

Juristat article

Co-offending in Canada, 2011

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- | | |
|----------------|--|
| . | not available for any reference period |
| .. | not available for a specific reference period |
| ... | not applicable |
| 0 | true zero or a value rounded to zero |
| 0 ^s | value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded |
| P | preliminary |
| r | revised |
| X | suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i> |
| E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) |

Co-offending in Canada, 2011: highlights

- Co-offending, that is crimes involving two or more accused people, accounted for 11% of cleared incidents in Canada in 2011. Of the incidents in which an accused was identified, 8% were pair offences, involving 2 accused, and 3% were group crimes, involving 3 or more accused.
- The prevalence of pair offending was highest in the Northwest Territories (10% of cleared incidents) and lowest in Quebec (6% of cleared incidents). Group crime was most prevalent in Ontario and Saskatchewan (3% of cleared incidents respectively) and lowest in Nunavut (1% of cleared incidents).
- The prevalence of pair offending in selected jurisdictions in Canada decreased by 1.8% between 1995 and 2006 and has remained relatively stable since that time. The prevalence of group crime decreased by 0.5%.
- Most co-offences that occurred in Canada in 2011 were pair crimes. In total, more than three-quarters (76%) of co-offences involved two offenders, while the remaining 24% involved 3 or more. Group crimes involving numerous offenders were relatively rare as the majority of group crimes involved just three people. Less than 2% of co-offences (and less than 0.2% of all cleared incidents) involved 6 or more accused persons.
- Co-offending was more common among female accused (27% were co-offenders) than male accused (21%). However, most co-offending groups were made up exclusively of male accused (54%). This is due to the fact that the majority (77%) of people accused of an offence in 2011 were male.
- Co-offending was more common among youth aged 12 to 17 (44%) than among adults (19%). However, the majority of co-offences (65%) were made up exclusively of adults. This is due to the fact that the majority (84%) of people accused of an offence in 2011 were adults.
- Among accused of all ages, pair offending and group crime were more common in incidents involving drug trafficking, production, and importation/exportation, robbery, arson, and counterfeiting. Co-offending was less common among incidents of impaired driving, sexual violations against children, offences against the administration of justice, and level 1 sexual assaults.
- In incidents exclusively involving youth, pair offending and group crime were more common in incidents involving breaking and entering, arson, robbery, possession of stolen property, and theft over \$5,000 and theft of \$5,000 or under.
- Co-offences tended to be more serious in nature compared to lone offences. Co-offences were more likely to have involved a firearm or other weapon, and to have resulted in injury to the victim. Further, hate crimes were more likely than those incidents not motivated by hate to involve co-offenders.

Co-offending in Canada, 2011

by Peter J. Carrington, Shannon Brennan, Anthony Matarazzo and Marian Radulescu

Police-reported crime statistics provide a wealth of information on the number and type of criminal offences committed in Canada each year, yet few studies have looked at the issue of co-offending: crimes committed by two or more people. Traditional crime statistics tend to focus on the number of incidents and the characteristics of offenders or victims, and have yet to explore incident characteristics of crimes committed by groups of people.

Co-offences can be categorized into **pair crimes**, those incidents committed by 2 offenders, and **group crimes**, which involve 3 or more offenders. Measuring the nature and extent of co-offending is an area of importance as previous studies have shown that co-offences are, on average, more serious than those involving a lone offender (Carrington 2002). Further, pair and group crimes are evidence of collaboration among offenders and play a role in the recruitment of new offenders (van Mastrigt and Farrington 2011).

Using police-reported information from the 2011 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey, this *Juristat* article addresses three key questions related to co-offending:

1. Prevalence: how many incidents reported by police in 2011 were committed by 2 or more people, and how did this vary over time and by jurisdiction?
2. Associated factors: which factors (i.e. age, sex, offence type) are associated with increased rates of co-offending?
3. Seriousness: are co-offending incidents more or less serious compared to incidents committed by a lone accused? The seriousness of an incident can be assessed using many factors, including the use of weapons during the commission of the offence, and injuries incurred by victims, to name a few.

In addition to exploring these three key questions, this *Juristat* article also examines other areas related to co-offending, including street gangs, and concludes with an examination of the clearance rates of those accused of co-offences.

Text box 1

Measuring co-offending with police-reported data

This *Juristat* article presents findings about police-reported co-offending and group crime from the 2011 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey, which collects data on all criminal incidents reported to, and substantiated by, Canadian police services.

This report includes only those incidents that were cleared by police (approximately 47% in 2011)—that is, for which at least one accused person was identified—because the identification of the accused person(s) is necessary for the classification of the incident as a lone offence, pair offence, or group crime.

Prevalence of co-offending

Co-offending accounted for 1 in 10 cleared incidents in 2011

Co-offending is relatively uncommon in police-reported crime in Canada. Of the 993,994 cleared incidents reported by police in 2011, just over 1 in 10 (11%) were incidents involving more than one offender. More specifically, 8% were pair offences, involving 2 identified offenders, while 3% were group crimes, involving 3 or more identified offenders (Table 1).

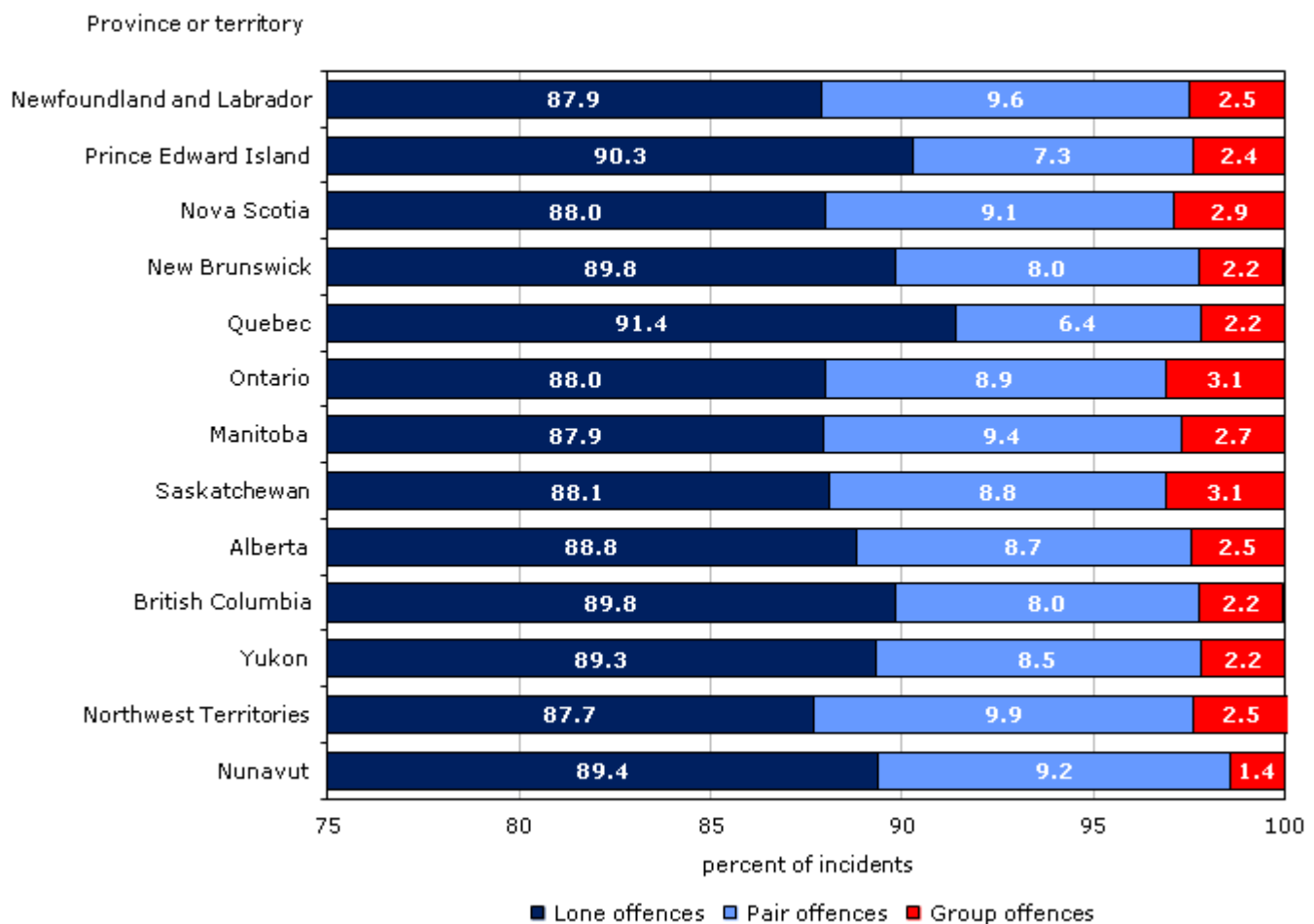
In total, 1.1 million people aged 12 and older were accused of committing an offence in 2011. Of these, 23% or just over 259,000 people were believed to have worked together in the commission of the crime, either in pairs or in groups.¹

These findings are similar to the results of a study conducted using data from a large metropolitan police service in England, which found that 10% of incidents cleared between 2002 and 2005 were co-offences, involving 22% of offenders (van Mastrigt and Farrington 2009).

Provincial trends

Previous research has shown that police-reported crime rates in Canada typically tend to follow a geographical trend, whereby the highest rates are seen among the territories and western provinces, and lowest crime rates in the eastern provinces (Brennan 2012). This geographical pattern was not evident among co-offending incidents, as the prevalence of co-offences, and pair and group crimes in particular, varied by jurisdiction (Chart 1, Table 2).

Chart 1
Prevalence of co-offending incidents, by province and territory, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

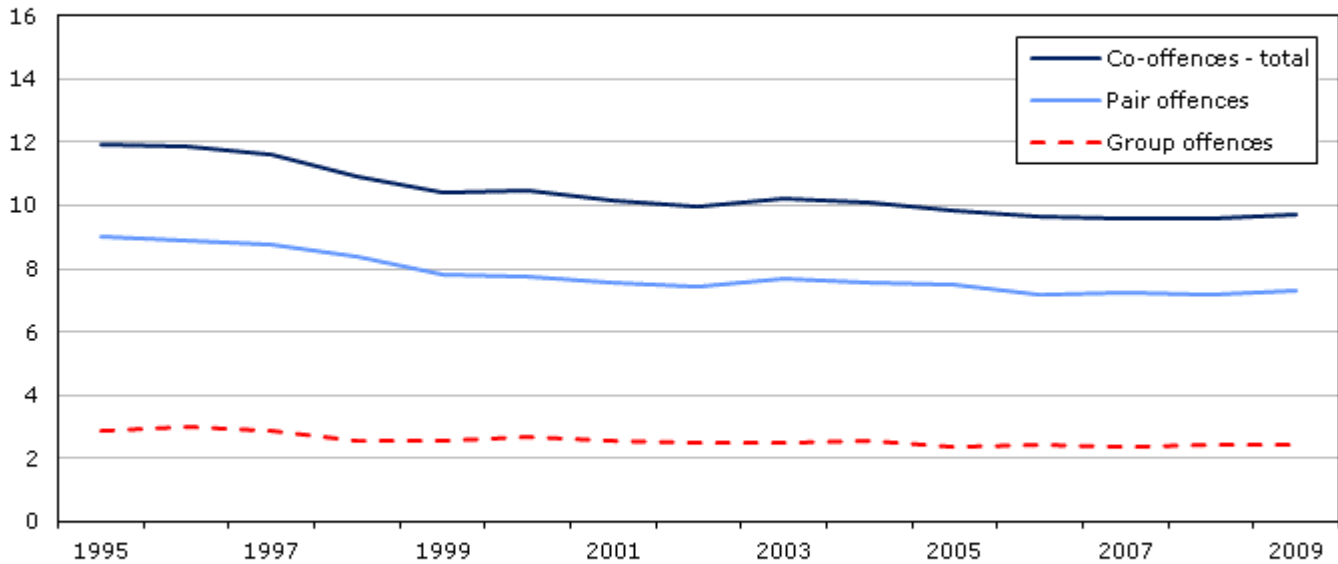
Pair offending was highest in the Northwest Territories (9.9%), Newfoundland and Labrador (9.6%) and Manitoba (9.4%). Group crime however, was highest in Ontario (3.1%), Saskatchewan (3.1%), and Nova Scotia (2.9%). In contrast, pair offences were found to be lowest in Quebec (6.4%) while group crimes were found to be lowest in Nunavut (1.4%).

Incidents of co-offending on the decline

As with police-reported crime rates overall, the prevalence of co-offending in Canada has been gradually declining over time. Between 1995 and 2006, the proportion of co-offences fell 2.3%, from a total of 11.9% of cleared incidents in 1995 to 9.6% of cleared incidents in 2006, with little change after that year (Chart 2, Table 3).²

Chart 2
Prevalence of co-offending incidents, Canada, 1995 to 2009

percent of incidents



Note: Information reflects data reported consistently by police services to the UCR Survey from 1995 to 2009, representing approximately 52% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

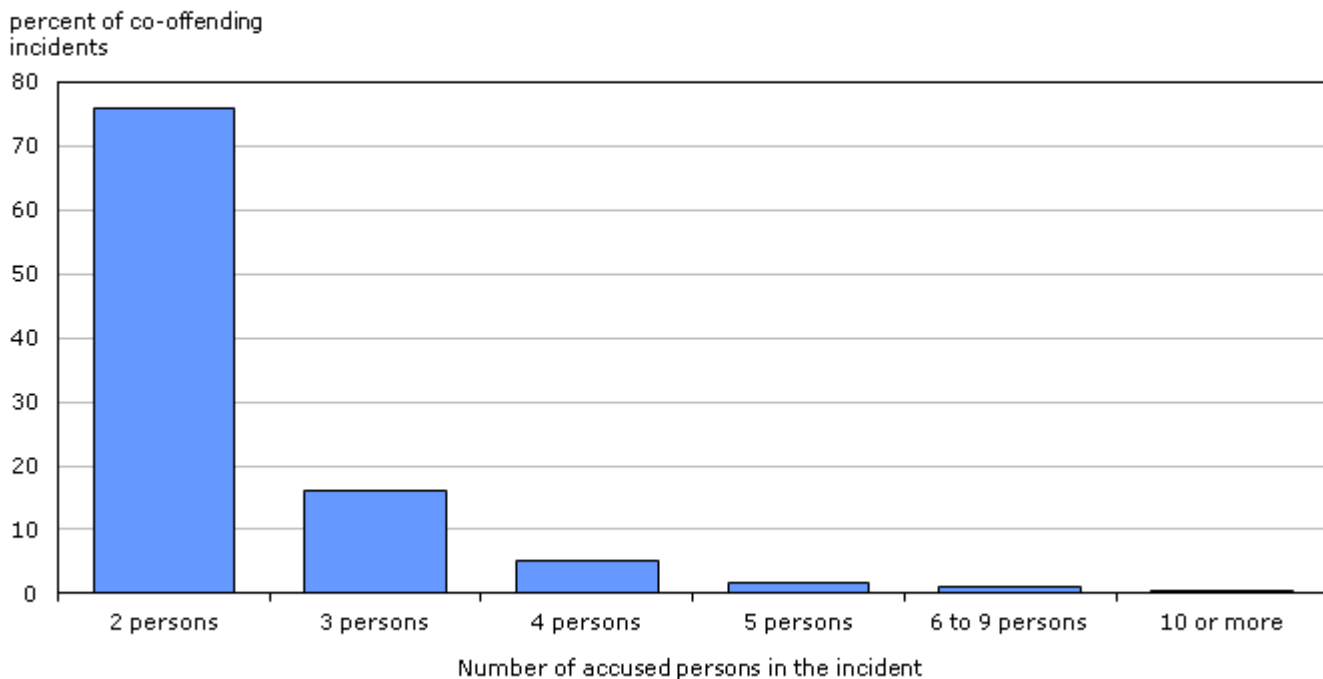
Pair offending and group crime followed similar trajectories. Pair offending decreased from 9.0% to 7.2% of cleared incidents—a decrease of 1.8%—and group crime decreased from 2.9% to 2.4% of cleared incidents—a decrease of 0.5%.

Factors associated with co-offending

Most co-offences involve only 2 accused persons

Most co-offences that occurred in Canada in 2011 were pair crimes. In total, more than three-quarters (76%) of co-offences involved two offenders, while the remaining 24% involved 3 or more (Chart 3).

Chart 3
Co-offending incidents, by number of accused co-offenders, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

In general, group crimes involving numerous offenders were relatively rare. The majority of group crimes involved just three people. Less than 2% of co-offences (less than 0.2% of all cleared incidents) involved 6 or more accused persons.

Females more likely than males to be co-offenders

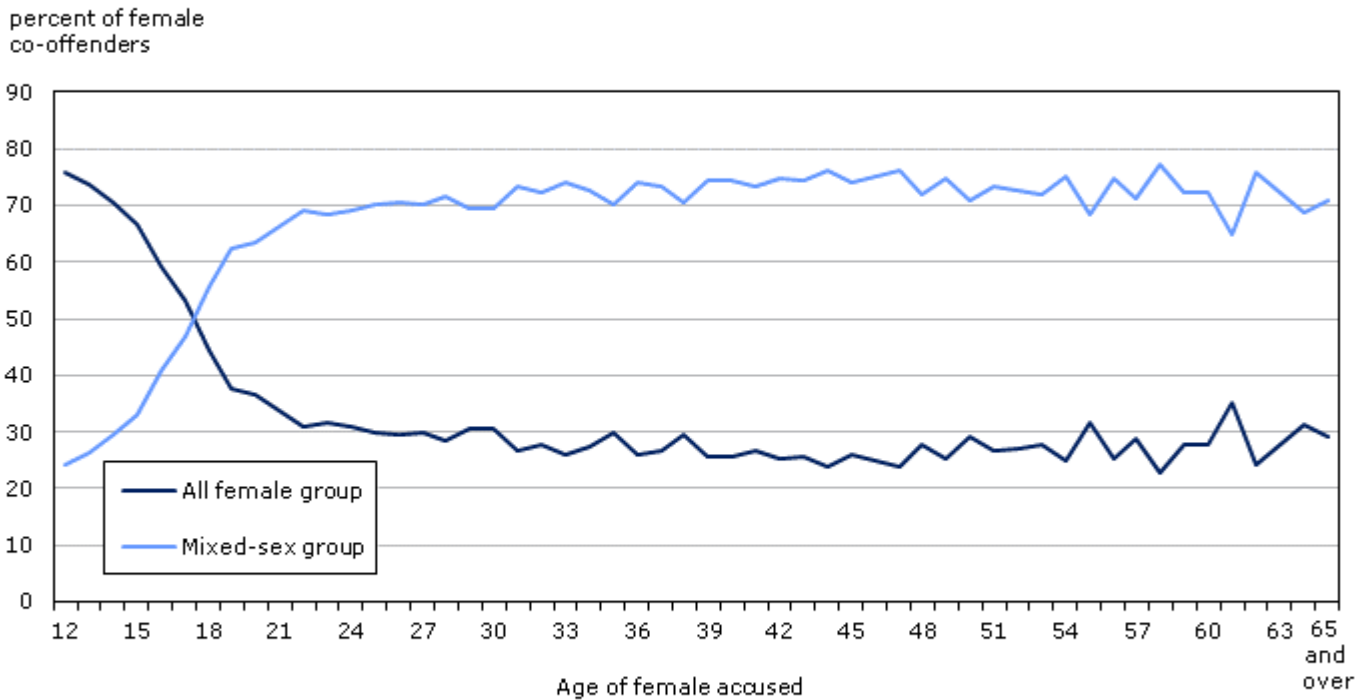
When females committed crime in 2011, they were proportionately more likely than males to commit offences in pairs or groups. For example, more than 1 in 4 (27%) female accused persons were co-offenders, compared with 21% of male accused. Of these, 19% of female accused were involved in pair offences, and 8% in group crimes. This compares to 13% and 8% of male accused respectively.

Although females were more likely than males to work with others in the commission of a crime, most co-offending incidents were committed by groups comprised solely of males. This is due to the fact that the majority (77%) of people accused of an offence in 2011 were male. In total, more than half (54%) of all co-offences were committed by all-male groups; 12% by all-female groups, and 33% by groups comprised of both males and females.

Although co-offending in same sex groups was highly prevalent among younger co-offenders (both male and female), co-offending with the opposite sex increased more rapidly with age among female co-offenders (Chart 4). Among female co-offenders aged 12 to 17, 24% to 47% co-offended in mixed-sex groups; this increased to 70% and higher among female co-offenders 25 years of age or older. Among male co-offenders

aged 12 to 17, 11% to 16% co-offended in mixed-sex groups, with the proportion increasing with age to approximately 40% of male co-offenders aged 30 and older (Chart 5).

Chart 4
Female accused involved in co-offending, by age of accused and sex composition of co-offending group, Canada, 2011

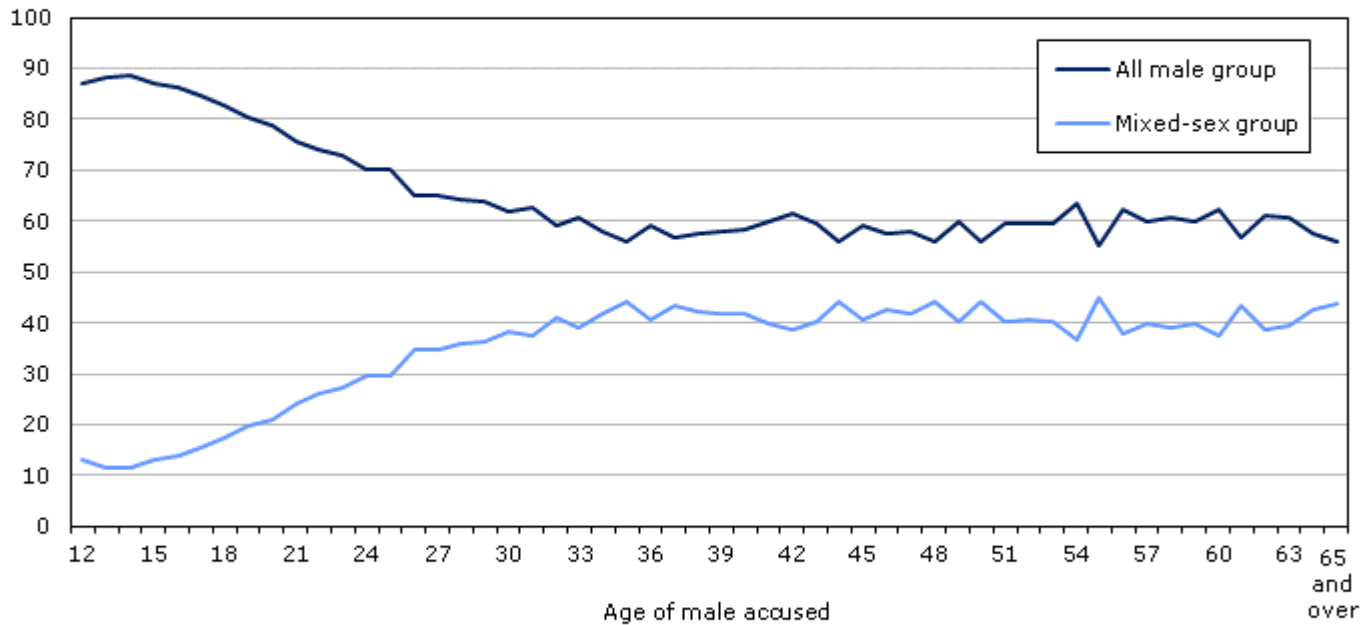


Note: The data displayed in this chart represent the proportions of female accused who participated in co-offending groups. As a result, the proportions among the mixed-sex group will differ from the proportions shown in chart 5, which represents the proportion of male accused.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 5
Male accused involved in co-offending, by age of accused and sex composition of co-offending group, Canada, 2011

percent of male
co-offenders



Note: The data displayed in this chart represent the proportions of male accused who participated in co-offending groups. As a result, the proportions among the mixed-sex group will differ from the proportions shown in Chart 4, which represents the proportion of female accused.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

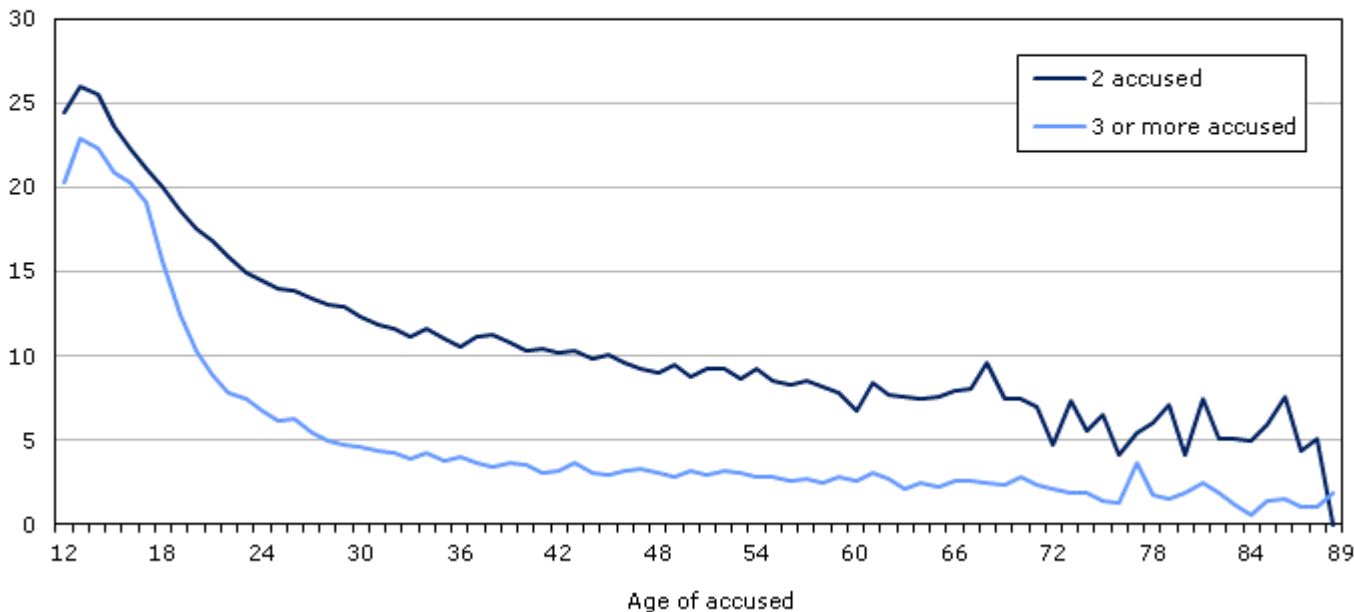
Co-offending is more common among youth and decreases with age

Youth (persons aged 12 to 17) were more likely than adults (persons aged 18 years and over) to commit crimes in pairs or groups. More specifically, 44% of accused youth in Canada in 2011 were co-offenders, compared with 19% of adult accused. The differences between age groups are even more pronounced for group crime: 21% of youth accused were involved in group crime compared to 6% of adult accused.

Overall, the prevalence of co-offending decreased with the age of the accused. For example, pair offending decreased from the age of 13 to the late twenties, and more gradually thereafter. The prevalence of group crime fell even more rapidly after the age of 13, and levelled out at less than 5% among accused aged 30 or older (Chart 6). However, the decline in prevalence of both pair and group crimes varied when taking the type of offence into account (Charts 7a to Chart 7f).

Chart 6
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons

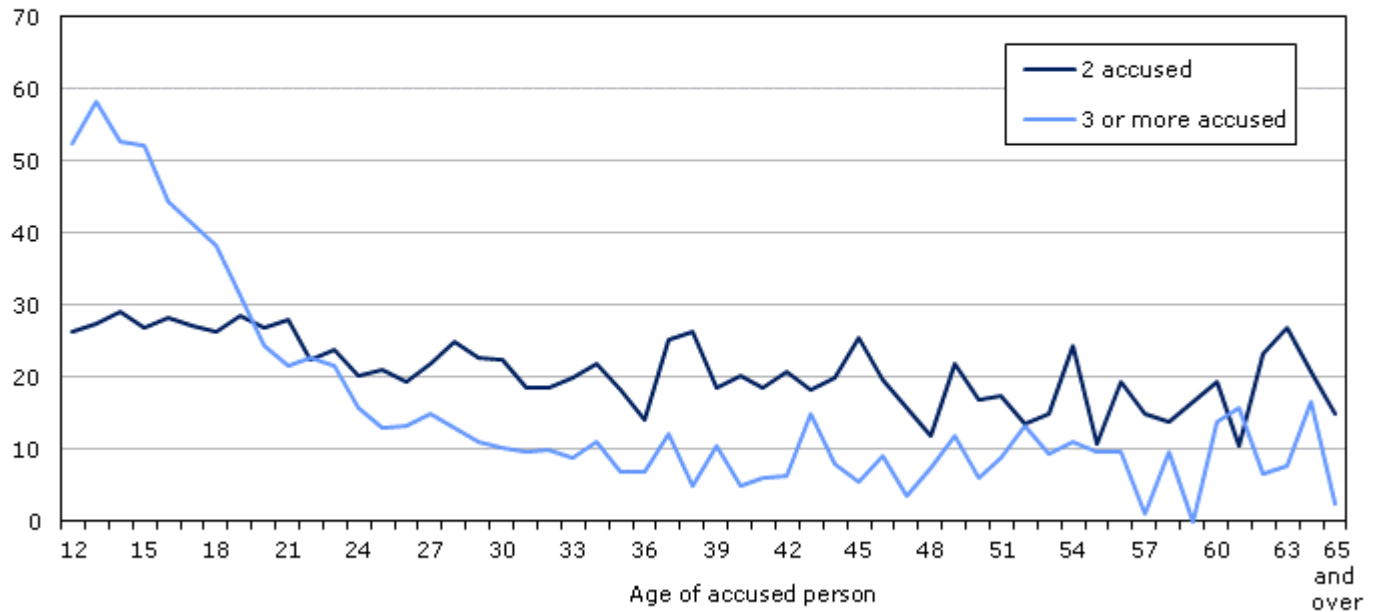


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The decline with age in the prevalence of co-offending was similar for breaking and entering and for robbery (Chart 7a and Chart 7b). Beginning at high levels among youth, breaking and entering and robbery in groups of 3 or more decreased rapidly with the age of the accused and leveled off at approximately 10% of accused from their early thirties onwards. In contrast, the prevalence of pair offending in these two types of crime decreased with age much more slowly, from a lower level among youth.

Chart 7a
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused and break and enter incidents, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons

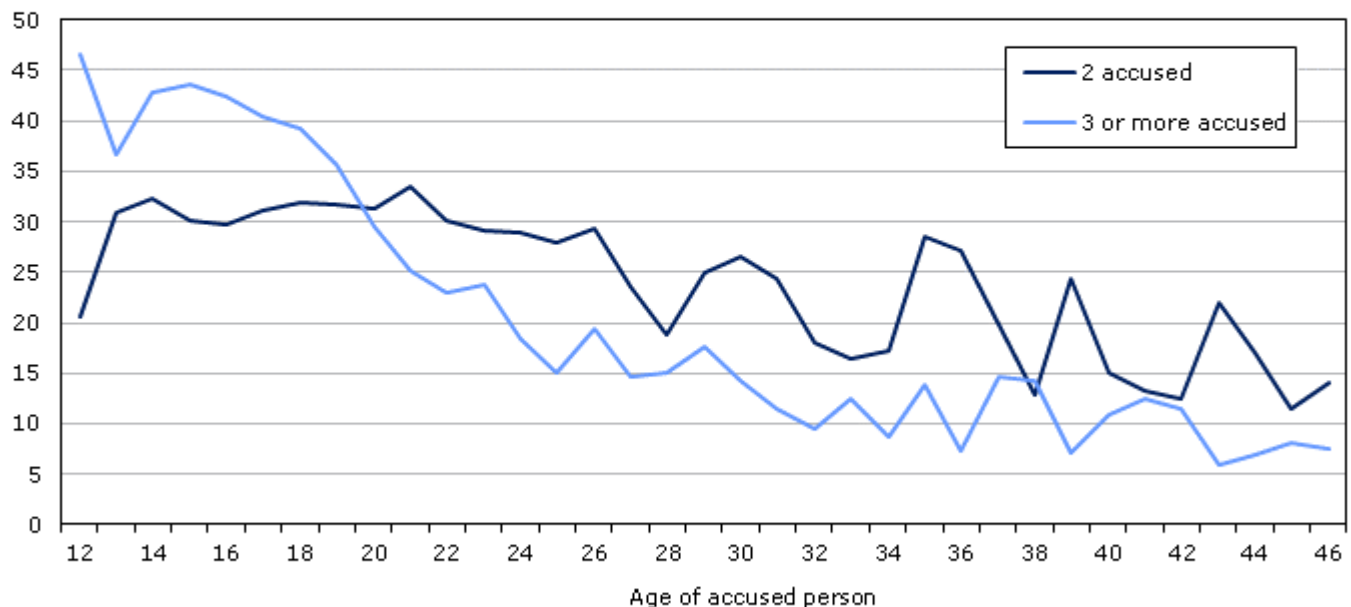


Note: Represents the most serious violation in the incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 7b
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused and robbery incidents, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons



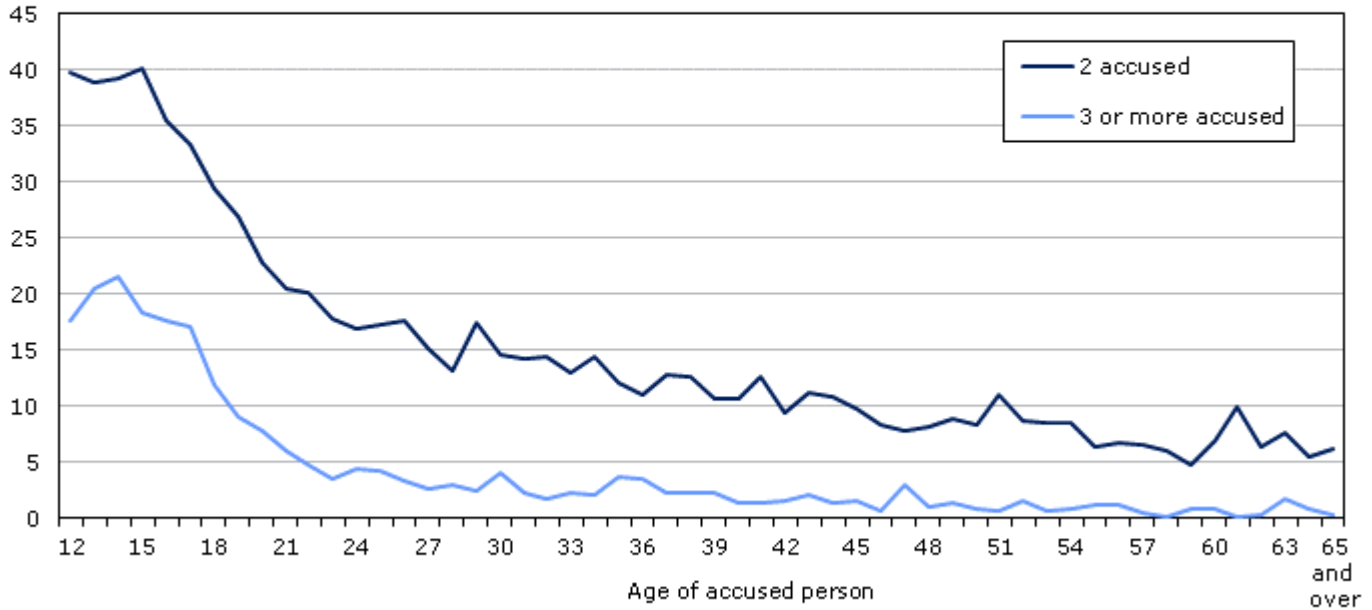
Note: Represents the most serious violation in the incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

For persons accused of theft of \$5,000 or under, the prevalence of group offending was much lower than that of pair offending at all ages. Both pair and group offending were high among youth and decreased rapidly with the age of the accused (Chart 7c).

Chart 7c
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused and incidents of theft of \$5,000 or under, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons



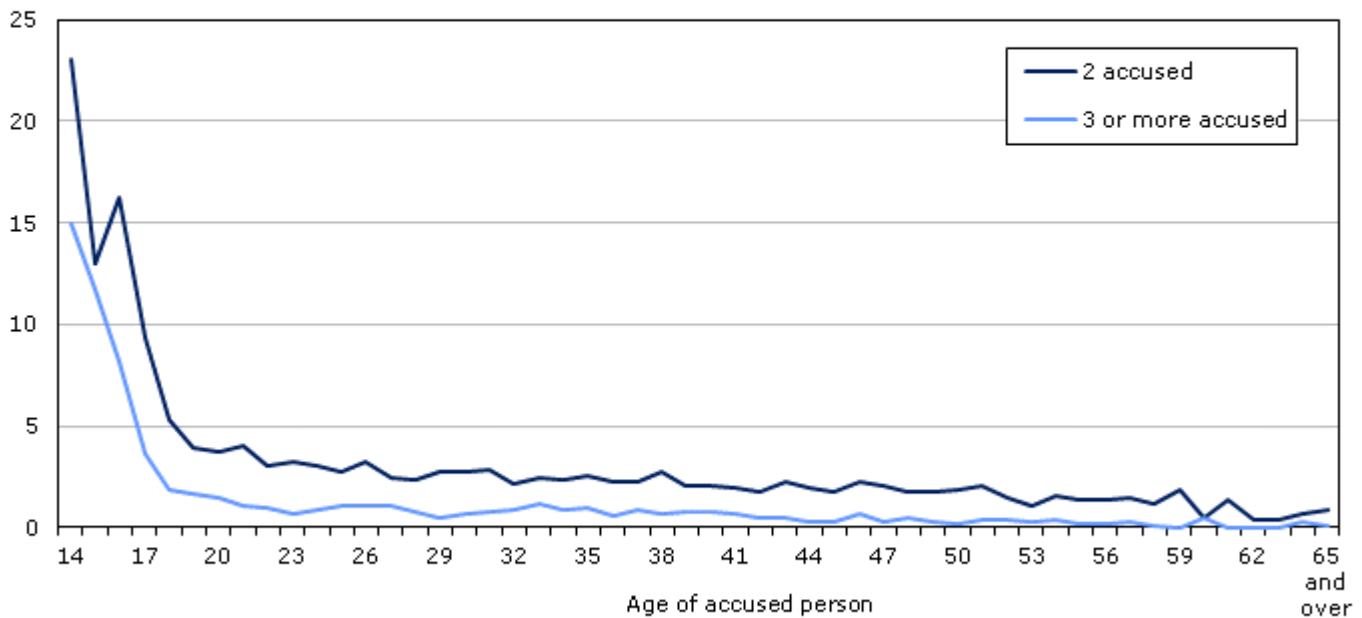
Note: Represents the most serious violation in the incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Few persons under the age of 16 were accused of *Criminal Code* traffic offences in 2011, with youth aged 12 to 15 accounting for less than 1% of all persons accused of a traffic violation. The prevalence of pair offending and group crime was highest among younger accused, and was found to drop rapidly with age (Chart 7d).

Chart 7d
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused and *Criminal Code* traffic incidents, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons



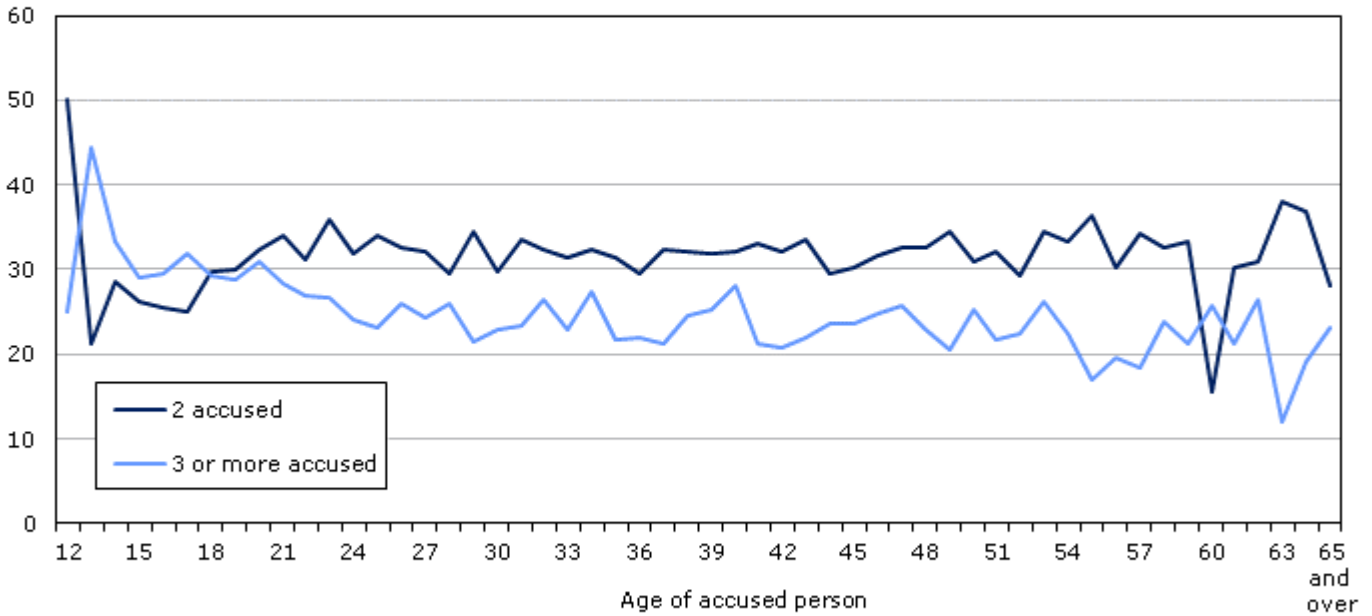
Note: Represents the most serious violation in the incident. Includes impaired driving and other *Criminal Code* traffic violations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The prevalence of pair offending and group crime changed little with age among persons accused of drug trafficking, importation, or production: the prevalence of both varied around averages of approximately 30% (Chart 7e).

Chart 7e
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused and indictable drug incidents, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons



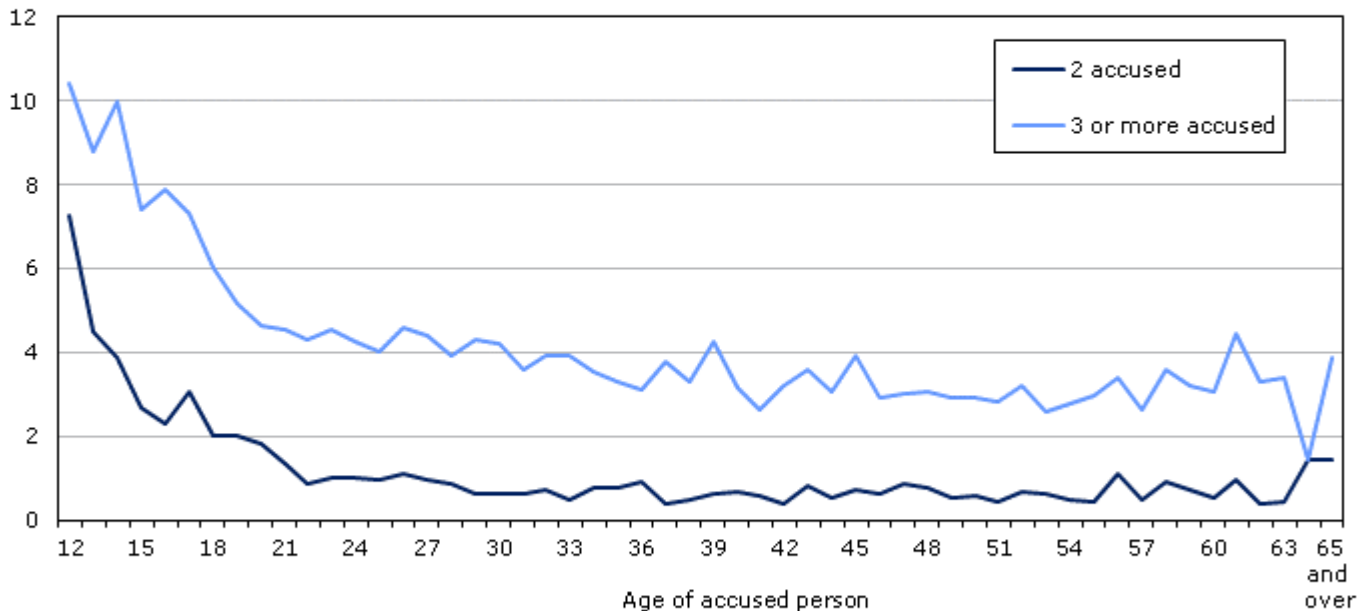
Note: Represents the most serious violation in the incident. Includes trafficking, production or distribution of cannabis, cocaine and other drugs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The nature of administration of justice offences (e.g. failure to comply with an order, breach of probation) suggest that they are typically committed by lone offenders. Not surprisingly then, pair offending and group crime were especially rare among persons accused of offences against the administration of justice. Among youth accused of administration of justice offences, 2% to 7% were involved in pair offences, and 7% to 10% in group crimes. Among accused in their twenties to forties, pair offending decreased to 1% to 2%, and group offending to 3% to 5%. The prevalence of pair and group offending was even lower among older accused persons (Chart 7f).

Chart 7f
Accused persons involved in co-offending, by age of accused and administration of justice incidents, Canada, 2011

percent of accused persons



Note: Represents the most serious violation in the incident. Includes fail to comply with an order, escape or helps to escape from lawful custody, prisoner unlawfully at large, fail to appear, breach of probation and other offences against the administration of justice.

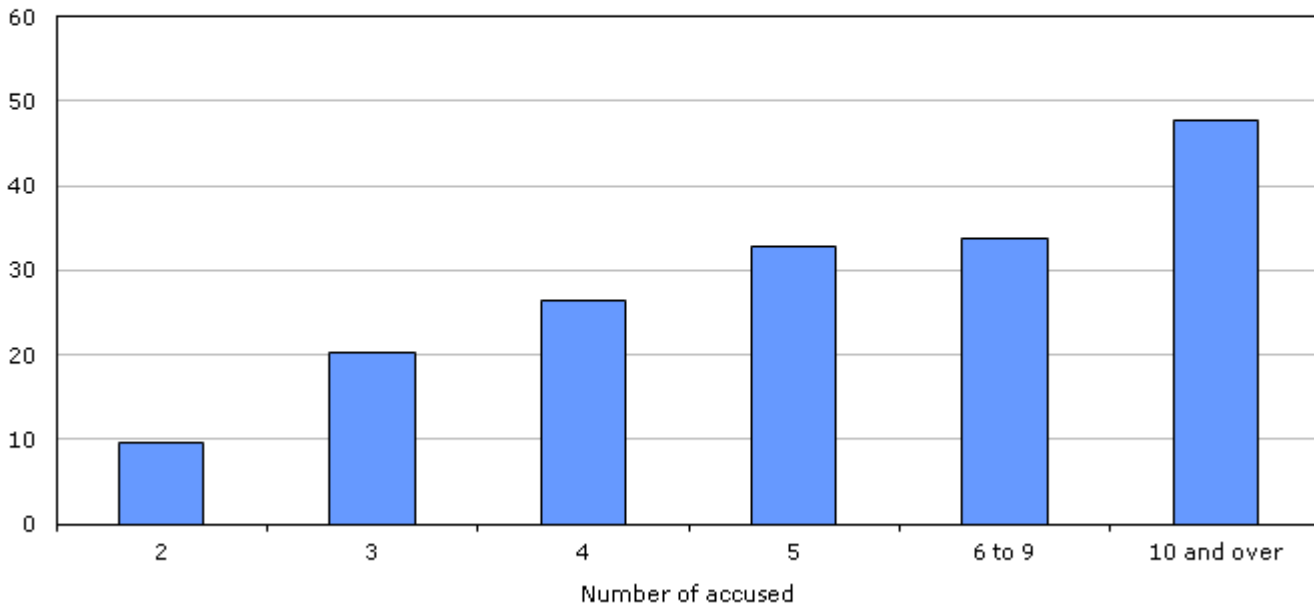
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Overall, most co-offenders (67%) who were accused of an administration of justice offence were accused of failure to comply with an order, followed by breach of probation (18%), and other administration of justice offences (11%). Escape from lawful custody, being unlawfully at large and failure to appear comprised the remaining 4%.

While more youth committed crimes in pairs or groups compared to adults, most co-offences were committed by all-adult groups. This is due to the fact that the majority (84%) of people accused of an offence in 2011 were adults. Close to two-thirds (65%) of co-offending incidents were committed by two or more adults, while 22% were committed exclusively by youth aged 12 to 17 years old. The remaining 13% were committed by groups that included both youth and adults. The proportion of co-offending groups consisting of both youth and adults increased with the size of the group, from 10% of groups of 2 to 48% of groups of 10 or more co-offenders (Chart 8).

Chart 8
Co-offending groups with adult and youth accused, by group size, Canada, 2011

percent of co-offences with mixed age accused



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Text box 2
Co-offending networks

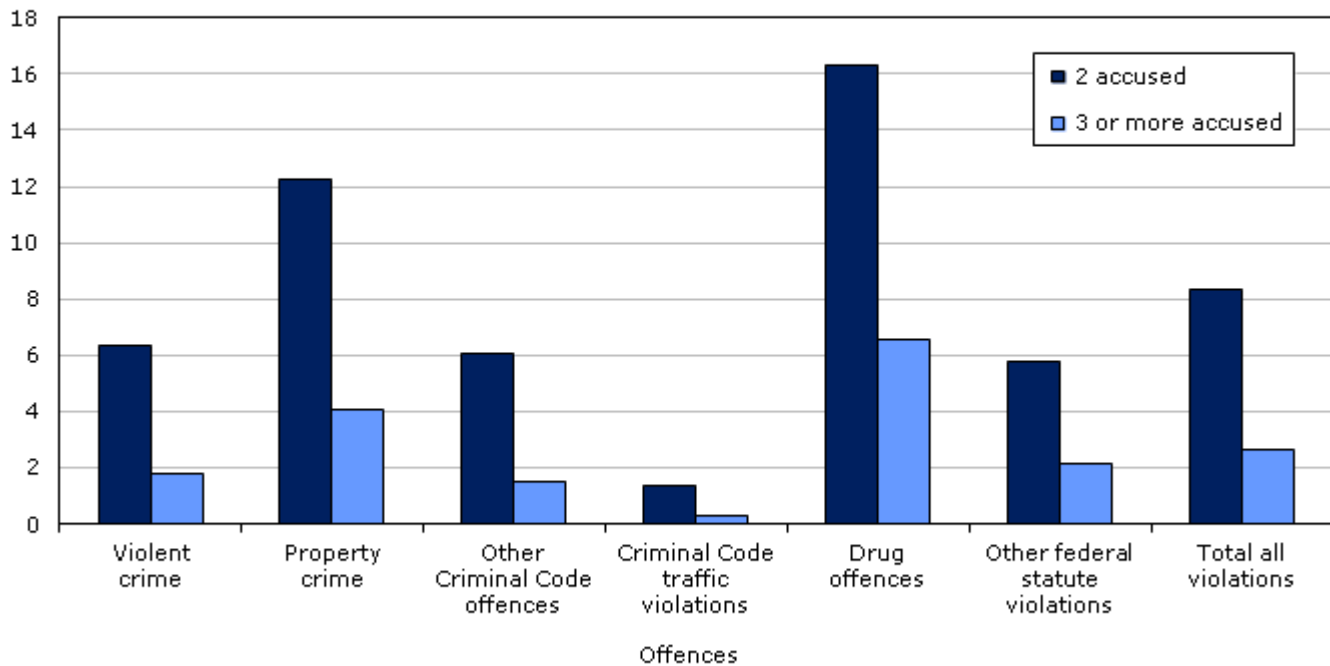
Co-offending networks are formed when offenders repeatedly co-offend with overlapping groups of accomplices (Carrington 2011, Carrington 2014). Co-offending networks may provide evidence of street gang activity, and also of organized crime activity, particularly if the co-offending incidents involve serious offences committed for material benefit (*Criminal Code s. 467.1*). Research on the relationship between co-offending networks and street gangs and organized crime groups in Canada is currently being conducted by Public Safety Canada and academic criminologists (Glässer et al. 2012; Malm et al. 2011; Morselli 2009; Schwartz and Rousselle 2009).

Co-offending is most common among drug and property-related crime

Co-offending occurred across almost every offence type, from violent offences to other federal statute violations. That said, the prevalence did vary by offence type. For example, both pair offences and group crimes were most common in drug-related and property crimes, and least common in *Criminal Code* traffic incidents (Chart 9).

Chart 9
Co-offending incidents, by selected offences, Canada, 2011

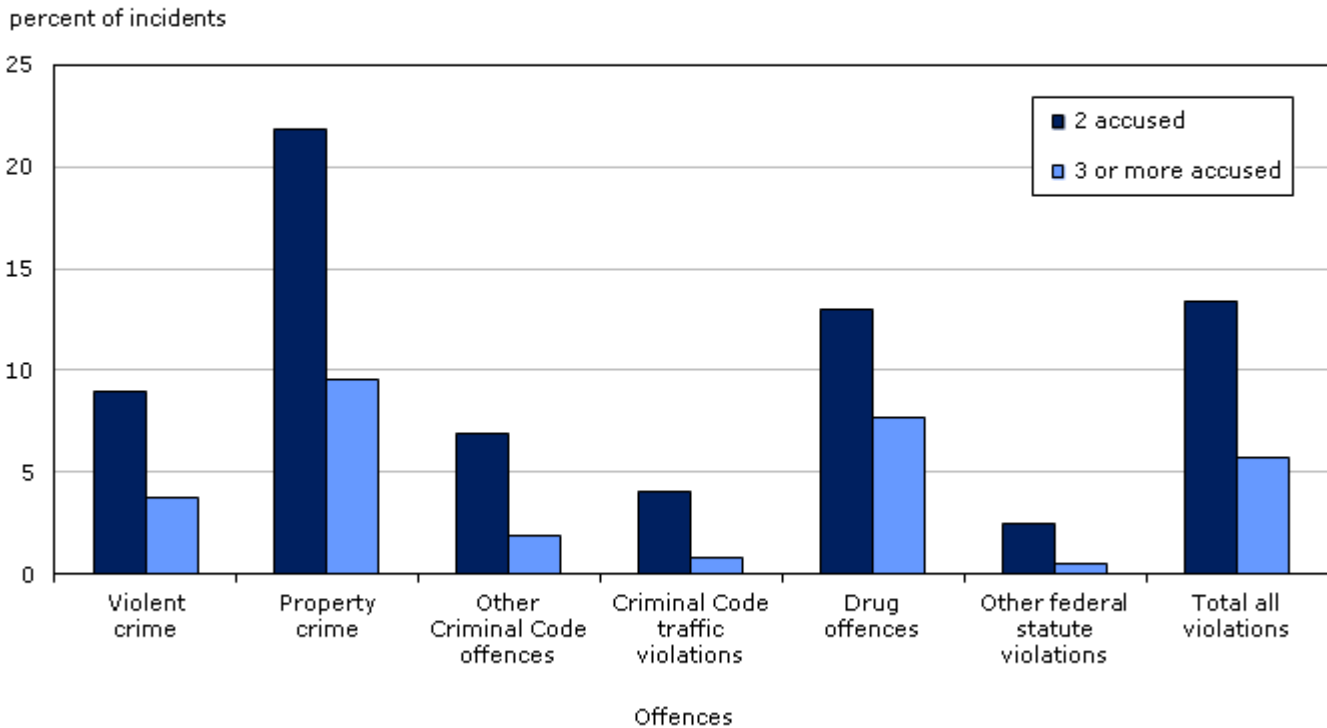
percent of incidents



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

For incidents in which all accused were young persons (12 to 17 years old), the prevalence of co-offending was especially high for property crime: 22% of incidents were pair offences and 10% were group crimes (Chart 10).

Chart 10
Co-offending incidents, by selected offences in which all accused are aged 12 to 17, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Looking at specific offences, rates of pair offending were found to be highest among incidents of drug trafficking, production and importation/exportation (24%). This was followed closely by robbery (21%), counterfeiting (20%) and arson (20%). With the exception of counterfeiting, group crime was found to be the most prevalent among the same offences (Table 4). The lowest levels of pair offending and group crime were found among incidents of impaired driving, sexual violations against children, offences against the administration of justice, and level 1 sexual assaults.

In incidents in which all accused were young persons, proportions of pair offending and group crime were relatively high in incidents involving breaking and entering, robbery, arson, possession of stolen property and theft over \$5,000 and theft of \$5,000 or under (Table 5).

Text box 3 Street gangs in Canada

An area of concern for criminal justice policy makers and practitioners is the issue of street gangs, which are considered to be a “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.” (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 2013). Previous studies have found that there are a growing number of street gangs in Canada which are operating in both major urban centres and smaller communities alike (CISC 2010).

Statistics Canada collects information on street gangs in Canada through the UCR2 Survey. Of the 993,994 cleared incidents reported by police in 2011, 1,086 were believed to have involved street gangs.³ In this small sample, 13% of incidents involving known or suspected street gang members were pair offences and 10% were group crimes, compared with 6% and 3% of incidents involving offenders not known or suspected to be gang members.

Co-offending and the seriousness of crime

The common law treats the commission of a crime by a group as an aggravating factor at sentencing (Ruby et al. 2012). Apart from this intrinsic seriousness, crimes committed by pairs and groups have several characteristics that identify them as more serious crimes overall, including weapon use and injury to victims.

Group crimes most likely to involve a firearm or other weapon

Co-offending incidents were more likely than incidents with a lone accused to involve a firearm or other weapon (Table 6). In general, the use of weapons was more likely to occur among group crimes than pair crimes. For example, a firearm was present in 1% of violent lone-offender incidents and 4% of violent pair offences, with the proportion rising to 7% among violent group crimes. Similarly, knives or other cutting instruments were present in 5% of violent lone-offender incidents and 8% of violent pair offences, compared with 10% of violent group crimes (Table 6).

Victims of violent co-offences most likely to be injured

In 2011, victims of violent co-offences were more likely than victims of violent lone offences to have sustained an injury or death. Victims of violent group crimes were the most likely to have incurred a minor or major injury (61%), followed by victims of pair crimes (57%). This compares to 48% of victims of lone offences. This trend was consistent among almost all types of violent offences, with the exception of kidnapping and abduction, where victims of lone offences were slightly more likely to have been injured in comparison to victims of co-offences (Table 7).

Hate crimes more likely than non-hate crimes to be co-offences

An additional measure of seriousness is whether or not the incident could be classified as a hate crime. Motivated by the hatred of an identifiable group, hate crimes may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, mental or physical disability, language, sex, age, or any other similar factor (such as profession or political beliefs).

Hate crimes are considered to be more serious than offences not motivated by hate for a multitude of reasons. For example, previous studies have shown that victims of hate crimes tend to experience more severe emotional effects compared to victims of crime that were not motivated by hate (Dowden and Brennan 2012). Further, the emotional consequences of hate crime can extend past the individual victim, and affect the greater community to which the victim belongs (Lawrence and Fashola 2009).

In general, police-reported hate crimes were more likely than non-hate crimes to be co-offences.⁴ Overall, 19% of hate crimes were co-offences; 13% were pair crimes, while 6% were committed by groups of 3 or more people. Comparatively, 13% of incidents that were not classified as hate crimes were co-offences, with pair and group crimes comprising 8% and 5%, respectively.

Crimes defined as serious under *Criminal Code* s. 467.1(1) are more likely to be co-offences

Section 467.1(1) of the *Criminal Code* defines an offence as serious if it is indictable with a maximum sentence of imprisonment of five years or more.⁵ Among incidents involving crimes classified as serious under this section of the *Criminal Code*, 25% were co-offences: 17% were pair crimes and 8% were committed by groups of 3 or more. In comparison, 10% of crimes not defined as serious under s. 467.1(1) were co-offences; 8% were pair crimes and 2% were committed by groups of 3 or more.⁶

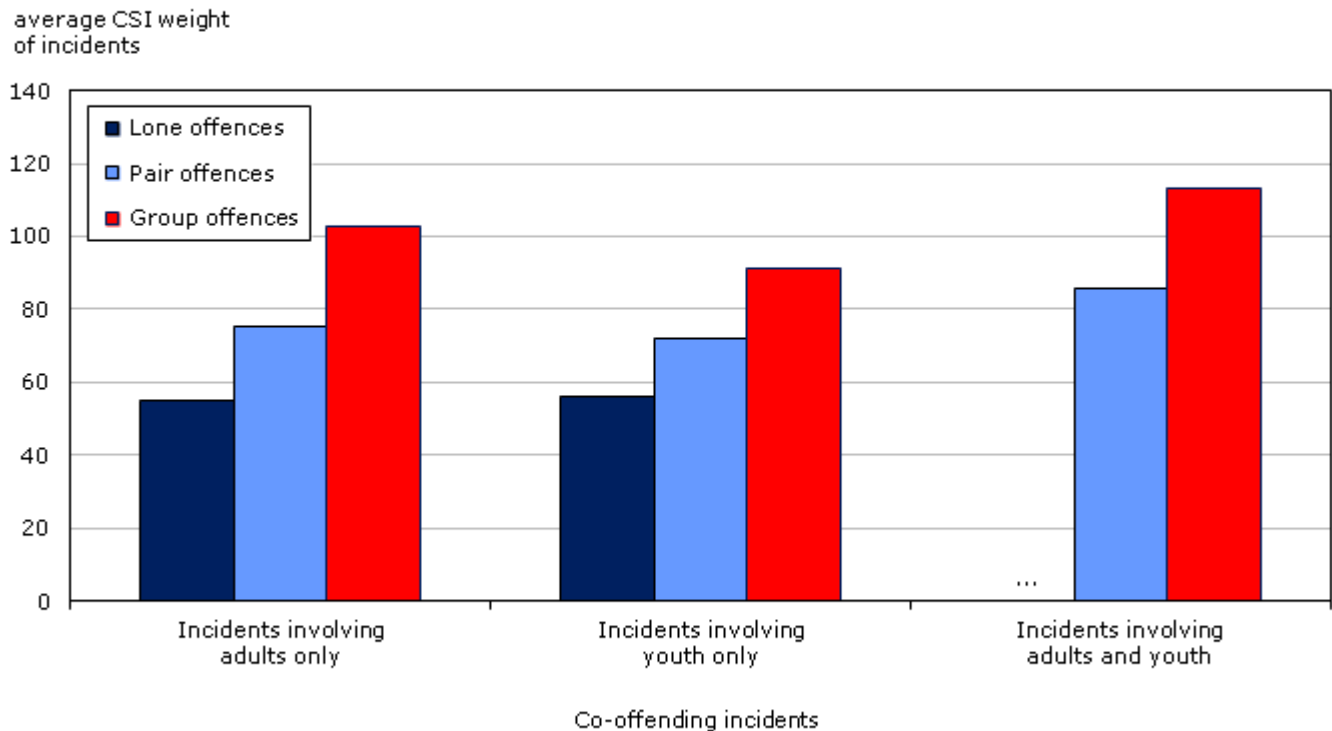
Group crimes have highest seriousness weight

Statistics Canada has computed crime severity weights for different types of offences, based on adult and youth sentencing trends. These weights vary from a minimum of 5.6 for offences such as operating a betting house, to a maximum weight of 7554.9 for the most serious offences of 1st and 2nd degree murder (Babyak et al. 2009).

To assess the severity of co-offences compared to lone offences, the weight of each co-offence was added together and then divided by the number of co-offences to ascertain the average seriousness weight.

In 2011, offences committed by 3 or more people were, on average, more serious than those committed by two people or lone offenders. More specifically, the average seriousness weight for offences committed by groups was 102, considerably higher than offences committed by pairs (76), and offences committed by lone offenders (55) (Chart 11). While the average seriousness of pair and group offences involving only adults or only youth was approximately the same, the average seriousness of mixed-age (adults and youth) pair and group offences was higher.

Chart 11
Average Crime Severity Index (CSI) weight of co-offending incidents, by age group of accused involved in the incident, 2011



... not applicable

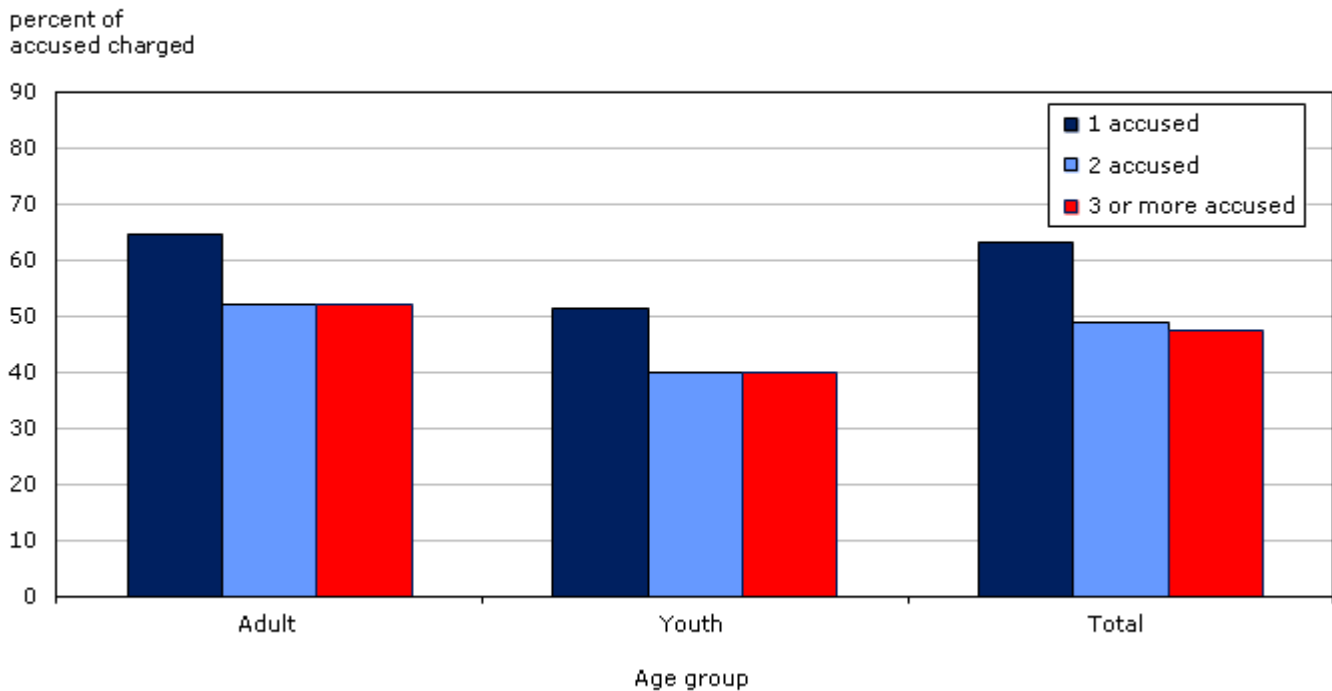
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Co-offending and laying of charges

Co-offenders are less likely than lone offenders to be charged

Persons accused in pair or group offences are less likely to be charged (versus cleared otherwise) than persons accused in lone offences: 63% of lone offenders were charged, compared with 49% of pair offenders and 47% of accused in group crimes (Chart 12).

Chart 12
Accused persons charged with a co-offence, by age group of accused, Canada, 2011



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The finding that co-offenders were less likely to be charged than lone offenders may be due in part to the age of co-offenders, and the type of offences they are involved in. Previous studies have shown that co-offenders tend to be younger than lone offenders and, in general, younger accused are less likely to be charged compared to their older counterparts. Further, co-offenders also tend to be involved in offences that are characterized by lower levels of charging (e.g. property offences) (Carrington and Schulenberg 2003; Carrington 1998). In addition, in the case of lone offending, culpability rests solely with the one individual, whereas in co-offences, culpability and other factors influencing charging may vary among the co-offenders.

The proportion of accused charged varied by offence type. For example, lone offenders were more likely than co-offenders to be charged in incidents of child pornography, prostitution, criminal harassment and assault level 1. In contrast, higher proportions of co-offenders were charged in incidents of counterfeiting, abduction and theft of a motor vehicle (Table 8).

Summary

In 2011, co-offending accounted for 11% of cleared incidents reported by police. As seen with crime rates overall, the prevalence of co-offending has declined over time, falling 2.3% between 1995 and 2006, with little change after that year. Most co-offences in 2011 were pair crimes, involving just 2 accused. Group crimes involving numerous offenders (i.e. 6 or more persons) were found to be somewhat rare, comprising less than 2% of all co-offences. Overall, females were more likely than males to be co-offenders, though more than half of co-offending incidents were committed by all male groups. Youth were more likely than

adults to be co-offenders and the prevalence of co-offending decreased with age. In general, co-offending was found to be most common among drug and property related crime, particular for incidents in which all accused were youth. Co-offending incidents were more serious, on average, than incidents involving a lone accused.

Survey description

Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey collects detailed information on criminal incidents that have come to the attention of, and have been substantiated by Canadian police services. Information includes characteristics pertaining to incidents (weapon, location), victims (age, sex, accused-victim relationships) and accused persons (age, sex). In 2011, data from police services covered 99% of the population of Canada.

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Notes

1. The percent of co-offenders is greater than the percent of co-offences because each co-offence involves 2 or more offenders; whereas, lone offences involve only 1 offender.
2. Trend information covers the period from 1995 to 2009. Chart 2 is based on selected police services that have reported consistently to the UCR since 1995.
3. Information on street gangs excludes police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. In 2011, the police services providing information to the supplemental survey were Toronto, Calgary, Quebec, and Saint John.
4. In 2011, there were 1,332 hate-crime incidents reported by police, however information on the accused reflects data reported by police services covering 86% of the population of Canada. It does not include police services reporting to the UCR2.2 Supplemental Survey. In 2011, the police services providing information to the supplemental survey were Toronto, Calgary, Quebec, and Saint John. For more information, see "Police-reported hate crime in Canada, 2011" (Allen 2013).
5. Each offence in the *Criminal Code* and other similar statutes is classified as indictable or summary, or both. Summary conviction offences are generally less serious, have shorter maximum sentences (generally a maximum of 6 months imprisonment), and the procedure for prosecuting them is relatively simple. Indictable offences are generally more serious, have longer maximum prison sentences, ranging from 2 years to life, and are prosecuted by a more complicated procedure. Many offences are designated as summary **or** indictable, at the option of the Crown. These are generally known as "hybrid" or "dual-procedure" offences.
6. Some incidents could not be classified according to the definition in s. 467.1(1) of the *Criminal Code* because the most serious violation in the incident had a UCR code that includes an indictable offence with a maximum sentence of 5 years or more and other offences that do not meet this criterion. Among these unclassified incidents, 8% were pair crimes and 3% were committed by groups of 3 or more.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Prevalence of co-offending in Canada, incident and accused counts, 2011

Unit of measure	Lone offence		Co-offence				Total	
	1 accused		2 accused		3 or more accused		no.	%
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%		
Incidents	885,042	89	82,777	8	26,175	3	993,994	100
Accused	885,042	77	165,554	14	93,779	8	1,144,375	100

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 2
Prevalence of co-offending incidents, by province and territory, 2011

Province or territory	Lone offence		Pair offence		Group crime		Total
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,171	87.9	1,327	9.6	345	2.5	13,843
Prince Edward Island	3,021	90.3	245	7.3	81	2.4	3,347
Nova Scotia	27,303	88.0	2,812	9.1	911	2.9	31,026
New Brunswick	17,305	89.8	1,541	8.0	432	2.2	19,278
Quebec	161,784	91.4	11,402	6.4	3,896	2.2	177,082
Ontario	242,301	88.0	24,531	8.9	8,637	3.1	275,469
Manitoba	46,744	87.9	5,006	9.4	1,450	2.7	53,200
Saskatchewan	75,463	88.1	7,559	8.8	2,637	3.1	85,659
Alberta	137,539	88.8	13,468	8.7	3,853	2.5	154,860
British Columbia	133,015	89.8	11,868	8.0	3,267	2.2	148,150
Yukon	4,504	89.3	429	8.5	110	2.2	5,043
Northwest Territories	14,290	87.7	1,605	9.9	401	2.5	16,296
Nunavut	9,602	89.4	984	9.2	155	1.4	10,741
Total	885,042	89.0	82,777	8.3	26,175	2.6	993,994

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 3
Prevalence of co-offending incidents, Canada, 1995 to 2009

Year	Lone offence		Pair offence		Group offence		Total
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number
1995	349,876	88.1	35,927	9.0	11,352	2.9	397,155
1996	351,219	88.1	35,415	8.9	11,952	3.0	398,586
1997	322,490	88.4	32,034	8.8	10,425	2.9	364,949
1998	335,752	89.0	31,575	8.4	9,713	2.6	377,040
1999	350,155	89.6	30,631	7.8	9,972	2.6	390,758
2000	357,288	89.5	30,921	7.7	10,787	2.7	398,996
2001	363,593	89.8	30,684	7.6	10,433	2.6	404,710
2002	369,342	90.1	30,534	7.4	10,256	2.5	410,132
2003	365,425	89.8	31,310	7.7	10,272	2.5	407,007
2004	369,402	89.9	30,965	7.5	10,493	2.6	410,860
2005	371,429	90.1	30,799	7.5	9,887	2.4	412,115
2006	382,358	90.3	30,518	7.2	10,348	2.4	423,224
2007	377,629	90.4	30,218	7.2	9,988	2.4	417,835
2008	378,862	90.4	30,034	7.2	10,234	2.4	419,130
2009	374,060	90.3	30,280	7.3	9,992	2.4	414,332

Note: Information reflects data reported consistently by police services to the UCR Survey from 1995 to 2009, representing approximately 52% of the population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 4
Incidents involving co-offending and group crime, by selected offences, Canada, 2011

Type of offence	Lone offence		Co-offence				Total number
	Lone crime		Pair crime		Group crime		
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	
Total crime (excluding traffic)	707,825	89	66,098	8	19,779	2	793,702
Violent crime							
Homicide	369	86	37	9	25	6	431
Other violations causing death ¹	61	95	2	3	1	2	64
Attempted murder	315	82	43	11	26	7	384
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	93	95	4	4	1	1	98
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	203	85	30	13	7	3	240
Sexual assault - level 1	11,047	97	281	2	59	0.5	11,387
Sexual violations against children ²	1,877	98	30	2	2	0.1	1,909
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	1,952	80	357	15	143	6	2,452
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	29,013	89	2,619	8	832	3	32,464
Assault - level 1	110,101	93	7,177	6	1,398	1	118,676
Assault police officer	7,374	91	616	8	155	2	8,145
Other assaults	1,665	93	100	6	32	2	1,797
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	668	82	88	11	54	7	810
Robbery	6,378	68	1,935	21	1,100	12	9,413
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	2,676	92	155	5	89	3	2,920
Abduction	152	93	8	5	3	2	163
Extortion	661	81	108	13	44	5	813
Criminal harassment	13,307	95	527	4	155	1	13,989
Uttering threats	38,474	95	1,619	4	327	1	40,420
Indecent or harassing phone calls	7,163	95	325	4	55	1	7,543
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	2,505	90	196	7	79	3	2,780
Total	236,054	92	16,257	6	4,587	2	256,898
Property crime							
Breaking and entering	20,465	74	4,657	17	2,686	10	27,808
Possession of stolen property ³	14,123	78	3,040	17	970	5	18,133
Theft of motor vehicle	8,819	82	1,402	13	547	5	10,768
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,615	79	328	16	112	5	2,055
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	93,404	85	13,412	12	2,852	3	109,668
Fraud ⁴	24,639	88	2,632	9	721	3	27,992
Mischief ⁵	69,677	85	8,462	10	3,385	4	81,524
Arson	831	70	238	20	121	10	1,190
Total	233,573	84	34,171	12	11,394	4	279,138

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4
Incidents involving co-offending and group crime, by selected offences, Canada, 2011
(continued)

Type of offence	Lone offence		Co-offence			Total number	
	Lone crime number	percent	Pair crime number	percent	Group crime number		
Other Criminal Code offences							
Counterfeiting	435	76	116	20	21	4	572
Weapons violations	8,826	86	1,060	10	394	4	10,280
Child pornography	704	93	36	5	16	2	756
Prostitution	1,648	95	56	3	24	1	1,728
Disturb the peace	47,454	81	9,110	15	2,332	4	58,896
Administration of justice violations	162,716	97	3,794	2	580	0.3	167,090
Other violations	16,415	89	1,498	8	431	2	18,344
Total	238,198	92	15,670	6	3,798	1	257,666
Criminal Code traffic violations							
Impaired driving ⁶	75,303	99	799	1	156	0.2	76,258
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	18,147	97	511	3	91	0.5	18,749
Total	93,450	98	1,310	1	247	0.3	95,007
Drug offences							
Possession - cannabis	41,995	79	7,766	15	3,242	6	53,003
Possession - cocaine	5,189	86	683	11	177	3	6,049
Possession - other drugs ⁷	7,119	86	871	11	271	3	8,261
Trafficking, production or distribution - cannabis	6,348	67	2,308	24	858	9	9,514
Trafficking, production or distribution - cocaine	4,510	64	1,700	24	788	11	6,998
Trafficking, production or distribution - other drugs	2,907	66	1,054	24	450	10	4,411
Total	68,068	77	14,382	16	5,786	7	88,236
Other federal statute violations							
Youth Criminal Justice Act	7,870	96	245	3	61	1	8,176
Other federal statutes	7,829	88	742	8	302	3	8,873
Total	15,699	92	987	6	363	2	17,049
Total - all violations	885,042	89	82,777	8	26,175	3	993,994

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

2. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, and luring a child via a computer. Excludes incidents of child pornography due to limited information on victim characteristics.

3. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.

4. Includes identity theft and identity fraud.

5. Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number (VIN).

6. Includes alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample.

7. Includes precursors and equipment.

Note: Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 5
Youth-related incidents involving co-offending and group crime, by selected offences,
Canada, 2011

Type of offence	Lone offence		Co-offence				Total number
	Lone crime number	percent	Pair crime number	percent	Group crime number	percent	
Total crime (excluding traffic)	82,031	80	14,725	14	6,109	6	102,865
Violent crime							
Homicide	20	83	1	4	3	13	24
Other violations causing death ¹	1	...	0	...	0	...	1
Attempted murder	23	85	1	4	3	11	27
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	7	88	0	0	1	13	8
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	26	79	3	9	4	12	33
Sexual assault - level 1	1,865	95	76	4	25	1	1,966
Sexual violations against children ²	385	97	9	2	1	0	395
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	177	80	30	14	15	7	222
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	3,578	87	377	9	144	4	4,099
Assault - level 1	13,441	89	1,204	8	404	3	15,049
Assault against police officer	706	91	56	7	17	2	779
Other assaults	135	87	14	9	7	4	156
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	98	80	16	13	9	7	123
Robbery	1,259	59	537	25	331	16	2,127
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	131	83	13	8	14	9	158
Abduction	3	100	0	0	0	0	3
Extortion	114	84	16	12	6	4	136
Criminal harassment	822	80	130	13	80	8	1,032
Uttering threats	5,527	92	389	6	107	2	6,023
Indecent or harassing phone calls	515	82	80	13	33	5	628
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	294	80	37	10	36	10	367
Total	29,127	87	2,989	9	1,240	4	33,356
Property crime							
Breaking and entering	2,507	54	1,160	25	934	20	4,601
Possession of stolen property ³	1,972	66	730	24	300	10	3,002
Theft of motor vehicle	1,734	74	391	17	207	9	2,332
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	107	64	41	25	18	11	166
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	14,461	68	5,380	25	1,452	7	21,293

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5
Youth-related incidents involving co-offending and group crime, by selected offences,
Canada, 2011 (continued)

Type of offence	Lone offence		Co-offence			Total number	
	Lone crime number	percent	Pair crime number	percent	Group crime number		
Fraud ⁴	974	83	150	13	56	5	1,180
Mischief ⁵	9,709	73	2,132	16	1,397	11	13,238
Arson	280	55	153	30	74	15	507
Total	31,744	69	10,137	22	4,438	10	46,319
Other Criminal Code offences							
Counterfeiting	26	76	7	21	1	3	34
Weapons violations	1,527	86	185	10	70	4	1,782
Child pornography	120	76	24	15	14	9	158
Prostitution	13	100	0	0	0	0	13
Disturb the peace	2,619	75	677	19	178	5	3,474
Administration of justice violations	15,394	96	502	3	83	1	15,979
Other violations	1,461	83	204	12	85	5	1,750
Total	21,160	91	1,599	7	431	2	23,190
Criminal Code traffic violations							
Impaired driving ⁶	865	98	13	1	2	0.2	880
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	717	92	54	7	11	1	782
Total	1,582	95	67	4	13	1	1,662
Drug offences							
Possession - cannabis	7,860	78	1,334	13	820	8	10,014
Possession - cocaine	134	90	13	9	2	1	149
Possession - other drugs ⁷	837	85	90	9	54	6	981
Trafficking, production or distribution - cannabis	788	77	154	15	80	8	1,022
Trafficking, production or distribution - cocaine	157	88	17	9	5	3	179
Trafficking, production or distribution - other drugs	228	81	38	14	15	5	281
Total	10,004	79	1,646	13	976	8	12,626
Other federal statute violations							
Youth Criminal Justice Act	6,362	97	144	2	21	0.3	6,527
Other federal statutes	287	87	27	8	16	5	330
Total	6,649	97	171	2	37	1	6,857
Total - all violations	100,266	81	16,609	13	7,135	6	124,010

... not applicable

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

2. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, and luring a child via a computer. Excludes incidents of child pornography due to limited information on victim characteristics.

3. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.

4. Includes identity theft and identity fraud.

5. Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number (VIN).

6. Includes alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample.

7. Includes precursors and equipment.

Note: Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 6
Violent incidents, by the type of offence, presence of a weapon, and co-offending,
Canada, 2011

Offence and weapon type	Lone offence		Pair offence		Group offence	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Homicide and attempted murder						
Firearm	127	19	24	31	21	44
Knife or equivalent	316	47	30	38	19	40
Other weapon	229	34	24	31	8	17
No weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	12	...	2	...	3	...
Total	684	100	80	100	51	100
Sexual assault (level 1, 2, 3)						
Firearm	21	0.2	0	0	1	2
Knife or equivalent	133	1	6	2	1	2
Other weapon	9,793	98	269	98	57	97
No weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1,396	...	40	...	8	...
Total	11,343	100	315	100	67	100
Physical assault						
Firearm	779	1	131	1	49	2
Knife or equivalent	7,986	6	672	6	202	8
Other weapon	134,005	94	9,615	92	2,203	90
No weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	5,670	...	351	...	74	...
Total	148,440	100	10,769	100	2,528	100
Kidnapping, abduction						
Firearm	50	2	21	14	16	20
Knife or equivalent	204	8	10	7	7	9
Other weapon	2,320	87	117	78	58	71
No weapon	91	3	2	1	1	1
Unknown	163	...	13	...	10	...
Total	2,828	100	163	100	92	100
Robbery						
Firearm	748	12	264	14	150	14
Knife or equivalent	1,307	22	421	23	191	18
Other weapon	3,937	66	1,155	63	720	68
No weapon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	386	...	95	...	39	...
Total	6,378	100	1,935	100	1,100	100
Other violent offences						
Firearm	1,089	2	113	4	67	10
Knife or equivalent	960	2	43	2	10	1
Other weapon	36,350	58	1,588	57	388	56
No weapon	23,906	38	1,047	38	229	33
Unknown	4,076	...	204	...	55	...
Total	66,381	100	2,995	100	749	100
All violent incidents						
Firearm	2,814	1	553	4	304	7
Knife or equivalent	10,906	5	1,182	8	430	10
Other weapon	186,634	83	12,768	82	3,434	78
No weapon	23,997	11	1,049	7	230	5
Unknown	11,703	...	705	...	189	...
Total	236,054	100	16,257	100	4,587	100

... not applicable

Note: Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 7
Victims of co-offences, by type of injury and selected offences, 2011

Offence and type of injury	Lone offence		Pair offence		Group offence	
	number of victims	percent of victims	number of victims	percent of victims	number of victims	percent of victims
Homicide and attempted murder						
No injury	56	8	8	9	6	10
Minor physical injury	86	12	9	10	4	7
Major physical injury	215	29	33	38	22	38
Death	387	52	38	43	26	45
Unknown	14	...	1	...	0	...
Total	758	100	89	100	58	100
Sexual assault (level 1, 2, 3)						
No injury	8,481	78	228	70	46	67
Minor physical injury	2,386	22	92	28	23	33
Major physical injury	47	0	5	2	0	0
Unknown	1,524	...	47	...	20	...
Total	12,438	100	372	100	89	100
Physical assault						
No injury	62,567	40	4,896	34	983	27
Minor physical injury	88,472	57	8,720	61	2,368	65
Major physical injury	4,247	3	677	5	311	8
Unknown	8,149	...	753	...	184	...
Total	163,435	100	15,046	100	3,846	100
Kidnapping, abduction						
No injury	945	38	97	50	40	40
Minor physical injury	1,450	59	85	44	52	53
Major physical injury	73	3	11	6	7	7
Unknown	122	...	14	...	5	...
Total	2,590	100	207	100	104	100
Robbery						
No injury	3,896	68	1,238	63	786	60
Minor physical injury	1,690	30	634	32	477	36
Major physical injury	122	2	80	4	49	4
Unknown	311	...	111	...	76	...
Total	6,019	100	2,063	100	1,388	100
Other violent offences						
No injury	29,973	94	1,299	91	374	90
Minor physical injury	1,840	6	116	8	35	8
Major physical injury	150	0.5	11	0.8	7	2
Death	65	0.2	2	0.1	1	0
Unknown	1,667	...	83	...	31	...
Total	33,695	100	1,511	100	448	100
All violent incidents						
No injury	105,918	51	7,766	42	2,235	40
Minor physical injury	95,924	46	9,656	53	2,959	53
Major physical injury	4,854	2	817	4	396	7
Death	452	0.2	40	0.2	27	0.5
Unknown	11,787	...	1,009	...	316	...
Total	218,935	100	19,288	100	5,933	100

... not applicable

Note: Excludes victims where the violation did not involve the use of weapons nor physical force against victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 8
Accused charged with co-offending and group crime, by selected offences, Canada, 2011

Type of offence	Lone offence		Co-offence				All	
	1 accused		2 accused		3 or more accused		Total accused	
	number	percent charged	number	percent charged	number	percent charged	number	percent charged
Total crime (excluding traffic)	707,825	61	132,196	47	70,098	47	910,119	58
Violent crime								
Homicide	369	90	74	97	102	100	545	93
Other violations causing death ¹	61	92	4	100	3	100	68	93
Attempted murder	315	95	86	97	100	97	501	96
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	93	91	8	100	6	83	107	92
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	203	91	60	88	25	80	288	90
Sexual assault - level 1	11,047	69	562	61	209	38	11,818	68
Sexual violations against children ²	1,877	67	60	60	6	17	1,943	67
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	1,952	95	714	89	514	85	3,180	92
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	29,013	80	5,238	70	2,945	69	37,196	78
Assault - level 1	110,101	62	14,354	43	4,793	39	129,248	59
Assault against police officer	7,374	87	1,232	80	547	79	9,153	85
Other assaults	1,665	89	200	84	113	85	1,978	88
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	668	77	176	73	197	61	1,041	74
Robbery	6,378	91	3,870	90	3,923	89	14,171	90
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	2,676	92	310	82	338	85	3,324	90
Abduction	152	47	16	63	9	67	177	50
Extortion	661	69	216	77	155	75	1,032	72
Criminal harassment	13,307	51	1,054	21	561	19	14,922	47
Uttering threats	38,474	46	3,238	30	1,113	28	42,825	44
Indecent or harassing phone calls	7,163	10	650	3	184	0	7,997	10
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	2,505	50	392	36	279	41	3,176	48
Total	236,054	62	32,514	54	16,122	60	284,690	61
Property crime								
Breaking and entering	20,465	66	9,314	73	9,644	65	39,423	67
Possession of stolen property ³	14,123	80	6,080	77	3,312	78	23,515	79
Theft of motor vehicle	8,819	53	2,804	67	1,939	69	13,562	58
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,615	67	656	74	421	76	2,692	70
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	93,404	56	26,824	46	9,686	43	129,914	53
Fraud ⁴	24,639	70	5,264	72	2,735	74	32,638	70
Mischief ⁵	69,677	26	16,924	20	12,172	22	98,773	25

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 8
Accused charged with co-offending and group crime, by selected offences, Canada, 2011
(continued)

Type of offence	Lone offence		Co-offence				All	
	1 accused		2 accused		3 or more accused		Total accused	
	number	percent charged	number	percent charged	number	percent charged	number	percent charged
Arson	831	67	476	53	420	55	1,727	61
Total	233,573	51	68,342	49	40,329	49	342,244	50
Other Criminal Code offences								
Counterfeiting	435	66	232	83	69	80	736	73
Weapons violations	8,826	67	2,120	66	1,414	59	12,360	66
Child pornography	704	74	72	14	59	5	835	64
Prostitution	1,648	92	112	61	102	86	1,862	90
Disturb the peace	47,454	9	18,220	6	8,446	7	74,120	8
Administration of justice violations	162,716	89	7,588	76	2,015	63	172,319	88
Other violations	16,415	65	2,996	62	1,542	55	20,953	64
Total	238,198	71	31,340	33	13,647	27	283,185	64
Criminal Code traffic violations								
Impaired driving ⁶	75,303	78	1,598	75	527	55	77,428	78
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	18,147	82	1,022	80	310	69	19,479	82
Total	93,450	79	2,620	77	837	60	96,907	79
Drug offences								
Possession - cannabis	41,995	49	15,532	36	11,597	23	69,124	42
Possession - cocaine	5,189	72	1,366	69	607	55	7,162	70
Possession - other drugs ⁷	7,119	68	1,742	59	945	42	9,806	64
Trafficking, production or distribution - cannabis	6,348	81	4,616	84	3,088	80	14,052	82
Trafficking, production or distribution - cocaine	4,510	92	3,400	92	3,142	89	11,052	91
Trafficking, production or distribution - other drugs	2,907	85	2,108	89	1,979	73	6,994	83
Total	68,068	60	28,764	57	21,358	47	118,190	57
Other federal statute violations								
Youth Criminal Justice Act	7,870	90	490	74	215	60	8,575	89
Other federal statutes	7,829	36	1,484	32	1,271	38	10,584	35
Total	15,699	63	1,974	42	1,486	41	19,159	59
Total - all violations	885,042	63	165,554	49	93,779	47	1,144,375	60

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

2. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, and luring a child via a computer. Excludes incidents of child pornography due to limited information on victim characteristics.

3. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.

4. Includes identity theft and identity fraud.

5. Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number (VIN).

6. Includes alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample.

7. Includes precursors and equipment.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.