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STATISTICS DIVISION  
Report #11/74

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

August 1974

A CANJUS PROJECT REPORT  
#17

CRIMINAL STATISTICS IN CANADA:

An Overview:  
VOLUME II,  
1901 - 1925 /

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by  
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## CANJUS PROJECT

The CANJUS project is a project being undertaken by the Statistics Division of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The objective of the project is to develop a comprehensive simulation model of the Canadian Criminal Justice System to

- (1) develop a basic quantitative description of that system;
- (2) assist in the planning of policy and program changes by agencies involved in the administration of that system; and,
- (3) serve as the foundation for future analyses and research on the system.

The project team at the present time consists of (alphabetically) Gordon Cassidy, Eric Connolly, Carolyn Fuller, George Hopkinson, Heather Jefferson, and John Townsend. Not all persons have been committed to the project full-time but all have made a contribution, without which, some of the many CANJUS publications would not have been possible.

The views expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report would not have been possible without the continued co-operation and assistance of the Staff of Statistics Canada, especially Mr. Paul Reed.

## ABSTRACT

This paper lays out the basic information which is available in the Statistical documentation of the Criminal Justice System from 1901 - 1925. This information is kept by Statistics Canada on the criminal process in the form of historical books. The document also details the changes in the information and the method in which it was recorded over that time period. Thus, this paper can be used to evaluate what longitudinal studies may be done on that information in terms of the consistency of the data.

INTRODUCTION

Previous to 1950, the only statistics kept on the criminal justice process in Canada are found in a series of annual reports entitled "Historical Statistics of Canada". This documentation summarizes information on charge, conviction and incarceration rates according to the various crime types of that time. However, there is no existing document at present which lays out in detail the information available for each year from 1876 onwards and the ways in which the recording of this information changes over the 100 year period.

Volume II is a summary of the information available by year from 1901 - 1925 and follows the same format as Volume I, 1876 - 1900. However, this document is complete by itself and is not intended to be an extension of Volume I.

The major purpose of this overview (1876 - 1950) is for a future study of crime, past, present and future; and the criminal justice process in Canada. With the co-operation of the Judicial Division at Statistics Canada, a large part of relevant data has been coded and will be transferred to computer-readable files in the near future. It is hoped that results will be forthcoming shortly from the analyses of this data.

The following section of this document gives a summary of the tables contained in the 1901 edition of the annual Historical Statistics reports. The number and format of these tables have expanded considerably from the original ones in 1876.

Section III of the present document gives a chronological description of the changes in these tables and the addition of new tables. Also included are the changes in category definition for each of the books of Historical Statistics. The four appendices provide:

1. additional notes on the years grouped by five-year periods;
2. a preliminary set of flow diagrams for every ten years (1910 and 1920);
3. a set of tables comparing various rates for each year;
4. a list of indictable offence types found during the period 1901 - 1925.

PART II - SUMMARY (1901)

Beginning with the first year of this report, 1901, there are a set of eight tables recorded on the criminal process in Canada. These have expanded from an original set of three in 1876 and still relate mainly to the court process. However, tables dealing with both the police and corrections processes are included before 1925.

Following is a brief outline and description of the eight tables for 1901.

Table I lists indictable offences by Judicial Districts and crosswise categories are as follows:

1. Number of charges
2. Acquitted
3. Detained for Lunacy
4. Convictions
  - (1) Total
  - (2) Convicted 1st
  - (3) Convicted 2nd
  - (4) Reiterated
5. Sentence
  - (1) Committed to Gaol
    - (a) With option of fine
    - (b) Under one year
    - (c) One year and over
  - (2) Penitentiary
    - (a) Two years and under five
    - (b) Five years and over
    - (c) Life

- (3) Death
  - (4) Committed to Reformatories
  - (5) Other sentences.
6. Occupations
- (1) Agricultural
  - (2) Commercial
  - (3) Domestic
  - (4) Industrial
  - (5) Professional
  - (6) Labourers
7. Civil Conditions
- (1) Married
  - (2) Widowed
  - (3) Single
8. Educational Status
- (1) Unable to read or write
  - (2) Elementary
  - (3) Superior
9. Ages
- (1) Under 16 years
  - (2) 16 years and under 21
  - (3) 21 years and under 40
  - (4) 40 years and over
  - (5) Not given
10. Use of Liquors
- (1) Moderate
  - (2) Immoderate

11. Birth Places
  - (1) British Isles
    - (a) England and Wales
    - (b) Ireland
    - (c) Scotland
  - (2) Canada
  - (3) United States
  - (4) Other foreign countries
  - (5) Other British possessions
12. Religions
  - (1) Baptists
  - (2) Roman Catholics
  - (3) Church of England
  - (4) Methodists
  - (5) Presbyterians
  - (6) Protestants
  - (7) Other denominations
13. Residence
  - (1) Cities and towns
  - (2) Rural districts

Table 2 is a Summary of Table 1 with the same cross classification by classes of offence and by provinces. Classes remain the same as in 1876.

1. Against the person
2. Against property with violence
3. Against property without violence

4. Malicious offences against property
5. Forgery and offences against the currency
6. Other offences not included in above classes.

Table 3 is a Statement of Summary Convictions by Police Magistrates and other Justices given by (1) offence type, (2) provinces, and (3) judicial districts. Categories are as follows:

1. Convictions
2. Sentence
  - (a) Option of a fine
  - (b) committed without option
  - (c) deferred, etc.

Table 4 gives the Number of Persons Fined and Amounts of Fines for Summary Convictions Only. Categories for each province are:

1. No. of persons fined
2. Amount of fines, costs or damage
3. Amount of fines, costs or damage (paid, not paid)
4. No. of persons committed to jail in default to pay fines.

Table 5, Summary Convictions and Cases Subject to Trial by Jury, gives the number of cases tried by the different courts according to judicial districts and provinces. Categories are as follows:

1. Summary Convictions (male, female, total)

2. Cases subject to be tried by Jury but tried Summarily by Consent
  - (a) By police or other magistrate
  - (b) Under Speedy Trials Act
3. Cases tried by Jury
4. Totals of Indictable Offences
5. Grand Totals of Indictable Offences and Summary Convictions
6. Grand Totals of all offences  
(Categories 2 - 5 give both convictions and acquittals for males and females)

Table 6 is a table showing (1) the number of convictions and (2) the number of persons to each conviction by group, from 1890-1901, for each province and Canada. Statistics are given for the following offence types:

- murder, attempt at and manslaughter
- rape and other offences against females
- other offences against the person
- robbery with violence, burglary, house and shopbreaking
- horse, cattle and sheep stealing
- other offences against property
- other felonies and misdemeanors
- breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences
- drunkenness

Table 7 lists the Number of Summary Convictions with ratios for Cities and Towns with categories as follows:

1. Municipal Population
2. Summary Convictions (male, female)
3. Convictions under the "Summary Trial and Juvenile Offenders' Acts"
4. Offences Total
5. Ratio of females to 100 of the males
6. Ratio of the total offences to 1,000 of the population.

Table 8 gives Pardons and Commutations granted for 1901 according to all penitentiaries, reformatories, prisons, gaols and industrial schools. Categories are as follows:

1. Crime
2. Sentence
3. Date of
  - (a) Sentence or Committal
  - (b) Pardon or Commutation
4. Conditions upon which Pardon or Commutation was granted.
5. Age and Sex (male, female)
6. By what court tried  
(Death Sentences commuted during the year ended 30 September 1901)

The following section gives an outline of what is contained in the Historical Statistics documents for the years 1901-1925.

PART III - OUTLINE

1901

There are a total of eight tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Indictable Offences by Judicial Districts  
- Class 3 - New Offence Type, "feloniously receiving  
and in possession of stolen property".

Table 2 - Summary of Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - No. of Persons Fined and Amounts of Fines

Table 5 - Summary C and Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 6 - Showing the No. of Convictions and No. of Persons to  
each Conviction by Group from 1890-1901

Table 7 - No. of Summary Convictions with Ratios for Cities  
and Towns

Table 8 - Pardons and Commutations

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept., 1901

It was noted for this year that the percentage of convictions to charges is decreasing indicating (1) less caution in bringing charges; and (2) less care and conscience in the investigation.

There has been a decrease in Canada as a whole in the number of convictions compared with population. This decrease is marked in Yukon - B.C. has largest ratio of convicted criminals of any of the provinces.

Urban Crime - 29.80 persons to every 10,000

Rural - 2.35 persons to every 10,000

By occupations - labouring class is decreasing

Sex - female criminals are decreasing

Place of Birth - "the foreign element in crime maintains the bad pre-eminence it has always held".

- native born criminals form 72% of total.

Religion - "the religious denominations are steadily and successfully bringing their spiritual forces to bear upon society to reduce crime".

Matrimony - More single men than married commit crimes while married women have a slight advantage - "widowers seem to retain the sobering influences of the married state" but "widows are worse than their married or single sisters".

The most serious crime is "offences against property without violence" (larceny contains the greatest proportion).

Male juveniles are steadily increasing.

As for summary convictions; an increase of 1.7% since 1900 with greatest increase being in Manitoba and the lowest increase in Ontario.

Information is given for various infractions of liquor laws and drunkenness - also with regard to crimes connected with prostitution - there has been a great increase in the convictions of women due to one or all of these factors:

- (1) Prostitution may have increased
- (2) Women may have become more reckless and law-breaking
- (3) More strictness involved in the administration of the law.

Note of Interest: During period 1880-1901 there have been 192 death sentences - all for murder except one for

high treason - 118 were executed and 74 charged  
to "life" - 49 persons were pardoned after  
serving varying periods whose original sentence  
was death.

1902

Note: Changes in the format, number and types of tables only, will be noted for each year 1902-1925. Otherwise, it can be assumed there are no changes from the previous year.

There are a total of 7 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - No changes in offence types

The offence of "stealing registered letters and other mail matters" is now included in Class 3 crime type but up to 1890 it was in class 6.

Table 2 - Summary of Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - No. of Persons Fined and Amounts of Fines

Table 5 - Summary Convictions and Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 6 - The No. of Convictions and No. of persons to each Conviction - same table but showing statistics for the years 1891-1902

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations

(There are more pardons being granted now -  
1902 - 439; 1901 - 326)

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1902

Introduction for this year is similar in content to that of 1901. Ratios for offence types and other factors are looked at in comparison with 1901. Therefore, only major differences will be noted here.

Between 1884-1901 there was a decrease of female offenders but in 1902 there was a noticeable increase.

With regard to the use of liquors; moderate drinkers are responsible

for three-fifths of all serious crime in the country.

With regard to marriage, the single men form 32.5% of the population and are responsible for 65.5% of the crime "the restraining influence of the married state is clearly expressed in these figures".

Larceny constitutes more than one-half of all the crime in the country.

The report for 1902 is followed by 3 appendices as follows:

A(1) Indictable offences - comparative tables of convictions for each province, 1883-1902.

It was noticed while examining Appendix (1) that footnotes were included: i.e.,

(a) "in 1883, attempt at rape was included with indecent assault"

(b) "in 1884, indecent assault was included with assault on females"

(c) "in 1883, carnally knowing girl of tender years was included with rape"

(d) "in 1883, embezzlement was included with false pretences and fraud"

(e) "in 1883, larceny and receiving were together"

A(2) Summary convictions - 1883-1902 (giving the average and total number)

A(3) Indictable and Summary - 1883-1902 by groups of offences

There are a total of 7 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "carnally knowing an imbecile woman"

"bigamy and accessory to bigamy" instead of "bigamy"

Class 2 - new offence type, "highway robbery and assault and robbery"

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - No. of Persons fined and amounts of fines

Table 5 - Summary Convictions and cases subject to Trial by Jury

Table 6 - No. of Convictions and No. of Persons to each Conviction

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations

Summary of Report for Year ended 30 Sept. 1903

The percentage of convictions to charges is given near the beginning of this report. Quebec has the highest percentage - 84.82 in 1903 and has maintained this for the last 9 years. In Ontario, there are 35 charges in every 100 which failed to result in conviction. Taking the whole of Canada for 9 years, 1885-1893, the proportion of charges which resulted in convictions was 66.66%. From 1895-1905, it increased to 69.24%.

The following headings are now included in Reports (will be described in detail in Appendix (1), 1901-1905)

- (1) Female Offenders - for 1903, there is a substantial section on "Women and Indictable Offences". A table of yearly averages is given showing that between 1895-1903 the average number of females convicted per year is 353 and the greatest number fall into the 21-40 age category.

- (2) Urban and Rural Crime
- (3) Occupations and Crime
- (4) Birth Places and Crime
- (5) Convictions by Denominations
- (6) Education and Crime
- (7) Liquors and Crime
- (8) Civil Conditions and Crime
- (9) Recidivists (convicted 1st, 2nd or more)
- (10) Classes of Crime
- (11) Juvenile Delinquency

Summary convictions are increasing every year and are divided as follows:

- (1) Liquor Laws
- (2) Drunkenness
- (3) Prostitution

There are also lists of 3 appendices which are essentially the same as those of 1902 but the years compared are 1883-1903.

There are a total of 7 tables for this year as follows:

- Table 1 - Class 2 - New offence type - "Robbery, assault and"
  - Class 6 - New Offence type - "Electoral Act, Violation of the - Bribery - Personation"
    - "riot and affray" instead of "riot and assault"
- Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces
- Table 3 - Summary Convictions
- Table 4 - No. of Persons Fined and Amounts of Fines
- Table 5 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury
- Table 6 - No. of Convictions and No. of Persons to each Conviction
- Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations

Summary of Report for Year ended 30 Sept. 1904

According to the number of convictions by provinces, crime appears to be more prevalent in the West than in the East.

Section on indictable offences by classes as follows:

There were minor increases in classes (2), (3) and (5) and decreases in (1), (4) and (6) for both charges and convictions.

Following the section on "offences by class of crime", information is given on other factors as in 1903.

Section on summary convictions : percentage figures for the West are greatly in excess of those from the East - however, some returns are not as complete as they might be so that this might account for the low rate of summary convictions in some of the eastern provinces.

Information is given on summary convictions as follows:

- (1) Drunkenness
- (2) Breach of statutes and by-laws
- (3) Assaults on the person
- (4) Offences against liquor licence acts
- (5) Vagrancy offences
- (6) Offences against morals and decency
- (7) Insanity cases

1905

There are a total of 7 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Class 6 - "Electoral Act, Violation of the" instead  
of "Electoral Act, Violation of the - Bribery  
- Personation".

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces:

The same table but has totals for 1904 and 1905

(Note: the first time since 1876 there has been any  
type of change in this table).

Tables 3 - 7 - See 1904 (no changes)

Information contained in report for 1905 is explained in Appendix I  
for 1901-1905.

1906

There are a total of 6 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "adultery"

Class 3 - new offence type, "theft" instead of "larceny";  
"theft from the person"; "theft of registered  
letters and other mail matters".

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - Summary Convictions and Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 5 - No. of Convictions and the No. of Persons to each  
Conviction by Groups of Offences 1897-1906 for each  
Province and Canada.

Table 6 - Pardons, etc. - additional section "full liberty granted  
to ticket of leave men".

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1906

A review of crime for the past 10 years, 1896-1900 and 1901-1905  
is given in this report:

- (1) Table showing average of convictions and charges for the  
10 years shows a definite rise:

	<u>1896-1900</u>	<u>1901-1905</u>	<u>1906</u>
Charges	8,033	9,462	10,900
Convictions	5,638	6,439	8,092
Percentage of Convic- tions to Charges	70.18	67.95	74.24

"The large difference between charges and convictions existing in  
some provinces can only be explained by the reckless haste with  
which charges are often made, or by the leniency of the courts

in dealing with a certain class of delinquents."

(2) Table showing the number of convictions and their ratios according to population.

(3) Table showing the ratios of crime and population by provinces.

Female Offenders: proportion to the total number convicted indicates a decline during the last ten years.

Young Delinquents: group under 16 shows a decrease for the past 10 years.

Statistics are given here for indictable offences according to class of crime, (i.e. for murder from 1896-1905 there were 260 charges and 94 convictions making a yearly average of 26 charges and 9 convictions - in 1906, there were 32 charges and 4 convictions); provincial statistics are also given here.

Since information is given on the progress of crime in Appendix I every 5 years, general remarks will be given here:

In class 1, for every crime except "assaults", the number of charges and convictions for 1906 is higher than the yearly average for 1896-1905.

Class 2 - the number of convictions for 1906 is higher than yearly average.

Class 3 - same as for class 2, with the highest figure for larceny.

Class 4 - the number of convictions for this class in 1906 are lower than for 1900-1905.

Class 5 - same as for classes 2 and 3.

Class 6 - no. for 1906 substantially higher than for previous years.

The great bulk of the crime is still found in class 3; larceny forming the greater portion.

Table showing comparative sentences for the 10 year period - the average number for every sentence except "death" increased over this time. It is interesting to note that the death sentence is decreasing.

Summary convictions - these have increased considerably during years 1896-1906, especially during the last 5 years. (an increase in every province except P.E.I.) i.e., in Manitoba, the ratio of convictions per 1,000 inhabitants was 5.64 for 1896-1900 and 23.16 in 1906.

Total convictions (indictable and summary) show an increase of 90.16% between 1896-1906. Ratios of total convictions according to population are shown:

B.C. had the highest criminality between 1896-1905 and the second highest in 1906.

P.E.I. shows the lowest criminality for the ten years.

1907

There are a total of 5 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - no changes in offence types

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces for 1907  
Grand totals for 1906 and 1907.

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - Summary Convictions and Cases subject to Trial by Jury

Table 5 - Pardons, etc.

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1907

This is made up of various statistics as in previous years of which only notes of interest will be quoted for this year and 1908-09 as a full report will be done in 1910.

Excessively high criminality in the Yukon due to its population being mainly mining men; the greatest proportion of crimes are for "theft" and "offences against gambling acts".

Statistics are given by type of offence and class of offence as in 1906 - class 3, which includes larceny, maintains the highest percentage of total convictions.

The rate of increase of summary convictions reached a high figure of 116.11% for Canada (years 1898-1907) with all provinces except P.E.I. showing an increase - indictable show an increase of 57.42% for the same period of time and total convictions an increase of 107.22%.

1908

There are a total of 5 tables for this year as follows:

- Table 1 - Class 6 - "sodomy and bestiality" changed from class 1.
- Table 2 - Summary by classes and Provinces - includes grand totals for 1907 and 1908.
- Table 3 - Summary Convictions
- Table 4 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury
- Table 5 - Pardons and Commutations.

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1908

- (1) For Indictable Offences - increases are found in every province except Manitoba and the Yukon.
- (2) Female Offenders - an increase of 2.65% during the year
- (3) Young Offenders - an increase of 19.92%
- (4) Class of Offence:
  - (1) P.E.I. and Sask. show decreases, the rest show increases
  - (2) Increases in every province except N.B. and Man.
  - (3) Increases except in Man. and Yukon
  - (4) Increases shown in N.S., N.B., and B.C. and decreases in other provinces
  - (5) Increases in Que., Ont., Man., Alta., B.C. and decreases in other provinces
  - (6) Increases in N.S., P.E.I., Ont., Alta., and B.C.
- (5) Summary convictions increased again from the previous year - the high rate of increase shown in the West for the past decade is due to the high increase in population during these years.

(6) Taking indictable and summary convictions together, the table shows one out of every 72 inhabitants was convicted in 1908 against one for every 78 inhabitants in 1907.

1909

There are a total of 5 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "desertion and cruelty to children" instead of "deserting child"

- Class 6 - new offence type, "usury"

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and provinces - includes grand totals for 1908 and 1909

Table 3 - Summary Convictions.

Table 4 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 5 - Pardons and Commutations: this table now classifies pardons by province and institution where liberated from. It also includes the crimes for which convicted. Totals of Canada as follows:

Prisoners liberated from: Penitentiaries  
Reformatories  
Jails, Barracks and guard rooms

Totals of Canada Classified by Crimes

Categories for Table 5 as follows:

(1) Totals

(a) males

(b) females

(2) Sentence

(a) under 1 yr

(b) 2 yr and under 5

(c) 5 yr and under 10

(d) 10 yr and over

(e) Life

- (3) Pardon granted
  - (a) Under ticket of Leave
  - (b) Unconditionally
  
- (4) Ages
  - (a) under 16 yr
  - (b) 16 yr and under 21
  - (c) 21 yr and under 40
  - (d) 40 yr and over
  
- (5) Proportion of Sentence Served when Liberated
  - (a) one twelfth
  - (b) 2 twelfths
  - (c) one fourth
  - (d) 1 third
  - (e) 5 twelfths
  - (f) one half
  - (g) 7 twelfths
  - (h) 2 thirds
  - (i) 3 fourths
  - (j) 10 twelfths
  - (k) 11 twelfths

Sections at end:

- (1) Convicts out on ticket of leave who have been granted unconditional liberty.
  
- (2) Death Sentences commuted to life imprisonment during year ended 30 Sept. 1909.

Summary of Report for year ended 30 September, 1909.

(1) Both charges and convictions have increased in P.E.I., Sask., Alta. - decreases in N.B., Que., Man., and B.C. Ont. and Yukon have decreased in charges but an increase in convictions. N.S. has increased in charges and decreased in convictions.

(2) Female offenders: an overall increase of 53.

(3) Young offenders: an overall decrease of 54.

(4) Class of offence:

Statistics are given for this year according to the particular offence charged in each province (i.e., "of the 42 charges for murder, 15 were tried in Ont. ... etc.")

There is an additional section here entitled, "Cases tried by Jury and other Tribunal" - this includes the total number of cases tried by jury by province; total number disposed of by police and other magistrates; and total number disposed of under speedy trials act.

(5) Summary convictions for 1909 begins with a table of the different offence types and the number of convictions.

There has been an increase of 1.69% since 1908.

(6) Total convictions: one conviction for every 79 inhabitants in 1909.

1910

There are a total of 4 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "procuration"

Table 2 - Summary by Classes & Provinces, includes grand totals for 1909-1910.

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - Pardons and Commutations.

Information in Report for year ended 30 Sept. 1910 summarized in Appendix I for 1906-1910.

1911

There are a total of 5 tables for this year as follows:

- Table 1 - No changes in Offence Types
- Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces
- Table 3 - Summary Convictions
- Table 4 - Summary Convictions and Cases Subject to Trial by Jury.
- Table 5 - Pardons and Commutations.

Summary of Report for the Year Ended 30. Sept. 1911

An increase in both charges and convictions for indictable offences (by provinces, decreases are shown in P.E.I., N.S., N.B. and Quebec).

- (1) Young Offenders - Juvenile Courts have been established in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Halifax, Victoria and Charlottetown. (Statistics will be given in 1912) For 1911, decreases in the no. of offenders (111).
- (2) Female Offenders - An increase from 560 in 1910 to 619 in 1911 (10 - 54%)
- (3) Offences by Classes - Increases are shown in Classes 2, 3 and 5 while there are decreases in 1, 4 and 6. Offences against property with violence (class 3) formed 61.79% of total convictions from all classes - classes in order of decreasing convictions are: class 1,2,6,5 and 4.
- (4) Sentences - more offenders were sentenced to "jail for less than one year" than any other sentence (21 were sentenced to "death").

- (5) Other factors (Occupations, religions, etc): no significant changes from 1910. Religions: Roman Catholics have largest no. of offenders (33.21%) and form 39.31% of total population of Canada - Anglicans are the next highest with 13.50% of offenders and 14.47% of population. Birth places - Canadian born highest (50.5%) and form 77.9% of total population. Summary convictions: an increase of 10.34% from the previous year (decrease in Ont., N.S., and Yukon) Sentences - the majority (49.75%) were fined The greatest no. of convictions was for "drunkenness" For all convictions, there was an overall increase of 10.35% in number. More offenders were pardoned and granted "tickets of leave" in 1911 than in 1910.

There are a total of five tables for this year:

Table 1 - No changes in offence types

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - Summary Convictions and Cases Subject to Trial by  
Jury

Table 5 - Pardons and Commutations.

Summary of Report for Year ended 30 September, 1912

There was an increase of 21.31% for charges and 23.28% for convictions during this year. Increase was remarkably high in all provinces except P.E.I., N.B. (decreases) and Yukon (figures remained the same).

Young Offenders:

The number has increased by 30% during the year. Ratio per 100,000 population = 25. Out of the 1,881 convicted, 1,242 were tried in Juvenile courts. Offences which juveniles were convicted of - aggravated assault, assaulting peace officers, assault, wounding, arson, forgery, false pretences, burglary, house and shop breaking, theft, horse stealing, receiving stolen goods, indecency and immorality, willful damage to property, other offences.

Sentences as follows:

- (1) charitable or detention homes, industrial or reform schools;
- (2) fined;
- (3) committed to jail without option;
- (4) probation or suspended sentence after receiving a reprimand.

In addition to above, there were 973 convictions for minor offences: assault, vagrancy, loose, idle and disorderly, damage to property, cruelty to animals, incorrigibility, carrying firearms, breach of the peace, breach of municipal acts, trespass, breach of railway acts, breach of Master and Servants Act.

Female Offenders:

An increase of approx. 90 over the year - an average of over 9 female criminals are found in every 100,000 inhabitants of Canada.

Offences by Classes:

(Statistics are given for each offence type and how many convicted from each province). There were substantial increases in every class of offence for this year.

Class 3 forms 58.29% of total convictions as compared to 61.79% in 1911 - Class 1 now forms 22.39% of total compared to 19.30% in 1911.

Other Factors: There are no significant changes from 1911 except slight increases in the numbers forming the greatest portion (i.e. education: more people convicted had an elementary education than any other and the no. appears to be increasing).

Summary Convictions: The no. has increased by 30,327 (or 30.13%) the principal increases are found in drunkenness breaches of municipal Acts and By-laws and vagrancy. Vagrancy includes indecent exposure, insulting language, keeping and frequenting bawdy houses, loose, idle and disorderly conduct.

There are a total of 6 tables for this year:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type "infanticide"

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - Indictable and non-indictable offences by Judicial Districts - gives total no. of convictions (male and female), acquittals for indictable, total for summary and totals for both indictable and summary.

Table 5 - Summary convictions, cases subject to Trial by Jury.

Table 6 - Pardons and Commutations - this table now includes the category "Nature of Clemency Granted" as follows:

- (1) under ticket of leave; (2) deportation;
- (3) conditional or behavior; (4) unconditional;
- (5) lashes remitted (See 1909 for original)

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1913

An increase of 19.28% in charges and 17.69% in convictions for  
(3,910) (2,753)

this year. All provinces show increase except N.S. and the Territories.

- (1) Young Offenders: The no. has increased by 432 or 23% with increases in every province except Alta. and B.C. There is a table given here of the no. of juveniles convicted of indictable offences in the Juvenile Courts and also a table showing minor offences tried in the Juvenile Courts. Cities given as having juvenile courts are : Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Halifax, Victoria.

of 18.22%) Drunkenness shows a slight decrease (in previous years there was always an increase). "Vagrancy" and "loose, idle and disorderly conduct" shows increases.

The no. of persons declared insane was 662, a decrease from 1913.

(5) Total convictions - an increase of 5.72% (as compared with 18.16% in 1913)

There are a total of 6 tables for this year as follows:

- Table 1 - Class (6) - new offence type "sedition", "treason"
- Table 2 - Summary by Classes & Provinces
- Table 3 - Summary Convictions
- Table 4 - Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences by Judicial Districts
- Table 5 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury
- Table 6 - Pardons & Commutations

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1914

An increase of 16.32% for charges and 17.02% for convictions is shown for this year.  
(3,929) (3,118)

Increases are found in every province except Manitoba.

- (1) Young Offenders - an increase of 13.57% over the year with increases in every province except Manitoba, Alta., & B.C. (33 offenders for every 100,000) Of the 2,628 Young Offenders convicted, 1,943 were tried in the Juvenile Courts.
- (2) Female Offenders - a slight decrease of 30 for this year - 11 female offenders for every 100,000.

Offences by classes - increases are found in every class except (5) where there is a decrease. Class 3 represents 60.04% of total convictions as compared to 57.90% in 1913.

- (3) Other Factors - no significant changes from 1913.
- (4) Summary Convictions - figures show an increase of 4.37% for this year which is considerably less than 1913 (increase

- (2) Female Offenders: An increase of 231 is shown which makes an average of 12 female criminals to every 100,000 as compared to 9 to every 100,000 in 1912.
- (3) Offences by Classes: (No changes in layout from 1912)  
All classes show increases except (4) where there is a decrease. Class 3 represents 57.90% of crime for this year, a decrease from 1912 (58.29%)
- (4) Other Factors: No significant changes from 1912.
- (5) Summary Convictions: An increase of 23,858 (or 18.22%) is shown - principal increases are found in "drunkenness", breaches of Municipal Acts and By-laws and "Vagrancy"  
  
The no. of persons declared insane - increased from 600 in 1912 to 694 in 1913.
- (6) Total No. of Convictions: an increase of 18.16% as compared to 29.37% in 1912. Of these, just 10.58% were for criminal offences (Yukon has highest percentage)

Since the previous year, some changes have been made in the list of judicial districts in 4 provinces - B.C., Sask., Ont., Quebec. There is a table giving a complete list of judicial districts by provinces showing no. of convictions for both criminal and minor offences and the total. The large centers of population make up the great bulk of crime.

1915

There are a total of 6 tables for this year:

- Table 1 - Class 6 - new offence type "treasonable acts"
- Table 2 - Summary by Classes and provinces
- Table 3 - Summary Convictions
- Table 4 - Indictable & Non-Indictable Offences by Judicial Districts
- Table 5 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury
- Table 6 - Pardons & Commutations.

Summary of Report for the Year Ended 30 Sept. 1915

Indictable - There has been a decrease for this year of 4.62% (1,293) for charges and 3.79% (813) for convictions. Decreases are found in every province except N.S., N.B. & Manitoba.

- (1) No. of Young Offenders - increased by 422 - in addition, there were 2,547 summary convictions for minor offences in the Juvenile Courts.
- (2) Female Offenders: an increase of 90.
- (3) By class of crime - there appear to be slight decreases in every class but 2. Class 3 forms 61.24% of all crime as compared to 60.64% in 1914.
- (4) Summary Convictions - a decrease of 18.05% with the larger decreases found in "drunkenness", "vagrancy" and "loose, idle & disorderly conduct". This is the first decrease in summary convictions since 1892; there has been a steady increase since then. This could perhaps be related to the war which began in 1914.

There was a decrease in no. of persons convicted of insanity; 576 in 1915 compared to 662 in 1914.

- (5) Total Convictions - a decrease of 29,980 for 1915 as compared with an increase of 9,897 in 1914.

There are a total of 6 tables for this year.

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type "accessory after the fact to attempt to commit "Murder"

- Class 3 - new offence type "sacrilege"

- Class 6 - new offence type "War Measure Act, offences against"

- Class 6 - new offence type "keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof"

Table 2 - Summary by Classes & Provinces

Table 3 - Summary Convictions

Table 4 - Indictable & Non-indictable Offences by Judicial Districts.

Table 5 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 6 - Pardons & Commutations

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1916

A decrease for the year of 10.38% (2,772) for charges and 7.10% (1,465) for convictions - in these figures are included 2,971 convictions for offences relating to "keepers and inmates of bawdy houses", previously counted with Summary Convictions but are now counted with indictable through the "Criminal Code Amendment Act" (15/4/15).

By provinces, increases are found only in Quebec and N.B.

Criminality according to population - 1 conviction for every 425 persons (Alta. has the highest rate and P.E.I. the lowest)

(1) Young Offenders - an increase of 107 (3,157 for the year)

- 2,099 were tried in juvenile courts. For indictable offences, "theft or larceny" had the greatest no. of convictions and for minor offences "vagrancy" had the largest no.

- (2) Female Offenders - an increase of 2,673 for the year (due to amendment of above Act for "keepers and inmates of bawdy houses").
- (3) By Class of Offence - there were decreases in both the no. of charges and convictions for every class except (4) (shows very small increase) and (6) (shows excessively high increase due to the inclusion of "bawdy houses").
- (4) Other factors - (by largest no. convicted)
- Occupation - labourers - 46 per 100 convictions
  - Conjugal State - unmarried 68%
  - Education - Elementary 90%
  - Ages - 21-39 years - 47.53%
  - Use of Liquors - moderate 39%
  - Residence - urban 86%
  - Birth Places - Canada 58.81% (Canadian born represent 77.9% of total population)
  - Religion - R.C. 41.15%
- (5) Summary Convictions - a decrease of 20.99% overall for the year. Increase in the no. of persons declared insane - 683 in 1916 as compared to 576 in 1915.
- (6) Total Convictions - a decrease of 19.12% (29,264 total) as compared with a decrease of 16.38% (29,980 total) in 1915.

There are a total of 8 tables for this year:

Table 1 - Indictable offences by Judicial districts. Social characteristics, "educational status, occupation, place of birth, religion, use of liquors and residence" are now included in a separate table (3) - no changes in offence types for Table 1.

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 & 4 - As in Tables 1 and 2, but showing "educational status, occupation, place of birth, religion, use of liquors and residence" (by province and total for Canada).

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - Indictable and non-indictable offences by judicial district.

Table 7 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 8 - Pardons & Commutations,

- Part I - By Crime for which Imprisoned

1. No. to whom mercy granted

(a) Total

(b) Males

(c) Females

2. Ages

(a) 16 yrs and under 21

(b) 21 yrs and under 40

(c) 40 yrs and over

3. Proportion of sentence served when liberated

(a) less 1/4

(b) 1/4 and less 1/2

(c) 1/2 and less 3/4

(d) over 3/4

4. Number released

- (a) on Ticket of Leave
- (b) without Ticket of Leave

5. Conditions upon which pardon or liberation granted

- (a) to abstain from intoxicants and accept employment
- (b) to accept employment
- (c) to resume military service
- (d) to return home
- (e) put under care of Salvation Army
- (f) sent to hospital for medical treatment
- (g) deportation
- (h) sentence reduced
- (i) to leave locality
- (j) Ticket of leave only
- (k) Unconditional
- (l) various

Part 2, By place of imprisonment whence liberated -

1. Totals

- (a) Males
- (b) females

2. Class 1

- (a) assault, all kinds
- (b) shooting, stabbing, wounding
- (c) bigamy
- (d) rape and attempt to commit
- (e) seduction, carnal knowledge, incest
- (f) murder
- (g) attempted murder
- (h) manslaughter

- (i) other against person
- 3. Class 2
  - (a) Burglary, shop and housebreak
  - (b) robbery
- 4. Class 3
  - (a) false pretences
  - (b) fraud
  - (c) theft and receiving stolen goods
  - (d) horse and cattle stealing
- 5. Class 4
  - (a) arson and other malicious injury to property
- 6. Class 5
  - (a) forgery and offences against the currency
- 7. Class 6
  - (a) military deserters and absentees
  - (b) prison breach and escape from custody
  - (c) vagrancy and drunkenness
  - (d) bawdy houses, keepers and inmates
  - (e) various other

Following this, information is given on:

1. Convicts out on Ticket of Leave who have been granted unconditional liberty.
2. Death Sentences commuted during the year.

Summary of Report for Year ended 30 Sept. 1917

Indictable - a decrease for the year of 18.75% (4,488) for charges and 18.79% (3,601) for convictions.

By provinces, P.E.I. and N.B. are the only two showing increases in charges and convictions. Criminality according to population: 1 conviction to every 537 persons (Yukon has highest rate and P.E.I. lowest)

(1) Young Offenders - an increase of 449 (3,606 for the year) - there were 2,485 tried by juvenile courts (indictable offences) In addition, there were 2,342 Summary Convictions for minor offences.

(2) Female Offenders - a decrease of 32.68% (1,201) for the year.

(3) By Class of Offence - Included under Class 1 is a table of "no. of persons convicted of murder from 1908-1917" according to country of birth. Total for Canada - 217.

Born: Canada (54); Great Britain (30); U.S. (22); other foreign (98); not given (13)

A yearly average of over 21 convictions for murder during the decade.

Decreases in charges and convictions were shown for all classes but (4) (decrease in charges but an increase in convictions); and (6) (increases in both)

(4) Other Factors - no significant changes from 1916

(5) Summary Convictions - a decrease of 5.90% (6,179) over the year.

There is a decrease in the no. of persons declared insane - 466 in 1917 as compared to 683 in 1916.

(6) Total Convictions - a decrease of 7.90% (9,780) as compared to decrease of 19.12% (29,264) in 1916.

1918

There are a total of 13 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - No new offence types

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Indictable Offences by Occupations, etc.

Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes and Provinces

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - Indictable & Non-indictable by Judicial District

Table 7 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 8 - Prison Statistics for the Years 1917-1918

Tables 9 - 12 Pardons & Commutations

Table 13 - Offences & Ratios 1876-1918

- (1) Showing the No. of Convictions by Groups of Offences from 1876-1918 and the ratio of each group to the total and the no. of convictions per 100,000 for criminal offences and minor offences.
- (2) Showing the no. of convictions and sentences for the years 1876-1918 and the ratio of each class of sentence to the whole.
- (3) Showing the no. of pardons and commutations and tickets of leave granted for the years 1876-1918.

Summary of Report for the year ended 30 Sept. 1918.

Indictable: There was an increase in both charges 11.78% (2,293) and convictions 11.63% (1,811). By provinces, all show an increase except Alta., B.C. and Yukon.

- (1) Young Offenders - an increase of 498 for this year (4,104).  
The figures for Sask. & Alta. are out of proportion for this year due to the absence of details required by the Act. There were 2,817 tried by the Juvenile Courts and 3,236 convicted of minor offences.
- (2) Female Offenders - an increase of 26 for the year.
- (3) By Class of Offence - There are very slight increases in the no. of charges and convictions for all classes except (4) and (16) where slight decreases are shown.
- (4) Other Factors - No significant changes from 1917.
- (5) Summary Convictions - An increase of 7.37% (7,447) in the total no. of convictions.

By Crime Type - (1) drunkenness - has decreased by nearly 25% in Canada during 1918. For the period 1914-1918 the decrease for Canada was 65% (from 60,067 convictions in 1914 to 21,026 in 1918)

- (6) Total Convictions - an increase of 9,258, as compared to a decrease of 9,780 in 1917.

Statistics showing the movement of population in penitentiaries, jails and reformatories are given for the first time this year.

Information is given as follows: for penitentiaries, reformatories for boys, reformatories for girls and jails 1917-1918:

- (1) No. of persons in custody at beginning of each year
- (2) those admitted and discharged during the year
- (3) the no. in custody at the end of the year.

1919

There are a total of 15 tables for 1919:

Table 1 - No new offence types

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes & Provinces

Table 3 - Indictable Offences Classified by Occupations, etc.

Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes & Provinces

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - Indictable & Non-Indictable Offences by Judicial Districts

Table 7 - Summary Convictions & Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table 8 - Prison Statistics for the years 1918-1919

Tables 9 - 12 - Pardons & Commutations

Tables 13 - 15 - Offences & Ratios 1876-1919

Summary of Report for the Year Ended 30 Sept. 1919

There was an increase in both no. of charges 1,274 and convictions 1,026 for this year. By provinces for the last 10 years, records show that Ontario has 297 per 100,000 population with Alberta following 272 per 100,000 population. The ratio for Canada decreased from 260 per 100,000 in 1915 - 189 in 1917 - 214 in 1918 and 208 in 1919.

(1) Female Offenders - a decrease of 264 for this year.

The proportion of females convicted of indictable offences steadily decreased from 1884 - 1915; after this, an increase is shown.

(2) Juvenile Delinquency - During the last 3 years (1916-1919) more than 20% of indictable crimes were committed by persons under 16 years. The increase of males has been almost 300% in the last 20 years with the greatest advance from 1914-1919. By

crime type, the most prevalent is stealing. Of the 3,876 juveniles convicted in 1919, 2,711 were tried in juvenile courts. In addition, 3,212 were convicted of minor offences.

(3) By Class of Offence -

- (1) increase in no., especially for murder, attempted murder and manslaughter
- (2) increase in charges and convictions
- (3) increase in charges & convictions - theft forms 90%
- (4) & (5) increases
- (6) slight decrease for charges and convictions but notable increases in offences against public morals" and "revenue laws"

- (4) Summary Convictions - the no. is steadily increasing - 5,724 for this year. "breaches of Municipal Acts and By-Laws" constituted 35.5% of crime in 1919. Of these, 22.7% were offences relating to highways. In the last 20 years this offence has increased more rapidly than any other. "The advent of the motor vehicle is the principal cause of the increased activity in the Police Courts."

There are a total of 16 tables for 1920.

Table 1 - Class 6 - New Offence Types "Criminal Negligence"  
"driving automobile while intoxicated"  
"illicit Still"

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes & Provinces

Table 3 - Indictable Offences Classified by Occupations, etc.

Under "Occupations", categories now read:

- (1) Agricultural
- (2) Lumbering
- (3) Fishing
- (4) Mining
- (5) Manufacturing
- (6) Transportation
- (7) Trade
- (8) Domestic & Personal Service
- (9) Professional
- (10) Labourers
- (11) Not Specified

Under "Religions" - "Jews" now a separate category.

Under "Use of Liquors" - categories now are temperate,  
intemperate, not specified.

Under "Educational Status" - Illiterate" instead of  
"unable to read or write"

Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes & Provinces

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - Indictable & Non-Indictable Offences by Judicial Districts

Table 7 - "Indictable Offences by Courts & Provinces" 1913-1920

Tables 8 & 9 - "Juvenile Offenders" - given by offence type,  
province, convicted, acquitted, sentence, birth places,  
religions. (Table 8 - Indictable, Table 9 - Summary)

Table 10 - "Police Statistics"

Police statistics for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920.

1. List of Cities or Towns
2. No. of Police on Force
3. No. of Offences known to the police
  - (a) Totals
  - (b) Theft

- (c) Burglary
- (d) Highway Robbery
- (e) Other Offences
- 4. No. of persons brought before the Court
  - (a) Arrested (with warrant) (without warrant)
  - (b) Summoned
  - (c) Total
- 5. How disposed of
  - (a) Convicted
  - (b) Dismissed or otherwise disposed of
- 6. Automobiles **stolen**
- 7. Automobiles recovered by police
- 8. Bicycles **stolen**
- 9. Bicycles recovered by police
- 10. Bicycles found by police not reported stolen
- 11. Other articles reported lost or stolen
- 12. Value of same recovered by police
- 13. Identification department
  - (a) photographs taken
  - (b) fingerprints taken
  - (c) identification established
- 14. No. of accidents recorded
  - (a) street
  - (b) other
- 15. No. of doors found unlocked
- 16. No. of persons given shelter
- 17. Lost children found.

Table 11 - 14 - Pardons and Commutations

Tables 15 & 16 - Offences & Ratios, 1876-1920.

Summary Report for the Year Ended 30 Sept. 1920

Indictable - "Indictable offences are dealt with before the Supreme Courts of the Provinces with a jury, before a judge without the intervention of a jury (under the Act respecting speedy trials) and before police and other magistrates by virtue of the Summary Trials Act".

There were small increases in convictions and charges for 1920.

There is a table for this year showing "the number of trials since 1900 by the three processes". The table shows that (1) jury trials have increased since 1919 (b) speedy trials and summary trials have varied little.

The No. of convictions per 100,000 population for provinces shows: highest rate of crime for 1920 is in Ontario, the lowest in P.E.I.

- (1) Female Offenders - a decrease of 23% since 1919. There has been a steady decrease in the proportion of females convicted of indict. offences since 1916.
- (2) By Class of Offence - Classes 1, 3 and 5 increased in both charges and convictions. Classes 2 and 4 decreased in charges and convictions. Class 6 showed a slight increase in charges and slight decrease in convictions.
- (3) Juvenile Delinquency - A slight decrease since 1919.
- (4) Summary Convictions - an increase in no. of 32,642 or 29.2% (by offences "breach of provincial and municipal by-laws", principally in cases relating to highway offences, has highest rate) Increases also in "liquor act" and "drunkenness".
- (5) Police Statistics - presented for the first time in this report, "the object being to show the total no. of offences known to the police" - 104 cities and towns of our 4,000 pop. were asked to make returns (obtained from 88 places)

1921

A total of 16 tables for this year:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type "assault on wife"  
"wife desertion"

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Classification of persons convicted of indictable offences by occupations, place of birth, religions, etc. by provinces.

Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes & Provinces

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - No. of Cases dealt with by the different courts

Table 7 & 8 - Juvenile Offenders - same as Tables 8 & 9 in 1920

Table 9 - Prison Statistics for 1920-1921 (same as for 1919)

Table 10 - Police Statistics

Tables 11 - 14 - Pardons & Commutations

Tables 15 & 16 - Offences & Ratios 1876 -1921

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1921

Indictable - There was an increase of 7.45% (1,730) for charges and 5.17% (953) for convictions for 1921. Summary Convictions increased 9.31% over 1920 - an abnormal increase compared with other years. This increase is caused principally by offences against municipal by-laws (street and traffic regulations). Principal decrease was in "Offences Against militia and War Measures Acts"

- (1) Juvenile Delinquents - a decrease of 3.82% (128) for 1921. There has been a general decrease in juvenile delinquency over the past 3 years despite a general increase in crime.

What is being accomplished re juvenile crime: In 1908 the Juvenile Delinquents Act was passed which authorized the establishment of Juvenile Courts. The aim of the courts is to correct rather than punish the delinquent; therefore, cases usually receive light or suspended sentences. Working in conjunction with juvenile courts are probation officers, juvenile court committees, children's aid societies and other welfare associations.

- (2) Indictable by Class of Offence - increases in charges and convictions were found in all classes except (4) where there were slight decreases.
- (3) Trials by Jury & other Courts - Table showing no. of indictable cases tried by the various courts - ratio of cases tried by the different courts varies little from year to year - there is a small percentage of convictions secured in the jury trials as compared with non-jury trials.
- (4) Female Offenders - a steady decrease in the proportion of females convicted of indictable offences from 1916 to 1921 when an increase is shown for summary convictions, there is a decrease shown for 1921 for female offenders.
- (5) Police statistics - collected from 125 cities and towns with population over 4,000. Information is given on the no. of automobiles reported stolen and recovered, no. of bicycles recovered, no. of doors to premises found unlocked, no. of persons given shelter to by police, no. of children lost on streets who were recovered.

A total of 23 tables for this year as follows:

- Table 1 - Class 1 - New offence type - "blackmail"  
- Class 2 - New offence type - "breaking into and theft from Church"
- Table 2 - Summary by Classes & Provinces of Table 1
- Table 3 - Classification of Indictable Offences by occupations, etc.
- Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by classes and provinces
- Table 5 - Summary convictions
- Table 6 - Juvenile Delinquents - major and minor offences by districts (also no. of major charges dismissed)
- Table 7 - Juvenile delinquents - major offences classified (by class of crime and province)
- Table 8 - Juvenile delinquents - minor offences classified (by province and sentence)
- Table 9 - Juveniles - birth places (of parents & offenders) by prov.
- Table 10 - Juveniles - occupations of fathers by province
- Table 11 - Juveniles - religions by provinces
- Table 12 - Juveniles - school grades
- Table 13 - No. of cases dealt with by the different courts (same as Table 6 in 1921)
- Table 14 - Prison Statistics
- Table 15 - Details of offences against the Opium & Narcotic Drug Act (shows total no. convictions, sentence, racial origin, breach of opium and drug act, in possession of (1) opium, (2) cocaine (3) morphine (4) not specified; smoking opium, selling narcotic drugs, dispensing narcotic drugs, keeping opium den, frequenting opium den)

Table 16 - Police Statistics

Tables 17-19 - Pardons, etc.

Tables 20-23 - Offences and ratios, 1876-1922 and Pardons, etc.  
1876-1922.

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1922

Beginning with this report, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences relating to juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those relating to adults. "Indictable" applies to adults only and "major" to juveniles - "non-indictable" applied to adults and "minor" applied to juveniles.

Indictable - For the total no. of charges (adults) there was a decrease of 1.02% (419) and for convictions a decrease of 2.78% (449). The no. of convictions per 100,000 inhabitants increased each year from 148 in 1918 to 180 in 1921 and fell to 175 in 1922.

- (1) Female Offenders - a decrease of 157 in number
- (2) By Class of Offence and Offence with greatest No. of Convictions in each class -
  - (1) decreases in charges (107) and convictions (109) (assault and battery" most prevalent crime type)
  - (2) small increases in charges (96) and convictions (126) - "burglary, house, warehouse & shopbreaking"
  - (3) decrease of (540) for charges and (600) for convictions "theft"
  - (4) increase of (16) for charges and (49) convictions - "malicious injury to horses, cattle and other damage to property"

- (5) decrease of (63) charges and (73) convictions - "forgery and uttering forged documents"
- (6) increase of (267) charges and (195) convictions - "illicit Stills".
- (3) There is a table showing the no. of indictable cases tried by the several courts for y ears 1901-1922 - only slight variations from year to year.
- (4) Summary Convictions - In total numbers, there was a decrease of 12.26% (19,054) for this year. By offence type, decreases are shown in every type except "miscellaneous minor offences"; larger decreases are found in "drunkenness", "breach of provincial and municipal by-laws", "breach of liquor laws" and "breach of gambling acts" Additional tables are given showing the no. of convictions for "offences against Liquor Acts" "Opium and Narcotic Drug Act", "drunkenness" for the years 1913-1922 (by provinces) and percentages for the first and last years of the 10-year period.
1. Offences against Liquor Acts - the no. of convictions was 8,519 in 1922 as compared with 5,969 in 1913 (increase of 42.7%)
  2. Opium & Narcotic Drug Act - the no. was 1,858 in 1922 and 342 in 1913 (443.3%) - 75% of these convictions were found in the four cities where the Oriental element was in greater number; Vancouver, Victoria, Montreal and Toronto.
  3. Drunkenness - the no. of convictions was 25,048 in 1922 as compared to 60,975 in 1913 (decrease 58.9%)

- (5) Total No. of Prisoners in all Penal Institutions (1) beginning 1922 - 7,191; (2) admitted during year - 41,184; (3) discharged - 40,862; (4) no. at end of year - 7,513. (an increase of 350 over 1921)
- (6) Young Delinquents - no. convicted in 1922 was 4,065 as compared with 3,574 in 1921. (increase of 13.7%) for major offences. For minor offences, no. of convictions - 2,233 compared to 2,054 in 1921. Information is given on:
- (1) school grade of delinquents
  - (2) Classes of occupations of fathers
  - (3) Birth places
  - (4) Religion

No. of pardons granted in 1922, 1,436 (1,182 on Ticket of Leave and 264 without). 7 death sentences were commuted to life.

There are a total of 23 tables for this year as in 1922 as follows:

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type "causing injury by fast driving"

- Class 3 - new offence type "theft of automobile"

- Class 6 - new offence type "breach of Trade Mark Act"

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Classification of Indictable Offences by Occupations, etc.

Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes and provinces

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - Juvenile Delinquents: major and minor offences by districts

Table 7 - Juvenile Delinquents - major offences classified

Table 8 - Juvenile Delinquents - minor offences classified

Table 9 - Juveniles - Birth Places

Table 10- Juveniles: occupations of fathers

Table 11- Juveniles: religions, by provinces

Table 12- Juveniles: school grades

Table 13- No. of Cases Dealt with by Different Courts

Table 14- Prison Statistics

Table 15- Details of offences against Opium & Narcotic Drug Act

Table 16- Police Statistics

Table 17-19 - Pardons and Commutations

Tables 20-23 - Offences & Fines, 1876-1923

No significant changes in above tables from previous year.

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1923

(1) Indictable: decreases are shown in both charges (1,273; 6%) and convictions (532; 3.3%) from previous year.

(1) By Class of Offence: decreases in all classes except (4) and (6) where there were increases.

(2) Trials by Jury & Other Courts: 1923 shows the lowest percentage of cases tried by jury from 1901-1923, but percentage of convictions was highest since 1914.

(3) Female Offenders: the no. has remained the same as previous year, 1,609.

(2) Summary: an overall increase of 951 for males and 220 for females in no. of convictions. By crime type, the largest increase was 1,569 convictions for "offences against liquor laws".

(3) Juveniles: a slight increase of 273 for juveniles "found guilty" in 1923 as compared to 1922. By crime type, 83% of major offences were "thefts" of various kinds and "shop and housebreaking". One in every four delinquents are repeating. For minor offences, principal type "breaches of municipal by-laws".

(4) Pardons - No. of pardons granted for 1923 was 1,579 (1,154 on Ticket of Leave and 425 without) compared to 1,436 in 1922. Six death sentences were commuted to life.

There are a total of 22 tables for this year as follows:

Table 1 - Class 3 - new offence type "in possession of and stealing from wreck"

- Class 6 - new offence type "seditious language and importing seditious literature"

Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes and Provinces

Table 3 - Classification of Indictable Offences by Occupations, etc.

Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes and Provinces

Table 5 - Summary Convictions

Table 6 - Juveniles - major and minor offences by districts

Table 7 - Juveniles - major offences classified

Table 8 - Juveniles - minor offences classified

Table 9 - Juveniles - birth places

Table 10- Juveniles - occupations of fathers

Table 11- Juveniles - religions

Table 12- Juveniles - school grades

Table 13- No. of cases dealt with by different courts.

Table 14 - Prison Statistics

Table 15 - Details of Offences Against Opium & Narcotic Drug Act

Table 16 - Police Statistics

Table 17 - 19 - Pardons & commutations

Tables 20-22 - Offences & ratios, 1876-1924

Tables 10 and 11 (juveniles) have been condensed from the previous year but contain the same information. Table 10 "Occupations of fathers" now contains major occupation headings, i.e. agriculture, fishing, etc. instead of "agriculture with subheadings "farmer, etc."

Summary of Report for Year Ended 30 Sept. 1924

Total convictions for 1924 were 167,219 (an increase of 7,777 from 1923) Taking all offences together, there is little variation in the ratio of convictions for the last 5 years.

(1) Indictable - Increases in both no. of charges (908) and convictions (1,070) for 1924.

(1) by class of offence: increases in charges and convictions for all classes except (4) which shows decreases.

Class (1) - of 16 headings in this class, 8 increased and 8 decreased with "assault on police" showing greatest increase.

Class (2) - of 3 headings, 2 increased and 1 remained the same

Class (3) - of 9 headings, 8 increased and 1 decreased with "auto thefts" having the greatest increase

Class (4) - both headings show decreases

Class (5) - 1 increase and 1 decrease

Class (6) - of 16 headings, 5 increased and 11 decreased

Trials by Jury and Other Courts - Jury trials decreased 61.2% from 1922-1924

Female Offenders - an increase of 13.4% since previous year.

(2) Summary Convictions - an increase of 5,506 from previous year (increase in males and females) Of 32 headings (summary), 17 increased and 15 decreased - principal increases were "breaches of Municipal Acts" and "Drunkenness" - principal decreases were "non-support of family" and "offences against Opium and Narcotic Drug Act".

- (3) Juvenile Delinquency - Total no. for this year 7,962 (7,332 boys and 630 girls). For "major" offences (indictable) details are given as follows: no. of previous delinquencies proven, birth place, religion, and occupation of delinquents parents, age, sex, school grade, nature of offence and disposition. For "minor" offences (non-indictable), nature of offence and disposition only are given.

For the three years 1922-24, the increase of girls overall was greater than the increase of boys.

Major offences: "theft and receiving stolen goods" form the greater part of offences (58.9%)

Minor offences: "breach of municipal acts and by-laws" has most convictions.

- (4) Pardons - No. was 1,676 (1,137 on Ticket of Leave; 156 deported; 75 conditionally released; 81 unconditionally and 148 had fines remitted or reduced) 6 death sentences were commuted to life.

There are a total of 21 tables for this year as follows:

- Table 1 - change in "Ages & Sex of Convicted" category
  - add "40 yrs and under 60" and "60 yrs and over"
  - Class 6 - new offence type "offences against gambling and lottery Acts"
- Table 2 - Summary of Table 1 by Classes and Provinces
- Table 3 - Classification of Indictable Offences by Occupations, etc.
- Table 4 - Summary of Table 3 by Classes and Provinces
- Table 5 - Summary Convictions
- Table 6 - Juveniles - major and minor offences by districts
- Table 7 - Juveniles - major offences classified
- Table 8 - Juveniles - minor offences classified
- Table 9 - Juveniles - birthplaces
- Table 10- Juveniles - occupation of fathers
- Table 11- Juveniles - religions, by provinces
- Table 12- Juveniles - school grades
- Table 13- No. of Cases dealt with by the different courts
- Table 14- Prison Statistics
- Table 15- Detail of offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act
- Table 16- Police Statistics
- Tables 17 & 18 - Pardons and commutations
- Tables 19-21 - Offences and Ratios, 1876-1925

Tables 17 and 18 are a condensed version of Tables 17-19 in 1924  
- contains the same information except does not list "crime for which imprisoned".

Summary of Report for the Year ended 30 Sept. 1925

Total convictions for 1925 were 177,783 (an increase of 10,564)

(1) Indictable - increases in charges (1,018) and convictions (961) for 1925.

(1) By Class of Crime - increases are shown in all classes except (1) and (4) where there were decreases.

(2) Trials by Jury and Other Courts - Jury trials for 1925 were 5.1% of all indictable cases, the smallest percentage for seven years.

- the average of cases tried 1921-1925 was: by Jury 6.5%; by Judge w/o Jury 17.3%; Police Magistrates 76.2%

(3) Female Offenders - No. has been on the increase since 1920 (1,609 convictions) and 1925 (2,035 convictions). Principal offences are "keeping and inmates of bawdy houses", "theft" and "assault".

(2) Summary Convictions - an increase of (8,826) from previous year (increase in males and females) Of 32 headings, increases in 21 and decreases in 11. Increases mainly in "offences against gambling Acts, temperance acts, municipal acts and vagrancy". Decreases in "drunkenness" and "frequenting bawdy houses".

(3) Juvenile Delinquency - Total no. for 1925 was 8,739 (8,064 boys and 675 girls) an increase from last year.

(1) repeaters (of major offences) - 1922-25 - a substantial decline in no. and percentage of children brought before court more than once.

For major offences "theft and receiving stolen goods" constitutes 64.2% of total. The No. of delinquents employed in gainful occupations is almost negligible.

(4) Pardons - no. was 1,207 against 1,676 in 1924. (of 1,207, 747 were released on Ticket of Leave, 167 deported, 54 conditionally released, 75 unconditionally and 84 had fines remitted or reduced) 10 death sentences were commuted to life.

## APPENDICES

The following additional appendices are comprised of:

1. Notes: these include a brief summary of various aspects of historical statistics divided into five year time periods beginning with 1901-1905.
2. Flow diagrams for 1910 and 1920 showing statistics for
  - (1) person crimes; murder and rape;
  - (2) property crime; larceny.

The objects of this study are:

- (1) to determine how the various stages of the justice system have been changed and/or added to our present CANJUS model; and,
  - (2) to observe changes in crime rates by recording statistics for two person offences and one property crime covering each ten year period.
3. Table showing charge, conviction and incarceration rates per 100,000 population for each year beginning with 1901. In this way, it is possible to observe rising/falling crime rates and test various hypotheses concerning reasons for such patterns.
  4. A list of indictable offence types found during the years 1901 - 1925.

## APPENDIX I

1901-1905

The reports at the beginning of each year appear to be getting longer and have additional headings, i.e., place of birth, religions, with statistics given for each compared to the previous year's. In addition, three appendices were added in 1902 showing:

- (1) indictable
- (2) summary
- (3) indictable and summary together.

These appendices are given for three years only with none in 1905. Offence types have remained the same for the three years with only three completely new ones added. The wording for various crime types is still being changed as for the years 1896-1900. These are noted for each year also. Unfortunately, this could create difficulties in comparing crime rates from 1876 to the present as for some crimes wording does change every few years, i.e., 1905 "Electoral Act, Violation of the" and in 1904, "Electoral Act, Violation

of the - Bribery - Personations". Tables remain the same except for the addition of Table 7 in 1901, "Number of Summary Convictions with Ratios for Cities and Towns" - this table only appears for 1901.

Report for 1905 summarized:

Charges for indictable offences appear to be steadily increasing each year (see Appendix 3). As mentioned in notes on years, crime appears to be more prevalent in relation to population, in the West as opposed to the East. Both the number of female offenders and offenders under 16 years have increased from the previous year; the latter having an increase of 14.77%.

Indictable offences by classes (for 1905):

Substantial increases are shown for all classes of crime except (4) where there is a small reduction of 6. Class 3 (property without violence) represents 55.51% of the total convictions for indictable offences in 1905, the highest figure being for larceny.

According to other factors, i.e., occupations, etc., the greater number of offenders were found in the following for 1905:

- (1) Occupations - labourers still furnish the larger number of criminals from every province but the ratio is decreasing each year while both the commercial and industrial classes are increasing.
- (2) Civil condition - "unmarrieds" have the largest proportion of offenders.
- (3) Educational status - elementary maintains the highest number.
- (4) Ages - offenders belonging to the group of 21 to 40 years represented 44.54% for males and 2.49% females; the next highest group are those of 16-21 followed by 40 and over; the group of under 16 came last.
- (5) Use of liquors - 56.41% used liquor moderately as opposed to 27.49% immoderates in 1905. There is also a substantial number of "not given" here.
- (6) Place of birth - out of the total number convicted in 1905, 61.57% were born in Canada (Canadian born

citizens represent 87% of the total population according to the last census).

- (7) Religions - according to the table showing average criminality for the past 10 years, Roman Catholics had 40.0% and their position in relation to population was 41.50%.
- (8) Urban and rural - 75.88% of the convicted were urban and 14.22% rural.

Summary Convictions:

The number of summary convictions for 1905 has increased by 13.99% from the previous year with ratio figures for the western provinces substantially higher than those for the east.

Summary Offences as Follows:

Increases were found in the following summary offences:

- (1) drunkenness (this crime made up 39.40% of the total summary convictions)

- (2) breach of statutes and by-laws
- (3) assaults
- (4) offences against liquor laws
- (5) vagrancy
- (6) offences against morals and decency - includes keeping and frequenting bawdy houses, "loose, idle and disorderly conduct"
- (7) insanity cases.

Taking both indictable and summary convictions together, it can be seen that there has been an increase of 13.85% for 1905 with Manitoba having the highest increase and P.E.I. the lowest decrease.

1906-1910

Included in the report for the year 1906 is a Section on the review of crime for the past 10 years (1896-1900 and 1901-1905). Information on this is summarized briefly in notes on 1906. However, the section is useful for obtaining an overall picture of the crime scene for a larger period of time. The most obvious conclusion reached is that crime is increasing since the number of both charges and convictions are rising each year.

With regard to individual offence types (indictable), there are three new types appearing for this five-year period plus a number of changes in wording of offences, i.e., larceny changed to "theft" in 1906. Tables have also remained the same for this period with occasional exclusions of a certain table for some years. In 1909, the table "Pardons and Commutations" changed in format slightly - it now includes statistics of prisoners liberated from institutions plus totals classified by crime type (see notes for 1909).

To summarize: there have been a few minor changes in content and format of these statistics between 1906-1910,

i.e., the report beginning each year has expanded considerable since it first began, but essentially offence types have remained the same for the past 20-25 years.

Indictable Offences:

For 1910, there was an increase of 251 in convictions from the previous year and a decrease of 45 for charges. The number of young offenders (under 16) increased for this year in every province except Manitoba and the Yukon. The number of female offenders convicted has increased by 4 from 1909. (Numbers from both of the above categories are given for crime types for which they are convicted.)

By class of crime type (followed by offence with largest number convicted):

- (1) increase in both the number of charges (196) and the number of convictions (202). Information is given here on how many per offence were convicted and how many tried in each province (as in notes on 1909), "assault and battery".

- (2) increase in number of charges (26) and the number of convictions (95) - "house, shop and warehouse breaking".
- (3) a decrease of (21) in the number of charges and an increase (142) in the number of convictions; "larceny" still maintains the highest number of charged and convicted.
- (4) increase in number of charges (94) and number of convictions (24) - "malicious injury to horses, cattle and other damage to property".
- (5) a decrease of (60) in the number of charges and a decrease (42) in number of convictions - "forgery and uttering false documents".
- (6) decrease (234) in the number of charges and decrease (266) in the number of convictions - "offences against gambling and lottery acts".

The bulk of the crime is found in class 3; larceny or theft represents 52.54% of the total convictions for indictable offences (in 1905, larceny represented 55.51%).

According to other factors, i.e., occupations, etc., the greater number of offenders were found in the following for 1910:

- (1) Occupations - labourers have the highest proportion of offenders but "it may be assumed that a large number given as 'labourers' in the returns should have been credited to some of the more defined classes".
- (2) Civil condition - as in 1905, "unmarrieds" have the highest proportion.
- (3) Education - elementary.
- (4) Ages - between 21-39.
- (5) Use of liquor - moderate.
- (6) Urban and rural - cities and towns.

Summary Convictions:

The number has increased by 12,700 or 16.17% during the year compared to an increase of 13.99% in 1905. Drunkenness has the largest number of convictions and increases are also found in breaches of municipal by-laws, liquor laws, assaults and breaches of the peace.

Taking indictable and summary convictions together, there is an overall increase for the year; Ontario has the highest and Manitoba has the lowest.

1911-1915

Reports for the years 1911-1914 indicate there has been a steady increase in both charges and convictions for indictable offences and substantial increases in summary convictions. However, in 1915 there appear to be decreases in all types of offences. Summary convictions in particular show a decrease of 18.05% for 1915, the first decrease since 1892. It is interesting to speculate that this could be related to the first world war. For example, taking indictable offences, there were decreases in person offences, property offences without violence, forgery and other offences. Increases are found in property with violence and malicious property offences. Possibly, the decrease is due partly to the fact that the majority of crimes are still committed by men and during a war there is a substantial decrease of males. It is also interesting to note that the great number of decreasing convictions for summary offences are found in the three categories of "drunkenness", "vagrancy", and "loose, idle and disorderly conduct", which in previous years, always had the greatest number of convictions.

In a paper by T.N. Ferdinand entitled, "The Criminal Patterns of Boston since 1849", it was found that increases or decreases in the crime rate could definitely be related to wars, depressions, etc. I feel the same can be said for Canada although perhaps at the beginning, the war did not have as much of an effect on the people directly.

The number of juvenile offenders has been increasing every year since 1910 in every province. In 1911, Juvenile Courts were established in most major cities across Canada. Statistics are now given for indictable and minor offences by juveniles. Unlike the number of adult convictions for indictable and summary offences, the number of juvenile convictions increased in 1915. Female offenders also increased for this five year period except for 1914 which shows a slight decrease.

Other factors, i.e., education, etc., have remained quite steady over the five years. For 1915 the facts are as follows:

- (1) occupations - for every 100 convicted, labourers had 53.
- (2) civil condition - 71% of convicted were married.

- (3) education - for every 100 convicted, 91 had an elementary education.
- (4) ages - 50.97% of convicted were 21-39 years old.
- (5) use of liquors - for every 100 convicted, 36 used liquor moderately.
- (6) residence - 85% of convicted lived in cities or towns.
- (7) place of birth - 56.09% of convicted were born in Canada followed by those born in other foreign countries, 22.88% (Canadian born constituted 77.9% of total population at this time.)
- (8) religions - 39.88% of convicted were Catholics.

Of the 26,714 persons charged with indictable offences for 1915, 1,305 were "tried by jury"; 4,555 were tried under the "Speedy Trials Act"; 20,854 were disposed of by Police Magistrates or other Justices of the Peace.

Offence types (indictable) remained the same for the five year period with the addition of three new ones. One new table was added in 1913: "Indictable and Non-Indictable Offences by Judicial Districts" giving totals for both

summary and indictable convictions. The format of the table, "Pardons and Commutations" also changed in 1913 though giving virtually the same information.

1916-1920

It was noticed that crime rates appeared to decrease at the start of the war and in 1916 there is a decrease in both charges and convictions. In 1918, however, the figures start to rise and continue to do so for the next few years (see table of charge and conviction rates). These increases are found both in charge and conviction rates for indictable and summary.

There were a few minor changes in the number and format of tables for these years. Information previously given in Table I is now included in a separate table (this information gives occupations, places of birth, residence, religion, use of liquors, educational status and civil condition grouped by provinces). The table, "Pardons and Commutations" was also expanded in 1917 in order to give more complete information on pardons (by offence type for which imprisoned, ages of offenders, proportion of sentence already served, and conditions upon which pardon granted). In 1918, a new table, "Offences and Ratios" was added - this table compares:

1. the number of convictions by offence group;

2. number of convictions and sentences;
3. pardons and tickets of leave granted for the years 1876 to the present year.

This would be a definite aid for anyone wishing to compare offences, etc. over a long period of time. Police statistics are given for the first time in 1920 although they are known not to be very accurate. Information on the number of offences known to the police, number of persons brought before the court and how disposed of, are given.

According to other factors, i.e., occupation, religion, etc., the greater number of offenders were found in the following for 1920:

#### Indictable Offences

- (1) female offenders: a steady decrease in the proportion of females convicted of indictable offences since 1916 (19.17% in 1916; 9.33% in 1920);
- (2) place of residence: 87.7% of the convicted lived in cities and towns in 1920;

- (3) occupations: of 18,396 convicted the largest number was not given (6,888) and labourers (5,232);
- (4) birth places: 51.9% of the convicted were born in Canada;
- (5) religion: the highest percentage of the convicted were Roman Catholics (33% of total);
- (6) educational status: elementary had 76.9% of the convicted;
- (7) use of liquors: in a table showing percentages from 1887-1920, it can be seen that moderate drinkers have increased from 44.6% to 59.6% and immoderates have decreased from 39.2% to 6.7% ("Not Stated" make up the remainder).
- (8) conjugal condition: single people make up 58.4% of total convicted in 1920.

Police Statistics:

The object of presenting these statistics is "to show the total number of offences known to the police". 104 cities

and towns with populations over 4,000 were asked to make returns and records were received from 88 places in 1920. The number of police on the forces of these 88 places was 3,614. The number of offences known to the police was 183,126; 151,468 persons were arrested or summoned, leaving 31,658 offenders undiscovered.

1921-1925

Reports increased in length and detail for this time period giving summaries of what is contained in the tables. Within reports, the number of sub-tables has increased - these consist of statistics given in the larger tables on a smaller scale. I have not listed these sub-tables in the notes or separate years but have made brief comments on main headings instead. There have been few changes in the number and format of main tables; the major change in 1922 was the expansion in the number of juvenile tables - there are now seven tables dealing with juvenile statistics according to:

1. major crimes;
2. minor crimes;
3. birth places;
4. occupation of father;
5. religions;
6. age, sex and school grade.

The total number of charges rose in 1922 but dropped the following year, rose the next year with a substantial increase in 1925. Convictions (for indictable) followed the same pattern. Summary convictions also followed this pattern but the increase in 1925 was still below the 1921 figure.

According to other factors, i.e., occupation, religion, etc., the greater number of offenders were found in the following for 1925:

Indictable Offences:

- (1) occupations: labourers still have the greater percentage of offenders with "not specified" the next highest;
- (2) birth places: the Canadian born averaged 62.6% of the total for 10 year period 1916-1925 (ratio increased from 58.8% in 1916 to 66.7% in 1925). Foreign born (including U.S.) average was 23.4% for the 10 year period.

- (3) religions: Roman Catholics have the largest number of offenders from 1916-1925 but the variation of the different denominations from year to year is comparatively slight.
- (4) conjugal condition: single people maintain the largest number of offenders (49% of total in 1925).  
Marrieds had 38.5% of total in 1925. Both of these categories have increased for the 3 year period 1923-1925.
- (5) Educational status: offenders with an elementary level of education form 78.4% of total (not given next highest 17.3%).

Other factors as related to juvenile offenders (major offences):

- (1) birth places: the largest number of offenders was found in "born in Canada of native born parents" (46.2%);
- (2) religions: Roman Catholics had the largest number of offenders for 1925 (Anglicans had the next largest number);

- (3) occupations of fathers: the largest percentage of fathers were employed as labourers for the years 1923-1925 (the category "not given" actually had the larger number for 1924 and 1925).

Police Statistics:

The number of cities and towns with a population of 4,000 or more reporting was 135 in 1925 (with an aggregate population of 3,317,450). The number of policemen for these cities was 4,259 or one for every 770 of population. The number of offences known by police to have been committed was 215,034 - arrests made and summonses were 182,228 - number of prosecutions was 178,579 - convictions were 129,022. The above statistics are known to be fairly unreliable.

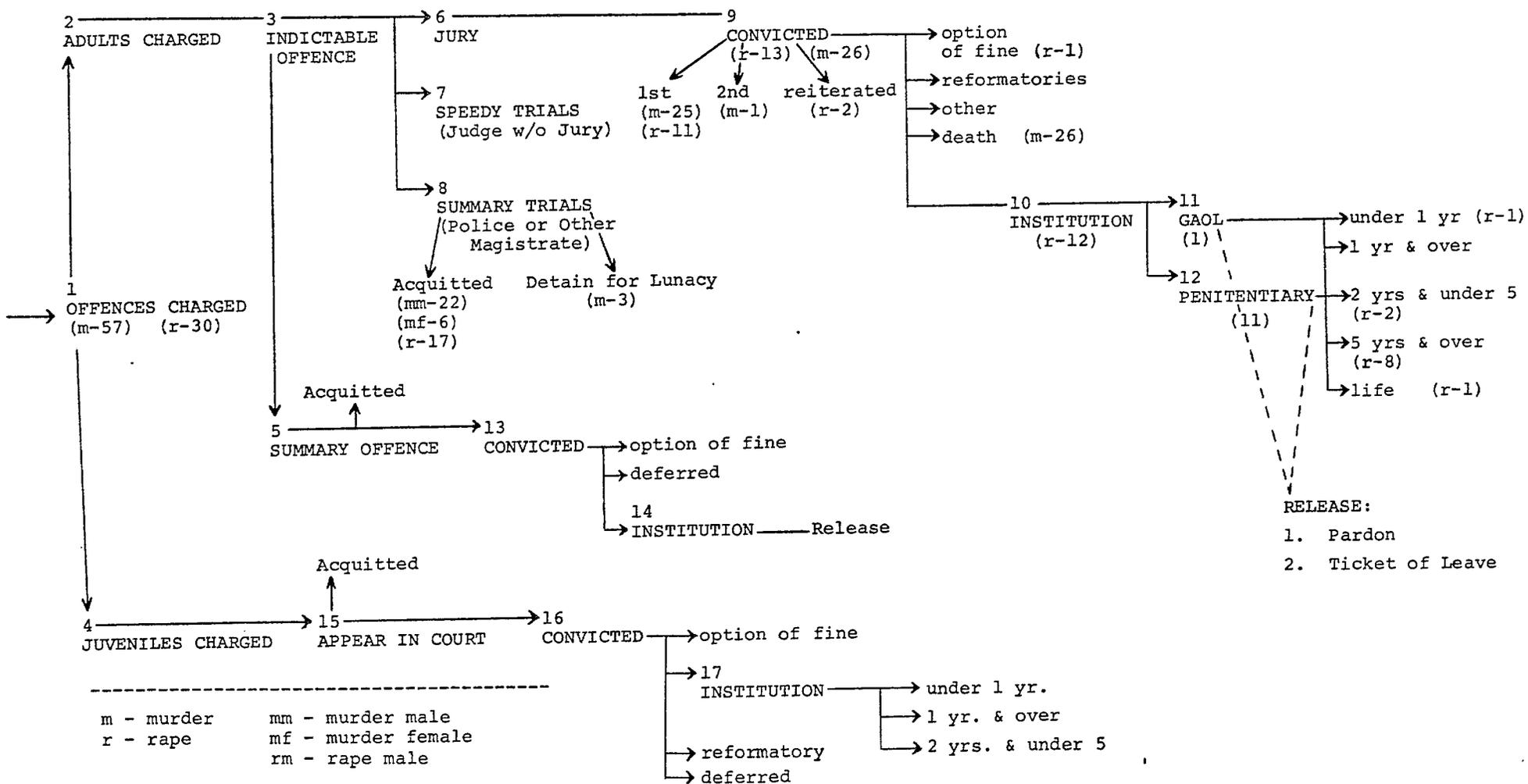
Prison Statistics:

For Canada, the totals for 1925 were as follows:

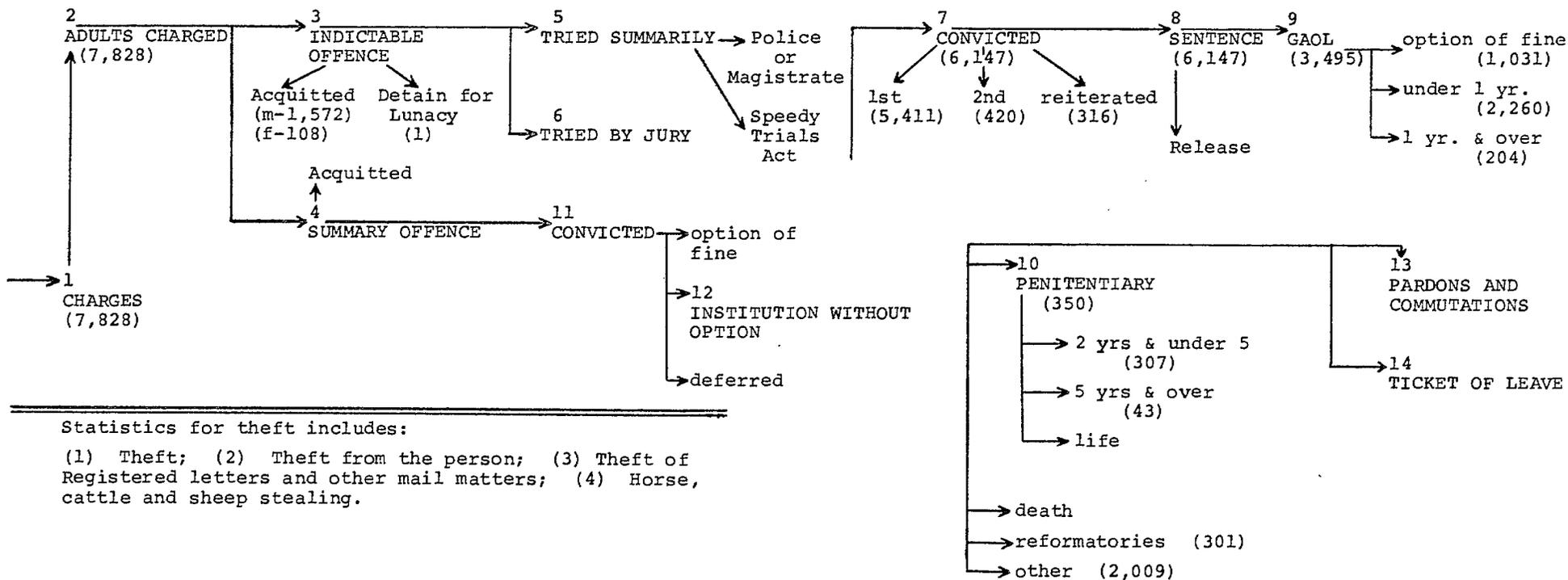
- (1) In custody beginning of year - 7,126;
- (2) Admitted during year - 48,752;
- (3) Discharged during year - 48,335;
- (4) In custody end of year - 7,543.



FLOW DIAGRAM 1920 WITH STATISTICS FOR MURDER AND RAPE



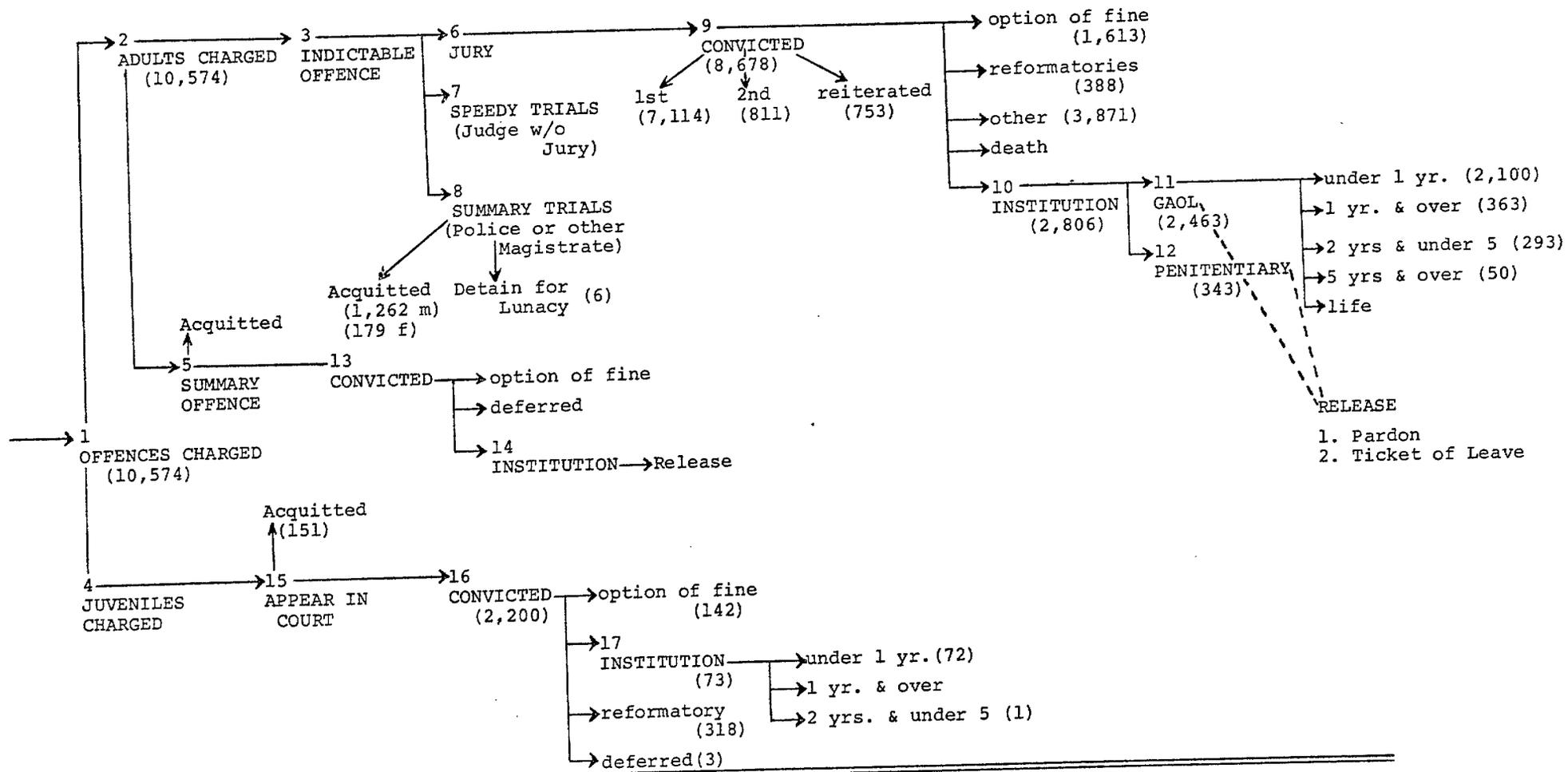
FLOW DIAGRAM 1910 WITH STATISTICS FOR THEFT



Statistics for theft includes:

(1) Theft; (2) Theft from the person; (3) Theft of Registered letters and other mail matters; (4) Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.

FLOW DIAGRAM 1920 WITH STATISTICS FOR THEFT\*



Statistics for \*theft-- indictable - includes, "theft from person" and "theft of registered letters and other mail matter" and "horse and cattle stealing".

Theft - Juveniles charged - no statistics are given for "no. charged".

APPENDIX III

TABLE I

YEAR	POPULATION CANADA	TOTAL CHARGES (INDICTABLE)	NUMBER PER 100,000
1901	5,371,000	8,291	154
1902	5,494,000	8,539	155
1903	5,651,000	9,622	170
1904	5,827,000	9,901	170
1905	6,002,000	10,951	182
1906	6,097,000	10,900	179
1907	6,411,000	12,041	188
1908	6,625,000	15,240	230
1909	6,800,000	15,350	226
1910	6,988,000	15,305	219
1911	7,207,000	16,625	231
1912	7,389,000	20,168	273
1913	7,632,000	24,078	315
1914	7,879,000	28,007	355
1915	7,981,000	26,714	335
1916	8,001,000	23,942	299
1917	8,060,000	19,454	241
1918	8,148,000	21,747	267
1919	8,311,000	23,021	277
1920	8,556,000	23,213	271
1921	8,788,000	24,943	284
1922	8,919,000	25,525	286
1923	9,010,000	24,765	275
1924	9,143,000	25,673	281
1925	9,294,000	27,185	293

APPENDIX III

TABLE 2

YEAR	TOTAL CONVICTIONS (INDICTABLE)	NO. PER 100,000	TOTAL CONVICTIONS (SUMMARY)	NO. PER 100,000
1901	5,638	105	36,510	680
1902	5,660	103	37,876	689
1903	6,521	115	43,862	776
1904	6,754	116	48,192	827
1905	7,624	127	54,935	915
1906	8,092	133	62,798	1,030
1907	9,110	142	70,060	1,093
1908	11,334	171	77,299	1,167
1909	11,449	168	78,503	1,154
1910	11,700	167	91,203	1,305
1911	12,627	175	100,633	1,396
1912	15,567	211	130,960	1,772
1913	18,320	240	154,818	2,029
1914	21,438	272	161,597	2,051
1915	20,625	258	132,430	1,659
1916	19,160	239	104,631	1,308
1917	15,559	193	98,452	1,221
1918	17,370	213	105,899	1,300
1919	18,396	221	111,623	1,343
1920	18,443	216	144,265	1,686
1921	19,396	221	157,704	1,795
1922	19,785	222	138,555	1,553
1923	19,353	215	139,899	1,553
1924	20,980	229	146,239	1,599
1925	22,465	242	155,318	1,671



APPENDIX IV

Indictable Offences 1901-1925

1. Murder:  
Murder, attempt at  
accessory after the fact to attempt murder
2. Manslaughter
3. Rape:  
attempt at rape  
attempt and carnally knowing a girl of tender years
4. Other Sexual Offences:  
indecent assault  
incest  
sodomy and bestiality  
seduction  
carnally knowing an imbecile woman  
bigamy  
accessory to bigamy  
adultery  
carnal knowledge  
procuration

5. Assaults:
  - assault and battery
  - assault and obstructing peace officer
  - aggravated assault and inflicting bodily harm
  - shooting, stabbing and wounding
  - assault on wife
  - assault on females
6. Abortion and attempts to procure
7. Infanticide
8. Concealing birth of infant
9. Endangering safety of passengers on railways
  - causing injury by fast driving
10. Abduction
11. Refusing to provide for family:
  - desertion and cruelty to children
  - wife desertion
12. Blackmail

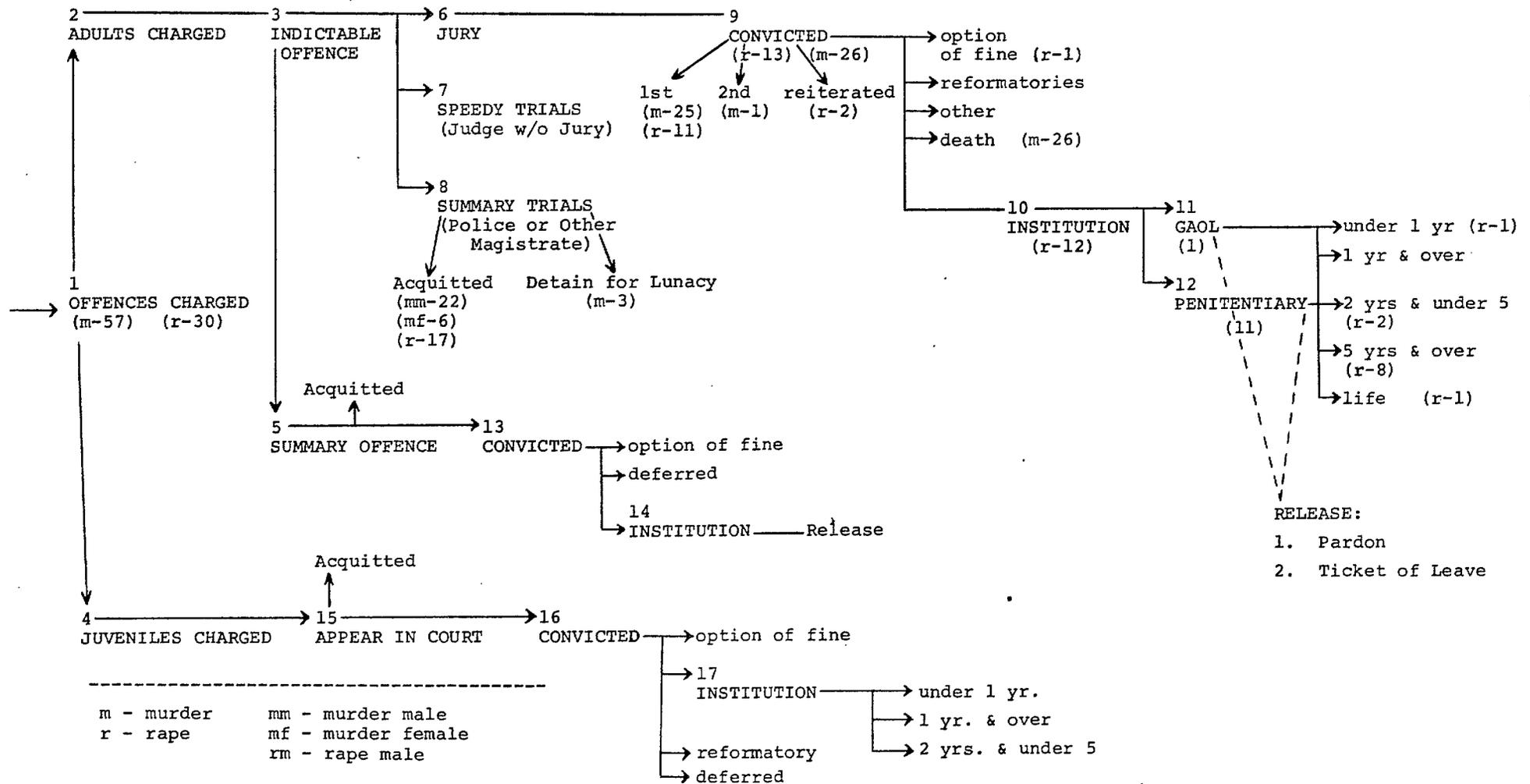
13. Libel
14. Various other offences against the person
15. Robbery and demanding with menaces:
  - robbery, highway
  - robbery, assault and
16. Burglary and having burglars' tools:
  - house and shopbreaking
  - warehouse and freight car breaking
  - breaking into and theft from Church
17. Larceny (theft):
  - from dwelling houses
  - from the person
  - stealing registered letters and other mail matters
  - horse, cattle and sheep stealing
  - theft of automobile
18. Fraud and conspiracy to defraud
19. Embezzlement

20. False pretences
  
21. Feloniously receiving and in possession of stolen property:  
bringing stolen property into Canada  
in possession of and stealing from wreck
  
22. Sacrilege
  
23. Arson
  
24. Malicious injury to horses, cattle and other property
  
25. Forgery and uttering forged documents
  
26. Offences against the currency
  
27. Other offences not included in above categories:  
violation of the Electoral Act  
offences against gambling and lottery acts  
offences against revenue laws  
War Measure Act, offences against  
breach of Trade Mark Act  
riot

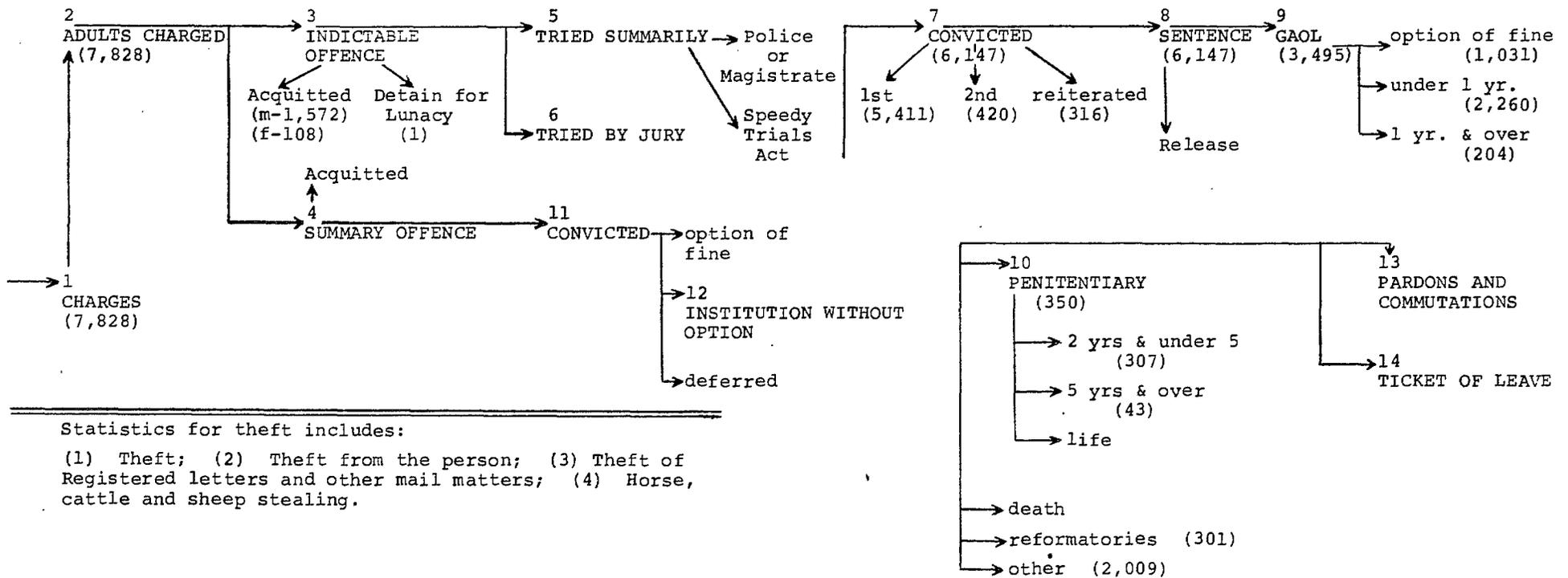
carrying unlawful weapons  
forcible entry  
prison breach, escape, attempt and aiding to escape  
conspiracy  
treason - treasonable acts  
sedition  
seditious language and importing seditious literature  
usury  
criminal negligence  
intimidation  
keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof  
indecent exposure and other offences against public morals  
sodomy and bestiality  
illicit still  
driving automobile while intoxicated  
perjury and subornation of perjury  
suicide, attempt at  
various other misdemeanors.



FLOW DIAGRAM 1920 WITH STATISTICS FOR MURDER AND RAPE



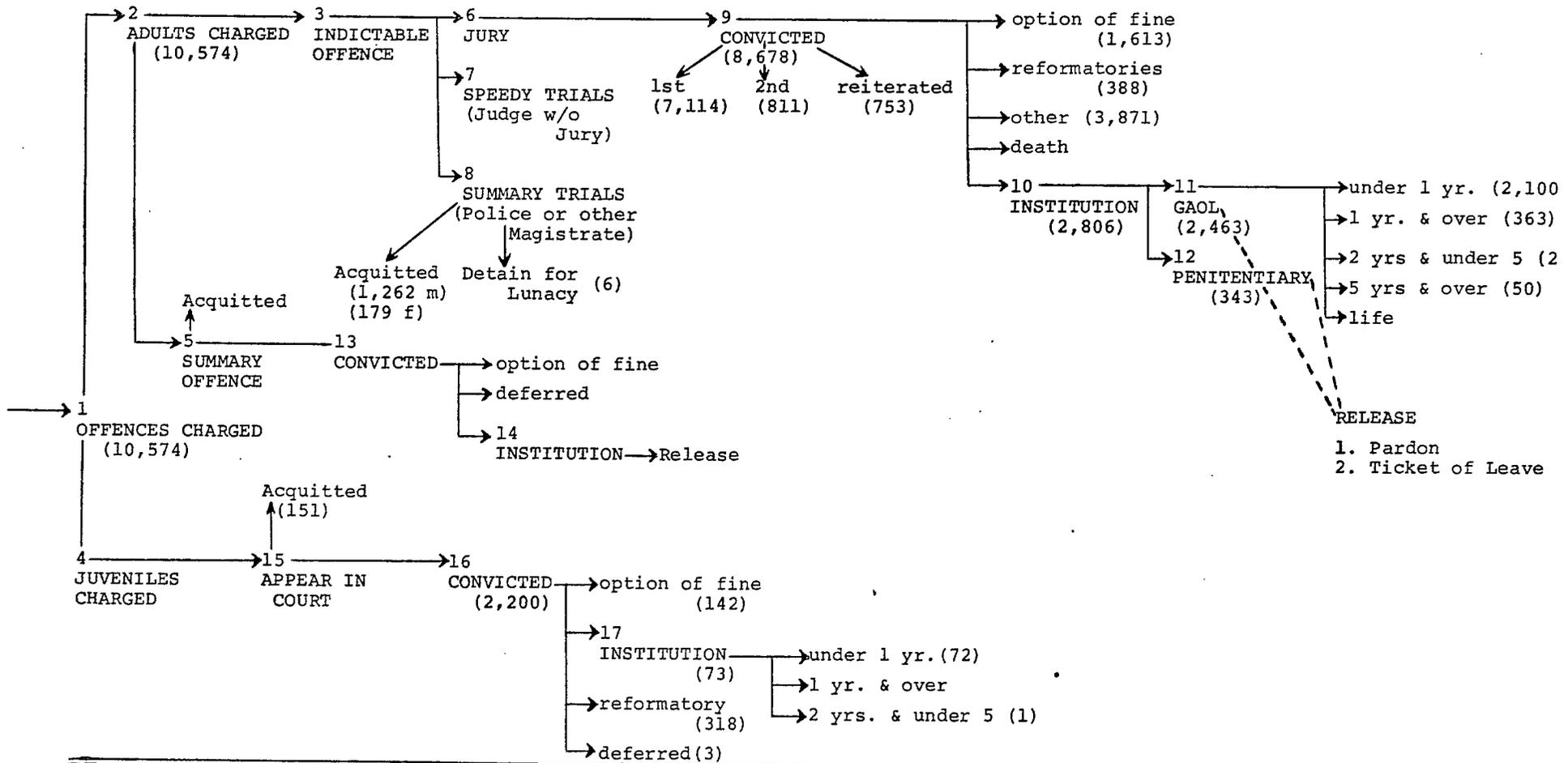
FLOW DIAGRAM 1910 WITH STATISTICS FOR THEFT



Statistics for theft includes:

(1) Theft; (2) Theft from the person; (3) Theft of Registered letters and other mail matters; (4) Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.

FLOW DIAGRAM 1920 WITH STATISTICS FOR THEFT\*



Statistics for \*theft-- indictable - includes, "theft from person" and "theft of registered letters and other mail matter" and "horse and cattle stealing".

Theft - Juveniles charged - no statistics are given for "no. charged".

LIST OF REPORTS

STATISTICS DIVISION

CANJUS PROJECT

Working Papers

TITLE

REPORTS

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2/73	A Preliminary Description of the Canadian Criminal Justice System Volume I	
3/73	Organization of Quantitative Approaches to the Canadian Criminal Justice System	
4/73	A Preliminary Description of the Canadian Criminal Justice System Volume II	#1
5/73	Use of the CANJUS Model for Planning and Evaluation in the Canadian Criminal Justice System	#2
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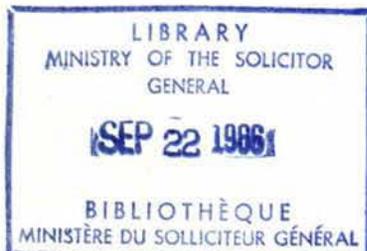
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