.(1c)	6M	MAX PUN: FAIL PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE - S.253,254 - SC	714	
9250	254(3.4b)	5	FAILURE TO PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE (ALCOHOL)		
9255	254(3.4b)	5	FAILURE TO PROVIDE BLOOD SAMPLE (DRUGS)		
9311	252.(1.3)	25	FAIL TO STOP CAUSING DEATH	715	2011-04-29
9312	252.(1.2)	10	FAIL TO STOP CAUSING BODILY HARM	715	2011-04-29
9313	252.(1.1)	5	FAIL TO STOP OR REMAIN	715	2011-04-29
9320	259.(4a)	5	OPERATE VEHICLE WHILE DISQUALIFIED - PUN - IND	716	
9320	259.(4b)	6M	OPERATE VEHICLE WHILE DISQUALIFIED - PUN - SC	716	
9330	250.(1,2)	6M	FAIL TO WATCH PERSON/TOW AFTER DARK - PUN - SC	073	
9330	251.(1ab)	5	OPERATE UNSEAWORTHY VESSEL/UNSAFE AIRCRAFT	073	
9330	251.(1c)	5	OPERATE RAIL EQUIPMENT	073	
9410	249.2	25	CAUSING DEATH BY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE WHILE STREET RACING	073	2006-12-14
9420	249.3	14	CAUSING BODILY HARM BY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE WHILE STREET RACING	073	2006-12-14

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
9430	249.4(4)	25	DANGEROUS OPERATION CAUSING DEATH WHILE STREET RACING	701	2006-12-14
9440	249.4(3)	14	DANGEROUS OPERATION CAUSING BODILY HARM WHILE STREET RACING	703	2006-12-14
9450	249.4(2a)	5	DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE STREET RACING - IND	705	2006-12-14
9450	249.4(2b)	6M	DANGEROUS OPERATION OF MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE STREET RACING - SC	705	2006-12-14
CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES ACT (CDSA)					
4110-4160	4.(1)		POSSESSION OF SUBSTANCE - DEF	075/079/083/ 087	
4110	4.(3a)	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - PUN - IND	075	
4110	4.(3bi)	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	075	
4110	4.(3bii)	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	075	
4120	4.(3a)	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - PUN - IND	079	
4120	4.(3bi)	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	079	
4120	4.(3bii)	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	079	
4130	4.(2a-b)		FAIL TO DISCLOSE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION - DEF	083	
4130	4.(3a)	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4130	4.(3bi)	6M	POSSESS SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4130	4.(3bii)	1	POSSESS SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4130	4.(6a)	3	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4130	4.(6bi)	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - SC	083	
4130	4.(6bii)	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4130	4.(7ai)	7	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE I DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4130	4.(7aii)	5	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE II DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4130	4.(7aiii)	3	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4130	4.(7aiv)	18M	FAIL TO DISCLOSE SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	083	
4130	4.(7bi)	6M	FAIL DISCLOSE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4130	4.(7bii)	1	FAIL DISCLOSE PREVIOUS PRESCRIPTION - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	083	
4140	4.(4a)	5	POSSESSION SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS - PUN - IND	087	
4140	4.(4bi)	6M	POSSESS SCHED II: CANNABIS/DERIVATIVE - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	087	
4140	4.(4bii)	1	POSSESS SCHED II: CANNABIS/DERIVATIVE - SUBS OFF - PUN - SC	087	
4140	4.(5)	6M	POSSESS SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS <= SCHEDULE VIII - PUN - SC	087	
4150	4.(3a)	7	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	083	2008-04-01
4150	4.(3bi)	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - 1ST OFF - PUN - SC	083	2008-04-01
4150	4.(3bii)	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - SUBS OFF - PUN - IND	083	2008-04-01
4160	4.(6a)	3	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) PUN - IND	083	2008-04-01
4160	4.(6bi)	6M	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	083	2008-04-01
4160	4.(6bii)	1	POSSESSION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - SUBS OFF-PUN - SC	083	2008-04-01

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
4210-4260	5.(1)		TRAFFICKING IN SUBSTANCE - DEF	076/080/084/ 088	
4210-4260	5.(2)		INTENT TO TRAFFIC IN SUBSTANCE - DEF	076/080/084/ 088	
4210	5.(3a)	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	076	
4210	5.(3a)	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	076	
4220	5.(3a)	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	080	
4220	5.(3a)	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	080	
4230	5.(3a)	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	084	
4230	5.(3a)	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	084	
4230	5.(3bi)	10	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - IND	084	
4230	5.(3bii)	18M	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - SC	084	
4230	5.(3ci)	3	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	084	
4230	5.(3ci)	3	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	084	
4230	5.(3cii)	1	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - SC	084	
4230	5.(3cii)	1	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - SC	084	
4240	5.(3a)	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	088	
4240	5.(3a)	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	088	
4240	5.(4)	5	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS <= SCHEDULE VII	088	
4240	5.(4)	5	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS <= SCHEDULE VII	088	
4250	5.(3a)	25	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	084	2008-04-01
4250	5.(3a)	25	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL-METH)	084	2008-04-01
4260	5.(3bi)	10	TRAFFICKING SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	084	2008-04-01
4260	5.(3bii)	18M	INTENT TO TRAFFIC SCHEDULE III DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	084	2008-04-01
4310-4360	6.(1)		IMPORTING AND EXPORTING - DEF	077/081/085/ 089	
4310-4360	6.(2)		INTENT TO EXPORT - DEF	077/081/085/ 089	
4310	6.(3a)	25	IMPORT/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	077	
4310	6.(3a)	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: HEROIN	077	
4320	6.(3a)	25	IMPORT/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	081	
4320	6.(3a)	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: COCAINE	081	
4330	6.(3a)	25	IMPORT/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	085	
4330	6.(3a)	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: OTHER DRUGS	085	
4330	6.(3bi)	10	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	
4330	6.(3bi)	10	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	
4330	6.(3bii)	18M	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	
4330	6.(3bii)	18M	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	
4330	6.(3ci)	3	IMPORTING SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	
4330	6.(3ci)	3	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	
4330	6.(3cii)	1	IMPORTING SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	
4330	6.(3cii)	1	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE IV OR V DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	
4340	6.(3a)	25	IMPORT/EXPORT SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	089	
4340	6.(3a)	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS	089	

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
4350	6.(3a)	25	IMPORT/EXPORT SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4350	6.(3a)	25	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4360	6.(3bi)	10	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4360	6.(3bi)	10	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4360	6.(3bii)	18M	IMPORTING SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
4360	6.(3bii)	18M	INTENT TO EXPORT SCHEDULE III OR VI DRUGS - METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
4410-4460	7.(1)		PRODUCTION OF SUBSTANCE - DEF	077/081/085/090	2008-04-01
4410	7.(2a)	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I: HEROIN - PUN - IND	077	2008-04-01
4420	7.(2a)	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I: COCAINE - PUN - IND	081	2008-04-01
4430	7.(2a)	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I OR II : OTHER DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4430	7.(2ci)	10	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4430	7.(2cii)	18M	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
4430	7.(2di)	3	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4430	7.(2dii)	1	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE IV DRUGS - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
4440	7.(2b)	7	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE II: CANNABIS - PUN - IND	090	
4450	7.(2a)	25	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE I: METHAMPHETAMINE (CRYSTAL METH) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4460	7.(2ci)	10	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - IND	085	2008-04-01
4460	7.(2cii)	18M	PRODUCTION SCHEDULE III DRUGS – METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (ECSTASY) - PUN - SC	085	2008-04-01
4590	7.1(1)	9	PRECURSOR/EQUIPMENT (CRYSTAL METH/ECSTASY)	085	2011-06-26
OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES					
6100		3	BANKRUPTCY ACT	096	
6150		5	INCOME TAX ACT	102	
6200		25	CANADA SHIPPING ACT	097	
6250		(9)	CANADA HEALTH ACT	102	
6300		5	CUSTOMS ACT	098	
6350		5	COMPETITION ACT	102	
6400		2	EXCISE ACT	099	
6450		6M	YOUTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT	102	
6500		5	IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE PROTECTION ACT	100	
6510		25	HUMAN TRAFFICKING	100	2011-04-29
6520		14	HUMAN SMUGGLING < 10 PERSONS	100	2011-04-29
6530		25	HUMAN SMUGGLING >= 10 PERSONS	100	2011-04-29
6550		5	FIREARMS ACT	101	
6560		25	NATIONAL DEFENCE ACT	102	
6900		(9)	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTE OFFENCES	102	

PROVINCIAL STATUTES

Table of Concordance 2 : VIOLATION CODE ASCENDING – UCR 2.*

UCR 2.* VIOLATION CODE	CC C-46 RSC 1985 (1)	MAXIMUM PENALTY [2]	DESCRIPTION	UCR 1.0 VIOLATION CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE
7100		(9)	LIQUOR ACT	104	
7200		(9)	SECURITIES ACT	105	
7300		(9)	OTHER PROVINCIAL STATUTES	106	
9510		(9)	FAIL TO STOP OR REMAIN	717	
9520		(9)	DANGEROUS DRIVING WITHOUT DUE ATTENTION	718	
9530		(9)	DRIVING WHILE DISQUALIFIED/LICENSE SUSPENSION	719	

*A COMPLETE LISTING OF THE VIOLATION CODES, SECTIONS, AND PENALTIES FOR THE RSC 1970 IS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST FROM CCJS

FOOTNOTES:

- (1) SECTIONS LISTED IN THE CRIMINAL CODE DATED JANUARY 1, 1991
 (2) FIGURES REFER TO YEARS OR NUMBER OF MONTHS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 N.B. 25 = LIFE
 BLANK = NOT APPLICABLE (EG. DEFINITION)
 (3) SECTIONS LISTED IN THE CRIMINAL CODE DATED JANUARY 1, 1988
 (4) PROHIBITION ORDERS PREVENT THE POSSESSION OF ANY ITEM FOR A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME IN ADDITION TO ANY OTHER PUNISHMENT IMPOSED FOR AN OFFENCE
 (5) THIS SECTION HAS BEEN SPLIT ACCORDING TO THE TESTAMENTARY VALUE OF THE PROPERTY, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN HISTORICAL CONTINUITY WITH THE AGGREGATE UCR SURVEY
 (6) MAXIMUM PENALTY IS LIMITED TO HALF THE LONGEST TERM ALLOWED UPON CONVICTION OF THE INDICTABLE OFFENCE
 (7) MAXIMUM PENALTY IS THE SAME AS FOR ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT AN INDICTABLE OFFENCE
 (8) MAXIMUM PENALTY IS THE SAME AS UPON CONVICTION OF THE INDICTABLE OFFENCE
 (9) MAXIMUM PENALTIES NOT SPECIFIED BECAUSE OF VARIABILITY AMONG PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL JURISDICTIONS

ABBREVIATIONS:

? : UNKNOWN
 1ST OFF : FIRST OFFENCE
 2ND OFF : SECOND OFFENCE
 A : AIRCRAFT
 B : BOAT
 DEF : DEFINITION
 IND : INDICTABLE CONVICTION
 MLA : MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
 MP : MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
 MV : MOTOR VEHICLE
 PUN : PUNISHMENT
 R : RAIL EQUIPMENT
 SC : SUMMARY CONVICTION
 STMT : STATEMENT
 SUBS OFF : SUBSEQUENT OFFENCE
 V : VESSEL