

Narcotic Control Act and 5,555 under the controlled and restricted drug parts of the Food and Drugs Act. These two classifications resulted in the charging of 50,530 persons including 2,507 juvenile males and 390 juvenile females.

Provincial and territorial fire marshals and commissioners reported 6,636 suspected or known incendiary offences of which 803 were proven unfounded after investigation; 1,125 cases were cleared by charge and 871 cleared otherwise. Charges were laid against 809 adults and 460 juveniles.

There were 80,339 motor vehicles stolen (an estimated 790.9 per 100,000 registered vehicles); 68,820 or 85.7% of these vehicles were recovered. Police were asked to locate 24,621 missing adults and 60,192 missing juveniles of whom 23,488 adults and 58,999 juveniles were located. Police reported investigating death by drowning of 1,274 persons.

During 1974, police departments reported 239,737 (192,914 in 1973) criminal code traffic offences resulting in 174,559 (139,063) persons charged, 5,867 (4,527) of them females. Total traffic charges under other federal statutes numbered 10,395 (8,734); 2,269,590 provincial statutes (other than the three selected offences almost identical to those under the criminal code that are shown separately in Table 2.4) (1,962,416 in 1973) and 318,690 (401,833) municipal by-laws excluding parking. Parking violations numbered 6,545,172 (5,140,216).

There were 729,442 (668,001) traffic accidents reported of which 5,326 (5,342) involved fatalities, 152,938 (149,852) resulted in injuries and 571,177 (512,807) involved property damage over \$200 (\$100 in Quebec). There were 6,659 (6,437) persons killed in traffic accidents including 5,152 (4,891) drivers and passengers, 1,207 (1,233) pedestrians, 216 (223) cyclists and 84 (90) others. Persons injured numbered 223,192 (219,438).

2.8 Crime and delinquency

2.8.1 Adult offenders and convictions

Offences may be classified under two headings, "indictable offences" and "offences punishable on summary conviction". Indictable offences are grouped in two main categories: offences that violate the criminal code and offences against federal statutes. These include the more serious crimes. Offences punishable on summary conviction — those not expressly made indictable — include offences against the criminal code, federal statutes, provincial statutes and municipal by-laws. Increases in the total number of summary conviction offences do not measure adequately the increase in the seriousness of crime. Many summary conviction offences amount to mere disturbances of the peace, minor upsets to public safety, health and comfort such as parking violations, intoxication and practising trades without licence. Nevertheless, summary conviction offences may include more serious charges such as assault and contribution to juvenile delinquency.

Adults convicted of indictable offences. Statistics are available for persons convicted of indictable offences. Thus it is possible to determine the population engaged in prohibited activities and to help in the treatment of anti-social behaviour in terms of subject-centred action. In the present counting system, although individuals may be charged with more than one offence, only one offence is tabulated for each person and is selected according to the following criteria: (1) if the person were tried on several charges, the offence is that for which proceedings were carried to the farthest stage — conviction and sentence; (2) if there were several convictions, the offence is that for which the heaviest punishment was awarded; (3) if the final result of proceedings on two or more charges were the same, the offence is the more serious one, as measured by the maximum penalty allowed by the law; and (4) if a person were prosecuted for one offence and convicted of another, e.g. charged with murder and convicted of manslaughter, the offence is the one for which the person was convicted.