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PART VI RESEARCH

CHAPTER XII

421. The federal, provincial and municipal governments in Canada spend annually millions of dollars in the field of juvenile delinquency by way of efforts at prevention, detection, apprehension, adjudication, treatment and after-care. However, as we have already had occasion to point out, little is known in this country concerning the effectiveness of the many and varied techniques that are employed to meet the delinquency problem. This is a doubly wasteful situation because many current expenditures may not only serve little useful purpose, but may, indeed, support programs that tend to do more harm than good.

422. It was no surprise to the Committee, therefore, to find almost universal support for a research program aimed at accomplishing essentially the following objectives:

- (a) the development of improved techniques for the prevention and detection of delinquency at an early stage,
- (b) the evaluation of existing treatment procedures not only from the point of view of expense but also of effectiveness, and
- (c) the development of new treatment procedures that would produce the most effective results at minimum public expense.

423. Evident also in the various submissions to the Committee was the recognition that more adequate means must be devised for bringing research efforts to bear upon the formulation of policy. The consensus was perhaps best expressed by the School of Social Work of the University of British Columbia, which stated in its submission as follows:

" The mark of enlightened social policy is that it is framed with a clear view to what is known about the issues to which it is addressed, and equally, on the other hand, to what remains problematical. We take it as a premise of our submission that this principle should apply with full force to Canada's policies in regard to the urgent and controversial questions associated with the detection, measurement, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

No impartial or scrupulous student of this

problem can escape the conclusion that little is known, as yet, that could serve as a secure and indisputable basis of social action in relation to the problem of juvenile delinquency. To be sure, there is an abundance of published writing on the subject. A comprehensive bibliography of all the books and articles dealing with juvenile delinquency that have appeared even within the last decade would assume gigantic proportions. Nor is there any dearth of popular theories as to the best methods of coping with the problem, -- theories that are no less tenaciously or energetically advocated for all that they rest, in the majority of instances, on the flimsiest of evidence. Yet if one were to compare what is known with any reasonable degree of certainty about juvenile delinquency with (let us say) what is known about the causes and treatment of typhoid fever, it would be immediately apparent that the available facts are scanty, the available diagnoses speculative, and the available prescriptions no better than hopeful.

Of course, we do not plead this situation as a ground for inactivity. Professors may be able to afford the luxury of a detached scepticism, but meanwhile statesmen and public servants must proceed upon the basis of such information as is available to be proceeded upon. What we do urge, however, is that the poverty of hard facts and genuinely convincing theories we have spoken of should be honestly and courageously faced, and that a determined willingness so to face it should constitute a major element of our social policies for juvenile delinquency.

What would be the practical implications of such a resolute confrontation of our ignorance? As we see the matter, they comprise four closely linked but independent requirements: (1) a willingness among those having responsibility for such matters to stimulate and subsidize research into the causes, prevalence, prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency; (2) an equal willingness on the part of all levels of personnel concerned with the problem to acquaint themselves with the results of such research and to incorporate them as integral features of their various programs of action; (3) a commitment in their work, on the part of

legislators, administrators and clinicians alike, to the values of experiment, innovation, and creativity; (4) and a commensurate readiness to abandon, decisively and without compunction, those approaches to the problem of juvenile delinquency which have proved to be unfruitful or harmful.

.....

We should not wish to be interpreted as claiming that research will in fact 'solve' the problems of juvenile delinquency. Research has succeeded in making poliomyelitis a controllable disease but has not done so for cancer. The same uncertainty of outcome would attend research into juvenile delinquency. What is even more to the point is that research by itself can accomplish nothing; it is only when it is used that it becomes valuable. It is for this reason that we lay such emphasis on the crucial importance of integrating policy and research...." (1).

424. What must be emphasized above all else, then, is the importance of fusing the processes of social inquiry and policy-making so that together they become an intelligent and adaptive tool of statesmanship. The accomplishment of this objective is not solely a matter of learning more about crime and delinquency - although this remains, of course, the essential goal of research. What is required also is an effective means of collecting and transmitting knowledge as it is developed and of co-ordinating the research efforts that are being undertaken in various quarters. Thus the author of a recent article on "The Research Needs of Practice" observes:

" Only when systematically collected and organized data accumulates, can we look forward to the formulation of empirically based theoretical explanations of human behavior that will be translatable into definable and measurable programs for the treatment, control, and prevention of crime and delinquency.

This is the key issue of research in problems of crime and delinquency and their treatment, control, and prevention. How can our research efforts not only be expanded and intensified in all substantive areas by all relevant behavioral disciplines, but, how can we also begin to coordinate and integrate the various research efforts effectively so that they bear upon common theoretical concepts and problems and thus lead to

the cumulative growth of scientific knowledge?
How can our practice and action programs incorporate research so that there is a mutual enrichment in the design and conduct of both subsequent research and practice efforts? We have reached a stage in our thinking, and dealing with, the problems of crime and delinquency, so that in modified form, Kant's dictum is very pertinent to our efforts: 'Practice without research is blind, and research without practice is empty.' " (2).

425. We make no attempt in this Report to suggest in any specific way the areas of inquiry in which research activity is needed in Canada. It is perhaps sufficient to note, in the words of a submission prepared by the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, that "the field of research, with rare exceptions, is a vast no-man's land of neglect". (3). However, we do think that comment is in order in regard to the basic orientation of Canadian research efforts. In the Committee's view, the following are required:

- (1) periodic and, if possible, regular evaluations of the achievements of specific components of the Canadian system in all its aspects, including programs both of prevention and control;
- (2) a central clearing-house for information on research projects and their reported results, including periodic efforts at critical appraisal;
- (3) the promotion not only of methods for increasing our knowledge of juvenile delinquency but also of methods for improving channels of communication and for promulgating and using what we do already know, through news-letters, conferences, the compilation of bibliographies, the provision of abstracting services, and the like;
- (4) studies of the prevalence, distribution and kinds of delinquency to determine (a) the relationship between delinquency and social, economic and ethnic factors, and (b) where the major preventive and rehabilitative efforts should be concentrated; and
- (5) the programming of "demonstration projects" - that is, the establishment by reference to defined geographical, social or other criteria

of novel and untested but promising and carefully considered services the general applicability and value of which can be assessed in a systematic way as part of the project design itself.

426. The research that is necessary in Canada can be undertaken in many settings and by a number of agencies (see Appendix "H"). It is clear that the various levels of government can assist greatly by the careful collection and distribution of information. Operating agencies can set up research programs analogous to the quality control methods developed by industry. There is, in fact, a need for increased awareness of the importance of evaluation as an essential component of major programs of prevention and treatment. Universities with their traditional role of expanding the frontiers of knowledge have a particular responsibility to be concerned with the development of a tested body of knowledge in the field of delinquency. Indeed, the assistance of the universities may be essential to the success of certain kinds of research undertakings, having regard to the fact that an adequate understanding of many problems connected with juvenile delinquency can only be obtained by combining the insight and skills of several disciplines, including law, psychiatry, psychology, sociology and social work. A multi-disciplinary effort of this nature is usually possible only within or in co-operation with the academic community.

427. The assertion that research is needed and that various bodies and agencies should concern themselves with it will remain nothing but a platitude unless those who might be expected to undertake research are given the necessary means to do the job. It is an unhappy reflection on the situation in Canada that there are few sources of financial support for research into problems of crime and delinquency. Clearly more money will have to be made available if an adequate research effort is to be forthcoming. It seems evident that governments will have to provide much of it. The Fauteux Committee stated, in part: "We place the greatest possible emphasis on the urgent need for . . . research on crime and on the programs which seek to control crime, because without development in these fields, Canadian efforts will lack professional understanding and direction. The Federal Government, through the Department of Justice, should take the lead . . . by financial assistance and other means, since the problems . . . involved have national as well as regional significance." (4). We endorse the view thus expressed by the Fauteux Committee.

Footnotes

1. Brief submitted by the School of Social Work of the University of British Columbia (1960), pp.3-5.
2. Frankel, "The Research Needs of Practice", in Current Projects in the Prevention, Control and Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency (National Council on Crime and Delinquency, vol.1, 1962), p.45.

at pp. 65-66.

3. Report of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto (1962), p.30.
4. Fauteux Committee, p.86.

PART VII CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER X111

CONCLUSION

428. Youthful delinquency in Canada is a national problem that calls for a national solution. However, as has been noted many times, a subject-matter having so many facets that are exclusively within provincial legislative jurisdiction cannot be dealt with nationally and comprehensively by the Parliament and Government of Canada. Nevertheless, the nature and extent of the problem point up the need for a substantial contribution, in time, effort and money, by the federal authority in order to work toward a country-wide program of prevention, treatment and cure of this social malady.

Youth and Delinquency Research and Advisory Centre

429. We think that, in the beginning, a major federal government contribution could be made by the establishment, in the Department of Justice, of a Youth and Delinquency Research and Advisory Centre. It should have representation from - or, at the least, liaison with - other federal departments concerned, notably the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Labour. Initially the staff need not be a large one - possibly three or four informed persons. Ultimately it might expect to have a staff of ten or twelve, especially if it were to perform any useful consultative function.

430. The functions of the Youth and Delinquency Research and Advisory Centre, as we see them, would be as follows:

(1) Research and Co-ordination

- (a) to serve as a clearing-house on research on delinquency and the many related areas which bear upon it;
- (b) to maintain liaison with provincial governments, and also to keep up with developments in other countries in the field;
- (c) to serve as a "secretariat" in relation to subsequent, more detailed studies that should follow, as we have suggested, into various areas covered in this Report, including, so far as practicable, the periodic review of all programs and services that have implications for the successful operation of the juvenile court system and for delinquency prevention and control generally;
- (d) to provide for a biometrics function, collecting and

analysing the data for a continuing epidemiological analysis of delinquency rates, types, distribution, and the like;

- (e) to assist, in conjunction with provincial, municipal and perhaps private agencies, in the organizing of workshops, institutes and seminars for the purpose of improving the channels of communication among persons working in the field, and also for the purpose of training in various aspects of delinquency prevention and control; and
- (f) to serve as a review committee for the processing of applications for research grants, or as a resource body for any such review committee.

(2) Consultative and Advisory Functions

- (a) to develop standards, guides and instructional materials on various types of activities or services for delinquent young persons - that is, juvenile courts; probation services; police work with juveniles; institutional care for delinquent children; detention care; community co-ordination and planning for the prevention, control and treatment of delinquency; group work with delinquent children and potentially delinquent gangs; and training of personnel, professional and non-professional, working with delinquent youth;
- (b) to provide a consultation service, consisting of a small staff of experts, in relation to the various areas outlined in paragraph (a) above.

Demonstration Projects

431. The federal government can make another significant contribution by discussing with provincial authorities the possibility of federal funds being allocated for a number of demonstration projects relating to various aspects of delinquency prevention and control. These need not, in every case, be large projects along the lines of those undertaken in the United States. We would hope that one or two such large projects might be included, presumably in Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. However, we think that most such projects should be relatively small. They might include such things as setting up a model residential treatment centre, experimenting with a small training school establishment with highly skilled staff, setting up a project in which totally

adequate probation services are provided, and the like. Presumably such projects would be spread out across the country on a regional basis.

Staff Training

432. Finally, the federal government can assist greatly in the establishment of a staff training program. A modest beginning would require no more than an appropriation of funds to establish workshops, institutes, and seminars. There is much to be learned by workers in the field in this way, but it is unlikely that such activities will be developed or maintained on a national basis unless the federal government takes the lead and provides financial assistance.

433. The broad conclusions to which our inquiries have led us can be stated quite simply. Juvenile delinquency is, and should be recognized as, a social problem of major importance. As yet there is little agreement concerning its causes, and perhaps still less about the kinds of measures that are most appropriate to its solution. It seems clear that, if significant advances are to be made in Canada, contributions to our knowledge about the problem must be sought from all possible sources, and means must be made available for co-ordinating such knowledge and for bringing it to bear upon the formulation of policy. There must be a recognition also that some of the answers may require new approaches which are experimental in nature, such as new forms of treatment and new and more realistic methods of training. This carries with it the implication that all programs or services designed as measures of delinquency prevention or control should be subject to periodic evaluation and review, and where there is an obvious failure to accomplish the intended objectives, any such programs or services should be modified or, if necessary, abandoned in favour of a more rational and effective allocation of resources. Above all, there is a need for an expansion of vision of a kind that can only be achieved by giving higher visibility to juvenile delinquency as a distinct focal point for social concern and by bringing a wide variety of experience into program planning in this field. We think it is not inappropriate to suggest that if the same concentration that has gone into developing the Canadian business economy could be brought to bear upon the problem of juvenile delinquency, there would be reason to hope that positive and significant results would soon be forthcoming.

CHAPTER XIV

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

434. Our principal recommendations, set out hereunder, are no more than brief summaries inserted for the purpose of convenience. They can best be appreciated when they are read in the context in which they are found in the body of the Report. It is not to be supposed that each recommendation has the full support of each member of the Committee. Nevertheless, each recommendation in the Report reflects the consensus of the Committee or, at the very least, the views of a majority of its members

435. Our recommendations are:

1. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics should be encouraged to continue its efforts to integrate and improve the accuracy of its various statistical series on crime and delinquency (para. 43).
2. The federal government should attempt, so far as its constitutional powers permit, to ensure that there is made available for the benefit of all children who are the subject of proceedings under the Act, an approximate equality throughout Canada of those services that are essential to the implementation of the juvenile court concept. In pursuance of this objective, the federal government should establish standards in relation to relevant services and develop programs of financial assistance in order that the required standards of service can be provided in areas where the necessary resources are lacking (paras. 62-64, 212, 227, 276-277, 311, 323, 336).
3. One or more conferences should be called by the Government of Canada to which should be invited representatives of the major agencies concerned with the administration of justice and with the physical, mental, and social welfare of children. The purpose of the conferences would be to bring together persons responsible for the carrying out of active programs of a public or quasi-public nature to discuss specific programs and specific changes in the law (para. 67).
4. Federal legislation providing for the specialized treatment of juvenile offenders and giving express recognition to their diminished responsibility under the criminal law should operate equally throughout Canada and be available for the benefit of all Canadian children (paras. 79, 80).
5. The term "juvenile delinquent" should be abandoned as a form of legal designation and the terms "child offender" and "young offender" should be adopted (para. 88).
6. The title of the "Juvenile Delinquents Act" should be changed to

"Children and Young Persons Act" (para.88).

7. The minimum age of criminal responsibility under Canadian law - and the minimum age of juvenile court jurisdiction under the Act - should be raised. This age should be set at 10 years or, at most, 12. A uniform minimum age throughout Canada is preferred, but the possibility of a flexible or variable minimum age is not excluded. The minimum age to be selected should be the subject of discussions between the federal government and the provincial authorities before a final decision is made (paras. 111, 114-116).
8. The rule of law that requires the prosecution, in the case of a child between the ages of 7 and 14, to rebut a presumption that the child is incapable of committing a crime by showing that the child had sufficient moral discretion and understanding to appreciate the wrongfulness of his act, should now be abolished (para. 119).
9. The juvenile age should be uniform throughout Canada and should be set at 17. The juvenile court should, in other words, have exclusive original jurisdiction over all offenders 16 years of age and under in every province and region of Canada (paras. 132, 136).
10. There should be an intensive and detailed study of the problem posed by the youthful offender (i.e. 16 to 24 years of age) as part of the development of the criminal law policy of Canada (para. 135).
11. As a matter of public policy quasi-criminal legislation should not be used to achieve welfare purposes if those purposes can be achieved by non-criminal legislation. To this end we recommend that children be charged only with specific offences as is the case in proceedings against adults, and that any provisions in the law that are inconsistent with this principle be repealed (para. 146).
12. A finding that an accused is a "child offender" or "young offender" should be permitted only where he has committed an offence that constitutes a violation of the Criminal Code or of such provisions of other federal or provincial statutes as are from time to time designated by the Governor in Council. Any other offence, whether against a federal or provincial statute, a municipal by-law, or a regulation or ordinance, would be considered an offence of lesser degree, to be known as a "violation". Young persons charged with lesser offences would, with certain limited exceptions, continue to be subject to the juvenile court, and the provisions of the federal Act would continue to apply to all such offences. However, it would not be open to a juvenile court to commit the offender to a training school or, in the absence of parental consent, to remove him from the parental home (para. 149).

13. The law should make clear that a finding that a person is a "child offender" or "young offender" is not to be regarded as a conviction for a "criminal offence" for the purpose of determining whether a person has a previous conviction or is otherwise subject to disabilities by reason of conviction for a criminal offence (para. 150).
14. Where practicable, juvenile traffic cases, excepting perhaps those that do not involve operation of a vehicle, should be heard in the juvenile court. The Act should make provision, however, for the transfer in appropriate circumstances of certain classes of cases to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. The disposition provisions of the Act should be altered to indicate more specifically the powers of the juvenile court judge in juvenile traffic cases. The Act should also authorize the juvenile court judge, through rules of court, to make special arrangements (i.e., separate hearings by a designated officer, dispensing with written notice to parents, etc.) for dealing with more routine kinds of traffic cases (para. 154).
15. Conduct now variously described as incorrigibility, unmanageability, being beyond the control of a parent or guardian, or being in moral danger, should not be included within the offence provisions of the federal Act, but should be dealt with under provincial legislation. A procedure appropriate to this class of case might embody the following general principles:
 - (a) the proceeding should not be commenced by a charge against a child, as is now the case, but by a summons addressed to the parents requiring them to attend at the court and to bring the child with them;
 - (b) the terms "incorrigible" and "unmanageable" should be replaced by some more acceptable form of designation, such as a child or young person "in need of protection or discipline" , or "in need of supervision";
 - (c) a standard should be adopted that indicates, without undue ambiguity, the considerations that are relevant to support court action and that gives fair indication of the conduct to which legal consequences attach;
 - (d) the legislation should provide that committal to a training school may be ordered only as a last resort;
 - (e) admission or committal to a training school should be possible only in the case of a child or young person committed pursuant to the federal Act or found, under the appropriate provincial legislation, to be "in need of protection or discipline" or "in need of

supervision", and not in the case of "neglected" or "dependent" children (para. 161).

16. The Juvenile court should be permitted to waive jurisdiction in favour of the adult court only where there is a specific finding that the young person concerned is not subject to committal to an institution for the mentally deficient or mentally ill, that he is not suitable for treatment in any available institution or facility designed for the care and treatment of young persons, or that the safety of the community requires that the offender continue under restraint for a period longer than the juvenile court is authorized to order. The decision whether or not to waive jurisdiction in the sense contemplated by the existing provisions of the Act should rest exclusively with the juvenile court judge (para. 168).
17. The law should also provide, by way of a supplemental procedure to the present provisions relating to waiver of jurisdiction, that a case can be referred from the juvenile court to the ordinary courts for trial and, on proof of the allegations against the young person, the case will then be remanded to the juvenile court for disposition. A young person charged with an offence, or the Crown, should have the right to insist upon trial in the ordinary courts under this new procedure (paras. 168, 169, 171).
18. The Act should be amended to remove the requirement that waiver of jurisdiction by the juvenile court is possible only where the alleged offence is indictable, and waiver of jurisdiction should be permitted in any case where the accused is over the age of 14 years and the allegation is one that would, if proved, support a finding that he is a young offender (para. 173).
19. The law should provide that when the juvenile court judge is satisfied on the evidence taken at the waiver hearing that there is a reasonably strong case against the young person, he may order any social investigation or medical, psychological or psychiatric examination that he feels is necessary or desirable (para. 174).
20. More adequate controls should be written into the waiver provisions of the law to guide and limit juvenile court judges in the exercise of their discretion concerning waiver. The legislation should provide specifically that
 - (a) waiver may be ordered only after a full investigation into the background of the accused and the circumstances of the offence;
 - (b) the juvenile court judge is required to give written reasons for his decision and to forward them to the criminal court with the order

transferring jurisdiction; and

- (c) notice of a waiver hearing must be served on the parent or guardian of the young person (para. 175).
- 21. The provision in the Act that permits a juvenile court judge to find a child delinquent, deal with him in any of the ways provided for by the disposition provisions of the Act, and subsequently, in the exercise of a supervisory jurisdiction continuing until the age of 21, causes him to be brought back before the court for further disposition, should be removed (para. 176).
- 22. Proposals for a procedure whereby offenders one year older than the upper age limit of juvenile court jurisdiction established under the Act might, in appropriate cases, be referred to the juvenile court by the ordinary criminal courts, should be studied with a view to adopting some such procedure as a means of achieving more flexibility in dealing with offenders who are only slightly over the juvenile age otherwise provided by law (para. 179).
- 23. Where a juvenile is subject to a finding that he is a child offender or a young offender the maximum period of institutional commitment should not exceed three years (para. 183).
- 24. The person in charge of any facility to which a juvenile has been committed should be required to submit annual reports to the committing judge on the youngster's progress and the plans being made for his release into the community (para. 184).
- 25. The juvenile court judge should have authority, in the case of any child who has been confined to an institution for a period of more than one year, not only to cause the child to be brought before the court but also, after considering the views of those responsible for the child's treatment and custody in an institution, to order the release of the child from the institution. The judge should have the power to act on his own motion and, in appropriate cases, upon the application of the child or his parents (para. 184).
- 26. Following release from an institution every young person should, as a matter of course, be subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for a period of up to two years, during which time he may be required by the court to observe certain conditions and to report to a probation officer or other designated person (para. 186).
- 27. In no case should the juvenile court have the power to make an order affecting a young person beyond his twenty-first birthday (para. 186).

28. Legislation should provide that when the juvenile court judge considers that a particular offender no longer requires the supervision of the court he may discharge the young person, and that thereafter no further action may be taken in respect of the matter that has brought the young person within the jurisdiction of the court (para. 186).
29. In the case of any young person 17 years of age or over who is subject to the supervision of the juvenile court and who is in violation of a condition that he is required to observe, the court should have the power either to deal with the matter itself or to cause an appropriate charge to be laid against the offender in the ordinary criminal courts for violation of the condition (para. 187).
30. Juvenile law enforcement responsibilities of detection, apprehension and deterrence should be accomplished in such a way as not to compromise effective principles of rehabilitation or to neglect preventive functions (para. 194).
31. Police officers should not become involved in probation work or family case-work, nor should recreational programs be organized as an official part of the police operation (para. 194).
32. Where the police are authorized to exercise discretion in relation to juveniles, certain principles, as set out in paragraph 197, should be accepted in order to avoid the dangers of arbitrariness and lack of harmony between the goal sought by the legislator and the practices followed in administering the law (para. 197).
33. Where a child is to be questioned by the police - and particularly if he is to be invited to make a statement that may be used against him - a responsible adult who is concerned with protecting the child's interests should be present. No statement taken from a juvenile who does not have the benefit of adult advice should be admissible in evidence in any proceeding in the ordinary criminal courts, and any such statement should be received in evidence in the juvenile court only with the utmost caution (para. 199).
34. Police departments should be encouraged, where practicable, to establish juvenile details, but notwithstanding the establishment of such a specialized service, there should be one philosophy throughout the entire police department for dealing with juvenile offenders, and not one philosophy in the juvenile unit and a different one in other divisions (paras. 201, 204).
35. There is need for the increased training of every police officer in juvenile work and also for the development of specialized courses for

the training of specialists in juvenile work (para. 204).

36. The use of detention should be reserved for
 - (a) children who are almost certain to run away during the period when the court is studying the case or between disposition and transfer to an institution or another jurisdiction;
 - (b) children who are almost certain to commit an offence dangerous to themselves or to the community before the court disposition or between disposition and transfer to an institution or another jurisdiction; and
 - (c) children who must be held for another jurisdiction, for example, parole violators, runaways from institutions to which they were committed by a court, or certain material witnesses (para. 209).
37. The law should make it clear that there is an obligation on the authorities to bring promptly before the court young persons who are being dealt with under federal legislation relating to juveniles (para. 211).
38. Canadian law should provide some means whereby the attendance of a child witness at trial in proceedings against an adult can be dispensed with, and his evidence be given by deposition, where attendance at court would involve serious danger to the life or health of the child (paras. 218, 219).
39. The youth examiner system, as introduced in 1955 into the law of Israel, should be studied with a view to determining whether some variant of this same concept - excluding features relating to evidence at trial - might profitably be adopted in Canada (para. 220).
40. The circuit juvenile court system should be studied with a view to introducing some such approach as a means of ensuring that juvenile court cases are dealt with by judges who are familiar with the specialized philosophy of the juvenile court (para. 223).
41. A juvenile court judge should ordinarily receive a specialized program of training, covering such matters as the principles of child psychology and personality development, the prevention and treatment of delinquent behaviour, juvenile court law and the rules of evidence, and the organization and administration of the juvenile court. Steps should be taken to make appropriate courses of training available to Canadian juvenile court judges (para. 226).
42. Juvenile court judges should continue to be appointed by the

appropriate provincial authorities, but should be selected only from names recommended by an advisory group consisting of representatives of such fields as education, law, medicine, psychology, religion and social work (para. 227).

43. The distinction drawn in the present Act between a judge and a deputy judge should be abolished (para. 228).
44. The function of the "juvenile court committee" should be clarified. The committee should serve principally as a liaison body between the juvenile court and the community, and also as one form of protection against improper practices in the juvenile court. Its purpose should be to provide continuous public education in the community in order to interpret the purpose and philosophy of the juvenile court, to stimulate the support necessary to enable the court to carry out its objectives, and to have general "watchdog" supervision of the court and the services upon which the court relies (para. 233).
45. Detailed provisions concerning the juvenile court committee, except as they relate to matters of procedure, should be removed from federal legislation and should be left to provincial legislatures to enact (para. 235).
46. It should be made clear in any revision of the Act that the ban on the identification of a child who may be the subject of proceedings under the Act by "any newspaper or other publication" extends also to radio and television. Legislation should provide also that the identification of a child is prohibited in any criminal proceedings involving a child, whether brought in the juvenile court or the adult court, where the proceedings arise out of an offence against, or conduct contrary to, decency or morality. The prohibition against identifying any such child should be reinforced by adequate penalty provisions under the law (paras. 241, 244).
47. Representatives of the news media should be permitted to attend juvenile court hearings as of right and, except where expressly prohibited by the judge, should be permitted to report the evidence adduced at the hearing, subject to the prohibition against identifying any child before the court, or any child said to have committed an offence (para. 244).
48. Members of the public should not be permitted to attend proceedings in a juvenile court, but the judge should be authorized to permit any member of the public to attend where he is satisfied that such a person has a bona fide reason to be present (para. 245).
49. There should be a crown attorney, or similar officer, in attendance in

proceedings in the juvenile court (para. 246).

50. The notice to a parent informing him of his child's appearance in court should contain a statement that the child is entitled to be represented by counsel (para. 249).
51. Study should be made, with a view to introduction in Canada, of a system of "law guardians", who could provide legal representation appropriate to the specialized nature of proceedings in the juvenile court. Under the system proposed, it would be the duty of the court to advise a juvenile of his right to retain counsel and of his right to have a law guardian provided at public expense if he is unable to obtain a lawyer (paras. 250, 251).
52. The procedure for giving notice to parents or guardians under the Act should be clarified and expanded. There should be a legal duty on the appropriate authorities to notify the parents or guardian of every step in a proceeding that may affect the child's liberty. Where the notice relates to an actual hearing in the juvenile court, whether for the purpose of dealing with a charge or for considering waiver of jurisdiction, the notice should be in writing. The juvenile court judge should be authorized to permit substituted service of notice where necessary, or to order in specified situations that notice be served on some other suitable relative or adviser, who would be entitled to appear at the hearing on the child's behalf (paras. 253, 254).
53. A set of standard forms should be provided in the Act, including a standard form of notice and a standard form of information (paras. 254, 258).
54. The Act should provide for the compulsory attendance of parents at a juvenile court hearing involving their child, subject to the power of the court to dispense with the attendance of one or both parents in special circumstances (paras. 255, 256).
55. The law in relation to the taking of pleas and to the privilege against self-incrimination in proceedings in the juvenile court should be clarified (para. 261).
56. Appropriate steps should be taken to provide more adequate guidance to juvenile court judges on matters of procedure than they now receive (para. 262).
57. The law should make adequate provision for a clear and simple method of proving the age of a child or young person who is before the juvenile court (para. 263).

58. The "non-judicial" practices of juvenile courts should be subject to precise legal controls. Informal disposition of cases should be permitted only where the police investigation indicates clearly that an offence has been committed, where the substance of the complaint is admitted by the child, and where the express consent of the parents is obtained. Efforts to effect an informal adjustment should be limited by law to a period of not more than two months (para. 269).
59. The Act should provide for the issuance of rules of court, subject to the approval of the Attorney General or other appropriate provincial officer, in respect of matters that fall within the ambit of federal jurisdiction, that is, matters relating essentially to the procedures that may be followed in dealing with a juvenile apprehended or charged in connection with an offence (para. 272).
60. The Crown and the accused should have a direct right of appeal to the court of appeal on any ground of appeal that involves a question of law alone and, with leave of the court of appeal, on any other ground that appears to the court to be sufficient (para. 275).
61. No judge should be authorized to commit a child to an institution or to authorize his removal from the home in any way without first having considered a pre-sentence report in respect of that child (para. 279).
62. All reports received by the court in relation to a child should be disclosed to the child's counsel; it will then be counsel's responsibility to decide how much of the information as disclosed therein should be revealed to the child or his parents. Where the child is represented by a person other than legal counsel that person, even if a parent, should be entitled to peruse the reports if he so requests (para. 283).
63. Where, after a hearing, it is necessary to detain a child for the purpose of determining the disposition that should be made of the case, the length of time that the child can be held for this purpose should be limited to three weeks and, if more time is required, an application should be made to the court for authority to detain the child for an additional period, not exceeding two weeks (para. 284).
64. The juvenile court judge should be given disposition powers under the Act sufficiently flexible to permit him, at any stage of proceeding, to perform a screening function in relation to the possible outcomes that may be considered desirable in any given case. In particular, it should be open to him to suspend further action on an information and, where appropriate, make an order under - and to the extent permitted by - provincial legislation relating to neglect or to the class of children designated as being "in need of supervision". To accomplish this result, the offence and disposition provisions under the Act should

be structured in such a way as to provide that a finding that the facts alleged have been proved does not lead automatically to an adjudication that a person is a child or young offender, or even that he has committed a "violation". It forms instead the basis for an investigation by the juvenile court into the circumstances of the case and the background of the offender, and following this, for some further order by the court. The alternatives available to the court would then be as follows: to proceed to a finding that the person is a child or young offender, or that he has committed a "violation", and to take any of the courses of action authorized under the Act that are predicated upon such a finding; to make an order as outlined in either of recommendations 65 or 66 below; or to direct that proceedings should be instituted under the appropriate provincial legislation in order that the child or young person may be dealt with instead - and, if possible, in the same proceeding - as being neglected or "in need of supervision" (paras. 286, 287).

65. New alternative methods of disposing of cases should be made available to juvenile court judges to permit them to accomplish, with proper legal sanction, the purposes for which the adjournment *sine die* procedure is, in fact, often being employed at the present time (para. 289).
66. Where the fact of a court appearance itself is all that is necessary to ensure that a child does not engage in further anti-social conduct the judge should be authorized to discharge the child without making a specific finding of delinquency (para. 290).
67. The law should provide that when the offence has been admitted, and when it is in the best interests of the child to do so, but before a finding of delinquency is entered, the court may order an adjournment of limited duration and may further direct, for the period of the adjournment, that the child or his parents should receive counselling, or that the child be placed under the supervision of a probation officer and, if the period of adjournment is concluded without further complications, the case may then be dismissed without a formal adjudication of delinquency being made (para. 292).
68. The principle of section 421 of the Criminal Code should apply in relation to juveniles; that is to say, where an accused is in custody in one province and has charges outstanding against him in another province he may, with the consent of the Attorney General of the latter province, admit the charges before a court in the province in which he is in custody (para. 293).
69. The maximum amount of a fine that may be imposed under the Act should be increased from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars,

except where the child offender is under fourteen years of age (para. 295).

70. There should be no power under the Act to order payment of court costs by a child or young person (para. 296).
71. The juvenile court should be authorized, in lieu of or in addition to any other disposition, to make an order of restitution against a juvenile offender in an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, but power to make a restitution order should not apply in respect of a child who is under fourteen years of age (para. 299).
72. The following recommendations are made concerning probation services:
 - (a) each juvenile court should have available to it the services of at least one probation officer, and preferably as many as the burden of work requires;
 - (b) the probation officer should devote his full time to work involving juveniles;
 - (c) the probation officer should be responsible for pre-sentence investigation and for such personal supervision of a child or young person as may be directed by the court, and collateral duties should not be permitted to interfere with the proper performance of this primary function;
 - (d) probation officers should ordinarily have university education, should be adequately paid, and should receive the benefit of proper training for their duties;
 - (e) research should be undertaken to determine suitable caseloads for officers and proper criteria for the selection of offenders for probation (para. 303).
73. The law should make provision for the transfer of probation orders from one court to another and the legal effect of supervision should be clarified (para. 305).
74. The juvenile court should be the agency responsible for finding suitable foster homes, meeting prescribed standards, for those juvenile offenders who require them. At the same time, some means should be found whereby child-care agencies that receive assistance from government funds may be required by the court to assist it in its efforts to find foster homes. The court should consult any such agency before making an order that affects it (paras. 310, 311).

75. The expression "industrial school" should be replaced by the term "training school" (para. 312).
76. Institutional commitment should be ordered only as a last resort and the Act should be strengthened in order to give more adequate expression to this approach to the treatment of the juvenile offender (para. 313).
77. The provincial and federal governments should discuss jointly the development, staffing and operation of training schools, and the financial implications that would necessarily be involved (para. 323).
78. If it is decided that power to transfer an offender from a training school to a correctional institution for adults is necessary, the training school or other correctional authorities should be required to make application for a transfer to the juvenile court judge, who would be authorized to make the appropriate order (para. 326).
79. Every effort should be made to develop a network of services for the care of children who are psychotic, severely disturbed or mentally retarded (para. 330).
80. Steps should be taken to provide "group foster homes" where children, who must be taken out of their own homes, could derive benefit from a period of living in a small group in homelike surroundings under firm discipline (para. 331).
81. Every effort should be made to experiment with new approaches to the treatment of the juvenile offender, and in particular with measures that are community-based (para. 332).
82. After-care for young persons who have been committed to training schools should be compulsory and should be subject to the direction and control of the juvenile court. The responsibility for after-care supervision should preferably be assigned to the probation officer. Consideration should be given to making federal assistance available to any province that wishes to increase the staff of its probation service in order to implement a more adequate program of after-care (paras. 335, 336).
83. Some method should be found whereby the relevant provisions of the provincial legislation relating to the financial liability of parents and municipalities would come into effect whenever an order for support is made by the juvenile court pursuant to federal law (para. 339).
84. Employers who are subject to Parliament in respect of employment practices should be prohibited from questioning an applicant for

employment or his referees on the question whether he has been found delinquent during his childhood (para. 342).

85. Juvenile court records should be available for use in disposing of a case against an individual who, having a juvenile court record, is subsequently convicted of an offence in the adult court (para. 343).
86. Where proceedings in the juvenile court are concerned, it should be the policy of Canadian law to discourage the use of penal sanctions against parents except in circumstances where there is an obvious failure of parents to co-operate with the court. Section 22 of the Act, which relates to parental liability for offences committed by their children, should be replaced by new provisions that give expression to this altered conception of the proper basis for imposing legal responsibility upon a parent or guardian in respect of the conduct of a child under his charge (para. 356).
87. The offence of "contributing to delinquency" should be abolished and, to the extent that such a change in the law would leave situations for which penal sanctions are required, Parliament should make provision in the Criminal Code for one or more new offences defined with a degree of precision consistent with accepted principles of criminal jurisprudence (para. 365).
88. Section 157 of the Criminal Code, relating to conduct that endangers the morals of a child or renders the home an unfit place for the child to be in, should be amended with a view to limiting both its scope and the penalty that can be imposed (para. 366).
89. Federal legislation relating to juvenile and family court jurisdiction over offences committed by adults should be altered so as to permit certain less serious offences committed by adults, and involving family relationships, to be dealt with in the juvenile or family court. The basis for legislative change should be as follows:
 - (1) The juvenile or family court should have jurisdiction over certain designated offences committed in circumstances where
 - (a) a child is the victim of an offence and there is a continuing relationship between the child and the adult charged, or
 - (b) the offence has been committed by one member of a family or household against another and a child is substantially affected by the proceedings.
 - (2) The juvenile or family court should, so far as practicable, have exclusive original jurisdiction in the situations designated.

- (3) The accused should be entitled to an election as to whether he wishes to be tried by the juvenile or family court or to have the matter transferred to the ordinary criminal courts. The juvenile or family court should also have the power to transfer any case to the ordinary criminal courts.
 - (4) The Criminal Code should be reviewed to determine what offences might, in the circumstances suggested, appropriately be dealt with in the juvenile or family court.
 - (5) The juvenile or family court should have the power to dispose of appropriate cases by entering an order for the absolute or conditional discharge of an offender (para. 373).
90. Study should be given to schemes, already adopted in other jurisdictions, whereby problems of family relationships are kept out of the ordinary criminal courts (para. 374).
 91. There should be a systematic and studied attempt to devise programs in Canada designed to meet the need for a more intensive and organized concentration on measures designed to prevent delinquency (para. 378).
 92. Efforts to promote the study of the family and to support the parental function in the proper upbringing of children should receive every possible encouragement (paras. 380, 381, 383).
 93. Every effort should be made to assist the schools in the discharge of those aspects of their work that have a bearing upon delinquency prevention. In particular, there is in many parts of Canada a need to strengthen pupil personnel services in the schools (i.e., individualized services rendered to pupils, teachers and parents by qualified personnel, such as counsellors, attendance officers, psychologists, visiting teachers and school social workers) and to make more readily available to the schools the services provided by child guidance or mental health clinics. The federal government should explore with the provinces the extent to which federal assistance might properly be made available in relation to one or more of these strategically important points of attack on the problem of delinquency (para. 397).
 94. The special services offered to youth by the National Employment Service should be expanded (para. 404).
 95. The federal program for providing financial assistance for the training of professionals in the mental health and welfare fields should be reviewed to determine whether it is adequate to attract qualified persons to the types of work where they are most needed and in the

numbers that are required (para. 409).

96. The importance of fusing the processes of social inquiry and policy-making should be recognized. In furtherance of this objective, the following are required:
- (a) periodic and, if possible, regular evaluations of the achievements of all programs and services that relate to delinquency prevention and control;
 - (b) a central clearing-house for information on research projects and their reported results, including periodic efforts at critical appraisal;
 - (c) new methods of improving channels of communication and for promulgating and using new as well as existing information on juvenile delinquency;
 - (d) studies of the prevalence, distribution and kinds of delinquency;
 - (e) the programming of "demonstration projects" as a means of testing novel and promising services, the general applicability and value of which can be assessed as part of the project design itself (para. 425).
97. The federal government, through the Department of Justice, should take the lead, as recommended by the Fauteux Committee, in encouraging and supporting research on crime and on the programs which seek to control crime (para. 427).
98. There should be established, in the Department of Justice, a Youth and Delinquency Research and Advisory Centre which would serve as a research and co-ordinating agency, and which would also provide consultative and advisory services that would be available to assist individuals or agencies engaged in the various specialized activities that are concerned with delinquency prevention or control (paras. 429, 430).
99. The federal government should discuss with provincial authorities the possibility of federal funds being allocated for a number of demonstration projects relating to various aspects of delinquency prevention and control (para. 431).
100. There should be an appropriation of federal funds to establish workshops, institutes and seminars as part of a staff training program in the field of juvenile delinquency (para. 432).

All of which we respectfully submit for your
consideration.

ALLEN J. MACLEOD

L. PHILIPPE GENDREAU

MARY LOU LYNCH

RONALD R. PRICE

EDWIN W. WILLES

CHAPTER XV

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

INSTITUTIONS VISITED

Brannan Lake School for Boys, Wellington, B.C.
Oakalla Prison Farm, South Burnaby, B.C.
Haney Correctional Institution, Haney, B.C.
Willingdon School for Girls, North Burnaby, B.C.
New Haven Borstal Institution, New Haven, B.C.
Our Lady of Charity Training School, Edmonton, Alta.
Alberta Institution for Girls, North Edmonton, Alta.
Saskatchewan Boys' School, Regina, Sask.
Manitoba Home for Girls, Winnipeg, Man.
Marymound School (The Home of the Good Shepherd), Winnipeg, Man.
Sir Hugh John MacDonal Hostel, Winnipeg, Man.
Ontario Training School for Boys, Bowmanville, Ont.
Ontario Training School for Boys, Cobourg, Ont.
Ontario Training School for Boys, Guelph, Ont.
Ontario Training School for Girls, Galt, Ont.
Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Ontario Training School for Girls,
Galt, Ont.
Ontario Training School for Girls, "Trelawney House",
Port Bolster, Ont.
St. John's Training School, Uxbridge, Ont.
St. Joseph's Training School, Alfred, Ont.
Boscoville, Riviere des Prairies, P.Q.
Maison Notre-Dame de la Garde, Cap Rouge, P.Q.
Manoir Charles-dé-Foucauld, Giffard, P.Q.
The Boys' Industrial Home, East Saint John, N.B.
Nova Scotia Home for Boys, Shelburne, N.S.
St. Euphrasia's School (Good Shepherd Industrial Refuge), Halifax, N.S.
Boys' Home and Training School, Whitbourne, Nfld.
Girls' Home and Training School, St. John's, Nfld.

APPENDIX "B"

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT SITTINGS ATTENDED

Victoria Juvenile and Family Court
Regina Juvenile and Family Court
Winnipeg Juvenile and Family Court
Metropolitan Toronto Juvenile and Family Court
London Juvenile and Family Court
Ottawa Juvenile and Family Court
Social Welfare Court of Montreal
St. John's Juvenile and Family Court

DETENTION CENTRES VISITED

Victoria, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.
Calgary, Alta.
Winnipeg, Man.
Toronto, Ont.
Montreal, P.Q.
Quebec City, P.Q.

APPENDIX "C"

BRIEFS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE

CANADA

Boys' Clubs of Canada (January, 1963)
Canadian Association of Social Workers (October, 1962)
Canadian Corrections Association (January, 1963)
Canadian National Conference of Training School Superintendents
(October, 1962)
National Council of Women of Canada (January, 1963)
Young Women's Christian Association of Canada (October, 1962)

ALBERTA

Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations (May, 1962)
Christian Reformed Church, Classis Alberta North
Council of Community Services of Greater Edmonton (April, 1962)
Edmonton Diocesan Council for Social Service (Anglican)

ALBERTA - (cont'd)

Edmonton Family Service Bureau (April, 1962)
Edmonton Public School Board (May, 1962)
Joint Submission of Family Service Bureau and
Catholic Family Service, Calgary (March, 1962)
John Howard Society of Alberta (March, 1962)
"K" Division, R.C.M. Police (March, 1962)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Air Marshal Sir Philips C. Livingston, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C., F.R.C.S.
(May, 1962)
Big Brothers of British Columbia (May, 1962)
B.C. Conference of the United Church of Canada
B.C. Corrections Association, Haney, B.C. (May, 1962)
B.C. Parent-Teachers Association (May, 1962)
Chilliwack Juvenile Court Committee
Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver
Community Welfare Council of Greater Victoria
James Pierce Carleton, New Westminister (September, 1962)
John Howard Society of British Columbia (May, 1962)
John Howard Society of Vancouver Island (May, 1962)
Judge M.E. Ferguson, Juvenile Court, University Area, Vancouver
Judge A.D. Pool, Juvenile Court, North Vancouver
Okanagan Valley Group - Joint Submission by Committees of Communities
of Penticton, Kelowna and Vernon
University of British Columbia - School of Social Work (May, 1962)
University of British Columbia - Department of Psychiatry (Dr. Tyhurst)
(May, 1962)
Vancouver Police Department (May, 1962)
Y.M.C.A. of Greater Vancouver

MANITOBA

Child Guidance Clinic of Greater Winnipeg (February, 1962)
Judges of the Winnipeg Juvenile and Family Court
"D" Division, R.C.M. Police, Winnipeg
John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society of Manitoba

NEW BRUNSWICK

Canadian Mental Health Association - New Brunswick Division (April, 1962)
Children's Aid Society of Westmorland County (April, 1962)
"J" Division, R.C.M. Police, Fredericton
John Howard Society of New Brunswick, Saint John

NEWFOUNDLAND

"B" Division, R.C.M. Police, St. John's (June, 1962)

NOVA SCOTIA

Committee on Evangelism and Social Service, United Church of Canada,
Halifax

Department of Public Welfare (April, 1962)

"H" Division, R.C.M. Police, Halifax

Halifax Welfare Council (March, 1962)

Maritime School of Social Work

Nova Scotia Association of Children's Aid Societies (April, 1962)

Sisters of the Good Shepherd, St. Euphrasia's School, Halifax (April, 1962)

ONTARIO

Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges of Ontario (October, 1962)

Community Fund and Welfare Council of Greater Windsor (November, 1962)

Juvenile Court Committee, City of St. Catharines and County of Lincoln
(October, 1962)

Kingston University Women's Club

Lakehead Study Committee (1962)

Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies (December, 1962)

Ontario Probation Officers' Association

Ontario Welfare Council

Rotary Club of Toronto

Salvation Army, London

Salvation Army, Toronto (December, 1962)

Social Planning Council of Hamilton and District (October, 1962)

Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto (September, 1962)

Toronto Inter-Settlement House Committee (1962)

United Community Services, London (November, 1962)

Victoria Day Nursery, Toronto (December, 1962)

Willowdale Boys Outdoors Club, Toronto (December, 1962)

Windsor Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A. (November, 1962)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

"L" Division, R.C.M. Police, Charlottetown (April, 1962)

QUEBEC

Conseil des Oeuvres de Montreal, Montreal (February, 1963)

Corporation des Travailleurs Sociaux Professionnels de la Province de Quebec
sur la delinquance juvenile (January, 1963)

QUEBEC - (cont'd)

Services de Protection de la Jeunesse (Ministere de la Famille et du
Bien Etre Social)

Study Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of The Department of Psychiatry,
University of Montreal (May, 1963)

University of Montreal - Department of Criminology.

SASKATCHEWAN

Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation

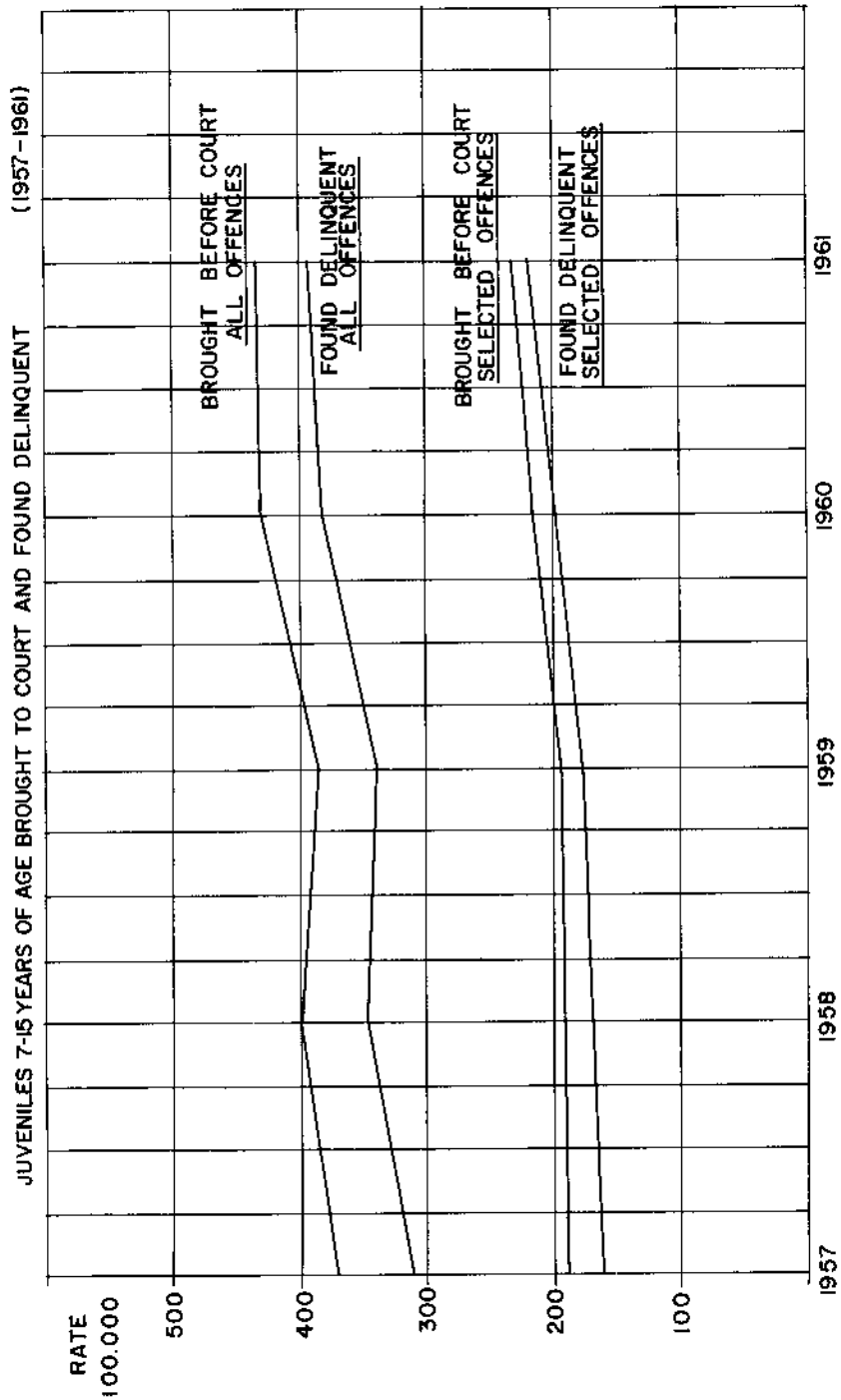
John Howard Society at Saskatchewan

Regina Welfare Council

YUKON and NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

"G" Division, R.C.M. Police, Yukon and Northwest Territories

APPENDIX "D"



Juveniles 7-15 years of age brought to court and found delinquent - 1957-1961

Selected offences include: assault causing bodily harm; assault on peace officer and obstructing; murder, manslaughter, and murder attempt; breaking and entering; robbery; false pretences; theft; forgery and uttering.

TABLE 2

Canada

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957												
No.	10620	9303	1317	8811	7714	1097	5425	5111	314	4584	4309	275
Rate/100,000	371	638	94	308	529	78	190	350	22	160	295	20
1958												
No.	11766	10320	1446	10307	9067	1240	5722	5350	372	5044	4726	318
Rate	394	677	99	345	595	85	192	351	25	169	310	22
1959												
No.	11986	10599	1387	10608	9407	1201	5996	5641	355	5383	5091	292
Rate	387	669	91	342	594	79	193	356	23	174	322	19
1960												
No.	13969	12277	1692	12331	10879	1452	7375	6897	478	6469	6076	393
Rate	460	747	108	383	662	92	229	420	30	201	370	25
1961												
No.	14804	13050	1754	13357	11794	1563	7993	7461	532	7500	7009	491
Rate	435	750	105	392	678	94	235	429	32	220	403	30

TABLE 2(a)

Newfoundland

		All Offences												Selected Offences											
		Brought Before Court				Found Delinquent				Brought Before Court				Found Delinquent											
		T	M	F	T	T	M	F	T	T	M	F	T	T	M	F	T								
1957 - No.	277	256	21	266	246	20	201	186	15	192	178	14	296	557	44	284	535	42	215	404	32	205	387	29	
Rate/100,000																									
1958 - No.	287	267	20	281	261	20	227	214	13	225	212	13	303	562	42	297	549	42	240	451	28	238	446	28	
Rate																									
1959 - No.	229	214	15	221	208	13	130	122	8	128	121	7	234	434	31	226	422	27	133	247	16	131	245	14	
Rate																									
1960 - No.	328	305	23	318	295	23	254	235	19	247	228	19	324	598	46	315	578	46	251	461	38	244	447	38	
Rate																									
1961 - No.	344	325	19	333	314	19	255	245	10	252	242	10	319	593	36	308	573	36	236	447	19	233	441	19	
Rate																									

TABLE 2(b)

Prince Edward Island

		All Offences												Selected Offences											
		Brought Before Court				Found Delinquent				Brought Before Court				Found Delinquent											
		T	M	F	T	T	M	F	T	T	M	F	T	T	M	F	T								
1957 - No.	34	34	-	33	33	-	26	26	-	25	25	-	175	343	-	170	333	-	134	263	-	129	253	-	
Rate/100,000																									
1958 - No.	24	24	-	23	23	-	11	11	-	11	11	-	122	240	-	117	230	-	56	110	-	56	110	-	
Rate																									
1959 - No.	39	36	3	39	36	3	25	23	2	25	23	2	191	343	30	191	343	30	123	219	20	123	219	20	
Rate																									
1960 - No.	35	34	1	35	34	1	24	24	-	24	24	-	169	318	10	169	318	10	116	224	-	116	224	-	
Rate																									
1961 - No.	50	50	-	50	50	-	24	24	-	24	24	-	230	453	-	230	453	-	111	218	-	111	218	-	
Rate																									

TABLE 2(c)

Nova Scotia

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	529	485	44	456	419	37	299	283	16	268	254	14
Rate/100,000	405	728	69	349	629	58	229	425	25	205	381	22
1958 - No.	701	636	65	615	565	50	356	338	18	328	312	16
Rate	525	934	100	461	830	77	267	496	28	246	458	24
1959 - No.	664	605	59	578	532	46	408	377	31	370	348	22
Rate	488	872	89	425	767	69	300	543	47	272	501	33
1960 - No.	703	631	72	616	554	62	397	370	27	350	326	24
Rate	507	889	106	444	780	92	286	521	40	252	459	35
1961 - No.	573	531	42	504	467	37	323	313	10	292	283	9
Rate	395	715	59	347	629	52	223	421	14	201	381	13

TABLE 2(d)

New Brunswick

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	312	287	25	299	276	23	170	165	5	167	162	5
Rate/100,000	271	490	44	260	471	41	148	282	9	145	276	9
1958 - No.	416	360	56	395	345	50	181	176	5	176	161	5
Rate	353	600	97	336	575	87	154	293	9	150	285	9
1959 - No.	318	299	19	306	288	18	191	187	4	182	179	3
Rate	261	482	32	251	465	30	157	302	7	150	289	5
1960 - No.	423	367	56	412	359	53	238	225	13	231	219	12
Rate	339	574	92	330	562	87	191	352	21	185	343	20
1961 - No.	457	426	31	442	413	29	291	277	14	283	271	12
Rate	350	640	48	338	621	45	223	416	22	217	407	19

TABLE 2(e)

Quebec

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	2075	1862	213	1221	1075	146	1012	967	45	603	576	27
1958 - No. Rate	229	404	48	135	233	32	112	210	10	67	125	6
1959 - No. Rate	2119	1886	233	1952	1730	222	981	942	39	891	853	38
1960 - No. Rate	227	397	51	209	365	48	105	199	9	96	180	8
1961 - No. Rate	2108	1863	245	2037	1803	234	1106	1061	45	1087	1043	44
	219	381	52	212	368	50	115	217	10	113	213	9
	2359	2108	251	2285	2045	240	1240	1196	44	1209	1166	43
	238	418	52	231	406	49	125	237	9	122	231	9
	2656	2400	256	2388	2153	235	1309	1249	60	1232	1173	59
	256	453	50	230	406	46	126	236	12	119	221	12

TABLE 2(f)

Ontario

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	4364	3753	611	3694	3174	520	2338	2206	132	2010	1889	121
1958 - No. Rate	498	838	143	422	709	121	267	493	31	229	422	28
1959 - No. Rate	4744	4103	641	3775	3278	497	2351	2188	163	1879	1765	114
1960 - No. Rate	511	864	141	407	691	109	253	461	36	202	372	25
1961 - No. Rate	4744	4111	633	3786	3270	516	2368	2227	141	1941	1840	101
	488	827	133	390	658	109	244	448	30	200	370	21
	5885	5086	799	4802	4141	661	3056	2832	224	2538	2365	173
	578	978	161	472	796	133	300	544	45	249	455	35
	6733	5851	882	6019	5230	789	3674	3402	272	3385	3139	246
	618	1048	166	553	937	149	337	610	51	311	562	46

TABLE 2(g)

Manitoba

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	710	606	104	640	553	87	199	186	13	178	165	13
1958 - No. Rate	496	826	149	447	753	125	139	253	19	124	225	19
1959 - No. Rate	551	938	143	727	640	87	302	288	14	277	263	14
1960 - No. Rate	881	790	91	491	842	121	204	379	19	187	346	19
1961 - No. Rate	574	1003	122	757	689	68	290	281	9	238	231	7
	1044	894	150	493	875	91	189	357	12	155	294	9
	658	1101	194	903	784	119	437	406	31	280	250	30
	804	657	147	569	966	154	276	500	40	177	308	39
	482	771	179	608	511	97	362	341	21	271	258	13
				364	600	119	217	400	26	162	303	16

TABLE 2(h)

Saskatchewan

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	29	29	-	26	26	-	20	20	-	18	18	-
1958 - No. Rate	19	37	-	17	33	-	13	26	-	12	23	-
1959 - No. Rate	80	71	9	79	70	9	61	52	9	60	51	9
1960 - No. Rate	51	88	12	50	86	12	39	64	12	39	63	12
1961 - No. Rate	190	174	16	174	163	11	148	135	13	135	127	8
	116	206	20	106	194	14	90	160	16	82	151	10
	264	249	15	224	212	12	180	170	10	158	150	8
	158	290	18	134	247	15	108	198	12	94	175	10
	296	281	15	233	219	14	232	219	13	189	176	13
	170	317	18	134	247	16	134	247	15	109	198	15

TABLE 2(i)

Alberta

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	757	657	100	706	622	84	412	388	24	387	368	19
1958 - No. Rate	387	656	105	361	621	88	211	388	25	198	368	20
1959 - No. Rate	881	751	130	814	692	122	439	409	30	398	369	29
1960 - No. Rate	424	704	128	392	649	120	211	384	30	191	346	29
1961 - No. Rate	875	762	113	819	718	101	441	403	38	417	383	34
	400	678	106	374	639	95	202	359	36	191	341	32
	1060	913	147	920	807	113	596	548	48	515	480	35
	459	771	131	399	682	101	258	463	43	223	405	31
	1168	996	172	1101	945	156	593	529	64	565	504	61
	477	794	144	450	754	130	242	422	54	231	402	51

TABLE 2(j)

British Columbia

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent			Brought Before Court			Found Delinquent		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	1529	1331	198	1466	1287	179	744	681	63	732	671	61
1958 - No. Rate	678	1159	179	650	1121	162	330	593	57	325	584	55
1959 - No. Rate	1688	1499	189	1636	1453	183	808	727	81	794	714	80
1960 - No. Rate	704	1223	161	682	1185	156	337	593	69	331	648	68
1961 - No. Rate	1905	1712	193	1858	1667	191	868	804	64	839	775	64
	764	1346	158	746	1311	157	348	632	52	337	609	52
	1868	1690	178	1816	1648	168	953	891	62	917	868	49
	717	1270	140	697	1238	132	366	669	49	352	652	38
	1721	1531	190	1677	1490	187	928	860	68	905	837	68
	621	1081	140	605	1051	138	335	607	50	326	591	50

	All Offences												Selected Offences											
	Brought Before Court						Found Delinquent						Brought Before Court						Found Delinquent					
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F						
1957 - No. Rate/100,000	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	115	43	82	115	43	4	3	1	4	3	1						
1958 - No. Rate	82	10	43	10	10	43	10	10	43	82	115	43	82	115	43	82	115	43						
1959 - No. Rate	175	345	-	175	345	-	175	345	-	88	172	-	88	172	-	88	172	-						
1960 - No. Rate	33	33	-	33	33	-	33	33	-	21	21	-	21	21	-	21	21	-						
1961 - No. Rate	541	1100	-	541	1100	-	541	1100	-	344	700	-	344	700	-	344	700	-						
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-						
	294	600	-	294	600	-	294	600	-	294	600	-	294	600	-	294	600	-						

TABLE 3

Canada

Disposition for Juveniles 7 to 15 Years of Age Brought Before the Court, 1957 - 1961

	Found Delinquent									
	Total	Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Probation to		Training School	Other
							Court	Parents		
1957	T 10620	271	1538	8811	2060	438	3368	264	1508	1173
	M 9303	236	1353	7714	1928	394	2926	236	1170	1060
	F 1317	35	185	1097	132	44	442	28	338	113
1958	T 11766	364	1095	10307	1503	457	5060	263	1704	1320
	M 10320	311	942	9067	1427	400	4443	221	1348	1228
	F 1446	53	153	1240	76	57	617	42	356	92
1959	T 11986	325	1053	10608	1747	300	5321	368	1590	1282
	M 10599	289	903	9407	1689	275	4710	313	1239	1181
	F 1387	36	150	1201	57	25	611	55	351	101
1960	T 13969	427	1211	12331	2045	405	6378	462	1696	1345
	M 12277	372	1026	10879	1947	359	5631	401	1323	1218
	F 1692	55	185	1452	98	46	747	61	373	127
1961	T 14804	466	981	13357	1912	472	6355	589	1860	2169
	M 13050	420	836	11794	1779	424	5681	531	1458	1921
	F 1754	46	145	1563	133	48	674	58	402	248

TABLE 3(a)

		Newfoundland										Found Delinquent				TABLE 3(b)	
		Total	Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Court	Probation to Parents	Training School	Other	Total	Other				
1957	T	277	7	4	266	57	1	98	3	15	92						
	M	256	7	3	246	54	1	86	3	14	88						
	F	21	-	1	20	3	-	12	-	1	4						
1958	T	287	6	-	281	50	2	74	1	28	126						
	M	267	6	-	261	45	2	65	1	28	120						
	F	20	-	-	20	5	-	9	-	-	6						
1959	T	229	7	1	221	29	1	76	2	18	95						
	M	214	5	1	208	29	1	71	2	16	89						
	F	15	2	-	13	-	-	5	-	2	6						
1960	T	328	10	-	318	87	-	108	-	15	108						
	M	305	10	-	295	82	-	103	-	10	100						
	F	23	-	-	23	5	-	5	-	5	8						
1961	T	344	9	2	333	69	-	105	6	15	138						
	M	325	9	2	314	66	-	100	6	14	128						
	F	19	-	-	19	3	-	5	-	1	10						
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>																	
1957	T	34	-	1	33	1	-	9	16	4	3						
	M	34	-	1	33	1	-	9	16	4	3						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
1958	T	24	-	1	23	-	5	2	15	1	-						
	M	24	-	1	23	-	5	2	15	1	-						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
1959	T	39	-	-	39	-	-	8	27	3	1						
	M	36	-	-	36	-	-	8	24	3	1						
	F	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-						
1960	T	35	-	-	35	3	1	15	13	1	2						
	M	34	-	-	34	2	1	15	13	1	2						
	F	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-						
1961	T	50	-	-	50	10	-	7	27	3	3						
	M	50	-	-	50	10	-	7	27	3	3						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						

Nova Scotia

TABLE 3(c)

Year	Day	Total	Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Found Delinquent		Training School	Other
								Court	Probation to Parents		
1957	T	529	24	49	456	61	63	141	-	124	67
	M	485	22	44	419	60	55	131	-	109	64
	F	44	2	5	37	1	8	10	-	15	3
1958	T	701	28	58	615	40	98	212	-	143	122
	M	636	23	48	565	39	91	196	-	124	115
	F	65	5	10	50	1	7	16	-	19	7
1959	T	664	24	62	578	106	3	184	1	157	127
	M	605	17	56	532	102	3	167	1	137	122
	F	59	7	6	46	4	-	17	-	20	5
1960	T	703	15	72	616	33	6	278	7	142	150
	M	631	12	65	554	31	3	248	6	126	140
	F	72	3	7	62	2	3	30	1	16	10
1961	T	573	21	48	504	63	13	233	23	112	60
	M	531	18	46	467	57	13	218	21	99	59
	F	42	3	2	37	6	-	15	2	13	1
New Brunswick											
1957	T	312	8	5	299	78	17	111	16	39	38
	M	287	7	4	276	74	14	102	16	36	34
1958	F	25	1	1	23	4	3	9	-	3	4
	T	416	17	4	395	37	66	114	4	72	102
	M	360	11	4	345	33	42	99	4	66	101
1959	F	56	6	-	50	4	24	15	-	6	1
	T	318	7	5	306	27	35	126	13	49	56
	M	299	7	4	288	26	25	121	13	48	55
1960	F	19	-	1	18	1	10	5	-	1	1
	T	423	6	5	412	53	73	169	-	67	50
	M	367	6	2	359	49	52	153	-	58	47
1961	F	56	-	3	53	4	21	16	-	9	3
	T	457	6	9	442	57	43	212	10	85	35
	M	426	5	8	413	54	42	196	10	78	33
F	31	1	1	29	3	1	16	-	7	2	

TABLE 3(d)

TABLE 3(e)

	Quebec											Found Delinquent to											Ontario										
	Total			Dismissal			Adj. Sine Die		Total			Fine or Rest.		Reprimanded		Probation to			Training School		Other												
	Total	Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Probation to	Training School	Other	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Court	Parents	Training School	Other	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Court	Parents	Training School	Other										
1957	T	2075	45	809	259	26	248	236	345	1221	259	26	248	107	236	345	1957	T	4364	157	513	890	117	1606	47	694	340						
	M	1862	43	744	249	24	212	182	315	1075	249	24	212	93	182	315	1957	M	3753	134	445	860	106	1363	39	504	302						
	F	213	2	65	10	2	36	54	30	146	10	2	36	14	54	30	1958	F	611	23	68	30	11	243	8	190	38						
	T	2119	24	143	303	30	1096	282	157	1952	303	30	1096	84	282	157	1958	T	4744	252	717	457	47	1929	66	748	528						
	M	1886	21	135	298	30	964	218	150	1730	298	30	964	70	218	150	1958	M	4103	219	606	436	38	1707	51	562	484						
	F	233	3	8	5	-	132	64	8	222	5	-	132	14	64	8	1959	F	641	33	111	21	9	222	15	186	44						
	T	2108	22	49	277	3	1143	366	119	2037	277	3	1143	129	366	119	1959	T	4744	229	729	429	42	2138	60	682	429						
	M	1863	19	41	268	2	1027	281	117	1803	268	2	1027	108	281	117	1960	M	4111	211	630	420	40	1885	49	486	385						
	F	245	3	8	9	1	116	85	2	234	9	1	116	21	85	2	1960	F	633	18	99	9	2	253	11	196	44						
	T	2359	29	45	429	38	1284	209	168	2285	429	38	1284	157	209	168	1961	T	5885	291	792	649	66	2557	155	855	520						
	M	2108	26	37	418	36	1148	147	156	2045	418	36	1148	140	147	156	1961	M	5086	253	692	613	64	2216	127	661	460						
	F	251	3	8	11	2	136	62	12	240	11	2	136	17	62	12	1961	F	799	38	100	36	2	341	28	194	60						
	T	2656	15	253	380	146	1194	304	121	2388	380	146	1194	243	304	121	1961	T	6733	376	338	679	94	2741	117	921	1467						
	M	2400	11	236	368	131	1088	242	112	2153	368	131	1088	212	242	112	1961	M	5851	342	279	624	89	2440	105	689	1283						
	F	256	4	17	12	15	106	62	9	235	12	15	106	31	62	9	1961	F	882	34	59	55	5	301	12	232	184						

TABLE 3(g)

		Manitoba				Found Delinquent				Probation to		Training		Other	
		Total	Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Court	Parents	Court	Parents	School	School	Other	
1957	T	710	4	66	640	311	130	70	3	109	17				
	M	606	4	49	553	290	119	54	3	75	12				
	F	104	-	17	87	21	11	16	-	34	5				
1958	T	816	2	87	727	246	129	213	6	112	21				
	M	713	2	71	640	233	118	190	3	77	19				
	F	103	-	16	87	13	11	23	3	35	2				
1959	T	881	35	121	757	371	126	105	15	94	46				
	M	790	35	98	689	364	117	85	8	72	43				
	F	91	-	23	68	7	9	20	7	22	3				
1960	T	1044	6	135	903	285	127	277	3	166	45				
	M	894	5	105	784	276	114	234	3	116	41				
	F	150	1	30	119	9	13	43	-	50	4				
1961	T	804	3	193	608	134	92	268	4	91	19				
	M	657	1	145	511	126	79	232	2	55	17				
	F	147	2	48	97	8	13	36	2	36	2				
Saskatchewan															
1957	T	29	2	1	26	-	-	4	8	14	-				
	M	29	2	1	26	-	-	4	8	14	-				
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1958	T	80	-	1	79	-	-	17	26	35	1				
	M	71	-	1	70	-	-	12	24	33	1				
	F	9	-	-	9	-	-	5	2	1	-				
1959	T	190	15	1	174	-	-	39	58	11	66				
	M	174	10	1	163	-	-	36	54	11	62				
	F	16	5	-	11	-	-	3	4	-	4				
1960	T	264	38	2	224	1	-	148	64	10	1				
	M	249	35	2	212	1	-	142	58	10	1				
	F	15	3	-	12	-	-	6	6	-	-				
1961	T	296	23	40	233	3	2	73	144	8	3				
	M	281	22	40	219	3	2	67	136	8	3				
	F	15	1	-	14	-	-	6	8	-	-				

TABLE 3(1)

Alberta

	Total	Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Total	Fine or Rest.	Reprimanded	Found Delinquent to			Training School	Other
							Court	Parents	Probation		
1957 T	757	5	46	706	89	78	399	13	84	43	
M	657	3	32	622	82	70	354	12	63	41	
F	100	2	14	84	7	8	45	1	21	2	
1958 T	881	13	54	814	86	66	554	20	79	9	
M	751	11	48	692	84	62	466	17	56	7	
F	130	2	6	122	2	4	88	3	23	2	
1959 T	875	1	55	819	57	62	672	18	8	2	
M	762	1	43	718	56	60	579	14	7	2	
F	113	-	12	101	1	2	93	4	1	2	
1960 T	1060	13	127	920	110	55	732	15	6	-	
M	913	9	97	807	104	53	628	15	5	2	
F	147	4	30	113	6	2	104	-	1	2	
1961 T	1168	2	65	1101	189	66	726	3	110	7	
M	996	1	50	945	169	56	628	1	84	7	
F	172	1	15	156	20	10	98	2	26	-	
British Columbia											
1957 T	1529	19	44	1466	314	6	679	50	189	228	
M	1331	14	30	1287	258	5	608	46	169	201	
F	198	5	14	179	56	1	71	4	20	27	
1958 T	1688	22	30	1636	284	14	849	36	199	254	
M	1499	18	28	1453	259	12	742	31	178	231	
F	189	4	2	183	25	2	107	5	21	23	
1959 T	1905	17	30	1858	436	28	829	45	201	319	
M	1712	16	29	1667	409	27	730	40	177	284	
F	193	1	1	191	27	1	99	5	24	35	
1960 T	1868	19	33	1816	395	39	810	48	225	299	
M	1690	16	26	1648	371	36	744	39	189	269	
F	178	3	7	168	24	3	66	9	36	30	
1961 T	1721	11	33	1677	328	16	796	12	211	314	
M	1531	11	30	1490	302	12	705	11	186	274	
F	190	-	3	187	26	4	91	1	25	40	

N.W.T. - Yukon

TABLE 3(k)

	Total		Dismissal	Adj. Sine Die	Found Delinquent			Probation to		Training School		Other
	Total	Fine or Rest.			Reprimanded	Court		Parents	School	School	Other	
						Court	Parents					
1957	T	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
	M	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1958	T	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-
	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	T	33	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	16	-
	M	33	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	16	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	T	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4

The number and Percentage Distribution of Employment Status of Juveniles (7 - 15)
Found Delinquent in Canada - 1957-1961

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	8,811	100.0	10,307	100.0	10,608	100.0	12,331	100.0	13,357	100.0
EMPLOYED	484	5.5	488	4.7	482	4.6	441	3.6	325	2.4
UNEMPLOYED	316	3.6	500	4.9	447	4.2	524	4.2	381	2.9
STUDENT	7,923	89.9	9,182	89.1	9,360	88.2	11,255	91.3	12,364	92.6
NOT STATED	88	1.0	137	1.3	319	3.0	111	0.9	287	2.1

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

	Brought before the Court															Found Delinquent																													
	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total				
1957																																													
TOTAL	10618	29	102	292	438	636	950	1631	2660	3868	12	8811	25	83	232	369	525	794	1369	2208	3194	12	8811	25	83	232	369	525	794	1369	2208	3194	12	8811	25	83	232	369	525	794	1369	2208	3194	12	
EMPLOYED	642	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	113	512	-	484	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	75	399	-	484	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	75	399	-	484	-	-	-	1	1	1	7	75	399	-	
UNEMPLOYED	422	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	79	333	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	54	253	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	54	253	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	54	253	-
STUDENT	9450	29	102	291	437	633	947	1607	2448	2949	7	7923	25	83	232	368	522	793	1352	2060	2481	7	7923	25	83	232	368	522	793	1352	2060	2481	7	7923	25	83	232	368	522	793	1352	2060	2481	7	
NOT STATED	104	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	20	74	5	88	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	19	61	5	88	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	19	61	5	88	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	19	61	5	
1958																																													
TOTAL	11766	33	104	264	436	738	1101	1712	2904	4415	59	10307	18	74	208	375	625	972	1496	2559	3944	36	10307	18	74	208	375	625	972	1496	2559	3944	36	10307	18	74	208	375	625	972	1496	2559	3944	36	
EMPLOYED	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	57	476	1	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	435	1	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	435	1	488	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	435	1		
UNEMPLOYED	542	-	-	-	1	1	5	18	101	416	-	500	-	-	-	1	1	5	17	95	381	-	500	-	-	-	1	1	5	17	95	381	-	500	-	-	-	1	1	5	17	95	381	-	
STUDENT	10420	33	101	261	429	722	1078	1662	2690	3408	36	9182	18	74	208	373	618	959	1467	2386	3054	25	9182	18	74	208	373	618	959	1467	2386	3054	25	9182	18	74	208	373	618	959	1467	2386	3054	25	
NOT STATED	268	-	3	3	6	15	18	30	56	115	22	137	-	-	-	1	6	8	11	27	74	10	137	-	-	-	1	6	8	11	27	74	10	137	-	-	-	1	6	8	11	27	74	10	

TABLE 5
Continued

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

Brought before the Court

	Brought before the Court															Total	Not Sta- ted	Not Sta- ted
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			

1959

TOTAL	11986	25	129	263	481	742	1285	1840	2919	4227	75	10608	19	92	208	399	627	1102	1643	2661	3805	52
EMPLOYED	512	-	1	-	-	1	-	6	67	437	1	482	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	61	414	1
UNEMPLOYED	463	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	91	354	-	447	-	-	1	-	-	4	14	90	338	-
STUDENT	10563	25	123	259	466	717	1234	1766	2692	3234	48	9360	19	90	205	389	608	1067	1590	2461	2897	34
NOT STATED	448	-	5	4	15	24	48	54	69	203	26	319	-	2	2	10	18	31	34	49	156	17

1960

TOTAL	13969	39	141	366	564	912	1447	2482	3480	4485	53	12331	30	108	287	465	779	1261	2217	3111	4035	38
EMPLOYED	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	60	391	4	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	56	373	4
UNEMPLOYED	549	-	-	-	-	5	6	16	91	431	-	524	-	-	-	-	5	6	16	88	409	-
STUDENT	12829	39	141	366	559	906	1434	2453	3309	3589	33	11255	30	108	287	461	773	1248	2188	2950	3186	24
NOT STATED	128	-	-	-	5	1	7	5	20	74	16	111	-	-	-	4	1	7	5	17	67	10

TABLE 5
Continued

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

	Brought before the Court															Found Delinquent					Not Sta- ted	
	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1961																						
TOTAL	14804	47	144	321	516	840	1547	2491	4029	4924	45	13357	30	114	270	448	738	1400	2174	3655	4499	29
EMPLOYED	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	43	299	1	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	284	1
UNEMPLOYED	399	-	-	1	-	-	4	13	68	311	2	381	-	-	1	-	-	3	11	65	299	2
STUDENT	13718	47	143	319	511	830	1531	2345	3844	4124	24	12364	30	113	268	445	729	1386	2136	3487	3755	15
NOT STATED	343	-	1	1	5	10	12	32	74	190	18	287	-	1	1	3	4	11	26	64	161	11

TABLE 6

The Number and Percentage Distribution of Education Status for Juveniles (7-15)
Found Delinquent in Canada - 1957-1961

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	8,811	100.0	10,307	100.0	10,608	100.0	12,331	100.0	13,357	100.0
Auxiliary Grade	125	1.4	111	1.1	93	0.9	151	1.2	158	1.2
1 to 5	1,870	21.2	2,103	20.4	2,185	20.6	2,616	21.2	2,618	19.6
6 and 7	2,903	32.9	3,248	31.5	3,467	32.7	4,392	35.6	4,618	34.6
8	1,662	18.9	2,013	19.5	1,906	18.0	2,438	19.8	2,635	19.7
9 to 11	2,180	24.7	2,224	21.6	2,177	20.5	2,410	19.6	2,767	20.7
12 and 13	14	0.2	1	--	11	0.1	5	--	4	--
Not Known	57	0.7	607	5.9	769	7.2	319	2.6	557	4.2

TABLE 7

EDUCATION OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

	Brought before the Court															Found Delinquent														
	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.								
1957																														
Total	10620	29	102	292	438	636	950	1631	2660	3870	12	8811	25	83	232	369	525	794	1369	2208	3194	12								
Auxiliary Grade	146	-	1	4	9	16	19	40	57	-	-	125	-	1	2	9	15	15	37	46	-	-								
Grade	32	9	6	8	4	3	-	-	2	2	-	27	8	6	5	4	3	-	-	1	-	-								
	165	19	50	52	18	15	5	2	2	2	-	128	16	39	38	16	11	4	2	2	-	-								
	393	1	43	124	98	47	38	21	11	10	-	324	1	36	100	87	38	32	17	7	6	-								
	699	-	2	92	165	139	95	85	61	60	-	565	-	1	76	133	111	76	72	52	44	-								
	1015	-	-	15	130	230	198	177	137	128	-	826	-	-	12	110	185	165	146	111	97	-								
	1431	-	-	-	17	156	334	337	286	301	-	1139	-	-	-	15	134	276	281	214	219	-								
	2122	-	-	-	1	34	214	577	731	565	-	1764	-	-	-	1	31	182	476	609	465	-								
	1951	-	-	-	-	1	42	345	750	813	-	1662	-	-	-	1	37	301	632	691	-	-								
	1879	-	-	-	-	-	7	62	560	1250	-	1576	-	-	-	-	6	54	472	1044	-	-								
	628	-	-	-	-	-	3	70	555	-	-	532	-	-	-	-	-	3	61	468	-	-								
	76	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	73	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	69	-	-								
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-								
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-							
Not Known	66	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	7	40	12	57	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	6	33	12								

TABLE 7
Continued
EDUCATION OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

	Found Delinquent																						
	Brought before the Court							Found Delinquent															
	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	
1958																							
Total	11766	33	104	264	436	738	1101	1712	2904	4415	59	10307	18	74	208	375	625	972	1496	2559	3944	36	
Auxiliary Grade	120	-	-	-	2	3	6	19	36	54	-	111	-	-	-	2	3	6	17	33	50	-	
Grade	48	13	11	6	6	4	3	1	-	3	1	33	7	8	5	5	3	2	1	-	2	-	
1	177	13	48	46	29	12	10	6	4	9	-	139	8	35	40	25	7	10	5	3	6	-	
2	384	1	26	98	91	64	41	23	20	19	1	327	1	21	70	76	59	40	22	20	17	1	
3	719	-	3	74	148	161	122	76	64	71	-	642	-	2	67	127	142	109	67	60	68	-	
4	1070	-	1	13	105	227	233	192	140	159	-	962	-	1	9	98	201	209	169	133	142	-	
5	1499	-	-	-	18	180	325	321	320	333	2	1344	-	-	16	143	294	296	280	313	2	-	
6	2127	-	-	1	3	34	253	509	664	659	4	1904	-	-	3	33	225	444	597	599	3	-	
7	2240	-	-	1	2	2	36	398	802	997	2	2013	-	-	1	2	2	30	346	718	912	2	
8	1761	-	-	-	-	3	2	65	570	1119	2	1578	-	-	-	-	3	1	57	519	998	-	
9	637	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	76	559	1	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	65	499	-	
10	94	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	82	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	72	-	
11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	888	6	15	25	32	47	70	101	197	349	46	607	2	7	16	21	29	46	71	122	265	28	
Not Known																							

TABLE 7
Continued

EDUCATION OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

	Brought before the Court															Found Delinquent														
	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.								
1959																														
Total	11986	25	129	263	481	742	1285	1840	2919	4227	75	10608	19	92	208	399	627	1102	1643	2661	3805	52								
Auxiliary Grade	101	1	-	-	2	3	12	18	23	41	1	93	1	-	-	1	3	10	16	22	39	1								
Grade	50	13	18	8	2	2	1	-	2	3	1	39	10	14	7	-	2	1	-	-	2	1								
	150	9	30	56	30	12	2	4	4	3	-	124	7	23	46	25	11	1	4	4	3	-								
	430	-	51	94	101	67	47	23	19	26	2	372	-	37	75	92	62	40	23	18	23	2								
	686	-	11	73	139	146	123	92	59	43	-	608	-	8	57	116	128	118	85	57	39	-								
	1188	-	2	14	140	252	246	204	170	160	-	1042	-	1	9	113	213	216	179	160	151	-								
	1595	-	-	2	23	170	369	369	348	312	2	1441	-	-	2	19	138	321	337	324	299	1								
	2240	-	-	-	3	31	312	536	678	677	3	2026	-	-	-	2	24	263	485	626	624	2								
	2112	-	-	-	-	4	65	397	748	897	1	1906	-	-	-	-	3	53	347	692	810	1								
	1665	-	-	-	-	-	4	53	550	1054	4	1527	-	-	-	-	-	4	62	503	954	4								
	623	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	92	527	-	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	81	481	-								
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	90	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	77	-								
	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-								
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1								
Not Known	1038	2	17	16	41	55	104	140	219	383	61	769	1	9	12	31	43	75	100	166	292	40								

TABLE 7
Continued
EDUCATION OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

		Brought before the Court															Found Delinquent							
		TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	
1960																								
Total		13969	39	141	366	564	912	1447	2482	3480	4485	53	12331	30	108	287	465	779	1261	2217	3111	4035	18	
Auxiliary Grade		170	3	1	3	8	13	17	28	45	50	2	151	3	1	3	8	11	16	23	41	44	1	
Grade		44	10	15	8	2	2	3	1	1	2	-	38	7	14	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	
		202	20	69	55	26	14	5	9	3	1	-	166	16	50	47	23	12	5	9	3	3	1	
		550	4	44	155	122	100	48	32	29	16	-	453	2	35	114	97	87	47	28	28	15	-	
		863	-	8	107	183	210	156	96	61	42	-	738	-	4	80	151	176	138	90	59	40	-	
		1356	-	2	23	162	270	279	267	201	152	-	1221	-	2	22	134	230	249	249	191	144	-	
		2032	-	-	2	38	234	448	540	431	338	1	1800	-	-	2	34	195	379	482	389	318	1	
		2890	-	1	3	7	51	377	834	913	703	1	2592	-	1	3	5	48	332	741	811	650	1	
		2761	-	-	1	-	2	82	524	1045	1106	1	2438	-	-	1	-	2	65	462	922	985	1	
		1983	-	-	-	-	2	5	103	599	1274	-	1758	-	-	-	-	2	3	89	537	1127	-	
		649	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	85	555	-	576	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	73	496	-	
		85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	79	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	70	-	
		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	
		379	2	1	9	16	14	27	38	62	162	48	319	2	1	9	11	14	24	35	51	138	34	
Not Known																								

TABLE 7
Continued

EDUCATION OF JUVENILES (7-15) BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT AND FOUND DELINQUENT - CANADA, 1957-1961

	Brought before the Court															Found Delinquent							
	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	TOTAL	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	N.K.	
<u>1961</u>																							
Total	14,804	47	144	321	516	840	1,547	2,391	4,029	4,924	45	13,357	30	114	270	448	738	1,400	2,174	3,655	4,499	29	
Auxiliary Grade	176	1	-	3	4	7	13	21	66	60	1	158	1	-	2	4	5	12	20	56	57	1	
Grade	48	15	12	14	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	38	8	9	14	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	
	183	22	62	44	23	13	9	4	3	3	-	151	15	50	36	19	13	9	4	2	3	-	
	441	6	54	111	104	67	40	18	21	20	-	390	5	43	93	94	60	39	17	20	19	-	
	836	-	11	107	184	180	147	91	60	56	-	744	-	8	94	153	159	134	83	58	55	-	
	1,430	-	-	26	141	266	327	283	203	184	-	1,295	-	-	20	125	228	290	262	191	179	-	
	2,111	-	-	4	35	233	523	525	447	344	-	1,909	-	-	3	34	208	463	468	414	319	-	
	2,962	-	-	-	2	48	385	743	999	785	-	2,709	-	-	2	41	359	676	892	739	-	-	
	2,890	-	-	-	-	7	62	515	1,170	1,135	1	2,635	-	-	-	7	58	474	1,073	1,022	1	-	
	2,243	-	-	-	-	-	4	85	783	1,371	-	2,050	-	-	-	-	4	78	714	1,254	-	-	
	707	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	110	586	-	641	-	-	-	-	1	8	94	538	-	-	
	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	77	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	69	-	-	
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not Known	689	3	5	12	21	19	36	94	160	296	43	557	1	4	8	15	17	31	82	134	238	27	

TABLE 8

Persons 16-24 years of age charged and convicted, 1957-1961

Canada

	All Offences							Selected Offences							
	Charged			Convicted				Charged			Convicted				
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	15206	14524	682	15204	14522	682	12326	11823	503	12324	11821	503			
- Rate/100,000	721	1366	65	721	1366	65	585	1112	48	585	1112	48			
1958 - No.	16916	16110	806	16903	16099	804	13784	13167	617	13774	13159	615			
- Rate	782	1478	75	782	1477	75	637	1208	58	637	1208	57			
1959 - No.	16441	15566	875	16422	15550	872	13447	12804	643	13437	12795	642			
- Rate	747	1403	80	746	1403	80	611	1155	59	611	1154	59			
1960 - No.	18711	17652	1059	18706	17648	1058	15455	14663	792	15452	14660	792			
- Rate	833	1561	95	832	1560	95	688	1296	71	688	1296	71			
1961 - No.	19672	18437	1235	19659	18425	1234	15975	15047	928	15969	15041	928			
- Rate	857	1599	108	856	1598	108	696	1305	81	695	1305	81			

Newfoundland

TABLE 8(a)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	353	336	17	353	336	17	284	268	16	284	268	16
- Rate/100,000	595	1112	58	595	1112	58	479	887	55	479	887	55
1958 - No.	319	299	20	318	299	19	270	254	16	269	254	15
- Rate	530	980	67	528	980	64	449	883	54	447	833	51
1959 - No.	302	284	18	302	284	18	247	229	18	247	229	18
- Rate	493	916	59	493	916	59	403	739	59	403	739	59
1960 - No.	308	300	8	308	300	8	254	247	7	254	247	7
- Rate	494	952	26	494	952	26	407	784	23	407	784	23
1961 - No.	407	377	30	407	377	30	347	322	25	347	322	25
- Rate	637	1174	94	637	1174	94	543	1002	79	543	1002	79

Prince Edward Island

TABLE 8(b)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	46	45	1	46	45	1	40	39	1	40	39	1
- Rate/100,000	368	714	16	368	714	16	320	619	16	320	619	16
1958 - No.	69	68	1	69	68	1	50	49	1	50	49	1
- Rate	535	1063	15	535	1063	15	388	766	15	388	766	15
1959 - No.	39	39	-	39	39	-	33	33	-	33	33	-
- Rate	300	600	-	300	600	-	254	508	-	254	508	-
1960 - No.	17	17	-	17	17	-	13	13	-	13	13	-
- Rate	129	250	-	129	250	-	98	191	-	98	191	-
1961 - No.	30	29	1	30	29	1	28	27	1	28	27	1
- Rate	228	426	16	228	426	16	213	396	16	213	396	16

TABLE 8(c)

Nova Scotia

	All Offences									Selected Offences								
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted								
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F			
1957 - No.	653	630	23	653	630	23	544	523	21	544	523	21	544	523	21			
- Rate/100,000	695	1299	51	695	1299	51	579	1078	46	579	1078	46	579	1078	46			
1958 - No.	750	723	27	748	721	27	605	585	20	605	585	20	605	585	20			
- Rate	788	1470	59	786	1465	59	636	1189	43	636	1189	43	636	1189	43			
1959 - No.	791	763	28	791	763	28	642	618	24	642	618	24	642	618	24			
- Rate	820	1529	60	820	1529	60	665	1238	52	665	1238	52	665	1238	52			
1960 - No.	796	766	30	796	766	30	653	631	22	653	631	22	653	631	22			
- Rate	814	1514	64	814	1514	64	668	1247	47	668	1247	47	668	1247	47			
1961 - No.	813	774	39	812	773	39	647	615	32	646	614	32	646	614	32			
- Rate	819	1507	81	818	1505	81	652	1197	67	651	1195	67	651	1195	67			

TABLE 8(d)

New Brunswick

	All Offences									Selected Offences								
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted								
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F			
1957 - No.	347	336	11	347	336	11	252	246	6	252	246	6	252	246	6			
- Rate/100,000	467	918	29	467	918	29	339	672	16	339	672	16	339	672	16			
1958 - No.	499	490	9	499	490	9	410	402	8	410	402	8	410	402	8			
- Rate	662	1317	24	662	1317	24	544	1081	21	544	1081	21	544	1081	21			
1959 - No.	397	381	16	397	381	16	331	318	13	331	318	13	331	318	13			
- Rate	518	997	42	519	997	42	432	832	34	432	832	34	432	832	34			
1960 - No.	502	484	18	502	484	18	403	391	12	403	391	12	403	391	12			
- Rate	649	1244	47	649	1244	47	521	1005	31	521	1005	31	521	1005	31			
1961 - No.	636	618	18	634	616	18	524	510	14	524	510	14	524	510	14			
- Rate	810	1550	47	807	1545	47	667	1279	36	667	1279	36	667	1279	36			

Quebec

TABLE 8(e)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	3201	3098	103	3201	3098	103	2653	2577	76	2653	2577	76
- Rate/100,000	193	942	31	193	942	31	401	783	23	401	783	23
1958 - No.	3983	3838	145	3979	3835	144	3369	3251	118	3366	3249	117
- Rate	588	1142	43	588	1141	42	498	967	35	497	967	34
1959 - No.	3699	3569	130	3698	3568	130	3038	2947	91	3037	2946	91
- Rate	533	1035	37	533	1035	37	438	855	26	438	855	26
1960 - No.	4055	3901	154	4055	3901	154	3373	3255	118	3373	3255	118
- Rate	569	1101	43	569	1101	43	473	918	33	473	918	33
1961 - No.	4473	4263	210	4471	4261	210	3591	3431	160	3590	3430	160
- Rate	609	1168	57	608	1167	57	489	940	43	489	940	43

Ontario

TABLE 8(f)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	5539	5295	244	5537	5293	244	4491	4307	184	4489	4305	184
- Rate/100,000	832	1575	74	832	1575	74	674	1281	56	674	1281	56
1958 - No.	6074	5793	281	6068	5787	281	4921	4701	220	4915	4695	220
- Rate	883	1671	82	882	1670	82	715	1356	64	714	1355	64
1959 - No.	6074	5722	352	6067	5216	341	4991	4726	265	4987	4723	264
- Rate	871	1630	102	870	1486	99	716	1346	77	715	1346	76
1960 - No.	6892	6472	420	6888	6469	419	5725	5422	303	5723	5420	303
- Rate	968	1809	118	967	1808	118	804	1516	85	804	1515	85
1961 - No.	6880	6448	432	6877	6446	431	5554	5252	302	5553	5251	302
- Rate	949	1778	119	948	1777	119	766	1448	83	766	1448	83

Manitoba
TABLE 8(g)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	931	853	78	931	853	78	733	681	52	733	681	52
- Rate/100,000	869	1577	147	869	1577	147	684	1259	98	684	1259	98
1958 - No.	705	658	47	705	658	47	565	530	35	565	530	35
- Rate	649	1196	86	649	1196	86	520	964	65	520	964	65
1959 - No.	544	515	29	544	515	29	436	420	16	436	420	16
- Rate	493	920	53	493	920	53	395	750	29	395	750	29
1960 - No.	996	889	107	995	888	107	852	773	79	851	772	79
- Rate	888	1562	194	888	1561	194	760	1359	143	759	1357	143
1961 - No.	1134	1027	107	1130	1023	107	1003	904	99	1001	902	99
- Rate	994	1772	191	991	1766	191	879	1560	176	878	1557	176

Saskatchewan
TABLE 8(h)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	611	585	26	611	585	26	509	486	23	509	486	23
- Rate/100,000	554	1050	48	554	1050	48	462	873	42	462	873	42
1958 - No.	706	665	41	706	665	41	603	568	35	603	568	35
- Rate	637	1183	75	637	1183	75	544	1011	64	544	1011	64
1959 - No.	685	660	25	685	660	25	592	573	19	592	573	19
- Rate	609	1152	45	609	1152	45	526	1000	34	526	1000	34
1960 - No.	755	721	34	755	721	34	650	618	32	650	618	32
- Rate	669	1252	61	669	1252	61	576	1073	58	576	1073	58
1961 - No.	927	874	53	927	874	53	796	751	45	796	751	45
- Rate	816	1505	96	816	1505	96	701	1293	81	701	1293	81

Alberta

TABLE 8(i)

	All Offences						Selected Offences					
	Charged			Convicted			Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	1444	1371	73	1444	1371	73	1040	990	50	1040	990	50
- Rate/100,000	960	1790	99	960	1790	99	691	1292	68	691	1292	68
1958 - No.	1646	1542	104	1646	1542	104	1320	1245	75	1320	1245	75
- Rate	1070	1969	138	1070	1969	138	858	1590	99	858	1590	99
1959 - No.	1756	1620	136	1755	1619	136	1421	1308	113	1420	1307	113
- Rate	1114	2022	175	1114	2021	175	902	1633	146	901	1632	146
1960 - No.	1923	1795	128	1923	1795	128	1600	1484	116	1600	1484	116
- Rate	1189	2194	160	1189	2194	160	989	1814	145	989	1814	145
1961 - No.	1887	1741	146	1886	1740	146	1541	1420	121	1540	1419	121
- Rate	1135	2084	176	1135	2084	176	927	1700	146	926	1699	146

British Columbia

TABLE 8(j)

	British Columbia					
	Charged			Convicted		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	2054	1952	102	2054	1952	102
- Rate/100,000	1223	2233	127	1223	2233	127
1958 - No.	2126	1995	131	2126	1995	131
- Rate	1208	2178	155	1208	2178	155
1959 - No.	2103	1964	139	2093	1956	137
- Rate	1188	2151	162	1182	2142	160
1960 - No.	2373	2217	156	2373	2217	156
- Rate	1320	2410	178	1320	2410	178
1961 - No.	2368	2175	193	2368	2175	193
- Rate	1298	2353	215	1298	2353	215

	All Offences											
	Charged						Convicted					
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1957 - No.	27	23	4	27	23	4	23	20	3	23	20	3
- Rate/100,000	574	885	190	574	885	190	489	769	143	489	769	143
1958 - No.	39	39	-	39	39	-	30	30	-	30	30	-
- Rate	867	1500	-	867	1500	-	667	1154	-	667	1154	-
1959 - No.	51	49	2	51	49	2	45	43	2	45	43	2
- Rate	1109	1885	100	1109	1885	100	978	1654	100	978	1654	100
1960 - No.	94	90	4	94	90	4	78	74	4	78	74	4
- Rate	1880	3103	190	1880	3103	190	1560	2552	190	1560	2552	190
1961 - No.	117	111	6	117	111	6	106	101	5	106	101	5
- Rate	2220	3750	260	2220	3750	260	2011	3412	216	2011	3412	216

DISPOSITION-YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS (16-24) CONVICTED IN CANADA
(1957-61)

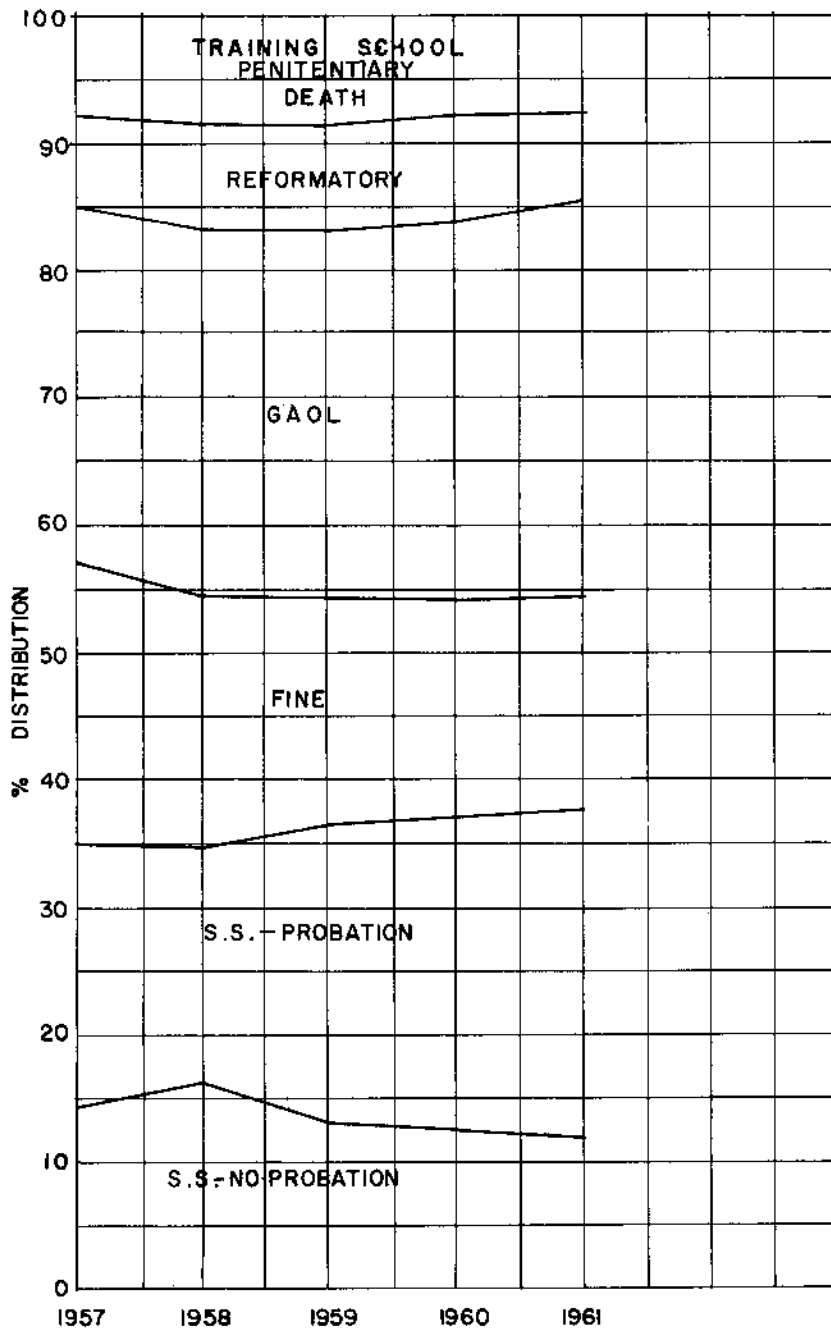


TABLE 10

Percentage Distribution - Dispositions of Youthful Offenders (16-24)
Convicted in Canada 1957-1961

	Total	Suspended Sentence			Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training		Death
		No	Probation	Prob.				School	Pent.	
1957 Total	100.0	14.6	20.7	21.3	28.2	8.1	1.2	5.7	■	
M.	95.5	14.3	20.5	21.3	28.5	8.4	1.2	5.9	■	
F.	4.5	22.0	26.8	21.5	22.6	2.9	2.5	1.6	■	
1958 Total	100.0	16.0	18.6	19.5	29.0	8.1	1.1	7.2	■	
M.	95.2	15.8	18.1	19.6	29.3	8.5	1.1	7.9	■	
F.	4.8	21.5	29.0	17.9	23.4	3.7	2.4	2.1	■	
1959 Total	100.0	12.6	23.4	18.2	29.2	7.6	1.7	6.7	■	
M.	94.7	12.2	23.0	18.2	30.1	7.8	1.6	7.0	■	
F.	5.3	19.6	30.5	17.2	24.0	3.5	2.9	2.2	■	
1960 Total	100.0	12.2	24.5	17.1	30.9	7.3	1.2	6.6	■	
M.	94.3	11.7	24.2	16.9	31.3	7.6	1.2	7.0	■	
F.	5.7	21.8	28.9	19.4	24.5	3.5	1.4	1.1	■	
1961 Total	100.0	11.4	25.7	16.9	31.6	6.5	1.1	6.6	■	
M.	93.8	11.0	25.3	16.8	32.1	6.7	1.1	6.9	■	
F.	6.2	17.7	31.8	19.4	25.2	3.5	1.1	1.3	■	

■ less .5%

TABLE 11

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada 1957 - 1961

	Total	Suspended Sentence		Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training		Pent.	Death
		No Probation	Prob.				School			
1957										
Total	15204	2216	3155	3243	4289	1238	189	870	4	
M.	14522	2066	2972	3096	4135	1218	172	859	4	
F.	682	150	183	147	154	20	17	11	-	
1958										
Total	16903	2714	3139	3304	4899	1366	192	1283	6	
M.	16099	2541	2906	3160	4711	1366	173	1266	6	
F.	804	173	233	144	188	30	19	17	-	
1959										
Total	16422	2075	3836	2982	4894	1241	275	1112	7	
M.	15550	1904	3570	2832	4684	1210	250	1093	7	
F.	872	171	266	150	210	31	25	19	-	
1960										
Total	18706	2287	4583	3192	5787	1374	232	1246	5	
M.	17648	2063	4277	2987	5528	1337	217	1234	5	
F.	1058	224	306	205	259	37	15	12	-	
1961										
Total	19659	2248	5059	3330	6222	1283	220	1291	6	
M.	18425	2030	4667	3090	5911	1240	206	1275	6	
F.	1234	218	392	240	311	43	14	16	-	

TABLE 11(a)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Newfoundland 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957										
Total	353	35	47	146	121	-	-	4	-	
M.	336	31	47	133	121	-	-	4	-	
F.	17	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	
1958										
Total	318	100	-	119	93	-	-	6	-	
M.	299	89	-	115	89	-	-	6	-	
F.	19	11	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	
1959										
Total	302	101	-	96	97	-	2	6	-	
M.	284	91	-	90	97	-	-	6	-	
F.	18	10	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	
1960										
Total	308	60	32	92	117	-	2	5	-	
M.	300	58	30	89	116	-	2	5	-	
F.	8	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	
1961										
Total	407	82	50	84	165	-	3	23	-	
M.	377	75	43	80	153	-	3	23	-	
F.	30	7	7	4	12	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 11(b)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Prince Edward Island 1957-1961

	Total	Suspended Sentence							Training School	Pent.	Death
		No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Geol.	Reform.					
1957	46	3	3	11	23	-	-	-	6	-	
Total	45	2	3	11	23	-	-	-	6	-	
M.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.											
1958	69	26	-	17	22	-	-	4	-	-	
Total	68	26	-	16	22	-	-	4	-	-	
M.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.											
1959	39	14	-	12	12	-	-	-	1	-	
Total	39	14	-	12	12	-	-	-	1	-	
M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.											
1960	17	5	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	17	5	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	
M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F.											
1961	30	9	-	9	10	-	-	-	2	-	
Total	29	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	2	-	
M.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
F.											

TABLE 11(c)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Nova Scotia 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957	Total	653	177	161	181	3	-	71	-	
	M.	630	164	160	180	-	-	71	-	
	F.	23	13	1	1	3	-	-	-	
1958	Total	748	216	182	171	4	-	97	2	
	M.	721	206	175	171	-	-	96	2	
	F.	27	10	7	-	4	-	1	-	
1959	Total	791	210	209	197	-	-	100	-	
	M.	763	205	203	195	-	-	98	-	
	F.	28	5	6	2	-	-	2	-	
1960	Total	796	223	165	167	-	-	142	-	
	M.	766	212	164	162	-	-	141	-	
	F.	30	11	1	5	-	-	1	-	
1961	Total	812	197	172	209	5	-	96	-	
	M.	773	184	170	207	-	-	96	-	
	F.	39	13	2	2	5	-	-	-	

TABLE 11(d)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in New Brunswick 1957-1961

	Suspended Sentence									
	Total	Probation	Prob.	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957	Total	347	91	17	92	107	-	-	40	-
	M.	336	85	16	91	105	-	-	39	-
	F.	11	6	1	1	2	-	-	1	-
1958	Total	499	157	2	99	188	-	-	52	1
	M.	490	149	1	99	188	-	-	52	1
	F.	9	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	Total	397	122	19	77	120	2	1	56	-
	M.	381	112	18	76	119	-	1	55	-
	F.	16	10	1	1	1	2	-	1	-
1960	Total	502	166	1	87	187	2	-	59	-
	M.	484	155	-	85	186	-	-	58	-
	F.	18	11	1	2	1	2	-	1	-
1961	Total	634	100	85	125	254	-	-	69	1
	M.	616	93	82	121	250	-	-	69	1
	F.	18	7	3	4	4	-	-	-	-

TABLE 11(e)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Quebec 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957										
Total	3201	1060	347	489	868	-	106	331	-	
M.	3098	1010	336	475	845	-	104	328	-	
F.	103	50	11	14	23	-	2	3	-	
1958										
Total	3979	1298	151	540	1263	-	96	630	1	
M.	3835	1230	138	523	1225	-	91	627	1	
F.	144	68	13	17	38	-	5	3	-	
1959										
Total	3698	854	539	517	1194	-	129	463	2	
M.	3568	809	520	501	1156	-	120	460	2	
F.	130	45	19	16	38	-	9	3	-	
1960										
Total	4055	705	768	631	1331	-	114	506	-	
M.	3901	647	744	609	1289	-	109	503	-	
F.	154	58	24	22	42	-	5	3	-	
1961										
Total	4471	844	968	604	1462	-	113	479	1	
M.	4261	784	923	573	1396	-	106	478	1	
F.	210	60	45	31	66	-	7	1	-	

TABLE 11(f)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Ontario 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Caol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957										
Total	5538	434	1803	931	1277	910	5	176	2	
M.	5294	408	1695	881	1237	893	5	173	2	
F.	244	26	108	50	40	17	-	3	-	
1958										
Total	6068	440	1961	1030	1429	1017	4	185	2	
M.	5787	420	1837	977	1377	991	3	180	2	
F.	281	20	124	53	52	26	1	5	-	
1959										
Total	6067	444	2111	845	1471	947	11	236	2	
M.	5716	397	1966	784	1409	918	11	229	2	
F.	351	47	145	61	62	29	-	7	-	
1960										
Total	6881	494	2297	1274	1494	1092	4	231	2	
M.	6469	453	2132	1161	1432	1057	3	228	2	
F.	419	41	165	113	62	35	1	3	-	
1961										
Total	6877	472	2256	1076	1794	971	14	291	3	
M.	6446	427	2096	969	1718	933	14	286	3	
F.	431	45	160	107	76	38	-	5	-	

TABLE 11(g)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Manitoba 1957-1961

	Suspended Sentence									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Caol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957	Total	931	158	120	281	306	-	36	30	-
	M.	853	135	107	268	290	-	24	29	-
	F.	78	23	13	13	16	-	12	1	-
1958	Total	705	207	36	208	190	-	32	32	-
	M.	658	187	33	200	183	-	24	31	-
	F.	47	20	3	8	7	-	8	1	-
1959	Total	544	86	125	133	136	-	37	27	-
	M.	515	81	117	129	131	-	30	27	-
	F.	29	5	8	4	5	-	7	-	-
1960	Total	995	254	187	168	293	-	40	53	-
	M.	898	205	177	158	262	-	33	53	-
	F.	107	49	10	10	31	-	7	-	-
1961	Total	1131	198	318	197	322	-	23	73	-
	M.	1024	157	276	188	309	-	21	73	-
	F.	107	41	42	9	13	-	2	-	-

TABLE 11(h)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Saskatchewan 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>										Training School	Pent.	Death
	Total	Probation	Prob.	Fine	Caol	Reform.	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Caol			
1957	Total	611	47	94	201	256	-	-	-	1	12	-	
	M.	585	43	89	193	247	-	-	-	1	12	-	
	F.	26	4	5	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1958	Total	706	92	107	189	283	-	-	-	-	35	-	
	M.	665	82	92	180	276	-	-	-	-	35	-	
	F.	41	10	15	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1959	Total	685	54	110	165	320	-	-	-	-	36	-	
	M.	660	53	103	159	309	-	-	-	-	36	-	
	F.	25	1	7	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1960	Total	755	102	98	192	322	-	-	-	-	41	-	
	M.	721	96	91	181	312	-	-	-	-	41	-	
	F.	34	6	7	11	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1961	Total	927	108	158	222	392	-	-	-	-	47	-	
	M.	874	97	144	206	380	-	-	-	-	47	-	
	F.	53	11	14	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 11(1)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Alberta 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death		
1957	Total	1444	82	367	699	-	-	89	-	
	M.	1371	77	344	670	-	-	89	-	
	F.	73	5	23	29	-	-	-	-	
1958	Total	1646	187	448	713	-	-	123	-	
	M.	1542	159	421	677	-	-	123	-	
	F.	104	28	27	36	-	-	-	-	
1959	Total	1755	221	516	763	1	1	87	1	
	M.	1620	178	481	728	1	1	82	1	
	F.	136	43	35	35	-	-	5	-	
1960	Total	1923	317	495	790	1	1	104	3	
	M.	1795	276	453	762	1	1	104	3	
	F.	128	41	42	28	-	-	-	-	
1961	Total	1886	409	440	816	3	3	115	-	
	M.	1740	350	404	773	3	3	114	-	
	F.	146	59	36	43	-	-	1	-	

TABLE 11(j)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24.) Convicted in British Columbia 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957										
Total	2054	120	462	561	435	325	41	108	2	
M.	1952	105	436	538	403	325	38	105	2	
F.	102	15	26	23	32	-	3	3	-	
1958										
Total	2126	139	478	465	520	345	60	119	-	
M.	1995	121	439	447	476	345	55	112	-	
F.	131	18	39	18	44	-	5	7	-	
1959										
Total	2093	153	501	407	545	292	94	99	2	
M.	1956	133	463	392	489	292	87	98	2	
F.	137	20	38	15	56	-	7	1	-	
1960										
Total	2373	180	659	369	711	280	71	103	-	
M.	2217	154	614	347	655	280	68	99	-	
F.	156	26	45	22	56	-	3	4	-	
1961										
Total	2368	182	616	389	716	307	64	93	1	
M.	2175	161	568	360	635	307	59	84	1	
F.	193	21	48	29	81	-	5	9	-	

TABLE 11(k)

Disposition of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Yukon & N.W.T. 1957-1961

	<u>Suspended Sentence</u>									
	Total	No Probation	Prob.	Fine	Gaol	Reform.	Training School	Pent.	Death	
1957	Total	27	1	4	3	16	-	-	3	-
	M.	23	1	3	2	14	-	-	3	-
	F.	4	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
1958	Total	39	4	1	7	27	-	-	-	-
	M.	39	4	1	7	27	-	-	-	-
	F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	Total	51	6	-	9	35	-	-	1	-
	M.	49	4	-	9	35	-	-	1	-
	F.	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	Total	94	9	1	17	65	-	-	2	-
	M.	90	7	1	17	63	-	-	2	-
	F.	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
1961	Total	117	17	3	13	81	-	-	3	-
	M.	111	15	2	11	80	-	-	3	-
	F.	6	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION - EDUCATION STATUS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS CONVICTED IN CANADA 1957-61

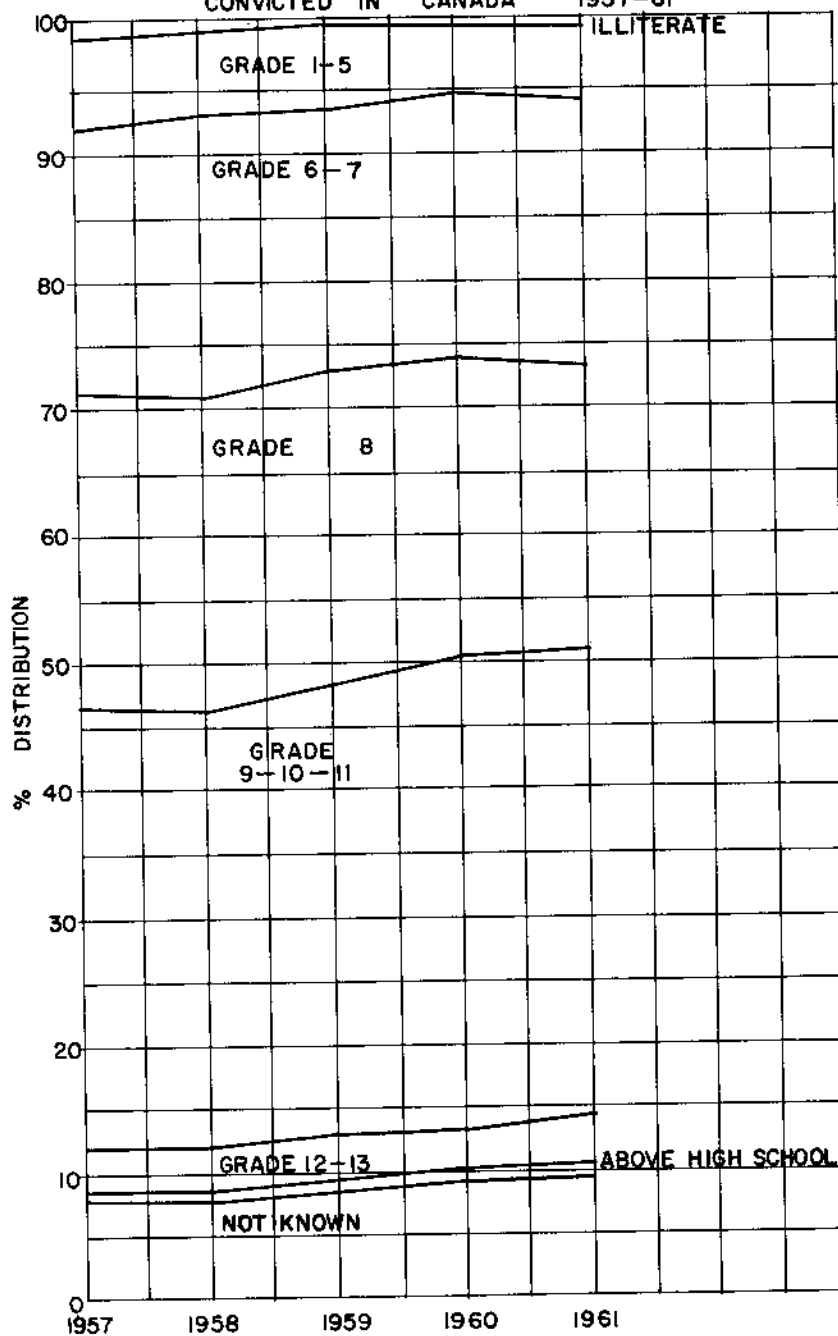


TABLE 13

The Number and Percentage Distribution of
Education Status of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada 1957-1961

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	15204	100.0	16903	100.0	16422	100.0	18706	100.0	19659	100.0
Illiterate	117	0.8	120	0.7	62	0.4	83	0.4	96	0.5
1 - 5	1162	7.6	1225	7.2	1089	6.6	1126	6.0	1243	6.3
6 & 7	3124	20.5	3671	21.7	3371	20.5	3752	20.1	4118	20.9
8	3756	24.7	4120	24.4	4012	24.4	4324	23.1	4243	21.6
9 - 11	5238	34.5	5788	34.2	5927	36.1	7016	37.5	7250	36.9
12 & 13	564	3.7	605	3.6	627	3.8	726	3.9	810	4.1
Above H.S.	123	0.8	128	0.8	90	0.6	105	0.6	121	0.6
Not Known	1120	7.4	1246	7.4	1244	7.6	1574	8.4	1778	9.1

TABLE 14

Education Status of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada, 1961

	TOTAL	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOTAL	19659	2740	3047	2826	2565	1969	2050	1687	1472	1303
Illiterate	96	7	11	3	9	12	14	13	13	14
Grades 1 - 5	1243	141	171	167	183	114	153	116	117	81
6 & 7	4118	651	613	582	519	393	373	401	308	278
8	4243	579	652	607	572	461	425	361	306	280
9 - 11	7250	1133	1216	1098	923	694	739	537	481	429
12 & 13	810	19	73	122	112	102	114	91	90	87
Above High School	121	3	6	15	20	10	19	14	16	18
Not Known	1778	207	305	232	227	183	213	154	141	116

TABLE 14(a)
Education Status of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada, 1960

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOTAL	18706	3131	2586	2369	1903	1760	1539	1326	1209
Illiterate	83	9	10	7	7	10	13	7	11
Grades 1 - 5	1126	176	123	139	112	124	108	102	90
6 & 7	3752	630	481	460	382	343	303	281	246
8	4324	718	683	530	433	405	351	297	292
9 - 11	7016	1278	940	905	710	603	529	445	384
12 & 13	726	76	97	122	87	86	100	81	58
Above High School	105	4	13	12	14	14	11	15	14
Not Known	1574	240	239	194	158	175	124	98	114

TABLE 14(b)
Education Status of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada, 1959

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOTAL	16422	2687	2362	2037	1636	1524	1307	1171	1050
Illiterate	62	7	8	7	9	6	12	3	10
Grades 1 - 5	1089	165	147	112	111	95	82	81	104
6 & 7	3371	570	485	415	325	295	254	228	238
8	4012	579	614	539	420	372	342	295	239
9 - 11	5927	1088	865	711	573	526	439	389	301
12 & 13	627	57	86	95	74	92	78	60	64
Above High School	90	9	8	13	3	10	17	11	13
Not Known	1244	202	159	145	121	128	83	104	81

TABLE 14(c)

Education Status of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada, 1958

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOTAL	16903	2570	2328	2164	1770	1642	1481	1225	1171
Illiterate	8	12	18	8	17	15	12	12	18
Grades 1 - 5	170	165	168	144	124	116	125	108	105
6 & 7	554	554	515	447	408	354	328	254	257
8	574	597	584	550	434	415	378	313	275
9 - 11	1027	959	774	744	569	524	460	379	352
12 & 13	21	78	85	99	79	79	49	50	65
Above High School	11	11	9	18	15	19	14	17	14
Not Known	187	194	175	154	124	120	115	92	85

TABLE 14(d)

Education Status of Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada, 1957

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
TOTAL	15204	2426	2090	1917	1425	1474	1371	1163	1102
Illiterate	117	14	14	16	12	16	11	11	17
Grades 1 - 5	1162	177	141	118	108	129	116	111	104
6 & 7	3124	536	440	374	292	275	291	231	223
8	3756	575	548	506	327	371	336	301	267
9 - 11	5238	885	711	667	492	496	444	340	331
12 & 13	564	71	76	89	69	78	61	50	53
Above High School	123	8	8	14	16	13	19	17	17
Not Known	1120	160	152	133	109	96	93	102	90

EMPLOYMENT STATUS CONVICTED YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS (16-24)
CANADA 1957-61

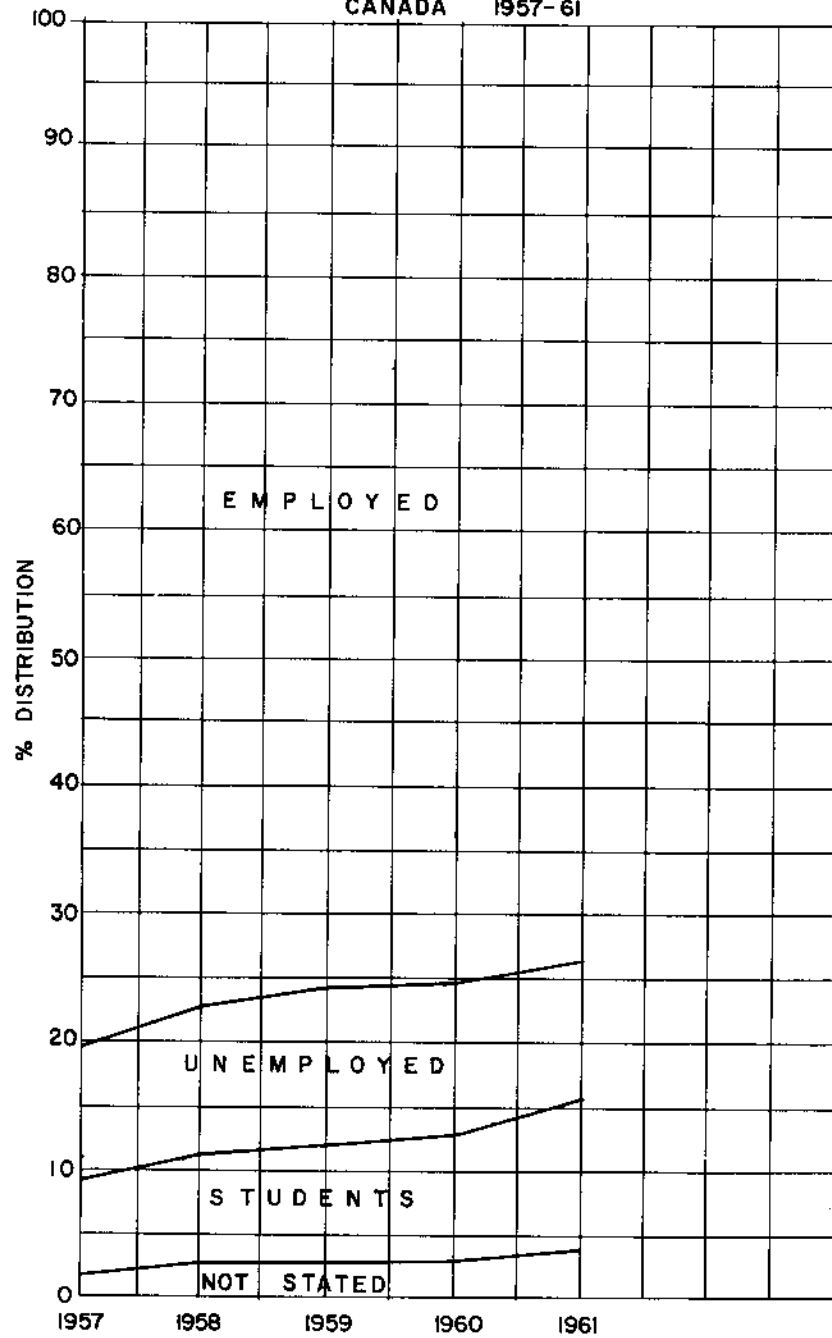


TABLE 16

The Number and Percentage Distribution of Employment Status of
Youthful Offenders (16-24) Convicted in Canada - 1957-1961

	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TOTAL	15204	100.0	16903	100.0	16422	100.0	18706	100.0	19659	100.0
Employed	12244	80.5	13056	77.2	12447	75.8	14100	75.4	14536	73.9
Unemployed	1491	9.8	1939	11.5	1935	11.8	2197	11.7	2169	11.0
Student	1193	7.9	1506	8.9	1631	9.9	1983	10.6	2316	11.8
Not Stated	276	1.8	402	2.4	409	2.5	426	2.3	638	3.3

TABLE 17

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS (16-24) CONVICTED -
CANADA 1957-1961

	TOTAL	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1957										
TOTAL	15204	2236	2426	2090	2917	1425	1474	1371	1163	1102
EMPLOYED	12244	1062	1624	1741	1733	1296	1380	1238	1090	1020
UNEMPLOYED	1491	444	425	199	124	84	62	50	47	56
STUDENT	1193	670	324	110	38	22	11	7	6	5
NOT STATED	276	60	53	40	22	23	21	16	20	21
1958										
TOTAL	16903	2552	2570	2328	2164	1770	1642	1481	1225	1171
EMPLOYED	13056	1082	1571	1874	1853	1592	1487	1372	1132	1093
UNEMPLOYED	1939	534	513	272	209	115	103	82	63	48
STUDENT	1506	850	426	125	63	25	11	2	2	2
NOT STATED	402	86	60	57	39	38	41	25	28	28
1959										
TOTAL	16422	2648	2687	2362	2037	1636	1524	1307	1171	1050
EMPLOYED	12447	1060	1591	1900	1762	1461	1399	1228	1064	982
UNEMPLOYED	1935	575	510	252	184	124	96	59	82	53
STUDENT	1631	907	481	155	48	18	7	6	7	2
NOT STATED	409	106	105	55	43	33	22	14	18	13
1960										
TOTAL	18706	2883	3131	2586	2369	1903	1760	1539	1326	1209
EMPLOYED	14100	1113	1848	2071	2012	1710	1590	1399	1235	1122
UNEMPLOYED	2197	587	595	279	240	139	122	104	67	64
STUDENT	1983	1073	597	178	78	23	12	9	6	7
NOT STATED	426	110	91	58	39	31	36	27	18	16
1961										
TOTAL	19659	2740	3047	2826	2565	1969	2050	1687	1472	1303
EMPLOYED	14536	926	1656	2191	2144	1715	1831	1518	1343	1212
UNEMPLOYED	2169	422	537	313	249	169	151	125	91	62
STUDENT	2316	1199	676	257	106	37	20	8	9	4
NOT STATED	638	143	178	65	66	48	48	36	29	25

APPENDIX "E"

INTAKE PROCEDURE IN THE VANCOUVER JUVENILE COURT - (Reprinted from the Report of the Standing Committee on Probation of the Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges of Ontario (1961).

As soon as a complaint is made or information laid against a juvenile (age in B.C. up to 18th birthday), and before the case comes before the presiding judge, the Probation Officer immediately goes into action.

He gains first hand knowledge of the offense, including all material contained in the Police or complainants' report. The Probation Officer is the first person to have possession of the report. The next step is to interview the juvenile and his parents or guardians who are advised of the allegations. They are briefed as to their rights, and what to expect and meet when they appear in court. It is established as soon as possible whether a plea of guilty or not guilty will be entered. If in the negative, no further action or investigation is carried out by the Probation Officer assigned to the case until after the necessary trial and a finding of delinquency made.

If, as is usually the case, the child, with the agreement of his parents or "guardians" wishes to "own" up to the allegations, a full length interview is conducted and an "intake" prepared.

The intake consists of a summarized picture of the child, covered by the following headings:-

- (a) General information such as birthday, nationality, school, mental status, occupation, etc. of parents together with names and ages of siblings. Other special information included here such as previous records, drinks, smokes, mother works, psychiatric examination, wardship, special class in school, exposure to narcotics, etc.
- (b) Complaint and child's story.
- (c) Home and family.
- (d) School
- (e) Work.
- (f) Interests and recreation.
- (g) Health and personality.

(h) Other agencies.

(i) Observations.

(j) Suggested Plan.

As the above intake outline suggests, quite a lot of information must be elicited from other sources. There are many agencies to draw on, such as the school system, other courts, hospitals, City Social Assistance Department (relief), psychiatric clinics and institutions; in fact the whole gamut of public and governmental organizations are used to provide background information, not only about the child in question, but the total family constellation. This looks like a gigantic task, but in fact it is relatively easy in our City because of a high degree of inter-agency co-operation that presently exists. A trained Probation Officer can, from his interview, obtain or pinpoint other agencies that have been or are still active with the particular family and in some cases, relatives. Furthermore, the Social Service Index, gives us a list of agencies having knowledge of "problem" families, or "multi-problem families" as we now call them, and other types of families too. All this can be started by one telephone call to the Index.

With a full intake, using the sources listed above, the pre-court intake becomes a concise social history from which the Probation Officer can make a tentative assessment of the total situation. He is then in a good position to offer suggestions, provide information, or even make a recommendation for disposition of the case, if and when the Judge requests such. In this manner, the long delays with subsequent trauma or indecisions are, for the most part, obviated. In the "average" case, an undelayed disposition can be made and justice carried out. If probation is merited or required, casework can be started officially. In fact, a certain start is made on therapy from the initial visit of the Probation Officer. It is psychologically important to "attack" the problem while it is still "hot" or the psychological climate is most favourable.

The above resume, of course, makes everything look easy and simple. Indeed, there are some cases which are relatively easy to handle when there are no complicating factors involved.

Like our "hard-core" multi-problem families, which experts claim comprise about 20% of our problem group yet devour about 80% of agency efforts in time and money, we, as Probation Officers, find a hard-core of delinquents that require the application of more searching and professional techniques. This is the "not so rosy" side of the Juvenile Court's challenges.

APPENDIX "F"

COUNSELLING - TIME STUDY OF THE SUPERVISION OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS IN ONTARIO (unpublished)

One of the most gnawing questions which probation officers have to face is how successful is probation as a means for treating the juvenile offender. To get an accurate answer to that would necessitate a complex and long-term survey - and yet in truth it is the most crucial one which can be asked. As we have neither the time nor the means to make such a study, we have attempted a far less sophisticated study which was directed to trying to find out just how much time was being spent on the treatment of juvenile offenders who are on probation. "Treatment" we defined narrowly to include only direct or collateral counselling, meaning counselling given to the probationer and/or to parent, clergyman, teachers and others concerned with the child's problems. Changing a child's behaviour takes time: How much time was being spent with the child and others in trying to do this?

Our survey covered the period from January to June, 1962. We received replies from 78% of the counties in Ontario. A major omission in our survey was three cities - Toronto, Ottawa and Sudbury, where the municipally employed officers supervise juvenile probationers.

It should be noted that the survey is only based on estimated percentages of time spent on juvenile matters and an estimated percentage of that time actually spent in counselling. These estimates were made by the supervisors of the officers who have an approximate knowledge of how an officer divides his time.

The results were broken down into categories showing counties where only one officer dealt with juveniles, where two officers dealt with juveniles and so on up to where four officers do so. In the returns that we received, only six officers were exclusively assigned to juvenile matters - the other 56 officers only spent a part of their time on juvenile matters. Where there was more than one officer in a county doing some juvenile work, we have collated the several results in an attempt to portray the treatment given in terms of one man's working week (36 1/4) which we use as the standard measurement throughout.

Our final breakdown was in terms of the estimated number of minutes spent each week on each probation case in terms of counselling either the probationer himself and/or the parents and other interested persons. In 9% of the cases less than 10 minutes per week were spent on counselling. In 26% of the cases between 10 and 20 minutes were so spent. In 9% of the cases between 45 minutes and 1 hour, and 20 minutes were devoted to direct or collateral counselling. About 76% receive less than 1/2 hour each week.

Sizes of Caseload

In areas where there is only one officer dealing with juvenile matters, 77% carried a caseload of less than 20. But it should be borne in mind that in 69% of these areas less than 50% of the officers' time was spent on juvenile matters. Actually spent in counselling, 61% of the officers had less than 30% of their time, and 30% of the officers had less than 10% of their time to do counselling. One officer who worked on juvenile cases exclusively, had a caseload of 56, while another officer who only had 45% of his time to devote to juvenile matters had a caseload of 49.

In areas where there were officers working on juvenile matters, 57% shared a caseload of less than 50; 35% of the officers carried joint caseloads of between 50 and 80 probationers. In only one office was the caseload between 80 and 90.

Where there are 3 officers sharing the juvenile duties in a county, 2 officers had caseloads between 50 and 70, and 1 officer divided a caseload between 110 and 120.

Where there are 4 officers supervising juvenile probationers in one area, they supervised between 130 and 140 probationers. In the other 2 such areas, the caseload shared by the 4 officers was between 70 and 80.

In only 2 areas was there the equivalent of one man's full time spent in direct and collateral counselling, and in these instances the caseload was 76 and 79 cases.

It must be borne in mind that most of the officers have other important legal and administrative duties, such as investigations of the court and that they also must divide their time servicing the adult courts and family courts as well. These figures are also only estimates which must be read in context of area served, density of population, number on caseload of all types (adult, family, juvenile) and other factors. So they are not an accurate picture, but the direction in which they point should cause all of us concern.

So bearing in mind all of the inadequacies of this survey we will still hazard some observation which would seem to arise out of even such a cursory study.

From experience we would venture to say that most of the time spent in counselling is in direct counselling of the probationer in the office. With such little time available each week on each case we can well surmise that there is not nearly enough time to spend with collateral persons - the parents, the teachers and others who see these children every day and who can play such a large role in changing behaviour.

It is obvious to us that for any significant success there must somehow

be found more time to spend with each child and his or her parents and other adults concerned.

One way in which this can be brought about is by having more probation officers. But we also have felt that where an officer's work is too diversified (i.e. handling adult probation, parole and domestic counselling cases) the tendency is to give less priority to the young probationers because the adult problems appear to be greater and more urgent. A greater degree of specialization on juvenile problems seems to be desirable. As noted above, out of 56 officers covered by the survey, only 6 worked exclusively with juveniles.

If the time available for treatment is by necessity so short, officers must be very well trained and skilled in counselling for effective treatment to take place. The selection of staff must of necessity be of prime importance.

This limited survey has made us painfully aware of the need for research to be done on an aggressive and continuing basis in the entire field of the juvenile offenders. How effective is probation as a treatment method? What treatment methods work best? What is the maximum caseload for effective case-work with juveniles?

The long-term results of our work will only be satisfactory when adequate time is available to spend on each child offender and the particular problems he faces in the environment in which he lives.

Alex K. Gigeroff,
Probation Officer.

Ottawa, Ontario
January 9, 1963.

APPENDIX "G"

Section on Training of Personnel for Services to Juvenile Delinquents, from the Report of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto.

A comprehensive study of this subject cannot at present be attempted by the Sub-committee since to do the subject justice more time would be required than is now available. It has been found necessary, therefore, to limit our study, and the extent of the limitations we impose might best be described by the following preliminary statements which define the areas examined.

WORKERS EMPLOYED IN THESE SERVICES:

For our purpose this phrase had to be defined in its narrower sense, i.e., institutional workers, probation officers and after-care officers. At the same time it was acknowledged that personnel in preventive services and in law enforcement services should properly be included in any extensive programme of training designed to improve the total service to the delinquent child.

TRAINING:

There are basically two types of training for workers in this field:

- (1) professional training obtained in an educational institution - usually gained before the worker enters the field, - and
- (2) training usually acquired while the worker is employed on the job. This study is limited to the second type and does not concern itself with professional training other than to remark that as many professionally trained personnel as is possible and appropriate should be employed in services for the delinquent child, and that any programme of training workers for this field should include as a first requisite, the promotion of basic professional training in such disciplines as psychiatry, psychology and social work.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING:

Since in-service training is a term which is subject to various interpretations we feel it is necessary to make a distinction between three terms which are often used synonymously, i.e., "orientation", "staff development", and "in-service training".

Orientation

- we consider as a process which introduces the worker to the specific functions of any new job and which acquaints him with the facilities of the institution, with other personnel and with the day to day routines which are in effect.

Staff development

- we consider to be a continuous process within the institution involving all staff, trained or untrained, and which is effected by such media as staff meetings, conferences, libraries, visual aids, manuals, seminars and workshops, etc.

In-service training

- is here considered to be a systemized form of training given to the worker who is presently employed by the institution and who has lacked previous appropriate professional training. Its purpose is that of improving his skill in working with people, of widening his knowledge of the dynamics of human behaviour and of the impact of social forces upon that behaviour, and of acquainting him with the concepts of basic social work philosophy.

THE NEED FOR TRAINING:

(1) Those who are caring for delinquents have a dual responsibility: in order to safeguard the community from further risk, the delinquent must be controlled; in order to ensure that the delinquent returns to the community with more positive attitudes and with a greater awareness of his responsibilities, he must be helped. As society in general, and as workers in the field particularly, are increasingly brought to recognize that the treatment function needs to be given much greater emphasis, institutions are attempting to modify their programmes in this direction. In many institutions the recognition of the importance of the treatment aspect has been signified by the hiring of a social worker, a psychologist, a psychiatrist, only to be followed, inevitably, by the realization that any attempt to superimpose the clinical and trained approach upon the present institutional philosophy is doomed to failure. To look for a solution in the direction of a totally professionally trained staff, is completely impractical. The solution can only lie in giving untrained staff an awareness of the philosophy, purpose and methods of the clinical approach in order that all working with the delinquent can work as a team, integrating their efforts in such a way that the institutional milieu is truly therapeutic.

We feel it important to stress that all who are working with the delinquent must be given that awareness; too often is it the case that we think in terms of one particular group of staff, e.g. supervisors or houseparents. Yet, to provide within the walls of an institution, a social structure in which the delinquent can develop positive experiences in his relationship to other individuals and to the group, all who are working within the setting must be able to make their contributions - the cook and the gardener no less than the social worker or the supervisor.

(ii) Caring for delinquent children is a task which can put great strain on the individual. The children who come under the care of the court or the institution do not come willingly and often bring with them a hostile attitude to those in authority who are responsible for their care. However well the personal qualities of the worker may have equipped him to deal with these attitudes, it is unlikely that he will be able to continue dealing with them day after day in a constructive and positive manner unless these personal qualities have been strengthened by the knowledge, skill and attitudes which come from training. Indeed, it is perhaps true to say that the more dedicated the worker the most likely he is to have feelings of anxiety about his work and to have conflicting emotions for those entrusted to him. Unless he is given the support and the security which comes from constantly increasing his knowledge of the work, he may become cynical, feel insecure or decide that this is a hopeless task and that he would be happier elsewhere.

(iii) The work of supervising a group of adolescents is not one which is immediately attractive to many and its attraction is not increased by the multiplicity of duties which the worker finds himself having to perform or by the low salaries and poor working conditions with which he often has to contend. Moreover, the possibilities of promotion are not as great as in most other fields of endeavour; rarely are there opportunities for further education and training and even more rarely where these are provided are salary increases geared to successful completion of the courses. In brief, the job is very much of the dead end variety. In terms of job mobility too, the work of a supervisor or houseparent has no attraction because, unless he has had some form of training, his job has not equipped him to work in other fields, only in other institutions.

To treat the delinquent, we must have trained staff. However, in order to ensure that staff have the capacity to absorb training, we must be more critical in our recruitment and selection of them; this will only be possible to the desired degree when the job is one which, to the applicant, holds future rewards as well as present satisfactions gained from the nature of the work itself. Experience has demonstrated that better quality of staff are attracted to an organization which offers a training programme.

(iv) There is a shortage in our field not only of professionally trained workers but also of able, trained and experienced personnel for staff training. This situation will not be improved if special courses are organized to suit the needs of one type of agency or one type of worker. There is a natural tendency

for organization to organize courses designed specifically to improve the knowledge and skill of the institutional supervisor, the after-care officer, the probation officer, the child care worker and so forth. Not only does this make impossible demands upon the limited number of training personnel, it is questionable whether, in fact, we are doing a disservice to the staff concerned by not examining those elements which are common to each of these services, designing a course which embraces these elements and offering the course to all untrained workers in these related fields. One apparent advantage would be that of enabling the worker to move more readily from his present work to work in a different but closely related field.

THE CONTENT OF IN-SERVICE TRAINING:

The essential content of a course of training which is required by those who serve children with problems is suggested to be as follows:-

- 1) - An understanding of human growth and behaviour, both individual and group, from both the psychological and the sociological aspect.
- 2) - A knowledge of counselling and of the techniques of interviewing while recognizing the implications of an institutional and/or an authoritarian setting where the majority of clients are resistant to help. This would include an understanding of the philosophical principles upon which good counselling and interviewing skills are based.
- 3) - The development of skills in working with groups.
- 4) - A knowledge of the community and its resources in serving those with special needs (i.e., the social services) and a knowledge of the philosophy and application of the law.
- 5) - On the job supervision of the trainee.

It is suggested that these five basic areas are common to all working with the delinquent child regardless of their particular roles. Beyond this basic background of knowledge, skills and philosophy, each branch in the field should develop an understanding of those problems which are peculiar to its role. For example, the worker in the institution should have a firm grasp of institutional principles and practices and of how the institutional programme can be organized for the maximum benefit of those in care; the court worker should have knowledge of his legal responsibilities and of the services which his community provides; the after-care worker must have knowledge of family counselling, of employment possibilities, and of community services.

In this regard we are in accord with the following extract from the booklet "Training Personnel for Work with Juvenile Delinquents".*

"(In) the planning of this semi-professional training programme for houseparents it should be pointed out that if the programme is focussed too narrowly on institutional work, it might become a dead end street which few would wish to enter. On the other hand, if training for houseparent work were planned so as to provide ----- some of the knowledge essential for probation or parole work, people might think of houseparent work as part of a career in serving children who have run foul of the law. It might be emphasized that if more probation officers and parole officers could have houseparent training and work in an institutional setting - where they would acquire a deep understanding of the needs and problems of delinquent children as well as of the strengths and limitations of residential treatment - the gap now so frequently existing between those caring for children in the training school, and those working with them in probation and after-care might at least be closed."

METHODS OF ORGANIZING IN-SERVICE TRAINING:

There are various methods by which an agency or institution or a group of agencies and institutions can develop a programme of training. For our purpose, we feel that these methods can be grouped into three broad categories. These are outlined below together with the respective advantages and disadvantages which we feel are inherent in each:-

a) - Operated in the organization by the organizations

The advantages of this method are that it is not expensive since the teaching is carried out by salaried staff, it can involve many staff members at one time and both supervisors and administrators can be closely involved, with the result that agency policies can be adapted to a situation in which staff skills and knowledge are increasing. Its disadvantages are those of the limitations which may result from the teaching being done by agency staff who may be very skilled workers but inferior teachers, and the danger of such a training scheme becoming ingrown so that self criticism tends to disappear and there is little infusion of new ideas.

It is agreed that to some extent these disadvantages are minimized by

*Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Health, Education & Welfare, #348-1954.

the agency using additional teaching staff recruited from outside thus providing an opportunity for added stimulation and for the training team to use specialists from without as consultants in planning and effecting training. Such a modification would, of course, involve additional expense.

b) - Internal course supplemented by external courses

In this instance the agency training programme is supplemented by having trainees take advantage of courses offered elsewhere in the community. This has the advantage of avoiding duplication of similar courses being organized by related agencies, of giving trainees the opportunity of meeting with workers in related fields, and where the external course is organized under university auspices, of providing the worker with the opportunity of obtaining university credits which will be of special value should he decide to later embark upon full professional education.

The disadvantages here would be those of increased cost plus the fact that the integration of the various parts of the course become an increasingly complex matter.

c) - Courses organized entirely outside the agency

An in-service training programme which is operated entirely outside the agency has the advantages of (b) above but has one very real and important disadvantage. The integration of teaching and practice is made very difficult by the fact that teaching is carried out in one setting and job practice in another. This difficulty is emphasized if it should be the case that senior supervisory staff or administrators are not involved in the training scheme for should this happen, the situation may arise where ground floor staff practices are moving forwards at a faster rate than are agency policies.

THE PROBLEM OF SUPERVISION ON THE JOB:

It is our belief that no matter how training courses are organized - within the agency, outside the agency or a combination of both - one basic problem is common to them all, namely, how is the staff member assisted in putting his learning into practice? The supervision of the worker on-the-job is the most important aspect of training and yet there is an obvious shortage of those who have the experience, the training and the personality which this work requires. We believe that concurrent with any in-service training course, there must also be provision made for training those who will be responsible for the on-the-job supervision of the trainees in those cases where agencies do not have personnel capable of performing this important task.

In addition to providing for adequate practical supervision, organizations should make every effort to select and control the volume of work of the trainee and the responsibility expected of him. This selection and control, as

well as adequate supervision, will, of course, be influenced by the pressures of work for staff generally, by the time sequence of the course, by geographical considerations and many other factors. The Committee wishes to underline, however, the incalculable value of planning training programmes in such a way that course content and practical experience are integrated. This has many implications, for example: consideration of regional programmes, co-ordination among different organizations or branches of organizations, and the development of supervisory staff. The value of any training programme will also, of course, be greatly affected by the quality and availability of on-going supervision in the organization to ensure the best preparation for personnel going into training programmes and the best use of it when they return to regular job responsibilities.

In an organization where different staff members may have very different job responsibilities an in-service training programme should be planned with sufficient flexibility to accommodate these functional differences. Presuming that certain course content and material will be universally applicable to all staff, the programme should also take into consideration specific characteristics of certain job responsibilities such as those involved for houseparents, after-care workers, administrators, etc., and should tailor certain aspects of the programme to meet their needs.

APPENDIX "H"

Observations on the Framework of Correctional Research in Canada, from Grygier, "Current Correctional and Criminological Research in Canada: Present Framework, Trends and Prospects", 3 The Canadian Journal of Corrections, 423, 424-425, 437-440 (1961).

The term "research" adopted here denotes a systematic inquiry or investigation in pursuit of knowledge, supported by careful analysis of the data and, whenever appropriate, by experimental and statistical evaluation. The term "correctional and criminological" research is interpreted fairly broadly and includes investigation into the causes and treatment of crime and delinquency, and of anti-social behaviour associated with criminality, such as drug addiction, alcoholism, sexual aberrations, etc. The term also covers activities which precede formal correctional treatment but have substantial bearing on the prevention and treatment of crime. Thus, research into police practice, police records, sentencing policy, etc., falls into the broad definition accepted here.

On the other hand, reports of activities of any agencies or institutions, statements of policy or opinion, collections of data of local or temporary significance or without clearly defined scientific objectives, and descriptions of correctional services without analysis and evaluation, are not classified as research.

This is the framework we adopted in our questionnaire on current correctional and criminological research in Canada; the replies to this questionnaire, which was sent to universities, and to relevant government departments and private agencies, and also published in the Canadian Journal of Corrections, form the main data on which this survey is based...

Framework of correctional research in Canada

...The existing framework, incentives and finances have not produced many technically advanced investigations. In order to expand, this type of research will require high calibre investigators, test materials, interviewing schedules, and the help of modern electronic computers. It is, therefore, important to consider where the main body of correctional research should be concentrated. There appear to be three possibilities, not entirely mutually exclusive:

- (a) The first way is to concentrate applied research in research units attached to government departments. This has the obvious advantage of relating the research work very closely to the immediate problems facing the administrator, and to the data obtained through administrative channels. ...This type of

framework has been particularly successful in Great Britain, where the Home Office Research Unit is well staffed, not only in terms of sheer manpower, but also of leadership, scientific imagination, and technical skill. One must remember, however, that the Home Office deals directly with all types of institutional treatment, short term and long term, general and specialized, for adults and for juveniles. It also deals with probation and the British equivalent of parole. It, therefore, covers the ground which in Canada would be the competence of the Federal Department of Justice, the National Parole Board, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and the Provincial Departments of Reform Institutions, of the Attorney General, of Welfare, of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation (with a different area of competence from that of the Departments of Welfare), and to some extent of Health. Private agencies also carry a large volume of correctional work.

Thus, although it seems that the best place for operational research should be near the desk of the administrator, in Canada there is a multitude of such desks and the adoption of this principle might mean a multitude of research units, each carrying out its own researches. Whatever the efforts of the co-ordinators, duplication and waste may occur. However desirable it may seem to concentrate all research efforts at one large unit attached to the Federal Department of Justice, it might possibly develop that other departments would supply the minimum of information to Ottawa and do research themselves. It would also be easier for the Federal research unit to rely mainly on directly available sources of data, and therefore to concentrate on the problems of long term adult prisoners at the expense of probationers, short term prisoners, and juvenile offenders.

- (b) The second possibility is to concentrate research at the universities. Throughout the world, university departments have always carried out research in the criminal sciences. In Europe, not only legal research but also the bulk of criminological studies is done at law schools and faculties of law; in the United States intensive criminological researches have tended to be concentrated in sociology departments; valuable contributions have come from the departments of psychiatry,

psychology, anthropology, and social work. It is apparent from our survey that in Canada the majority of research projects in the field of corrections are reported from the schools of social work.

On the other hand, in Canada university research suffers also from serious limitations, the main being a chronic lack of funds and technical research assistance. It is true that graduate students are among the best research assistants and often good independent investigators: cheap, hard working, and motivated to complete their researches on time. But one can never disregard the advantages of having adequate clerical help, research secretaries who know the sources of information, and computing clerks who can carry out necessary calculations speedily and accurately without being instructed on every detail of a routine operation.

- (c) The third possibility, independent research centres, may offer a combination of the advantages available in the other two solutions. Abroad, two such centres in the field of criminal sciences have just been organized: the Institute of Criminology, Cambridge, England, and the Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Sacramento, California.

The first of these is closely linked with Cambridge University, and its director is the first holder of the Chair of Criminology at that University; the second is headed by the Director of the California Department of Corrections, and the staff seem to come mainly from the Civil Service but, according to the information leaflet issued by the Institute, its purpose is "to initiate and conduct research in the correctional field, with emphasis on inquiries which cannot be undertaken by public agencies".

It is too early to judge the efficiency of these two Institutes, but it is characteristic that the first one is a development of a university department, and the second, of the research units of the California Department of Corrections and the California Youth Authority. It is evident that the new framework is deemed to have some advantages over both pure university and pure civil service structure.

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Conclusions

(1) There is a growing recognition of the need for research in the field of the criminal sciences in Canada. While some private funds may be available and support from large foundations may be necessary, especially in the initial stages of the development, support from public funds is also essential. A good example of enlightened policy in this respect is provided by the State of California which, in addition to supporting university research, spends 1.4 per cent of the budget of the Department of Corrections on research and evaluation studies. This State has adopted the sound principle that any public body spending large sums of money should support research to evaluate and improve its functioning.

(2) There is a case for establishing small but efficient research units attached to relevant government departments. The functions of these units might include:

(1) Planning of research strategy; providing channels of communication between the research workers and the administrators; and organizing facilities for delegated researches. This activity would involve diagnosis of the main problems for study and evaluation, and presentation of research findings for government action.

(2) Direct research activity, especially on problems requiring immediate administrative decisions; research based on department files, internal reports and other data available through routine administrative procedures. Even if the amount of direct research carried by government research units is limited, some studies will be indispensable both for the efficient operation of the correctional system and for maintaining the morale, status, and skill of staffs.

(3) In the future, the bulk of research may well be tackled by special interdisciplinary centres established at one or more large universities. Such centres might offer facilities for advanced studies, to be shared by the graduate schools with which they would be closely linked, since most of the permanent staff would continue to teach in their respective departments. In matters of applied research they would work in close co-operation with government research units.

(4) For the time being, all fundamental and theoretical research, and much of applied (operational) research is concentrated at the existing university departments. The work of these departments might be greatly

facilitated if the proposed government research units provide incentive, channels of communication and facilities, including grants for research equipment and assistance, and for specific, relevant projects. In return, some members of the academic staff might help private agencies and government research units in their work, not only by their investigations, but also by acting as research consultants on general strategy and on specific projects. The results of our survey of the current researches certainly support this contention.