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Section Z: Justice

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This section on crime and justice contains 328 series, arranged in four main sub-sections: crime and law enforcement, (series Z1-65); court proceedings, (series Z66-172); penal institutions, (series Z173-226); and juvenile delinquency, (series Z227-291). Population statistics are appended to facilitate use of the series, (series Z292-328). These series have been selected and arranged not only to provide usable quantitative information covering the field of criminal justice but also to indicate something of the historical development of justice statistics in Canada over the past century.

Although we have endeavoured to maintain essential continuity with series from the Justice Section in the first edition, numerous changes have been made for this second edition. Beyond the normal updating and revising of series, there have been additions and deletions reflecting developments in Canadian law and in justice statistics over the past 15 years. Extensive statistics from police forces, for example, have been included for the first time while series on suicide, bankruptcy and commercial failure have been omitted. Certain series (e.g. some on murder) have been included but drawn from different sources than in the first edition. In addition, the sequence of presentation of the series has been altered to accommodate these and other changes.

Endemic to extended time series is the question of their accuracy and consistency. For this section, potentially relevant figures which were known with certainty to be variably incomplete from year to year (such as police statistics on crime from 1920 to 1961) have been omitted.

The series pertain almost exclusively to criminal matters because there are so few data on other aspects of the justice system. In this respect, the organization and content of these statistics are naturally determined to a great degree by the organization of the criminal justice system itself. Criminal law is embodied principally in the Criminal Code of Canada, a federal statute which first came into force on 1 July 1893 and was founded on the English draft code of 1878. The Criminal Code was last revised in 1954 and came into effect on 1 April, 1955; the latest consolidated revisions were printed in 1970.

The British North America Act (BNA Act) of 1867 specifies in Section 91 that criminal law and procedures in criminal matters are under the exclusive authority of the Parliament of Canada; Section 92 states that the organization and maintenance of all provincial courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and of procedures in civil matters in these courts are under the legislative authority of the provinces. Under Section 92 of the BNA Act the provincial power to enforce provincial legislation by imposing penalties has resulted in the creation of an important body of law which is criminal in all but name but violation of which does not constitute an indictable offence under existing legislation (examples of this may be found in series Z60-61).

The provisions of the Criminal Code apply throughout Canada except (a) in the Northwest Territories, wherever they are inconsistent with the Northwest Territories Act, and (b) in the Yukon Territory, wherever they are inconsistent with the Yukon Act. In addition, Parliament may declare offences defined in other statutes to be criminal acts (i.e., the Narcotic Control Act) and to put such declarations into force throughout Canada; this fact increases the comparability of data in time series of criminal offences.

By the very nature of law breaking and law enforcement in our society, statistics pertaining to crime and justice are not, by and large, simple measures of simple phenomena. Measuring crime and justice activities has long been one of the more intractable problems of social statistics for a variety of reasons. Because a significant proportion of crime is not reported or known to the police, it is not investigated, prosecuted, punished - or statistically enumerated. It has been observed that criminal statistics are facts (more or less faithfully recorded) about the amount of business that officially comes to the attention of the criminal justice system, and how it is dealt with; but these are only partial and selective facts about actual crime and criminals. As well, there are alternative, different, and sometimes incommensurate units of count, which may be used to measure the same phenomenon. The series which follow, for example, variously give counts of incidents, persons, occurrences, offences, offenders, appearances, victims, convictions, etc. The locus and mode of measurement or enumeration may seriously affect the statistics - crime as measured by the police is not likely to coincide with a measure taken from the courts; unduplicated counts of persons are notoriously more difficult to prepare accurately than duplicated counts. Of course, because criminal acts are defined by law, statistical measures of crime may change whenever the law is changed.

Since the measure of crime is a function of the level and nature of law enforcement and judicial activity, it is not possible, using official statistics, to measure the extent or the nature of crime in Canada independently of measuring the behaviour of the justice system.

The 1970s have witnessed several new trends in the field of justice statistics. Considerable criticism has been levelled against official statistics on crime and justice in Canada and other countries in recent years for both technical and conceptual shortcomings. With the computerization of administrative record systems and statistical data processing, some technical improvements have been made such as evaluating and reducing the non-reporting of data. The problem of interdependency between statistical measures of crime and law enforcement is being addressed through special direct surveys of the population to ascertain the extent of criminal victimizations.

Computerization has also resulted in improved statistical coverage or detail in some programs. However, the very large increases in the workload of the entire justice system has made the derivation of statistical data from administrative record-keeping systems much more complex and costly.

Statistics On Crime And Law Enforcement (Series Z1-65)

General note

Police statistics on crime were first published in Canada in 1921 as a section of *Criminal-Statistics,-1920*. These statistics were provided in the early years by only a small and incomplete number of municipal police forces. Over the ensuing four decades, there was a gradual increase in the number of police forces reporting and in the detail of the figures they reported. These statistics did not at all provide a full picture of crime or law enforcement in Canada, and were not comparable from year to year until 1 January 1962, when the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) System commenced. This system was developed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in concert with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, Committee on the Uniform Recording of Police Statistics. The UCR system was designed to provide more complete, accurate, and standardized (comparable) statistics on crime and police activity in Canada than had previously been possible.

Initially, the system required police departments to send monthly crime statistics reports to Statistics Canada covering 19 Criminal Code offence categories, the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drug Act, other federal statutes, and municipal by-laws. Standardized offence definitions and rules for counting were established. In the reporting of offences, police included the number reported or known to the police, offences adjudged by police to be unfounded, the actual number (calculated by subtracting the number of unfounded offences from reported or known offences), offences cleared (or solved), and persons charged. Separate figures were compiled for both adults and juveniles who were charged. The upper age limit for juveniles was specified by each province under the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

These rules of compilation continue to the present with the same person being counted for each separate incident or occasion where he or she is charged with the commission of an offence. (An incident is the alleged occurrence of at least one offence in one single, distinct, place and time.) Where several charges are laid against a person for offences in one incident, only the most serious offence is counted by police for statistical purposes. The most serious offence is defined as the one having the greatest maximum penalty by law, or the offence that is considered the most serious by police when the penalties are the same, or the offence which appears first in the offence classification.

Since commencement of the UCR system in 1962 there have been minor changes to increase the number of offence categories and (in 1974) to report the number of juveniles dealt with informally as well as formally, but there have been no fundamental changes in the basic rules of the reporting system.

Under the UUCR system, crime reports are expected from all police forces in communities with a population of 750 and over, including urban areas policed under contract by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), the Ontario Provincial Police, and the Quebec Provincial Police (now the Quebec Police Force). Also included are communities of less than 750 population, townships, districts and rural municipalities policed under contract by the RCMP, QPP, or OPP. Excluded from the reporting system are communities of less than 750 population, and communities of more than 750 which do not have police forces or contracted police protection. In 1962, there were 698 urban communities in Canada with a population of over 750 operating their own police forces, and reports were received from 91.4 percent of these communities (although some respondents submitted reports for only part of the year as it was the inaugural year of the Uniform Crime Reporting System). In addition, of course, reports were submitted by the RCMP, the OPP and the QPP. Because nearly all of the non-reporting communities were small in size, it is estimated that this non-reporting and part-year reporting resulted in a national statistical under-enumeration less than 2 per cent of crime recorded by police.

In 1975, there were 503 urban communities having populations of over 750 operating their own police forces. (The process of amalgamation and merging of smaller forces and new agreements between municipalities and contracted police forces accounts for the continuing decline in the number of potential reporting points.) In 1975, reports were received from 96.2 per cent of these communities.

While statistics were tabulated manually and mechanically from police reports for publication in 1962, by 1973 all statistics were created by computer, with a substantial portion of the total volume of statistical data on crimes being submitted to Statistics Canada on magnetic tape.

Commencing in 1974, police-reported crime statistics have been presented in broad groupings: (i) crimes of violence, (ii) property crimes, (iii) other Criminal Code offences, (iv) federal statute drug offences, (v) other federal statute offences, (vi) provincial statute offences, and (vii) municipal by-law offences. By agreement of the Uniform Crime Reporting Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, only selected Criminal Code offences were to be reported by police forces in sufficient detail to permit those offences to be included in the first two groups - crimes of violence and property crimes. For this reason, these two general categories do not include all the appropriate offences; not included in the category, 'crimes of violence', is kidnapping, for example, while both arson and wilful damage are omitted from the category of 'property crimes'. These and other such offences are included in the category, 'other Criminal Code offences'. There is one exception to this which should be noted, however; robbery, although classified in the Criminal Code as an offence "against the right of property", is counted in these crime statistics as a crime of violence.

Statistics produced by the UCR system constitute official crime statistics in Canada. Questions have been raised in recent years as to the reliability of these statistics as accurate measures of the extent and nature of crime in Canada. It is now recognized, for example, that a significant portion of criminal occurrences are not reported to or known by the police; it is also known that changes in law enforcement policies or programs may have a marked effect on crime statistics, making comparisons over time and among jurisdictions highly problematic. These statistics, then, are a mixed measure of both law-breaking and law enforcement behaviour together. Insofar as they are a measure of crime or law-breaking, they are a measure only of publicly known and recorded crime and are probably more indicative of the distribution or nature of this law breaking than of its magnitude.

Z1-14. Actual and cleared offences reported by police, by type of offence, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1961 to 1971, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205).

Statistics derived from reports by police forces and published by Statistics Canada prior to 1962 were incomplete and therefore could not be compared from year to year. The two categories, 'crimes of violence' and 'crimes against property', correspond to categories conventionally used in UCR publications; they do not correspond to the distinction in the Criminal Code between offences against the person and offences against property. In crime statistics, robbery is classified as a crime of violence while the Criminal Code classifies it as an offence against property. In similar fashion, the Criminal Code classifies kidnapping and abduction as offences against the person, yet they are excluded from the category of 'crimes of violence' in crime statistics and listed instead as 'other criminal code'.

In the Uniform Crime Report statistics, 'crimes of violence' comprises murder, manslaughter, infanticide (for 1974 and 1975 only), rape, indecent assault, assault, and robbery. 'Property crimes' is a category encompassing breaking and entering, theft, possession of stolen goods, and fraud. Up to 1971, the Criminal Code distinguished between 'theft of \$50 and under' and 'theft over \$50'. This was changed in 1972 to 'theft of \$200 and under' and 'theft over \$200' respectively. This is one of many statutory changes which inevitably have had an effect on the statistics and must be taken into account when making year-to-year comparisons using the subcategories of theft.

Federal drug offences are those specified by the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act. Other federal statute offences are those specified by such federal statutes as the Post Office Act, Bankruptcy Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, and others.

Z15-20. Murder, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1961 to 1975

Source: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1961, Statistics Canada Judicial Division, unpublished figures.

Since 1961, a Homicide Statistics program has been operated by Statistics Canada in conjunction with police forces across the country. Whenever an unusual death is reported to or found by police, it is investigated and designated as either accidental or a homicide of some kind - either a murder, manslaughter, or infanticide. All cases of homicide are statistically recorded through the Uniform Crime Reporting program; as well, more detailed information is transmitted on a special form to the Homicide Statistics program of Statistics Canada. Because figures are prepared more rigorously in the Homicide Statistics program and are continuously being updated, they do not always coincide perfectly with figures in published crime reports. Series Z15-20 are drawn from annual crime reports; series Z21-27 are derived from the Homicide Statistics program.

In Canadian law, murder is the most serious form of culpable homicide (the others being manslaughter and infanticide). Broadly stated, it is the act of unlawfully causing the death of another person intentionally, or recklessly with intent to cause bodily harm. The legal definition of murder and its several specific forms has undergone numerous changes since 1961. (For a summary of these changes, see the Appendix, *Homicide in Canada*.)

Z15. One murder offence is counted for every victim. In incidents having more than one victim, as many offences would be counted as there were victims. All such reported offences are those believed or alleged by police to have been murder; subsequent investigation in some cases reveals that it was not, in fact, a murder. Furthermore, a significant proportion of cases designated as murder by police are ultimately found by courts not to be murder. Thus, the count of actual murder offences is, to an unknown degree, higher than the true number.

Z16. When police, in each case, establish the identity of the person or persons believed to have committed the murder, they lay a charge of murder against that person. (Only in a few rare exceptions is no charge laid - when the suspect is in a mental institution or has left the country, for example.) Although a person may have more than one murder charge laid against him in an incident where there are several victims, that person would be counted only once for statistical purposes.

Z21. Number of criminal homicide deaths, Canada, 1926 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1975, Statistics Canada, *Murder Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-209); for 1961 to 1974, Statistics Canada, *Homicide in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-505); for 1926 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y67.

The number of murder offences (series Z15) does not provide a valid measure of the total number of criminal homicide deaths. In Canada, there are two separate and quite different national statistical programs within Statistics Canada to enumerate the number of criminal homicide deaths: the Homicide Statistics program of the Justice Statistics Division, and the Vital Statistics Section of the Health Division. These two systems draw data from different sources and according to different definitions and rules of counting; naturally, the figures they produce are not identical. While the basic data in the Homicide Statistics program is provided by police forces throughout the country, Vital Statistics figures are based on reports from death certificates provided by provincial registrars, which are usually issued by coroners following a post-mortem inquiry, investigation, or inquest. In the Homicide Statistics program, homicide is defined to include all suspected cases of criminal homicide (murder, manslaughter, and infanticide) occurring in Canada, regardless of whether a suspect has been identified in the killing; it does not include Canadian residents killed in other countries as does the Vital Statistics program.

Figures in Series Z21 have been drawn from both sources - for the years 1961 to 1975, from the Homicide Statistics program; for the years 1926 to 1960, from *Historical Statistics of Canada* which in turn drew its figures from both Vital Statistics reports (with some adjustment) and from annual reports of the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Capital Punishment, Corporal Punishment and Lotteries. Excluded from figures for all years are cases of criminal negligence causing death, deaths due to legal intervention by the police, deaths by legal execution, and deaths due to the late effects of some criminal act.

Z22-27. Murder incidents, distribution by type of suspect-victim relationship, Canada, 1961 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1975, Statistics Canada, *Murder Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-209); for 1961 to 1974, Statistics Canada, *Homicide in Canada*, (Catalogue 85-505).

The phenomenon of murder may be enumerated in terms of the number of victims (or offences), or the number of incidents. An incident is the occurrence of one or more criminal offences at one place and time in what is essentially a single event. For every incident designated as murder, police record it as being unsolved, or if solved, the nature of the incident in terms of the relationship between suspect(s) and victim(s).

Z28-33. Rape, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205).

Rape is an offence whose statistical incidence is especially prone to being affected by social factors and law enforcement policies. It is a crime long known to be seriously underenumerated because of the unwillingness of many victims to report the event to police. There is believed to have been a relaxation in recent years in this reluctance to report, possibly creating the appearance of a greater increase in the number and rate of rape offences than may actually have taken place.

Rape is also notable for having an unusually high proportion of offences which are reported or known to the police ultimately designated by police as unfounded, resulting in a significantly lower count of 'actual' offences. The unreliability of statistics on rape offences is further exacerbated by variations in law enforcement policy pertaining to whether an incident is statistically classified as rape, attempted rape, or indecent assault on a female. Careful examination of figures since 1974 (when the last offence was designated for the first time in published crime statistics) shows great variation among the provinces in the extent and proportion of rape and attempted rape, and indecent assault on a female.

Although the Criminal Code defines rape as an offence committed by males, females are charged with the offence as well by virtue of being parties to the offence under Section 21 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Z34-39. Assault (not indecent), actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205).

The Criminal Code states that "a person commits an assault when (a) without the consent of another person or with consent, where it is obtained by fraud, he applies force intentionally to the person of the other, directly or indirectly; (b) he attempts or threatens, by an act or gesture, to apply force to the person of the other, if he has or causes the other to believe upon reasonable grounds that he has present ability to effect his purpose; or (c) while openly wearing or carrying a weapon or an imitation thereof, he accosts or impedes another person and begs."

Figures on assault reported by police currently (1973 onward) include wounding, assault causing bodily harm, assault on a police officer, assault on a public officer or peace officer, and other assaults. The latter category comprises common assault, assault with intent to resist arrest, and assault to rescue goods seized. Indecent assaults are classified as sexual offences and excluded from the statistical category of assaults. From 1962 to 1973, figures for only two categories of assault were published: wounding and assault - not indecent. (From 1951, when assaults were first reported by police, until 1961, figures were published for aggravated assault or assault causing bodily harm, and assault on a police, public, or peace officer.) Depending on the seriousness and circumstances of an assault, law enforcement officials may lay a charge of either common assault (the least serious), assault causing bodily harm, wounding, or attempted murder (the most serious, but statistically recorded in regular publications in the category of homicide).

Z40-45. Robbery, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205).

Robbery is defined in the Criminal Code to be stealing or unlawful taking with violence, the threat of violence, or while armed. Notwithstanding this, the Criminal Code designates robbery to be an offence against the rights of property. It is therefore a criminal act both against property and against the person. In police-reported crime statistics, it is classified as a crime of violence; in court-reported statistics, it is classified as an offence against property.

Z46-51. Breaking and entering, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205).

Breaking and entering includes any unlawful entry of a place with intent to commit or the commission of an indictable offence, whether or not force was used to gain entry. A 'place' may be a dwelling house, a building or other such structure, or a vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or trailer. Where it is a dwelling house that is unlawfully entered, the maximum penalty is life imprisonment; the maximum penalty for unlawful entry into any other place is fourteen years.

Prior to 1974, published crime statistics provided only an aggregate count of breaking and entering offences; since 1974, published statistics have indicated separately the number of offences of breaking and entering of business premises, of residences, and of other places.

Z52-57. Theft, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Crime Statistics (Police)*, (Catalogue 85-205).

From the commencement of the UCR system in 1962 until 1971, figures for three categories of theft were published: theft - motor vehicle, theft over \$50, and theft of \$50 and under. In 1972, the latter two categories were changed to theft over \$200, and theft of \$200 and under, respectively, directly as a result of amendments to the Criminal Code.

In 1974 and in subsequent years, figures have been published not only for these three main categories of theft but for more specific types of theft within each; for theft - motor vehicle, separate statistics are shown for thefts of automobiles, of trucks, of motorcycles, and of other motor vehicles. For the other two main categories of theft, separate statistics are shown for thefts of bicycles, thefts from motor vehicles, shoplifting, and other thefts. Figures given in Series Z52-57 are aggregate counts covering all categories and types of theft as reported by police.

Z58-62. Serious traffic incidents with persons charged, and minor traffic charges, Canada, 1962 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1972 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-205); for 1962 to 1971, Statistics Canada, *Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-206).

One of the major responsibilities of police is to enforce traffic laws and to investigate motor vehicle accidents. Statistics are provided in series Z58-62 as a measure of police activity in the latter areas. Traffic incidents are those in which one or more motor vehicles are involved, with motor vehicles comprising automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other mechanically or otherwise propelled road vehicles except those which operate on rails.

Although traffic statistics were published by Statistics Canada for many years prior to 1962, the figures were incomplete and incomparable for the same reasons as were crime statistics. With the advent of the UCR system (which covered traffic as well as crime statistics), 1962 was the first year of relatively reliable traffic statistics, which are reported by exactly the same police forces as report crime statistics.

Since 1962, up to eight Criminal Code traffic offence categories have been separately reported, along with traffic offences under three provincial statutes. The Criminal Code offences are criminal negligence causing death, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, criminal negligence in operating a motor vehicle, failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident, dangerous driving, failing or refusing to provide a sample of breath, driving while impaired, and driving while disqualified or while license suspended or cancelled. The provincial statute offences are failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident, dangerous driving or without due care and attention, and driving while disqualified or while license suspended or cancelled. For these Criminal Code and provincial statute offences, the actual numbers of offences and the numbers of persons charged have been provided by police since 1962. For minor traffic offences under all other federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws, only the total number of charges laid is reported each year. (The numbers of charges, shown in series Z62, cannot be compared with the numbers of persons charged, shown in series Z59 and Z61.)

Because of the fact that the three selected provincial statute offences closely parallel certain Criminal Code offences, police have the discretionary authority to lay a charge under either the Criminal Code or under the respective provincial Highway Traffic Act. Law enforcement policy varies from province to province and among police forces in which statute is used.

In the chronology of traffic statistics in Canada, several interesting items may be cited. In 1876, the first year of nationally published judicial statistics, there is no reference to offences of a traffic nature. In 1900, there was a statistical record of convictions and sentences for offences relating to highways. Figures for 1920 provided more specific details as to breaches of various street and traffic regulations - by motor vehicles, by bicycles, by cabs and drays, and by obstructing street and sidewalk. Further included in 1922 figures were breaches of street and traffic regulations by vehicles exceeding the speed limit, and in 1923, by vehicles overloading, and in 1924, by driving a motor vehicle while drunk. In 1938, driving while drunk was statistically recorded as an indictable offence.

Z63-65. Police strength in Canada, 1920 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1960 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Police Administration Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-204); for 1950 to 1959, Statistics Canada, *Police Statistics* (Catalogue 85-203); for 1926 to 1949, Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, Police Statistics Section; for 1921 to 1925, Statistics Canada, *Criminal Statistics*, Police Statistics Section.

In their annual reports to Statistics Canada which commenced in 1921, municipal police forces recorded the number of policemen employed as of 31 December of the preceding year. Until standardization and full reporting by all police forces was implemented in the Uniform Crime Reporting system in 1962, the published figures did not provide complete or accurate totals. From 1920 until 1946 figures were given only for a partial and changing number of municipal police forces, and the ratio of policemen per 1,000 population (Series Z64) for those years and until 1956 applied only as an average to reporting municipalities.

In 1947 figures were added for the RCMP, the British Columbia Provincial Police, the Canadian Pacific Railway Police, and the Canadian National Railway Police, followed in 1948 by the further addition of the OPP. (In 1950, law enforcement in British Columbia was taken over by the RCMP under contract to the provincial government.) The QPP first provided figures in 1960, but only for certain municipal areas in which they had jurisdiction. Prior to 1960, reports were received from municipal police forces only in urban areas having populations of 4,000 or more. In 1960, this was changed to urban areas having populations of 750 or more.

With implementation of the UCR system in 1962, the final major changes in police reporting of administrative information took place providing complete and standardized statistics; the QPP provided figures for the entire force, and the National Harbours Board Police commenced reporting. There has in subsequent years been some improvement in the level of detail of reported figures.

Statistics On Court Proceedings (Series Z66-172)

General note

Statistics on criminal judicial proceedings in Canada have been collected from courts and published on a nationwide basis since 1876. The Criminal Statistics Act of that year made specific provisions for the furnishing of information by the various trial courts of general jurisdiction on their criminal proceedings and by wardens of penal institutions on their inmates to the Minister of Agriculture who published until 1911 an annual report based on these returns. The first reports, entitled *Criminal Statistics*, showed the number of persons charged, acquitted and convicted, with sentences for the latter, by judicial district, and by types of offences, together with the major social characteristics of convicted persons. For the years 1912 to 1916, the annual reports were published under the aegis of the Minister of Trade and Commerce; since 1917, they have been published by Statistics Canada. The first Statistics Act of 1918, which provided for the establishment of the Bureau, consolidated the stipulations of the Criminal Statistics Act concerning the centralized collection of statistics by requiring that information pertaining to court proceedings be transmitted to the Dominion Statistician. Thus, The Dominion Bureau of Statistics collected and Statistics Canada continues to collect data on criminal proceedings from registrars of the Assize and General Sessions of the Peace and Supreme Courts, and from clerks of provincial, county and district courts, officials of the Magistrate's and Family Courts, and from Justices of the Peace.

In 1926, the title of the published annual statistical reports was changed from *Criminal Statistics* to *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, and this latter title has continued to the latest year of publication, 1972. These publications constitute a continuous statistical record covering nearly an entire century; few of the constituent series, however, have continued without change of some kind over this period. For example, in 1876 the basic and initial unit of count was 'persons charged'; in 1895 the figures were given as 'charges' until 1923, when the primary unit of count reverted to 'persons charged'. In 1926 the figures changed once again to 'charges' which remained in effect through 1948. The figures for 1949 and all subsequent years have been for 'persons charged'. These two units of statistical tabulation differ significantly and cannot be used interchangeably.

The comparability of these judicial statistics is further restricted by changes in the method of counting. A person may be charged with one or more offences occurring in the same single incident, and may be convicted of more than one offence at the same trial. Prior to 1893, there was partial unduplicated counting of identical charges and convictions for the same incident and heard at the same trial; that is, if a person was charged and convicted for two offences of robbery, only one was recorded, but if the same person was charged and convicted at the same trial of both assault and robbery, both offences were recorded. From 1893 through 1948, all charges and convictions were counted, including duplicate ones. During this period, for every accused person charged and (or) convicted for more than one offence at the same trial, each one of the offences was recorded.

A Dominion-Provincial conference on Criminal Statistics, held in Ottawa in 1949, proposed that the basic unit of compilation become the person. Consequently figures for 1949 and all subsequent years provide a fully unduplicated count of persons with each different individual being counted once, for only one selected offence for which he or she was charged or convicted, regardless of the total number of charges or convictions that may have been registered against him or her during the calendar year. This offence is selected according to the following criteria: (i) if the person was tried on several charges, the offence selected is that for which proceedings were carried to the furthest stage - conviction and sentence; (ii) if there were several convictions, the offence selected is that for which the heaviest punishment was imposed; (iii) if the final result of proceedings on two or more charges was the same, the offence selected is the more serious one as measured by the maximum penalty allowed by law; (iv) if a person was prosecuted for one offence and convicted of another - for example, charged with murder and convicted of manslaughter - the offence selected is the one of which the person was convicted.

Although the figures published since 1949 based on an unduplicated count of persons are not directly comparable with figures for earlier years, in order to make some historical comparisons possible, Statistics Canada continued to publish a limited number of tables showing figures based on offences. Comparisons of figures for extended historical periods should be made only with careful reading both of footnotes to the series presented in this chapter and of explanatory notes in the annual publications, *Criminal Statistics* and *Statistics of Criminal and Other Proceedings*. (For a detailed study of the continuities and discontinuities in these published series, see the Justice Statistics Division's research report, *Judicial Statistics as History: A Case Study*, prepared in 1974.)

For the preceding reasons generally, and because the extent of non-reporting and under-reporting by courts is unknown but believed to have been significant, the figures must be used with extreme caution. Also making difficult the comparison of figures between years were such factors as changes in the legal definition of offences and sometimes in the meaning attached even to common terms, as well as changes in police and court procedures. An offence is any violation of the law; if the law changes, or if it is not enforced in the same way by the group whose function it is to do so, the comparability of the statistics is affected. There are always new laws which accompany social changes and new laws 'create' new offences.

Changes and improvements in collecting and processing source data as well as changes in the number and sizes of reporting units also affect the comparability of these judicial statistics. In 1876, there were 85 judicial districts reporting and by 1972 the number had risen to about 1200 counts, from which about 40,000 forms were received (exclusive of Alberta and Québec). No data were provided from the Yukon Territory until 1899; from Alberta and Saskatchewan until 1906; and from Newfoundland until 1951. Likewise, no data from Quebec and Alberta have been included in published statistics after 1968 as a result of the development of different court statistics systems in those provinces. (Statistics for Quebec for 1968, 1969, and 1970 will become available from Statistics Canada in September, 1978; figures for Quebec for other years, and for Alberta, may be released at an unspecified later date.) These variations in the number of reporting jurisdictions must be taken into account when analysing the figures, especially for trend analysis.

Criminal offences consist of an array of prohibited acts, ranging from the relatively minor offence of a traffic violation to murder, the most serious crime. Generally, the more serious crimes are by far the least numerous, but socially and legally the most important. Canada's legal system recognizes two broad types of offence: indictable offences, which include all serious crimes covered by the Criminal Code as well as by such other federal statutes as the Combines Investigation Act, the Food and Drugs Act, the Narcotic Control Act, the Customs Act, and the Post Office Act, and summary or non-indictable offences which comprise all breaches of municipal by-laws and provincial statutes, and certain federal statutes, including less serious Criminal Code offences. Indictable offences are serious offences by virtue of being considered to be offences not only against a person but against the state and the entire social order. Indictable offences are specifically designated as such in the statutes creating them and providing for their punishment. Indictable offences differ from summary offences as well by having in many instances more formal and more varied modes of trial and appeal procedure and by carrying more severe maximum penalties. Summary or ordinary offences are those which are not expressly made indictable; they are, as a rule, minor misdemeanours and are at most considered wronging the person only and not society. The distinction between indictable and other offences is not based entirely on the nature of the act itself because in some cases the same act may be qualified as indictable or not according to the circumstances or severity of the act or according to the mode of trial which is elected by the Crown (prosecutor). Offences have been classified under these two headings since the inception of published court statistics in 1876. Only figures relating to indictable offences are presented in the time series in this section; statistics relating to the other offences can be found in the annual reports, *Criminal Statistics* and *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*.

In the published annual reports of court statistics, the distinction has traditionally been made among a number of broad, general classes of indictable offences: (i) offences against the person, (ii) offences against property with violence, (iii) offences against property without violence, (iv) malicious offences against property, (v) forgery and offences relating to currency, and (vi) other offences. It should be noted that these general classes do not fully correspond either to offence groupings in the Criminal Code or, in recent years, to the general categories used in police-reported crime statistics - crimes of violence, property crimes, other Criminal Code offences, federal statute offences, provincial statute offences, and municipal by-law offences. The six offence groupings in published court statistics may not, therefore, be compared with those in UCR crime statistics. However, the offences contained in the groupings in court statistics have remained consistent since the series began in 1876 (with the exception of enactment and repeal of statutes specifying offences within these groupings) and may, other things being equal, be compared over time.

It should be noted that all figures given in this section on court proceedings are almost exclusively for adults; statistics on court proceedings involving juveniles will be presented separately in a later sub-section, due to the significantly different ways in which these proceedings involving juveniles must, by law, be conducted. This caveat also covers juveniles whose cases were elevated to adult court, except in Series Z109-123.

The figures presented in these series concerning court proceedings do not by any means represent the total number of offences, nor do they reliably represent the total number of offenders. They provide a measure of those offences which were prosecuted and statistically reported as such. Only an unmeasured portion of all committed offences are known to law enforcement officials, and not all of those which are known are prosecuted. Thus, these statistics are principally a measure of court proceedings and decisions. Because of the unknown magnitude of non-reporting and under-reporting by courts, and because of the changing method of enumeration, these figures probably should not be taken singly nor literally as reliable counts of the units given (persons, convictions, etc.); rather, they ought to be viewed at best as measures of relative distributions, on the untested assumption that the rate of non-reporting and under-reporting does not vary sufficiently from year to year, from sex to sex, and from region to region, to distort their representativeness.

Z66-78. Convictions for indictable offences of persons aged 16 years and older, Canada, and the provinces, 1886 to 1972

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1972, Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201); for 1886 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y1-13.

Although national court-reported statistics were first published in 1876, figures for years prior to 1886 are not comparable with those for later years. Until 1884, no distinction was made between indictable and other offences, and in 1885 the indictable offences which were tried summarily were counted with the summary offences. Several other features make difficult the comparison of figures from year to year. Up to and including 1950, figures are given for the 12 months ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Until 1948, statistics on indictable crime were compiled on the basis of offences and figures for the number of persons convicted are not available on a satisfactory basis (see introductory note to this section for a fuller explanation). Even after 1949, some duplications existed in the data based on the number of persons convicted; in 1953, revised processing methods eliminated some duplication.

Allowance must also be made for the fact that not all provinces and territories are included in every year's figures (see footnotes to the table), and after 1967 the figures were prepared according to the various provincial upper age limits for juveniles (see footnote (2) of series Z19-20 for details) instead of the uniform upper age limit of 16 years. Figures pertaining to juveniles under age 16 (or the respective provincial age limit in 1968 and subsequent years) are given in series Z227-248.

The convictions enumerated in these and other following series derived from *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* are from trial courts and are not necessarily the final disposition, some of the verdicts (both convictions and acquittals) of lower courts are disallowed or overturned by appellate courts. Separate figures on appeals are provided in series Z168-172.

Z79-84. Convictions for indictable offences by type of offence, Canada, 1886 to 1972

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1972, Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201); for 1886 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition Section Y: Justice, series Y27-32.

Figures prior to 1886 have been omitted as not comparable (see comments for Series Z66-78). A set of historical figures for the period 1876 through 1936, in which no distinction is made between indictable and other offences, can be found in the annual report for 1936, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, Historical Appendix, table I.

Figures for 1886 to 1921 include both adults and juveniles under 16 years of age; these figures are not comparable with those for 1922 and later years which relate only to persons aged 16 years and over.

Offences are grouped in classes which correspond only approximately to major divisions of the Criminal Code. These classes have remained in use in judicial statistics since 1876; while they may have closely approximated major divisions of the law in those early years, they do so only imperfectly today as a result of the evolution of the criminal law in Canada over the past century.

Offences against federal statutes other than the Criminal Code are included and classified under the heading 'other offences', series Z84. Figures in this residual category are strongly influenced by the inclusion of new offences and of existing summary offences made indictable by new provisions in the law, as well as by changes in judicial practices relating to offences which may be tried either as indictable or as non-indictable, according to the circumstances or the severity of the case.

Z79. Since 1876 'offences against the person' have included not only murder, rape, assaults of various kinds, kidnapping and abduction, but also such varied offences as bigamy and polygamy, seduction, procuration, carnally knowing a girl of tender years, incest and other sexual offences, abandoning child, wife desertion, neglecting to provide for family, abortion, infanticide, libel, dangerous operation of a vessel, intimidation, endangering safety of passengers on a railway, threatening letters, criminal negligence causing no death or harm, and numerous others.

Z80. 'Offences against property with violence' include robbery, highway robbery, extortion, burglary, having burglars tools, breaking and entering, possession of explosives and damages by, forcible entry and detainer, and others.

Z81. 'Offences against property without violence' have comprised theft, theft of stray cattle, receiving or having in possession stolen goods, false pretenses, fraud, embezzlement, sacrilege, bringing stolen property into Canada, stealing post letters, theft by conversion, and others.

Z82. 'Malicious offences against property' is a category consisting almost exclusively of arson and attempted arson, killing and maiming cattle; also included are other unspecified malicious injuries to or interference with property.

Z83. 'Forgery and offences against currency' include counterfeiting, forgery, uttering forged documents, and other offences against currency.

Z84. 'Other offences' includes a large number of other offences specified by the Criminal Code, other federal statutes, provincial statutes, and municipal by-laws. Among those specifically cited in *Criminal Statistics* and *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* are counselling or aiding suicide, gambling, having an illicit still, riot, indecent exposure, threatening or insulting or profane language, keeping or frequenting a bawdy house, escaping prison, smuggling, vagrancy, sedition and usury. Offences defined by other federal statutes which may be included in this category in some years are the Post Office Act, the Excise Act and Customs Act, the Combines Investigation Act, the Bank Act, the Trade Mark Act, the Election Act, and the Bankruptcy Act. Among the Provincial statute offences included are breaches of liquor laws and traffic laws such as dangerous driving and failing to stop at the scene of an accident.

Z85-93. Sentences for indictable offences, Canada, 1886 to 1951

SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y33-41.

These series are presented unchanged from the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada*. The publication of figures in series Z85-93 tabulated on the basis of convictions was discontinued in 1951, two years after the changing of the basic counting unit from offence to person. For similar figures covering the period 1952 to 1972, see series Z94-102.

Figures for 1886 through 1921 include both adults and juveniles under 16 years of age and are not comparable with those for later years relating only to adult persons aged 16 years and over.

Courts impose sentences which are authorized and in some cases required by law. Thus, changes between years in each of these series may reflect not only an increase or decrease in the number of offences for which the sentence indicated in the heading was imposed, but also changes in the provisions of the law with respect to minimum or mandatory sentences, changes in judicial practices (greater leniency or severity), and changes in available penal facilities and institutions required to carry out a specific type of sentence. Figures in series Z88 and Z93 are especially affected by this last factor.

Only offenders sentenced to two years of imprisonment or more could be sent to a penitentiary (Z89-91). Under the Criminal Code in force before 1955, treason, piracy, murder, and rape were the offences for which capital punishment was prescribed (Z92). A sentence could be suspended (Z93) only in the case of a first offender convicted of an offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment. If the offence was punishable with more than two years' imprisonment, a suspended sentence could not be authorized unless the Crown Counsel concurred.

Z94-102. Sentences of persons convicted for indictable offences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201).

These are substantially modified continuations of series Z85-93; they are not comparable with those in the preceding set for two reasons: series Z94-102 are based on unduplicated counts of persons whereas series Z85-93 are based on counts of offences, and the categories of sentence are incomparably different. These categories were changed as a result of changes in law as well as shifts in the convention of statistical reporting.

The exclusion of figures for Quebec and Alberta from 1969 to 1972 makes difficult the comparison of series in these years with earlier figures.

These series cover adults only. From 1952 to 1967, the upper age limit of juveniles was less than 16 years; in 1968 this convention was discontinued and the upper age limit established by each of the provinces was used.

Z103-108. Murder, charges, dispositions, commutations, and executions, Canada, 1879 to 1960.

SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y61-66.

Series Z103-108 are presented without change from the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada*. The figures relate both to adults as well as to juveniles.

These figures provide a measure of how murder incidents and suspects were dealt with; they are not indicative of the incidence of murder (see series Z15-20 and Z22). If a murder is unsolved, or if the suspect(s) disappears, or is adjudged mentally incapacitated, or commits suicide, no charge is laid. It is quite common for suspects to be charged with murder but convicted of manslaughter or some other lesser offence. Prior to 1953, figures on convictions for reduced offences are not available; therefore they have not been included for later years in order to ensure comparability.

Z109-113. Murder, persons charged, acquitted, and convicted, Canada, 1961 to 1975

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Murder Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-209).

With commencement of the Homicide Statistics program by the Judicial Section of Statistics Canada in 1961, statistics on murder cases were greatly improved in detail and accuracy. Although statistics on murder as routinely reported by the courts have continued to be published annually in *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, they are not as reliable nor as extensive as those produced in the Homicide Statistics program. The figures comprising series Z109-113 and Z114-123 are derived from the Homicide Statistics Branch and are a modified extension of the preceding series Z103-108.

Since a person charged with more than one murder would be counted once for each charge, these figures are not unduplicated counts of persons.

Figures for the years 1961-1966 include both adults and juveniles, whether tried in adult courts or in juvenile courts. For the years 1967-1975, the figures include only adults and juveniles tried in adult courts. For these series in all years, the upper age limit of juveniles has been taken as that established by each province under the Juvenile Delinquents Act (see footnote (2) to series Z19-20 for details).

Z111. These figures show the numbers of persons originally charged with murder and acquitted either of murder or of some lesser offence (to which the original charge was reduced prior to, or during, trial) such as manslaughter, wounding, or assault causing bodily harm.

The number of persons charged is tabulated according to the year in which the murder incident was reported or discovered, not necessarily the year in which the charge was laid (this is accomplished by continual updating and revision of figures in the Homicide Statistics program) whereas the numbers of acquittals and convictions are tabulated according to the years in which they were rendered. For example, if police in 1970 discovered an apparent murder which took place in 1968 and charged a suspect in 1971 with that murder, the existing 1970 count of persons would have one more added. When that person was tried in, say, 1972, the acquittal or conviction would be counted in the 1972 figures. Since murder cases are often lengthy, judicial dispositions may not have been made in a considerable number of cases for which charges were reported for 1974 and 1975. For these reasons as well as the fact that there are other possible dispositions in addition to those shown in series Z110-113, the totals of acquittals and convictions in each year do not equal the number of charges.

The verdicts indicated by these series are final verdicts from appellate courts in cases where the verdict of the trial court was appealed. In cases where the initial verdict was not appealed, or where the appeal had not been heard, or the results of the appeal had not yet been reported for statistical purposes, the verdicts are those rendered by the trial court and may have been changed later.

For numbers of actual offences and duplicated counts of the numbers of persons charged as reported by police, see series Z15-20; for numbers of murder incidents and their distribution by type, see series Z22-27.

Z114-123. Sentences of persons charged with murder and convicted for murder or manslaughter, Canada, 1961 to 1975

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Justice Statistics Division, Homicide Statistics program, unpublished figures.

Since 1961 there have been a number of major changes in the statutory definition of murder and its penalty; these changes must be taken into account when comparing the figures from year to year.

During the period covered by the series, the minimum mandatory penalty for murder has been life imprisonment and the maximum sentence, death. For the offence of manslaughter, life imprisonment is the maximum but not a mandatory sentence. For this reason, and because the majority of convictions resulting from charges of murder are for manslaughter, there are numerous sentences of less than life imprisonment shown for each year.

Z121. Although courts have sentenced persons convicted of murder to death in some years since 1961, all but two of these death sentences have been commuted to life imprisonment. The last in which death sentences were carried out in Canada was 1962 when two men were hanged. A *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty was in force in Canada from 1967 onward, and the death penalty for murder was finally abolished by Parliament in 1976.

The sentences shown in these series are final sentences in cases where the verdict or sentence of the trial court was appealed. In cases where the initial verdict or sentence were not appealed, or where the appeal had not been heard, or the results of the appeal had not yet been reported for statistical purposes, the sentences are those imposed by the trial court. It should be noted that figures in series Z103-108 pertain only to trial court decisions and do not include any changes of these decisions by appellate courts.

For all years in these series, figures include sentences for all convicted adults and juveniles tried in adult courts; excluded are juveniles tried in juvenile court.

Z124-134. Rape, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201).

Figures in series Z124-134 are based on unduplicated counts of adult persons; only one offence (of any kind) per individual is counted within any one calendar year. Details of the rules by which one offence is selected in cases where the same person is charged with more than one offence during a year are given in the General note to this section on Court Proceedings. These figures, therefore, do not represent a complete count of all rape convictions in Canada, and are not directly comparable with figures for earlier years.

The maximum sentence permitted by law upon conviction for rape is life imprisonment. The penalty for attempted rape is up to ten years' imprisonment.

Although the figures are generally comparable among the years shown, it should be noted that Quebec and Alberta are excluded for 1969 and subsequent years, and that from 1968 on the upper age limit for juveniles (who are excluded from these figures) was changed from under 16 years to the various age limits specified by individual provinces.

See series Z28-33 for figures reported by police on actual offences of rape and the numbers of persons charged (a duplicated count) for the years 1962 to 1975.

The category 'Extra sentence' (series Z134 in this table, and also series Z145, Z156, and Z166 in the following tables) has included over the years such varied designations as 'Strap', 'Lash', 'Penal institution and fine', 'Probation and fine', 'Jail and bound over to keep the peace', 'Order prohibiting driving', 'Order prohibiting navigating', 'Deportation', and occasionally 'Preventive detention'. This last category, although quite rare, has been imposed in cases where a person has been adjudged to be an habitual criminal or a dangerous sexual offender.

Z135-145. Robbery, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201).

Series Z135-145 constitute unduplicated counts of adult persons, with only one offence of any kind counted for any individual within a calendar year. The figures are therefore an incomplete count of all convictions for robbery. Although the figures are generally comparable among the years shown, it should be noted that Quebec and Alberta are not included in the figures for 1969 to 1972, and that for the years 1968 to 1972 the provincial upper age limits for juveniles were used instead of a universal upper age limit of under 16 years.

Robbery is a completed theft accomplished through the use or threat of violence. The Criminal Code of Canada specifies a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for robbery and fourteen years for extortion (which is included with robbery for statistical purposes).

The reader is referred to the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada* which presented statistics on 'Convictions for robbery, by sentence, Canada, 1879 to 1951', Series Y51-60. These statistics were taken from an Historical Appendix to *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* discontinued in 1952. Because of changes in the rules of compilation and because of changes in the statistical categories of sentence, figures for the earlier period (1879 to 1951) are not comparable with those for the latter period (1952 to 1972).

See series Z40-45 for police-reported numbers of actual offences of robbery and a (duplicated) count of persons charged, yearly since 1962.

Z146-156. Breaking and entering, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

SOURCE: Statistics Canada *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201).

Being any unlawful entry of a place or vehicle to commit an offence, breaking and entering is punishable by imprisonment up to life if the place is a residence and for a term of up to fourteen years for other places or a vehicle.

Series Z146-156 provide unduplicated counts of adult persons convicted for breaking and entering and their sentences, with only one offence of any kind counted for any individual within the calendar year. These figures are therefore an incomplete count of all convictions for breaking and entering offences. Series for the years 1969-1972 differ from those for other years in that they do not include figures for Quebec or Alberta; for 1968 to 1972, they differ as well by virtue of the upper age limit of juveniles being that prescribed by each province rather than, as in years prior to 1968, a universal age limit of less than 16 years.

See series Z46-51 for numbers of actual breaking and entering offences and persons charged (a duplicated count) as reported by police since 1962.

Although the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada* contained statistics on 'Convictions for Breaking and Entering, By Sentence, Canada, 1879 to 1951' in series Y42-50 (taken from an Historical Appendix to *Statistics of Criminal and other Offences*) discontinued after 1951, those figures are not comparable with figures in series Z146-156 because of differences in rules of compilation and in the categories of sentence used in publications.

Z157-166. Theft, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201).

Upon conviction, theft over \$200 is punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to ten years, and theft of \$200 or less is punishable by a term of up to two years if proceeded with by indictment. The amount of \$200 came into effect in 1972; in earlier years the amount was \$50. Figures in series Z157-166 are based on unduplicated counts of convicted adult persons; conviction for only one offence of any kind per individual is counted within any calendar year. (For details concerning the rules by which one offence is selected for persons who are charged with more than one offence during a year, see the introductory notes to this section on court proceedings.) These figures, for this reason, do not provide a complete count of all convictions for theft.

Figures for 1968 to 1972 do not include Quebec or Alberta, and were tabulated using different upper age limits for juveniles than were used for earlier years.

See series Z52-57 for figures reported by police relating to actual offences and persons charged (not an unduplicated count).

Z167. Convictions for drug-related offences, Canada, 1921 to 1974

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1974, Department of National Health and Welfare, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, annual reports; for 1921 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, First edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y68.

The first law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of opium in Canada was enacted in 1908; in 1911, the law was extended to other drugs as defined by the Governor General-in-Council, and was known as the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This was a federal statute and according to an amendment of 1921, any person who committed an offence could be proceeded against under the Act either by indictment or upon summary conviction with the exception of the offence of selling, giving away, or distributing any drug to a minor; in the latter case, the law required the proceeding to be by indictment. This Act was repealed on September 15, 1961, and replaced by the federal Narcotic Control Act. The RCMP have been responsible since 1920 for enforcing this Act and the related Food and Drugs Act.

Figures are based on offences; a person is counted as many times as he or she is convicted in a year.

Z168-172. Dispositions of appeals of convictions for indictable offences, Canada, 1937 to 1972

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1972, Statistics Canada, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*, (Catalogue 85-201); for 1937 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y69-73.

Either the verdict or the sentence rendered by a trial court, or both, may be appealed by the accused, the Crown, or the informant. Appeals are heard by the Appeal Division of the provincial Supreme Courts and the Supreme Court of Canada.

Statistics On Penal Institutions, Pardons, and Parole (Series Z173-226)

General note

There have been several distinct types of penal and detentive institutions in Canada: penitentiaries; provincial prisons; other provincial institutions such as reformatories, industrial farms, and training schools for juveniles; and municipal jails. With the evolution of penal and correctional philosophy, nearly all reformatories and industrial farms and training schools have gradually been phased out in recent years. Since municipal jails serve mainly as temporary detention centres rather than as places where convicted persons serve their sentences, the principal penal institutions are penitentiaries and prisons.

Under the BNA Act, the federal Government of Canada has exclusive responsibility for establishing, maintaining, and managing penitentiaries. Penitentiaries are the penal institutions where convicted persons sentenced to two years' imprisonment or more serve their terms. Provincial prisons are under the jurisdiction of their provincial governments; persons sentenced to less than two years' imprisonment serve their terms in these institutions. (Since 1972, however, there have been federal-provincial transfer agreements under which persons with sentences of less than two years may in certain circumstances serve their term in a penitentiary and some persons with sentences of two years or more may serve their terms in provincial prisons.)

In 1867, the first year for which statistics are available, there were three penitentiaries - in Halifax, St. John, and Kingston. By 1975, there were 50 penitentiaries and related federal institutions, including psychiatric and reception centres and minimum, medium, and maximum security penitentiaries.

Three types of information pertaining to penitentiaries are available (not necessarily for all years): the number of prisoners in penitentiaries on a specified date, the movement of population in penitentiaries (admissions, transfers, and releases throughout the year), and selected social characteristics of penitentiary inmates. Since 1867, statistics concerning penitentiaries have been provided in annual reports of penitentiary officials and of the federal Department of Justice and the Ministry of the Solicitor General. In 1918 Statistics Canada commenced publication of statistics on the number of prisoners in custody at the beginning and end of the reporting year, along with the number of admissions and releases, for penitentiaries and provincial penal institutions. These statistics were first published in the annual reports, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* and later in *Correctional Statistics* and *Penitentiary Statistics*. And in 1937, Statistics Canada began collecting statistics on legal and social characteristics of convicted persons admitted to penitentiaries which was first published in 1938. Penitentiary statistics published by Statistics Canada are now based on data derived from administrative records by the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

Statistics on provincial prisons (or jails) and other penal institutions have been published since 1918 by Statistics Canada in the annual reports, *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* until 1955, and in *Correctional Statistics* thereafter. A program for uniform reporting of statistical data specifically on training schools was inaugurated in 1963, with 1964 being the first complete year for which data were available. Publication of statistics continued until 1974; data were accumulated for several years following without being published, and the program was ultimately terminated.

Details on the various sources of statistical information concerning penal institutions for the years 1867 to 1960 will be found in the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada*, p. 640.

Z173-174. Number of prisoners in penitentiaries, by sex, Canada, 1867 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1975, Statistics Canada, *Penitentiary Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-210); for 1961 to 1974, Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institution Statistics* (Catalogue 85-207); for 1867 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y156-157.

The figures given show the penitentiary population 'on register' as of the last day of the reporting year; they are not a measure of the average or maximum population during that year. These figures do not include the small numbers of persons not convicted but being held in temporary detention in penitentiaries, nor persons who were on register but released on temporary absence on the day of count. Included are prisoners transferred from provincial prisons under federal-provincial transfer agreements; not included are penitentiary inmates who have been transferred to a provincial prison to serve their sentences.

The number of penitentiary inmates in each year and any trends over periods of time are affected by a great many factors including the rates of commission, apprehension, and conviction for serious crimes, the prisoner capacity of penitentiaries, and judicial policy regarding sentences of two years and longer.

Z175-182. Admissions of males to penitentiaries by age, Canada, 1938 to 1960

SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y158-165.

In 1956 a change was made in the definition of the 'admitted convict' used as the basic statistical unit; this change was adjudged by the author of the Justice Section of the first edition of *Historical Statistics of Canada* not to have affected significantly the comparability of figures in each series. Presumably it is because of the very small numbers of females who are admitted to or in penitentiaries that statistics are given only for males at time of admission (see series Z173-174).

It should be noted that the age distribution of males as recorded at time of admission is not necessarily equivalent to the age distribution of the male penitentiary population at any other time - the latter distribution would be relatively skewed, to an unknown degree, toward the higher ages.

Z183-197. Admissions of males to penitentiaries, by age, Canada, 1961 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1975, Statistics Canada, *Penitentiary Statistics* (Catalogue 85-210); for 1965 to 1974, Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institution Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-207); for 1961 to 1964, Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

These series are an extension in modified and more detailed form of series Z175-182. These figures do not include admissions due to transfers between penitentiaries.

Z198-201. Number of prisoners in reformatories and training schools, by sex, in jails, and in all penal institutions, Canada, 1916 to 1956

SOURCE: for 1956, Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institutions Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-207); for 1916 to 1955, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y170-173.

Figures show the population on the last day of the reporting year. The term 'jails', caption for Z200, has been replaced since 1957 by the terms 'prisons' or 'provincial adult institutions'. Jails or prisons contain a relatively larger proportion of persons being held in detention (awaiting arraignment or trial, or whose probation or parole have been suspended or forfeited) than do other provincial institutions and penitentiaries. They also experience a much higher rate of turnover of prisoners due to the considerable numbers of prisoners serving short sentences. Thus, the year-end figures are not at all indicative of the total number of persons who were incarcerated (whether for detention only or for punishment) in those institutions during the year.

Z202-208. Number of prisoners in training schools, reformatories, and industrial farms, by sex, and in provincial adult institutions and all penal institutions, Canada, 1957 to 1975

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Correctional Institution Statistics*, (Catalogue 85-207).

As a result of changes in the categories of penal institution in the published statistics, series Z198-201 could not be updated; those series are extended in modified form in series Z202-208. For example, over the two decades prior to 1975, reformatories shifted over time from being penal institutions for young persons to being institutions mainly for adults, and statistics for them were no longer published in a category by themselves.

The caption of series Z206, 'Provincial Adult Institutions', was changed in 1957 from 'Jails', used previously.

The figures for 'Training Schools' for the mid-1960s and later years are of questionable validity; the publication *Correctional Institution Statistics* gives the total number of juveniles in training schools in 1973 as 2,053 while the publication *Training Schools* gives the total as 3,561.

Z209-212. Tickets of leave and pardons, Canada, 1876 to 1955

SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y174-177.

According to the Ticket of Leave Act of 1899 (which was repealed in 1958), the Governor General was empowered to grant to any convicted person under sentence of imprisonment in any penal institution the right to be at large in Canada during such portion of his term of imprisonment and according to such conditions as he deemed appropriate. All releases granted under this Act are classified in series Z210, 'Released Under Ticket of Leave'. Figures in series Z210 become more meaningful if related for each year to the population in penal institutions during that year. Comparability

of figures across years is affected by such changes as the inclusion in figures from 1929 to 1950 of releases on temporary tickets of leave. Fluctuations in this series are due partly to changes in policy (re: the portion of term of imprisonment that must be served before the release is granted), as well as to changes in practices as to what legal disposition under which the prerogative of mercy of the Crown is exercised.

'Other conditional or unconditional pardons', series Z211, include commutations of death sentences, also presented separately in series Z107, remission of corporal punishment, granting of free pardons on the ground of innocence established and admitted by the prosecution, granting of free pardons on the ground of special considerations of an unusual character, remission of sentences of imprisonment (not to be confused with the benefit of parole under the Ticket of Leave Act), and remission in whole or in part of fines, pecuniary penalties, forfeitures and costs. As with the other series, these figures are better understood when related to the population of persons who may benefit from conditional and unconditional pardons. Fluctuations in this series are due to changes in policy as well as to special proclamations of clemency which would affect a great number of convicted persons.

Z213-222. Parole granted, violations, and pardons, Canada, 1957 to 1975

SOURCE: National Parole Board, Annual Reports.

The Ticket of Leave Act was repealed in 1958 and replaced by the Parole Act. The first annual report of the Parole Board, published for the calendar year 1959, gave figures pertinent to these series for 1957 and 1958. These statistics continued to be given in the annual reports of the National Parole Board until 1969. The federal Ministry of the Solicitor General was established in October, 1966 with jurisdiction over the National Parole Board, and these statistics were published in 1970 and subsequent years in the annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. These annual reports of the Solicitor General cover fiscal years ending 31 March, but for the years 1970 and 1971 calendar year figures were also presented.

Z215. Mandatory supervision means that an inmate who is not on parole but is released before the end of his sentence, through remission, will be subject to mandatory supervision if the period of his remission exceeds 60 days.

Z216. Under day parole, an inmate may be released from prison to enter a community for such purposes as education or employment or some similar purpose. He or she must continually return to the institution but not necessarily every night. Day parole is regarded as an effective way of finding how an inmate may act on an ordinary parole.

Z217. Day parole (temporary) relates to release for special work projects or educational programs of more limited and specified duration.

Z223-226. Penitentiaries operating costs, Canada, 1895 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1975, Canadian Penitentiary Service, annual reports and unpublished figures; for 1895 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition Section Y: Justice, series Y166-169.

For each year before 1936, the average operating cost per capita (that is, per prisoner) shown in series Z225, and the average operating cost per capita per diem in series Z226 were calculated on the net cost - the actual cost less the value of supplies on hand at the end of the fiscal year, and less the estimated value of labour on production of capital and revenue. The actual cost was computed by adding the net expenditures (gross expenditures less revenues) and the value of supplies on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. For 1936 and later years, the operating costs for services rendered and goods consumed during the fiscal year have been used as a basis for computing the average costs per capita. This item does not include capital expenditures; on the other hand, revenues are not deducted. Therefore, figures for 1936 onward are not strictly comparable with those for previous years. From 1944 to 1949, the average cost given in the annual reports for these years was computed on the basis of operating costs including disbursement on capital. In order to make the figures comparable, the basis of computation was revised and the equivalent average costs calculated accordingly.

These figures have not been adjusted to take account of transfers of prisoners between federal penitentiaries and provincial prisons, under federal-provincial transfer agreements.

Because capital costs are not included in these figures, these series are not indicative of the total penitentiary costs.

Statistics On Juvenile Delinquency (Series Z227-291)

General note

Juveniles in Canada are dealt with differently, and under a different law, as compared to adults.

Many judicial statistics pertaining to juveniles are therefore different from, and not comparable with, those for adults and are presented separately in this section. All of series Z227-291 are based on data provided by courts. For the numbers of juveniles charged as reported by police since 1962, refer to series Z32-33, Z38-39, Z44-45, Z50-51, and Z56-57. Statistics on juveniles in penal institutions will be found in series Z176-178, Z184-186, Z198-199, and Z202-203. In order to facilitate the use and interpretation of juvenile delinquency statistics, census and estimated population figures for persons aged 7-15 years are presented in series Z305-328.

The necessity for treating children who commit offences differently from adult offenders was formally recognized in Canada in 1894. A law was passed in that year which amended the Criminal Code and provided for separate trials of 'young persons apparently under the age of sixteen years' and for 'their incarceration, prior to sentence, separately from older persons'. But it was only the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1908 that provided for special courts under provincial statutes to deal with young offenders.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act approximately as we know it today came into force on 14 June, 1929, and was revised in 1952. This Act states that a 'juvenile delinquent' is "any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code or of any federal or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under any federal or provincial statute". A commission of any of these acts constitutes an offence known as a delinquency.

The Juvenile Delinquents Act further defines a child as a boy or a girl apparently or actually under the age of sixteen years, with a provision empowering the Governor in Council to raise the age limit in any province up to 18 years. The upper age limit was set at under 16 in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Saskatchewan; at under 17 in Newfoundland, and at under 18 in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia. In Alberta, the provision for the older age in effect from 1935 to 1950 was repealed in 1951 and the age limit of under 16 years, as stated in the Juvenile Delinquents Act of 1929, was put into effect. Subsequently, during the same year, the definition was changed again with the upper limit of under 18 years re-established for girls only; in 1956, the age limit was set at under 18 for both girls and boys. In 1970 the upper age limit in British Columbia was changed to under 17 years. In Newfoundland, for offences committed by young persons under 17 years of age, proceedings which would have been under the Criminal Code and the Juvenile Delinquents Act of Canada in other provinces are under a provincial statute, the Welfare of Children Act, which operates by virtue of the terms of agreement between Canada and Newfoundland. Until 1968, figures relating to juvenile delinquents aged 16 years and over in those provinces where the upper limit was higher than 16 were included in the statistics for court proceedings pertaining to adults (series Z66-172); for the years 1953 to 1958, for example, their numbers were 1,176, 1,283, 1,212, 1,526, 2,202 and 2,311 respectively (as reported in Statistics Canada *Juvenile Delinquents*, report for each year). And juveniles, regardless of age, whose cases, because of their seriousness or other circumstances, were heard in adult court, would be counted in the court statistics on adults.

Statistics on juveniles have been published in Canada beginning in 1886 and presented as part of *Criminal Statistics* until 1926. During the decade following the enactment of the Juvenile Delinquent Act in 1908 many courts for juveniles were established but data on juvenile delinquents continued to be reported and tabulated together with figures on adult offenders until 1922. By that year a sufficient number of juvenile courts had been established to warrant Statistics Canada commencing the separate statistical handling of juvenile delinquency cases. From 1922 to 1926 inclusive, juvenile delinquency figures were tabulated on the basis of offences; it was only in 1927 that 'appearance at court' became the unit of counting. Since 1927, Statistics Canada has published an annual report entitled *Juvenile Delinquents*, which until 1969 was based on this method of compilation. For 1970 and following years, the procedure was revised to produce two different kinds of figures; an unduplicated count of juveniles appearing before the court; and a count of delinquencies, consisting of all delinquencies recorded during that year but excluding the most serious delinquency committed by each juvenile in the particular year, which is recorded in the unduplicated count of juveniles. Figures for 1970 and later years are therefore not commensurate with those prior to 1970 and have not been included. Their comparability has been impaired as well by the fact that a number of provinces since 1970 have reorganized their systems of statistical reporting of juveniles; these reorganizations resulted in very marked increases in the number of forms submitted from certain provinces in some years, indicating a significant rate of non-reporting in earlier years. (The problem of non-reporting and under-reporting inherent in adult court statistics, mentioned in the General note to series Z66-172, also afflicts statistics from juvenile courts.) Note that series Z270-281 cover the period 1886 to 1926 while all the other series start with 1927; they are not comparable.

Several reasons may be cited as to why court statistics on juveniles are not comparable with court statistics on adults. Juvenile delinquency statistics are tabulated (with the exception of series Z270-281) on the basis of appearances at court. The figures therefore do not provide an unduplicated count of the number of children brought before the court, for a child referred to a court two or more times during the year is counted as a separate case each time. Neither do they represent the number of offences committed by the boys and girls brought before a court for more than one offence because, for a juvenile charged with two or more offences at the same hearing, only the most serious offence would be recorded. To illustrate: for the years from 1953 to 1957, the number of court appearances per hundred of the unduplicated number of boys was 109, 108, 107, 105 and 109 respectively (from Statistics Canada *Juvenile Delinquents*, yearly reports).

There is and has been extensive variation among the provinces in judicial policy regarding procedures for juvenile cases. At one extreme, a formal charge is laid in every instance where a delinquent act is alleged to have occurred; at the other extreme, cases which are not deemed serious by law enforcement and court officials may be dealt with informally without any charge being laid, or formal charges may be withdrawn if it is thought that no benefit would accrue or where the appearance of the juvenile in court might prove damaging to him or to his family. Therefore figures would be smaller in jurisdictions where there was a policy of more informal handling of juvenile delinquents. It is a known fact that the number of juvenile cases dealt with informally and not statistically recorded exceeds the number of cases formally heard and recorded, and that the proportion of informally heard cases is on the increase.

Finally, the dispositions for juveniles brought before a court for some reason are not the same as the potential dispositions for adults. While adults are found guilty or not guilty at trial, there is not so strong an element of responsibility attributed to juveniles and thus a diminished attribution of guilt or innocence in juvenile cases. Juveniles are charged in the same way as adults, but if found by the court to have committed some prohibited act, they are 'adjudged delinquent' rather than found guilty. The Juvenile Delinquents Act states that "where a child is adjudged to have committed a delinquency he shall be dealt with, not as an offender, but as one in a condition of delinquency and therefore requiring help and guidance and proper supervision."

There are also several caveats which apply to the comparability of Juvenile delinquency figures across years. Because juvenile delinquency encompasses, by law, not only offences under the Criminal Code and all other statutes but morality and other unspecified offences as well, this makes the figures vulnerable both to changes in the laws (especially provincial statutes and municipal by laws) and shifts in norms of behaviour and morality.

From 1927 to 1949 offences committed by juveniles were divided into major and minor offences which corresponded roughly to indictable and non-indictable offences for adults in the Criminal Code. Some offences, however, punishable on summary conviction if committed by an adult, were considered serious enough to be classified as major offences when committed by a juvenile; this division was somewhat arbitrary and was therefore eliminated in 1950.

There have been numerous changes in the structure of juvenile justice since its formal inception around the turn of the century, and these have resulted in changes over the years in the agencies which reported data on juvenile delinquency. Up to 1973, statistical returns were submitted directly to Statistics Canada by Juvenile Courts and by those magistrates and justices of the peace who heard children's cases where no juvenile court was established. In three provinces, however - Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia - court returns were collected by a provincial agency and forwarded to the Bureau. Since 1973, forms have been submitted directly by the courts in all provinces.

Although figures from adult courts in Quebec and Alberta have not been included in published national statistics since 1969, figures on juvenile cases in these two provinces have been included in *Juvenile Delinquents* for 1969. In that same report, figures for Manitoba were presented separately from those of the other provinces because of a new, different method used to tabulate statistics on juvenile delinquents in that province.

Z227-248. Delinquency cases, by sex and by province, 1927 to 1969

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1969, Statistics Canada, *Juvenile Delinquents*, (Catalogue 85-202); for 1927 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y119-140.

Figures include only cases formally heard by a court which resulted in a finding of delinquency. Not enumerated are cases heard informally and cases where the juvenile was not adjudged delinquent. Figures which were presented separately for major and minor offences in the original publications up to 1949 have been combined in these series (see General note to these series on juvenile delinquency). Figures for years prior to 1927 and subsequent to 1969 are not comparable with the figures presented here (see note for series Z270-281). Figures for 1969 do not include cases from Manitoba; figures for 1968 and 1969 are based on the provincial age limits, as compared with the standard upper limit of under 16 years used for all preceding years.

Z249-260. Delinquency cases, by nature of the offence, Canada, 1927 to 1969

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1969, Statistics Canada, *Juvenile Delinquents*, (Catalogue 85-202); for 1927 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y141-146.

When a girl or a boy is charged with more than one offence at the same hearing (reportedly a rare practice), only the most serious offence was to be recorded for statistical purposes. This compilation procedure provided a duplicated count of juvenile persons.

In an Historical Appendix to the report for 1950, figures for 1926 through 1950, which had been compiled separately for major and minor offences, were revised and minor offences were redistributed among the categories established for major offences (see note for series Z261-269). This method of presentation was instituted in the 1950 report and continues. Figures prior to 1927 are not comparable (see note for series Z270-281) nor are figures for 1970 and later years (see General note to this sub-section).

Figures for 1968 and 1969 are based on the upper age limits in force in each province; for all earlier years, the upper age limit used was under 16 years. Figures for 1969 do not include cases from Manitoba, which adopted a different and incompatible statistical system for juvenile delinquents in that year.

Z261-269. Appearances of juveniles before the court and results, by sex, Canada, 1927 to 1969

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1969, Statistics Canada, *Juvenile Delinquents*, (Catalogue 85-202); for 1927 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y110-118.

From 1927 to 1949, figures on appearances before the court and results were compiled separately for major and for minor offences (see General note to this sub-section). In the annual reports for 1950 and later the two classes of offences are grouped together and in the Historical Appendix to the 1950 report the figures for the major and minor offences were also grouped together for the years 1926 through 1949.

Figures prior to 1927 are not comparable with those in these series (see note for series Z270-281). The comparability of figures for 1927 through 1949 with those for later years is affected by the fact that appearances in court for minor offences which resulted in dismissal were not recorded prior to 1950 but have been from 1950 onward.

There have been variations among courts in their policy concerning the definition of juvenile delinquent for statistical purposes. Some courts considered adjournment *sine die* equivalent to a suspended sentence and treated these cases as tentative dismissals and therefore did not report these cases as being delinquent, while other courts did. Further, there have been changes over the years in the number of courts espousing each policy.

Figures for 1969 do not include cases from Manitoba, and figures for 1968 and 1969 are based on provincial age limits in place of the upper age limit of under 16 years which had been used since the inception of national statistics on juvenile delinquency.

Z270-281. Convictions for major offences of juveniles under 16 years, Canada and the provinces, 1886 to 1926

SOURCE: *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y74-85.

Convictions of juveniles were tabulated together with convictions of adults until 1921 (see series Z66-78). From 1922 to 1926 they were compiled separately and offences which would have been indictable if committed by adults were called 'major offences' (see General note to series Z227-291). In 1927 the basic statistical unit became the 'appearance at court'. Therefore, figures in series Z270-281 are not comparable with those in series Z227-269 and Z283-291.

Z282. Juveniles adjudged delinquent, Canada, 1927 to 1973

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, *Juvenile Delinquents*, (Catalogue 85-202).

While figures based on cases have been provided in detail in the annual reports, *Juvenile Delinquents*, a simple, aggregate count of the number of delinquents has been given each year since 1927. Because of the change in 1953 from the duplicated count of juveniles, in use from 1927 to 1953, to an unduplicated count from 1953 to the present, figures from these two periods are not comparable. The upper age limit used in tabulating the series changed in 1968 from the standard, 'under 16 years' to the age limit in force in each province.

Z283-291. Delinquency cases, by disposition, Canada, 1927 to 1969

SOURCE: for 1961 to 1969, Statistics Canada, *Juvenile Delinquents*, (Catalogue 85-202); for 1927 to 1960, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Z147-155.

In the 1950 annual report, figures for 1926 to 1949, tabulated separately for minor and major offences, were revised and the two classes of offences were grouped together. Figures prior to 1927 are not comparable (see General note and note for series Z270-281). 'Indefinite detention', series Z284, refers to a short period of detention, from a few days to about a month, during which the child was under observation or awaiting a hearing. This practice of detaining children has declined, due partly to better community facilities and more extensive use of them. Under 'supervision of the court', series Z285, are listed those children who have been placed in foster homes by Children's Aid Societies and provincial or municipal welfare departments or who have been placed under the care of a probation officer.

Some figures in series Z283-291 are inter-related in that upward trends in some series are accompanied by downward trends in others.

Figures for 1969 do not include cases from Manitoba (see General note to this sub-section).

Population Statistics, (Series Z291-328)

Z292-304. Census and estimated population aged 7-15 years by sex, Canada and the provinces, 1881 to 1975

Z305-328. Census and estimated population aged 7-15 years, by sex, Canada and the provinces, 1927 to 1975

SOURCE: for 1956 to 1975, Statistics Canada, *Census of Canada* for 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971; *Population Estimates* for all other years; for 1881 to 1955, *Historical Statistics of Canada*, first edition, Section Y: Justice, series Y14-26.

Census figures are those for the years 1881 to 1921 inclusive and for 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1956. In the intercensal years, Statistics Canada prepares estimates of population by sex and age groups; these estimates are adjusted at the next census. Revised estimates have been used in all years where available (up to 1970).

Series Z1-14. Actual¹ and cleared² offences³ reported by police, by type of offence, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Crimes of violence		Property crimes		Other Criminal Code offences		Federal drug offences		Other federal statute offences		Provincial statute offences		Municipal bylaw offences	
	Actual	Cleared	Actual	Cleared	Actual	Cleared	Actual	Cleared	Actual	Cleared	Actual	Cleared	Actual	Cleared
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1975	135,424	92,414	1,041,036	277,003	409,345	169,222	55,542	48,280	44,972	39,303	381,388	366,243	64,800	47,492
1974	126,053	89,953	946,793	256,959	384,039	158,729	58,585	52,071	44,394	40,341	368,706	355,655	81,306	59,978
1973	117,760	87,240	833,148	235,724	347,643	148,315	52,772	46,077	42,786	36,729	339,119	329,218	75,907	61,918
1972	110,468	80,873	807,468	221,794	271,869	123,392	28,816	23,474	39,779	35,626	318,250	305,342	73,580	61,967
1971	108,095	79,288	801,379	220,749	254,231	113,811	24,007	16,608	39,667	34,091	344,771	333,584	73,915	63,295
1970	102,358	74,244	748,519	209,529	256,572	113,479	18,789	13,392	36,494	33,033	335,788	323,327	73,086	63,301
1969	95,084	68,403	655,304	184,799	242,273	106,322	10,520	6,324	47,070	42,503	346,541	335,270	71,839	61,761
1968	87,544	62,735	584,996	161,994	223,443	100,035	5,443	2,965	40,058	36,214	317,912	305,303	74,501	65,061
1967	77,614	54,322	506,151	137,817	200,803	90,875	2,874	1,475	35,226	31,310	296,504	284,935	69,532	62,531
1966	69,386	50,013	451,980	127,914	181,443	86,717	1,425	657	34,569	30,889	290,096	275,016	65,990	58,070
1965	58,780	41,906	410,688	115,414	158,950	77,578	768	484	29,614	25,843	271,857	259,745	58,794	51,997
1964	54,769	38,251	414,048	117,353	157,221	80,660	623	463	33,168	27,994	248,772	234,223	52,316	42,888
1963	47,229	30,792	387,517	106,125	137,359	64,664	902	484	25,775	22,553	219,288	207,532	56,502	49,986
1962	44,026	27,164	351,483	99,098	122,477	61,919	1,003	520	30,135	26,027	195,853	185,668	54,698	48,486

¹ Actual offences are those known to the police which are adjudged to have happened or to have been attempted. Not included are offences reported to police but adjudged by police to be unfounded.

² Cleared offences are those for which at least one charge has been laid or for which there is enough information to support the laying of a charge but the police are unable to do so for some reason (e.g., death of the suspect).

³ Excluding traffic and parking offences.

Series Z15-20. Murder, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1961 to 1975

Year	Actual ¹ offences	Persons charged				
		Total persons charged	Adults		Juveniles ²	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	15	16	17	18	19	20
1975	633	494	405	61	21	7
1974	545	466	370	62	34	–
1973	479	405	333	49	23	–
1972	479	395	315	54	21	5
1971	426	368	313	38	14	3
1970	433	314	265	31	16	2
1969	347	277	218	42	16	1
1968	315	261	208	27	24	2
1967	282	197	173	15	9	–
1966	222	201	158	26	17	–
1965	243	171	143	16	11	1
1964	218	167	146	18	3	–
1963	215	186	162	14	10	–
1962	217	150	129	16	4	1
1961	185	146	-3	-3	-4	-4

¹ Actual offences are those known to the police which are adjudged to have happened; offences reported to police but adjudged to be unfounded are not counted. Attempted murders are excluded from these figures.

² The Juvenile Delinquents Act defines a child as any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 years or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Yukon and Northwest Territories, the official age limit for a juvenile is under 16 years; in Newfoundland and British Columbia, under 17 years; in Quebec and Manitoba, under 18 years; and in Alberta under 16 years for boys and under 18 years for girls. The figure for 1975 (21 boys, 7 girls) does not include 2 juveniles dealt with "informally"; i.e., not charged but given an informal hearing in Juvenile Court and/or handed over to their parents or a guardian, or to a social agency or an appropriate department. This provision was introduced in 1974. (In 1974, there were no juveniles reported by police as having been dealt with informally subsequent to incidents of murder.)

³ A total of 140 adults were charged with murder in 1961.

⁴ In 1961, a total of 6 juveniles were charged.

Series Z21. Number of criminal homicide deaths, Canada, 1926 to 1975

Year	Number of deaths	Year	Number of deaths	Year	Number of deaths
	21		21		21
1975 ¹	701	1955	157	1935	153
1974 ¹	599	1954	157	1934	142
1973	546	1953	149	1933	147
1972	520	1952	135	1932	158
1971	473	1951	137	1931	172
1970	467	1950	112	1930	214
1969	391	1949 ⁴	172	1929	182
1968	375	1948	155	1928	150
1967	338	1947	146	1927	124
1966	250	1946	146	1926	120
1965	277	1945	152		
1964	253	1944	106		
1963	249	1943	125		
1962	265	1942	113		
1961 ²	211	1941	130		
1960	244	1940	148		
1959	167	1939	124		
1958	198	1938	127		
1957	165	1937	138		
1956 ³	171	1936	137		

¹ Figures for 1974 and 1975 include infanticides, which were not reported during 1961-1973.

² The numbers of criminal homicide deaths shown for the years 1961 to 1975 were derived from special homicide reports provided by police forces across Canada. Figures shown for years prior to 1961 were derived from other sources and are not comparable with the police figures. (See text for explanation.)

³ Statistics relating to the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories have been included since 1956.

⁴ Statistics for Newfoundland have been included since 1949.

Series Z22-27. Murder incidents, distribution by type of suspect-victim relationship, Canada, 1961 to 1975

Year	Canada	Suspect-victim relationship types				
		Domestic ¹	Social or business ²	During commission of another criminal act ³	No known relationship	Unsolved
	22	23	24	25	26	27
1975	570	183	– ⁴	45	– ⁴	139
1974	499	186	136	47	43	87
1973	447	169	132	53	31	62
1972	412	151	130	42	28	61
1971	395	141	129	41	29	55
1970	354	121	108	45	25	55
1969	320	125	91	27	25	52
1968	292	121	80	34	18	39
1967	239	99	83	24	8	25
1966	206	94	63	22	17	10
1965	216	88	75	23	18	12
1964	199	80	70	23	13	13
1963	192	81	52	27	13	19
1962	196	86	48	22	17	23
1961	173	87	49	14	11	12

¹ "Domestic" includes immediate family, other kinship, and common-law family relationships.

² "Social or business" type of relationship comprises "Lovers' quarrel and love triangle", "Close acquaintance", "Casual acquaintance", and "Business relationship".

³ Incidents which occur during commission of another crime and in which suspect and victim were domestically related are classified as "domestic", but where there was a social or business relationship or no known relationship in such incidents, they are classified as "during commission" cases.

⁴ These figures are not available separately. The combined total number of incidents in both categories was 203 in 1975.

Series Z28-33. Rape, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Actual ¹ offences	Persons charged				
		Total persons charged	Adults		Juveniles ²	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	28	29	30	31	32	33
1975	1,848	1,006	935	3	65	3
1974	1,823	1,016	918	3	84	11
1973	1,593	917	852	2	62	1
1972	1,285	750	674	8	66	2
1971	1,230	718	683	5	29	1
1970	1,079	715	634	3	76	2
1969	1,019	760	726	2	32	–
1968	892	634	598	–	34	2
1967	773	555	528	–	27	–
1966	652	486	463	–	23	–
1965	641	424	400	–	23	1
1964	745	491	474	1	16	–
1963	549	333	292	–	41	–
1962	579	393	364	–	29	–

¹ Actual offences include attempts. See footnote (1) of series Z15 for the meaning of "actual offences".

² See footnote (2) of series Z20 for the legal definition of juveniles. The figures for 1974 (84 boys, 11 girls) do not include 7 juveniles dealt with "informally"; i.e., not charged but given an informal hearing in Juvenile Court and/or handed over to their parents or a guardian, or to a social agency or an appropriate department. This provision was introduced in 1974. The corresponding number for 1975 was 13.

Series Z34-39. Assault (not indecent), actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Actual ¹ offences	Persons charged				
		Total persons charged	Adults		Juveniles ²	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	34	35	36	37	38	39
1975	101,886	34,276	29,570	2,889	1,458	359
1974	96,864	34,099	29,644	2,700	1,429	326
1973	91,577	32,894	28,555	2,644	1,410	285
1972	86,838	30,302	26,681	2,145	1,240	236
1971	84,867	29,489	25,931	1,885	1,438	235
1970	78,979	27,951	24,629	1,645	1,462	215
1969	73,718	25,800	22,740	1,386	1,440	234
1968	67,983	24,484	21,457	1,309	1,505	213
1967	60,179	22,603	20,153	1,076	1,225	149
1966	54,505	21,755	19,396	1,213	997	149
1965	45,373	19,420	17,440	999	900	81
1964	41,297	17,764	16,111	863	741	49
1963	34,027	16,042	14,502	816	671	53
1962	29,076	14,692	13,449	719	466	58

¹ Actual offences include attempts. See footnote (1) of series Z15 for the meaning of "actual offences".

² See footnote (2) of series Z20 for the legal definition of juveniles. The figures for 1974 (1,429 boys, 326 girls) do not include 2,985 juveniles dealt with "informally"; i.e., not charged but given an informal hearing in Juvenile Court and/or handed over to their parents or a guardian, or to a social agency or an appropriate department. This provision was introduced in 1974. For 1975, a total of 2,931 juveniles were reported by police to have been dealt with informally subsequent to incidents of assault.

Series Z40-45. Robbery, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Actual ¹ offences	Persons charged				
		Total persons charged	Adults		Juveniles ²	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	40	41	42	43	44	45
1975	21,299	7,422	5,549	398	1,384	91
1974	16,955	6,152	4,674	302	1,063	113
1973	13,166	5,203	3,923	285	903	92
1972	11,832	4,576	3,509	198	828	41
1971	11,239	4,408	3,401	217	727	63
1970	11,630	4,443	3,399	206	774	64
1969	10,028	3,724	2,885	153	645	41
1968	8,382	3,464	2,765	165	521	13
1967	7,212	2,929	2,392	124	398	15
1966	5,710	2,616	2,082	78	437	19
1965	5,576	2,395	1,901	125	349	20
1964	5,666	2,588	2,097	95	387	9
1963	5,885	2,133	1,693	95	333	12
1962	4,951	2,069	1,651	56	349	13

¹ Actual offences include attempts. See footnote (1) of series Z15 for the meaning of "actual offences".

² See footnote (2) of series Z20 for the legal definition of juveniles. The figures for 1974 (1,384 boys, 91 girls) do not include 182 juveniles dealt with "informally"; i.e., not charged but given an informal hearing in Juvenile Court and/or handed over to their parents or a guardian, or to a social agency or an appropriate department. This provision was introduced in 1974. For 1975, 189 juveniles were reported by police to have been dealt with informally subsequent to incidents of robbery.

Series Z46-51. Breaking and entering, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Actual ¹ offences	Persons charged				
		Total persons charged	Adults		Juveniles ²	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	46	47	48	49	50	51
1975	260,652	54,235	30,381	1,098	21,695	1,061
1974	233,362	46,157	25,978	923	18,351	905
1973	198,040	40,601	22,141	865	16,793	802
1972	190,939	36,858	20,834	710	14,784	530
1971	188,462	36,512	20,884	639	14,443	546
1970	177,712	34,777	19,872	545	13,855	505
1969	161,677	33,283	17,968	409	14,440	466
1968	144,895	29,534	16,402	353	12,420	359
1967	119,394	24,419	13,747	316	10,035	321
1966	102,132	21,738	12,777	261	8,350	350
1965	96,530	21,474	12,592	303	8,375	204
1964	97,224	21,884	12,914	244	8,507	219
1963	94,249	21,341	13,051	238	7,863	189
1962	82,104	18,796	11,764	209	6,674	149

¹ Actual offences include attempts. See footnote (1) of series Z15 for the meaning of "actual offences".

² See footnote (2) of series Z20 for the legal definition of juveniles. The figures for 1974 (18,351 boys, 905 girls) do not include 7,227 juveniles dealt with "informally"; i.e., not charged but given an informal hearing and/or handed over to their parents or a guardian, or to a social agency or an appropriate department. This provision was introduced in 1974. For 1975, 7,490 juveniles were reported by police to have been dealt with informally subsequent to incidents of breaking and entering.

Series Z52-57. Theft, actual offences and persons charged, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Actual ¹ offences	Persons charged				
		Total persons charged	Adults		Juveniles ²	
			Male	Female	Boys	Girls
	52	53	54	55	56	57
1975	678,120	107,981	57,260	18,831	26,468	5,422
1974	622,246	97,790	52,296	16,453	24,209	4,832
1973	549,546	89,487	48,622	14,367	22,198	4,300
1972	533,944	84,828	47,503	12,927	20,464	3,934
1971	532,383	83,920	46,108	11,920	21,889	4,003
1970	491,580	78,569	44,152	9,923	21,206	3,288
1969	425,485	68,416	37,633	7,434	20,564	2,785
1968	383,820	64,050	34,299	6,163	20,892	2,696
1967	338,602	56,862	30,420	6,158	18,009	2,275
1966	306,336	53,781	29,609	5,416	16,453	2,303
1965	276,018	50,407	27,884	4,751	15,934	1,838
1964	277,549	49,355	27,652	4,373	15,916	1,414
1963	257,305	46,006	27,940	3,546	13,491	1,029
1962	234,722	42,829	27,628	2,708	11,680	813

¹ Actual offences include attempts. See footnote (1) of series Z15 for the meaning of "actual offences".

² See footnote (2) of series Z20 for the legal definition of juveniles. The figures for 1974 (24,209 boys, 4,832 girls) do not include 29,857 juveniles dealt with "informally"; i.e., not charged but given an informal hearing and/or handed over to their parents or a guardian, or to a social agency or an appropriate department. This provision was introduced in 1974. For 1975, a total of 29,141 juveniles were reported by police to have been dealt with informally as a result of incidents of theft.

Series Z58-62. Serious traffic incidents with persons charged, and minor traffic charges, Canada, 1962 to 1975

Year	Traffic offences under the Criminal Code ¹		Serious traffic offences under selected provincial statutes ²		Charges for minor traffic offences ³ under other federal and provincial statutes and municipal bylaws
	Number of actual incidents	Number of persons charged	Number of actual incidents	Number of persons charged	
	58	59	60	61	62
1975	252,734	182,545	115,341	64,678	2,708,176
1974	239,737	174,559	113,402	67,853	2,598,675
1973	192,914	139,063	90,837	61,673	2,372,983
1972	185,013	132,920	82,364	58,093	2,450,232
1971	163,921	117,114	69,379	48,789	2,326,828
1970	142,486	100,154	66,044	49,419	2,238,748
1969	110,734	70,208	68,988	56,306	2,363,922
1968	101,360	66,309	61,155	51,557	2,327,463
1967	93,235	61,940	52,204	44,682	1,968,795
1966	89,751	59,430	46,404	38,843	1,892,514
1965	84,726	56,130	—	—	1,786,136
1964	75,837	52,684	—	—	1,635,164
1963	67,133	48,584	—	—	1,786,136
1962	63,086	47,517	—	—	1,330,708

¹ Eight major traffic offences under the Criminal Code of Canada constitute the basis of the count of incidents and persons charged: criminal negligence causing death, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, criminal negligence in operating a motor vehicle, failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident, dangerous driving, failing or refusing to provide a breath sample, driving while impaired, and driving while disqualified or while licence suspended or cancelled.

² The count of incidents and of persons charged is based on the following selected provincial traffic offences which are parallel to Criminal Code offences: failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident, dangerous driving without due care and attention, and driving while disqualified or while licence suspended or cancelled.

³ Exclusive of parking infractions.

Series Z63-65. Police strength¹ in Canada,² 1920 to 1975

Year ³	Number of police officers	Rate of police officers per 1,000 population ⁴	Other full-time personnel ⁵	Year ³	Number of police officers	Rate of police officers per 1,000 population ⁴	Other full-time personnel ⁵
	63	64	65		63	64	65
1975	50,667	2.2	11,458	1945	6,086	1.2	—
1974	48,051	2.2	10,052	1944	5,729	1.1	—
1973	45,809	2.1	10,214	1943	5,904	1.1	—
1972	43,762	2.0	9,770	1942	5,932	1.2	—
1971	41,940	1.9	8,652	1941	5,945	1.3	—
1970	40,295	1.9	8,253	1940	5,778	1.3	—
1969	38,589	1.8	7,445	1939	5,665	1.3	—
1968	37,044	1.8	6,937	1938	5,596	1.3	—
1967	35,881	1.7	6,660	1937	5,502	1.2	—
1966	34,069	1.7	6,299	1936	5,435	1.2	—
1965	32,010	1.6	5,925	1935	5,231	1.2	—
1964	30,605	1.6	5,528	1934	5,157	1.2	—
1963	29,023	1.5	4,930	1933	5,087	1.1	—
1962	27,744	1.5	4,734	1932	5,192	1.2	—
1961	26,189	1.4	4,597	1931	5,321	1.2	—
1960	16,412	1.5	1,759	1930	5,301	1.6	—
1959	24,173	1.5	3,806	1929	5,004	1.5	—
1958	23,041	1.4	3,759	1928	4,720	1.4	—
1957	19,647	1.5	3,109	1927	4,460	1.3	—
1956	19,100	1.4	3,235	1926	4,331	1.3	—
1955	19,358	1.6	3,869	1925	4,259	1.3	—
1954	18,029	1.5	2,961	1924	4,172	1.3	—
1953	16,961	1.5	2,687	1923	4,074	1.2	—
1952	16,494	1.5	2,462	1922	3,948	1.2	—
1951	19,293	1.7	3,807	1921	3,889	1.2	—
1950	12,538	1.2	531	1920	3,614	—	—
1949	14,063	2.6	—				
1948	13,225	2.5	—				
1947	11,714	2.3	—				
1946	6,954	1.4	—				

¹ Police strength is the number of peace officers employed full-time for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace. Cadets and other full-time employees of police departments are excluded but are classified as "other full-time personnel". The totals cover four types of police force: federal, provincial, municipal, and certain specialized departments; i.e., Canadian National Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway, and the National Harbours Board Police.

² From 1920 to 1956, statistics were provided for only those municipalities of 4,000 population and up having a police force. In 1947 the coverage was extended to include the RCMP, the British Columbia Provincial Police, and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways police. The British Columbia Provincial Police was included only for 1947, 1948 and 1949. In 1948, the Ontario Provincial Police participated for the first time and, like the other non-municipal forces, has continued – with the exception of 1957 – to the present day. In 1960, the Quebec Provincial Police also joined the program. It changed its name in 1969 to the Quebec Police Force. Newfoundland police were included for the first time in 1950. In 1957, the scope of participation was further widened by including all municipalities with a population size of 750 and over which had a police force. The current method of collecting and reporting police statistics, known as the "Uniform Crime Reporting System", commenced on January 1, 1962.

³ For the calendar year ending 31 December.

⁴ For 1920 to 1956: population estimated for cities and towns of 4,000 and over, having a police force. For 1957 to 1975: population based on Canada census figures.

⁵ Until 1950, no data were available for other full-time personnel (i.e., clerical, civilian, cadets or other non-uniformed officers).

Series Z66-78. Convictions for indictable offences of persons aged 16 years and over, Canada and the provinces, 1886 to 1972

Year ¹	Canada	New-found-land ²	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Terri-tories ³	Yukon Territory ⁴
	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
1972	77,650 ⁷	1,596	22	2,998	2,547	—	39,097	6,904	5,758	—	18,096	—	632
1971	79,437 ⁷	1,968	60	3,093	3,207	—	42,660	5,259	6,493	—	16,011	—	686
1970	75,334 ⁷	1,946	96	3,136	3,113	—	39,325	7,180	5,808	—	14,306	—	424
1969	62,550 ⁷	1,759	187	2,386	2,645	—	33,334	5,081	4,846	—	11,938	—	374
1968 ⁵	82,312 ^{5,8}	1,314	202	2,101	2,255	16,536	30,149	5,154	4,393	9,375	10,510	—	323
1967	76,681	792	187	2,047	1,882	14,922	26,962	5,259	3,856	8,516	11,933	—	325
1966	79,865	1,347	154	2,056	1,877	17,775	28,359	5,065	3,888	7,746	11,077	—	521
1965	75,300	1,282	201	2,310	1,405	16,876	25,756	5,418	3,631	8,095	10,014	—	312
1964	76,310	1,402	54	2,086	1,582	15,503	25,903	5,414	4,345	9,323	10,470	—	228
1963	78,518	1,634	86	2,126	1,779	17,170	27,722	5,015	3,497	8,868	10,256	—	365
1962	71,507	1,412	99	1,940	1,632	14,239	26,201	5,060	3,289	8,257	8,982	—	396
1961	71,262	1,146	45	1,888	1,681	14,510	25,927	5,345	3,512	8,004	8,816	—	388
1960	64,707	717	34	1,956	1,350	13,548	25,010	4,317	2,755	7,135	7,605	—	280
1959	56,204	806	98	1,771	1,122	12,361	21,695	1,770	2,054	7,080	7,280	—	167
1958	62,839	848	154	1,656	1,295	12,644	21,795	3,462	3,052	11,048	6,797	—	88
1957	54,900	1,013	119	1,504	1,051	12,304	19,227	4,272	2,027	6,727	6,569	—	87
1956	45,913	838	78	1,317	953	10,248	16,750	3,692	2,409	4,237	5,325	—	66
1955	46,239	788	142	1,802	937	10,809	18,118	3,300	1,804	3,733	4,804	—	2
1954	47,981	838	175	1,744	965	11,215	18,795	2,803	2,096	3,784	5,492	—	74
1953	45,071	584	291	1,699	820	9,932	17,771	2,734	1,993	4,170	4,994	—	83
1952	41,591	628	94	1,323	902	8,528	17,096	2,570	1,647	3,895	4,811	—	97
1951	40,289	553	11	1,359	876	8,042	16,399	2,566	1,795	3,902	4,602	—	84
1950 ¹	10,772	—	25	336	277	2,085	4,366	677	444	1,251	1,288	—	23
1950	42,624	—	125	1,557	1,056	8,907	17,594	2,756	1,676	3,649	5,138	—	166
1949	41,661	—	130	1,590	899	9,232	17,303	2,553	1,710	3,573	4,552	—	119
1948	41,632	—	127	1,550	1,170	8,176	17,705	3,207	1,737	3,462	4,369	45	84
1947	44,056	—	177	1,843	1,468	7,279	20,178	2,808	2,172	3,850	4,125	54	102
1946	46,939	—	320	2,261	1,492	8,578	21,379	2,834	2,503	3,526	3,916	49	81
1945	41,965	—	231	2,116	1,248	9,592	17,287	2,517	2,204	3,201	3,480	5	84
1944	42,511	—	262	1,782	1,310	10,386	17,613	2,420	2,074	3,164	3,418	11	71
1943	41,752	—	174	1,725	1,211	11,669	16,779	2,060	2,213	2,787	3,092	20	22
1942	39,309	—	205	1,646	1,063	10,269	15,070	2,419	2,621	3,193	2,792	26	5
1941	42,646	—	207	1,675	1,185	11,514	15,861	2,811	3,106	3,263	2,996	22	6
1940	46,723	—	251	1,573	1,131	12,152	17,558	3,353	2,886	4,411	3,392	13	3
1939	48,107	—	268	1,635	1,107	10,804	19,804	3,220	3,450	4,087	3,701	24	7
1938	43,599	—	225	1,269	912	10,277	17,248	3,041	2,555	3,619	4,443	3	7
1937	37,148	—	98	1,081	759	7,781	14,569	2,800	3,083	3,589	3,331	10	8
1936	36,059	—	75	1,147	744	9,497	13,594	2,631	2,194	3,138	3,021	10	8
1935	33,531	—	59	1,002	576	9,354	12,653	2,382	1,976	2,424	3,088	14	3
1934	31,684	—	88	992	525	7,687	11,761	2,571	2,396	2,708	2,946	7	3
1933	32,942	—	70	1,160	479	7,713	13,152	2,667	2,049	2,544	3,094	7	7
1932	31,383	—	78	1,072	514	7,086	12,428	2,982	1,893	2,241	3,072	—	17
1931	31,542	—	57	1,184	461	5,737	12,000	3,102	2,716	2,887	3,385	5	8
1930	28,457	—	59	875	354	5,540	11,774	2,272	2,355	2,525	2,694	3	6
1929	24,097	—	55	869	358	4,780	9,489	1,988	1,918	2,201	2,425	6	8
1928	21,720	—	43	891	365	4,299	9,052	1,672	1,761	1,701	1,931	—	5
1927	18,836	—	14	680	287	3,621	7,962	1,457	1,492	1,483	1,833	4	3
1926	17,448	—	14	752	222	3,053	7,248	1,383	2,052	1,463	1,252	6	3
1925	17,219	—	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	3	2
1924	16,258	—	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	1	9
1923	15,188	—	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	5	1
1922	15,720	—	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	—	10
1921	16,169	—	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	—	3
1920	15,088	—	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	—	6
1919	14,520	—	14	663	241	2,960	6,605	919	1,134	1,028	951	—	5
1918	13,266	—	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	—	11
1917	11,953	—	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	—	22
1916	16,003	—	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	—	20
1915	17,575	—	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	—	24
1914	18,810	—	18	669	179	2,918	7,479	1,284	1,889	2,235	2,112	—	27
1913	16,007	—	8	598	140	2,336	6,272	1,331	1,594	1,908	1,794	—	26
1912	13,685	—	11	657	107	2,052	5,456	1,120	1,204	1,513	1,532	7	26
1911	11,188	—	19	356	123	1,865	5,067	888	957	870	1,015	4	24
1910	10,327	—	31	684	164	1,810	4,539	744	896	709	727	—	23
1909	10,299	—	18	463	156	2,136	4,524	784	737	645	799	—	37
1908	10,130	—	10	535	202	2,194	4,371	715	637	591	849	—	26
1907	8,106	—	9	402	147	1,827	3,392	773	587	395	532	—	42
1906	7,310	—	21	269	118	1,819	3,145	668	359	334	533	—	44
1905	6,824	—	35	342	110	1,861	2,805	534	—	—	574	524	39
1904	6,057	—	26	368	108	1,614	2,645	408	—	—	365	472	51
1903	5,483	—	32	393	131	1,397	2,344	318	—	—	443	369	56
1902	4,801	—	38	368	125	1,222	2,078	185	—	—	470	268	47
1901	4,621	—	14	287	100	1,222	2,169	185	—	—	401	203	40
1900	4,853	—	21	257	109	1,279	2,260	221	—	—	447	161	95
1899	4,777	—	14	210	103	1,495	2,176	185	—	—	341	253	—
1898	4,951	—	21	205	87	1,364	2,457	186	—	—	443	188	—
1897	4,998	—	29	223	87	1,528	2,451	216	—	—	294	170	—
1896	4,544	—	23	250	103	1,277	2,338	168	—	—	243	142	—
1895	4,648	—	28	226	101	1,389	2,349	133	—	—	307	151	—
1894	4,571	—	28	159	90	1,420	2,310	169	—	—	227	168	—
1893 ⁶	3,962	—	22	164	101	1,205	1,889	163	—	—	283	135	—
1892	3,316	—	28	110	74	1,156	1,599	78	—	—	186	85	—
1891	3,349	—	27	108	80	1,167	1,664	86	—	—	144	73	—
1890	3,340	—	16	111	68	1,038	1,759	77	—	—	179	92	—
1889	3,521	—	18	100	76	1,123	1,927	78	—	—	142	57	—
1888	3,145	—	13	72	62	1,042	1,734	54	—	—	119	49	—
1887	2,835	—	15	150	52	945	1,500	64	—	—	96	13	—
1886	3,123	—	39	85	60	911	1,734	75	—	—	168	51	—

¹ Figures for the years 1886 to 1950 are the 12 months ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried but sentence postponed) are included in the next year's figures.

² The Canadian Criminal Code came into force in Newfoundland on 1 August 1950.

³ Figures for the years 1886 to 1905 include statistics relating to that part of the Northwest Territories which became in 1905 the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Figures for the years 1886 to 1899 include statistics relating to the Yukon Territory.

⁴ For the years 1906 to 1910, 1913 to 1922, 1932 and 1949 to 1960 figures include statistics relating to the Northwest Territories.

⁵ The Integrated Court Reporting Programme, province of Quebec, commenced in 1968. Refer to supplement in Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences 1968 (Catalogue 85-201).

⁶ Prior to 1893, only one charge was recorded for a person charged with more than one offence of the same kind at the same trial.

⁷ Quebec and Alberta not included. See Introduction, Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, 1969 (Catalogue 85-201).

⁸ From 1968 on, the upper age limit for juveniles established by the province was used in this series.

Series Z79-84. Convictions for indictable offences, by type of offence, Canada, 1886 to 1972¹

Year ¹	Offences against the person	Offences against property with violence	Offences against property without violence	Malicious offences against property	Forgery and offences against currency	Other offences	Year ¹	Offences against the person	Offences against property with violence	Offences against property without violence	Malicious offences against property	Forgery and offences against currency	Other offences
	79	80	81	82	83	84		79	80	81	82	83	84
	Persons aged 16 years and over							Persons of all ages					
1972 ²	6,246	13,100	41,333	2,075	4,628	10,268	1921	3,007	2,611	10,438	297	542	2,501
1971 ²	7,265	14,547	43,729	1,894	5,043	6,959	1920	2,901	2,313	10,022	328	430	2,449
1970 ²	7,130	13,304	41,530	1,686	4,517	7,167	1919	2,605	2,608	9,911	370	377	2,525
1969 ²	6,289	11,542	33,186	1,552	4,075	5,906	1918	2,526	2,051	9,602	249	256	2,686
1968 ³	9,987	20,121	49,909	2,443	5,849	8,929	1917	2,526	1,322	8,393	301	238	2,779
1967	7,863	15,821	40,758	2,051	4,007	6,181	1916	3,443	1,484	9,541	264	315	4,113
1966	8,401	16,487	42,341	1,905	4,651	6,080	1915	3,975	2,242	12,626	256	347	1,179
1965	7,933	15,859	39,077	1,682	5,387	5,362	1914	4,428	1,810	13,000	248	519	1,433
1964	7,945	16,366	40,476	1,535	4,789	5,199	1913	4,256	1,478	10,608	260	541	1,177
1963	7,486	17,189	41,797	1,496	4,945	5,605	1912	3,486	1,196	9,073	273	415	1,124
1962	7,252	14,806	37,948	1,275	5,490	4,736	1911	2,442	978	7,803	211	328	865
1961	6,808	15,750	37,591	1,131	5,502	4,480	1910	2,632	945	6,780	214	237	892
1960	6,145	14,776	35,040	1,078	4,036	3,632	1909	2,441	852	6,638	190	279	1,049
1959	5,451	12,590	29,984	914	3,633	3,632	1908	2,413	914	6,796	164	262	786
1958	5,857	12,320	32,172	941	3,420	8,129	1907	1,849	684	5,509	163	190	715
1957	6,165	10,298	27,752	866	3,309	6,510	1906	1,618	649	4,570	81	220	954
1956	5,684	8,525	22,067	808	2,906	5,923	1905	1,609	670	4,222	94	173	856
1955	5,743	8,466	20,115	652	3,255	8,008	1904	1,603	565	3,960	100	152	374
1954	6,460	8,450	20,117	425	2,911	9,618	1903	1,602	562	3,725	128	120	384
1953	6,485	7,661	19,988	452	2,139	8,346	1902	1,329	419	3,443	98	70	301
1952	6,015	6,550	18,672	710	2,232	7,412	1901	1,189	493	3,462	106	92	296
1951 ⁵	5,554	6,427	18,450	686	1,980	7,192	1900	1,235	431	3,622	80	91	309
1950 ⁴	1,450	1,509	5,044	210	508	2,051	1899	1,168	456	3,666	77	108	236
1950	6,405	6,734	18,878	903	1,985	7,719	1898	1,154	555	3,654	90	85	249
1949	6,408	5,999	18,610	993	2,024	7,627	1897	1,204	489	3,549	74	82	323
1948	6,814	5,541	17,115	1,050	1,988	9,124	1896	1,099	419	3,305	76	87	218
1947	7,925	5,304	17,111	1,036	1,780	10,900	1895	1,108	483	3,449	57	61	316
1946	7,784	5,783	16,586	1,167	1,607	14,012	1894	1,163	467	3,270	56	37	265
1945	6,197	5,297	15,552	944	985	12,990	1893	1,124	366	2,800	68	46	226
1944	5,549	5,291	15,902	843	934	13,992	1892 ⁶	1,026	262	2,454	51	41	206
1943	5,610	4,223	15,419	863	1,044	14,593	1891	905	292	2,493	59	36	189
1942	5,465	3,920	14,721	830	1,225	13,148	1890	876	288	2,417	73	46	234
1941	5,142	4,217	15,779	805	1,089	15,614	1889	992	307	2,617	50	41	201
1940	5,268	5,416	19,112	812	1,603	14,512	1888	817	234	2,276	95	45	284
1939	5,478	6,147	21,358	755	2,126	12,243	1887	737	227	1,967	59	43	220
1938	5,624	5,509	19,683	584	1,319	10,880	1886	735	268	2,055	56	43	352
1937	4,824	4,604	18,494	591	1,242	7,393							
1936	4,757	4,841	17,022	492	1,094	8,153							
1935	3,985	4,147	16,161	439	910	7,889							
1934	3,588	4,238	15,853	484	690	6,831							
1933	4,019	4,347	16,349	519	825	6,883							
1932	4,091	4,267	15,585	518	902	6,020							
1931	4,483	4,327	16,143	568	899	5,122							
1930	4,314	3,696	14,766	432	1,009	4,240							
1929	4,015	2,553	12,138	381	724	4,286							
1928	3,678	2,167	11,016	315	554	3,990							
1927	3,209	1,910	9,928	278	477	3,034							
1926	3,368	1,625	8,958	239	385	2,873							
1925	2,904	1,934	8,796	195	408	2,982							
1924	2,923	1,718	8,147	234	328	2,908							
1923	2,574	1,325	7,303	275	311	3,400							
1922	2,804	1,977	7,598	218	465	2,658							

¹ For total number of convictions, see series Z66 and Z270.

² Quebec and Alberta not included. See footnote (7) in series Z66-78.

³ Does not include federal statutes in Quebec. See also footnote (6) in series Z66-78.

⁴ Figures for the years 1886 to 1950 are for the 12-month period ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried but sentence postponed) are included in the next year's figures.

⁵ Statistics relating to Newfoundland included since 1951.

⁶ Prior to 1893 only one charge is recorded for a person who is charged with more than one offence of the same kind at the same trial.

Series Z85-93. Sentences for indictable offences, Canada, 1886 to 1951¹

Year ²	Jail			Committed to reformatories	Penitentiary			Death	Suspended sentence and other disposition
	With option of a fine	Without option			2 years and under 5	5 years and over	Life		
		Under 1 year	1 year and over						
	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
Persons aged 16 years and over									
1951 ^{2,3}	9,376	12,744	2,565	3,244	4,030	812	6	15	7,497
1950	9,974	13,460	2,719	4,016	3,767	760	5	19	7,904
1949	10,397	13,454	2,754	3,672	3,482	539	4	26	7,333
1948	12,680	12,926	2,460	3,233	3,134	725	3	19	6,452
1947	15,077	13,004	2,157	3,349	2,763	417	5	18	7,266
1946	18,789	12,747	1,976	3,138	2,874	708	8	32	6,667
1945	16,900	11,189	1,664	2,912	2,389	559	2	17	6,333
1944	17,367	11,134	1,569	3,041	2,594	426	6	11	6,363
1943	17,789	10,735	1,587	2,614	2,532	356	3	9	6,127
1942	15,573	11,139	1,516	2,241	2,173	347	1	15	6,304
1941	16,828	12,354	1,578	2,596	2,119	459	7	13	6,692
1940	14,873	14,766	1,784	2,738	3,103	500	7	17	8,935
1939	13,047	16,246	1,904	3,629	3,558	497	3	14	9,209
1938	11,368	15,115	1,740	3,122	2,804	608	7	22	8,813
1937	9,310	12,224	1,506	2,519	2,434	644	2	13	8,496
1936	9,593	11,319	1,651	2,572	2,371	528	6	22	7,997
1935	9,374	10,631	2,357	467	2,191	462	3	15	8,031
1934	8,614	10,492	2,391	297	1,902	353	5	19	7,611
1933	8,973	10,132	2,656	168	2,018	451	15	24	8,505
1932	8,143	9,314	2,760	376	2,347	536	9	23	7,875
1931	8,036	8,801	2,728	597	2,551	568	10	25	8,226
1930	7,472	7,589	2,502	224	2,502	508	4	17	7,639
1929	7,050	6,423	1,715	319	1,781	374	9	26	6,400
1928	6,719	5,737	1,668	227	1,622	362	7	19	5,359
1927	5,606	5,016	1,456	195	1,370	364	5	12	4,812
1926	5,469	4,612	1,309	172	1,198	351	4	15	4,318
1925	4,712	4,385	1,336	370	1,244	278	14	18	4,862
1924	5,142	3,702	1,461	149	1,054	330	5	22	4,393
1923	4,916	3,601	1,057	105	949	223	2	15	4,320
1922	4,430	3,982	1,531	89	1,153	435	11	19	4,070
Persons of all ages									
1921	5,059	3,932	1,262	502	1,124	481	9	17	7,010
1920	5,447	3,750	886	615	873	245	7	26	6,594
1919	5,053	3,455	921	678	978	229	7	28	7,047
1918	5,106	3,284	783	678	701	185	4	20	6,609
1917	4,845	2,890	462	584	540	145	1	15	6,077
1916	6,786	3,816	666	568	799	178	5	21	6,321
1915	5,344	5,774	893	517	1,074	241	7	34	6,741
1914	5,518	6,306	946	592	967	241	8	27	6,833
1913	4,655	5,263	798	551	1,007	293	3	23	5,727
1912	4,144	4,779	738	433	931	308	9	25	4,200
1911	3,071	3,994	568	315	821	259	5	17	3,577
1910	3,088	3,621	444	433	729	151	2	21	3,211
1909	2,916	3,579	470	300	844	275	2	18	3,045
1908	3,126	3,794	497	327	779	202	6	15	2,589
1907	2,260	3,062	426	305	533	204	5	8	2,307
1906	1,878	2,685	384	253	622	180	5	2	2,083
1905	1,796	2,697	368	305	519	153	2	12	1,772
1904	1,302	2,454	367	232	501	156	–	14	1,728
1903	1,261	2,260	268	325	431	172	1	6	1,797
1902	1,130	2,149	214	245	358	116	1	11	1,436
1901	953	2,064	251	248	383	140	–	6	1,593
1900	1,067	2,170	286	256	378	157	5	10	1,439
1899	870	2,332	245	252	428	162	2	11	1,400
1898	864	2,501	323	231	369	189	1	13	1,296
1897	930	2,461	328	177	426	178	5	4	1,212
1896	723	2,384	267	205	371	162	2	6	1,084
1895	884	2,414	286	236	354	145	–	5	1,150
1894	798	2,428	263	190	388	173	9	11	998
1893	817	2,114	234	168	274	137	1	6	879
1892 ⁴	646	1,889	203	187	249	111	4	5	746
1891	572	1,925	184	201	299	119	2	7	665
1890	568	1,927	215	204	284	124	2	8	602
1889	592	2,109	196	271	300	138	5	8	589
1888	596	1,887	182	216	231	117	5	9	508
1887	543	1,717	201	167	249	91	3	4	278
1886	622	1,731	203	153	316	136	13	14	321

¹ For the total number of indictable offences, see series Z66 and Z270.

² Figures for the years 1886 to 1950 are for the 12-month period ending 30 September; figures for 1951 are for the calendar year; statistics for the intervening months (October-December 1950) not available. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried, but sentence postponed) are included in next year's figures.

³ Includes statistics relating to Newfoundland.

⁴ Prior to 1893 only one charge was recorded for a person charged with more than one offence of the same kind at the same trial.

Series Z94-102. Sentences of persons¹ convicted for indictable offences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

Year	Sentence suspended		Fine	Prison or jail	Reformatory and/or training school	Penitentiary			Death
	Without probation	With probation				2 years and over	Preventive detention	Life	
	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102
1972 ^{2,3}	3,449	11,147	15,162	13,016	1,041	1,726	4	68	1
1971 ^{2,3}	3,370	11,779	15,634	13,653	1,446	1,962	2	28	–
1970 ^{2,3}	3,559	11,290	14,487	12,179	2,241	2,076	5	40	3
1969 ^{2,3}	3,890	8,216	10,822	10,916	1,920	2,227	4	22	–
1968 ²	4,860	6,847	10,558	11,875	2,052	2,383	8	25	1
1967	5,809	8,577	12,636	13,568	2,125	2,933	12	36	7
1966	5,729	8,538	12,778	13,550	2,163	2,853	12	38	9
1965	4,318	8,293	11,045	13,097	1,903	3,100	22	35	19
1964	4,903	7,827	10,124	13,857	2,072	3,244	30	35	5
1963	4,854	7,698	10,098	14,735	2,077	3,398	8	35	11
1962	4,665	6,789	8,503	13,441	1,917	3,310	4	21	13
1961	4,482	6,541	8,508	13,993	2,064	3,059	2	18	12
1960 ⁴	4,358	5,820	7,703	12,497	2,125	2,923	–	7	10
1959 ⁴	3,631	4,911	6,839	10,943	2,074	2,674	–	4	16
1958 ⁴	4,493	4,325	8,934	11,732	2,165	2,873	–	8	16
1957 ⁴	3,734	4,496	8,967	10,284	1,941	2,334	–	1	8
1956 ⁴	3,117	3,476	8,050	9,030	1,697	2,028	–	5	10
1955 ⁴	3,271	2,467	9,312	9,434	1,689	2,080	–	4	16
1954	3,177	2,426	10,571	10,814	1,484	2,342	6	13	15
1953	2,393	3,099	10,371	10,155	1,478	2,051	5	5	10
1952	3,825	1,822	9,489	10,782	1,904	1,909	5	8	17

¹ These series are modified continuations of series Z85-90 (ending in 1951). The above series are not comparable with those prior to 1952 because the unit of count in series Z91-99 is persons while in series Z82-90 the unit of count is offences. The categories used are similar to those given in the 1972 issue of *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences*. Note that the caption, "Penitentiary – 2 years and over" contains several variations introduced since 1953 including the current category, "Penitentiary – 1 day to 14 years and over" which is used for composite sentencing.

² Does not include Quebec.

³ Does not include Alberta.

⁴ For the years 1955 to 1960, preventive detention was not enumerated and it is likely that any such sentences would be included in "Penitentiary – 2 years and over".

Series Z103-108. Murder, charges, dispositions, commutations and executions, Canada, 1879 to 1960

Year ¹	Charges	Acquittals ²	Detained for insanity	Death sentences	Commu- tations ³	Execu- tions ³
	103	104	105	106	107	108
1960	32	13	9	10
1959	57	34	7	16
1958	35	13	3	19	15	2
1957	42	25	9	8	6	4
1956	24	8	6	10	8	4
1955	34	14	4	16	5	8
1954	35	16	4	15	1	4
1953	36	18	8	10	10	11
1952	50	32	—	18	3	12
1951 ^{1,4}	52	30	7	15	2	6
1950	29	9	1	19	6	13
1949	55	27	2	26	4	13
1948	56	33	4	19	4	12
1947	61	30	13	18	6	10
1946	66	29	5	32	8	14
1945	35	10	8	17	3	6
1944	33	20	2	11	3	6
1943	23	10	4	9	—	7
1942	41	17	9	15	4	6
1941	40	19	8	13	6	9
1940	40	18	5	17	6	8
1939	37	20	3	14	5	7
1938	45	19	4	22	7	7
1937	35	16	6	13	4	12
1936	48	18	8	22	3	8
1935	46	22	9	15	5	17
1934	46	24	3	19	1	12
1933	43	11	8	24	4	16
1932	47	18	6	23	6	16
1931	49	14	10	25	2	22
1930	54	30	7	17	5	10
1929	50	17	7	26	8	11
1928	42	18	5	19	8	7
1927	45	23	11	11	1	9
1926	51	31	5	15	5	9
1925	54	32	4	18	10	6
1924	61	34	5	22	6	13
1923	47	27	5	15	6	13
1922	56	34	3	19	7	9
1921	77	55	5	17	10	8
1920	57	28	3	26	14	7
1919	79	44	7	28	7	19
1918	50	23	7	20	10	6
1917	48	28	3 ⁵	17	8	7
1916	56	32	3	21	13	8
1915	86	48	4	34	13	14
1914	62	31	4	27	16	13
1913	55	27	5	23	15	9
1912	52	24	3	25	11	8
1911	53	34	2	17	8	7
1910	55	31	3	21	2	13
1909	42	23	1	18	4	13
1908	42	24	3	15	8	7
1907	37	28	1	8	4	7
1906	30	26	2	2	2	2
1905	38	24	2	12	5	5
1904	27	11	2	14	6	6
1903	26	20	—	6	5	5
1902	28	17	—	11	3	9
1901	22	14	1	7	3	4
1900	18	7	1	10	3	6
1899	23	9	3	11	6	9
1898	25	11	1	13	4	8
1897	17	13	—	4	3	3
1896	28	20	2	6	2	—
1895	16	10	1	5	1	3
1894	27	16	—	11	7	4
1893	20	13	1	6	1	1
1892	23	18	—	5	5	4
1891	18	10	1	7	2	2
1890	26	17	1	8	1	10
1889	26	17	1	8	3	1
1888	25	12	4	9	3	7
1887	13	9	—	4	5	3
1886	26	10	2	14	6	2
1885	20	10	—	10	4	12
1884	26	13	2	11	3	6
1883	25	14	—	11	4	5
1882	28	16	1	11	4	4
1881	40	23	1	16	2	3
1880	25	20	—	5	2	6
1879	36	22	—	14	6	5

¹ Figures for the years 1879 to 1950 are for the 12 months ending 30 September; all other figures are for the calendar year. Figures for the intervening months (October-December 1950) not available. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried but sentence postponed) are included in the next years figures.

² Includes acquittals, jury disagreements, stay of proceedings, no bill and *nolli prosequi*.

³ Figures represent commutations and executions that took place the year mentioned regardless of the year sentences of death were imposed. Figures are not included in the totals.

⁴ Statistics relating to Newfoundland included since 1951.

⁵ Figures include two Eskimos convicted of murder and exiled in the north.

Series Z109-113. Murder,¹ persons² charged, acquitted, and convicted, Canada, 1961 to 1975

Year	Number of persons charged ²	Persons acquitted for insanity	Persons acquitted of murder or lesser offence	Persons convicted of murder	Persons convicted of manslaughter
	109	110	111	112	113
1975 ³	512	10	17	40	96
1974 ³	457	20	47	99	134
1973	434	30	58	81	160
1972	412	29	50	74	167
1971	378	29	42	81	148
1970	333	21	49	55	134
1969	292	21	38	60	124
1968	279	22	34	36	109
1967	200	13	27	40	85
1966	204	3	32	43	64
1965	199	10	20	51	61
1964	177	8	25	50	55
1963	196	11	47	49	55
1962	147	10	28	43	44
1961	146	8	46	29	44

¹ These series (Z109-113) together with Z114-123 constitute a modified continuation of series Z103-108.

² For the years 1967 to 1975, the count of persons includes only adults and juveniles tried in adult court; for 1961 to 1966, the count includes, in addition, juveniles tried in juvenile court. Note also that a person charged with more than one murder would be counted once for each charge.

³ Since murder cases are often lengthy, dispositions may not yet have been made in a considerable number of cases reported in 1974 and 1975.

Series Z114-123. Sentences¹ of persons² charged with murder¹ and convicted for murder or manslaughter, Canada, 1961 to 1975

Year	Total	Sentence suspended, probation, and/or fine	Under 2 years	2 years and under 5	5 years and under 10	10 years and over	Life imprisonment	Death ¹	Death commuted to life	Other ³
	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
1975	138	5	22	20	30	16	41	–	–	4
1974	100	–	8	21	17	6	45	2	–	1
1973	230	9	18	25	64	35	77	2	–	–
1972	243	6	13	46	55	41	81	–	1	–
1971	232	2	25	35	46	42	81	1	–	–
1970	187	6	20	24	50	32	53	–	1	1
1969	182	1	14	31	42	35	57	–	2	–
1968	146	2	14	29	35	29	37	–	–	–
1967	126	1	12	15	35	21	40	–	2	–
1966	108	3	13	17	21	13	39	–	2	–
1965	115	1	11	17	22	8	41	–	15	–
1964	113	1	8	13	24	14	41	–	12	–
1963	104	1	8	9	19	21	39	–	7	–
1962	84	3	5	13	15	7	31	1	8	1
1961	71	2	1	12	12	14	22	1	7	–

¹ Over the period 1961 to 1975, there were changes in the legal definition and the penalty for murder. For a short summary of these changes, see *Homicide in Canada* (Appendix), (Catalogue 85-505).

² Includes all adults, and juveniles dealt with in adult court, but excludes juveniles alleged to have committed murder and dealt with in juvenile court. The latter are subject to different judicial procedures and different sentences. Between 1961 and 1975, approximately half of the estimated 250 juveniles charged with murder were dealt with in juvenile court.

³ Includes pardons, intermittent sentences, sentences pending, and conditional and absolute discharges.

Series Z124-134. Rape,¹ persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

Year	Persons convicted	Sentence suspended		Fine	Prison or jail	Reformatory and/or training school	Penitentiary			Institution ²	Extra sentence ³
		Without probation	With probation				Under 2 years	2 years and over	Life imprisonment		
	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
1972 ⁴	94	2	2	2	20	5	–	63	–	–	–
1971 ⁴	76	–	1	–	17	3	–	55	–	–	–
1970 ⁴	51	2	1	–	14	5	–	29	–	–	–
1969 ⁴	70	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	–
1968	80	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	80	4
1967	75	5	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	66	3
1966	65	1	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	64	7
1965	64	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	2
1964	78	1	1	1	–	7	–	–	–	75	9
1963	93	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	88	3
1962	70	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	66	3
1961	73	1	2	–	–	8	–	–	–	70	1
1960	65	1	–	–	15	10	–	39	–	–	–
1959	62	–	–	1	15	10	–	36	–	–	–
1958	62	–	–	–	16	4	–	42	–	–	–
1957	62	2	1	1	14	6	–	37	–	–	–
1956	62	–	–	2	13	2	–	45	–	–	5
1955	62	1	–	–	13	2	–	46	–	–	10
1954	44	1	–	2	12	5	–	24	–	–	2
1953	52	1	–	–	12	3	–	36	–	–	10
1952	52	2	–	–	13	2	–	33	2	–	5

¹ Includes attempted rape.

² Refers to unspecified incarceration in either a prison or penitentiary.

³ Extra sentences are punishments (e.g., whipping until abolition in 1972) or special requirements (e.g., restitution) imposed by the court in addition to the principal sentence.

⁴ Quebec and Alberta not included.

Series Z135-145. Robbery, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

Year	Persons convicted	Sentence suspended		Fine	Prison or jail	Reformatory and/or training school	Penitentiary			Institution ¹	Extra sentence ²
		Without probation	With probation				Under 2 years	2 years and over	Life imprisonment		
	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145
1972 ³	792	13	80	6	304	55	4	329	1	–	6
1971 ³	889	14	100	8	313	90	–	364	–	–	8
1970 ³	814	15	71	5	271	118	–	332	2	–	6
1969 ³	763	8	88	2	–	111	–	–	–	554	17
1968	1,275	67	62	9	–	95	–	–	–	1,042	–
1967	998	57	114	18	–	93	–	–	–	716	28
1966	1,017	41	122	14	–	102	–	–	–	738	35
1965	1,053	38	100	8	–	67	–	–	–	840	31
1964	1,089	40	96	10	–	83	–	–	–	860	30
1963	1,007	37	90	15	–	75	–	–	–	790	28
1962	879	28	78	13	–	86	–	–	–	674	24
1961	933	34	63	9	–	73	–	–	–	754	8
1960	932	38	54	17	261	109	–	453	–	–	5
1959	843	33	60	9	254	82	1	404	–	–	13
1958	948	35	39	17	267	95	–	495	–	–	13
1957	714	37	48	13	223	110	–	283	–	–	11
1956	659	40	50	21	187	97	–	264	–	–	7
1955	615	15	42	7	205	88	–	258	–	–	10
1954	631	14	45	19	194	80	–	279	–	–	7
1953	634	12	38	15	205	74	–	290	–	–	14
1952	624	19	15	4	217	102	–	267	–	–	13

¹ Refers to unspecified incarceration in either a prison or penitentiary.

² See footnote (3) in series Z134.

³ Quebec and Alberta not included.

Series Z146-156. Breaking and entering, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

Year	Persons convicted	Sentence suspended		Fine	Prison or jail	Reformatory and/or training school	Penitentiary			Institution ¹	Extra sentence ²
		Without probation	With probation				Under 2 years	2 years and over	Life imprisonment		
	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156
1972 ⁴	6,035	370	2,406	92	2,393	352	4	417	1 ³	–	178
1971 ⁴	6,795	388	2,691	128	2,615	500	–	473	–	–	246
1970 ⁴	6,417	369	2,494	104	2,213	692	–	545	–	–	161
1969 ⁴	5,585	393	1,921	100	–	–	–	–	–	2,509	207
1968	7,776	1,100	1,890	135	–	–	–	–	–	3,943	4
1967	7,181	828	2,255	229	–	–	–	–	–	3,261	194
1966	6,948	792	2,107	170	–	–	–	–	–	3,320	208
1965	6,974	601	2,036	241	–	–	–	–	–	3,529	188
1964	7,310	679	1,881	192	–	–	–	–	–	3,952	176
1963	7,694	760	1,897	191	–	–	–	–	–	4,271	160
1962	6,897	680	1,521	145	–	–	–	–	–	3,986	133
1961	6,930	730	1,437	174	–	–	–	–	–	3,901	104
1960	6,710	690	1,313	168	2,676	854	3	1,006	–	–	63
1959	5,592	602	1,061	153	2,121	736	22	897	–	–	63
1958	5,948	729	932	184	2,313	771	–	1,019	–	–	46
1957	4,874	447	911	167	1,859	668	–	822	–	–	65
1956	3,921	415	598	136	1,548	546	–	678	–	–	46
1955	3,991	527	509	139	1,534	576	–	706	–	–	55
1954	4,112	411	404	139	1,775	497	–	886	–	–	53
1953	3,540	291	448	118	1,528	467	–	688	–	–	23
1952	3,416	476	258	90	1,432	572	–	588	–	–	19

¹ Refers to unspecified incarceration in either a prison or penitentiary.

² See footnote (3) in series Z134.

³ This was a special sentence of preventive detention.

⁴ Quebec and Alberta not included.

Series Z157-166. Theft, persons convicted and sentences, Canada, 1952 to 1972

Year	Persons convicted	Sentence suspended		Fine	Prison or jail	Reformatory and/or training school	Penitentiary		Institution ¹	Extra sentence ²
		Without probation	With probation				Under 2 years	2 years and over		
	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
1972 ⁴	18,006	1,720	3,861	8,926	2,646	168	3	129	–	553
1971 ⁴	20,238	1,741	4,379	9,813	3,877	267	–	161	–	–
1970 ⁴	20,633	2,764	4,406	8,478	3,760	496	–	190	–	539
1969 ⁴	15,490	1,984	2,843	5,961	–	400	–	–	3,956	346
1968	15,878	2,314	2,508	5,865	–	450	–	–	4,445	296
1967	19,478	2,828	3,784	6,528	–	446	–	–	5,410	482
1966	19,961	2,891	3,967	6,292	–	531	–	–	5,681	599
1965	17,458	2,075	3,885	5,287	–	469	–	–	5,286	456
1964	17,365	2,363	3,761	4,592	–	510	–	–	5,834	305
1963	17,508	2,302	3,751	4,293	–	537	–	–	6,312	313
1962	15,590	2,119	3,376	3,679	–	468	–	–	5,731	217
1961	16,125	2,100	3,290	3,716	–	505	–	–	6,221	293
1960	14,502	2,118	3,054	3,413	4,727	615	–	413	–	162
1959	12,835	1,807	2,615	2,814	4,244	812	–	369	–	174
1958	12,837	2,339	2,111	2,889	4,252	699	–	415	–	132
1957	11,469	2,003	2,248	2,411	3,777	515	–	350	–	165
1956	9,271	1,343	1,852	1,858	3,193	553	–	320 ³	–	148
1955	8,303	1,310	1,073	1,562	3,343	477	–	394	–	144
1954	7,652	1,186	848	1,594	3,350	287	–	246	–	141
1953	7,757	968	1,236	1,656	3,373	212	–	219	–	93
1952	8,649	1,624	796	1,688	3,867	364	–	248	–	62

¹ Refers to unspecified incarceration in either a prison or penitentiary.

² See footnote (3) in series Z134.

³ In 1956, an additional four persons were given a special sentence of preventive detention.

⁴ Quebec and Alberta not included.

Series Z167. Convictions for drug-related¹ offences, Canada, 1921 to 1974

Year ²	Number of convictions	Year ²	Number of convictions	Year ²	Number of convictions
	167		167		167
1974	30,485	1955	357	1935	184
1973	21,469	1954	391	1934	271 ²
1972	12,811	1953	381	1933	— ²
1971	10,137	1952	411	1932	178
		1951 ⁴	364	1931	135
1970	6,745	1950	407	1930	236
1969	3,338	1949	343	1929	266
1968	1,779	1948	320	1928	161
1967	995	1947	238	1927	176
1966	447	1946	142	1926	280
1965	390	1945	193	1925	355
1964	337	1944	151	1924	218
1963	336	1943	95	1923	506
1962	331	1942	190	1922	800
1961	478	1941	176	1921	610
1960 ³	509	1940	173		
1960	580	1939	150		
1959	585	1938	155		
1958	473	1937	131		
1957	354	1936	102		
1956	453				

¹ From 1921 to 1961, convictions for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (repealed 15 September 1961). From 1961 to 1974, convictions for offences under the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drug Act.

² Figures for the years 1921 to 1932 are for the 12-month period ending 30 September; figures for the years 1935 to 1960 are for the 12-month period ending 31 March; figures for the year 1934 are for the period 1 October 1932 to 31 March 1934 (18 months). For the years 1960 to 1974, figures are for the calendar year.

³ Number of convictions are repeated for the calendar year 1960, and figures for ensuing years are based on the calendar year.

⁴ Statistics on Newfoundland included since 1951.

Series Z168-172. Dispositions of appeal of convictions for indictable offences, Canada, 1937 to 1972

Year ¹	Number of appeals disposed of during the year	Appeal dismissed	Convictions quashed	Sentences varied	New trial directed
	168	169	170	171	172
1972 ²	3,123	2,338	130	585	70
1971 ²	3,735	2,332	459	852	92
1970 ²	1,910	1,033	105	681	91
1969	3,719	2,524	134	976	85
1968	4,118	2,904	210	896	108
1967	3,312	2,176	130	924	82
1966	3,273	2,198	132	847	96
1965	3,101	2,033	374	617	77
1964	2,536	1,815	103	548	70
1963	2,721	1,953	113	582	73
1962	2,301	1,684	105	431	81
1961	2,247	1,532	179	483	53
1960	2,036	1,396	79	501	60
1959	1,311	888	73	317	33
1958	1,313	876	95	290	52
1957	1,427	1,004	90	297	36
1956	1,093	751	86	198	58
1955	1,207	836	114	201	56
1954	976	646	83	205	42
1953	830	513	86	195	36
1952	847	526	87	168	66
1951 ³	839	511	115	166	47
1950	895	538	104	201	52
1949	721	429	89	164	39
1948	799	527	95	125	52
1947	662	450	80	93	39
1946	729	439	109	151	30
1945	557	351	80	100	26
1944	519	321	78	85	35
1943	354	214	48	66	26
1942	319	188	53	45	33
1941	421	257	65	74	25
1940	443 ⁴	245	72	89	37
1939	424 ⁵	233	70	84	37
1938	530	325	92	83	30
1937	428	255	85	67	21

¹ Appeals in a specific year include cases which were tried during that year as well as the years before; similarly, the results of new trials ordered by appeal courts in that specific year are included in later years depending on when the case is disposed of.

² Excludes Alberta.

³ Statistics relating to Newfoundland included since 1951.

⁴ Includes 27 cases held over from previous year.

⁵ Includes 20 cases held over from previous year.

Series Z173-174. Number of prisoners in penitentiaries, by sex, Canada, 1867 to 1975

Year ¹	Males	Females	Year ¹	Males	Females	Year ¹	Males	Females
	173	174		173	174		173	174
1975 ¹	8,441	139	1940	3,739	33	1905 ¹	1,367	—
1974	9,075	164	1939	3,768	35	1904	1,328	—
1973	8,683	140	1938	3,541	39	1903	1,250	—
1972	7,671	108	1937	3,232	32	1902	1,214	—
1971	7,369	89	1936	3,098 ³	— ³	1901	1,382	—
1970	7,274	101	1935	3,552	34	1900	1,424	—
1969	7,058	102	1934	4,220 ^{3,4}	— ³	1899	1,445	—
1968	6,946	111	1933	4,539 ⁵	48	1898	1,446	—
1967	7,072	113	1932	4,112	52	1897	1,383	—
1966	7,322	122	1931	3,670	44	1896	1,361	—
1965	7,403	115	1930	3,149	38	1895	1,277	—
1964	7,517	138	1929	2,737	32	1894	1,223	—
1963	7,092	127	1928	2,520	40	1893	1,194	—
1962	7,030	126	1927	2,441	39	1892	1,228	—
1961	6,614	124	1926	2,440	34	1891	1,249	—
1960	6,220	124	1925	2,318	27	1890	1,251	—
1959 ¹	6,181	114	1924	2,194	31	1889	1,195	—
1958	5,682	88	1923	2,486 ³	— ³	1888	1,094	—
1957	5,347	86	1922	2,640	—	1887	1,159	—
1956	5,426	82	1921	2,150	—	1886	1,200	—
1955	5,412	95	1920	1,931	—	1885	1,112	—
1954	5,025	95	1919	1,689	—	1884	1,039	—
1953	4,829	105	1918	1,468	—	1883	1,113	—
1952	4,561	125	1917	1,694	—	1882	1,127	—
1951	4,712	105	1916	2,118	—	1881	1,218	—
1950	4,650	90	1915	2,064	—	1880	1,213	—
1949 ²	4,173	87	1914	2,003	—	1879	1,200	—
1948	3,777	74	1913	1,970	—	1878	1,110 ⁶	—
1947	3,695	57	1912	1,895	—	1877	1,108	—
1946	3,313	49	1911	1,865	—	1876	1,069	—
1945	3,077	52	1910	1,859	—	1875	848	—
1944	3,035	43	1909	1,765	—	1874	679	—
1943	2,917	52	1908	1,476	—	1873	567	—
1942	3,193	39	1907	1,423	—	1872	605	—
1941	3,642	46	1906	1,439	—	1871	692	—
						1870	756	—
						1869	745 ⁶	—
						1868	861 ⁶	—
						1867	972	—

¹ From 1867 to 1876 the reporting year ends on 31 December; from 1877 to 1905 on 30 June; from 1906 to 1959 on 31 March; and from 1960 to 1975 on 31 December.

² Figures include statistics relating to Newfoundland since 1949.

³ Figures in series Z173 for the years 1936, 1934 and prior to 1924 include female prisoners.

⁴ Figures include 531 Doukhobors in custody at Piers Island.

⁵ Figures include 570 Doukhobors in custody at Piers Island.

⁶ Does not include penitentiary at Halifax; see footnote (3).

Series Z175-182. Admissions of males to penitentiaries, by age, Canada, 1938 to 1960¹

Year ²	Admissions	Age at admission in penitentiary						
		Under 16	16	17	18	19	20	21 and over
	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182
1960	3,332	30	59	115	166	189	217	2,556
1959	2,975	22	57	101	143	156	173	2,323
1958	2,929	37	67	98	138	197	159	2,233
1957	2,266	25	66	86	101	111	113	1,764
1956	2,363	26	51	78	104	121	113	1,870
1955	2,328	14	45	75	116	115	115	1,848
1954	2,418	24	46	78	114	89	123	1,944
1953	2,101	18	48	71	90	111	116	1,647
1952	1,806	9	23	43	71	96	82	1,482
1951	1,951	5	21	49	76	67	94	1,639
1950	1,996	6	20	59	85	92	109	1,625
1949	1,843	4	18	49	64	83	91	1,534
1948	1,547	2	15	42	75	100	67	1,246
1947	1,663	4	19	44	70	113	89	1,324
1946	1,635	4	15	51	69	93	101	1,302
1945	1,335	2	12	40	68	84	75	1,054
1944	1,476	4	20	56	87	93	94	1,122
1943	1,171	10	15	49	42	71	66	918
1942	1,143	1	6	33	41	68	52	942
1941	1,489	2	20	33	56	79	71	1,228
1940	1,685	1	12	30	77	72	73	1,420
1939	1,896	3	20	38	67	97	83	1,588
1938	1,447	1	17	27	61	64	69	1,208

¹ Persons admitted to and transferred to another penitentiary during the same year are counted only once.

² Figures are for the fiscal year ending 31 March.

Series Z183-197. Admissions of males to penitentiaries, by age, Canada, 1961 to 1975

Year	Ad- missions	Age at admission to penitentiary													
		Under 16	16	17	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60 and over	Not specified
	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197
1975 ¹	4,221	–	28	88	–	868	1,090	931	493	303	192	118	91	19	–
1974 ¹	3,521	–	11	56	111	190	1,196	856	458	254	171	109	91	18	–
1973 ¹	4,230	1	9	70	109	247	1,403	1,030	503	336	210	156	129	27	–
1972 ¹	4,162	3	14	78	157	235	1,361	969	524	308	225	139	116	37	–
1971 ¹	4,312	1	11	53	120	222	1,429	1,004	578	348	268	145	115	18	–
1970 ¹	4,391	–	11	65	151	242	1,472	896	566	372	263	173	137	43	–
1969 ¹	4,057	1	12	60	119	210	1,321	880	568	331	230	163	120	40	2
1968 ²	3,433	5	17	63	112	174	1,071	727	461	314	204	115	133	33	4
1967 ²	3,401	3	26	76	156	184	1,011	729	453	281	218	118	115	31	–
1966 ²	3,514	10	48	89	181	201	1,097	668	430	320	217	114	108	30	1
1965 ²	3,621	11	37	116	183	210	1,030	726	476	327	222	130	124	29	–
1964 ²	3,816	9	39	107	201	227	1,149	729	465	368	221	137	129	35	–
1963 ²	3,656	26	36	95	170	205	1,080	680	500	330	235	126	137	34	2
1962 ²	3,331	17	66	104	156	204	908	655	437	345	186	111	109	32	1
1961 ²	3,272	29	57	119	158	184	953	589	471	281	182	114	108	23	4

¹ Figures given are for calendar years.

² Figures given are for the fiscal year ending 31 March.

Series Z198-201. Number of prisoners in reformatories and training schools, by sex, in jails, and in all penal institutions, Canada, 1916 to 1956

Year	Reformatories and training schools ¹		Jails ²	All penal institutions ³	Year	Reformatories and training schools ¹		Jails ²	All penal institutions ³
	Male	Female				Male	Female		
	198	199				198	199		
1956	4,862	1,079	5,903	17,352	1935	2,823	722	3,419	10,550
					1934	2,987	734	3,958	11,899
1955	5,058	1,086	6,397	18,048	1933	3,132	764	4,174	12,657
1954	4,883	1,083	6,283	17,369	1932	3,528	852	4,711	13,255
1953	4,651	1,019	5,779	16,383	1931	3,426	932	4,477	12,549
1952	4,630	931	5,599	15,846					
1951	4,222	834	5,422	15,295	1930	3,105	648	4,283	11,223
					1929	2,846	602	3,579	9,796
1950	4,390 ⁴	892	5,990 ⁴	16,012	1928	2,435	437	3,129	8,561
1949	4,545	804	4,964	14,573	1927	2,409	441	2,634	7,964
1948	4,304	780	4,519	13,454	1926	2,249	431	2,439	7,593
1947	3,887	682	4,160	12,481					
1946	3,319 ⁵	785	4,185	11,651	1925	2,193	403	2,602	7,543
					1924	2,187	387	2,327	7,126
1945	3,275	949	3,981	11,334	1923	1,922	383	2,058	6,849
1944	3,818	1,024	3,292	11,212	1922	1,878	405	2,678	7,601
1943	3,671	1,020	3,202	10,862	1921	2,023	344	2,674	7,191
1942	3,012	851	3,356	10,451					
1941	3,286	973	3,816	11,763	1920	1,636	281	2,156	6,004
					1919	1,319	298	2,136	5,442
1940	3,883	964	4,332	12,951	1918	1,195	311	2,052	5,026
1939	3,925	879	4,267	12,874	1917	1,188	309	1,977	5,168
1938	4,023	857	4,978	13,438	1916 ⁶	1,198	276	1,867	5,459
1937	3,740	792	4,412	12,208					
1936	3,420	688	3,948	11,154					

¹ Numbers are for the last day of the reporting year, which ended on 30 September.

² From 1916 to 1948 the reporting year ends on 30 September with the exception of Ontario (31 March), Nova Scotia (30 November) and Quebec (31 December). Since 1949 the reporting year ends on 31 March with the exception of Quebec where it ends on 31 December. Figures given are for the last day of the reporting year.

³ Includes convicts detained in penitentiaries as shown in series Z173-174.

⁴ Oakalla Prison Farm, B.C., previously classed as a reformatory for men, was changed to a jail.

⁵ Figures prior to 1946 include a few women prisoners at Oakalla Prison Farm.

⁶ Figures relate to the beginning of the reporting year 1917.

Series Z202-208. Number of prisoners in training schools, reformatories and industrial farms, by sex; and in provincial adult institutions and all penal institutions, Canada, 1957 to 1975

Year	Training schools		Reformatories and industrial farms		Provincial adult institutions	Penitentiaries	All penal institutions
	Boys	Girls	Male	Female			
	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
1975 ¹	–	–	11,409	8,600	20,009 ²
1974	–	–	–	–	9,987	8,499	20,407 ³
1973	–	–	–	–	9,802	9,111	20,966 ⁴
1972 ⁵	1,269	608	–	–	10,006	8,253	20,136
1971	1,308	651	–	–	10,682	7,483	20,124
1970 ⁶	1,501	742	–	–	11,881	7,108	21,232
1970 ⁷	2,154	957	–	–	11,881	7,337	22,329
1969	2,686	1,107	–	–	12,538	7,117	23,448
1968	2,552	1,104	–	–	12,686	7,026	23,368
1967	2,478	1,127	–	–	12,339	7,167	23,111
1966 ⁸	2,545	1,215	–	–	12,257	7,438	23,455
1965	2,706	1,332	3,970	129	8,528	7,514	24,179
1964	2,662	1,416	4,117	150	8,292	7,651	24,288
1963	2,466	1,072	3,919	171	8,665	7,219	23,512
1962	2,435	1,090	3,670	171	8,225	7,156	22,747
1961	2,382	1,019	4,012	180	7,629	6,738	21,960
1960	2,423	965	3,769	144	6,983	6,344	20,628
1959	2,339	990	3,886	172	7,108	6,295	20,790
1958	2,334	1,086	3,887	164	7,141	5,770	20,382
1957	2,132	998	3,057	145	6,537	5,432	18,301

¹ Statistics on training schools no longer published.

² Does not include an unknown number of juveniles in training schools.

³ Includes 1,921 juveniles reported in training schools.

⁴ Includes 2,053 juveniles reported in training schools.

⁵ All institutions now reporting number of prisoners on the last day of the calendar year, 31 December.

⁶ Training schools, federal penitentiaries, and Quebec prisons/jails reporting on a calendar year basis.

⁷ All figures except for Quebec prisons/jails are given for the fiscal year-end, 31 March, from 1957 to 1970.

⁸ Reformatories and industrial farms no longer classified separately.

Series Z209-212. Tickets of leave and pardons, Canada, 1876 to 1955

Year ¹	Total	Released under ticket of leave	Other conditional or unconditional pardon	Ticket-of-leave man granted further clemency	Year ¹	Total	Released under ticket of leave	Other conditional or unconditional pardon	Ticket-of-leave man granted further clemency
	209	210	211	212		209	210	211	212
1955	1,672	1,342	284	46	1915	1,593	1,287	231	75
1954	1,236	906	313	17	1914	1,430	1,193	175	62
1953	1,139	857	250	32	1913	1,146	980	138	28
1952	1,070	792	235	43	1912	1,035	913	94	28
1951 ²	1,127	818	243	66	1911	927	782	114	31
1950 ¹	422	263	137	22	1910	740	505	121	24
1950	1,820	1,287	475	58	1909	734	578	133	23
1949	1,464	942	468	54	1908	601	396	187	18
1948	1,437	972	418	47	1907	590	419	158	13
1947	1,368	980	357	31	1906	471	306	158	7
1946	1,155	809	300	46	1905	405	219	181	5
1945	1,399	844	505	50	1904	352	192	153	7
1944	1,326	663	604	59	1903	412	189	220	3
1943	1,155	604	519	32	1902	442	247	195	—
1942	1,101	705	364	32	1901	326	169	157	—
1941	971	457	459	55	1900	302	124	178	—
1940	1,441	663	691	87	1899	240	—	240	—
1939	1,651	733	897	21	1898	153	—	153	—
1938	1,548	644	890	14	1897	163	—	163	—
1937	1,268	588	668	12	1896	143	—	143	—
1936	1,492	716	758	18	1895	193	—	193	—
1935	1,652	770	851	31	1894	159	—	159	—
1934	2,448	1,160	1,256	32	1893	107	—	107	—
1933	2,863	1,982	862	19	1892	190	—	190	—
1932	1,449	944	487	18	1891	119	—	119	—
1931	1,423	982	429	12	1890	156	—	156	—
1930	1,472	778	668	26	1889	130	—	130	—
1929	1,457	1,105	320	32	1888	147	—	147	—
1928	1,669	645	1,001	23	1887	116	—	116	—
1927	1,681	761	838	82	1886	130	—	130	—
1926	1,113	763	299	51	1885	99	—	99	—
1925	1,197	747	380	70	1884	134	—	134	—
1924	1,670	1,137	460	73	1883	126	—	126	—
1923	1,640	1,154	425	61	1882	105	—	105	—
1922	1,473	1,182	264	27	1881	103	—	103	—
1921	1,012	847	143	22	1880	123	—	123	—
1920	1,241	751	466	24	1879	117	—	117	—
1919	1,495	840	613	42	1878	153	—	153	—
1918	1,183	703	453	27	1877	122	—	122	—
1917	1,389	1,143	200	46	1876	86	—	86	—
1916	1,321	1,098	146	77					

¹ Figures for the years 1876 to 1950 are for the 12 months ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year.

² Statistics relating to Newfoundland included since 1951.

Series Z213-222. Parole granted, violation, and pardons, Canada, 1957 to 1975

Year		Parole granted					Violations				Pardons ⁶
Calendar	Fiscal	All parole ¹	Full parole	Mandatory supervision ²	Day parole ³	Day parole (temporary) ⁴	Full parole	Mandatory supervision	Revocation, forfeiture	Other decisions ⁵	
		213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222
	1975	–	3,172	2,521	1,436	941	640	746	–	–	1,344
	1974	–	2,859	1,721	1,466	607	885	575	–	–	1,268
	1973	–	3,468	941	1,201	–	1,466	248	–	–	821
	1972	5,744	–	95	1,186	–	–	24	1,513	–	404
	1971	6,053	–	–	812	–	–	–	1,222	–	–
1971		6,278	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,509	–	–
	1970	5,851	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	139
1970		5,923	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,004	–	–
1969		4,782	–	–	–	–	–	–	551	–	120
1968		3,518	–	–	–	–	–	–	382	–	75
1967		3,086	–	–	–	–	–	–	375	–	–
1966		2,291	–	–	–	–	–	–	112	307	–
1965		1,992	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	271	–
1964		1,754	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	195	–
1963		1,789	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	178	–
1962		1,872	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	156	–
1961		2,297	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	94	–
1960		2,525	–	–	–	–	–	–	191	–	–
1959		2,038	–	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	–
1958		994	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–
1957		1,093	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	–	–

¹ All parole includes full parole, day parole, short parole, ordinary, with gradual, short, temporary, parole for deportation, and voluntary departure.

² Mandatory supervision came into full effect late 1971.

³ Day parole also commenced in 1971.

⁴ Day parole (temporary) was introduced during fiscal year 1973-74.

⁵ Other decisions re: violations include suspension alone or combined with revocation or forfeiture.

⁶ Pardons may be granted in accordance with the Criminal Records Act which was implemented in June 1970. The figures given for 1968 and 1969 were for pardons granted under the elementary sections of the Parole Act. (The major difference in the two Acts is that in the Criminal Records Act the criminal record of a persons pardoned is erased.)

Series Z223-226. Penitentiaries operating costs, Canada, 1895 to 1975
(series Z223 in thousands of dollars; series Z224 in number; series Z225 and 226 in dollars)

Year ¹	Operating cost ²	Average population	Average operating cost per capita per year	Average operating cost per capita per diem	Year ¹	Operating cost ²	Average population	Average operating cost per capita per year	Average operating cost per capita per diem
	223	224	225	226		223	224	225	226
1975	121,688	8,823	13,792	37.79	1935	1,889	3,895	485	1.33
1974	97,254	9,316	10,439	28.60	1934	2,104	4,358	483	1.32
1973	78,386	8,691	9,019	24.71	1933	2,285	4,425	516	1.41
1972	65,678	7,477	8,784	24.07	1932	1,984	3,931	505	1.38
1971	56,477	7,253	7,787	21.33	1931	1,873	3,434	545	1.49
1970	51,122	7,219	7,081	19.40	1930	1,457	2,868	508	1.39
1969	47,402	7,123	6,654	18.23	1929	1,351	2,643	511	1.40
1968	40,151	7,554	5,315	14.56	1928	1,331	2,423	549	1.50
1967	37,115	7,574	4,900	13.42	1927	1,237	2,456	504	1.38
1966	26,601	7,755	3,430	9.40	1926	1,179	2,396	492	1.35
1965	23,792	7,739	3,074	8.42	1925	1,205	2,217	544	1.48
1964	20,419	7,444	2,743	7.52	1924	1,129	2,373	476	1.30
1963	19,524	7,091	2,753	7.54	1923	1,442	2,582	558	1.53
1962	17,351	7,156	2,425	6.64	1922	1,365	2,417	565	1.55
1961	15,224	6,738	2,259	6.19	1921	1,503	2,058	731	2.00
1960	12,787	6,141	2,082	5.70	1920	1,068	1,832	583	1.60
1959	11,714	5,935	1,974	5.41	1919	901	1,530	589	1.61
1958	10,965	5,312	2,064	5.66	1918	845	1,513	559	1.53
1957	10,033	5,257	1,908	5.23	1917	794	1,938	410	1.12
1956	8,833	5,237	1,687	4.62	1916	809	2,074	390	1.07
1955	8,253	5,204	1,586	4.34	1915	777	1,989	390	1.07
1954	7,624	4,722	1,615	4.42	1914	763	1,946	392	1.07
1953	7,364	4,708	1,564	4.29	1913	678	1,911	355	0.97
1952	6,956	4,721	1,474	4.04	1912	612	1,853	330	0.90
1951	6,121	4,700	1,302	3.57	1911	474	1,834	258	0.70
1950	5,271	4,390	1,201	3.29	1910	491	1,824	269	0.74
1949	4,709	3,989	1,181	3.23	1909	488	1,620	301	0.83
1948	3,914	3,769	1,039	2.84	1908	500	1,418	353	0.97
1947	3,394	3,541	958	2.63	1907 ¹	327	1,433	228	0.63
1946	2,979	3,175	938	2.57	1906 ¹	411	1,407	292	0.80
1945	2,747	3,063	897	2.46	1905	374	1,359	275	0.75
1944	2,614	3,000	871	2.39	1904	349	1,286	272	0.74
1943	2,541	3,028	839	2.29	1903	409	1,224	335	0.92
1942	2,539	3,439	738	2.02	1902	343	1,294	265	0.79
1941	2,449	3,685	665	1.82	1901	403	1,405	287	0.79
1940	2,508	3,736	671	1.84	1900	349	1,430	244	0.67
1939	2,429	3,618	671	1.84	1899	345	1,447	238	0.65
1938	2,265	3,371	672	1.85	1898	279	1,415	197	0.54
1937	2,150	3,103	693	1.89	1897	312	1,353	230	0.63
1936	2,243	3,148	712	1.95	1896	345	1,314	263	0.72
					1895	441	1,250	353	0.97

¹ For the years 1895 to 1906 the figures are for the fiscal year ending 30 June of the year given. Figures for 1907 are for nine months ending 31 March 1907.

From 1908 to 1975 the figures are for the fiscal year ending 31 March of the year given.

² Exclusive of capital expenditure and revenue.

Series Z227-248. Delinquency cases, by sex and by province, 1927 to 1969^{1,6}

Year ²	Newfound-land ³		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec		Ontario		Manitoba ⁵		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
1969 ⁵	687	67	2	—	665	81	568	53	6,781	634	8,941	1,573	—	—	154	17	2,131	410	3,859	548	18	8
1968 ⁷	628	52	10	—	624	59	566	38	5,551	516	7,476	1,235	2,852	390	209	33	1,968	332	4,104	496	2	1
1967	436	22	20	3	633	59	423	33	3,665	392	7,617	1,214	1,012	216	162	20	1,540	263	2,591	414	1	7
1966 ⁴	641	52	38	5	689	51	375	33	3,281	415	7,588	1,277	897	163	195	17	1,553	215	2,351	454	17	3
1965	595	34	50	—	644	64	382	17	2,534	353	7,402	1,268	727	129	234	14	1,214	229	2,148	314	—	—
1964	510	34	30	—	630	63	494	35	2,564	215	8,045	1,226	699	94	232	17	1,440	195	2,513	300	22	7
1963	478	33	61	4	675	74	427	25	2,428	215	7,348	1,103	671	78	227	10	1,124	140	2,155	274	—	—
1962	452	32	53	3	768	55	412	23	2,636	213	6,637	1,010	648	130	189	27	1,086	112	1,842	230	46	4
1961	380	20	52	—	514	37	456	31	2,549	252	5,942	877	607	116	245	15	1,062	168	1,695	195	2	—
1960	383	26	34	1	612	70	406	54	2,430	262	4,650	714	875	144	219	12	910	121	1,867	175	—	—
1959	247	15	39	3	577	46	337	18	2,166	244	3,647	552	556	73	171	11	804	107	1,841	197	35	—
1958	322	21	25	—	624	52	381	50	1,989	240	3,574	534	686	104	76	9	776	130	1,594	194	10	—
1957	280	21	35	—	451	41	298	26	1,193	158	3,488	563	605	103	26	—	678	88	1,433	188	3	1
1956	329	7	47	1	381	31	287	24	1,058	126	3,441	504	524	69	41	3	601	114	1,254	137	5	1
1955	243	11	30	—	363	27	187	15	890	150	2,801	337	307	94	54	3	467	68	844	134	—	—
1954	213	5	43	—	404	36	212	12	583	95	2,637	308	287	54	56	3	391	37	857	99	—	—
1953	186	10	32	1	413	30	217	18	678	95	2,653	322	297	63	48	1	313	44	852	100	3	1
1952	197	18	29	—	326	30	243	24	591	37	2,597	292	319	90	75	6	261	56	780	97	—	—
1951	167	8	51	1	458	25	237	24	1,089	91	2,729	295	280	67	61	3	223	19	736	79	1	—
1950	—	—	10	—	320	31	249	9	1,201	168	2,753	303	344	56	76	—	181	23	632	56	6	—
1949 ²	—	—	10	—	130	10	49	6	285	34	573	81	155	19	30	3	52	9	159	18	—	—
1949	—	—	45	4	405	28	177	21	1,172	151	2,301	240	360	43	168	3	237	9	744	89	1	—
1948	—	—	27	1	388	33	238	30	1,607	257	2,538	261	319	45	165	4	217	20	843	156	11	—
1947	—	—	29	1	377	35	311	23	1,555	287	2,546	284	373	51	203	9	265	12	1,040	127	17	—
1946	—	—	52	3	360	24	329	53	1,765	390	2,751	353	273	25	184	11	378	27	779	99	—	—
1945	—	—	99	16	459	34	298	40	1,985	402	3,132	399	316	26	324	10	507	24	747	91	—	—
1944	—	—	98	11	442	33	444	30	1,920	339	3,984	444	374	42	399	23	543	22	671	98	—	—
1943	—	—	71	18	449	39	411	18	2,721	475	3,779	399	393	45	402	19	428	19	550	60	—	—
1942	—	—	89	12	321	32	323	27	3,523	521	4,063	331	559	43	446	20	814	21	562	51	—	—
1941	—	—	72	3	331	54	413	23	3,391	576	3,201	266	351	27	293	23	676	40	528	42	—	—
1940	—	—	41	4	281	32	299	18	2,561	505	2,732	200	310	33	235	6	542	27	568	36	1	—
1939	—	—	44	4	279	30	316	19	2,166	410	2,737	178	305	23	221	8	423	21	395	34	—	—
1938	—	—	22	1	341	46	250	7	1,980	335	2,576	190	217	17	237	4	422	18	342	30	—	—
1937	—	—	48	3	476	38	348	21	2,033	334	2,861	147	199	19	320	11	429	19	380	30	—	—
1936	—	—	19	1	391	26	255	11	1,911	270	2,761	164	281	43	225	13	391	25	397	26	—	—
1935	—	—	31	3	293	19	342	13	2,233	251	2,589	164	532	50	270	12	367	13	464	33	—	—
1934	—	—	8	2	411	32	258	19	2,234	299	2,287	140	783	59	195	21	462	11	545	39	—	1
1933	—	—	10	2	333	17	337	19	1,977	293	2,365	150	950	87	151	9	279	17	442	15	—	—
1932	—	—	4	2	236	26	257	16	1,742	231	2,415	176	1,034	109	235	21	410	22	405	22	—	—
1931	—	—	15	—	202	15	340	46	1,613	210	2,441	177	1,175	100	327	26	577	12	463	29	—	—
1930	—	—	8	2	301	24	272	29	1,427	154	2,927	181	1,281	108	437	20	638	13	578	25	—	—
1929	—	—	7	—	269	26	190	9	1,248	175	2,802	153	1,444	132	323	23	508	11	485	21	—	—
1928	—	—	11	—	302	18	208	13	1,283	176	2,516	184	1,478	139	307	25	422	4	576	37	—	—
1927	—	—	21	—	251	15	213	15	1,469	271	2,921	135	1,597	152	263	20	343	8	472	19	—	—

¹ For totals for Canada, see series Z267-269.² Figures for the years 1927 to 1949 are for the 12 months ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried but sentence postponed) are included in the next year's figures.³ The Canadian Criminal Code came in force in Newfoundland on 1 August 1950.⁴ Prior to 1966, figures for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories were given jointly in publication 85-202.⁵ See footnote (6) in series Z261-269 re: Manitoba.⁶ See footnote (7) in series Z261-269.⁷ See footnote (8) in series Z261-269.

Series Z249-260. Delinquency cases, by nature of the offence, Canada, 1927 to 1969¹

Year ²	Against the person	Against property with violence	Against property without violence	Wilful offences against property	Forgery and uttering	Other offences
	249	250	251	252	253	254
1969 ^{8,9}	883	6,834	11,122	1,866	106	6,386
1968 ⁶	849	6,754	10,509	1,784	108	7,138
1967	574	4,881	8,155	1,772	96	5,265
1966 ⁷	559	4,403	8,557	1,691	77	5,023
1965	539	4,130	7,722	1,490	93	4,378
1964	525	4,361	8,364	1,654	51	4,410
1963	490	3,864	7,386	1,630	48	4,138
1962	460	3,563	7,129	1,420	49	3,987
1961	382	3,511	6,435	1,248	33	3,606
1960	369	2,953	5,694	1,272	36	3,641
1959	265	2,408	4,748	952	27	3,286
1958	346 ³	2,268	4,436	985	36	3,320
1957	254	2,005	3,764	994	28	2,634
1956	250	1,888	3,572	839	39	2,397
1955	181	1,548	2,767	629	29	1,871
1954	184	1,444	2,489	673	32	1,510
1953	169	1,416	2,415	770	19	1,588
1952	172	1,456	2,496	633	25	1,286
1951 ⁴	188	1,542	2,563	765	20	1,566
1950	151	1,337	2,394	667	16	1,853
1949 ²	49	310	608	163	2	491
1949	176	1,346	2,244	600	15	1,817
1948	204	1,229	2,400	729	15	2,578
1947	189	1,389	2,449	677	23	2,818
1946	173 ⁵	1,353	2,594	887	23	2,826
1945	220	1,513	2,964	1,190	29	2,993
1944	216	1,739	3,393	1,269	22	3,278
1943	260	1,550	3,658	1,140	21	3,667
1942	206	1,536	4,039	1,228	11	4,738
1941	263	1,407	3,467	1,063	14	4,096
1940	208	1,261	3,058	762	8	3,134
1939	190	1,207	2,926	700	13	2,577
1938	187	1,122	3,062	692	9	1,963
1937	186	1,222	3,143	824	10	2,331
1936	204	1,019	3,106	791	11	2,079
1935	248	1,031	3,562	745	12	2,081
1934	227	1,072	3,114	1,013	11	2,369
1933	247	972	3,164	1,016	4	2,650
1932	232	927	3,104	978	11	2,111
1931	256	961	3,150	1,041	10	2,350
1930	199	951	3,686	972	17	2,600
1929	219	976	3,096	1,049	12	2,474
1928	184	824	3,265	883	13	2,530
1927	179	772	3,311	1,021	7	2,895

¹ For total delinquency cases, see series Z267-269.

² Figures for the years 1927 to 1949 are for the 12 months ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Cases not entirely disposed of within the year (i.e., tried but disposition postponed) are included in the next year's figures.

³ Beginning in 1958 this series includes criminal negligence and criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicles, previously listed under heading "other offences".

⁴ The Canadian Criminal Code came in force in Newfoundland on 1 August 1950. Statistics on juvenile delinquency in this province are reported since 1951.

⁵ Beginning in 1946 this series includes intimidation, sodomy and bestiality previously listed under heading "other offences".

⁶ Upper age limit changed from 16 to those used by the provinces.

⁷ Corporal punishment was removed from dispositions in 1966.

⁸ After 1969, the method of counting changed from appearances to unduplicated counts of juveniles. Refer to Introduction, page 8, Juvenile Delinquents, 1970.

⁹ Does not include Manitoba.

Series Z261-269. Appearances of juveniles before the court and results, by sex, Canada, 1927 to 1969⁷

Year ¹	Appeared before the court ²		Dismissed		Adjourned <i>sine die</i>		Found delinquent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	
1969 ⁶	30,755	4,699	1,043	160	5,906	1,148	23,806	3,391	27,197
1968 ⁸	28,919	4,179	867	115	4,062	912	23,990	3,152	27,142
1967	21,288	3,335	557	77	2,631	615	18,100	2,643	20,743
1966	20,248	3,151	474	54	2,149	412	17,625	2,685	20,310
1965	18,129	2,846	451	76	1,748	348	15,930	2,422	18,352
1964	18,968	2,492	547	65	1,242	241	17,179	2,186	19,365
1963	17,603	2,283	668	108	1,341	213	15,594	1,962	17,556
1962	16,578	2,129	730	113	1,079	177	14,769	1,839	16,608
1961	15,024	1,952	517	53	1,003	188	13,504	1,711	15,215
1960	14,137	1,872	455	62	1,296	231	12,386	1,579	13,965
1959	11,843	1,486	330	40	1,093	180	10,420 ³	1,266 ⁴	11,686
1958	11,568	1,566	360	56	1,151	176	10,057 ³	1,334 ⁴	11,391
1957	10,482	1,446	292	39	1,700	218	8,490	1,189	9,679
1956	9,120	1,195	200	21	952	157	7,968	1,017	8,985
1955	7,186	1,001	180	27	820	135	6,186	839	7,025
1954	6,956	795	216	21	1,057	125	5,683	649	6,332
1953	6,999	830	185	31	1,122	114	5,692	685	6,377
1952	6,465	748	168	10	879	88	5,418	650	6,068
1951 ⁵	6,805	716	185	10	588	94	6,032	612	6,644
1950	6,548	756	176	21	600	89	5,772	646	6,418
1949 ¹	1,623	199	39	3	141	16	1,443	180	1,623
1949	6,362	676	146	20	606	68	5,610	588	6,198
1948	6,988	890	179	11	461	72	6,348	807	7,155
1947	7,363	902	191	6	456	67	6,716	829	7,545
1946	7,617	1,090	171	12	575	93	6,871	985	7,856
1945	8,599	1,157	150	12	582	103	7,867	1,042	8,909
1944	10,274	1,280	240	7	1,159	231	8,875	1,042	9,917
1943	10,795	1,430	246	21	1,345	317	9,204	1,092	10,296
1942	12,388	1,414	237	24	1,451	332	10,700	1,058	11,758
1941	10,812	1,325	226	4	1,330	267	9,256	1,054	10,310
1940	8,857	1,119	232	7	1,055	251	7,570	861	8,431
1939	8,514	983	224	11	1,404	245	6,886	727	7,613
1938	8,086	843	240	5	1,459	190	6,387	648	7,035
1937	8,886	789	280	5	1,512	162	7,094	622	7,716
1936	8,060	708	224	14	1,205	115	6,631	579	7,210
1935	8,645	752	180	7	1,344	187	7,121	558	7,679
1934	8,662	786	253	10	1,226	153	7,183	623	7,806
1933	8,154	708	274	9	1,036	90	6,844	609	7,453
1932	8,420	734	368	17	1,314	92	6,738	625	7,363
1931	9,183	767	345	15	1,685	137	7,153	615	7,768
1930	10,162	743	296	14	1,997	173	7,869	556	8,425
1929	9,812	697	218	19	2,318	128	7,276	550	7,826
1928	9,488	645	209	7	2,176	42	7,103	596	7,699
1927	9,520	699	237	11	1,733	53	7,550	635	8,185

¹ Figures for the years 1927 to 1949 are for the 12 months ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried but disposition postponed) are included in the next year's figures.

² From 1927 to 1949 figures in series Z263-264 refer to boys and girls brought to court for major offences only. In the same period series Z261-262 do not include boys and girls brought to court for minor offences whose cases were dismissed, although they do include those on minor charges whose cases were not dismissed. From 1950 onward those charged with minor offences whose cases were dismissed are included in all series Z261-264.

³ In 1959 the figure includes 33 cases and in 1958, 892 cases "adjourned *sine die*" compiled for statistical purposes under the heading "found delinquent".

⁴ In 1959 the figure includes two cases and in 1958, 64 cases "adjourned *sine die*" compiled for statistical purposes under the heading "found delinquent".

⁵ The Canadian Criminal Code came in force in Newfoundland on 1 August 1950. Statistics on juvenile delinquency in this province are reported since 1951.

⁶ Does not include Manitoba which initiated a new program reporting on juvenile delinquency. Captions on tables for appearances are disaggregated and, therefore, not comparable with captions on series Z261-269.

⁷ After 1969, the system of counting changed from appearances to unduplicated counts of juveniles. Refer to Introduction, page 8, Juvenile Delinquents, 1970 (Catalogue 85-202).

⁸ Upper age limit changed from under 16 to that prescribed by each province.

Series Z270-281. Convictions for major offences of juveniles under 16 years, Canada and the provinces, 1886 to 1926

Year ¹	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories ²	Yukon Territory ³
	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281
<i>Major offences</i>												
1926	5,299	6	195	55	870	2,282	1,002	246	317	326	–	–
1925	5,246	18	263	77	971	2,230	915	280	277	215	–	–
1924	4,722	31	251	59	782	2,044	750	362	251	192	–	–
1923	4,165	10	253	60	864	1,633	581	249	268	246	–	1
1922	4,065	5	167	45	655	1,852	627	196	278	240	–	–
<i>Indictable offences</i>												
1921	3,227	9	149	77	821	1,597	333	27	201	13	–	–
1920	3,355	15	133	59	771	1,707	436	1	226	7	–	–
1919	3,876	17	104	92	960	2,023	467	1	200	12	–	–
1918	4,104	25	154	104	831	2,202	553	32	200	3	–	–
1917	3,606	12	155	104	709	2,100	335	8	176	7	–	–
1916	3,157	3	125	55	658	1,865	312	18	116	5	–	–
1915	3,050	4	110	72	626	1,822	215	29	163	6	–	3
1914	2,628	7	97	50	668	1,453	210	39	101	2	–	1
1913	2,313	4	87	48	653	1,131	251	23	110	5	–	1
1912	1,881	–	72	28	463	992	181	16	121	8	–	–
1911	1,439	2	27	23	179	844	159	20	134	49	–	2
1910	1,373	17	75	49	252	834	11	12	71	52	–	–
1909	1,150	7	69	32	228	689	30	8	34	52	–	1
1908	1,204	5	38	28	277	661	117	26	43	9	–	–
1907	1,004	5	48	16	230	499	148	3	54	1	–	–
1906	782	4	25	22	194	383	116	1	33	4	–	–
1905	800	2	42	16	204	431	75	–	24	–	3	3
1904	697	2	66	14	124	389	81	–	14	–	4	3
1903	1,038	6	51	24	279	540	63	–	73	–	1	1
1902	859	11	50	33	183	492	38	–	47	–	4	1
1901	1,017	3	42	27	268	600	17	–	56	–	4	–
1900	915	6	68	28	208	509	48	–	42	–	6	–
1899	936	2	40	22	284	517	39	–	29	–	3	–
1898	836	16	35	17	239	443	14	–	70	–	2	–
1897	723	13	32	8	209	404	29	–	28	–	–	–
1896	660	11	29	13	143	445	13	–	4	–	2	–
1895	790	11	13	18	226	480	27	–	10	–	5	–
1894	687	11	23	19	233	372	17	–	9	–	3	–
1893	668	2	35	20	169	426	5	–	11	–	–	–
1892 ⁴	714	3	40	19	182	465	4	–	1	–	–	–
1891	615	2	16	16	189	382	7	–	1	–	2	–
1890	594	4	15	11	182	364	14	–	4	–	–	–
1889	687	4	31	4	238	391	15	–	4	–	–	–
1888	602	–	8	9	159	410	13	–	3	–	–	–
1887	418	3	20	2	78	307	6	–	–	–	2	–
1886	386	–	16	5	78	282	2	–	1	–	2	–

¹ Figures are for 12 months ending 30 September of the year given. Cases not entirely disposed of within a year (i.e., tried but disposition postponed) are included in next year's figures.

² Figures for the years 1886 to 1905 include statistics relating to that part of the Northwest Territories which became the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Figures for the years 1886 to 1899 include statistics relating to the Yukon Territory.

³ For the years 1906 to 1910 and 1913 to 1922 figures include data on the Northwest Territories.

⁴ Prior to 1893 only one offence is recorded for a person who is charged with more than one offence of the same kind at the same trial.

Series Z282. Juveniles adjudged delinquent, Canada,¹ 1927 to 1973

Year	Number of convictions	Year	Number of convictions	Year	Number of convictions
	282		282		282
1973	44,151	1955	6,542	1935	5,514
1972	42,183	1954	6,015	1934	5,353
1971	38,798	1953 ⁵	5,990	1933	5,144
		1952	6,068	1932	5,096
1970	37,119	1951 ⁷	6,644	1931	5,311
1969	28,399				
1968 ¹	22,984	1950 ⁸	6,418	1930	5,653
1968 ³	23,482	1950 ^{9,10}	8,041	1929	5,106
1967 ⁴	22,583	1949 ¹⁰	4,544	1928	5,063
1967 ⁶	18,248	1948 ¹¹	4,591	1927 ²	5,156
1966	17,844	1947	4,683		
		1946	4,949		
1965	16,107				
1964	17,005	1945	5,758		
1963	15,591	1944	6,529		
1962	14,519	1943	6,494		
1961	13,358	1942	6,920		
		1941	6,204		
1960	12,331				
1959	10,443	1940	5,298		
1958	10,307	1939	5,018		
1957	8,811	1938	5,055		
1956	8,238	1937	5,224		
		1936	4,970		

¹ The revised number shown for 1968 does not include Manitoba, as a new juvenile delinquents program was introduced during that year with a different method of enumerating juvenile delinquents. (This program included "nonjudicial" and "no contact" cases where the child does not appear before a judge.) Although new, separate provincial juvenile programs were introduced in Manitoba (1968), Alberta (1971), and Ontario (1972), the figures given for and since these years are comprehensive for Canada, including these provinces (excepting Manitoba in 1968).

² Prior to 1927, the disposition "adjourned *sine die*" was considered equivalent to "suspended sentence". Since 1927, these cases have been treated similarly to those "dismissed".

³ From 1968 on, the figures are given for juveniles in accordance with the provincial age limits.

⁴ 1967 figures have been provided in original and revised form to allow comparability with 1968 figures.

⁵ From 1927 to 1949, the basic unit of counting was appearance at court, and this included repeated appearances of the same child within a prescribed year. In 1953, however, provision was made to determine an unduplicated count of juveniles found delinquent within a year and this method has continued to the present. By this method, a juvenile may be counted only once during the same year, regardless of how many additional times he or she may be adjudged delinquent. This series provides a duplicated count from 1927 to 1952 and an unduplicated count from 1953 to 1973.

⁶ Up to 1967, figures are for juveniles under age 16 regardless of the provincial age limit.

⁷ The 1951 total of 6,644 includes for the first time cases (175) from Newfoundland. In all subsequent years, figures from Newfoundland are included.

⁸ In 1950, the prescribed year for statistical reporting changed from fiscal (1 October to 30 September) to calendar (1 January to 31 December). This figure is for the calendar year ending 31 December 1950.

⁹ This figure is for the period 31 October 1949 to 31 December 1950.

¹⁰ The categories "major" and "minor" offences were used from 1922 to 1949. In 1950, they were replaced with the designation, "delinquency". A major offence committed by a juvenile was regarded as corresponding to an indictable offence committed by an adult.

¹¹ The expression "conviction of juveniles" was last used in 1948. From then on, a juvenile is "adjudged" or "found" delinquent.

Series Z283-291. Delinquency cases, by disposition, Canada, 1927 to 1969¹

Year ²	Reprimand	Indefinite detention	Release on probation		Fine or restitution	Training school	Final disposition suspended	Corporal punishment	Mental hospitals ³
			Supervision of court	Care of parents					
	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291
1969	653	235	13,309	1,880	3,264	2,334	5,500	—	22
1968	983	298	13,563	1,296	3,728	2,167	5,081	—	26
1967	854	93	11,268	1,116	2,230	1,978	3,185	—	19
1966 ⁵	791	90	10,826	1,014	2,343	1,971	3,258	—	17
1965	773	80	10,021	550	2,133	1,925	2,845	—	25
1964	1,062	139	9,624	612	2,247	1,967	3,699	—	15
1963	977	99	8,292	462	2,460	2,043	3,180	—	43
1962	697	89	8,827	369	2,219	1,862	2,533	—	12
1961	544	89	7,341	644	2,148	1,974	2,466	—	9
1960	442	42	7,413	518	2,289	1,791	1,456	—	14
1959	236	9	6,151	412	2,810	1,678	1,381	—	9
1958	504	13	5,728	294	1,624	1,822	1,389	3	14
1957	460	63	3,822	300	2,261	1,563	1,202	1	7
1956	359	30	3,155	404	2,015	1,440	1,577	—	5
1955	181	50	3,067	365	1,064	1,172	1,118	—	8
1954	199	27	2,595	174	1,095	1,121	1,119	2	—
1953	227	28	2,620	186	1,147	1,107	1,062	—	—
1952	243	1	2,412	148	1,015	1,149	1,095	2	3
1951 ⁴	309	45	2,313	154	1,433	1,141	1,247	2	—
1950	354	26	2,392	94	1,148	1,144	1,257	3	—
1949 ²	139	13	533	25	341	300	272	—	—
1949	196	39	2,141	98	1,655	1,036	1,029	4	—
1948	248	47	2,201	55	1,850	1,120	1,622	12	—
1947	182	40	2,273	69	2,116	1,108	1,733	24	—
1946	233	53	2,291	67	1,854	1,180	2,150	28	—
1945	352	65	2,698	109	2,367	1,348	1,947	23	—
1944	395	92	2,780	112	2,547	1,376	2,551	64	—
1943	464	101	2,854	140	1,962	1,401	3,322	52	—
1942	432	118	3,069	83	2,302	1,454	4,249	51	—
1941	422	139	5,024	130	1,397	1,332	1,831	35	—
1940	296	163	3,448	33	823	1,194	2,433	41	—
1939	404	156	2,262	28	608	984	3,143	28	—
1938	383	45	2,705	38	472	847	2,497	48	—
1937	474	48	3,862	37	608	774	1,864	49	—
1936	470	27	3,660	36	528	779	1,653	57	—
1935	482	17	4,030	61	510	743	1,705	131	—
1934	821	22	3,928	30	337	670	1,965	33	—
1933	902	15	3,592	27	426	666	1,799	26	—
1932	845	15	3,294	81	544	780	1,772	32	—
1931	902	32	3,743	62	938	629	1,438	24	—
1930	758	70	3,522	58	1,268	719	2,008	22	—
1929	652	126	3,001	196	1,835	660	1,318	38	—
1928	1,093	200	2,698	137	1,327	631	1,549	64	—
1927	825	346	2,559	158	1,639	669	1,880	109	—

¹ For total delinquency cases, see series Z267-269.

² Figures for the years 1927 to 1949 are for the 12-month period ending 30 September; later figures are for the calendar year. Cases not entirely disposed of within the year (i.e., tried but disposition postponed) are included in next year's figures.

³ Category added in 1952.

⁴ The Canadian Criminal Code came in force in Newfoundland on 1 August 1950. Statistics on juvenile delinquency in this province are reported since 1951.

⁵ Corporal punishment deleted.

Series Z292-304. Census and estimated population aged 16 years and over, Canada and the provinces, 1881 to 1975

(thousands)

Year ¹	Canada ²	Newfound-land ³	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories ⁴	Yukon Territory ⁴
	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
1975	16,316	348	82	578	466	4,481	5,933	727	651	1,227	1,790	21	13
1974	15,885	339	80	566	451	4,378	5,784	716	636	1,176	1,728	21	12
1973	15,449	334	78	554	439	4,275	5,614	700	629	1,141	1,653	21	13
1972	15,066	325	76	541	427	4,191	5,478	690	626	1,109	1,591	20	12
1971	14,742	315	74	531	417	4,113	5,345	682	625	1,079	1,532	19	12
1970	14,412	308	72	522	407	4,055	5,193	673	628	1,046	1,480	18	11
1969	14,070	304	72	513	402	3,988	5,033	665	633	1,012	1,422	17	10
1968	13,733	295	71	503	396	3,903	4,907	654	629	980	1,372	16	9
1967	13,389	288	70	493	388	3,815	4,776	643	621	948	1,323	16	9
1966	13,048	282	69	487	381	3,722	4,635	638	616	926	1,268	16	9
1965	12,705	277	68	482	376	3,625	4,490	635	608	910	1,210	15	9
1964	12,420	272	68	479	370	3,536	4,373	629	601	895	1,172	15	9
1963	12,157	268	67	475	367	3,453	4,267	623	595	879	1,138	15	9
1962	11,935	262	67	472	364	3,373	4,191	614	595	861	1,113	15	9
1961	11,727	256	65	466	358	3,294	4,130	606	594	841	1,095	13	9
1960	11,535	252	64	461	354	3,219	4,074	598	589	819	1,083	13	9
1959	11,335	249	63	457	351	3,148	4,004	591	586	797	1,068	12	8
1958	11,117	246	63	452	346	3,075	3,927	582	578	775	1,055	12	8
1957	10,890	242	62	449	342	3,005	3,841	577	574	754	1,025	12	8
1956	10,607	238	63	447	339	2,927	3,714	573	580	733	974	12	8
1955	10,419	234	64	441	336	2,872	3,643	570	581	717	943	11	7
1954	10,220	230	65	436	333	2,810	3,568	563	581	699	917	11	7
1953	9,992	225	66	432	330	2,747	3,475	558	577	676	891	10	6
1952	9,787	220	65	427	328	2,693	3,394	553	568	655	868	10	6
1951	9,546	214	64	422	323	2,622	3,296	542	562	638	847	10	6
1950	9,410	216	63	424	325	2,583	3,235	541	567	623	835	–	–
1949	9,277	216	62	421	325	2,538	3,180	536	569	606	823	–	–
1948	8,918	–	62	421	322	2,489	3,122	532	577	587	807	–	–
1947	8,784	–	64	420	318	2,452	3,072	530	577	569	783	–	–
1946	8,642	–	64	416	315	2,408	3,024	523	576	558	758	–	–
1945	8,511	–	63	425	309	2,365	2,959	527	579	565	720	–	–
1944	8,426	–	62	421	305	2,327	2,930	527	578	566	709	–	–
1943	8,313	–	62	419	306	2,294	2,896	523	577	548	688	–	–
1942	8,201	–	61	408	307	2,244	2,872	523	579	540	668	–	–
1941	8,083	–	65	398	302	2,197	2,796	524	609	552	630	7	4
1940	7,963	–	65	393	298	2,149	2,761	523	607	547	622	–	–
1939	7,842	–	64	386	293	2,101	2,720	518	606	542	611	–	–
1938	7,719	–	65	381	290	2,049	2,684	510	608	536	597	–	–
1937	7,592	–	64	374	284	2,003	2,644	502	608	530	583	–	–
1936	7,473	–	64	368	280	1,957	2,609	493	608	520	574	–	–
1935	7,347	–	63	360	274	1,929	2,562	487	601	513	558	–	–
1934	7,233	–	61	353	268	1,906	2,521	483	592	504	546	–	–
1933	7,117	–	60	346	264	1,873	2,483	478	585	495	534	–	–
1932	7,001	–	59	340	259	1,841	2,444	472	578	485	523	–	–
1931	6,883	–	58	335	255	1,791	2,409	466	574	477	511	6	3
1930	6,735	–	58	335	253	1,752	2,372	453	558	459	495	–	–
1929	6,589	–	58	335	252	1,712	2,331	440	541	439	481	–	–
1928	6,430	–	58	334	250	1,670	2,284	426	523	418	466	–	–
1927	6,265	–	57	333	248	1,626	2,234	412	505	398	451	–	–
1926	6,109	–	57	332	247	1,581	2,189	399	488	379	437	–	–
1925	5,990	–	56	332	244	1,547	2,144	393	477	375	422	–	–
1924	5,871	–	56	332	243	1,509	2,101	387	465	371	407	–	–
1923	5,767	–	57	332	241	1,474	2,063	382	457	368	394	–	–
1922	5,691	–	59	335	241	1,445	2,035	379	451	366	381	–	–
1921	5,596	–	58	335	240	1,409	1,996	374	443	364	367	5	3
1911	4,694	–	61	316	220	1,192	1,739	294	317	247	296	4	7
1901	3,411	–	64	294	206	975	1,452	152	54	43	132	15	25
1891	2,969	–	66	280	194	868	1,336	92	–	–	72	61 ⁵	–
1881	2,552	–	65	264	190	783	1,150	37	–	–	34	31 ⁵	–

¹ Figures for 1881 to 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971 are census figures. Figures for 1972 to 1975 are subject to revision when 1976 Census figures become available.

² Owing to rounding, totals shown for Canada do not necessarily correspond to sums of data shown for provinces and territories. Estimated totals for intercensal years 1922 to 1950 do not include figures for the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

³ Newfoundland became part of the Confederation in 1949.

⁴ Estimates for the intercensal years prior to 1951 not available.

⁵ Includes figures for Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon Territory.

Series Z305-328. Census and estimated population aged 7-15 years, by sex, Canada and the provinces, 1927 to 1975

(thousands)

Year ¹	Canada ²		Newfoundland ³		Prince Edward Island		Nova Scotia		New Brunswick		Quebec	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316
1975	2,044	1,952	60	58	11	11	76	73	65	62	562	538
1974	2,083	1,989	61	58	12	11	78	74	66	63	581	556
1973	2,110	2,017	62	59	12	11	79	75	67	64	595	570
1972	2,127	2,030	61	59	12	11	80	76	68	64	606	580
1971	2,123	2,029	60	58	12	11	80	76	68	65	609	584
1970	2,100	2,009	60	58	12	11	80	75	68	65	611	586
1969	2,078	1,988	60	58	12	11	80	75	68	65	610	585
1968	2,047	1,961	60	57	11	11	78	74	68	65	606	581
1967	2,011	1,927	59	57	11	11	77	73	68	65	599	574
1966	1,957	1,878	58	57	11	11	76	73	68	65	589	565
1965	1,920	1,838	58	56	11	11	76	73	68	65	578	554
1964	1,876	1,796	57	56	11	11	76	73	67	65	566	544
1963	1,832	1,756	57	55	11	11	76	72	67	65	554	533
1962	1,787	1,713	56	54	11	11	75	72	67	65	542	522
1961	1,739	1,664	55	53	11	11	74	71	67	64	530	509
1960	1,673	1,603	52	51	11	10	72	69	65	62	514	495
1959	1,605	1,538	50	50	10	10	70	67	62	60	496	478
1958	1,538	1,477	48	47	10	10	68	65	60	58	480	463
1957	1,466	1,409	46	46	10	10	67	64	58	56	463	448
1956	1,390	1,338	44	44	10	9	65	63	56	54	444	429
1955	1,308	1,256	43	42	10	10	62	59	55	52	421	405
1954	1,248	1,199	41	39	10	9	61	58	53	50	399	385
1953	1,191	1,145	39	37	10	9	59	56	51	48	383	369
1952	1,140	1,098	37	36	9	9	57	55	49	47	368	355
1951	1,095	1,056	35	34	9	8	56	54	47	46	353	341
1950	1,063	1,029	33	33	9	8	54	52	46	45	344	334
1949	1,041	1,010	32	32	8	8	53	50	45	44	336	328
1948	988	962	—	—	8	8	52	50	44	43	329	322
1947	973	947	—	—	8	8	51	49	43	42	322	316
1946	960	938	—	—	8	8	51	49	43	42	317	312
1945	951	933	—	—	8	8	51	50	42	41	315	312
1944	966	941	—	—	9	8	52	50	42	42	319	314
1943	971	951	—	—	9	8	52	50	43	42	321	318
1942	981	960	—	—	9	8	51	50	44	43	323	319
1941	988	967	—	—	9	9	51	49	43	43	324	320
1940	994	973	—	—	9	8	50	48	44	43	327	322
1939	1,007	984	—	—	9	9	51	49	44	43	331	326
1938	1,015	991	—	—	8	8	51	49	44	43	334	329
1937	1,017	996	—	—	8	8	51	49	45	44	333	329
1936	1,019	999	—	—	8	8	51	50	44	43	332	327
1935	1,022	1,003	—	—	9	8	52	50	45	44	322	319
1934	1,022	1,003	—	—	9	9	53	51	45	44	312	310
1933	1,014	994	—	—	9	9	53	51	45	44	303	301
1932	1,001	979	—	—	9	9	52	51	45	43	294	293
1931	991	970	—	—	9	8	52	50	44	42	294	292
1930	976	957	—	—	9	8	52	50	43	42	288	288
1929	958	944	—	—	9	8	52	50	43	41	280	283
1928	942	929	—	—	9	8	52	50	42	41	272	279
1927	925	915	—	—	9	8	51	50	42	40	267	273

Series Z305-328. Census and estimated population aged 7-15 years, by sex, Canada and the provinces, 1927 to 1975 (concluded)

(thousands)

Year ¹	Ontario		Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta		British Columbia		Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories ⁴	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
1975 ⁵	717	682	89	85	84	81	166	159	207	197	7	6
1974 ⁵	727	692	90	87	87	83	167	160	208	199	7	6
1973 ⁵	733	697	92	88	89	86	169	162	207	199	7	6
1972 ⁵	734	699	93	89	92	88	169	162	206	197	6	6
1971	728	694	94	89	94	90	169	161	203	195	6	6
1970	714	680	93	89	96	92	165	157	198	190	5	5
1969	699	668	94	90	97	93	162	154	193	185	5	5
1968	685	655	93	89	97	93	158	151	187	180	5	5
1967	669	641	93	89	97	92	154	147	180	173	5	4
1966	647	619	92	88	96	92	148	141	171	164	4	4
1965	629	601	92	88	95	91	146	139	163	156	4	4
1964	611	583	91	87	93	90	142	135	157	150	4	4
1963	593	567	89	86	92	88	136	131	152	145	4	4
1962	577	550	88	84	91	87	131	125	147	140	4	4
1961	558	531	85	82	89	85	125	120	142	136	4	3
1960	533	508	82	79	87	83	119	114	136	130	3	3
1959 ⁶	507	483	79	75	85	80	113	107	129	124	3	3
1958 ⁶	482	460	76	73	81	78	107	102	123	119	3	3
1957 ⁶	452	432	74	70	78	75	101	96	115	111	3	2
1956	420	402	71	67	77	74	95	91	106	102	3	3
1955	386	371	68	65	75	73	89	85	97	93	2	2
1954	368	353	65	62	74	71	85	82	91	87	2	2
1953	348	335	62	60	71	69	81	78	86	82	2	2
1952	331	317	60	58	70	67	77	74	81	78	2	2
1951	317	304	58	56	69	66	74	71	76	74	2	2
1950	306	296	57	54	69	67	72	70	73	71	—	—
1949	301	289	56	54	69	68	70	69	70	69	—	—
1948	294	285	55	54	70	68	68	67	67	66	—	—
1947	290	281	55	53	71	69	67	65	66	64	—	—
1946	287	279	55	53	72	70	66	64	62	61	—	—
1945	282	275	55	53	74	71	67	65	58	58	—	—
1944	286	278	56	54	77	73	67	66	58	56	—	—
1943	288	281	57	55	78	75	67	66	57	56	—	—
1942	292	285	58	57	80	78	68	66	56	55	—	—
1941	292	284	61	59	85	83	70	69	54	53	—	—
1940	291	284	62	60	88	85	70	69	54	53	—	—
1939	295	287	63	61	90	88	71	70	55	53	—	—
1938	296	288	64	62	92	89	71	70	54	53	—	—
1937	297	289	65	63	94	91	71	70	54	53	—	—
1936	296	289	66	65	96	93	73	72	53	52	—	—
1935	301	293	68	67	98	96	73	72	56	54	—	—
1934	304	297	69	67	100	98	74	73	57	55	—	—
1933	303	295	70	68	101	98	74	73	56	55	—	—
1932	300	291	70	68	101	99	74	72	56	55	—	—
1931	296	286	70	68	100	98	73	71	55	53	—	—
1930	291	283	70	68	99	96	71	69	54	52	—	—
1929	285	280	70	68	97	94	70	68	52	51	—	—
1928	282	275	70	68	96	93	68	66	51	50	—	—
1927	276	273	70	68	94	91	67	65	50	48	—	—

¹ Figures for 1931, 1941, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, and 1971 are census figures. Figures for 1972 to 1975 are subject to revision when 1976 Census figures become available.

² Owing to rounding, totals shown for Canada do not necessarily correspond to sums of data shown for provinces and territories. Prior to 1951 estimated totals do not include figures for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

³ Newfoundland became part of the Confederation in 1949.

⁴ Figures prior to 1951 not available.

⁵ Subject to revision when the 1976 Census figures become available.

⁶ Please note addition of these revised figures.