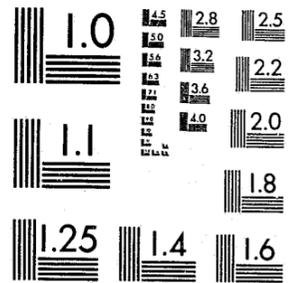


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CANADIAN CRIME AND JUSTICE
IN
COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
SELECTED INDICATORS FOR
SELECTED COUNTRIES
1900-1980

Irvin Waller

With Assistance from Lorraine Touchette

Revised
July 1982

Department of Criminology
University of Ottawa
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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PREFACE

This report was prepared under a contract with the Department of Justice of Canada.

It emanates from an ongoing research project at the Department of Criminology, University of Ottawa. The project focusses on quantitative trends and explanations of crime, justice, crime prevention and victim assistance in Canada and its provinces, as well as selected countries and their states.

Some of the tables used in the report were prepared under a grant from the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa. Some of the data were drawn from collaborative work with Bob Grainger, Andrew Rutherford and David Ward in cross-national correctional projects. Unpublished data were provided generously by Woods and Kiedrowski (Canada), Biles (Australia), Downes (England-Wales), Robert (France), Suzuki (Japan), Steenhuis and Steinmetz (Netherlands) and Greenfeld (U.S.A.).

The charts and some tables were prepared originally by Ken Fuller. However, the tables in this report as well as many that were not used were prepared patiently and painstakingly by Lorraine Touchette.

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INTRODUCTION

Penal laws such as the Criminal Code or the Narcotic Control Act define what human conduct is proscribed as a crime. But they do not determine how often such crimes occur. These penal laws set legal limits to what maybe done with persons suspected of committing crimes by state officials such as police, judges or correctional officials. But they do not determine how many of these events will occur, how often those officials will be involved with criminal events or how many officials there will be.

This report examines what is known, in quantitative and comparative terms about crime and justice. It focuses on trends in national data from 1900 to 1980 for Canada, which it contrasts with similar data for Australia, England and Wales, France, Japan, Netherlands and the U.S.A. The time period starts shortly after the enactment of the present Canadian criminal code in 1892. The countries were selected, because they are similar to Canada as economically advantaged societies, but have different amounts of crime, social composition and prison use.

The data describe trends in

- I Reported crime and convictions.
- II Socio-demographic factors
- III Persons in adult prisons and related dispositions
- IV Criminal justice expenditures and employment.

The data were taken from published sources, usually official government publications. However, to locate, understand or verify the data, we have used a wide variety of different sources, including visits to some of the countries.

Identifying accurate data and understanding their meaning over an eighty year period for seven different countries is a herculean task, which forces considerable respect for the limits of such data. We have located reliable and valid data on only a limited number of aspects related to crime and justice such as their population, the numbers of persons in adult prisons and the principal causes of death. We have used other data that give us the lower bound on crime, such as crimes known to police or court convictions; that is, where we know that real crime would be at least the number recorded. Other data such as those on public order offences or admissions to prisons have been abandoned as the statistical definitions in both Canada and several of the selected countries are too vague.

From 1900 to 1980, it is not only the phenomena of crime and justice that have changed. The widespread adoption of the motor vehicle, the telephone and the computer has had enormous ramifications on our ability to record phenomena such as crime. In 1900, an offense would be noticed by a citizen or a police officer, who was walking or riding a horse. This crime witness would not be able to telephone or radio for assistance; the victim could not expect a police car to arrive within two minutes; and, the police could not be required to record the offense on a machine readable form.

In ninety years, there have been revolutions in many areas of everyday life that might effect (i) crime, (ii) the ability of victims to survive or recover, and (iii) the way in which we use or enjoy crime in the media. Crime has been changed by the availability of the motor vehicle, self-service stores and easily transportable consumer products. The victims of knife or gunwounds to-day can be transported quickly to emergency rooms to avert death. The television, radio and films have brought us a new entertainment industry much of which is based on crime drama.

If there has been a revolution in society, there has been an explosion of knowledge about crime but this has come only in the last decade and is not yet being used to control crime or improve justice. This knowledge is not reported here, though the indicators selected have been guided by it.

The report is based on tables and occasional charts, which use rates per 100,000 total population. This rate allows for differences in absolute numbers that are due to differences in population over time or between countries. It is not always the ideal way of calculating a rate, but is adequate and easy to understand.

Each section starts with a sentence that highlights the major conclusion from that section. The text provides the highlights from the tables with some brief commentary. Each table identifies the sources used. Finally a bibliography lists the wide variety of sources consulted in the preparation of the report.

I REPORTED CRIME AND CONVICTIONS

Many crimes are not known to police

Some criminologists believe that the most accurate way of measuring crime with victims is by surveys of the general public, which have become known as "victimisation surveys". Others believe that 'self-report' surveys of potential offenders can provide valid estimates of criminal involvement. Unfortunately, such surveys are not available for Canada over time. However when such surveys have been undertaken in Canada, they confirm findings from surveys in Australia and England-Wales, as well as the well known national surveys over the last decade in the Netherlands and U.S.A. As in **chart A** for the U.S.A., these findings show more than one-half of most conventional crime is not reported to police. In Canada, one-third of break-and-enter or one-half of assaults are not reported to the police, (Solicitor General of Canada, 1982; Waller and Orihiro, 1978).

Given the known extent of unreported crime, one should be careful in interpreting the two major sources of crime data used in this report. The first is crime known to the police, which is available in statistical form for most of the selected countries from the early 1960's forward. The second is court convictions, which is available from before 1900 until today for most of the selected countries.

Crime is mostly against property, and in many non-criminal statutes

For Canada, table 1 shows the types of offenses in the criminal code, recorded by the police in 1980. 73% of these offenses fell under the eight sections concerned with theft, break-and-enter and wilful damage. Common assaults account for a further 4%. Therefore quantitatively the criminal code is used to identify offenses of dishonest activity relating to property. Whereas, it is used for offenses against persons and morals in less than 20% of cases.

In table 2 the total range of offenses is summarized to illustrate the number of offenses that are not contained in the criminal code. Each of these offenses have penalties of imprisonment. In 1980, approximately one in four of the 2.5 million offenses recorded by the police were not in the Criminal Code: there were 122 thousand offenses against other federal statutes such as the Narcotic Control Act, the Food and Drug Act or various statutes relating to taxation and immigration. There were 438 thousand offenses against Provincial statutes and 70 thousand against Municipal statutes.

Police data show increased crime from 1960 to 1980, except for Japan

Table 2 also shows the growth in offenses known to the police. In 1970, there were one million offenses, but by 1980 they had grown to more than two million, which represents a growth of sixty-two per cent per capita. This rate of growth applies to most of the more frequent categories such as robbery, break and enter or theft. Murder has not increased per capita since 1975, though the combined

rate of murder, manslaughter and attempted murder has increased by 75%. Drug offenses increased by 300% mostly in the period 1970 to 1975. For instance, Canada's offenses had grown from less than a thousand to 40,000 by 1980 (Solicitor General of Canada, 1981). "Other sexual offenses" declined marginally.

Police data from 1965-1980 enumerate crime brought to the attention of the police, where the police have made a record of the offense. For each individual country, trends in police crime data are likely a reasonable indicator of the trends in the minimum amount of real crime, but only in the last fifteen years and for offenses with victims such as break-and-enter, robbery, rape and murder. These data are useful, because police recording technology and practice has remained relatively constant in the last fifteen years in most major cities in the selected countries. Secondly the US National Crime survey suggests that reporting of crime to the police has remained constant over this time period. Thirdly, although it is only for the U.S.A., comparisons of trends in survey data in the mid-sixties and seventies with police data suggest a similar type of increase.

Table 3 shows the increase in crime known to police in the last two decades for Canada and the selected countries. With the notable exception of Japan, total criminal code offenses have increased for each country. Canada and the Netherlands increased by a factor of more than 4. The other countries increased by more than 3. Japan's rate is 61% less in 1979 than in 1960. Despite the apparent similarity in the rates of offenses between the countries, comparisons in rates between countries - rather than changes in rates over time for one country - are not possible.

Canada has less "common reported crimes" than the U.S.A., but more than Japan

As the definitions vary from one country to another it is difficult to make useful comparisons between the countries for crime in general. For selected offenses, Canada appears generally less violent than the U.S.A., but more violent than Japan, as shown in tables 4 to 7. Even those comparisons in absolute rates of specific crimes between countries must be undertaken cautiously. Crime recording depends on many factors such as reporting behaviour by the public (influenced partly by the availability of telephones), police recording practices, definitions and cultural factors.

The data on murder is likely the most reliable, from which Canada appears more violent than Japan or England-Wales but less than the other countries. Rape rates are notoriously unreliable (Waller 1982); according to these data, the U.S.A. has substantially more than Canada, which appears higher than the other countries. Robbery definitions vary from country to country; however the U.S.A. rates which are comparable are again substantially higher than Canada. Burglary rates are surprisingly similar from one country to another (see also Waller and Orihiro, 1978). For all these four offenses the trends have been for the rate of crime to increase. Burglary is by far the most frequent of the four offenses considered.

In table 7a, the rates of residential burglary are shown to vary substantially from country to country, particularly for France and the Netherlands. As Block (1982) has noted, the lower rate of residential burglary in the Netherlands may be due to

the relatively greater number of women, who are at home during the day. This has been shown to be an important factor in explaining variations in residential burglary rates between areas of Toronto (Waller and Orihiro, 1978).

Most crimes never get to court

Few policy-makers or citizens think of the extent to which crime is handled by citizens, police and lawyers away from the formal rules of the courtroom. However, comprehensive studies which have looked at citizens reaction to crime (U.S.A., B.J.S. 1981) and how police and courts deal with crime reports (Faust 1980) have brought a realization that:

- much crime is not known to the police;
- only a proportion of crime recorded by to the police becomes the subject of a charge or arrest (Statistics Canada, 1982);
- many charges are dropped or withdrawn before trial;
- at trial, most persons plead guilty (Statistics Canada, 1973).

The extent to which the law or the courts influence the decisions of citizens, police or lawyers is not well understood. That attrition occurs - more for some types of crime than others - is accepted.

Chart B shows the process of 'attrition' from the criminal justice process for break-and-enter. Many more persons commit offenses than are known to the police; many more are known to police than result in charges; and many more result in charges than in convictions.

Tables 8 and 8a show for two well-weather offenses that attrition occurs in all the countries in different degrees. In particular, Japan and the Netherlands prosecute at a much lower rate than Canada, because they do not follow the 'legality principle'; further, Japan takes account of the contribution of the victim to the offense in deciding whether to prosecute. The legality principle requires the prosecutor to charge and convict, wherever there is sufficient evidence. In practice, it is a question of degree as prosecutors in Canada withdraw, or do not proceed on charges, when they could. The new young offenders act in Canada specifically authorizes the prosecutor not to pursue charges.

Japan appears to record substantially fewer robberies, but ensures that those it records are likely to be the basis of a charge. England-Wales has many more offenses, but appears to have a similar tendency. On the basis of table 8a, conclusions about the operations of the various systems should not be drawn, however it is an indication for further research.

Several studies in Canada, Netherlands and the U.S.A. suggest that the tendency for courts not to convict or imprison, discourages prosecutors from charging which discourages police from arresting, which discourages police from recording crime and so in turn discourages the public from reporting (Merton and West 1981; Van Dijk 1980). If this argument is correct, it suggests that some of the decline in crimes known to police and court convictions in Japan may be due to changes in public reporting, police action and prosecutorial discretion rather than just decreases in the real incidence of crime.

In courts, serious crime increased, summary offenses revolutionised from 1900 to 1980

In the last 100 years, Canada has experienced a dramatic growth in convictions for both indictable and summary offenses as shown in tables 9 and 10. Chart C shows this growth on a quarterly year by year basis from 1900 to 1973 for indictable offenses. Unlike police recorded crime, it has declined from the early 1960's. It also shows substantial fluctuation overtime. This does not mean that crime itself fluctuated. It only means that work for the courts fluctuated.

The growth in Canada parallels the growth in convictions in Australia, England-Wales and France in table 11. The growth in summary convictions is in major part due to an increase in offenses related to the motor vehicle - shown in table 12. The growth in indictable offenses shows few shifts in type of offense. Basically the less frequent serious offenses, of murder, rape and robbery have increased, at the same rate as break-and-enter and theft.

In Canada, summary convictions relating to vagrancy such as drunkenness, prostitution or begging declined rapidly in 1968, when the specific offenses were abolished. However there are still sections in the criminal code and some municipal by-laws that are used to proscribe aspects of this conduct. Similar trends occurred in the selected countries.

• **Crime is a major cause of loss, injury and distress, but not of life**

The surveys of the general public in Canada, Australia, England-Wales, Netherlands and the U.S.A. show the extent of the effects of crimes such as robbery, rape, break-and-enter and theft on the general population. However, the data are not comparable with the indicators of harm from industrial accidents, pollution or divorce.

In terms of causes of death, in **table 13** and **13a**, conduct presently defined as criminal is not a major cause. However, in Canada traffic accidents account for 22.6 per 100,000, of which approximately one-half are estimated to involve impaired driving (Canada: Perspectives III 1980). So that the most common form of death associated with a crime is an impaired driving traffic accident, which is approximately 3 times more likely than murder in Canada and most selected countries, but as likely in the U.S.A.

Details of the effects of road traffic accidents are presented in **table 14** and compared for the U.S.A. with harm from crime in **table 15**. The U.S.A. has many more persons injured in traffic accidents than other countries, yet crime is likely to result in injury about one third less of the time. However, traffic accidents are only as frequent as the most common crimes.

II SOCIAL TRENDS SINCE 1900

There are four major groupings of explanations of why crime varies that use socio-economic trends. They are (i) demographic, (ii) socio-developmental, (iii) opportunity related and (iv) changes in police and court resources. The latter will be discussed in the fourth section.

• **Population increased, with more males since 1960 aged 15-25**

In **table 16**, the total population of Canada and the selected countries has grown by factors of at least four. For instance Canada has grown from approximately 5 million in 1900 to nearly 24 million in 1980. Like Australia, much of the growth has been due to immigration (Canada: Perspectives III 1980). In **tables 17** and **17a**, the present population of each of the countries is approximately 50% female and 50% male. There are few differences in the age distribution of the countries.

In **table 18**, the proportion of males aged 15-25 in the populations of the selected countries has increased since 1960, but it should be noted that this is still less than in 1900. The growth in crime, thought to be due to 15-25 year old males is a new phenomenon and likely in part due to 'targeting' by the police (Erickson, 1982)

Life opportunities are blocked in employment and school for young and minorities

Unemployment has varied from year to year and between the selected countries without any clear pattern in relation to crime. From studies for Australia and the U.S.A. using long time periods we know that eras of high unemployment tend to have higher rates of prison use and criminal prosecutions are used more (Brenner, 1982; Mukherjee, 1981). In table 19, the unemployment rate for young males aged 15-24 today is several times higher than that for the group as a whole. Similar tables could be included for minority racial groups in the U.S.A. and natives or aborigenes in Australia and Canada.

Over time there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of the young population enrolled in school. This is illustrated in table 20. Unfortunately, we have not been able to identify any reliable indicator of the extent of alienation from school, which is an element of life style in 1980 that can be a source of lowered self-esteem for some, because they cannot adequately achieve in school (Hirschi 1969; Leblanc 1981). For others, the transition from school to job can break interpersonal ties that in societies such as the U.S.A. and Canada are becoming less extensive.

A major characteristic of the criminal justice situation in Canada is the disproportionate number of natives charged by the police and held in prison. Considering the magnitude of the problem, there are surprisingly few statistics available. Some indicators confirm a problem, however. For juveniles, 353 per

100,000 natives are convicted compared to a national average of 129 per 100,000. On an average day in excess of 500 per 100,000 Natives are incarcerated compared to a national average of 100 per 100,000 (Ontario, 1980). The same phenomenon is true for the U.S.A. For instance, in South Dakota the rate for American Indians is 565 compared to 83 per 100,000 whites (Dunbaugh, 1979). It is likely that these statistics reflect their social situation rather than cultural issues: compared to the national average they have higher levels of unemployment, lower income, less education and are disproportionately young, as their life expectancy is shorter (Canada, Indian Conditions, 1980).

In the U.S.A., race is a major factor in criminal justice. Even though the proportion of hispanics in prison is hardly higher than their proportion in the population, the rate for Blacks is approximately 600 per 100,000 or six times that for Whites. While Blacks represent only 12% of their population, Blacks represent 34% of juvenile (U.S. Children in Custody, 1979), 41% of local (U.S. Census of Jails and Surveys of Jail Inmates, 1979), and 47% of state and federal prisoners (Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31, 1978, 1980). Blacks are believed to be more heavily involved in criminal justice because of limited access to employment, poor education, inadequate housing, family breakdown, their heavy involvement in heroin use and institutionalised racism. It is not known whether they are more heavily involved in crime.

Television displays material deprivation and occupies time with violence

It is not the absolute level of poverty, but the feeling of being relatively deprived that is believed by criminologists such as Merton (1957) to be an important predisposition to crime. As the standard of living in Canada and the selected

countries has increased, so the expectations for more consumer goods such as televisions, telephones, automobiles may have increased. Speeches by politicians and advertising in the media may have encouraged these expectations beyond what was attainable by all. As the number of young persons making the transition from school to work increased without jobs, so this situation of relative deprivation would have created more crime.

Over the last 100 years, a communication revolution has taken place. As shown in table 21, in Canada and the selected countries, there is at least one television for every four persons today. These were unknown in 1900.

Beside increasing the feelings of deprivation, this has meant that the sensational and exceptional crime in one city can be brought to viewers three thousand miles away as it happens. It also means that violence is beamed into private homes for entertainment at staggering rates of 12 murders per 100 hours of viewing. One estimate suggests that an American will graduate from school having spent 25 percent more time in front of a television than in the school (Loether and Brewer, 1981 p. 17). Television's role in leisure is not well understood. However, it may have changed family lives from cooperative active work to passive non-communication. The effect of television on crime is not well identified.

Persons use alcohol more and have more families breakdown.

Studies on school age children in California (Hirschi, 1969) and in Montréal (Leblanc, 1981) as well as studies of ex-prisoners (Waller, 1974) suggest that social ties are a major element in understanding both why persons commit crime and

why they get arrested. These ties prevent the drift into crime (Matza, 1954), that characterises the typical way a person gets involved in offences. The more an individual is integrated into work or school and a family, the less likely he is to be involved in crime. The precise extent of this integration and commitment in the social structure is impossible to compare for the selected countries. However, one crude indicator is the divorce rate for Canada and the selected countries in table 22. Overtime there has been a substantial increase in divorce in all countries except Japan.

Alcohol use has also increased substantially over the period in each of the countries, as indicated by the number of deaths from cirrhosis of the liver in table 13. This is generally thought to increase crime, though again the exception is Japan which has low apparent crime with high alcohol use.

Cultural heritage varies between countries

Cultural differences between Canada and the selected countries are the most difficult to describe quantitatively and so precisely.

Compared to the U.S.A., some can be identified. For instance, Canadians consistently want more severe punishments (Fattah, 1976). However, most views of how cultural differences relate to crime are in dispute. Canadians are described as deferring more to authority and settling their frontiers in a style of peace and good order. Yet, Canadians are reputed to be very violent on the

Hockey rink, and the highest rates of violence are in the areas where the R.C.M.P. patrolled and supposedly settled. In the U.S.A., the glorification of the cowboy, dispute resolution with a handgun, a war of independence, a civil war and a culture of violence among ex-slaves in the South leaves violence in the U.S.A. as American as Jesse James according to Silberman (1978). The American Constitution and its Bill of Rights were designed to control the power of government in reaction to their experience with the British, which leaves the U.S.A. with laws, which some believe help the criminal. Others suggest that violence is due to structural blocked opportunities.

However, there are many cultural differences between the selected countries, of which Japan seems a dramatic example. It is reputed to have strong extended family ties with companies, who care for their workers extensively. It also has a tradition of strong personal responsibility.

Opportunities to steal cars and products have increased

According to Cohen and Felson (1979), the increase in crime in the U.S.A. is due in large part to the increase in the quantity of easily disposable goods, that can be transported simply, which are concentrated more in families whose life style leaves the goods less protected. They state that: a) For each million hours that cars are parked, there are two cars stolen from residences, but 55 from the street. b) For each \$100 spent, 12 cents of furniture and heavy durables are stolen, but \$6.84 electronic devices. c) For each 100 households, the rate of victimisation for a person living alone is 168 but 326 for families of six persons or more.

Authors (Gold 19 ; Wilkins 19) have shown that the increase in the number of bank notes and cars from 1925 to 1965 was similar to the increased number of bank and car thefts. The dramatic growth in the availability of the automobile is shown in table 23. We have already seen in table 21, the expenditure on consumption and details of televisions and telephones, which are just examples of the electronic goods that have become available in the last two decades.

One Canadian study (Waller and Okihiro 1978) showed that the absence of a person in a residence for more than 40 hours a week increased the risk of burglary victimisation over and above other factors such as proximity to delinquents or affluence. The revolution from 1900 in women going out to work leaves more residences unattended and so the subject of a burglary. Table 24 shows the extent of the increase in women at work over time for most countries. As we saw in table 7a, the Netherlands has a very low rate of residential burglary which would be consistent with the low number of women in the work force. Interestingly, the demonstrated 50% reduction of residential burglary in Seattle within a one year period was associated with measures to provide protection, when residences were not occupied during the day (Waller, 1982a).

More handguns and illegal drugs means more crime

In Canada in 197 18% of homicides and 70% of suicides involved a firearm, 68% of gun related homicides involved handguns (Stenning, 19 , p). In the U.S.A. the tradition of carrying firearms for one's defense goes back to the civil war and the American Constitution. The difference between Canada and the U.S.A. is

pronounced. Although per 100,000 there are 70,000 firearms in U.S.A. and 50,000 in Canada, the rate for handguns is 20,000 in the U.S.A., but only 4,000 for Canada. (Canada, Solicitor General, 1976, p)

Several authors have tried to estimate the contribution illegal drug use makes to the crime rate. Without mentioning illicit use itself, a third of property crime has been attributed in the U.S.A. to the financing of drug buying (Gandossy et al., 1980). A ten per cent increase in the street price of heroin is associated with a one per cent increase in crime.

We have not located reliable data for the other countries on handguns or drugs. Handguns are much less available in the other countries. However, the Netherlands likely uses drugs non-medically at levels close to the U.S.A.

Criminologists have failed to show any close relation between substantial changes in use of criminal sanctions, or police resources or prisons and crime. In table 25, the countries are ranked by their rate of robbery known to the police. In this table, there is an interesting consistency between the tendency for these crimes to be recorded more frequently and more television, less saving, more cars, more divorces, more females in the work force. There is also a tendency for more crime to be associated with more prison use. The table should not be interpreted as identifying any causal connections. However if read with table 13 on causes of death, there appear to be societies, whose progress in some areas creates negative consequences in others. Undoubtedly real crime and known crime are determined in a society by such variables as these.

III PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS AND RELATED DISPOSITIONS

The two major aspects of prison are the number of persons in prison on an average day and the period of time, which each person spends in prison. Unfortunately, there are no reliable methods of measuring on a comparative basis the length of stay or its analogue the number of admissions. Just as unemployment, is measured by the rate of persons unemployed on an average day, so prison use will be measured here by the 'static' or 'stock' measure of the average daily estimate of persons in adult prisons per 100,000 total population. This measures an average use of prison rather than the number of persons experiencing prison for varied time periods. (See Greenfeld (1981) for a full discussion of the limits of this indicator).

• Rate for Canada is similar in 1900 and to-day

Canada has approximately one person in a 1,000 incarcerated in an adult prison on an average day in 1980 as in 1900, as shown in table 26. These 24,000 persons in 1980 are mainly young males. More than 3,000 are held before trial in prisons administered by the provinces. Another 10,000 are sentenced to provincial prisons and 10,000 sentenced to federal penitentiaries.

• Prisoners tend to be younger, convicted for violence, held in better conditions, but longer for some

Prison use has not changed in quantitative terms. However, the situation inside the walls and the decisions on release are very different in 1980 from 1900. Whether living conditions are worse in prison today relative to Canada as a whole is harder to determine.

Capital and corporal punishment have been abandoned. Most prisoners have single cells, their own clothes and activities during the day and evening. But a growing number are serving sentences with a minimum of 25 years and a minority are to be held in segregation units for at least two years.

In 1900, a few prisoners were released on Ticket of leave without supervision before their sentences expired. By 1980, Canada had four major parole boards to release prisoners before they have served the two thirds of the sentence of court, to which their time in prison is reduced for good behaviour. These boards release prisoners to the community with or without the supervision of parole officers -one condition of a parole agreement, which itself is little changed from the 19th century ticket of leave.

Rate for Canada is half the U.S.A., but four times the Netherlands

In table 27 the average daily estimate of persons in adult prisons is compared with the selected countries. This rate is more than half that of the U.S.A. and four times that of the Netherlands. This is illustrated in chart D.

Although only 15% of persons in adult prisons in Canada are not convicted, 40% of those in the Netherlands are not sentenced. The rates of pre-trial detention vary from 10 per 100,000 to 30 per 100,000.

For pre-trial, bail reform in the 70's introduced precise criteria to put the onus of proof on the state to hold a person before trial. Bail verification and supervision programs are being created in some jurisdictions.

Rates vary over time and space

In table 28, 28a and 28b, we show the substantial variations in the rates of persons in adult prisons within Canada, Australia and the U.S.A. In 1980, rates in Canada varied from 73.7 in Newfoundland to 141 in Alberta. The geographic distribution is shown in chart E. Basically the further West and North, one is in Canada the higher the incarceration rate (and as we shall see in table 30 the violent crime rate). Similarly in Australia rates varied from 40.8 in Victoria to 187.7 in the Northern Territory. These ranges were small compared to the ranges for the U.S.A. from 57.8 in North Dakota to 386.9 in Georgia. Charts F and G show these rates on a map of each of these countries.

Even more striking are the increases in these rates over time in the U.S.A. The rates for Georgia and North Carolina in table 28c increased more in 8 years than the national rates for Canada. In table 28 we see a rapid increase in Saskatchewan and Newfoundland that is offset nationally by the decrease in British Columbia.

In table 28d, we show changes in the rates of adults in prison under either the federal or provincial jurisdiction. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Québec and Newfoundland have each increased their federal rate by 10 points in ten years. Whereas Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland have increased their provincial rate by more than 10 points in ten years. Of particular interest is the substantial reduction in British Columbia's provincial rate and Saskatchewan's substantial increase in its provincial rate.

In table 29, we see the gradual decline in prison use in Japan and the Netherlands but a gradual increase in England-Wales (Wilkins, 1965) and the U.S.A. (Cahalan, 1979). The decline in prison use in the Netherlands has continued over a century, though recent increases in violence may revise the trend marginally. (Ruller, 1981; Downes, 1981)

Rates are related to reported crime, particularly violence

In table 30 and 30a the property and personal crime indices are set out by province for Canada and state for Australia. As may be seen, the more reported property and violent crime, the higher the incarceration rate. This is illustrated for violent crime in chart H and for property crime in chart I. the relationships are statistically significant but at low levels for each, except property crime in Australia.

In table 30G, chart J and chart K, the similar figures are presented for the U.S.A. for violent and property crime. The close relationship between levels of police recorded violent crime and levels of prison use stands out in chart J. Further, those states that are higher than the 'least squares' tend to be from the South-

East and to be disproportionality black. (See Garofalo, 1971; Nagel, 1978) There is no clear relationship between property crime and prison use.

Table 30c identifies the crimes used in each of the indices of property and violent crime for the three countries.

It is not possible to provide as good comparisons for the selected countries, though this is done on a tentative basis for robbery and burglary in table 31. Basically, the higher the robbery and burglary rates the higher the number of persons in adult prisons. Violent crime does not appear to be reduced by more prison use, as some well known commentators like Wilson have suggested without verifying the facts. (Biles, 1979, p. 1)

Rates are related to ethnic and racial composition

Useful racial data are not available for most of the selected countries including Canada. However, the differential rates in table 32 between aborigines and whites in Australia and blacks and whites in U.S.A. are impressive. The black incarceration rate in the U.S.A. is higher than South Africa.

Rates are independent of Community Supervision and Mental Hospitals

In table 33 and chart L, rates of probation and parole are shown to vary substantially from one country to another. There is a general tendency for there to be more persons on probation and parole, when there are more persons in prison. This is confirmed both for the selected countries and over time.

Probation use has increased in some provinces to the point where Ontario, for instance, has four times as many persons on probation as it has incarcerated, as shown for 1980 in table 33a.

The use of probation and parole for Australia and the U.S.A. are shown in tables 33b and 33c. Once again, we see the huge variations in rates in the U.S.A. compared to Australia or Canada. Also we do not see any very clear pattern - for instance, either for high probation use to be linked to low prison use or indeed for high probation and high prison use to go together.

It has not been possible to get reliable data on use of halfway houses, restitution, victim-offender reconciliation programs and community service orders. Even so they are not so frequently used - at least as yet as either prison, probation or parole in any of these countries.

Some commentators (Waller 1974, Biles and Mulligan 1973, Grabosky 1980) have suggested that mental hospitals can be a substitute for prison as a way of taking care of persons found to be undesirable or intolerable in the community. In table 34 and chart M, the consistency in the rates of combined mental hospital and prison rates seems to confirm this view.

• **Fines are the most frequent sentencing disposition from 1900 to 1980**

Fines have been the main option to prison as shown in table 35 from 1900 to 1973. Indeed the disenfranchisement of the crime victim by the state occurred in most

part to enable the state to raise revenue (Fines remain the most frequently used sentencing disposition for all but a minority of offenses such as murder or rape).

As shown in table 36, fines are the major sanction used against traffic offenders. In fact, most of the increase in the use of fines has been for motor vehicle violations.

IV CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES AND EMPLOYMENT

Expenditures are 2/3 police and 1/5 prison

In table 37 criminal justice expenditures are detailed for the latest available year. \$2.6 billion was spent in Canada and \$24 billion for the U.S.A. Taking account of the 23.5 million Canadians and 218.5 Americans in that year, the expenditures per person were \$110 in Canada and \$109 in the U.S.A. or approximately \$327 per household.

The major portion of these penal justice expenditures goes to policing, in Canada 66% and in the U.S.A. 56%. In Canada, for 1980-81, more than two billion dollars in table 37a were spent on police services, of which the major portion went on police officer salaries (Canada 1981). The average expenditure on such services per officer was \$35,000 for 60,000 police officers (Canada 1981, p). Nearly one billion dollars was spent on corrections. The average expenditure per prison guard or per inmate was also \$35,000. In contrast the expenditure at the federal level on offenders in the community was less than 10 million dollars or \$1,500 per offender per year. Compared to the \$12 million dollars spent on criminal injuries compensation and a possible \$10 million on crime prevention, it now costs more than \$60 million to build just one maximum security prison.

One method of allowing for the imponderables in comparing expenditures over time or for different countries is to use the percentage of Gross National Product. This is illustrated in table 38 which shows that each of the countries

spends around one per cent of their G.N.P. on criminal justice. Policing services is the major item with correctional services second. Canada with the U.S.A. spends a higher proportion of the GNP on criminal justice than the other countries.

Penal justice expenditures have increased

In table 38a, 38b, 38c and chart N, the growth of expenditures on police, courts, corrections and related penal justice programs during the sixties and seventies has been considerable in Canada. The absolute expenditures have grown by a factor of 15 for each area.

However, when these expenditures are rated as a percentage of G.N.P., the increase in relative expenditures on police and courts is a factor of approximately or nearly for Canada.

In table 39, the growth in crime victim compensation expenditure is shown. Canada now spends 52 cents per capita - still a very small proportion of what it spends on criminal justice, but at least an increased proportion from 1973.

The direct impact of social progress on the shape of police, courts and corrections has been limited. New building and electronic technologies have lead to different security devices in prisons. Cars and radios have been associated with different styles of policing from the system of men on foot beat. Professional associations of lawyers started earlier in this century. Unionisation of public service employees has lead to associations of police and prison guards.

In table 39a, expenditures on criminal legal aid have grown fast in the 1970's, but remain a small proportion of the overall GNP. Canada has no tradition or an entrenched bill of rights, which gives courts powers to interfere with police or prison activities. However, the development of legal aid in criminal matters - spending \$56 million in 1980 - appears to lead to more releases of persons before trial, more withdrawal of charges and less prison sentences. As such it provides real rather than symbolic protection of the principles of natural justice. It has lead likely both to less use of prison and to greater equality of consideration before the courts for the accused.

Police strength and prison staff have increased

Persons employed in the statistical categories that include criminal justice have grown dramatically from 1900 to to-day as shown in table 40. However the growth has been limited to police and corrections. The rate of persons employed as judges and lawyers has not changed for Canada, though it has grown in the U.S.A. Community corrections would be a proportion of the total even in 1980. There has been a substantial growth in both private security and private insurance in the last two decades in most of the countries. Some of the present levels of private security are shown in table 41.

For Canada, the R.C.M.P. is the largest police force and is a symbol of national unity and protection of good order. Through contracts, it is the provincial police in eight provinces and both territories. Also it is the municipal police in approximately 200 municipalities. Approximately one quarter of all police officers and one third of all employees of police agencies are employed by the

R.C.M.P. Another one third of police officers are employed by the next four largest forces - the Ontario and Québec Provincial Police and the Montréal and Toronto Metropolitan Police, each of whom employ about 5,000 persons.

In table 42, estimates are provided of police strength in Canada from 1900. It is not possible to give an accurate estimate for 1901, although the rate per 100,000 is substantially below the rate for 1950. In table 43, police strength is shown to grow from 169 to 275 in a twenty-year period. The RCMP in this period grew substantially faster, particularly in the period from 1970 to 1980. A portion of the growth was into more civilian and public service positions as well as special constables for tasks such as airport security.

For the selected countries, there is a similar growth in police strength, though there are substantial variations in the number of police per capita in table 44. France has nearly fifty per cent more police than Canada for instance, while Japan has the least. Per 100,000 population, the U.S.A. has more police officers than Canada. In 1960 there were 168 to Canada's 144 and in 1978, there were 267 to Canada's 222.

It is not possible to provide a reliable estimate of the increases in lawyers and judges. However it is likely that these have grown, though more at the levels of the lower courts and for the defense.

The correctional staff in Canada has grown much faster than the number of inmates. At the federal level the staff inmate ratio went from 1:20 in 1900 to 1:8 in 1945. The change from 1:2 to 1:1 for 1966 to 1978 is illustrated in table 45.

Community corrections has 66% of offenders, but 12% of staff.

Although the number of probation and parole officers has grown, they remain a small proportion of total employees in corrections. The details are given in table 46.

Offenders in the community represent two thirds of those under correctional control, but have only 12% of the staff allocated to them. At the federal level in Canada, the corrections service spent in 1981 60 million dollars on headquarters and administrative staff, compared to 11 million dollars on supervision in the community.

CONCLUSION

The criminal code and related penal statutes enable the officials of the police, courts and corrections to charge, convict and administer the sentences of adult persons, who violate the proscribed sections. In practice, these adult persons have been primarily male, usually younger and unemployed and sometimes natives.

The officials receive little guidance from the code on what priorities to follow. In practice for Canada, they are concentrated on offenses against property and less so persons, which were the subject of officials' activity in 1900. However, there are more officials and more offenses today.

Many new offenses have been added to the statute books. However, those which are related to motor vehicles account for the major increase in police and lower court activity, which is even larger than that for offenses against property and persons.

With the notable exception of Japan, similar increases in offenses known to police and considered in court have occurred in Australia, England-Wales, France, Netherlands and the U.S.A. In the last twenty years, it is likely that this increase has been due to real increases in conventional crime such as theft, break-and-enter and robbery.

The development of more sophisticated research on crime has made experts realise, how much justice occurs when police and citizen meet as victim, witness

or suspect. This low visibility part of criminal justice is extended to the pre-trial decisions that see many persons spending time in prison, who will not be sentenced to prison. Many crimes are not known to the police and most crimes do not get to court.

Crime is a major cause of loss, injury and distress if we go back to table 13 on causes of death, we can decide society is doing well in controlling crime because we believe there are fewer murders than expected. However, the statistics presented in their report do not measure the feeling of domestic tranquility that is threatened by interpersonal attacks on one's person, house or property.

The present levels of crime mean many victims, who are often poor and disadvantaged. Little is being done for them if they are victims of conventional crime. One useful simplification of the trends in crime justice and social policy is to compare (i) crimes against the person or property (ii) traffic crime, (iii) other wilful social harms. For conventional crime, the police, courts and prisons are the main reaction of the state with no major programs aimed at prevention other than gun control. Recognition of the crime victim has been initiated with criminal injuries compensation programs in 9 of the ten provinces, but the amounts paid out are insignificant when compared to expenditures for police or prisons. For traffic crime, cars and roads are designed to prevent, while recent legislation on mandatory seat belts and drunken driving as well as manufacturer standards enforced by government provide additional protection. While more could be done in prevention, the formal procedures of criminal law are invoked rarely with the full force that might apply for conventional crime. However, comprehensive

insurance schemes are now in place. For other wilful social harm such as pollution, industrial safety or economic crime, we have tended to use non-criminal methods. Importantly the victims of both traffic crime and many wilful social harms are substantially better cared for than the victims of crimes against the person or property.

It seems that the rate of persons in adult prisons varies from one country to another and is determined in part by crime, but in part by issues such as race and community opportunities. Increases in crime and increases in resources in criminal justice appear to go hand in hand, unless social forces - conscious or implicit - reduce the use of criminal justice as in the cases of Japan or the Netherlands.

Few policies have been designed explicitly to reduce crime or assist crime victims. Early in the 100 year period common law practice was put into statute. Since then the main reaction to crime has been legislative amendment, substantial increases in expenditures on police and prisons, leading to dramatic growth in the number of persons employed in the police and prisons, particularly in the last 20 years. Systematic studies suggest that increased police patrol, detectives, prisons or probation officers do not per se reduce crime. However, using police or correctional staff to focus on why crime occurs can reduce crime. In some examples community organizers have reduced crime by as much as 50%. Further, influencing programs in school, employment, television, family or drug/alcohol domains will likely reduce crime. Ensuring that the revised criminal code will activate these other policy areas by identifying reprehensible social harm and

setting priorities for broad social action maybe important to avoid the lack of effective implementation in the past. It is social policies as much as sanctions surrounded by complex legal procedures that will determine whether the next ninety years will see inexorably climbing rates of real crime threatening the person.

Canada traditionally learnt from England and Wales. More recently what the Americans do, has become the ideal. This report shows Canada headed in the same unfortunate directions as these two countries. We have not discussed the way in which the victim is involved in criminal justice in France or major lessons that can be learnt from Australia. However, there maybe more than cultural differences between Canada, Japan and the Netherlands that result in less crime and less criminal justice activity. It seems the Japanese and the Dutch can teach us about restraint in the use of criminal sanctions, while finding effective ways to control crime. However, crime in each of these countries could be reduced by more commitment and systematic implementation of new approaches. Incrementalism in justice leads to incrementalism in crime.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1979

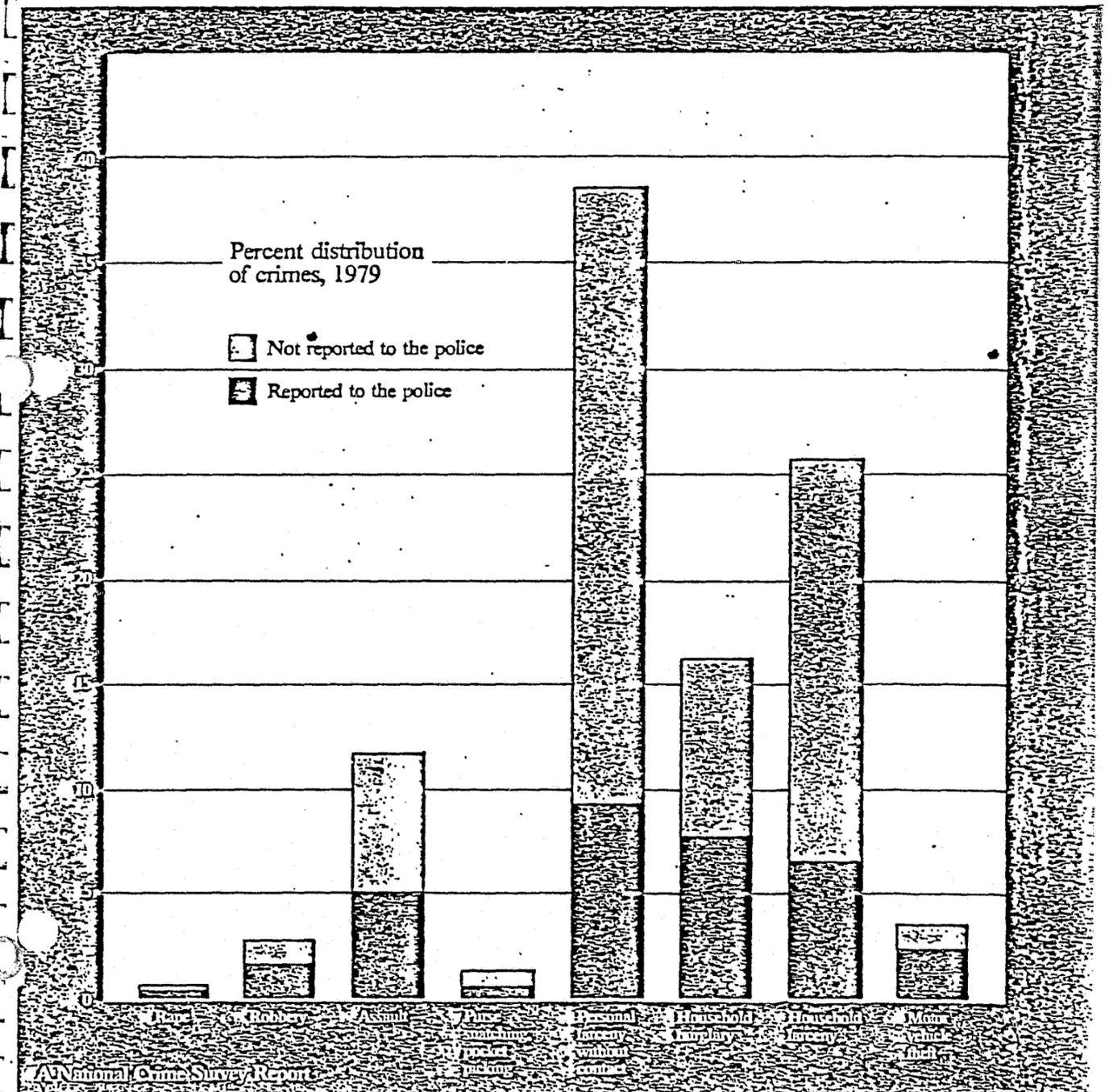


CHART B

SKETCH ILLUSTRATING ATTRITION IN PERSONS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

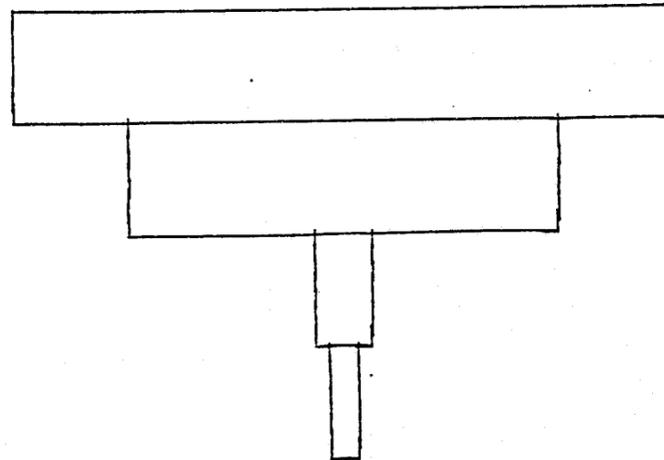
This diagram illustrates the processing of individual crime victim's cases through three major stages in the criminal justice system. As nationwide data do not exist on victimization for any offences, the rates were estimated for break and enter as it is a relatively frequent-serious offence for which studies have been undertaken in British Columbia and Ontario. These rates may differ for other jurisdictions within Canada. The differing widths of the graph indicate the relative volume of offences handled at different points in the system.

All break and enters (estimated by survey of victims)

3/5 of all break and enters are reported to police

1/10 of all break and enters are eventually cleared by charge (1/6 of all reported to police)

1/17 of all break and enters result in convictions (3/5 of all cleared by charge)

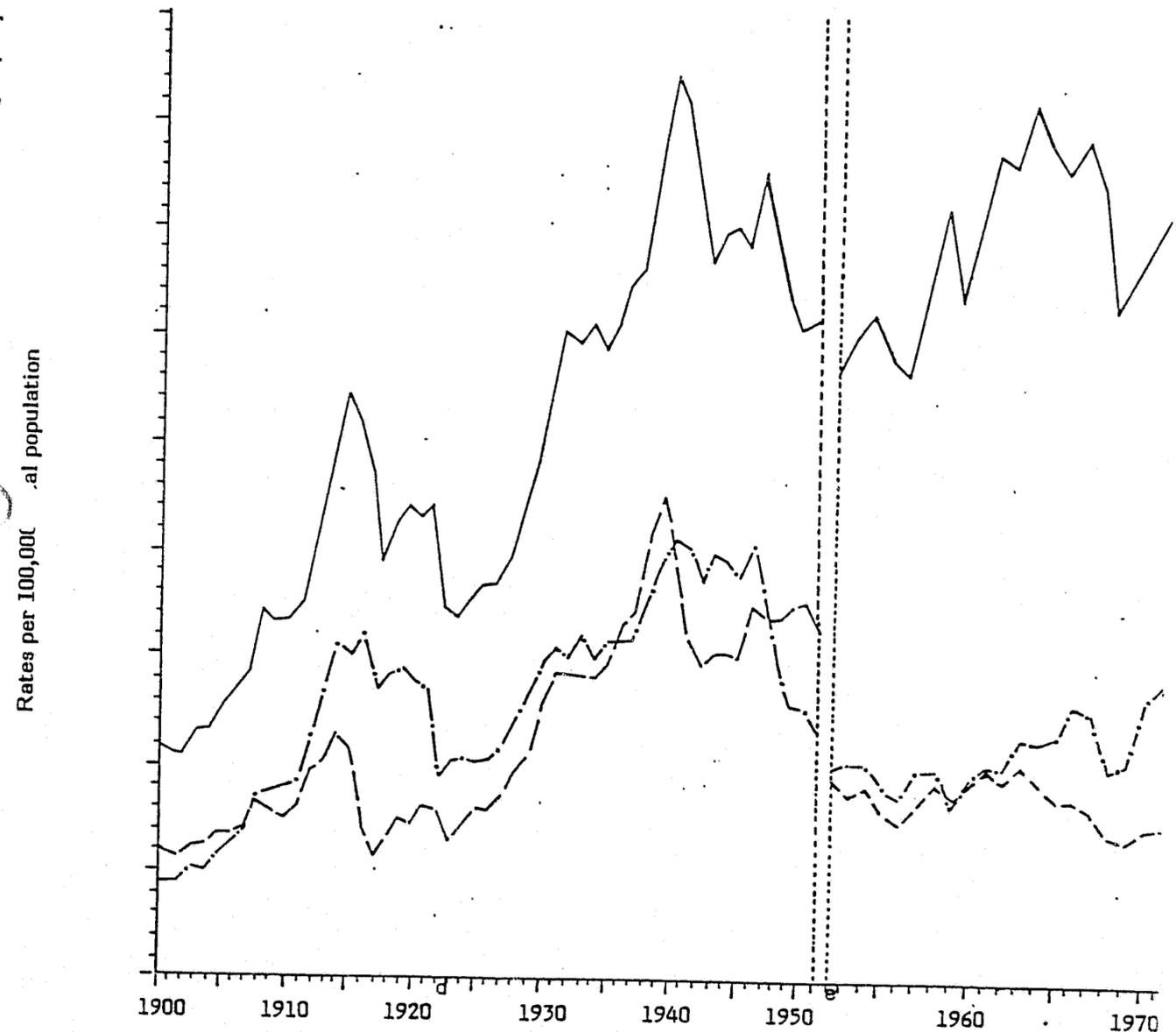


Data are not available which permit an assessment of the proportion of convictions resulting in sentences of imprisonment, however, it appears that 215 of offenders convicted of break and enter receive such sentences.

Source: Solicitor General of Canada (1981), Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice

CHART C

RATES OF TOTAL ADULT CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION, WITH PRISON AND NON-PRISON SENTENCES: CANADA: 1900-1972



LEGEND:

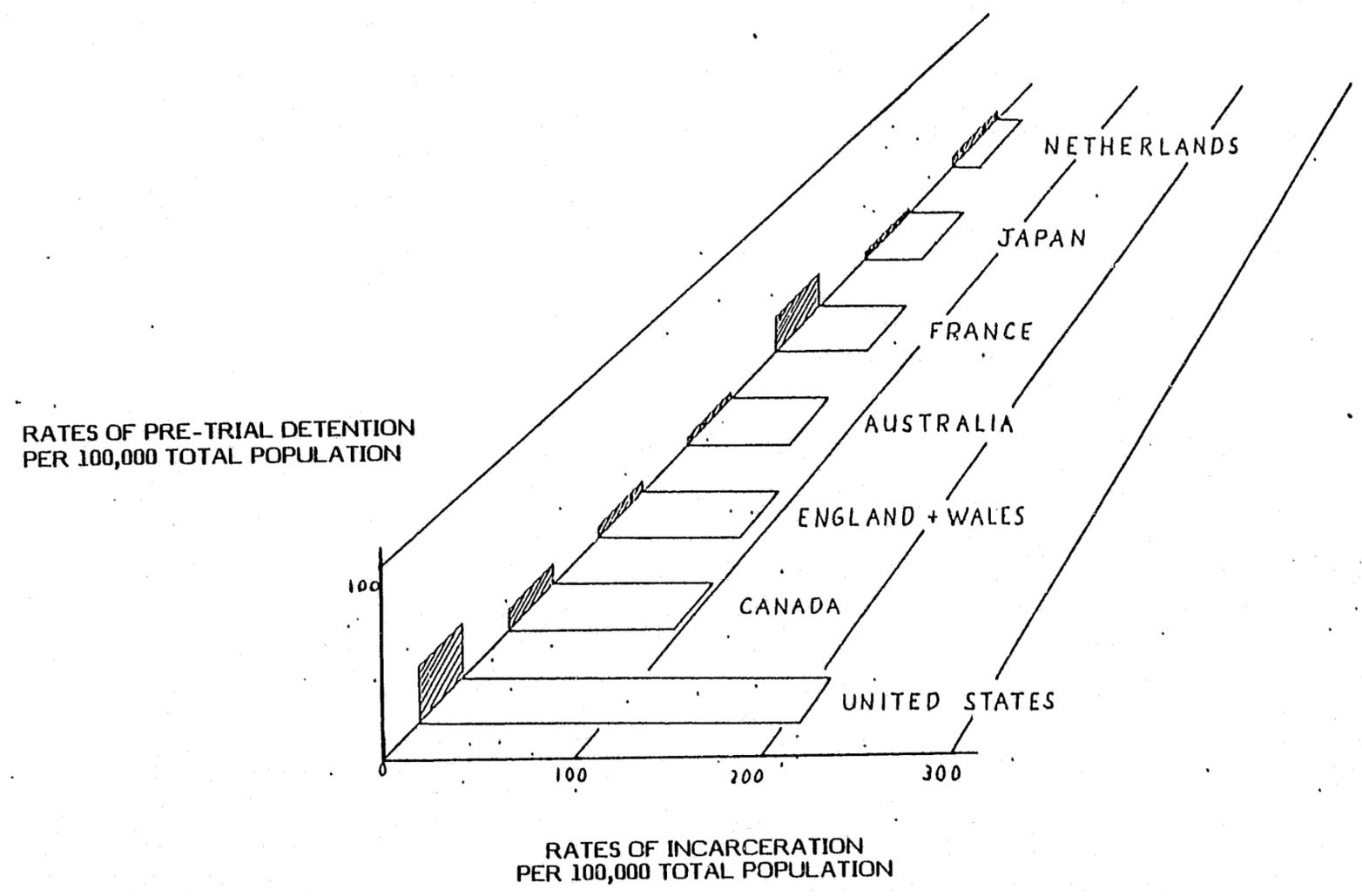
- Total adult convictions, but including juveniles from 1900 to 1921^a.
- · · Non-prison sentences - convictions^b.
- · - Non-prison sentences - persons^b.
- - - Prison sentences - convictions^c.
- - - Prison sentences - persons^c.

Note: - Caution should be used in comparing total convictions for 1900-1951 to 1952-1972 due to:

1. 1949 was the first year in which returns of indictable crime were tabulated mechanically;
 2. from 1949 to 1951 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was in the process of changing their recording and tabulating systems;
 3. figures for the years 1900 to 1950 are for the twelve month period ending September 30; figures for 1951 onward are for the calendar year.
- Data of sentences for 1900-1951 cannot be compared to 1952-1972, as the basis of statistics changed from convictions to persons convicted.
- a. When an accused person is convicted for more than one offence at the same trial, each one of the offences is recorded.
 - b. Includes mostly fines and suspended sentences, as well as probation and discharges in later years
 - c. Includes jails, provincial prisons, reformatories and federal penitentiaries.
 - d. During the period 1923 to 1925, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics changed from convictions to person convicted and then back to convictions for 1926.
 - e. Includes statistics relating to Newfoundland.
 - f. Excludes Québec and Alberta from non-prison sentences.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (1900-1925), Criminal Statistics
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (1900-1972), Criminal and Other Offences
Statistics of

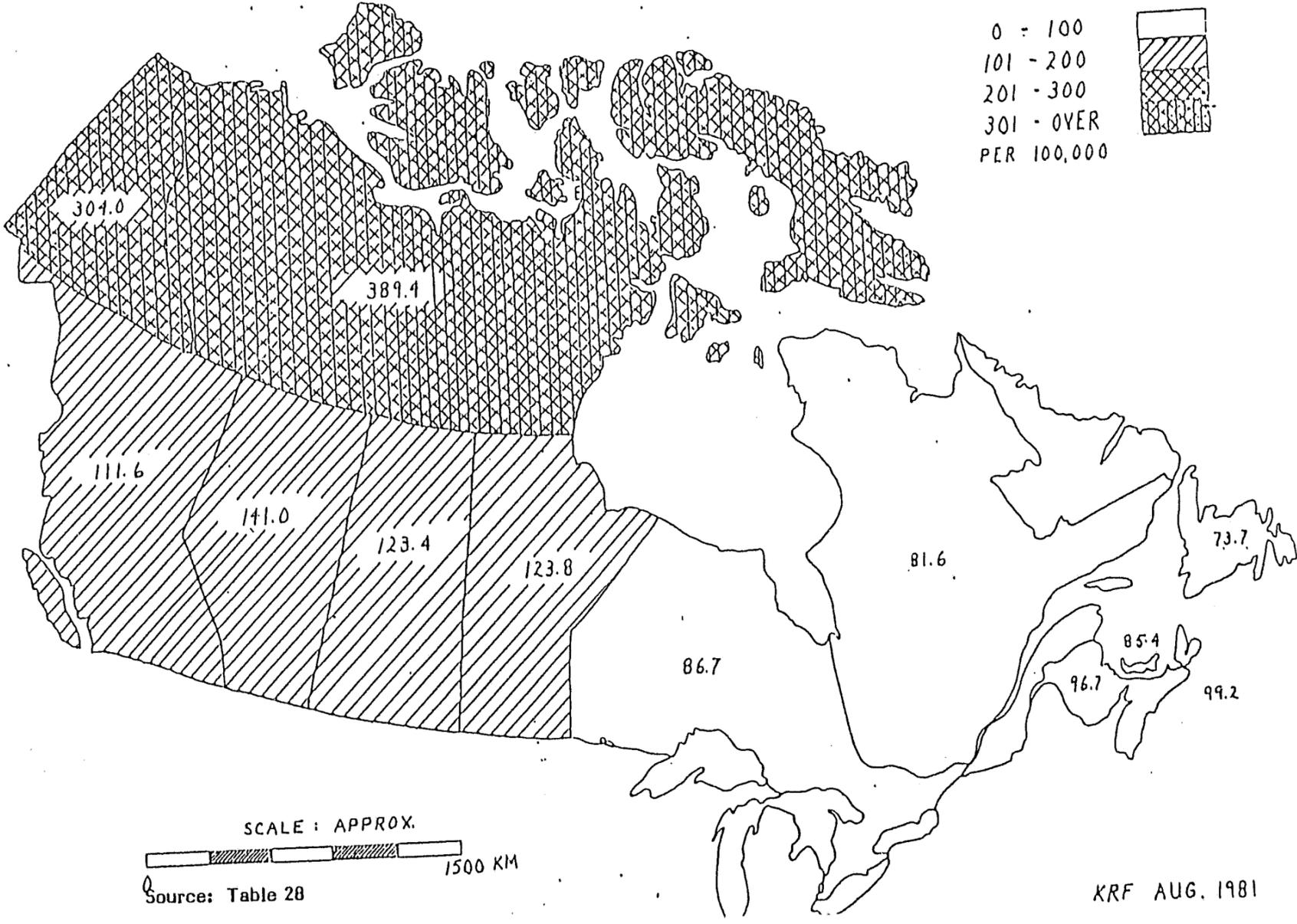
RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS WITH RATES PRE-TRIAL, PER 100,000
TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR



Source: Table 27

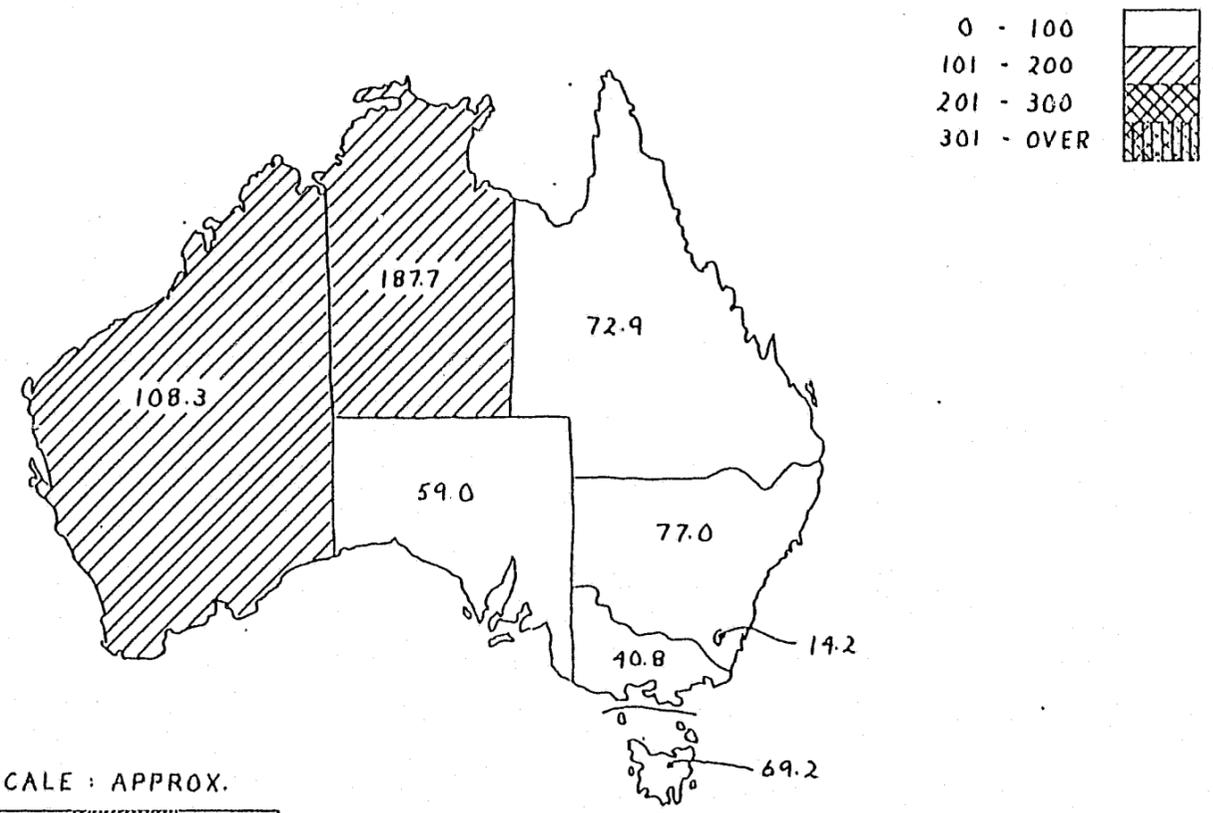
CHAI E

MAP SHOWING RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA, GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS: 1980



CHA F

MAP SHOWING RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT
PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
AUSTRALIAN STATES: 1979

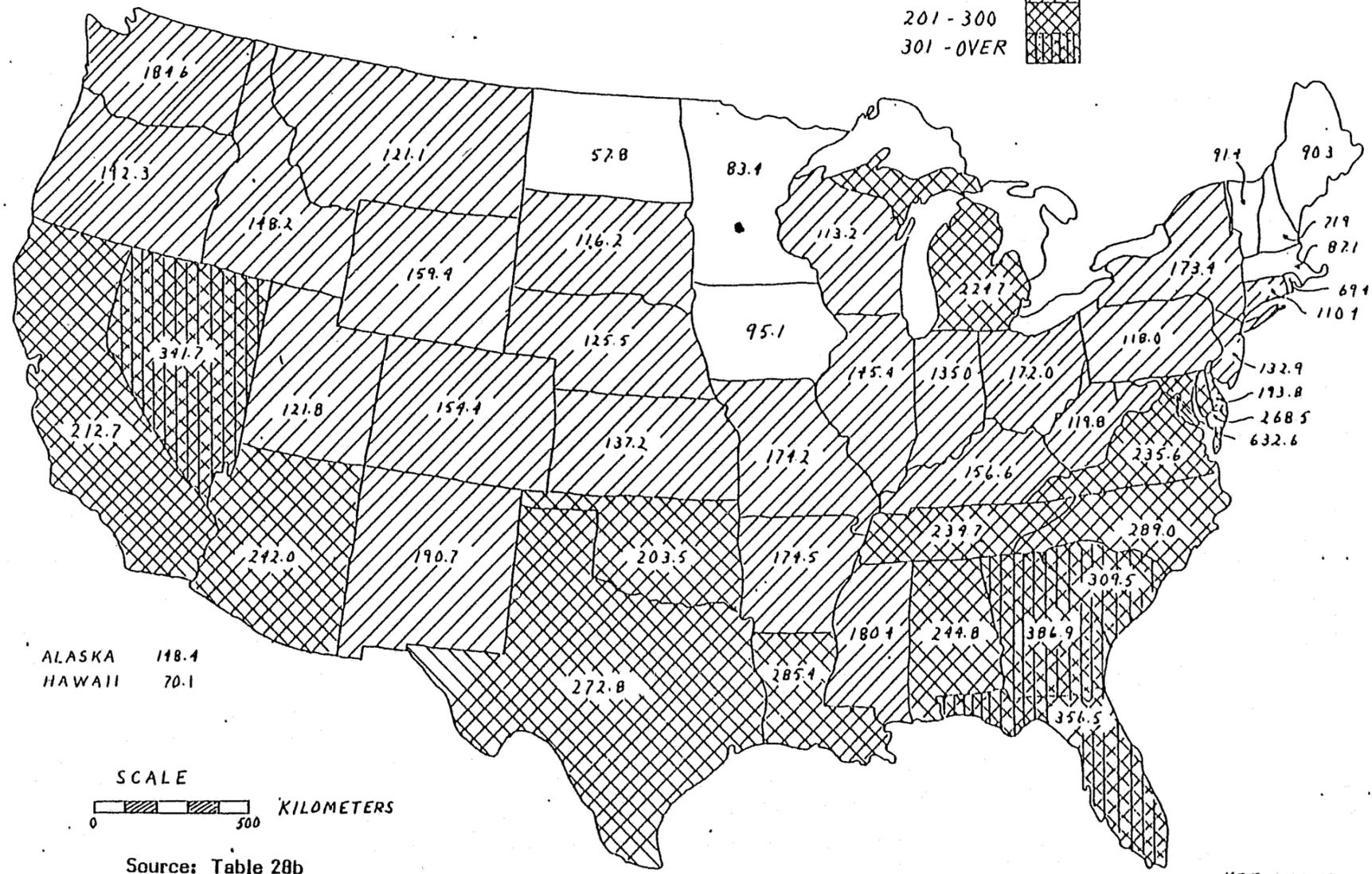
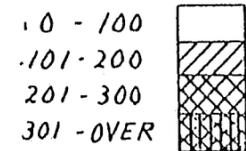


SCALE : APPROX.
0 1500 KM

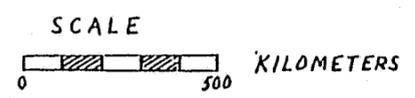
Source: Table 28a

KRF AUG. 1981

MAP SHOWING RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: U.S. STATES: 1978



ALASKA 118.4
HAWAII 70.1

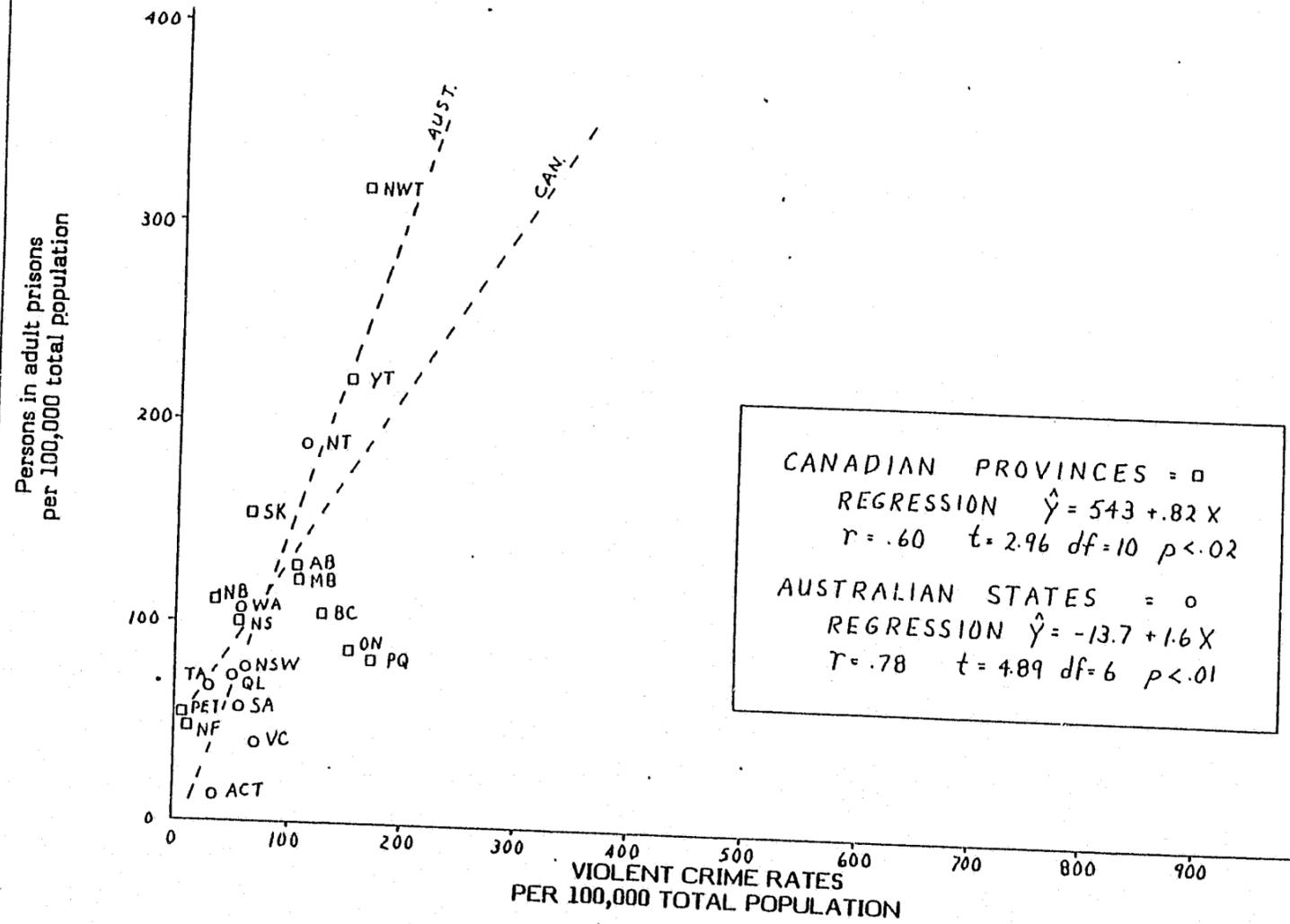


Source: Table 28b

KRF AUG. 1981

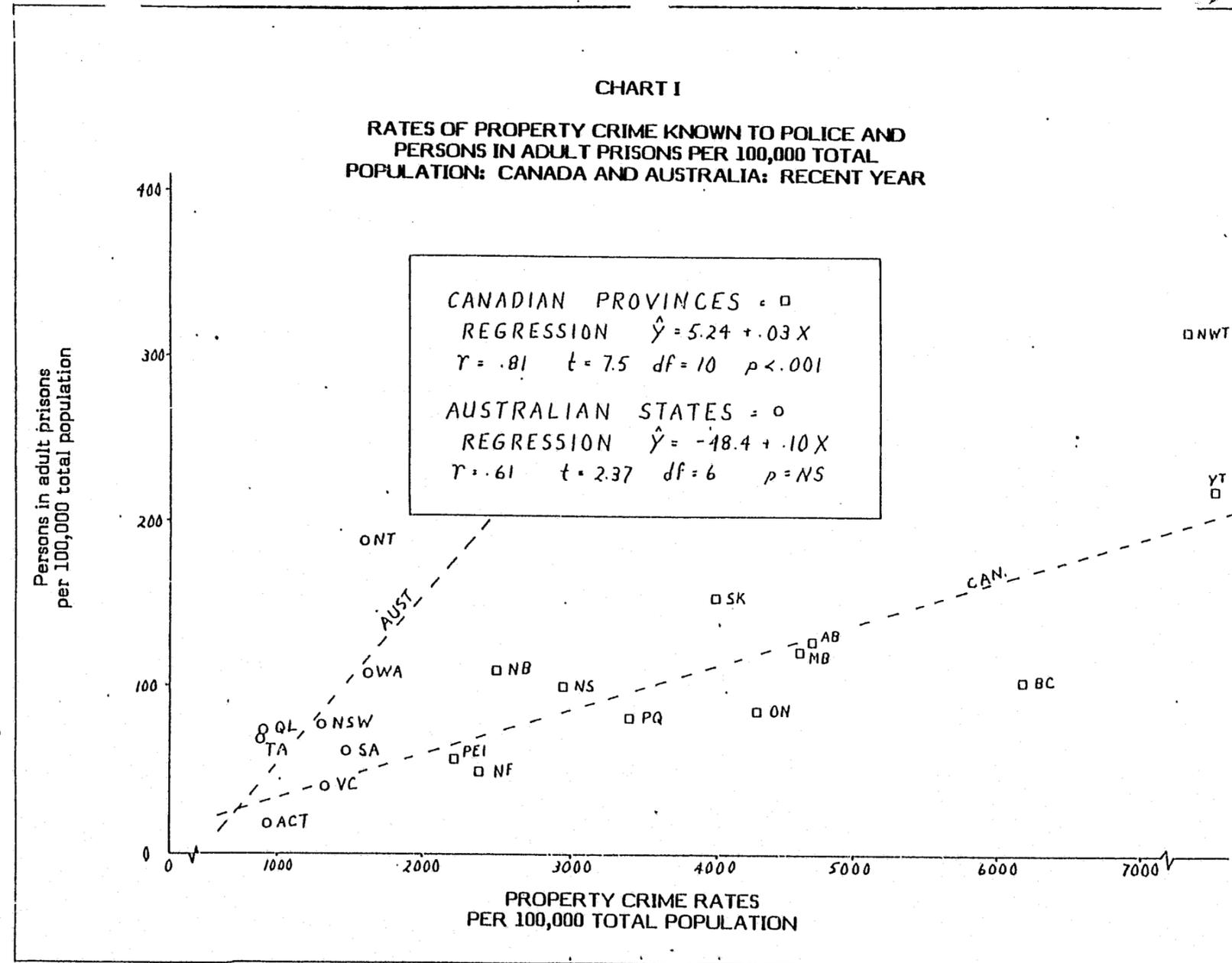
CHART H

RATES OF VIOLENT CRIME KNOWN TO POLICE AND
PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL
POPULATION: CANADA AND AUSTRALIA: RECENT YEAR



Source: Table 30 and 30a

KRF AUG. 1981

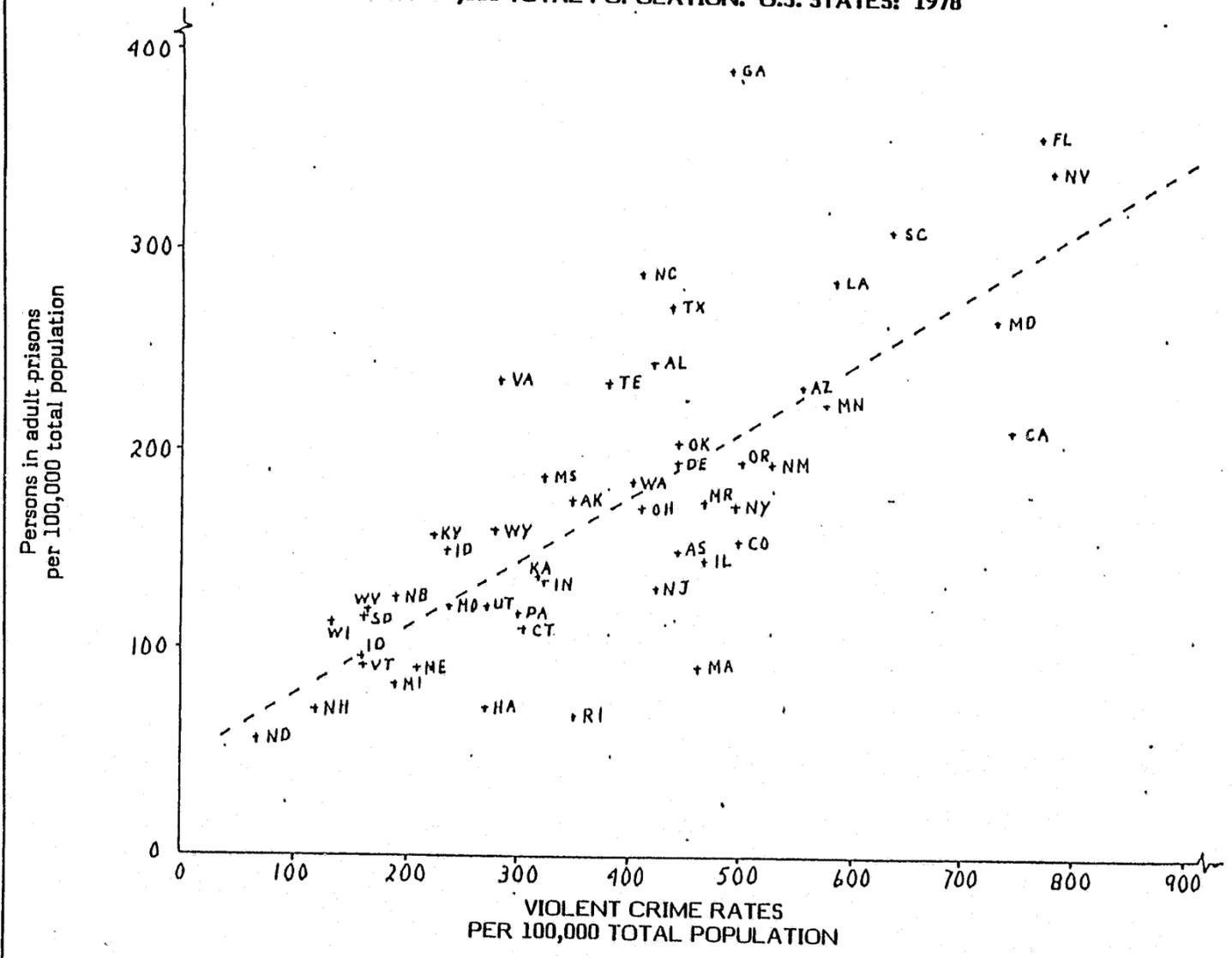


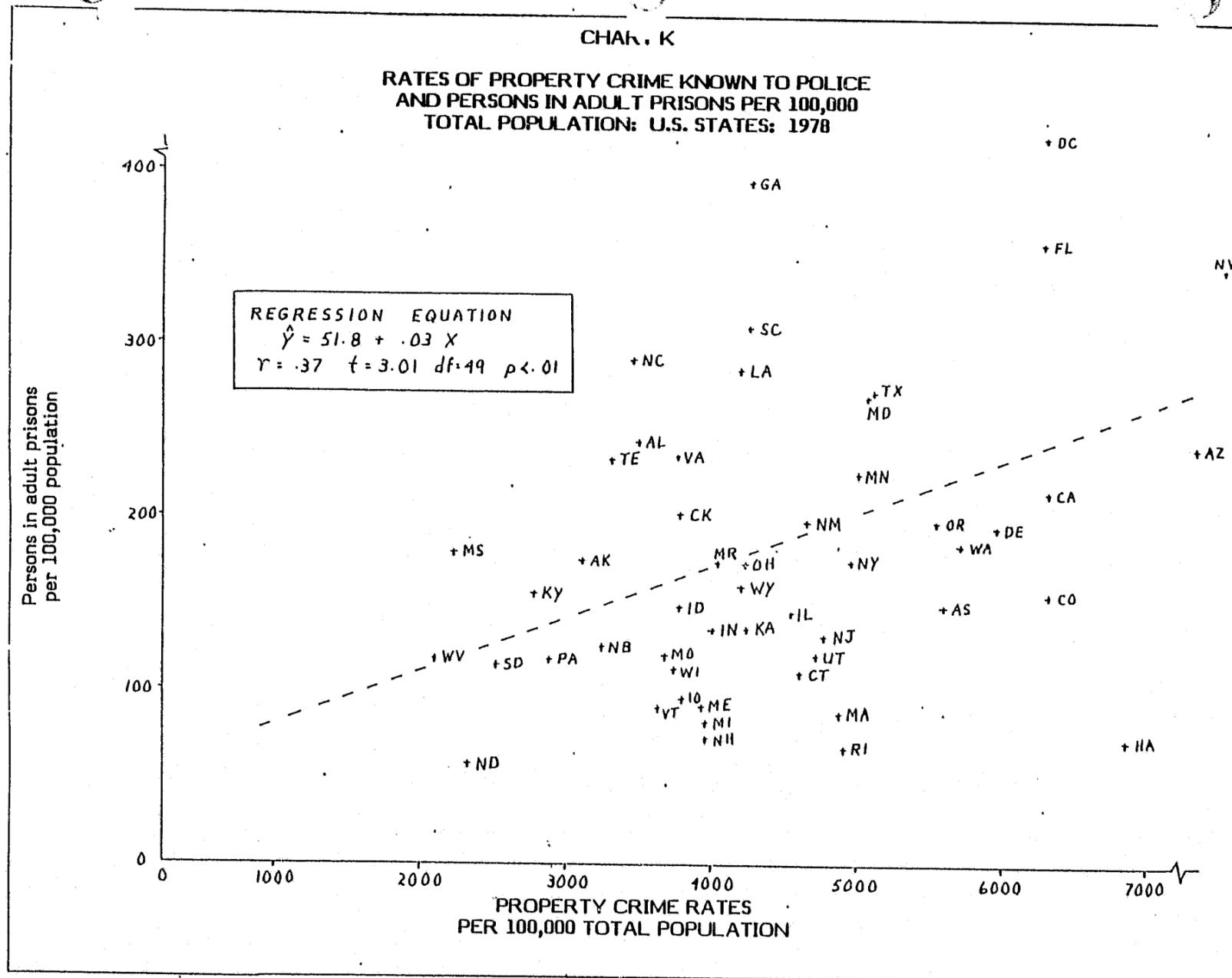
Source: Table 30 and 30a

KRF AUG. 1981

CHAR. J

RATES OF VIOLENT CRIME KNOWN TO POLICE AND PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: U.S. STATES: 1978



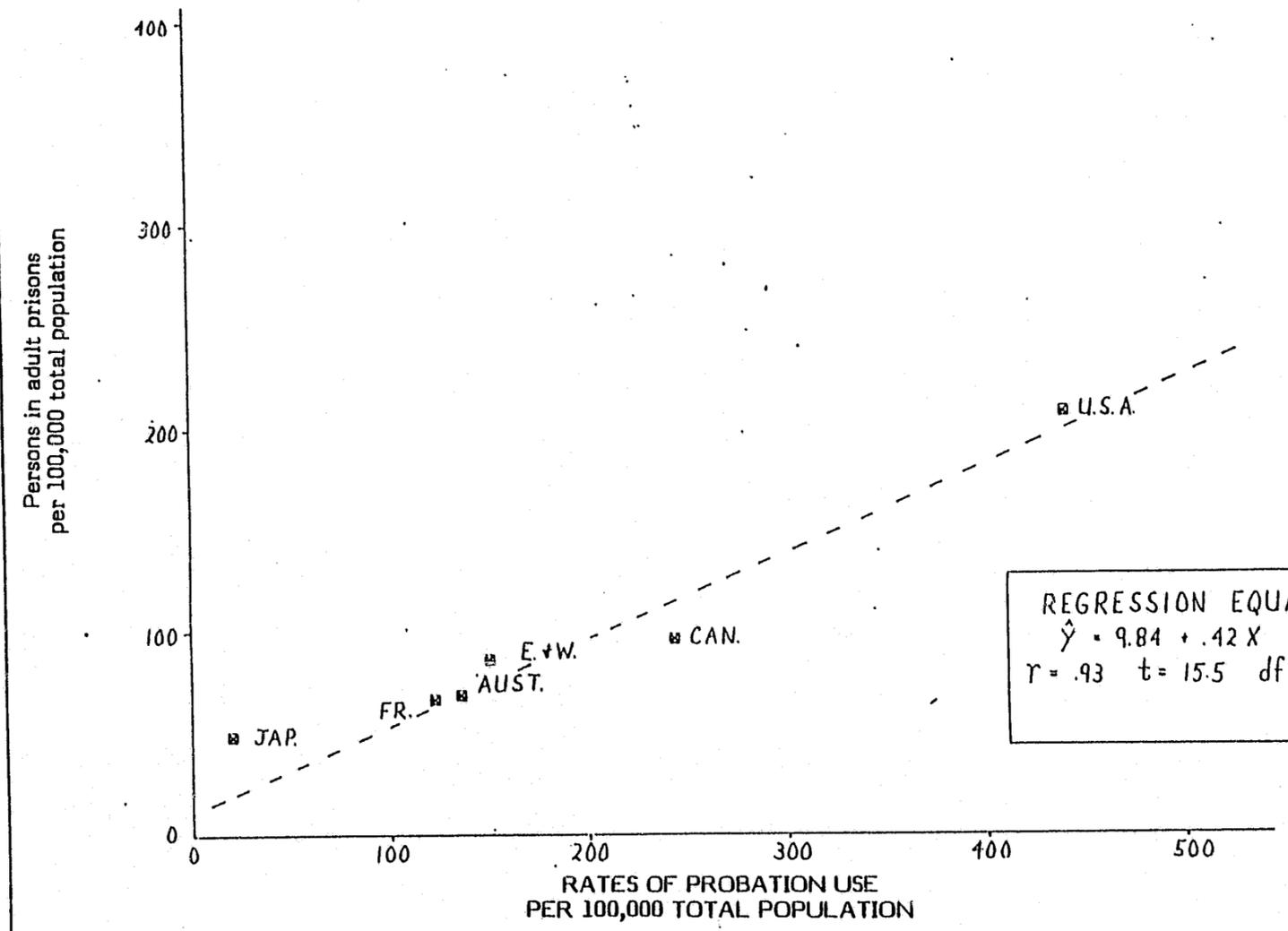


Source: Table 30b

KRF AUG. 1981

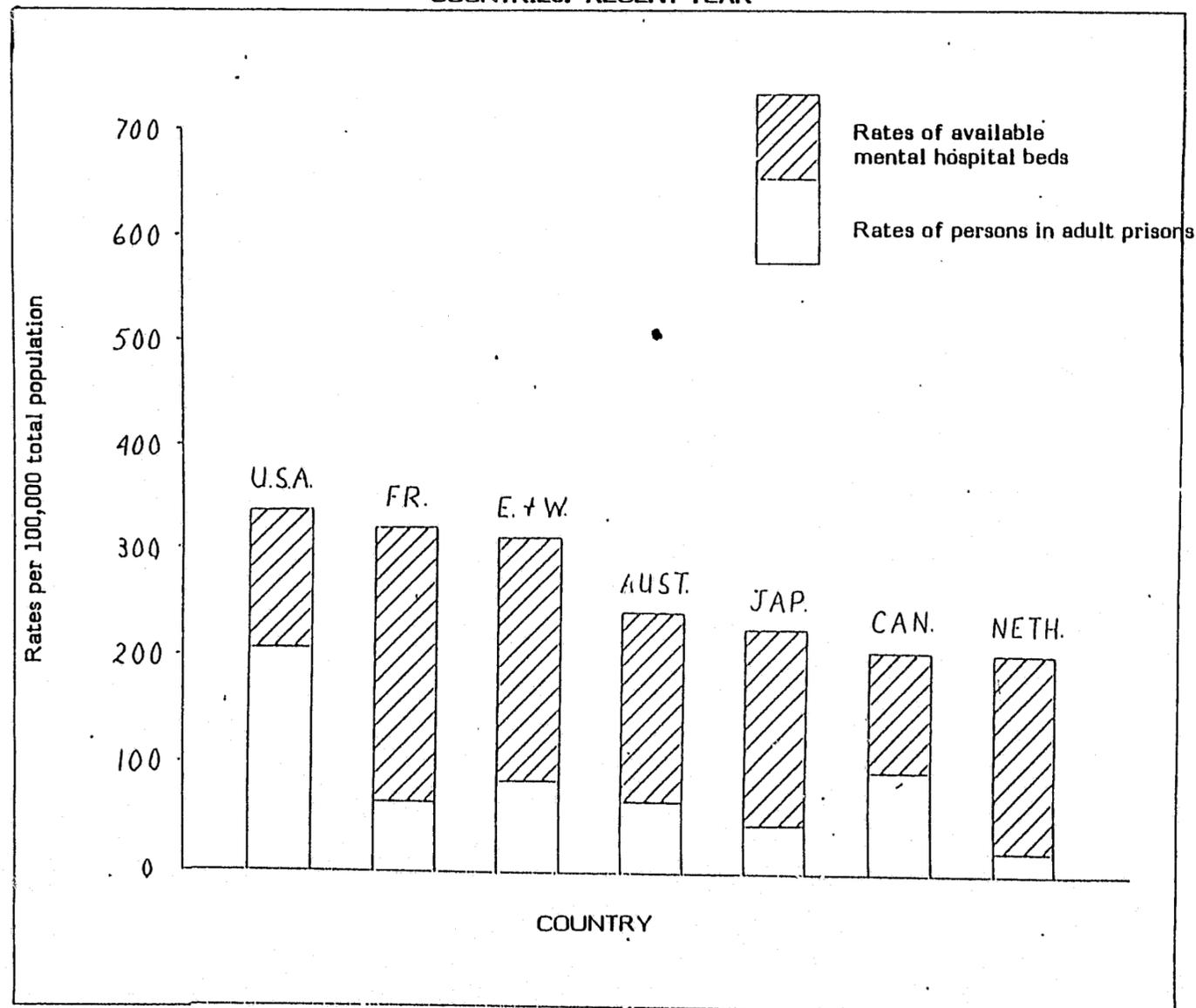
CHAR 1 L

COMPARISON OF RATES OF PERSONS IN
ADULT PRISONS AND ON PROBATION PER
100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR



REGRESSION EQUATION
 $\hat{Y} = 9.84 + .42 X$
 $r = .93 \quad t = 15.5 \quad df = 4 \quad p < .001$

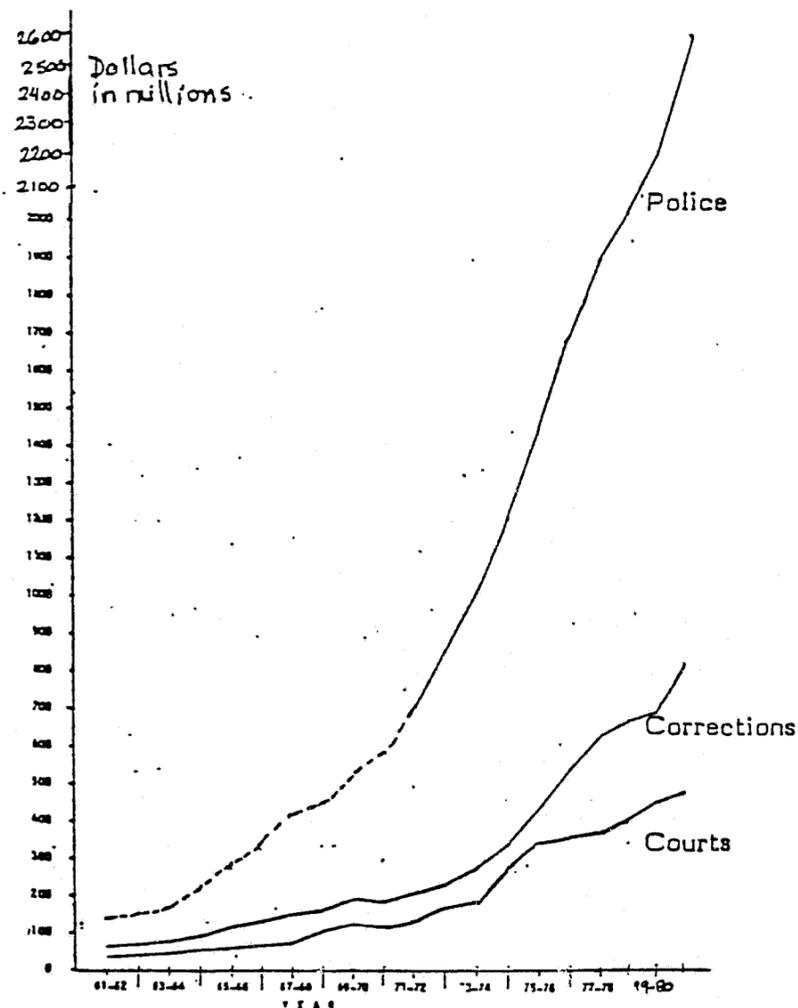
COMPARISON OF RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS AND AVAILABLE HOSPITAL BEDS
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED
COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR



Source: Table 34

KRF AUG. 1981

CHART N
POLICE, COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES:
CANADA: 1961 TO 1980



Note: Police expenditures are overestimated consistently by about 10 percent, because R.C.M.P. revenues from provincial and municipal contracts are not subtracted from gross expenditures. Because municipal police expenditures are not available from 1961-1962 to 1970-71, the dotted line denotes an estimate which assumes expenditures of police grew at the same rate for municipal as provincial government. Until 1971 the relatively small local correctional expenditures were included under courts. From 1971 to 1981, municipal correctional and court expenditures are separated except for Nova Scotia. The correctional expenditures used estimate that one third of all municipal court and correctional expenditures went to Nova Scotia corrections. The one third was based on precise figures for 1978 and 1979.

Source: Table 38a, 38b, 38c

TABLE 1
ACTUAL OFFENCES KNOWN TO THE POLICE (IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY OF PRINCIPAL SUB-SECTIONS IN THE CRIMINAL CODE INDICATED IN PARENTHESES): CANADA: 1980

	Sub-group number	Actual number	%	Cumulative %
1. Theft - \$200 and under (294(b)**)		539,490	26.38	26.38
Bicycles	120,208			
From motor vehicles	151,774			
Shoplifting	76,556			
Others	190,952			
(includes 290,292,287(1),(2))				
2. Wilful damage (387, 388**)		318,211	15.56	41.94
Private	281,341			
Public	36,870			
3. Theft - over \$200 (294 (a)*)		224,595	10.98	52.92
Bicycles	8,225			
From motor vehicles	109,247			
Shoplifting	4,399			
Others	102,724			
(includes 290, 292, 287)				
4. Breaking and entering: residence (306(1)(d)*)		209,565	10.25	63.17
5. Breaking and entering: business premises (306(1)(e)*)		99,041	4.84	68.01
6. Theft - motor vehicles (295***)		93,928	4.59	72.6
Automobiles	61,845			
Trucks	17,140			
Motorcycles	9,662			
Others	5,281			
7. Assaults (245(1)**, 246(1)*, 246(2)(b)**, 246(2)(e)**) (common assault, assault with intent, assault to prevent arrest)		80,896	3.96	76.56
8. Frauds (314(1)(b), 315*) (cheques, credit cards)		75,335	3.68	80.24
9. Disturbing the peace (171***)		43,975	2.15	82.39
10. Breaking and entering (others) (306, 307*)		41,088	2.01	84.40
11. Bail violation (133(2),(3),(4) and (5)**)		29,132	1.42	85.82
12. Bodily harm (assault) (228*, 229*, 230*, 231*, 232*, 245**)		27,688	1.35	87.17

	Sub-group number	Actual number	%	Cumulative %
13. Frauds (others) (296, 301.1(1)*, 320**, 323*, 324, 326*, 327*, 328*, 332*, 329*, 333*, 330*, 331*, 334*, 335*, 336*, 338** to 348* (incl.), 350*, 351**, 352*, 354*, 355* to 360* (incl.), 361*, 362**, 363*, 364* to 371** (incl.))		26,920	1.32	88.49
14. Have stolen goods (312**, 313**)		24,657	1.21	89.70
15. Robberies (302 (d)*)		13,357	0.65	90.35
Firearms	8,594			
Other offensive weapons	4,763			
16. Offensive weapons (others) (76.3(1)*, 83*, 84**, 85*, 86***, 87**, 88**, 95**, 102**)		11,522	0.56	90.91
17. Indecent acts (169, 170***)		11,429	0.56	91.47
18. Robberies (others) (302, 304*)		11,224	0.55	92.02
19. Trespass at night (173***)		10,185	0.50	92.52
20. Arson (389(1), 389(2), 390, 392*)		9,379	0.46	92.98
21. Indecent assault-female (149*)		6,535	0.32	93.30
22. Assaults (246.2(a) and (c)**)		6,120	0.30	93.60
Police	5,478			
Other peace-public officers	642			
23. Obstruct public peace officers (118**, 184, 405(2)***)		5,857	0.29	93.89
24. Prisoner unlawfully at large (133(1)(b)*)		2,972	0.15	94.04
25. Sexual offences (others) (146, 146 (2), 148, 150(1), 150(3), 151, 152, 153(1)(a), 153, 154, 155, 157*)		2,623	0.13	94.17
26. Escape custody (133(1)(a)*)		2,483	0.12	94.29
27. Wounding (assault) (228 (a), (b) and (c)*)		2,407	0.12	94.41
28. Rape (143, 145*)		2,315	0.11	94.52
29. Prohibited weapons (89, 90**)		2,166	0.11	94.63

	Sub-group number	Actual number	%	Cumulative %
30. Gaming and betting (185**)		2,007	0.10	94.73
Betting house	635			
Gaming house	1,372			
31. Restricted weapons (91 to 94 (incl.), 96**)		1,812	0.09	94.82
32. Prostitution		1,504	0.07	94.89
Bawdy house (193**, 194***)	442			
Procuring (195, 166, 167*)	153			
Others (195.1*)	909			
33. Counterfeiting currency (407* to 412** (incl.))		1,352	0.07	94.96
34. Indecent assault - male (156*)		1,314	0.06	95.02
35. Public morals (159**, 162 to 168 (incl.)* 165**)		958	0.05	95.07
36. Attempted murder (222*)		792	0.04	95.11
37. Kidnapping (247*)		689	0.03	95.14
38. Gaming and betting (others) (186*, 187*, 189**, 191*, 192*)		688	0.03	95.07
39. Homicide (*)		593	0.03	95.10
Murder 1st degree (214)	225			
Murder 2nd degree (214)	268			
Manslaughter (217)	97			
Infanticide (216)	3			
40. Explosives (76.3 (1), 78, 79, 80*)		438	0.02	95.12
Other Criminal Code offences		98,157	4.80	99.92
Total Criminal Code Offences		2,045,399	100	100

Note: * Indictable
** Indictable or summary
*** Summary

Source: Statistics Canada (1982), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1980

TABLE 2

ACTUAL OFFENCES KNOWN TO POLICE BY TYPE OF OFFENCES WITH RATES
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA: 1970, 1975 AND 1980

Type of offence	1970		1975		1980	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
Total Actual Offences	1,574,145	7,391.4	2,132,507	9,395.5	2,692,159	11,257.7
CRIMINAL CODE	1,109,988	5,211.9	1,585,805	6,986.9	2,045,399	8,553.1
Violent Offences	102,358	408.6	135,424	596.7	155,864	651.8
Murder	430	2.0	633	2.8	493	2.1
Manslaughter	34	0.1	63	0.3	97	0.4
Attempted Murder	260	1.2	642	2.8	792	3.3
Sexual Offences	11,025	51.8	10,900	48.0	12,787	53.5
Rape	1,079	5.1	1,848	8.1	2,315	9.7
Other Sexual Offences	9,946	46.7	9,052	39.9	10,472	43.8
Assaults (Not Indecent)	78,979	370.8	101,886	448.9	117,111	489.7
Wounding	1,641	7.7	2,128	9.4	2,407	10.1
Other Assaults	77,338	363.1	99,758	439.5	114,704	479.7
Robbery	11,630	54.6	21,299	93.8	24,581	102.8
Property Offences	748,519	3,514.7	1,041,036	4,586.7	1,334,619	5,580.9
Breaking & Entering	177,712	834.4	260,652	1,148.4	349,694	1,462.3
Theft-Motor Vehicle	62,805	294.9	90,791	400.0	93,928	392.8
Theft - Over \$200 ^a	150,010	704.4	94,957	418.4	224,595	940.0
Theft - \$200 & Under ^a	278,765	1,308.9	492,372	2,169.3	539,490	2,256.0
Stolen Goods	11,956	56.1	16,240	71.6	24,657	103.1
Frauds	67,271	315.9	86,024	379.0	102,255	427.6
Other Criminal Code	256,572	1,204.7	409,345	1,803.5	554,916	2,320.5
FEDERAL STATUTES	55,283	259.6	100,514	442.9	115,023	481.0
Drugs	18,789	88.2	55,542	244.7	69,434	290.3
Other	36,494	171.4	44,972	198.1	45,589	190.6
PROVINCIAL STATUTES	335,788	1,576.7	381,388	1,680.3	452,812	1,893.5
MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS	73,086	343.2	64,800	285.5	74,163	310.1

Note: a. In 1970 theft was classified over/under \$50.

Source: Statistics Canada (annual), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics.

TABLE 3

RATES OF TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES RECORDED BY THE POLICE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1960-1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
1960	1,808.1				1,822.1		1,887.2
1961	2,366.0		1,747.8		1,868.4		1,906.1
1962	2,771.3		1,920.8		1,834.0		2,019.8
1963	3,022.0		2,080.0		1,782.5	1,084.8	2,180.3
1964	3,245.2	737.2	2,253.0		1,760.3		2,388.1
1965	3,199.0	804.7	2,374.0		1,367.3		2,449.0
1966	3,445.0	888.7	2,495.8		1,266.8		2,670.8
1967	3,850.1	554.4	2,495.0		1,179.2	1,317.6	2,989.7
1968	4,328.2	635.1	2,652.8		1,218.0	1,437.3	3,370.2
1969	4,727.0	678.7	3,069.4		1,222.9	1,590.4	3,680.0
1970	5,224.6	858.7	3,214.7		1,233.9	1,742.5	3,984.5
1971	5,421.1	934.4	3,416.9		1,183.3	2,018.3	4,164.7
1972	5,471.5	1,635.3	3,447.4	3,254.4	1,137.2		3,961.4
1973	5,910.9	1,515.4	3,371.1	3,396.3	1,091.2		4,154.4
1974	6,514.4	1,509.3	3,991.1	3,491.4	1,095.2		4,850.4
1975	6,986.8	1,640.8	4,278.0	3,632.6	1,102.7	2,926.4	5,281.7
1976	7,122.6	1,656.8	4,342.2	3,453.8	1,103.2	3,365.1	5,266.4
1977	7,111.6	1,719.9	5,014.4	3,960.4	1,111.2	3,472.5	5,055.1
1978	7,302.3	1,938.9	4,875.0	4,043.7	1,160.8	3,540.8	5,109.3
1979	7,837.7	2,113.2	4,833.5	4,366.7	1,110.3	3,806.2	5,521.5
1980	8,553.1			4,903.1			5,899.9

Definitions: **Canada:** Criminal Code-total. **Australia:** homicide, serious assault, robbery, rape, B&E, motor vehicle theft, fraud, forgery and false pretences (excludes offences involving property valued at \$100 or less. **England-Wales:** total. **France:** grande criminalité, criminalité moyenne, délinquance. **Japan:** total: homicide, robbery, arson, rape, unlawful assembly with dangerous weapon, violence, bodily injury, intimidation, extortion, larceny, fraud, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, official corruption, breach of trust, gambling, indecency, and other. **Netherlands:** against public order and public authorities, sexual offences, against life and person, against property, malicious damage. **U.S.A.:** Crime Index, Total.

Note: The absolute levels and rates are not comparable between countries. However the direction of the changes reflect changes in crime recorded within each country.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual 1960 to 1970), Crime Statistics (police)
Statistics Canada (annual 1971 to 1973), Crime Statistics (police)
Statistics Canada (annual 1974 to 1980), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports (annual), Crime in the United States

TABLE 4

RATES OF MURDERS RECORDED BY THE POLICE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1960-1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.	
1960	0.9				2.8	2.6	5.1	60
1961	1.2				2.8		4.8	
1962	1.4				2.5		4.6	
1963	1.3	3.7			2.4		4.6	
1964	1.3	4.1			2.4		4.9	
1965	1.4	4.6	0.6		2.3	3.1	5.1	65
1966	1.2	3.9	0.7		2.2		5.6	
1967	1.7	3.9	0.8		2.1		6.2	
1968	1.8	4.0	0.8		2.2		6.9	
1969	1.8	3.6	0.8		2.0		7.3	
1970	2.2	3.9	0.8		1.9	4.2	7.9	70
1971	2.2	3.7	0.9		1.8	4.7	8.6	
1972	2.4	4.2	1.0	2.3	1.9	5.5	9.0	
1973	2.5	4.3	1.0	2.4	1.9	6.7	9.4	
1974	2.7	4.1	1.2	2.7	1.7	7.1	9.8	
1975	3.1	4.4	1.1	2.8	1.9	7.3	9.6	75
1976	2.9	3.9	1.2	3.0	1.9	8.9	8.8	
1977	3.0	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.8	8.3	8.8	
1978	2.8	4.0	1.1	3.2	1.6	8.0	9.0	
1979	2.7	5.4	1.3	3.6	1.6		9.7	
1980	2.5			3.9			10.2	80

Definitions: **Canada:** murder and manslaughter. **Australia:** murder, attempted murder, manslaughter (manslaughter arising from motor traffic accidents for some states from 1973-74 has been included). **England-Wales:** murder, manslaughter and infanticide. **France:** meurtres crapuleux, règlements de comptes et homicide "ordinaires". **Japan:** homicide. **Netherlands:** murder and manslaughter. **U.S.A.:** murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual 1960 to 1970), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1971 to 1973), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1974 to 1980), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
 Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
 Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
 France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports (annual), Crime in the United States

TABLE 5

RATES OF RAPES RECORDED BY THE POLICE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1960-1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.	
1960	1.4				6.8		9.6	60
1961	2.5				6.9		9.4	
1962	3.1				6.4		9.4	
1963	2.9				6.5		9.4	
1964	3.9	3.0			7.1		11.2	
1965	3.3	3.2			6.8		12.1	65
1966	3.2	3.3			6.7		13.2	
1967	3.8	2.8			6.4		14.0	
1968	4.3	3.7			6.1		15.9	
1969	4.9	3.9	1.8		5.5		18.5	
1970	5.1	3.8	1.8		5.0		18.7	70
1971	5.7	4.3	1.6		4.6		20.5	
1972	5.9	4.9	1.8		4.4		22.5	
1973	7.2	4.7	2.0		3.8		24.5	
1974	8.2	5.5	2.1		3.6		26.2	
1975	8.1	5.4	2.1		3.3		26.3	75
1976	8.0	5.7	2.2		2.9		26.4	
1977	8.1	6.3	2.1		2.6		29.1	
1978	9.0	6.4	2.5		2.5		30.8	
1979	9.7	5.9	2.4		2.4		34.5	
1980	9.7			3.5			36.4	80

Definitions: **Canada:** rape. **Australia:** includes attempted rape and assault with intent to rape. **England-Wales:** rape and attempted rape. **U.S.A.:** forcible rape: assault or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force are included.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual 1960 to 1970), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1971 to 1973), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1974 to 1980), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
 Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
 Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
 France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports (annual), Crime in the United States

TABLE 6

RATES OF ROBBERIES RECORDED BY THE POLICE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1960-1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
1960	18.1				5.7		60.1
1961	21.0				4.8		58.3
1962	26.6				4.4		59.7
1963	31.1				4.2		61.8
1964	29.4	4.7			4.0		68.2
1965	28.4	5.3	7.8		4.0		71.7
1966	28.0	7.7	9.3		3.6		80.8
1967	35.4	8.2	9.4		3.0		102.8
1968	40.5	10.8	9.9		3.0		131.8
1969	47.8	13.7	12.4		2.7		148.4
1970	54.6	16.5	12.9	2.6	2.6		172.1
1971	52.1	21.8	15.3	3.5	2.3		188.0
1972	54.3	23.3	18.2	3.5	2.3		180.7
1973	59.7	21.4	14.9	5.0	1.8		183.1
1974	75.8	24.1	17.6	5.0	1.9		209.3
1975	93.8	20.8	23.0	6.7	2.1		218.2
1976	87.2	20.1	23.6	7.2	1.9		195.8
1977	83.8	21.1	28.0	8.6	1.8		187.1
1978	83.8	24.9	26.8	8.9	1.7		191.3
1979	88.3	25.5	25.4	9.4	1.8		212.1
1980	102.7			9.0			243.5

Definitions: **Canada:** with firearms, other offensive weapons, other robbery. **Australia:** use or threat to use violence to obtain property including attempts. **England-Wales:** robbery and assault with intent to rob. **France:** hold-up et autres vols à main armée. **U.S.A.:** use or threat to use violence to obtain property including attempts.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual 1960 to 1970), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1971 to 1973), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1974 to 1980), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
 Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
 Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
 France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports (annual), Crime in the United States

TABLE 7

RATES OF BURGLARIES RECORDED BY THE POLICE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1960-1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
1960	280					73	509
1961	393		357				519
1962	442		412				535
1963	498		466				576
1964	504	374	494				635
1965	491	409	529			131	663
1966	501	453	574				721
1967	586	487	549				827
1968	700	500	589				932
1969	770	578	862				984
1970	834	639	884			335	1,085
1971	874	750	926			435	1,164
1972	876	944	895	287		492	1,141
1973	898	948	800	303		523	1,223
1974	1,044	884	984	343		699	1,438
1975	972	920	1,060	376		737	1,526
1976	1,167	895	1,048	337		823	1,439
1977	1,164	914	1,230	380		874	1,411
1978	1,186	984	1,151	378		905	1,424
1979	1,252	1,121	1,117	437			1,499
1980	1,450			500			1,668

Definitions: **Canada:** breaking and entering (in all kinds of building). **Australia:** break and enter. **England-Wales:** burglary in a dwelling, aggravated burglary in a dwelling, burglary in a building other than a dwelling, aggravated burglary in other, and going equipped for stealing = Total burglary. **France:** cambriolages de tous genres de lieux. **U.S.A.:** burglary.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual 1960 to 1970), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1971 to 1973), Crime Statistics (police)
 Statistics Canada (annual 1974 to 1980), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
 Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
 Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
 France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
 Netherlands, D. Steenhuis, Ministry of Justice
 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports (annual), Crime in the United States

TABLE 7a

RATES OF RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES RECORDED BY THE POLICE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1965 to 1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
1965		159.4				(19.7)	65
1966		191.3					
1967		69.5					
1968		95.2					398.5
1969		99.9	372.2				
1970		120.8	392.0				
1971		136.9	419.6			(50.3)	70
1972		442.5	411.9	158.5		(65.3)	
1973		428.8	362.8	160.8		(73.8)	
1974	524.4	441.7	435.3	178.3		(78.5)	
1975	593.6	468.9	483.1	198.0		(104.9)	
1976	613.9	450.9	468.9	177.6		(110.6)	75
1977	621.8	459.8	534.6	200.9		123.5	
1978	651.6	512.2	523.8	203.7		(131.1)	
1979	693.6	582.7	514.1	231.1		(135.8)	
1980	876.3		284.6				80

RATE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

Recent year ^a	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
	573.7	538.3	602.9	215.4		769.2	708.6

Note: **Australia:** 1965 and 1966, all reported offences (b&e in dwellings)
1967 to 1971, excludes offences involving property valued at
\$100 or less
1972 to 1979, all reported offences

N.B.: 1972 when excluding offences involving property valued at
\$100 or less the rate was 149.0
when all reported offences, the rate was 442.5

Netherlands: Block (1982 p. 4) reports 15% of burglaries in 1976 were
against households. The figure for other years uses the 15%
estimate.

U.S.A.: The rates were calculated from a percentage of residential
burglary.

a. statistics available in table 7 for most recent year.

Source: Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics, (annual)
Official Year Book of Australia, (annual)
Criminal Statistics: England and Wales, (annual)
La criminalité en France en 1980, (1981)
Netherlands: Refer to table 7 and Block (1982)
Crime in the United States, (annual)

TABLE 8

COMPARISON OF 'ATTRITION' BETWEEN OFFENCES KNOWN,
PERSONS CHARGED AND PERSONS CONVICTED FOR ROBBERY AND BURGLARY,
IN RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Robbery			Burglary		
	Offences known	Persons charged	Persons convicted	Offences known	Persons charged	Persons convicted
Canada^a						
1973	91.9	29.4	6.0	1,382.0	160.6	39.2
Australia						
1979	25.5	8.3	-	1,123.2	138.5	-
England-Wales						
1979	25.4	14.0	6.5	1,116.8	157.2	120.3
France						
1980	9.0	2.8	-	512.0	81.8	-
Japan						
1979	1.8	1.6	0.6	-	-	-
Netherlands^b						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.A.						
1977	187.1	56.6	-	1,410.9	210.0	-

Note: a. Alberta and Québec are excluded.
b. For the Netherlands, there was a rate of 4,450.1 offences and
1,402.8 charges for all offences in 1979.

Source: Statistics Canada (1974), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
Statistics Canada (1973), Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences
Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian
Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
Home Office (1980), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
Japan (1981), Japan Statistical Yearbook 1981
U.S. Department of Justice (1981), Sourcebook of Criminal Justice
Statistics 1980

TABLE 8a

PERSONS CHARGED AS RATIO OF OFFENCES KNOWN
FOR ROBBERY AND BURGLARY, IN RATES
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Robbery			Burglary		
	A Offences known	B Persons charged	A:B	A Offences known	B Persons charged	A:B
Canada ^a 1973	91.9	29.4	1:0.3	1,382.0	160.6	1:0.1
Australia 1979	25.5	8.3	1:0.3	1,123.2	138.5	1:0.1
England-Wales 1979	25.4	14.0	1:0.6	1,116.8	157.2	1:0.1
France 1980	9.0	2.8	1:0.3	512.0	81.8	1:0.2
Japan 1979	1.8	1.6	1:0.8	-	-	-
Netherlands ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.A. 1977	187.1	56.6	1:0.3	1,410.9	210.0	1:0.2

Note: One person can be charged for more than one crime and vice versa.

- a. Alberta and Québec are excluded.
b. For the Netherlands, there was a rate of 4,450.1 offences and 1,402.8 charges for all offences in 1979, ratio of 1:0.3.

Source: Statistics Canada (1974), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
Statistics Canada (1973), Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences
Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian
Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
Home Office (1980), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
France (1981), La criminalité en France en 1980
Japan (1981), Japan Statistical Yearbook 1981
U.S. Department of Justice (1981), Sourcebook of Criminal Justice
Statistics 1980

TABLE 9

CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE AND SUMMARY OFFENCES,
OF PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS AND OVER, WITH RATES PER
100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA: 1900 TO 1973

Year	Indictable Offences ^{a,b}		Summary Offences ^{a,c}	
	Number of convictions	Rates	Number of convictions	Rates
1900	4,853	91.6	35,885	676.9
1910	10,327	147.8	91,203	1,305.1
1920	15,088	176.3	138,424	1,617.9
1930	28,457	278.8	308,759	3,024.7
1940	46,723	410.5	456,109	4,007.6
1950	42,624	310.9	1,183,991	8,634.7
1960	64,707	362.1	1,106,532	6,192.1
1970	75,334	544.2	1,451,943	10,488.6
1973 ^d	72,430	505.5	1,384,017	9,658.4

Note:

- a. Alberta and Québec are excluded for 1970 and 1973. Figures before 1951 do not include Newfoundland.
b. Until 1948 the basis of the statistics of indictable crime was the offence and figures for number of persons convicted were not available on a satisfactory basis. Data for 1950 to 1970 for number of persons convicted for indictable offences are as follows.

	Number of persons	Rates
1950	31,385	228.9
1960	35,443	198.3
1970	45,880	215.8

- c. Summary offences includes juveniles, but excludes parking.
d. After 1973 figures for convictions for indictable and summary offences are not collected.

Source: Canada (annual), Statistical Year Book of Canada and Canada Year Book
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada/Statistics Canada (annual), Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences

TABLE 10

CONVICTIONS OF PERSONS AGED 16 AND OVER
FOR SELECTED INDICTABLE OFFENCES WITH
RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA: DECADES 1900-1980

Year	Murder		Rape ^d		Robbery		Burglary	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1900	21	0.4			85	1.6	322	6.1
1910	49	0.7			99	1.4	844	12.1
1920	69	0.8			237	2.8	2,073	24.2
1930	68	0.7			435	4.3	4,212	41.3
1940	60 ^a	0.5	26 ^a	0.2	541	4.8	6,136	53.9
1950	103	0.8	37	0.3	776	5.7	7,295	53.2
1960	61	0.3	55	0.3	1,239	6.9	13,445	75.2
1970 ^b	108	0.8	43	0.3	1,021	7.4	12,241	88.4
1980 ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: a. For 1941.
b. Excludes Alberta and Québec.
c. Conviction data not available for 1980.
d. Data on rape not available before 1940.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada/Statistics Canada (annual),
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences

TABLE 11

CONVICTIONS INVOLVING INDICTABLE AND SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES
WITH RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1900, 1960 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	Year	Indictable		Simplified Procedure	
		Number ('000)	Rates	Number ('000)	Rates
Canada	1900	4	91.6	35 ^a	676.9
	1960	64	362.1	1,107	6,192.0
	1973	72	505.5	1,384	9,658.4
Australia	1900	13 ^b	349.5	113 ^c	3,016.4
	1960	65	642.1	671	6,538.5
	1971	130	1,010.5	853	6,600.5
England- Wales	1966	232 ^d	484.4	1,213 ^e	2,523.3
	1978	424	863.4	1,509	3,073.3
France ^d	1900	189 ^f	492.1	4419	1,147.3
	1966	261	535.1	5,577	11,392.3
	1976	460	871.0	9,355	17,714.5

Note: a. Summary procedure.
b. Convictions against persons, property, forgery and currency
c. Offences against good order and petty offences.
d. Persons convicted for indictable offences.
e. Persons convicted for non-indictable offences.
f. Activité des tribunaux correctionnelles. For 1900, persons convicted is used including "Cours d'assises".
g. Activité des tribunaux de police. For 1900, persons convicted is used.

Source: Canada (annual), Statistical Year Book of Canada and Canada Year Book
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada/Statistics Canada (annual),
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences
Murkerjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France

TABLE 12

RATES OF SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENCES KNOWN
TO POLICE PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
CANADA: 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Traffic offence	Rates	
	1970	1980
Criminal Code	669.0	1,260.4
Criminal negligence		
causing death	0.83	1.3
causing bodily harm	0.36	0.8
operating motor vehicle	1.81	4.3
Failing to stop or remain at scene of accident	218.3	396.7
Dangerous driving	24.6	33.4
Failure or refusal to provide breath sample	19.2	68.6
Driving while intoxicated	359.7	639.0
Driving while impaired	44.2	124.6
Driving while disqualified		
Provincial statutes	310.1	666.3 ^a
Failing to stop or remain at scene of accident	79.4	324.6
Dangerous driving	244.0	301.7 ^b
Driving while disqualified	6.7	37.2 ^b

Note: a. Approximate based on 37.2 driving while
disqualified for 1978
b. For 1978

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (1970),
Traffic Enforcement Statistics
Statistics Canada (1980), Crime and Traffic
Enforcement Statistics 1980

TABLE 13

RATES OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION (IN RANK ORDER FOR CANADA IN 1977):
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1900 AND RECENT YEAR

Cause of death	Canada		Australia		England-Wales		France		Japan		Netherlands		U.S.A.	
	1901	1977	1910	1977	1900	1977	1900	1977	1900	1978	1900	1978	1900	1976
Heart disease	85.6	220.8	116.0	232.2		317.2	53.5	91.6		39.9		188.2	-	301.0
Cancer	42.9	154.9	84.9	151.8		254.9	35.5	225.2		131.6		213.4	64.0	175.8
Accidents	52.0	25.5	72.6	20.8		17.4	15.1	48.7		15.7		18.3	72.3	25.0
Motor vehicle accidents	-	22.6	-	27.2		11.9		21.9		10.5		16.7	-	21.9
Pneumonia	107.1	20.9	42.7	16.0		104.8	72.9	15.7		24.7		20.6	-	25.2
Suicide	2.8	14.2	13.7	11.1		8.0	8.3	16.5		17.7		9.7	10.2	12.5
Cirrhosis of liver	3.2	11.9	9.8	8.3		3.7	-	31.5		14.1		5.2	12.5	0.2
Murder	0.4	3.0	-	3.6		1.0	-	3.4		1.8		8.3	-	8.8
Peptic Ulcer	1.8	2.8	-	4.6		8.4	-	4.6		5.1		3.8	-	3.0
Tuberculosis	183.2	1.1	82.8	0.7		2.1	27.7	4.8		7.2		1.3	194.4	1.4
Measles	19.4	-	2.8	-		-	6.6	-		0.2		-	13.3	-
All Causes	1,531.8	719.5	1,043.9	773.0		1,172.5	809.0	1,010.3		609.1		821.0	1,720.0	889.6

Source: Canada (1901), Census of Canada
Australia (1921), Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901-1920
France (1901), Annuaire statistique de la France
U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (1980), Demographic Yearbook 1979

TABLE 13a

RATES OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION (IN RANK ORDER FOR CANADA IN 1977):
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1960 AND RECENT YEAR

Cause of death	Canada		Australia		England-Wales		France		Japan		Netherlands		U.S.A.	
	1960	1977	1960	1977	1960	1977	1960	1977	1960	1978	1960	1978	1960	1976
Heart disease	238.2	220.8	256.2	232.2	310.9	317.2	78.6	91.6	49.7	39.9	168.2	188.2	305.6	301.0
Cancer	130.1	154.9	129.4	151.8	215.9	254.9	196.8	225.2	100.3	131.6	168.4	213.4	147.4	175.8
Accidents	32.0	25.5	26.9	20.8	24.2	17.4	41.1	48.7	27.4	15.7	20.1	18.3	31.2	25.0
Motor vehicle accidents	20.8	22.6	25.7	27.2	14.5	11.9	17.9	21.9	14.3	10.5	16.6	16.7	20.6	21.9
Pneumonia	30.1	20.9	29.8	16.0	53.2	104.8	35.6	15.7	35.6	24.7	18.5	20.6	32.0	25.2
Suicide	7.6	14.2	10.6	11.1	11.2	8.0	15.9	16.5	21.3	17.7	6.6	9.7	10.8	12.5
Cirrhosis of liver	6.2	11.9	4.8	8.3	2.8	3.7	29.4	31.5	9.7	14.1	3.5	5.2	11.2	0.2
Murder	0.9	3.0	3.7 ^a	3.6	0.6 ^b	1.0	-	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.6	8.3	5.1	8.8
Peptic Ulcer	5.2	2.8	6.6	4.6	10.3	8.4	3.2	4.6	11.8	5.1	4.9	3.8	6.0	3.0
Tuberculosis	4.7	1.1	4.8	0.7	7.5	2.1	22.1	4.8	34.2	7.2	3.6	1.3	5.9	1.4
Measles	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	1.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	-
All Causes	784.2	719.5	861.0	773.0	1,150.2	1,172.5	1,136.2	1,010.3	757.8	609.1	762.1	821.0	945.7	889.6

Note: a. 1963
b. 1965

Source: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (annual), Demographic Yearbook

TABLE 14

RATES OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (a)
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION WITH
PERSONS KILLED (b) AND PERSONS INJURED (c)
SELECTED COUNTRIES:
1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country		1960	1970	Recent Year	
Canada	a	1,421.5	2,518.2	3,236.9	(1978)
	b	6.7	24.4	20.9	
	c	336.7	842.3	894.2	
Australia	a	438.5	521.4	464.7	(1979)
	b	24.7	30.4	24.3	
	c	591.2	732.0	636.5	
England-Wales ^d	a	-	496.8	489.7	(1977)
	b	13.6	13.9	12.2	
	c	664.1	660.3	628.9	
France	a	310.8	451.4	479.7	(1976)
	b	18.2	29.8	25.7	
	c	407.0	636.4	658.5	
Japan	a	481.6	692.3	406.1	(1979)
	b	12.9	16.2	7.3	
	c	309.5	945.9	513.4	
Netherlands	a	-	454.4	349.1	(1979)
	b	-	24.5	14.1	
	c	-	526.5	404.8	
U.S.A.	a	5,778.5	7,883.0	8,405.1	(1978)
	b	21.2	27.8	24.8	
	c	1,710.2	2,451.8	2,658.9	

Note: Definition of an accident can vary widely both in time and between countries.

d. Great Britain.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual), Traffic Enforcement Statistics
Statistics Canada (annual), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
Central Statistical Office, England & Wales (1981), Annual Abstract of Statistics 1980
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Department of Commerce (1980), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 15

DEATH AND INJURY AS RATES PER 1000
TOTAL POPULATION FOR CRIMES AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS:
CANADA AND U.S.A.: 1978

		CANADA	U.S.A.
Death	Crime	0.03	0.1
	Traffic	0.2	0.3
With Injury	Crime ^a	b	8.3
	Traffic	8.9	25.5
Rape, robbery and general assault		b	27.0
Traffic accidents		32.4	126.6

Note: a. Includes robbery and assault, when injury occurred as well as all rapes

b. Estimated from a telephone survey of Greater Vancouver in 1978, which would substantially equal - represent violent crime in Canada, there were 18.9 crimes with injury and 66.3 rapes, robberies and assaults.

Source: Refer to Tables 5 and 14
Solicitor General of Canada (1982), Victimization in Greater Vancouver
U.S. Department of Justice (1980), Criminal Victimization in the United States

TABLE 16
 POPULATION IN THOUSANDS:
 SELECTED COUNTRIES:
 1900, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

Year	Canada	Australia	England- Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
1900	5,301	3,774 ^a	32,528 ^a	38,451 ^a	43,847	5,104 ^b	76,094
1960	17,870	10,275	45,775	45,465	93,419	11,462	179,979
1970	21,297	12,507	48,680	50,524	103,720	12,958	203,235
1980	23,914	14,616	49,171 ^c	53,589	116,133 ^c	14,091	220,099 ^c

Note: a. 1901
 b. 1899
 c. 1979

Source: Urquhart & Buckley (1965), Historical Statistics of Canada
 Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
 Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian
Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
 Central Office of Information (annual), Britain: An Official Handbook
 Mitchell (1981), European Historical Statistics 1750-1975
 France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
 U.S. Census Bureau, (1976), Statistical History of the United States
from Colonial Times to the Present
 U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the
United States

CONTINUED

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TABLE 17
POPULATION IN THOUSANDS BY AGE AND SEX:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Age	Sex	Canada (1976)	Australia (1978)	England- Wales (1979)	France (1975)	Japan (1978)	Netherlands (1979)	U.S.A. (1979)
0-14	M	3,017.9	1,910.1	5,379.3	6,087.7	14,211.0	1,662.0	23,646.0
	F	2,876.2	1,813.3	5,093.9	5,821.7	13,497.4	1,586.2	22,650.0
15-24	M	2,261.8	1,267.4	3,810.8	4,289.9	8,166.0	1,224.2	22,828.0 ^a
	F	2,217.3	1,220.9	3,643.0	4,163.5	7,904.3	1,176.5	22,477.0 ^a
25-34	M	1,823.2	1,049.7	3,529.3	3,858.9	9,999.7	1,185.3	17,252.0
	F	1,797.3	1,113.7	3,467.8	3,592.0	9,940.6	1,115.2	17,611.0
35-44	M	1,314.9	849.1	2,920.6	3,211.9	8,708.0	865.5	12,213.0
	F	1,282.1	803.5	2,848.2	3,081.0	8,710.3	808.1	12,862.0
45-54	M	1,226.2	788.6	2,820.3	3,230.5	7,228.7	740.6	11,137.0
	F	1,246.8	746.2	2,820.2	3,284.9	7,426.5	751.8	11,814.0
55-64	M	928.1	622.2	2,639.3	2,120.1	4,152.2	612.3	9,915.0
	F	996.4	649.6	2,888.4	2,358.2	5,308.4	676.9	11,037.0
65+	M	875.4	552.0	2,870.5	2,945.5	4,238.9	655.6	18,017.0
	F	1,126.9	762.1	4,459.2	4,553.5	5,682.2	925.3	14,641.0
Total	M	11,449.5	7,139.1	23,950.1	25,744.5	58,469.7	6,945.4	107,006.0
	F	11,543.1	7,109.4	25,220.7	26,854.9	56,704.4	7,040.1	113,093.0
TOTAL		22,992.6	14,248.5	49,170.8	52,599.4	115,174.1	13,985.5	220,099.0

Note: a. Age 14 to 24

Source: Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
Central Statistical Office, England & Wales, (1981), Monthly Digest of Statistics
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 17a
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Age	Sex	Canada (1976)	Australia (1978)	England- Wales (1979)	France (1975)	Japan (1978)	Netherlands (1979)	U.S.A. (1979)
0-14	M	13.1	13.4	10.9	11.6	12.3	11.9	10.7
	F	12.5	12.7	10.4	11.1	11.7	11.3	10.3
15-24	M	9.8	8.9	7.8	8.2	7.1	8.8	10.4 ^a
	F	9.6	8.6	7.4	7.9	6.9	8.4	10.2 ^a
25-34	M	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.3	8.7	8.5	7.8
	F	7.8	7.8	7.1	6.8	8.6	8.0	8.0
35-44	M	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.1	7.6	6.2	5.5
	F	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.9	7.6	5.8	5.8
45-54	M	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.3	5.3	5.1
	F	5.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.4	5.4	5.4
55-64	M	4.0	4.4	5.4	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.5
	F	4.3	4.6	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0
65+	M	3.8	3.9	5.8	5.6	3.7	4.7	4.6
	F	4.9	5.3	9.1	8.7	4.9	6.6	6.7
Total	M	49.8	50.1	48.7	48.9	50.8	49.7	48.6
	F	50.2	49.9	51.3	51.1	49.2	50.3	51.4
TOTAL		100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Population		22,922.6	14,248.5	49,170.8	52,599.4	115,174.1	13,985.5	220,099.0

Note: a. Age 14 to 24

Source: Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
Central Statistical Office, England & Wales, (1981), Monthly Digest of Statistics
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 18

MALES 15-24 AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1900, 1960 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	1900	1960	Recent Year
Canada	10.00 ^a	7.39	9.99 (1978)
Australia	10.2 ^b	7.21	8.86 (1977)
England-Wales		6.63	7.47 (1977)
France	8.62	6.43	8.07 (1980)
Japan		9.39	7.09 (1978)
Netherlands		7.64	8.72 (1978)
U.S.A.	9.69	6.64	9.55 (1979)

Note: a. 1901
b. 1911

Source: Canada (1901), Census of Canada
Australia (1901), Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia
France (1901), Annuaire statistique de la France
U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (annual), Demographic Yearbook

TABLE 19

RATES OF UNEMPLOYED MALES PER 100,000 TOTAL
POPULATION WITH RATES FOR 15-24 YEARS OLD:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Rates for total	Rates for 15-24
Canada (1976)	1,787.5	7,778.2
Australia (1979)	1,468.3	4,348.4
England-Wales (1980)	2,097.4	-
France (1976)	771.7	-
Japan (1979)	637.8	-
Netherlands (1978)	975.3	-
U.S.A. (1979)	1,384.0	3,310.9

Source: Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
Australia (annual), Year Book of Australia
England & Wales (1981), Employment Gazette
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 20

FULL-TIME PRIMARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
IN RATES PER 100,000 CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 19 YEARS OLD:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1900, 1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	1900	1960	1970	Recent Year
Canada	45,105.5	54,160.1	67,503.2	66,500.2 (1978)
Australia	34,409.8 ^a	54,957.3	59,519.3	59,517.8 (1979)
England-Wales	-	51,330.8	54,249.0	58,280.0 (1975)
France	40,401.1	53,946.8	58,819.5	60,893.1 (1977) ^b
Japan	-	60,126.6	58,633.3	67,022.7 (1980)
Netherlands	-	41,844.5	44,173.2	48,924.1 (1979)
U.S.A.	50,132.0	60,519.9	69,087.5	81,098.3 (1979)

Note: a. Estimate: calculated with 1911 population
b. Estimate: calculated with 1980 population

Source: Urquhart & Buckley (1965), Historical Statistics of Canada
Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
Mitchell (1981), European Historical Statistics 1750-1975
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 21

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Indicators	Canada	Australia	England-Wales	France	Japan	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Government expenditure per GNP 1960	29.3	22.8	33.2	33.8	-	-	28.1
Government expenditure per GNP 1978	41.7	-	43.3	45.4	30.0	-	33.8
Global Saving Rates	20.6	23.1	21.1	23.7	32.6	22.5	18.5
Private Consumption	4,980.0	4,600.0	3,270.0	5,440.0	4,900.0	5,550.0	6,200.0
Telephone per 1,000	618.0	404.0	415.0	329.0	424.0	418.0	744.0
Television per 1,000	428.0	351.0	324.0	274.0	239.0	279.0	571.0

Source: OCDE (1980/81), Études économiques (selected countries)

TABLE 22
 DIVORCES APPROVED WITH RATES
 PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
 SELECTED COUNTRIES:
 1900, 1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	1900	1960	1970	Recent Year
Canada	558 ^a 6.5	6,980 39.1	29,775 139.8	57,155 (1978) 243.5
Australia	367 9.7	6,709 65.3	12,249 97.9	37,873 (1979) 262.6
England-Wales	494 1.5	23,868 52.1	58,239 119.6	143,667 (1978) 292.5
France	7,157 18.6	27,840 61.2	40,000 ^d 79.2	74,000 (1978) 139.2
Japan	59,143 ^b 120.3	69,410 74.3	95,937 92.5	132,146 (1978) 114.7
Netherlands	-	5,672 49.5	10,317 79.6	22,257 (1978) 160.1
U.S.A.	83,000 ^c 89.8	393,000 218.4	708,000 348.4	1,170,000 (1979) 531.6

Note: a. 1921
 b. 1912
 c. 1910
 d. Estimated

Source: Urquhart & Buckley (1965), Historical Statistics of Canada
 Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
 Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
 Central Statistical Office, England & Wales (annual), Annual Abstract of Statistics
 Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (annual), Demographic Yearbook
 France (1901), Annuaire statistique de la France
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 23
 RATES OF PASSENGER CARS IN USE
 PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
 SELECTED COUNTRIES:
 1900, 1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	1900	1960	1970	Recent year
Canada	9.43 ^a	22,968.1	31,000.6	41,079.6 (1977)
Australia	2.7	18,727.0	31,970.1	39,226.2 (1979)
England-Wales ^c	21.6 ^a	10,256.5	21,414.3	27,017.9 (1979)
France	7.5	12,198.4	25,532.4	34,281.6 (1978)
Japan	-	3,696.4	17,919.9	32,022.2 (1978)
Netherlands	-	4,555.9	18,938.1	28,896.2 (1978)
U.S.A.	10.5	34,203.4	43,929.3	54,748.1 ^b (1979)

Note: a. 1904
 b. Estimated
 c. Great Britain

Source: Canada (annual), Statistical Year Book of Canada and Canada Year Book
 Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
 Mueller (1965), A Statistical Handbook of the North Atlantic Area
 Central Statistical Office, England & Wales (annual), Annual Abstract of Statistics
 Mitchell (1981), European Historical Statistics 1750-1975
 France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
 U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
 U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 24
FEMALES (F) AND MALES (M) IN WORK FORCE
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION BY SEX:
SELECTED COUNTRIES:
1900, 1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	Sex	1900	1960	1970	Recent year
Canada	F	4,488.8	9,266.9	12,062.7	16,289.0 (1978)
	M	29,143.2	27,230.0	24,933.1	26,188.5
Australia	F	-	9,661.1	13,459.7	15,439.2 (1980)
	M	-	28,904.7	29,030.1	27,238.6
England-Wales ^f	F	12,848.6 ^a	15,172.4 ^b	16,087.1	17,777.6 (1979)
	M	31,210.8	31,653.1	28,810.3	27,220.4
France	F	18,280.4 ^a	14,391.3	11,270.3	12,428.5 (1976)
	M	33,476.4	28,560.4	20,813.5	20,393.9
Japan	F	-	19,396.5	19,311.6	18,307.7 ^e (1980)
	M	-	28,345.4	32,722.7	29,008.6 ^e
Netherlands	F	9,184.0 ^c	9,248.0	9,186.1 ^d	9,569.3 (1977)
	M	29,361.6	29,104.9	26,739.8	24,878.8
U.S.A.	F	6,990.0	12,153.6	14,597.4	19,714.3 (1979)
	M	31,216.7	24,394.0	24,090.3	27,041.0

Note: a. 1901
b. 1961
c. 1909
d. 1971
e. Estimate
f. Great Britain

Source: Urquhart & Buckley (1965), Historical Statistics of Canada
Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
Mueller (1965), A Statistical Handbook of the North Atlantic Area
Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
Mitchell (1981), European Historical Statistics 1750-1975
France (annual), Annuaire statistique de la France
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 25
SUMMARY COMPARISON OF RATES OF ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES AND
SELECTED INDICATORS: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Robbery	Burglary	Persons in adult prisons	Television	Global Saving Rate	Cars	Divorces	Females in work force
U.S.A.	243.5	1,423.7	207.3	571	18.5	54,748	532	19,714
Canada	88.3	1,252.3	96.9	428	20.6	41,079	244	16,289
Australia	25.5	1,120.7	67.4	351	23.1	39,226	263	15,439
England-Wales	25.4	1,116.8	85.1	324	21.1	27,018	292	17,777
France	9.0	437.2	66.7	274	23.7	34,282	139	12,429
Japan	1.8	-	43.0	239	32.6	32,022	115	18,308
Netherlands	-	904.9 ^a	24.6	279	22.5	28,896	160	9,569

Note: a. Residential burglary in Netherlands is substantially lower than in the other countries.

Source: Refer to Tables 6, 7, 21, 22, 23 24 and 27

TABLE 26

PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS AT YEAR END
WITH RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA:
DECADES 1900 TO 1950 AND 1950-1980

Year	Incarceration		Year	Incarceration	
	Number of persons	Rates		Number of persons	Rates
1900	4,339	81.9	1963	19,974	105.5
1910	-	-	1964	19,210	99.6
1920	-	-	1965	20,097	102.3
1930	11,223	109.9	1966	19,337	94.8
1940	12,198	107.2	1967	19,563	96.0
1950	13,655	99.6	1968	19,422	93.8
1951	12,968	93.9	1969	19,040	90.7
1952	13,292	91.9	1970	19,233	90.3
1953	13,691	92.2	1971	18,165	84.2
1954	14,457	94.6	1972	18,259	83.8
1955	15,059	95.9	1973	18,913	85.8
1956	14,503	90.2	1974	18,486	82.7
1957	15,171	91.3	1975	19,860	87.5
1958	16,962	99.3	1976	22,302	97.0
1959	17,461	99.9	1977	23,268	100.1
1960	17,240	96.5	1978	23,023	98.1
1961	18,559	101.8	1979	23,008 ^a	97.2
1962	19,222	103.4	1980	22,941	96.9

Note: 1952 to 1980 data are adults only.
1952 to 1980 data include penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories and some lock-ups.
1930 and 1940 data exclude lock-ups.
1900 data exclude reformatories.

a. Exclude Prince Edward Island.

Source: Canada (annual), Statistical Year Book of Canada and Canada Year Book
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada/Statistics Canada (annual), Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada/Statistics Canada (annual), Correctional Institution Statistics
Justice Information Report (1981), Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79 - 1979/80

TABLE 27

RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS
WITH THOSE ON PRE-TRIAL DETENTION
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Year	Persons in adult prisons ^a	Pre-trial detention	Convicted
Canada	(1980)	96.9	12.4 ^b	84.5
Australia	(1979)	67.4 ^c	8.1	59.3
England-Wales	(1980)	85.1	9.0	76.1
France	(1980)	66.7	26.5	40.2
Japan	(1978)	43.0	7.8	35.2
Netherlands	(1978)	24.6	10.8	13.8
U.S.A.	(1978)	207.3	32.8	174.5

Note: Persons in adult prisons includes all persons incarcerated in federal, state, provincial or local jurisdictions.
In most countries, pre-trial detention means awaiting trial or unconvicted.

- a. Persons in adult prisons includes pre-trial detention i.e., for Canada, pre-trial rate is 12.4, post-trial rate is 84.5 and persons in adult prison rate is 96.9
b. Pre-trial detention means awaiting trial and awaiting sentence.
c. Prisoners exclude persons held in police cells or lock-ups which are mostly pre-trial.

Source: Justice Information Report (1981), Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79 - 1979/80
Biles (1979), De-Institutionalisation of Corrections and its Implications for the Residual Prisoners (Australia)
England and Wales, J. Williams, Home Office
France (1979), Rapport général sur l'exercice: 1979
Tsuchiya, Corrections in Japan (unpublished)
Netherlands, C. Steinmetz, Ministry of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice (1981), Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1980

TABLE 28
 CHANGES IN RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS,
 PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA, PROVINCE
 OF SENTENCE: 1970 AND 1980

Province	1970	1980	Change	Rank Order
1. Alberta	127.8	141.0	13.2	8
2. Manitoba	103.7	123.8	20.1	5
3. Saskatchewan	78.2	123.4	45.2	1
4. British Columbia	145.6	111.6	-34.0	2
5. Nova Scotia	76.5	99.2	22.7	4
6. New Brunswick	77.2	96.7	19.5	6
7. Ontario	89.8	86.7	-3.1	9
8. Prince Edward Island	87.3	85.4	-1.9	10
9. Québec	65.2	81.6	16.4	7
10. Newfoundland	42.8	73.7	30.9	3
Northwest Territories	242.4	389.4	147.0	
Yukon	347.1	304.0	-43.1	
CANADA	89.8	96.9	7.1	

Note: Persons in adult prisons by province of sentence includes persons held in prisons administered by federal, provincial and municipal governments. For federal penitentiaries, rates are by province of residence at time of sentence.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (1970), Correctional Institution Statistics
 Justice Information Report (1981), Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79 - 1979/80
 Solicitor General, Incarceration in/and Canada 1945-1980
 (unpublished)

TABLE 28a
 CHANGES IN RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS,
 PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: AUSTRALIAN STATES:
 1970 AND 1979

State	1970	1979	Change	Rank Order
1. Northern Territory	N/A	187.7	-	-
2. Western Australia	132.6	108.3	-24.3	3
3. New South Wales	87.4	77.0	-10.4	5
4. Queensland	69.3	72.9	3.6	6
5. Tasmania	99.6	69.2	-30.4	1
6. South Australia	79.6	59.0	-20.6	4
7. Victoria	69.3	40.8	-28.5	2
Australian Capital Territory	N/A	14.2	-	-
AUSTRALIA	81.6^a	67.4	14.2	

Note: N/A: Not available.

a. Rate was calculated excluding Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory populations.

Source: Biles (1979), De-Institutionalization of Corrections and its Implications for the Residual Prisoners

Murkerjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980

TABLE 28b
 CHANGES IN RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS,
 PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: U.S. STATES:
 1970 AND 1978

State	1970	1978	Change	Rank Order
1. Georgia	258.0	386.9	128.9	1
2. Florida	274.0	356.5	82.5	4
3. Nevada	295.5	341.7	46.2	16
4. South Carolina	231.9	309.5	77.6	5
5. North Carolina	168.2	289.0	120.8	2
6. Louisiana	226.0	285.4	59.4	8
7. Texas	223.7	272.8	49.1	14
8. Maryland	202.5	268.5	66.0	6
9. Alabama	197.9	244.8	46.9	15
10. Arizona	203.3	242.0	38.7	18
11. Virginia	173.5	235.6	62.1	7
12. Tennessee	175.6	234.7	59.1	9
13. Michigan	167.5	224.7	57.2	11
14. California	264.2	212.7	-51.5	12
15. Oklahoma	228.8	203.5	-25.3	29
16. Delaware	108.7	193.8	85.1	3
17. Oregon	157.2	192.3	35.1	21
18. New Mexico	167.6	190.7	23.1	30
19. Washington	150.8	184.6	33.8	22
20. Mississippi	151.8	180.4	28.6	26
21. Arkansas	158.5 ^a	174.5	16.0	31
23. New York	161.9	173.4	11.5	35
22. Missouri	136.2	174.2	38.0	19
24. Ohio	141.8	172.0	30.2	24
25. Wyoming	121.7	159.4	37.7	20
26. Kentucky	172.2	156.6	-15.6	32
27. Colorado	160.7	154.4	-6.3	40
28. Alaska	N/A	148.4	-	-
29. Idaho	118.8	148.2	29.4	25
30. Illinois	105.3	145.4	40.1	17

State	1970	1978	Change	Rank Order
31. Kansas	133.5	137.2	3.7	43
32. Indiana	131.4	135.0	3.6	44
33. New Jersey	141.5	132.9	-8.6	38
34. Nebraska	122.9	125.5	2.6	48
35. Utah	95.7	121.8	26.1	28
36. Montana	90.3	121.1	30.8	23
37. West Virginia	116.5	119.8	3.3	46
38. Pennsylvania	111.8	118.0	6.2	42
39. South Dakota	104.8	116.2	11.4	36
40. Wisconsin	112.1	113.2	1.1	49
41. Connecticut	51.7	110.4	58.7	10
42. Iowa	86.3	95.1	8.8	37
43. Vermont	41.3	91.4	50.1	13
44. Maine	76.3	90.3	14.0	33
45. Massachusetts	73.5	87.1	13.6	34
46. Minnesota	80.4	83.4	3.0	47
47. New Hampshire	78.2	71.9	-6.3	41
48. Hawaii	42.2	70.1	27.9	27
49. Rhode Island	-	69.4	-	-
50. North Dakota	49.3	57.8	8.5	39
District of Columbia	629.0	632.6	3.6	45
UNITED STATES	178.1 ^b	207.3	29.2	

Note: N/A: Not available.

a. Estimate

b. Rate was calculated excluding Alaska and Rhode Island populations.

Source: U.S., National Prisoners Statistics Bulletin, (1972)

TABLE 28c

CHANGES IN RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS,
EXCEEDING 50, PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
U.S. STATES: 1970 AND 1978

State	1970	1978	Change
1. Georgia*	258.0	386.9	128.9
2. North Carolina*	168.2	289.0	120.8
3. Delaware*	108.7	193.8	85.1
4. Florida*	274.0	356.5	82.5
5. South Carolina*	231.9	309.5	77.6
6. Maryland*	202.5	268.5	66.0
7. Virginia*	173.5	235.6	62.1
8. Louisiana*	226.0	285.4	59.4
9. Tennessee*	175.6	234.7	59.1
10. Connecticut	51.7	110.4	58.7
11. Michigan	167.5	224.7	57.2
12. California	264.2	212.7	-51.5
13. Vermont	41.3	91.4	50.1

Note: * Southern states
The other southern states with changes in incarceration
1970-78 were: Texas (49.1), Alabama (46.9), Mississippi
(28.6), Oklahoma (-25.3), Arkansas (16.0), Kentucky
(-15.6), District of Columbia (3.6), West Virginia (3.3).

Source: Refer to Table 28b

TABLE 28d

RATES OF PERSONS IN PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL ADULT PRISONS,
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADIAN PROVINCES:
1970 AND 1980

Province	1970		1980	
	Provincial	Federal	Provincial	Federal
Alberta	93.2	34.5	88.7	52.3
Manitoba	56.0	47.7	76.9	46.9
Saskatchewan	58.6	19.7	93.5	29.8
British Columbia	103.9	41.7	62.3	49.3
Nova Scotia	34.3	41.1	48.7	50.5
New Brunswick	40.5	36.7	51.5	45.2
Ontario	61.5	28.3	58.8	27.9
Prince Edward Island	60.1	26.4	56.9	28.5
Québec	30.4	34.8	35.9	45.7
Newfoundland	30.8	12.0	44.6	29.1
Northwest Territories	187.9 ^a	54.5	318.0	71.4
Yukon	258.8	88.2	221.2	82.9
CANADA	57.0	32.9	57.5	39.4

Note: a. Estimate.

Source: Incarceration in/au Canada (unpublished)
Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79-1979/80,(1981)

TABLE 29
 RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS
 PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
 SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1900, 1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	1900	1960	1970	Recent Year
Canada	81.9	96.5	90.3	96.9 (1980)
Australia	52.9	77.9	90.0	63.3 (1980)
England-Wales	81.7	58.1	80.2	85.1 (1980)
France	64.9	61.6	59.5	66.7 (1980)
Japan	-	77.2	46.0	43.0 (1978)
Netherlands	143.3	28.3	17.7	24.6 (1978)
U.S.A.	128.8 ^a	192.9	175.8	207.3 (1978)

Note: The estimate of average daily population is usually based on a calendar year or fiscal year end or census estimate.

a. 1890

Source: Canada (1900), Statistical Year Book of Canada
 Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (1960, 1970), Correctional Institution Statistics
 Justice Information Report (1981), Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79 - 1979/80
 Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
 Biles (1979), De-Institutionalisation of Corrections and its Implications for the Residual Prisoners (Australia)
 Australian Institute of Criminology Quarterly (1981), Reporter
 Wilkins (1965), Social Deviance: Social Policy, Action and Research (England-Wales)
 Scull (1977), Decarceration: Community Treatment and the Deviant - A Radical View (England-Wales)
 England and Wales, J. Williams, Home Office
 France (1901), Annuaire statistique de la France 1901
 Robert & Faugeron (1980), Les forces cachées de la justice: La crise de la justice pénale
 Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
 Ruller (1981), Tijdschrift Voor Criminologie (Netherlands)
 Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
 Cahalan (1979), "Trends in Incarceration in the United States Since 1880"

TABLE 30
 RATES OF PROPERTY CRIME, VIOLENT CRIME
 AND PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
 CANADA, PROVINCE OF SENTENCE: 1980

Province	Population ('000)	Property ^a Crime	Violent ^b Crime	Persons in ^c adult prisons
1. Alberta (AB)	2,160	5,456.6	114.1	141.0
2. Manitoba (MB)	1,031	5,611.3	124.9	123.8 ^d
3. Saskatchewan (SK)	980	4,274.5	66.6	123.4
4. British Columbia (BC)	2,702	6,534.6	140.3	111.6
5. Nova Scotia (NS)	857	3,444.2	65.9	99.2
6. New Brunswick (NB)	711	3,179.8	30.7	96.7
7. Ontario (ON)	8,625	5,000.9	81.5	86.7
8. Prince Edward Island (PEI)	124	2,706.4	14.5	85.4 ^e
9. Quebec (PQ)	6,340	4,827.1	227.6	81.6
10. Newfoundland (NF)	586	2,573.4	20.5	73.7 ^f
Northwest Territories (NT)	43	8,006.9	173.6	389.4
Yukon (YT)	22	9,968.0	132.4	304.0
CANADA	24,189	4,992.7	126.9	96.9
TOTAL NUMBER	24,189	1,207,707	30,688	22,941

Note: a. Property crimes are offences of breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle, theft over and under \$200.00.
 b. Violent crimes are offences of homicide, attempted murder, wounding, rape and robbery.
 c. This combines persons held in prisons administered by the federal, provincial and municipal governments for each province. The federal portion of the rate is based on the number of inmates by province of residence at time of sentence.
 d. Includes lock-ups.
 e. Some lock-ups are included.
 f. Counts are on register rather than actual counts.

Source: Statistics Canada (1982), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1980
 Justice Information Report (1981), Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79 - 1979/80

TABLE 30a

RATES OF PROPERTY CRIME, VIOLENT CRIME
AND PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
AUSTRALIAN STATES: RECENT YEAR

State	Population (^{'000}) (1978)	Property ^a Crime (1977)	Violent ^b Crime (1977)	Persons in ^c adult prisons (1979)
1. Northern Territory (NT)	114	1,593.0	109.6	187.7
2. Western Australia (WA)	1,238	1,610.0	55.6	108.3
3. New South Wales (NSW)	5,031	1,303.6	57.0	77.0
4. Queensland (QL)	2,182	894.0	47.6	72.9
5. Tasmania (TA)	416	887.7	28.4	69.2
6. South Australia (SA)	1,298	1,468.3	55.5	59.0
7. Victoria (VC)	3,840	1,311.2	69.6	40.8
Australian Capital Territory (ACT)	219	910.0	33.8	14.2
AUSTRALIA	14,343	1,293.1	59.0	67.4
TOTAL NUMBER	14,343	181,998	8,301	9,672

- Note: a. Property crimes are offences of breaking and entering, and motor vehicle theft.
b. Violent crimes are offences of homicide (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter), serious assaults, robbery and rape.
c. Prisoners exclude persons held in police cells or lock-ups which are mostly pre-trial.

Source: Official Year Book of Australia, (annual)
Biles (1978), De-Institutionalization of Corrections and its Implications
for the Residual Prisoners

TABLE 30b

RATES OF PROPERTY CRIME, VIOLENT CRIME
AND PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
U.S. STATES: 1978

State	Population (^{'000})	Property ^a Crime	Violent ^b Crime	Persons in ^c adult prisons
1. Georgia (GA)	5,084	4,288.5	482.8	386.9
2. Florida (FL)	8,594	6,303.9	765.6	356.5
3. Nevada (NV)	660	7,506.1	780.8	341.7
4. South Carolina (SC)	2,918	4,258.4	637.6	309.5
5. North Carolina (NC)	5,577	3,468.7	413.4	289.0
6. Louisiana (LA)	3,966	4,207.4	584.9	285.4
7. Texas (TX)	13,014	5,121.5	435.3	272.8
8. Maryland (MD)	4,143	5,081.6	732.0	268.5
9. Alabama (AL)	3,742	3,519.7	419.1	244.8
10. Arizona (AZ)	2,354	7,051.7	552.1	242.0
11. Virginia (VA)	5,148	3,786.6	286.4	235.6
12. Tennessee (TE)	4,357	3,307.8	382.6	234.7
13. Michigan (MN)	9,189	5,016.9	577.2	224.7
14. California (CA)	22,294	6,373.3	742.9	212.7
15. Oklahoma (OK)	2,880	3,776.9	353.0	203.5
16. Delaware (DE)	583	5,913.2	440.7	193.8
17. Oregon (OR)	2,444	5,573.0	502.4	192.3
18. New Mexico (NM)	1,212	4,652.1	528.2	190.7
19. Washington (WA)	3,774	5,710.3	405.3	184.6
20. Mississippi (MS)	2,404	2,233.7	321.2	180.4
21. Arkansas (AK)	2,186	3,117.6	344.1	174.5
22. Missouri (MR)	4,860	4,059.5	467.9	174.2
23. New York (NY)	17,748	4,951.2	841.0	173.4
24. Ohio (OH)	10,749	4,246.2	412.7	172.0
25. Wyoming (WY)	424	4,214.2	280.4	159.4
26. Kentucky (KY)	3,498	2,799.9	223.2	156.6
27. Colorado (CO)	2,670	6,334.5	498.0	154.4
28. Alaska (AS)	403	5,604.2	441.9	148.4
29. Idaho (ID)	878	3,778.4	236.4	148.2
30. Illinois (IL)	11,243	4,552.5	465.7	145.4
31. Kansas (KA)	2,348	4,225.9	318.2	137.2
32. Indiana (IN)	5,374	4,015.1	323.5	135.0

State	Population ('000)	Property ^a Crime	Violent ^b Crime	Persons in ^c adult prisons
33. New Jersey (NJ)	7,327	4,783.7	423.5	132.9
34. Nebraska (NB)	1,565	3,250.7	190.5	125.5
35. Utah (UT)	1,307	4,707.1	271.8	121.8
36. Montana (MO)	785	3,678.2	237.6	121.1
37. West Virginia (WV)	1,860	2,102.4	167.7	119.8
38. Pennsylvania (PA)	11,750	2,883.6	301.1	118.0
39. South Dakota (SD)	690	2,525.8	163.5	117.2
40. Wisconsin (WI)	4,679	3,748.1	132.2	113.2
41. Connecticut (CT)	3,099	4,614.5	315.0	110.4
42. Iowa (IO)	2,896	3,818.7	161.4	95.1
43. Vermont (VT)	487	3,640.2	166.3	91.4
44. Maine (ME)	1,091	3,930.8	207.7	90.3
45. Massachusetts (MA)	5,774	4,888.5	462.0	87.1
46. Minnesota (MI)	4,008	3,954.4	189.6	83.4
47. New Hampshire (NH)	871	3,948.7	118.8	71.9
48. Hawaii (HA)	897	6,866.0	270.1	70.1
49. Rhode Island (RI)	935	4,914.1	348.1	69.4
50. North Dakota (ND)	652	2,338.3	67.0	57.8
District of Columbia (DC)	672	6,271.4	1,473.1	632.6
UNITED STATES^d	218,059	4,622.4	486.9	207.3
TOTAL NUMBER	218,059	10,079,508	1,061,826	452,012

- Note:
- Property crimes are offences of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft.
 - Violent crimes are offences of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.
 - Federal inmates (n = 26,285, or 5.8% of 452,012 inmates) are not distributed by states.
 - Offence totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

Source: Crime in the United States, (annual)
Census of Jails and Surveys of Jail Inmates 1978, (1979a)
Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, (1980c)

TABLE 30c
 CRIMES INCLUDED IN THE INDEXES OF PROPERTY
 AND VIOLENT CRIME: CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND U.S.A.

1. Property crime

Canada: breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle, theft over and under \$200.00

Australia: breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft

United States: burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft

2. Violent crime

Canada: homicide, attempted murder, wounding, rape and robbery

Australia: homicide (murder, attempted murder, manslaughter), serious assaults, robbery and rape

United States: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault

TABLE 31

RATES OF ROBBERIES AND BURGLARIES RECORDED BY THE POLICE,
WITH PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Robbery 1979	Burglary 1979	Persons in adult prisons
Canada	88.3	1,252.3	96.9 (1980)
Australia	25.5	1,120.7	67.4 (1979)
England-Wales	25.4	1,116.8	85.1 (1980)
France	9.4	437.2	66.7 (1980)
Japan	1.8	-	43.0 (1980)
Netherlands	-	904.9 ^a	24.6 (1978)
U.S.A.	212.1	1,499.1	207.3 (1978)

Note: a. 1978

Source: Refer to Table 6, 7 and 27

TABLE 32

RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS FOR RACE OR ETHNIC GROUP
PER 100,000 POPULATION OF GROUP: U.S.A. AND AUSTRALIA:
RECENT YEAR

Country	Year	Race	Population ('000)	Persons in adult prisons (rates)
Australia	(1976)	White	13,388	60.2
		Aboriginal	161	726.5
U.S.A.	(1978)	White	189,968	112.0
		Black	25,864	748.8

Note:

R. of South Africa	(1979)	White	4,408	91.8
		Black	16,214	427.7

Source: Clifford, W. (1981), Aboriginal Criminological Research, A Workshop Report (Australia)
U.S. Department of Justice (1979a), Census of Jails and Surveys of Jail Inmates 1978
U.S. Department of Justice (1980a), American Prisons and Jails, Volume II: Population Trends and Projections
Republic of South Africa (1978), South Africa Statistics

TABLE 33

RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS, ON PROBATION AND PAROLE PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Persons in adult prisons ^a	Probation ^a	Parole ^a
Canada	96.9 (1980)	241.2 (1980)	28.6 (1980)
Australia	67.4 (1979)	137.0 (1978)	29.8 (1978)
England-Wales	85.1 (1980)	149.8 (1978)	64.0 (1978)
France	66.7 (1980)	124.6 (1979)	8.8 (1979)
Japan	43.0 (1978)	19.2 (1976)	5.7 (1976)
Netherlands ^b	24.6 (1978)	-	-
U.S.A.	207.3 (1978)	444.0 (1976)	79.4 (1976)

Note: a. Average daily estimate.
b. Probation or parole data are not available as data are calculated by admissions rather than average day.

Source: Refer to Table 27
Justice Information Report (1981), Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79 - 1979/80
Biles (1979), De-Institutionalisation of Corrections and its Implications for the Residual Prisoners (Australia)
Home Office (1979), Statistics of the Criminal Justice System, England and Wales 1968-78
France (1979), Rapport général sur l'exercice: 1979
Suzuki (1979), "Corrections in Japan"
U.S. Department of Justice (1977), Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice (1978), State and Local: Probation and Parole Systems

TABLE 33a

RATES OF PERSONS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION WITH RATES OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS: CANADIAN PROVINCES: 1980

Province	Probation	Parole	Total Probation Parole	Persons in adult prisons
Alberta	332.9	37.4	370.2	141.0
Manitoba	150.7 ^a	34.5	185.2	123.8
Saskatchewan	258.6	22.2	280.8	123.4
British Columbia	310.9	36.5	347.4	111.6
Nova Scotia	309.5	40.8	350.3	99.2
New Brunswick	224.4	40.2	264.6	96.7
Ontario	352.2	29.2	381.4	86.7
Prince Edward Island	178.9 ^a	13.0 ^b	191.9	85.4
Québec	77.8	43.7	121.5	81.6
Newfoundland	85.9	24.6	110.5	73.7
Northwest Territories	668.2	43.8	712.0	389.4
Yukon	2,055.3 ^a	73.7 ^b	2,129.0	304.0
CANADA	241.2	24.2	265.4	96.9

Note: a. Data for 1978
b. Estimate

Source: Correctional Services in Canada 1978/79-1979/80, (1981)

TABLE 33b

RATES OF PERSONS ON PROBATION AND
PAROLE PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION WITH RATES
OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS: AUSTRALIAN STATES: 1979

Province	Probation	Parole	Total Probation Parole	Persons in adult prisons
Northern Territory	152.5	51.7	204.3	187.7
Western Australia	123.9	41.1	165.0	108.3
New South Wales	155.2	44.8	200.0	77.0
Queensland	117.2	20.2	137.4	72.9
Tasmania	416.9	17.8	434.7	69.2
South Australia	183.7	15.4	199.1	59.0
Victoria	78.7	21.0	99.7	40.8
Australian Capital Territory	67.5	21.9	89.4	14.2
AUSTRALIA	135.0	30.7	165.7	67.4

Source: Biles (1979), De-Institutionalization of Corrections and its Implications for the Residual Prisoners

TABLE 33c

RATES OF PERSONS ON PROBATION AND
PAROLE PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION WITH RATES
OF PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS: U.S. STATES: RECENT YEAR

Province	Probation	Parole	Total Probation Parole	Persons in adult prisons
1. Georgia	493.7	71.7	565.4	386.9
2. Florida	374.8	73.2	448.0	356.5
3. Nevada	237.9	57.7	295.6	341.7
4. South Carolina	618.4	105.8	724.2	309.5
5. North Carolina	706.7	106.5	813.2	289.0
6. Louisiana	286.3	59.3	345.6	285.4
7. Texas	741.3	69.0	810.3	272.8
8. Maryland	759.7	126.5	886.2	268.5
9. Alabama	318.7	87.6	406.3	244.8
10. Arizona	454.0	57.6	511.6	242.0
11. Virginia	212.1	65.3	277.4	235.6
12. Tennessee	148.8	57.4	206.2	234.7
13. Michigan	535.6	50.5	586.1	224.7
14. California	737.4	117.2	854.6	212.7
15. Oklahoma	346.0	77.9	423.9	203.5
16. Delaware	459.3	77.0	536.3	193.8
17. Oregon	449.0	63.4	512.4	192.3
18. New Mexico	247.5	77.1	324.6	190.7
19. Washington	428.3	94.6	522.9	184.6
20. Mississippi	183.2	43.6	226.8	180.4
21. Arkansas	106.7	110.2	216.9	174.5
22. Missouri	299.2	52.8	352.0	174.2
23. New York	329.5	90.7	420.2	173.4
24. Ohio	356.3	67.4	423.7	172.0
25. Wyoming	169.6	16.7	186.3	159.4
26. Kentucky	126.9	61.5	186.3	159.6
27. Colorado	428.6	78.1	506.7	154.4

Province	Probation	Parole	Total Probation Parole	Persons in adult prisons
28. Alaska	256.1	56.1	312.2	148.4
29. Idaho	278.4	30.6	309.0	148.2
30. Illinois	340.0	54.0	394.0	145.4
31. Kansas	229.7	60.7	290.4	137.2
32. Indiana	284.1	42.8	326.9	135.0
33. New Jersey	444.5	107.1	551.6	132.9
34. Nebraska	287.1	33.7	320.8	125.5
35. Utah	395.9	38.8	434.7	121.8
36. Montana	229.7	66.8	296.5	121.1
37. West Virginia	113.6	27.3	140.9	119.8
38. Pennsylvania	403.4	142.0	545.4	118.0
39. South Dakota	154.5	23.8	178.3	116.2
40. Wisconsin	276.6	47.3	323.9	113.2
41. Connecticut	489.5	64.4	553.9	110.4
42. Iowa	154.2	22.6	176.8	95.1
43. Vermont	641.1	80.3	721.4	91.4
44. Maine	174.0	52.7	226.7	90.3
45. Massachusetts	1,055.7	59.2	1,114.9	87.1
46. Minnesota	295.6	49.4	345.0	83.4
47. New Hampshire	303.6	34.6	338.2	71.9
48. Hawaii	261.2	66.3	327.5	70.1
49. Rhode Island	246.6	39.3	285.9	69.4
50. North Dakota	127.9	32.1	160.0	57.8
District of Columbia	862.6	530.2	1,392.8	632.6
UNITED STATES	444.0	79.4	523.4	207.3

Source: Source book of Criminal Justice Statistics, (annual)
State and Local: Probation and Parole Systems, (1978)
Census of Jails and Surveys of Jail Inmates 1978, (1979a)
Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978, (1980c)

TABLE 34

PERSONS IN ADULT PRISONS, AVAILABLE MENTAL HOSPITAL BEDS,
AND COMBINED TOTAL IN RATES PER 100,000
TOTAL POPULATION: SELECTED COUNTRIES: RECENT YEAR

Country	Persons in adult prisons (1)	Mental hospital beds (2)	Combined (1) and (2)
Canada	96.9 (1980)	110.0 (1978)	206.9
Australia	67.4 (1979)	176.5 (1974) ^a	243.9
England-Wales	85.1 (1980)	223.9 (1975)	309.0
France	66.7 (1980)	258.3 (1977)	325.0
Japan	43.0 (1978)	182.6 (1975)	225.6
Netherlands	24.6 (1978)	181.3 (1978)	205.9
U.S.A.	207.3 (1978)	131.0 (1975)	338.3

Note: Mental hospital beds were used because the definitions of patients in mental hospitals for the countries are not comparable.

a. Estimate, because the New South Wales number had to be adjusted from the number of patients.

Source: Refer to Table 27
The Honorable Emmett C. Hall CC. QC. Special Commissioner, Canada's National Provincial Health Program for the 1980's
Australia (1975-76), Official Year Book of Australia
World Health Organization (1977), World Health Statistics Annual
Quid (1981), (France), Médecine
World Health Organization (1977), World Health Statistics Report
Netherlands (1979), Statistical Yearbook of the Netherlands

TABLE 35
TOTAL CONVICTIONS WITH SENTENCES
AND RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
CANADA: 1900 AND 1973

Disposition	1900		1973 ^b	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
Total convictions	41,653 ^a	785.8	1,462,714	9,755.1
Death	9	0.2	1	-
Penitentiary	539	10.2	1,718	12.0
Reformatory	256	4.8	1,011	7.1
Fine or Jail ^c	35,049	661.2	1,328,360	9,269.9
Various sentences ^d	4,130	77.9	91,602	639.2

Note: No data from courts is available for Canada as a whole after 1968 or for Canada except Alberta and Québec after 1973

- a. 1669 convictions but no details are given (Yukon)
- b. Excludes Alberta and Québec for both sentences and total population.
- c. In 1973, the rates for jail and fines were 220.4 and 9,049.6 respectively. Fines and jail were not separated statistically in 1900.
- d. Included in various sentences is probation, which was not used in 1900. However in 1973 the rate was 262.9.

Source: Canada (annual), Statistical Year Book of Canada and Canada Year Book

TABLE 36
RATES OF SENTENCES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
CANADA: 1900 AND 1973

Sentence	1900		1973	
	Total Conviction	Indictable ^a	Motor Vehicle	Other Summary
Death	0.19	0.0 ^b		
Penitentiary	10.2	12.0		
Reformatory	4.8	7.1		
Fine or Jail	661.2	167.4	7,495.4	1,607.1
Other ^c	77.9	83.4	240.1	315.1

- Note:
- a. Based on persons rather than convictions.
 - b. 0.005
 - c. Included in other is probation, which was not used in 1900. However in 1973 the rates were 67.0, 40.4 and 155.5 for indictable, motor vehicle and other summary.

Source: Canada (1900), Statistical Year Book of Canada
Statistics Canada (1973), Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences

TABLE 37

AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER PERSON FOR
DIFFERENT PENAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS:
CANADA AND U.S.A.: 1977-78

Programs	CANADA		Dollars Per Capita		U.S.A.		Programs
	\$Millions	%	Can.	U.S.A.	%	\$Millions	
Police	1,718	65.6	73.60	54.30	54.9	11,865	Police Protection
Crown Counsel	51	1.9	2.20	5.60	5.7	1,225	Legal Services and Prosecutors
Criminal Legal Aid	43	1.6	1.86	1.84	1.9	403	Public Defence
Courts	248	9.5	10.61	12.07	12.2	2,638	Judicial
Compensation to Victims of Crime	6	.2	.27	.10	.1	23	Compensation to Victims of Crime
Adult Corrections	551	21.1	23.62	22.58	22.9	4,934	Corrections
Total	2,617	100.0	112.16	96.49	100.0	21,088	Total

Source: Solicitor General of Canada (1979), Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice
 U.S. Department of Justice (1979), Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
 U.S. Department of Justice (1980b), Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978
 Carrow (1980), Crime Victim Compensation: Program Model

TABLE 37a

EXPENDITURES FOR DIFFERENT PENAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS:
CANADA AND U.S.A.: 1977-78 and 1980-81

	1977-78	1980-81
Police	1,718	2,340
Crown Counsel	51	
Criminal Legal Aid	43	56
Courts	248 (353)	(479)
Compensation to victims of crime	6	12
Adult Convictions	551 (628)	(822)

Note: Figures in parenthesis use similar definitions

Source: Tables 38a, 38b, 38c and 39
Expenditures on Crime Victim Compensation, (1980-81)

TABLE 38

EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS
NATIONAL PRODUCT: SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1978

Country	Police	Legal aid	Courts ^b	Correctional Prisons	Comm.	Victim Compen.
Canada	0.82	0.018	0.14	0.26	0.01	0.003
Australia	0.60	-	-	0.12	-	-
England-Wales ^a	0.71	0.032	0.08	-	0.04	-
France	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	0.68	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.86	0.038	0.11	0.15	-	0.001
U.S.A.	0.56	0.024	0.18	0.23	-	0.001

Note: a. As percentage gross national product of United Kingdom
b. **Canada:** crown counsel and courts. **England-Wales:** courts.
Netherlands: prosecutors and judicial. **U.S.A.:** legal services,
prosecutors and judicial.

Source: Solicitor General of Canada (1979), Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice
Murkherjee, Jacobsen & Walker (1981), Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980
Home Office (1979), Statistics of the Criminal Justice System, England and Wales 1968-78
Japan (annual), Japan Statistical Yearbook
Netherlands, C. Steinmetz, Ministry of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice (1979), Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
U.S. Department of Justice (1980b), Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1978
Carrow (1980), Crime Victim Compensation: Program Model

TABLE 38a

GROSS POLICE EXPENDITURES BY
LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: CANADA: 1961-1981

Year	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Total
1961-62	48,630	34,442	(73,003)	(156,075)
1962-63	52,967	36,590	(77,555)	(167,112)
1963-64	52,892	41,748	(88,488)	(183,128)
1964-65	76,847	50,074	(106,136)	(233,057)
1965-66	81,448	67,733	(143,566)	(292,747)
1966-67	101,275	78,860	(167,150)	(347,285)
1967-68	118,855	93,690	(198,583)	(411,128)
1968-69	135,647	98,700	(209,203)	(443,550)
1969-70	151,783	116,508	(246,948)	(515,239)
1970-71	167,821	135,196	(286,559)	(598,576)
1971-72	198,986	159,039	337,096	695,121
1972-73	223,470	187,588	434,070	845,128
1973-74	262,328	211,914	535,177	1,009,419
1974-75	324,952	295,934	560,224	1,181,110
1975-76	399,254	320,708	710,267	1,430,229
1976-77	469,692	378,463	825,375	1,673,530
1977-78	556,007	407,828	901,130	1,864,965
1978-79	615,606	444,737	1,002,265	2,062,608
1979-80	645,254	499,288 ^a	1,131,275 ^a	2,275,817 ^a
1980-81	707,000 ^a	565,932 ^a	1,326,703 ^a	2,599,635 ^a

Note: Police expenditures are overestimated consistently by about 10 percent, because R.C.M.P. revenues from provincial and municipal contracts are not subtracted from gross expenditures.

Because municipal police expenditures are not available from 1961-1962 to 1970-71, the parenthesis denotes an estimate which assumes expenditures of police grew at the same rate for municipal as provincial government.

a. Forecast expenditure for 1979-80, 1980-81.

Source: Federal Government Finance, (annual)
Provincial Government Finance, (annual)
Local Government Finance, (annual)
Demers (1979), "Criminal Justice Administration Expenditure in Canada: Examination of Recent Trends"
Correctional Services in Canada 1978-1979, 1979-1980, (1981)

TABLE 38b

GROSS COURT EXPENDITURES BY
LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: CANADA: 1961-1981

Year	Federal	Provincial	Municipal ^b	Total
1961-62	8,171	28,793		
1962-63	8,383	33,110		
1963-64	10,595	34,113		
1964-65	11,719	40,327		
1965-66	12,467	44,562		
1966-67	13,375	51,843		
1967-68	17,148	56,848		
1968-69	18,517	85,763		
1969-70	21,157	116,029		
1970-71	25,589	102,374		
1971-72	28,690	119,983	8,025	156,698
1972-73	32,071	120,976	10,322	163,369
1973-74	38,608	139,423	10,834	188,865
1974-75	55,251	210,862	9,031	275,144
1975-76	80,532	238,294	10,256	329,082
1976-77	93,131	253,742	10,732	357,605
1977-78	101,095	239,213	12,943	353,251
1978-79	112,906	272,885	12,853	398,644
1979-80	118,484	307,501 ^a	14,232 ^a	440,217 ^a
1980-81	125,119 ^a	336,398 ^a	17,647 ^a	479,164 ^a

Note: a. Forecast expenditures for 1979-80, 1980-81
b. Municipal correctional and courts expenditures are officially one figure. The courts expenditures used estimate that one third of all municipal courts and correctional expenditures went to Nova Scotia corrections. The one third was based on precise figures for 1978 and 1979.

Source: Refer to Table 37a

TABLE 38c

GROSS CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES BY
LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: CANADA: 1961-1981

Year	Federal	Provincial	Municipal ^b	Total
1961-62	23,045	41,341		
1962-63	24,712	44,488		
1963-64	26,800	49,572		
1964-65	38,600	54,804		
1965-66	56,263	61,490		
1966-67	58,246	71,437		
1967-68	63,458	85,159		
1968-69	61,221	100,129		
1969-70	67,185	121,877		
1970-71	70,153	112,080		
1971-72	81,306	128,177	4,721	214,204
1972-73	88,514	140,413	6,072	234,999
1973-74	113,187	162,099	6,373	281,659
1974-75	143,868	199,181	5,312	348,361
1975-76	188,727	235,761	6,033	430,521
1976-77	225,024	309,357	6,313	540,694
1977-78	300,142	320,525	7,614	628,281
1978-79	326,639	334,932	7,478	669,049
1979-80	333,016	343,963 ^a	8,946 ^a	685,925 ^a
1980-81	407,000 ^a	404,945 ^a	10,380 ^a	822,325 ^a

- Note:
- Forecast expenditure for 1979-80, 1980-81
 - The municipal correctional expenditures used is an estimate based on one third of the combined Nova Scotia municipal courts and correctional expenditures, going to corrections. The one third was based on precise figures for 1978 and 1979. Nova Scotia is the only jurisdiction to maintain municipal correctional facilities.

Source: Refer to Table 37a

TABLE 39

CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION EXPENDITURES IN
LOCAL CURRENCY, WITH PERCENTAGE OF GNP (X ONE THOUSAND):
CANADA, U.S.A.: 1973-1980

	CANADA		U.S.A. Million dollars	Cents per capita	Related to GNP
	Million dollars	Cents per capita			
1973-74	1.3	06			
1974-75	1.8	08			
1975-76	4.4	19			
1976-1977	6.2	27			
1977-78	6.5	28			
1978-79	7.2	31			
1979-19	9.1	40			
1980-81	12.0	52			

Note:

Source: Crime Victim Compensation

TABLE 39a

CRIMINAL LEGAL AID EXPENDITURES IN LOCAL CURRENCY,
WITH PERCENTAGE OF GNP (X ONE THOUSAND): CANADA,
ENGLAND-WALES, AND U.S.A.: 1970-1980

Year	Canada ^a	Related to GNP	England- Wales ^b	Related to GNP	U.S.A. ^c	Related to GNP
1970	-	-	8	18.4	102	10.4
1971	-	-	9	18.2	129	12.1
1972	-	-	13	23.6	168	14.3
1973	11.7	9.5	16	24.9	207	15.8
1974	19.0	12.9	22	29.7	245	17.3
1975	27.0	16.3	31	33.2	280	18.3
1976	35.5	18.6	36	32.7	331	19.4
1977	38.6	18.4	43	34.5	404	21.3
1978	41.9	18.1	45	31.8	523	24.6
1979	46.0	17.7	52	32.7	-	-
1980	56.0	-	-	-	-	-

- Note:
- In millions of dollars for the fiscal year starting in the year indicated.
 - Magistrate and crown court legal aid in millions of pounds sterling relative to GNP for United Kingdom.
 - In millions of U.S. dollars for public defenders.

Sources: Ministry of Justice, P. London
Home Office (annual), Criminal Statistics, England and Wales
U.S. Department of Commerce (annual), Statistical Abstract of the
United States

TABLE 40

PERSONS EMPLOYED AND RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION
IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES:
CANADA AND U.S.A.: 1900 AND 1970

<u>Census category</u>	CANADA				U.S.A.				<u>Census Category</u>
	1901 ^a		1971		1900		1970		
	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Rates</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Rates</u>	
Policemen	2,411	30.4	41,940	194.5	32,452 ^b	42.6	591,506	288.7	Policemen and ^c detectives - government
Lawyers and notaries	4,967	81.0	16,315	76.7	55,632	73.1	413,978	203.1	Lawyers and judges
Judges and magistrates	146 ^d	3.4	1,260	5.9					
Guards and caretakers	3,589 ^e	35.7	51,220	240.9	9,876 ^c	39.3	497,076	243.9	Guards, watchmen and doorkeepers
Private security			36,525	169.1			397,000	195.0	Private security

- Note:
- a. This includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. It also includes certain territories later included in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Labrador, but excludes what is known to-day as the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 - b. Includes marshalls, constables, sheriffs and bailiffs.
 - c. Estimate.
 - d. 1881. Data not available for 1901.
 - e. 1911. Comparable data are available only for 1881 (1,542) and 1911 (3,589)

Source: Canada (1901 and 1971), Census of Canada
U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
Shearing & Stenning (1981), "Modern Private Security: Its Growth and Implications"

TABLE 41

PRIVATE SECURITY IN THOUSANDS
WITH RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA, ENGLAND-WALES
AND USA: 1971 AND RECENT YEAR

Private Security	Canada		England-Wales		U.S.A.	
	1971	1975	1971	1978	1971	1980
In-house	25	28	50	60	246	271
Contract	<u>11</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>205</u>
	36	46	80	100	397	476
rates	169	204	164	204	195	214

Source: Shearing & Stenning (1981), "Modern Private Security: Its Growth and Implications"

TABLE 42

POLICE STRENGTH WITH RATES PER 100,000
TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA: 1961-1980

Year	NUMBER			RATES		
	Total force	Police	Cadets & others ^a	Total force	Police	Cadets & others ^a
1961	30,786	26,189	4,597	168.8	143.6	25.2
1962	32,478	27,744	4,734	174.8	149.3	25.5
1963	33,953	29,023	4,930	179.4	153.3	26.0
1964	36,133	30,605	5,528	187.3	158.6	28.7
1965	37,935	32,010	5,925	193.1	163.0	30.2
1966	40,368	34,069	6,299	197.9	167.0	30.9
1967	42,541	35,881	6,660	208.8	176.1	32.7
1968	43,981	37,044	6,937	212.5	178.9	33.5
1969	46,034	38,589	7,445	219.2	183.8	35.5
1970	48,548	40,295	8,253	228.0	189.2	38.8
1971	50,592	41,940	8,652	234.6	194.5	40.1
1972	53,532	43,762	9,770	245.5	200.7	44.8
1973	56,023	45,809	10,214	254.2	207.8	46.3
1974	58,103	48,051	10,052	259.8	214.9	44.9
1975	62,125	50,667	11,458	273.7	223.2	50.5
1976	63,675	51,629	12,046	276.9	224.5	52.4
1977	65,037	52,303	12,734	279.6	224.9	54.8
1978	65,547	52,440	13,107	279.2	223.4	55.8
1979	65,233	52,646	12,587	275.6	222.4	53.2
1980	66,687	52,986	13,701	278.8	221.6	57.3

Note: No comparative data available from 1900 to 1960.
Total force includes: RCMP, OPP, GPP, municipal police, CNRP, CPRCP, NHBP.

a. Includes mostly civilians in late seventies.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada (annual), Police Administration Statistics
Canada (annual), Canada Year Book
Statistics Canada (1982), Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics
1980

TABLE 43

ESTIMATED POLICE STRENGTH WITH RATES
PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA: DECADES 1901 TO 1980

Year	Census Data ^a		R.C.M.P. ^b		Provincial ^c		Municipal Police ^d	
		rates		rates		rates		rates
1901	2,411	45.5	936	17.7	-	-	-	-
1911	3,374	53.4	649	9.3	-	-	-	-
1921	6,314	73.8	1,671	19.5	-	-	-	-
1931	10,978	107.5	1,245	12.2	-	-	5,004	-
1941	16,070	141.2	4,154	36.5	-	-	5,778	-
1951	25,797	188.1	3,800	27.7	2,322	-	8,531	-
1961	30,179	165.5	7,558 ^e	42.3	2,314	-	15,679	-
1971	38,885	180.3	11,761 ^e	55.2	7,437	-	23,353	-
1980	66,687 ^f	278.8	20,289 ^g	84.8	10,829 ^h	-	35,742 ^h	-

- Note:
- These data represent "Policemen and Detectives" from the Census, but exclude the Yukon and the Northwest Territories from 1901 to 1951. In 1901, the data for "Northwest and Unorganised territories" are limited to agglomerations.
 - These data are for 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950.
 - BCPP, OPP, QPP
 - Up to 1961, only includes major municipalities; these police were employed by areas with 3.3 million in 1930, 4.4 million in 1940 and 5.2 million in 1950.
 - From 1960, figures include all civilians and public servants. The figures used are 1960 and 1970. The equivalent figures for police officers only is 6,149 (33.5) for 1961 and 9,917 (46.0) for 1971.
 - Total numbers of police personnel from Statistics Canada; 52,986 were full time police officer.
 - For fiscal year end 1980/81. There were 12,888 uniform members, 1,506 special constables, 2,105 civilian and 3,790 public servants.
 - Total police personnel, including others of 2,180 for provincial and 6,249 for municipal.

Source: Canada (decennial 1901-1971), Census of Canada
Canada (annual), Statistical Year Book of Canada and Canada Year Book

Source: Refer to Table 42
Australia (annual), Official Year Book of Australia
United Kingdom (1887-1902), Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom
Central Statistical Office, England & Wales (annual), Annual Abstract of Statistics
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Netherlands (annual), Statistical Year Book of the Netherlands
U.S. Census Bureau (1976), Statistical History of the United States from Colonial Times to the Present
U.S. Department of Commerce (1980), Statistical Abstract of the United States

TABLE 44

POLICE OFFICERS IN RATES PER 100,000 TOTAL POPULATION:
SELECTED COUNTRIES: 1900, 1960, 1970 AND RECENT YEAR

Country	Year	Number	Rates
Canada	1900	-	-
	1960 ^a	26,189	143.6
	1970	40,295	189.2
	1980	52,986	221.6
Australia	1900 ^b	6,571	150.5
	1960	15,262	148.5
	1970	20,321	162.5
	1979	30,989	214.9
England- Wales	1900	44,054	135.4
	1960	72,852	159.2
	1970	94,280	193.7
	1979	113,309	230.4
France	1900	37,977	98.8
	1960	-	-
	1970	-	-
	1979	177,493	352.6
Japan	1900	-	-
	1960	-	-
	1970	-	-
	1980	211,004 ^c	181.7
Netherlands	1900	-	-
	1960	-	-
	1970	17,587	135.7
	1979	24,333	174.0
U.S.A.	1900	32,452	42.6
	1960	303,771	168.8
	1970	449,656	221.2
	1978	581,957	266.9

Note: The notion of police is difficult to define cross-nationally. Most countries have government agencies like the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency or Canadian Customs Officer, who have law enforcement responsibilities, but are not usually included as police. Police strength may include as many as 20 per cent of employees of police forces, who are civilians such as secretaries or computer programmers. Governments as well as private companies employ a large number of private security agencies for everything from airport security to doormen of buildings. Countries like France and Netherlands have at least two major agencies with functions similar to police in Canada.

- a. 1961
b. 1912
c. Authorized strength.

TABLE 45

PENITENTIARY STAFF, INMATE POPULATION,
AND INMATE: STAFF RATIO:
CANADA: 1900/1901, 1966/67 AND 1978/79

	1900/1901	1966/67	1978/79
Inmates (average count)	1,430	7,444	9,481
Correctional Staff	169 ^a	3,714	7,993
Inmate: Staff Ratio	8.5:1	2.0:1	1.2:1

Note: a. represents 'custodial staff'

Source: Pelletier (unpublished)
Solicitor General of Canada (1979), Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice

TABLE 46

EXPENDITURES AND STAFF PER OFFENDER, WITH OFFENDERS PER
100,000 TOTAL POPULATION: CANADA AND U.S.A.: RECENT YEAR

	Canada 1977	U.S.A. 1976
Combined expenditures on probation and parole	\$58,937,000	\$727,571,000
Probation and parole agents	2,417	36,588
Adult offenders on community supervision	57,648	1,525,705
Expenditure: offender ratio	\$ 1,022:1	\$ 477:1
Offender: agent ratio	23.9:1	41.7:1
Adult offenders on community supervision per 100,000 total population	248	709

Note: Most recent figures for U.S.A. were for 1976. No dramatic changes occurred in the previous years on a year by year basis.

Source: Solicitor General of Canada (1979), Selected Trends in Canadian Criminal Justice

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