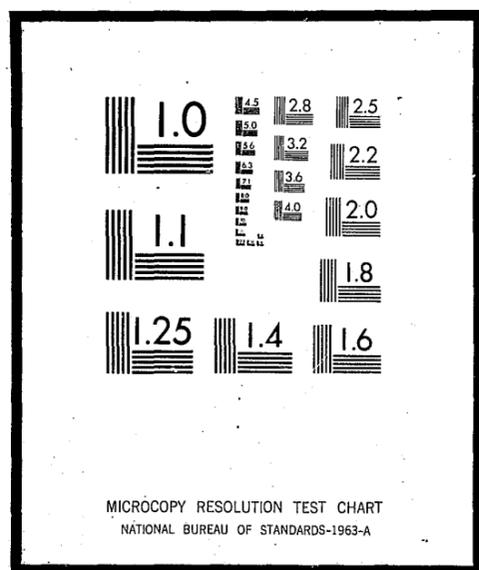


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STATISTICS DIVISION  
Report #2/74

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL  
February, 1974

A CANJUS PROJECT REPORT  
#10

CRIMINAL STATISTICS IN CANADA:

An Overview

VOLUME I

1876 - 1900

by

Elizabeth Cole

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DISCLAIMER

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

ABSTRACT

This paper lays out the basic information which is available in the Statistical Documentation of the Criminal Justice System from 1876-1900. This information is kept by Statistics Canada on the criminal process in the form of historical books. The document also details the changes in the information and the method in which it was recorded over that time period. Thus, this paper can be used to evaluate what longitudinal studies may be done on that information in terms of the consistency of the data.

I. INTRODUCTION

The only previous documentation which has been made on statistics kept on the criminal justice process in Canada before 1950 is that appearing in the book: "Historical Statistics of Canada". The documentation there summarizes some of the information in terms of incarceration rates and charge rates and alludes to other types of information being available. However, at the present time, there is no existing document which lays out in detail the information available within each year from 1876 onwards and the ways in which the recording of this information changes over that period.

This first volume is intended to summarize exactly the information available by year from 1876 to 1900 and to detail the changes in the way this information was recorded from year to year. As might be supposed, the major changes occur in terms of the offence categories and their definition. During the first few years when the criminal statistics were kept in an organized format, it is not clear whether all offence types were recorded or if only those were recorded where there were offences committed.

The document is intended as a preface to a large scale study of crime and the criminal justice process in Canada. By analyzing the comparability of the documents it was possible to lay out a coding format for transferring a part of the data which is contained within the books to computer-readable files. This process is on-going and it is hoped that results will be forthcoming from the analyses of this data.

The following section of the document gives a summary of the tables which began in 1876 with a few remarks about the documentation contained in the text. In the third section, a chronological description is given of the change in these tables and the addition of new tables. Also included are the changes in category definition for each of the books of Historical Statistics. The three appendices provide notes on each year, a preliminary set of flow diagrams for every ten years and a set of tables comparing various rates over the same period.

II. SUMMARY

Beginning in 1876 there was a set of three tables recorded on the criminal process in Canada. These tables, as can be seen, related mainly to the court process rather than to either of the police or corrections processes.

Table I is a list of offence types given in order of province and counties within each province.

Categories for offence types are as follows:

1. Persons Charged
2. Acquitted
3. Convictions
  - (1) Total
  - (2) Convicted first
  - (3) Convicted second
  - (4) Reiterated
4. Sentence
  - (1) Committed to Gaol
    - (a) for trial
    - (b) with option of fine
    - (c) under one year
    - (d) one year and over
    - (e) with hard labour
  - (2) Penitentiary
    - (a) under two years
    - (b) two years and under five
    - (c) five years and over
    - (d) life

- (3) Detained for lunacy
- (4) Death sentence
- (5) Committed to reformatories
  
- 5. Residence
  - (1) Cities and towns
  - (2) Rural
  
- 6. Occupations
  - (1) Agricultural
  - (2) Commercial
  - (3) Domestic
  - (4) Professional
  - (5) Labourers
  
- 7. Conjugal state
  - (1) Married
  - (2) Widowed
  - (3) Single
  
- 8. Educational status
  - (1) Unable to read
  - (2) Unable to write
  - (3) Elementary
  - (4) Superior
  
- 9. Ages (given for male and female)
  - (1) Under 16
  - (2) 16 and under 21
  - (3) 21 and under 40
  - (4) 40 and over
  - (5) Not given
  
- 10. Birth place
  - (1) British Isles
    - (a) England, Wales
    - (b) Ireland
    - (c) Scotland

- (2) Canada
- (3) U.S.
- (4) Other foreign countries
- (5) Other British possessions

11. Religion

- (1) Baptists
- (2) Catholics
- (3) Church of England
- (4) Methodists
- (5) Presbyterians
- (6) Protestants
- (7) Other denominations

12. Use of liquor

- (1) Moderate
- (2) Immoderate

Table 2 is a summary of Table 1 with the same cross classification by classes of offence and by province. Classes are as follows:

- 1. Against the person
- 2. Against property with violence
- 3. Against property without violence
- 4. Malicious offences against property
- 5. Forgery and offences against the currency
- 6. Other offences not included in above classes.

Table 3 gives Pardons and Commutations granted in 1876. Statistics are given for each institution in each province and the categories are as follows:

- Sentence
- Date of committal
- Date of pardon
- Condition of pardon
- Age and sex
- By what court condemned
- Remarks.

There is also a list of Death Sentences commuted during the year.

The above tables remained the same for the years 1876 - 1878 with minor differences in offence types (given in the following pages).

The following section gives the change in these basic formats in their chronological order.

CHANGES IN TYPES OF OFFENCES

TABLE 1

CATEGORY 1

Offences Against Person

1876

murder  
manslaughter  
rape, carnal abuse, girls of tender years  
indecent assault  
bestiality, sodomy  
assault with intent to ravish  
assault, common  
assault on peace officer  
shoot, stab, wound, threat  
assault, aggravated with intent  
carrying firearms  
child stealing  
concealing birth of infants  
abandoning child and family  
bigamy  
endangering passengers on railway

(16)

Additions and Changes in Wording

1877

Category 1

rape  
stabbing  
shooting  
shoot, stab, wound with intent  
threatening to shoot  
threatening to take life  
neglecting to provide for child  
child desertion  
abortion

(9)

1878

Category 1

attempt murder  
attempt rape, indecent assault  
assault, assault and battery  
felonious assault  
assault occasioning bodily harm  
assault on turnkey  
causing bodily honour  
cutting and wounding  
attempt to shoot and wound  
feloniously wounding  
shooting, wound and accessories  
threatening life  
abusing family  
unlawfully detaining child  
attempts to procure abortion  
administering noxious drugs  
obstructing constable  
disturbing public worship

(20)

CATEGORY 2

Offences Against Property with Violence

1876

robbery  
burglary  
house breaking, entering and stealing

(3)

1877

house breaking (separate category from house breaking,  
entering and stealing)  
shop breaking and entering  
attempts at house breaking  
breaking into warehouse  
highway robbery  
robbing a bank

(6)

1878

Category 2

breaking into a bonded car  
assault with intent to rob  
breaking into government railway car  
demanding property with menace  
house breaking and felonious entry  
demanding money with menace  
burglar's tools, in possession  
breaking into post office and stealing  
shop breaking and larceny  
send threatening letters to obtain money  
sacrilege

(11)

CATEGORY 3

Offences Against Property Without Violence

1876

embezzlement  
fraud and false pretences  
larceny  
receiving stolen goods  
horse, cattle and sheep stealing

(5)

1877

cutting timber with intent to steal  
offences against Insolvency Act  
shoplifting

(3)

1878

Category 3

stealing (from dwelling), (from shop)  
false pretences  
stolen goods, in possession of  
stealing a buggy (money, letter, etc.)  
theft  
fraudulent removal of goods  
having wheat from stranded vessels  
pocket picking  
breach of marine store regulations

(10)

CATEGORY 4

Malicious Offences Against Property

1876

injury to property  
arson and attempts to commit other malicious offences  
incendiarism

(4)

1877

wounding cattle  
setting fire to a haystack

(2)

1878

Category 4

killing a horse  
wilful injury to property  
destroying a bridge  
shooting a cow  
setting fire to fence rails  
maliciously killing a dog  
damage in a garden  
burning an Indian encampment

(8)

CATEGORY 5

Forgery and Offences Against the Currency

1876

forgery and uttering  
forging and uttering Bank Notes (other instruments)  
counterfeiting, uttering spurious coin

(4)

1877

no changes

1878

feloniously altering Promisory Notes  
counterfeiting postage stamps

(2)

CATEGORY 6

Other Offences not Included in Above Classes

1876

drunk and disorderly  
prosecutions under liquor law  
breach of liquor law  
municipal by-laws, infraction of  
prosecutions for wages and desertion  
prosecutions under Fish and Game Act  
perjury  
prison breaking  
carrying unlawful weapons  
vagrancy  
lunacy  
house of ill fame, inmates, frequenters  
keeping house of ill fame  
indecently exposing person  
attempt suicide  
felonies not other wise enumerated  
misdemeanors not included in above

(18)

1877

Category 6

riotious conduct  
vagabondage  
refusing duty on board ship  
deserting service  
giving liquor to Indians  
selling liquor in Keewatin  
prosecutions under Manitoba Seaman's Act

(8)

1878

Category 6

escape from gaol  
master and servant  
violation of Inland Revenue Acts  
disorderly houses and inmates  
non payment of wages  
carrying iron knuckles  
unlawful use of fire arms  
obstructing railway  
libel  
refusing to assist constable  
breach of Weights and Measures Act  
breach of game laws  
breach of Fishing Act  
poisoning a well  
fishing with spear and torch  
escape from custody  
prostitution  
riot  
selling poisons  
compounding a felony  
breach of Registration Act  
discharging firearms  
obstructing water course  
tampering with a witness  
adulteration of milk  
exposing poisoned bait

1878

continued

breach of Excise Laws  
deserting her Majesty's Service  
illegally practising medicine  
abusive language  
peddling without license  
not keeping road in repair  
trespass  
refusing to appear as a witness  
loitering  
body snatching  
opening a post letter  
insulting language  
breach of Mining Act  
mutiny on the high seas  
deserting ship and refusing duty (Nova Scotia)  
casting away ship  
cutting telegraph line  
branding a horse illegally  
illicit distilling

(71)

TABLE 2

Summary by Classes and Provinces

No changes in 1877 and 1878.

TABLE 3

Pardons and Commutations

1877

For Quebec, add "Reformatory, Montreal"  
P.E.I. "County Gaol" changed to "Common Gaol".

1878

Ontario, add "Common Gaols"  
Quebec, add "Reformatory School, Sherbrooke"  
B.C., add "Common Gaol".

REMARKS

There appears to be no change with regard to cross-wise categories, i.e., Convictions, Sentence, etc., for the three years. There is some difficulty with regard to those statistics since an offence was only included if committed in that particular year. I have assumed that the record has not omitted any offences until they appear for the first time (as G. Hopkinson mentioned in memos of 6/11/73).

REMARKS (continued)

For the year 1878 in the sixth category entitled, "Other Offences" there appears to be quite a number of new offence types - also some are strictly provincial, i.e., "mutiny" and "deserting ship" are confined to the Maritimes. However, I have not made separate lists for each province as the majority of offences occur in all provinces.

1879

For year ended 30 September, 1879.

The format of the criminal statistics for this year changes - offences are now listed by province and not by county and there are now five tables instead of three.

They are as follows:

- I Criminal Statistics - Offences tried by Jury
- II Offences Tried Summarily (by Consent)
- III Summary Convictions and Preliminary Examinations
- IV Summary by Classes and Provinces - no changes  
from 1878
- V Pardons and Commutations

Table 1 lists offences Tried by Jury according to province, type and class of crime.

Table 2 lists offences Tried Summarily (by consent) according to province, type and class of crime.

Table 3 lists Summary Convictions and Preliminary Examinations according to province, type and class of crime.

Table 4 is a Summary of the above tables by classes and provinces.

Table 5 gives Pardons and Commutations granted for the year as in 1876-78.

List of Offences Which have not Appeared Previous to 1879

Category 1

accessory to murder after the fact  
inciting to murder  
kidnapping  
cruelly beating a child  
wife beating

(5)

Category 2

robbing her Majesty's mails

(1)

Category 3

accessory to horse stealing  
accessory to larceny  
stealing timber  
petty larceny  
unlawfully taking property

(5)

Category 4

accessory to arson

(1)

Category 5

having coining tools in possession  
uttering uncurrent money  
coining

(3)

Category 6

conspiracy  
removing surveyor's posts  
contravention of railway regulations  
taking and detaining a letter  
obstructing the highway  
selling liquor on polling day  
nuisance  
tampering with ballot box  
unlawful assembly  
contempt of court  
destroying a Writ  
attempt to commit a felony  
accessory to felony

Category 6 (continued)

abetting the commission of a misdemeanor  
unlawful combination  
escape from penitentiary  
rejecting nomination papers  
conspiring to break gaol  
threats  
forcible detainer  
breach of the peace  
breach of Marine Laws  
breach of Municipal by-laws  
breach of the Railway Act  
breach of public school laws  
breach of election laws  
breach of revenue laws  
practising mid-wifery without license  
keeping a gambling house  
gambling  
profane and obscene language  
laying down explosive substances  
selling poison unlawfully  
non-registration of births, marriages and deaths  
refusing to aid peace officer  
killing insectivorous birds  
violence, threats and molestation  
removing line fence  
cruelty to animals  
profanation of the Sabbath

Category 6 (continued)

pool selling  
minor offences  
refusing constable admission to tavern  
harbouring persons escaped from gaol  
administering drugs without license  
prison breach  
fighting  
running away from Industrial School (Nova Scotia)  
leaving open holes in ice  
unlawful herding (Manitoba)

(53)

1880

The following tables make up the format of 1880:

1. Offences by Judicial districts and provinces
2. Summary of table 1 by classes and provinces
3. Offences listed as follows:
  - (1) Tried by Jury
  - (2) Tried Summarily
  - (3) Summary convictions and preliminary examinations
4. Pardons and Commutations.

A brief description of what is included in the above tables is as follows:

For year ended 30 September, 1880.

Table 1, Crimes Committed, their classification, etc., by Judicial Districts and provinces - each offence is given, and where committed.

1880

continued

Classifications are as follows:

Persons Charged

1. Acquitted  
Committed, for trial  
Detained for lunacy
2. Convictions - no changes from previous year
3. Sentence
  - (1) Committed to gaol  
drop: "For Trial" and "With hard labour"
  - (2) Penitentiary  
drop: "Under 2 years"
4. Residence - no changes
5. Occupations - no changes
6. Conjugal state - no changes
7. Education - combine "unable to read or write" into one category
8. Ages - no changes

1880

continued

9. Use of liquors - no changes
10. Birth places - no changes
11. Religions - no changes

Table II - Summary by Classes and Provinces and Grand Totals by provinces - this table is the same as 1876-78 and as (IV) in 1879.

Table III - Divided by Judicial Districts and provinces into three classes -

- (i) Offences tried by jury (convicted, acquitted, total)
- (ii) Offences tried summarily (by consent)
- (iii) Summary convictions and preliminary examinations (convicted, acquitted, for trial, lunacy, total).

This table is a combination of Tables 1, 2 and 3 in 1879 - Statistics are given according to judicial district and province.

GRAND TOTALS

Table IV - Pardons and Commutations - no changes from 1879.

List of Offences by Class for 1880

Class 1

murder  
manslaughter  
shooting at, stabbing, wounding and with intent  
rape and carnally knowing girl of tender years  
endangering safety of passengers on railway  
concealing birth of an infant  
abortion and attempts to procure  
sodomy and bestiality  
bigamy  
abduction  
aggravated assault and inflicting bodily harm  
indecent assault and attempts to rape  
assault and obstructing peace officer  
assault and battery  
various offences against the person

(15)

Class 2

robbery and demanding money with menace  
burglary and having burglar's tools  
house and shop breaking

(3)

1880

continued

Class 3

horse, cattle and sheep stealing  
larceny and receiving  
embezzlement, frauds and false pretenses

(3)

Class 4

arson, burning, etc.  
killing and maiming cattle and other  
malicious injuries to property

(3)

Class 5

counterfeiting, forgery and uttering

(1)

1880

continued

Class 6

drunkenness, etc.

breach of Liquor laws

breaches of Municipal acts and by-laws

riot, disorderly, breach of peace, etc.

houses of ill-fame, inmates and frequenters

indecently exposing the person

carrying unlawful weapons

perjury and subornation of perjury

threatening, insulting and profane language

cruelty to animals

trespass

felonies and misdemeanors not otherwise denominated

vagrancy

miscellaneous minor offences

(14)

GRAND TOTALS (by province)

1880

continued

REMARKS

Comparison of total number of crime types by class for following years:

	<u>1876-79</u>	<u>1880</u>
Class 1	50	15
Class 2	21	3
Class 3	22	3
Class 4	15	3
Class 5	8	1
Class 6	124	14

The numbers have been reduced significantly. However, it is assumed that an offence is omitted if not committed that year (1880) as there are no offence types with "0" beside them. With the adaptation of this new system of compiling statistics for 1880 it makes it much easier to observe any changes in offences from year to year. Therefore, 1880 will be used as a base year.

1881

For the year ended 30 September, 1881

This year is made up of four tables as follows:

Table 1 - Class 1 - no changes

Class 2 - no changes

Class 3 - no changes

Class 4 - no changes

Class 5 - no changes

Class 6 - new offence type, "prostitution, lewd  
conduct, etc."

- new offence type, "breaches of game laws"

- new offence type, "breaches of Fishing  
Act".

Table II - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes

Table III - "Cases subject to trial by jury" and "Summary  
Convictions and Orders" by Judicial Districts  
and provinces.

Table IV - Pardons and Commutations - no changes

Comparative Tables - 1880 and 1881 by:

(1) Class of Offence

(2) Province

1881

continued

To expand on the above tables: Table 3 gives statistics for "cases subject to trial by jury" with sub-headings:

- (1) Tried Summarily
  - (a) under 32 and 33 vic
  - (b) by police or other magistrate
- (2) Tried by jury

This table is divided into Judicial Districts and provinces, not by offence type.

Tables 1, 2 and 4 have not changed in format.

The last table given is a comparative one showing:

- Persons charged
- Acquittals
- Committals for trial
- Acquittals for insanity
- Convictions

according to class of crime and province.

1882

For the year ended 30 September, 1882.

There are five tables included for this year as follows:

- Table I - Class 1 - new offence type, "accessory to murder"
- Class 6 - new offence type, "offences against  
  betting, pool selling  
  and gambling acts"
- new offence type, "breaches of medical  
  Act"
- new offence type, "breaches of Weights  
  and Measures Act".

Table II - no changes, Summary by Classes and Provinces

Table III - no changes, Cases Subject to Trial by Jury

Table IV - A new table showing the number of persons to each offence charged: a statement of offences charged for the year 1880-81 and 1882 in groups.

OFFENCES	ONT.	QUE.	N.S.	N.B.	P.E.I.	MAN.	B.C.	TERR.	CAN.
----------	------	------	------	------	--------	------	------	-------	------

see below	Pop.
for	
offences	1880
	1881
	1882

1880	No. of	Offence to
1881	Offences	the No. of
1882	Charged	Persons Indicated

1882

continued

Offences for Table 4 are as follows:

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

Table V - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1883

For the year ended 30 September, 1883

The number of tables has been reduced to four for this year from five in 1882.

Table I - Class 1 - new offence type, "attempts to murder"  
Class 3 - new offence type, "stealing post letters"  
Class 6 - new offence type, "deserting or neglecting to support wife or family"  
- new offence type, "attempting to commit suicide"  
- new offence type, "breaking gaol and escape from penitentiary"  
- new offence type, "offences against revenue laws"  
- new offence type, "keeping and frequenting disorderly houses".

Table II - no changes, Summary by Classes and Provinces

Table III - See Table IV in 1882 - a statement of offences charged in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 in groups (See previous page).

Table IV - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1884

Statistics for 1884 are divided into two parts making a total of six tables:

PART 1 Indictable Offences

Table 1 Indictable Offences by Provinces and Judicial Districts - no changes from 1880.

Table 2 Summary of Table 1 by classes and provinces.

PART 2 Summary Offences

Table 3 Summary convictions by offence type and judicial districts.

Table 4 Summary of Table 3 and total number of offences for each province and Canada.

Table 5 The number of persons to each offence charged to the estimated population of provinces and Canada for indictable offences and summary convictions.

Table 6 Pardons and Commutations.

1884

For the year ended 30 September, 1884.

Explanation of tables as follows:

PART 1 Indictable Offences

- Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "refusing to provide for family", "deserting child", "rape" and "carnally knowing a girl of tender years" are separate; new offence type: "attempt at rape"
- new offence type, "assault on females and indecent assault"
  - new offence type, "assault, common"
- Class 2 - new offence type, "stealing from dwelling house with violence", "breaking into bonded warehouse", "robbery with menace"
- Class 3 - new offence type, "bringing stolen property into Canada", "felonious receiving", "fraud" (separate), "embezzlement" (separate), "larceny" (separate)
- Class 5 - new offence type, "forgery and offences against the currency"
- Class 6 - new offence type, "want of sureties to keep the peace", "having explosives in possession, "highway obstructing", "stealing post office letters and such like offences", "prison breach", "riot and assault", "smuggling".

1884

continued

Table II - Summary by Classes and Provinces - no changes

PART 2 Summary Offences

Table III - a statement of summary convictions, summary trial by consent and juvenile offenders divided by Judicial District and offence type.

Categories crosswise:

1. Number of convictions
2. Sentence: (1) with option of fine;  
(2) no option:
  - (a) under one year
  - (b) one year and over
3. Reformatories: (1) Mercer;  
(2) Juvenile
4. Bound to keep the peace
5. Sentence deferred
6. Remarks

1884

continued

OFFENCE TYPES (summary)

aggravated assault  
assault on females  
assault on and obstructing peace officer  
assault, common  
disorderly conduct, breach of peace  
cruelty to animals  
deserting or neglecting to support family  
disturbing religious and other meetings  
embezzlement, fraud, and false pretences  
exercising various callings without licence  
profanation of the Lord's Day  
malicious injury to property  
wilful damage and trespass  
masters and servants act, offences against  
municipal by-laws, breaches of  
fire-arms, pointing and carrying  
game laws - breaches of  
gambling acts, offences against  
health, nuisance detrimental to  
health, by-laws, breaches of  
highways, offences relating to  
larceny  
larceny of timber, trees, fruit  
selling liquor without licence

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

1884

continued

OFFENCE TYPES (Summary) (continued)

bar-room open during prohibited hours  
other breaches of liquor laws  
railroad obstructing  
railway act, breaches of  
selling railway tickets unlawfully  
stolen goods, receiving  
loose, idle and disorderly  
keeping, frequenting bawdy houses and inmates  
indecent exposure  
drunkenness  
Pharmacy Act  
Lottery Act  
insanity  
miscellaneous minor offences  
threatening, insulting, profane and obscene language  
weights and measures act, breaches of  
Fishery Act  
Revenue laws, offences against  
Medical Acts  
horse stealing  
minor children without proper guardianship

1884

continued

Table IV - Summary of table 3 with totals of each province of Canada. Same categories crosswise as table 3. Given according to offence type.

Table V - Number of persons to each offence charged to estimated population of provinces and Canada in 1884 for indictable offences and summary convictions. Same as Table 4 in 1882.

Table VI - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1885

For year ended 30 September, 1885.

As in 1884, there is a total of six tables divided into two parts:

PART 1            Indictable and Summary

- Table 1 - Class 1 - no changes  
          Class 2 - no changes  
          Class 3 - new offence type, "larceny from dwelling house", "larceny from the person", "false pretences", "other offences against property without violence"  
  
          Class 4 - no changes  
          Class 5 - no changes  
          Class 6 - new offence type, "high treason", "treason and felony", "escape and attempt to escape from prison", "nuisance", "forcible entry"

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces - no changes

1885

continued

PART 2

Table 3 - Summary convictions by police and other justices:

offences listed whether crime committed for this particular year or not. Therefore, there is a full list of summary offences for 1885.

This table goes by province with the number of convictions and whether committed:

- (1) with option of fine, and
- (2) without option of fine.

Table 4 The number of persons to each offence charged (as table 5 in 1884).

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by jury - by province and judicial districts.

- Shows:
- (1) cases subject to be tried by jury but tried summarily by consent
  - (2) cases tried by jury
  - (3) grand totals (convictions and acquittals). See Appendix 2.

Table 6 - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1886

For the year ended 30 September, 1886.

PART 1

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "libel"  
Class 2 - new offence type, "warehouse and freight car breaking"  
Class 3 - no changes  
Class 4 - no changes  
Class 5 - no changes  
Class 6 - new offence type, "conspiracy", "various other misdemeanors", "stealing registered letters and other mail matter".

Table 2 - Summary by Classes and Provinces - no changes

Table 3 - Summary Offences: Change in classification cross-wise - "sentence" instead of "committed" and add "deferred, etc." under this.

Table 4 - The number of persons to each offence charged - no changes.

Table 5 - Summary Convictions and cases subject to trial by jury - no changes.

1886

continued

Table 6 - New "number of summary convictions with ratios  
for cities and towns". (See Appendix 3)

Table 7 - Pardons - no changes.

1887

For year ended 30 September, 1887.

Statistics are divided into seven tables for this year as in 1886.

Table 1 - no changes in offence types from previous year.

Tables 2 - 7 - no changes as in 1886.

1888

For year ended 30 September, 1888.

Statistics are divided into seven tables for this year as in 1887.

table 1 - no changes in offence or classification types from previous year.

Tables 2 - 7 - no changes as in 1886.

1889

Statistics are divided into seven tables as follows:

Table 1 - no new offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary Convictions by police and other magistrates  
- no changes.

Table 4 - shows the number of convictions and number of persons to each conviction from 1880-89. For all years - "breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences" has the largest number of convictions - "drunkenness" has second highest. The total number for Canada: 1889 has highest of convictions but not much difference for nine years ranging from 28,209 (1880) to 38,431 (1889).

Table 5 - Same as preceding years but an added category of "indictable offences" - we can now compare cases tried summarily and by "jury" with indictable offences. Totals for Canada in 1889:  
Summary Convictions - 34,223;  
Indictable Convictions - 4,208.

Table 6 - Number of summary convictions with ratios for cities and towns - no changes.

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1889

Statistics are divided into seven tables as follows:

Table 1 - no new offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary Convictions by police and other magistrates  
- no changes.

Table 4 - shows the number of convictions and number of persons to each conviction from 1880-89. For all years - "breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences" has the largest number of convictions - "drunkenness" has second highest. The total number for Canada: 1889 has highest of convictions but not much difference for nine years ranging from 28,209 (1880) to 38,431 (1889).

Table 5 - Same as preceding years but an added category of "indictable offences" - we can now compare cases tried summarily and by "jury" with indictable offences. Totals for Canada in 1889:  
Summary Convictions - 34,223;  
Indictable Convictions - 4,208.

Table 6 - Number of summary convictions with ratios for cities and towns - no changes.

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1890

A total of seven tables for this year.

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "seduction".

Table 2 - no changes, Summary by classes and provinces.

Table 3 - no changes, Summary offences.

Table 4 - number of convictions for years 1880-90 (indictable and summary).

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by jury - no changes.

Table 6 - Number of summary convictions with ratios for cities and towns - no changes.

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

All tables remain the same as in 1889 except Table 4 which shows the total number of convictions for the ten year period 1880-90. This also indicates the number of persons to each conviction and is broken down into very broad offence types and provinces.

1890

continued

TABLE IV - showing number of persons to each offence charged

APPENDIX 1

ONT. QUE. N.S. N.B. P.E.I. MAN. B.C. TERR. CANADA

Pop.  
last year  
this year

OFFENCES No. of Offences to the  
Offences No. of Persons  
Charged Indicated

murder, attempts at                      last year  
manslaughter                                      this year

rape and other offences                      "  
against females                                      "

other offences against                      "  
the person    "

robbery with violence,                      "  
burglary, house and                                      "  
shopbreaking

1890

continued

APPENDIX 1 (continued)

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OFFENCES

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horse, cattle and	"
sheep stealing	"
other against	"
property	"
other felonies and	"
misdemeanors	"
breaches of municipal	"
by-laws and other	"
minor offences	"
drunkenness	"
	"

---

TOTALS

1890

continued

TABLE V - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by jury

APPENDIX 2

Judicial Districts	Summary Convictions	Cases subject to be tried by jury but tried summarily by consent		Cases Tried by Jury	GRAND TOTALS
		By Police or other magis- trate	Under speedy trials act		
		Conviction Acquittals Totals		Convictions Acquittals Totals	
Counties				Province	

1890

continued

TABLE VI - Number of summary convictions with ratios for cities and towns

APPENDIX 3

Cities and Towns (in order of population size)	Municipal Population	Summary Convictions	Cases Tried under the "Summary Trial & Juvenile Offenders Acts"	Offences TOTAL	Ratio to 1,000 of population
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1891

For the year ended 30 September, 1891.

There are a total of seven tables for this year - no new tables added.

Table 1 - under Sentence - category, "other sentences" added  
- Class 6 - new offence types, "violation of the Election Act", "indecent exposure and other offences against public morals", "prison breach, escape and attempt to escape from prison".

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces.

Table 3 - Summary offences.

Table 4 - Same as previous year but shows number of convictions for years 1881 and 91. The total number of convictions and number of persons to each conviction.

TABLE 4

CANADA	Pop.	Convictions	No. of inhabitants to each conviction
	1881 4,324,810	29,225	148
	1891 4,832,679	37,415	129

1891

continued

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by jury.

Table 6 - Number of summary convictions with ratios for cities and towns.

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations.

1892

Report at beginning for year ended 30 September, 1892.

This gives statistics for indictable offences for 1891 and 1892 and the ratio per 10,000 inhabitants - decrease from 1891.

A table of total convictions (summary and indictable). there is also a decrease here.

There is a large diminution in number of cases "made by police magistrates in cities and towns", especially in Toronto.

A total of six tables for this year.

Table 1 - no new offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces.

Table 3 - Summary offences.

Table 4 - Number of convictions and persons to each conviction.

Table 5 - Number of convictions made by police magistrates for cities and towns.

Table 6 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

1892

continued

Report on crime in Canada (before statistics for this year are given).

- compares the rate of crime for years 1882-91 and 1892 separately:

types of crime are divided into ten classes as follows:

- (1) murder, manslaughter and attempts at
- (2) offences against females
- (3) other offences against person
- (4) robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking
- (5) horse, cattle and sheep stealing
- (6) other offences against property
- (7) other felonies and misdemeanors
- (8) breaches of municipal by-laws and other minor offences
- (9) drunkenness
- (10) breaches of liquor laws

1893

Report for year ended 30 September, 1893.

A total of five tables for this year.

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "incest".  
Class 2 - "accessory and attempt to murder".

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces.

Table 3 - Summary convictions.

Table 4 - Number of convictions and persons to each conviction.

Table 5 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

For indictable offences there is an increase of 764 from 1892. This may be explained by the fact that in all previous reports all cases of duplication of charges were struck off the original returns except where a person was charged for different offences on same day.

Beginning with this year the number of charges are given separately.

Summary convictions increased by 56 from 1892.

1893

continued

Since last report, it was discovered that returns received by Department from Territories did not include the cases tried in North-West by Mounted Police authorities except in cases of appeal. A table was subsequently made up of all Mounted Police returns from 1883.

1894

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1894.

A total of six tables for this year.

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "accessory to man-  
slaughter",  
"carnally knowing an  
imbecile girl"

Class 3 - "fraud and conspiracy to defraud"

Class 6 - "riot".

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - A new table showing number of persons fined and  
amounts of fines (for summary offences) for each  
province and Canada.

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by  
jury - no changes.

Table 6 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

1894

continued

Categories for Table 4 are as follows:

Offences	Provinces (given separately)	
(Summary offences are given here)	No. of persons fined	Amount of fines, costs or damage
TOTALS		

1895

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1895.

A total of seven tables for this year.

Table 1 - no new offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - Number of persons fined and amounts of fines - no changes.

Table 5 - Shows the number of convictions by classes (of crimes) and the proportion of each class per 10,000 of the population for years 1881-95.

TABLE 5

Classes	1881-83		1884-86	1887-89	1890-92
	No. of	Proportion		1894	1895
	Convictions	Per 10,000			

Table 6 - Summary convictions, etc. - no changes.

Table 7 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

1896

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1896.

A total of seven tables for this year.

Table 1 - No changes in offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - Number of persons fined and amounts of fines -  
no changes.

Table 5 - Number of convictions by crime class and proportion  
per 10,000 population - no changes from 1895 but  
the years are from 1884-96.

Table 6 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by  
jury - no changes.

Table 7 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

1897

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1897.

A total of six tables for this year.

Table 1 - No new offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - Number of persons fined and amounts of fines -  
no changes.

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to be tried  
by jury - no changes.

Table 6 - Pardons and commutations - no charges.

There are additional appendixes (1 - 6) for this year  
showing the progress of crime from 1887-97.

A. 1. Indictable offences - comparative table from  
1887-97 by groups of offences:

(1) murder, etc. - shows decrease except in  
Ontario and Quebec.

1897

continued

- (2) offences against females - small increase.
- (3) assaults and ) increases
- (4) other offences against person )
- (5) burglary, etc. - decreases ) large  
for N.B. and N.S. )
- (6) larceny, etc. ) increases
- (7) forgery and offences ) overall  
against currency )

Larceny - shows highest rate of increase.

The proportion of offenders under 16 years increased in ratios as to population. In 1887 there were nine offenders to every 100,000. In 1897 there were fourteen to every 100,000. The proportion of feminine offenders to total number of convictions was down about 2% in 1897 from 1887.

Other factors: (representing largest number of convictions):

- (1) place of birth - Canadian-born, highest
- (2) education - elementary
- (3) use of liquors - moderate
- (4) residence - cities
- (5) occupations - labourers
- (6) religion - Roman Catholics

1897

continued

- A. 2. Summary convictions by groups of offences; the two most important groups being "drunkenness" and "offences against the Liquor Licence Acts". From 1887 to 1897 drunkenness and offences against Liquor Licence Acts had increased in every province except Ontario where there was a decrease.
- A. 3. A comparative statement by provinces of all convictions for indictable offences from 1887-97.
- A. 4. This gives additional information on the convictions in A.3 from the same period of time.
- A. 5. A comparative statement of all summary convictions 1887-97.
- A. 6. The number of cases in which pardons have been exercised from 1887-97 and length of time served by each person.

1898

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1898.

A total of six tables for this year.

Table 1 - No new offence types.

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - Number of persons fined and amounts of fines -  
no changes.

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to be tried  
by jury - no changes.

Table 6 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

1899

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1899.

A total of seven tables for this year.

Table 1 - Class 1 - new offence type, "murder, attempt and accessory to".

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - Number of persons fined and amounts of fines - no changes.

Table 5 - Summary convictions and cases subject to be tried by jury - no changes.

Table 6 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by jury from 1890-99 - different from Table 5. (see below).

Table 7 - Pardons and commutations - no changes.

1899

continued

TABLE 6 - Summary convictions and cases subject to trial  
by jury from 1890-99

Years	Summary Conviction	Cases Tried Summarily by consent	Cases Tried by jury	Detain for lunacy	Charges withdrawn	Jury having disagreed	Having Escaped before trial
		Having left the country	Having Absconded	Reserved cases	various other reasons for which accused not tried		
		Indictable Offences Total Charges		Indictable and Summary Grand totals of all Convictions and charges			
	Convictions Acquittals Other Charges	Totals		Totals - All convictions	Totals - All charges		

PROVINCES  
CANADA

1900

Report for the year ended 30 September, 1900.

A total of seven tables for this year.

Table 1 - Class 2 - new offence type, "possession of explosives and damage by"

Class 5 - offences split up, "forgery, uttering forged documents" and "offences against currency".

Table 2 - Summary by classes and provinces - no changes.

Table 3 - Summary convictions - no changes.

Table 4 - Number of persons fined and amounts of fines - no changes.

Table 5 - Summary convictions, etc. - no changes.

Table 6 - Summary convictions - 1891-1900 (for each province and Canada) - no changes.

Table 7 - Pardons and Commutations - no changes.

1900

continued

Introduction appears longer and more detailed for this year. There is a substantial increase in number of convictions for 1900 except in Quebec and an increase in Yukon as compared to P.E.I. (Four times the population but one fifth the crime.) This is the difference between a long settled region and a newly opened mining district.

Ticket of Leave Acts - passed first in 1899 (second act in amendment 1900) - issued to first offenders only except in exceptional circumstances. Factors taken into consideration were age of convict, nature of crime and other. Those appear under "conditions upon which paroler or commutation granted" in Table 7.

APPENDICES

The following additional appendices are comprised of:

1. Notes: these include a brief summary of various aspects of historical statistics divided into five year time periods beginning with 1881-1885. For the years 1876-1880, comments are made for each year separately.
2. Flow diagrams for 1880, 1890 and 1900 showing statistics for (1) person crimes; murder and rape; (2) property crime; larceny. The objects of this study are: (1) to determine how the various stages of the justice system have been changed and/or added to our present CANJUS model and (2) to observe changes in crime rates by recording statistics for two person offences and one property crime covering each ten year period.
3. Table showing charge, conviction and incarceration rates per 100,000 population for each year beginning with 1880. In this way, it is possible to observe rising/falling crime rates and test various hypotheses concerning reasons for such patterns.

APPENDIX I

1876-1900

1876

Beginning with 1876, there are a total of three tables. Table 1 lists offence types by county and province, giving number of persons charged, acquitted, convictions, etc., as outlined in notes for each year. This seems a complicated system since offence types vary from county to county plus province to province. Also, it must be assumed that if such and such an offence was not committed in said county that year it was not reported, as there are no zeros beside offence categories.

Taking three years together, 1876-1878, there are no changes with regard to cross-wise categories. Some offences appear to be strictly provincial, i.e., mutiny, deserting ship are confined to Maritimes, cattle rustling (B.C.) and so on. But the majority of offences occur in all provinces and therefore no separate tables have been made for provinces. For these years also, offences are broken down making a huge body of offence types, i.e., offences against property with violence (1876 - housebreak, entering and stealing; 1877 - housebreak, shop break and entering, attempts at house break, break into warehouse; 1878 - breaking into locked car, break into government railway car, break into post office and stealing ... and so on). This makes it very difficult to note changes in offence types from year to year. This is especially true in the 6th category entitled "Other Offences" where the number of offences is enormous.

Types do not appear to vary to any great extent by province. Offence types are still large but substantially smaller than for the previous three years. See list for 1879; (these offences have not appeared previous to this year). There are now five tables instead of three; (1) offences tried by jury; (2) tried summarily; (3) summary convictions and preliminary examinations; the last two are the same. This is the first time there has been any distinction made between summary and indictable offences.

For all preceding years, if the prisoner is acquitted, no further information is given, i.e., regarding occupation, religion, etc.

Comparing grand totals of Dominion for 1876 and 1879 as follows:

	<u>Persons charged</u>	<u>Acquitted</u>	<u>Total convictions</u>
1876	37,117	8,132	28,215
1879	40,746	11,294	28,736

There is no noticeable difference in numbers.

1880

The format of tables changes. Table 1 lists offence types and the judicial districts in which committed. Numbers have been reduced significantly (see notes 1880). 1880 has been used therefore as a base year since it is now far easier to note any changes in offence types from year to year. There are no great changes in classifications for Table 1 and they have been noted where applicable. Offence types are now the same for all provinces with the province listed under the particular offence type even if that offence was not committed that year. Totals for Canada are given at the end of each offence type. There are five tables for this year. Table 3 is divided into three classes: (1) offences tried by jury; (2) tried summarily; (3) summary convictions and preliminary examinations.

1881 - 1885

Beginning with 1881, notes will be made for each five year period.

New offence types have been noted from 1881-1885. Classifications remain the same. The number of tables appear to change from one year to the next as in 1882 a new table is added: "Showing number of persons to each offence charged", comparing offences charged for years 1880, 1881 and 1882. It is interesting to note here that there are nine types of offences given in this table which have been summarized briefly; drunkenness being a separate category. This offence therefore must have been regarded as a fairly serious crime. There is no table for offences tried summarily in 1883; no reason is given for this.

In 1884, a number of new offence types appeared which had not been recorded previously. There are also changes in the format of tables which are now divided into two parts:

PART I

Indictable offences (same as Table I and II in preceding years).

PART II

Made up of four tables.

Table 3 is a statement of summary convictions and summary trial by consent. Offence types (summary) are given separately - see list. Table 4 is a statement of totals of summary convictions and the total number of offences for Canada. This is the first time summary offences appear separate from indictable offences.

1886 - 1890

There is a noticeable decline in the number of new offence categories appearing during this period and a few minor changes in the tables. In 1886, a new table (VI) appears which gives number of summary convictions with ratios for cities and towns (cities are given in order of population size).

In 1889, the category in Table V of "Grand Totals" is changed to "Indictable Offences"; we can now compare number of summary convictions in a year to number of indictable; i.e.,

1889	34,223)	summary	4,208)	indictable
1890	34,576)		3,934)	

Table IV for 1890 shows the number of convictions and number of persons to each conviction from 1880-1890.

Therefore, the total convictions for Canada for a space of ten years indicate that there was an increase of slightly over 10,000; 1880 having the smallest (28,209) and 1890 the largest (38,540).

1891 - 1895

Beginning with year 1891, a summary of what is contained in the following tables is given. This compares various statistics with the previous year's record.

The total number of convictions between 1881-1891 has increased by approximately 8,000.

1881	1891	(for indictable and summary)
29,225	37,415	

The number of inhabitants to each conviction has fallen:

1881	1891
148	129

Yet, the number of summary convictions for some provinces was down; the one showing the greatest decrease being Ontario; 19,178 convictions in 1890 and 17,343 in 1891.

It is interesting to note other classifications for 1891 as follows:

- (1) sex - for indictable offences in 1891 there were 282 females or 7.1% of total convictions;
- (2) ages - the number under 16 years was 615 or 15.5% total;
- (3) education - elementary had the highest number; 69.4%;

- (4) more used liquor moderately than immoderately;
- (5) urban had 77.7% of the total while rural had 23.3%.

It can be seen from looking at Table 2 for 1891 that the majority of convictions for the following are:

Occupations - labourers had the highest number. Single people committed more crimes than married or widowed but the latter had the least number of convictions.

Birth places - Canadian-born had the highest percentage.

Age - the group between 21 and 40 had highest percentage.

One can see that more people are now living in urban areas; single people are probably more frustrated and unhappy than married or widowed; there are less people immigrating to Canada. The majority of people still only had an elementary level of education while the majority of people working are labourers.

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NOTE:

returns from some police courts were not received on time or at all for this year (1891).

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At the beginning of statistics for the year 1892, there is a written report on crime in Canada. With regard to the growth of crime, statistics indicate an increase of about 15% in crime between the years 1881-1891 although this is not too accurate due to a number of factors:

- (1) the first year that returns were remitted (1881) was probably not too accurate or complete;
- (2) the increased vigilance of police;
- (3) the drift of population to cities makes it easier to detect crime;
- (4) the enlargement of crimes by legislative enactment.

Take for example, the crime of drunkenness which shows a general increase at this time due partly to the fact that firmer measures were enacted regarding punishment for this crime.

By provinces, the facts are as follows:

Criminals increased faster than population in B.C., Quebec, N.B. and Ontario whereas Manitoba, N.S., P.E.I. and the Territories have increases of population greater than increases in criminal convictions. Manitoba has an actual decrease of convicted criminals while increasing its population 131%.

Canadians are far below the percentage of crime that should be their's according to their relative superiority in numbers.

Tables for the proportion of other factors, i.e., occupation, birth places, etc., are given also but tend to remain the same as 1891 (see previous page).

There is also a section on Juvenile crime included.

The number of convictions for males and females "under 16 years" and "16 and under 21" for the eight year period indicate that class 3 crime type contains the largest percentage of convictions. The results: of boys under 16 convicted of offences in class 3, 97% were convicted of larceny.

In the summary of results, the following points are made:

Overall crime has decreased between 1884-1892 and the law-abiding part of the population live in Manitoba and the Northwest; law is well administered in Canada compared with other countries; the native born population is much less criminal in its tendencies than the foreign-born; juvenile crime is on the increase among males but not females.

LIST OF APPENDICES

- (1) Indictable and summary convictions by class of crime for years 1880-1891 and the average percentage.
- (2) By class of crime and age category, 1884-1891.
- (3) List of indictable offences, 1884-1891.
- (4) Juvenile crime by provinces and classes (M & F), 1884-1891.
- (5) 1880-1892 - by type of crime and province as follows:
  - (1) murder, manslaughter, etc.;
  - (2) offences against females;
  - (3) assaults;
  - (4) various other offences against the person;
  - (5) burglary, etc.;
  - (6) larceny, etc.;
  - (7) embezzlement, fraud and false pretences;
  - (8) drunkenness;
  - (9) breaches of liquor laws;
  - (10) vagrancy, etc.;
  - (11) offences against fishing, gambling acts, etc.;
  - (12) forgery and offences against the currency.

TOTAL CONVICTIONS

The major change for these years is the inclusion of a report at the beginning of each year. In these reports, information about the following tables are given examining first indictable and second summary. Tables are given comparing number of convictions and number of convictions per 10,000 inhabitants for the present year and the last year.

For the six classes of offences, increases or decreases in numbers from the previous year are indicated. For summary offences, the total of persons fined and proportion to provinces are indicated. There is an additional table for summary and indictable taken together for present year and for the previous year. The year 1892 includes a report on "crime in Canada" discussed on page 5 of these notes.

There is a total of eight new offence types for these five years and most offences seem to be repeating.

There is also the inclusion of a new table (1894) which shows number of persons fined and amounts of fines.

As a general overall statement, I feel that criminal statistics reports appear to be including more information accurately (as in 1893 - see notes explaining the increase of reported indictable offences).

Reports are becoming less generalized in the sense that it is possible to see a pattern emerging as to the increase and/or decrease of offences from year to year (see table for this) and also relating the type of offence to factors such as occupation, age, etc.

1896 - 1900

Note of Interest:

While looking through offence types for 1900, I noticed that of the 43 people charged for the crime of rape in that year, 36 were acquitted indicating the difficulty of convicting a rape offender in both past and present.

With regard to offence types, there are few new ones being added yearly. More likely, it is a case of the wording being changed slightly, i.e., 1891 the category, "prison breach, escape and attempt to escape from prison" or one crime type being made into two crimes as in 1900, "forgery and offences against the currency" becomes (1) forgery and uttering forged documents; (2) offences against the currency. All these changes have been noted for each year. Most offence types appear to be repeating although it is still not noted with a "0" for any one year a particular crime is not committed.

The tables also are remaining the same. In particular, Table 2, "Summary by classes and provinces of indictable Offences" and the last table, "Pardons and Commutations", have not changed at all since 1876. Normally, there is also a comparative table included every five years (i.e., 1900 - Table 6 showing "Summary convictions and cases subject to trial by jury for years 1891-1900") - this is good for comparing the increase and/or decrease of charges of convictions yearly or for five and ten year periods. Also, this table shows the rate by province and often by class of crime or crime type. It is difficult to say how accurate these

figures are but there has been a substantial improvement from ten years previous (1890). In earlier years, there would be footnotes with words to the effect that certain jurisdictions had not submitted their returns at all or on time, etc. - for these last few years, i.e., from 1896-1900, there has been no footnote at all with this type of information.

In 1897, there is a list of additional appendices included and a report on the progress of crime from 1887-1897 (in detail on notes for 1897).

Beginning with 1900, the introduction becomes longer and more detailed than in previous years. Briefly, summarized:

1. Indictable

The number of convictions in 1900 increased in all provinces except Quebec - increase in Territories due to Yukon (newly opened mining district) but Nova Scotia though a mining province has a low percentage of cases.

For years 1884 - 1900

The proportion of females as criminals has been constantly decreasing.

- (1) birth place - Canadian-born has supplied largest number of criminals and remained steady but still below percentage of Canadian-born in total population.

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

- (2) religion - Roman Catholics have decreased in proportion but still supply more criminals than other denominations.
- (3) education - those having elementary education or none at all had largest number of offenders. But education seems not to be as great a corrective of crime as it formerly was.
- (4) use of liquors - the indications are that excessive drinking is becoming more eliminated as a stimulant to crime.
- (5) conjugal state - the married criminal is becoming rarer.

The tendency between 1891-1900 is towards a habitually criminal class which means a smaller number of criminals and a larger number of repetitions of crime.

Of the total of 5,713 indictable convictions in 1899, 3,344 were for larceny.

With respect to juvenile delinquency, it seems to be increasing.

## 2. Summary

All provinces show an increase in summary convictions in 1900 except Prince Edward Island and Quebec. The Yukon has made a substantial contribution to the criminal record; 980 people in every 10,000. However,

the Report considers this record good considering the general character of the Yukon population.

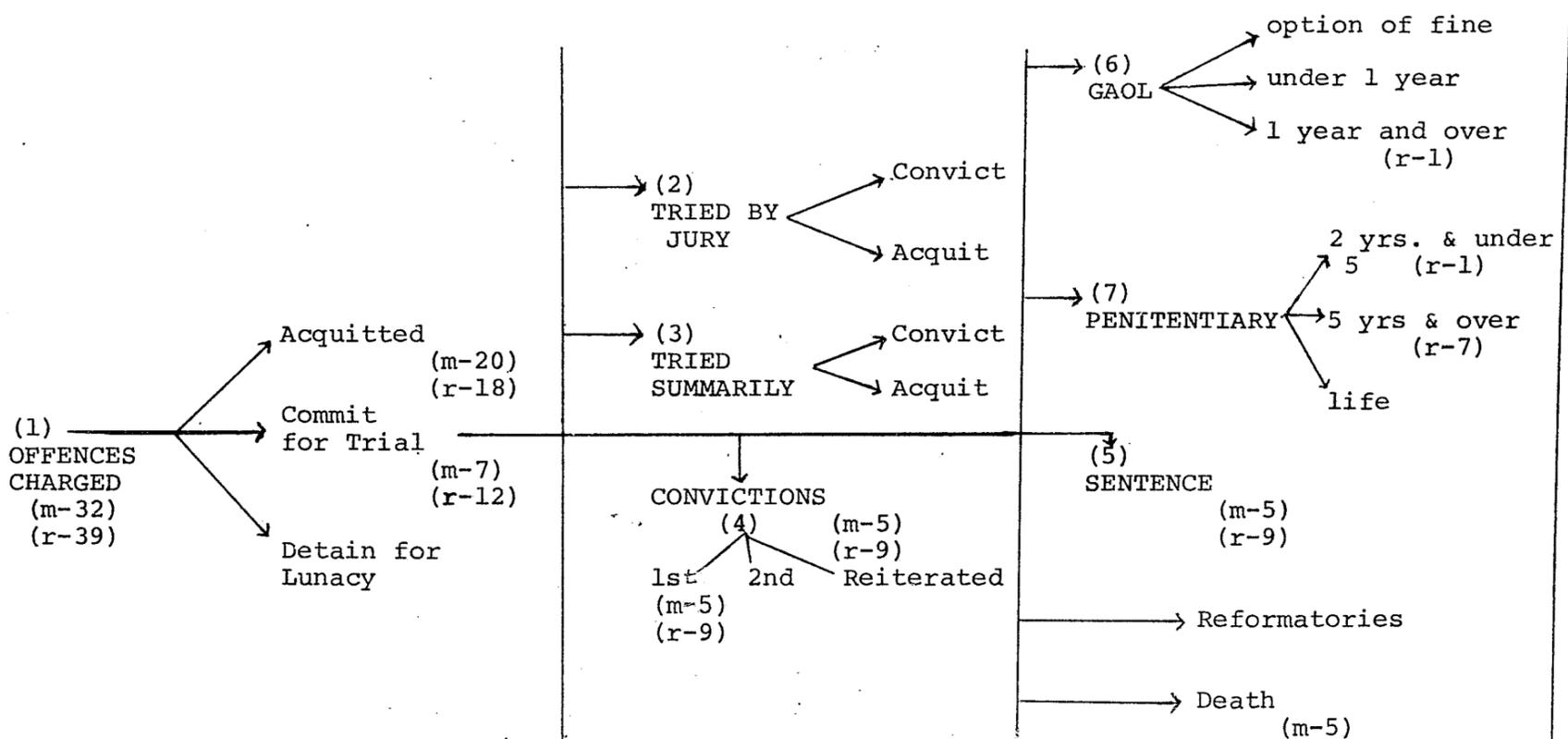
Infractions of liquor laws 1900 - the results here indicate that prosecutions were less actively carried out or laws were more closely observed for this year. Women are engaging less each year in the business of distributing liquor.

The crime centers of Canada are now in British Columbia and the Yukon which are the mining regions of Canada.

Under the Ticket of Leave Acts (see notes for 1900), 124 were issued between 1899-1900. Of these, three were forfeited within the year because the holders were convicted of indictable offences while holding their tickets.

APPENDIX II

FLOW DIAGRAM 1880 WITH STATISTICS FOR MURDER AND RAPE\*



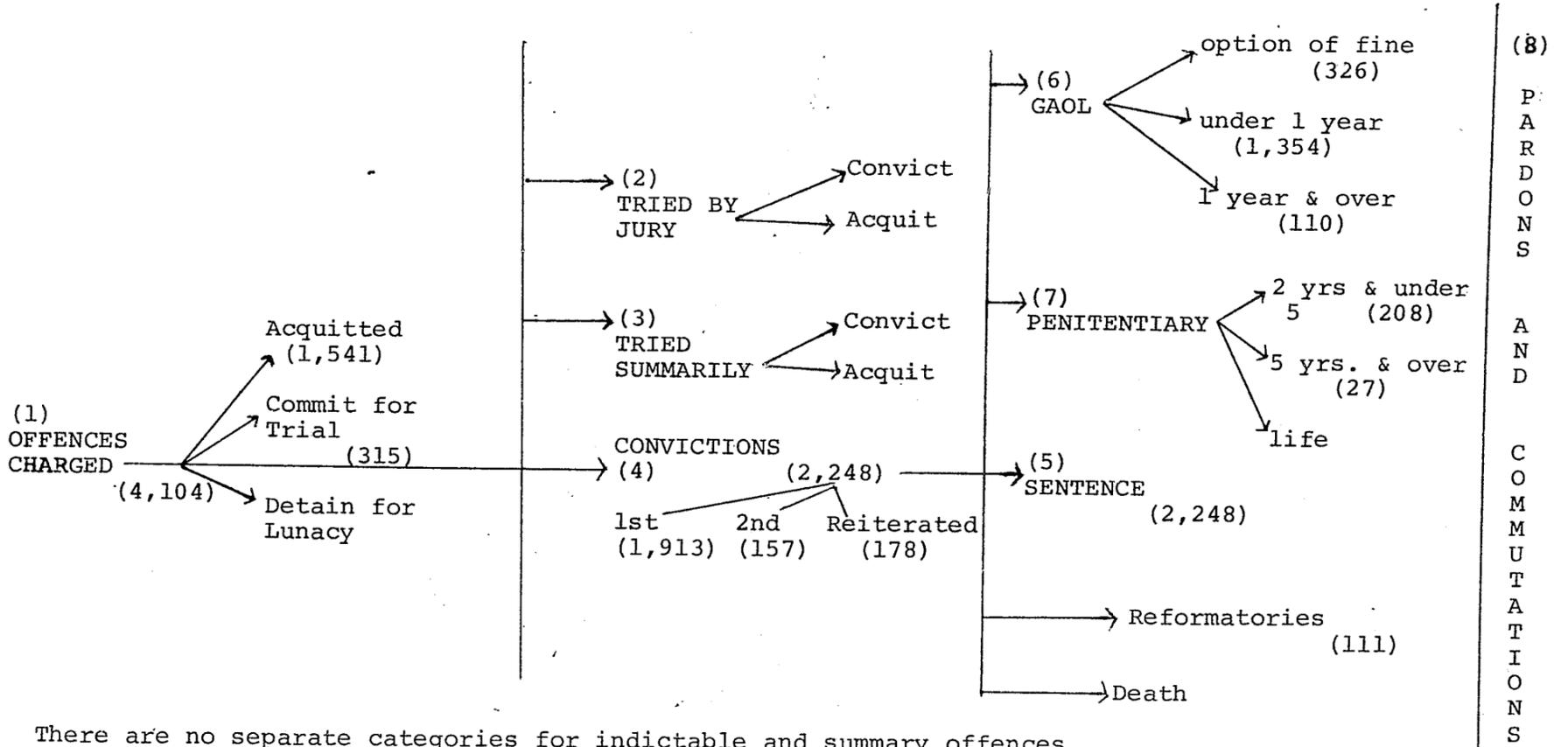
(8)  
P  
A  
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O  
N  
S

There are no separate categories for indictable and summary offences.

\* Rape includes "carnally knowing a girl of tender years".

m - murder  
r - rape

FLOW DIAGRAM 1880 WITH STATISTICS FOR LARCENY\*

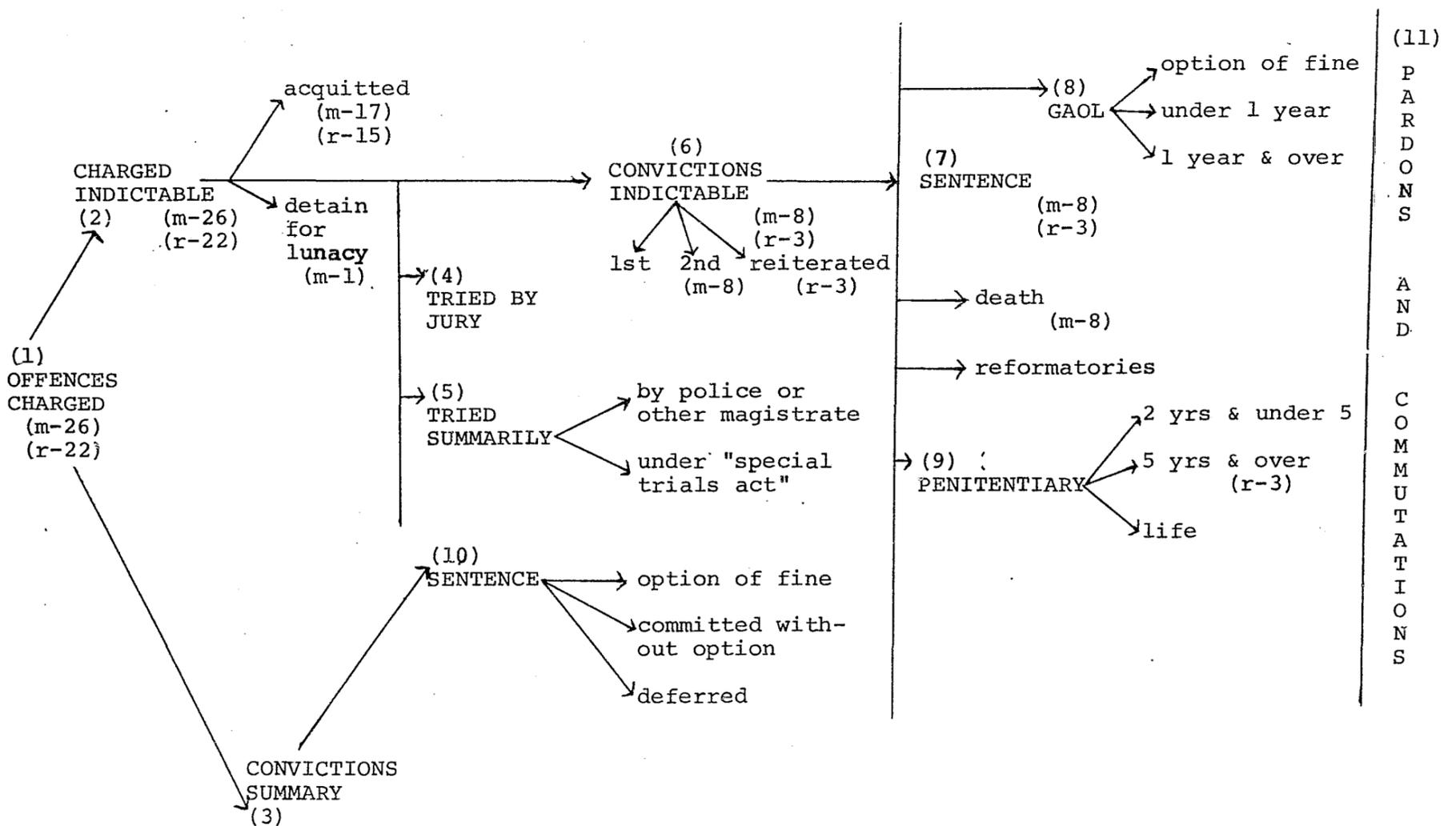


There are no separate categories for indictable and summary offences.

\* Larceny includes "larceny" and receiving".

(8)  
P  
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R  
D  
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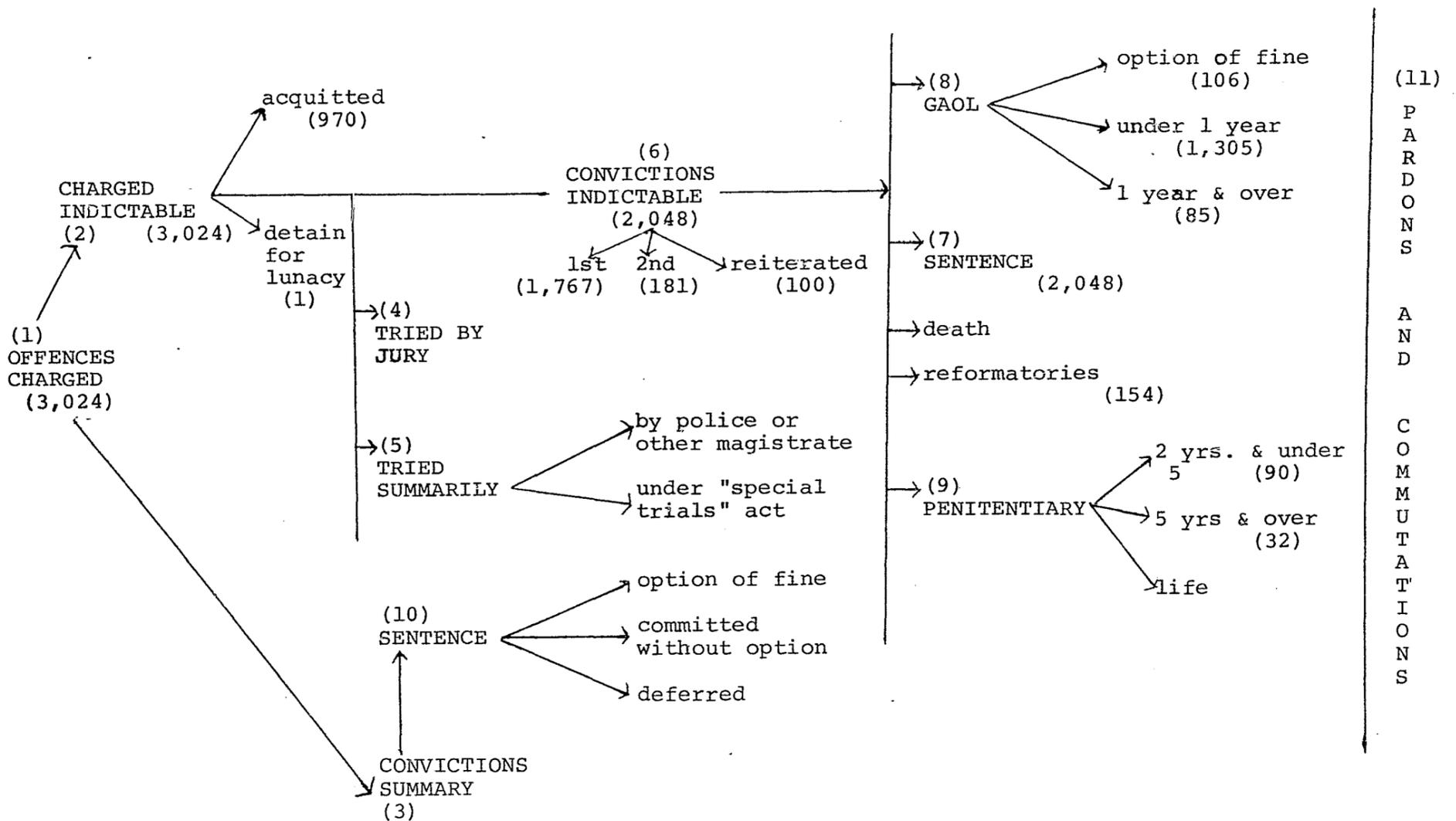
FLOW DIAGRAM 1890 WITH STATISTICS FOR MURDER AND RAPE



(11)  
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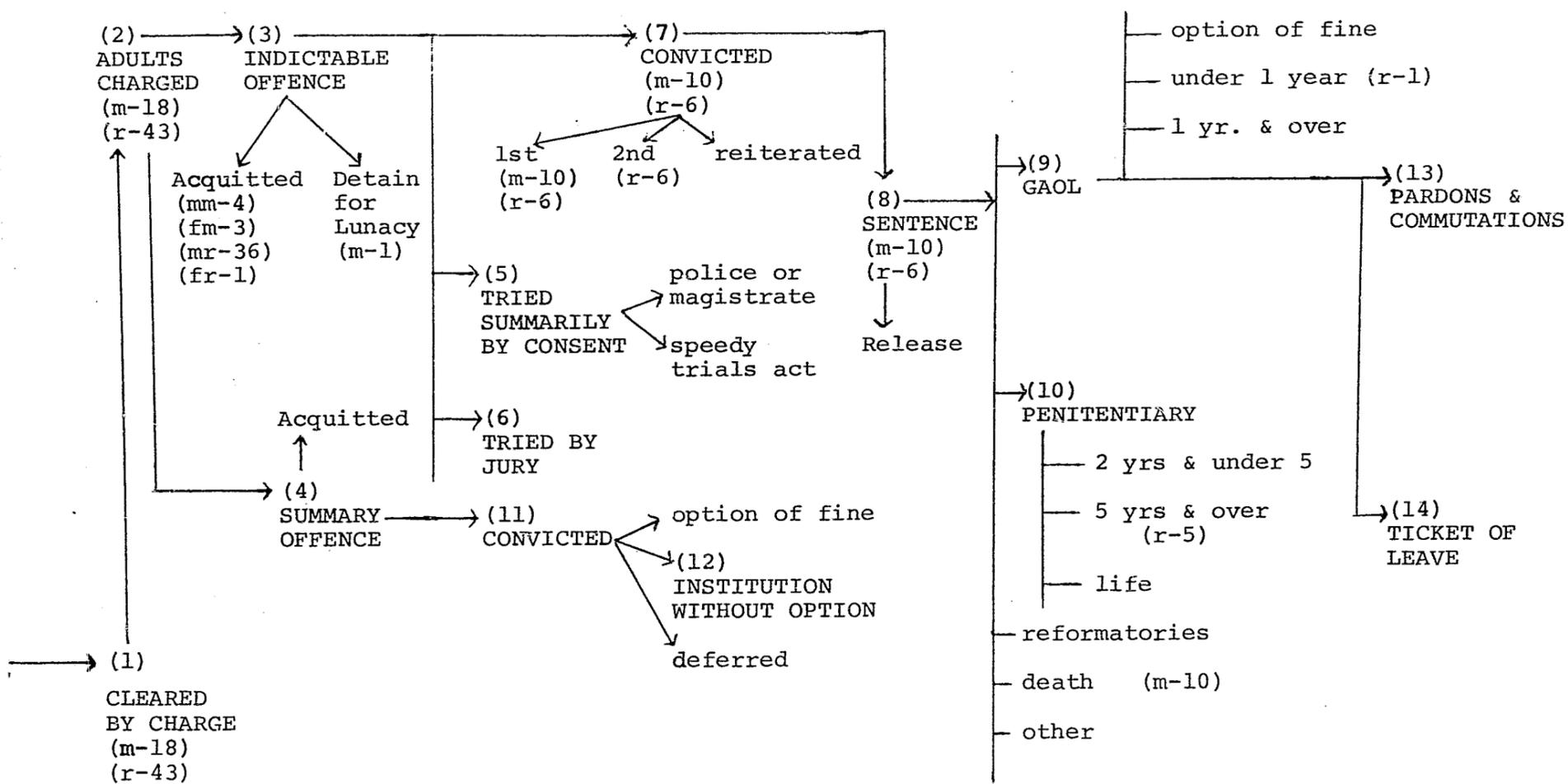
m - murder  
r - rape

FLOW DIAGRAM 1890 WITH STATISTICS FOR LARCENY\*



\* Includes "larceny", "larceny from dwelling", "larceny from the person".

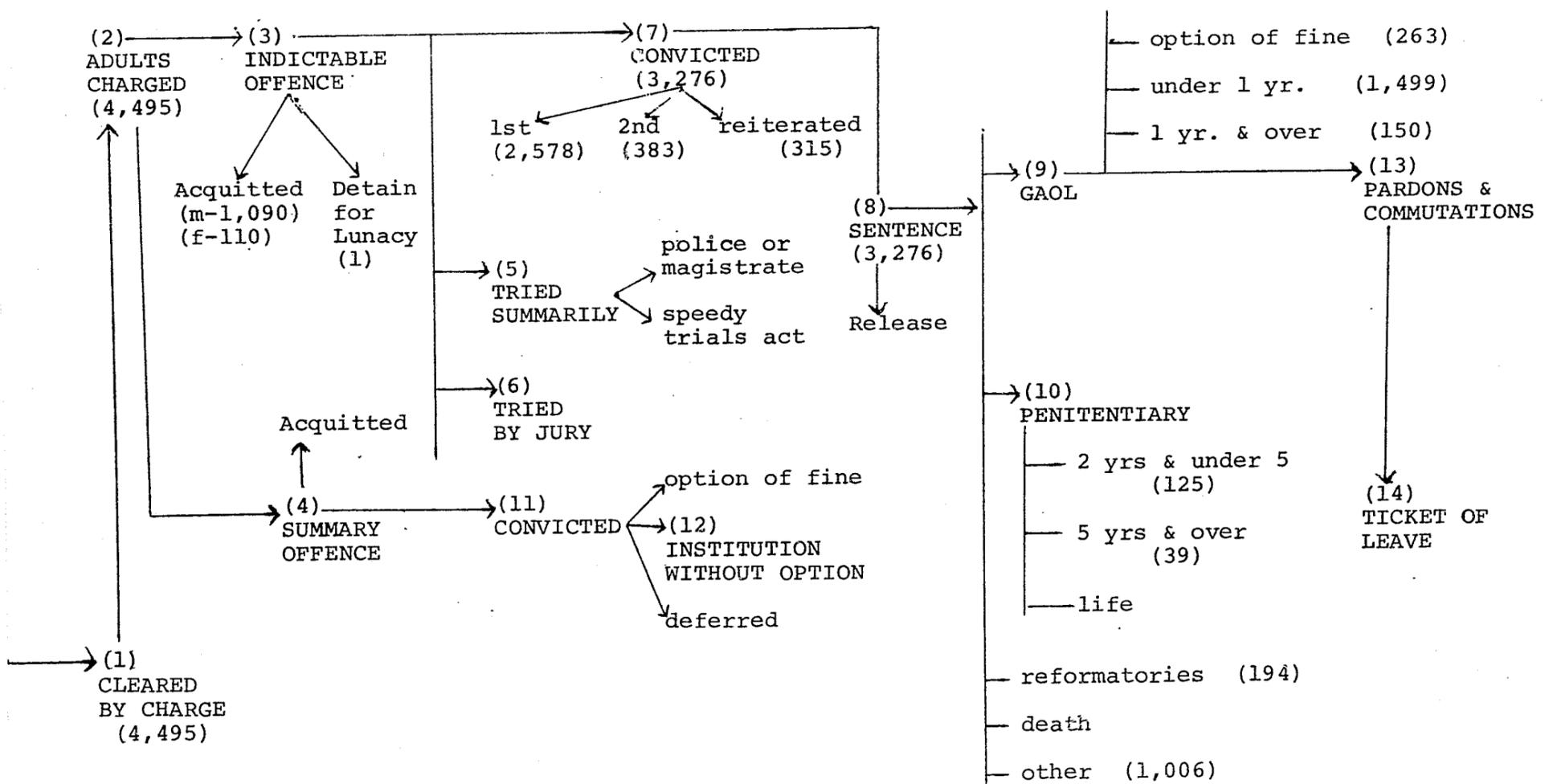
FLOW DIAGRAM 1900 WITH STATISTICS FOR MURDER AND RAPE



Offences reported - no statistics given  
 Juveniles charged -

m - murder; r - rape; mm - male murder; fm - female murder; mr - male rape; fr - female rape

FLOW DIAGRAM 1900 WITH STATISTICS FOR THEFT\* (LARCENY)



\* Includes "larceny", "larceny from dwelling house", "larceny from the person".

Offences reported - no statistics given  
 Juveniles charged -

APPENDIX III

TABLE 1

YEAR	POPULATION CANADA	TOTAL NUMBER CHARGES (INDICTABLE)	NUMBER PER 100,000 POPULATION
1880	4,255,000	40,874*	961
1881	4,325,000	41,947*	970
1882	4,375,000	44,082*	1,008
1883	4,430,000	47,141*	1,064
1884	4,487,000	4,400	98
1885	4,537,000	5,518	122
1886	4,580,000	5,497	120
1887	4,626,000	4,770	103
1888	4,678,000	5,871	126
1889	4,729,000	6,314	134
1890	4,779,000	5,819	122
1891	4,833,000	5,988	124
1892	4,883,000	5,924	121
1893	4,931,000	6,766	137
1894	4,979,000	7,601	153
1895	5,026,000	7,730	154
1896	5,074,000	7,395	146
1897	5,122,000	8,027	157
1898	5,175,000	8,153	158
1899	5,235,000	8,170	156
1900	5,301,000	8,419	159

\* Includes indictable and summary.

APPENDIX III

TABLE 2

YEAR	TOTAL CONVICTIONS (INDICTABLE)	NUMBER PER 100,000	TOTAL CONVICTIONS (SUMMARY)	NUMBER PER 100,000
1880	28,209	663		
1881	29,225	676		
1882	31,305	716		
1883	33,388	754		
1884	2,506	56	27,221	607
1885	3,797	84	30,072	663
1886	3,509	77	30,365	663
1887	3,253	70	31,200	674
1888	3,751	80	34,041	728
1889	4,208	89	34,223	724
1890	3,934	82	34,606	724
1891	3,974	82	33,643	696
1892	4,040	83	31,253	640
1893	4,630	94	31,023	629
1894	5,258	106	30,907	621
1895	5,474	109	32,111	639
1896	5,204	103	32,074	632
1897	5,721	112	32,257	630
1898	5,787	112	32,419	626
1899	5,713	109	32,997	630
1900	5,768	109	35,886	677

APPENDIX III

TABLE 3

YEAR	TOTAL CONVICTIONS (INDICTABLE AND SUMMARY)	NUMBER PER 100,000	*TOTAL SENTENCED TO INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER PER 100,000
1880	28,209	663	27,560	648
1881	29,225	676	28,342	655
1882	31,305	716	30,390	695
1883	33,382	754	32,620	736
1884	29,727	663	28,800	642
1885	33,869	747	32,985	727
1886	33,874	740	32,982	720
1887	34,753	751	33,650	727
1888	37,792	808	36,462	779
1889	38,431	813	36,916	781
1890	38,540	806	36,678	767
1891	37,617	778	35,133	727
1892	35,293	723	32,476	665
1893	35,653	723	32,946	668
1894	36,165	726	33,055	664
1895	37,585	748	34,167	680
1896	37,278	735	33,857	667
1897	37,978	741	33,991	664
1898	38,206	738	34,132	660
1899	38,710	739	34,844	666
1900	41,653	786	37,288	703

\* Includes: (1) committed to gaol (2) penitentiary (3) reformatories  
 (a) with option of fine; (a) 2 years and under 5;  
 (b) no option (b) 5 years and over;  
 (c) life

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**END**