

For the year 1939, Ontario, which had 47 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 572), had 66 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 14 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 18 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 9 p.c. of the convictions. In interpreting the figures in this way, however, it should be pointed out that traffic regulations are by no means uniform throughout Canada and no account is taken of the differences in the degrees of urbanization in the provinces. Thus, the above three provinces contain large centres of population, while in provinces with lower degrees of urbanization such as the Maritimes, Saskatchewan and Alberta, convictions were low in proportion to the number of motor-vehicles registered.

Sex of Offenders.—Between 1926 and 1939 the numbers of females convicted of summary offences increased by 117·8 p.c. In proportion to the numbers of male offenders, however, they showed a very small increase, only 5·3 p.c. of the offenders convicted summarily in 1939 being females, as against 6·1 p.c. in 1926. By sexes, the summary convictions appear as follows: 1926—males 159,528, females 10,385; 1927—males 182,392, females 10,848; 1928—males 232,554, females 13,209; 1929—males 274,977, females 15,066; 1930—males 292,557, females 16,202; 1931—males 312,111, females 15,667; 1932—males 281,318, females 16,591; 1933—males 275,229, females 17,444; 1934—males 311,542, females 17,202; 1935—males 339,494, females 23,148; 1936—males 355,772, females 21,934; 1937—males 395,699, females 24,513; 1938—males 389,648, females 25,016; 1939—males 405,993, females 22,615.

Section 3.—Juvenile Delinquency

The terms 'indictable' and 'non-indictable' are applied only to offences of adults, similar offences committed by juveniles (persons under 16 years of age) being termed 'major' offences and 'minor' offences, respectively.

Table 18 shows the numbers of convictions of juveniles for all offences, classified as major and minor offences, for the judicial years 1922-39. No separation by class of offence is available for earlier years. The rates per 100,000 population in this table apply to the total population, estimates of population by age not being generally available for intercensal years. Between 1930 and 1939, a definite upward trend is discernible in the column of percentage of major offences to all offences, but, when studied in relation to population growth, both major offences and minor offences have shown definite improvement since 1930.

18.—Convictions of Juveniles, for Major and Minor Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1922-39

NOTE.—In this table "Property Without Violence" includes Classes III and IV, and "Other Major Offences" includes Classes V and VI of Table 8, p. 930.

Year	Major Offences							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios			Grand Total Delinquents
	Offences Against—				Major Offences, Total and Ratios						
	The Person	Property With Violence	Property Without Violence	Other Major Offences							
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	No.	P.C. of All Offences	Per 100,000 Pop.	
1922...	172	806	3,001	86	4,065	64·6	46	2,233	35·4	25	6,298
1923...	179	755	3,294	27	4,165	63·4	46	2,406	36·6	27	6,571
1924...	221	818	3,510	106	4,655	60·0	51	3,104	40·0	34	7,759
1925...	207	794	3,899	180	5,080	64·4	55	2,807	35·6	31	7,887
1926...	220	659	4,053	158	5,090	65·0	54	2,741	35·0	29	7,831