

**Care of Children.**—An estimated increase of 54 p.c. in juvenile delinquency\* from 1939 to 1942 reveals the value of home training in normal times, since much of this increase is attributed to the absence of the father on active service or at a distant point, or to the mother being engaged in war work. Where such parental care is lacking, the gap has to be filled as well as possible by organized agencies operating under the direction of the Departments of Public Welfare in the various provinces, and by the Children's Aid Societies, the Big Brother Movement and the Big Sister Association, the summer camps organized by service clubs—often in conjunction with the local juvenile court—and by the Y.M.C.A. and church groups, whereby children at a loose end are given instruction in good citizenship and are afforded a substitute for parental counsel and example.

While the present-day tendency is to permit children requiring supervision and care to remain in their own homes under such official or other supervision as is necessary and to place orphans and neglected children in approved foster homes, there are still many cases where housing in an institution is desirable or necessary; in fact, the institutions will always be necessary as receiving stations where children can be kept until suitable arrangements can be made for their absorption into the life of a family.

The following statistics cover children cared for in four types of institution: (1) homes for adults and children; (2) orphanages; (3) Children's Aid Societies; and (4) juvenile immigration societies. (As explained at p. 677, day nurseries are not included.) Table 14 gives the number of each type reporting. At the date of the latest census, June 2, 1941, there were 38,046 young persons from 0-20 years of age under care in these four classes of institution, as follows: (1) 6,104; (2) 14,669; (3) 16,991; (4) 282.

Table 16 shows the distribution of these 38,046 children by age groups and provinces together with the placement of the children and indicates that only about 65.2 p.c. of the children under care were actually domiciled in the sponsoring or other institutions or in hospital, the remainder were placed either in foster homes or were under supervision in their own homes. The source of maintenance by provinces is also shown in Table 16, and Table 17 gives the family status of children under care.

\* For statistics of juvenile delinquency, see the Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics Chapter of this volume.

**16.—Children and Minors in Care, by Provinces, as at June 2, 1941**

Group	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total		
<b>Totals, Children and Minors in Care.....</b>	M	161	1,196	492	8,662	7,144	898	221	262	891	19,927	
	F	122	1,133	559	6,842	7,525	516	219	299	904	18,119	
	T	283	2,329	1,051	15,504	14,669	1,414	440	561	1,795	38,046	
<b>Age Groups—</b>												
	0-4 years.....	M	31	170	61	2,241	1,604	135	50	19	148	4,459
		F	30	111	50	1,404	1,485	102	43	14	136	3,375
T		61	281	111	3,645	3,089	237	93	33	284	7,834	
5-9 years.....	M	54	318	120	2,656	1,647	196	58	98	198	5,345	
	F	33	229	125	1,831	1,665	88	59	127	171	4,328	
	T	87	547	245	4,487	3,312	284	117	225	369	9,673	
10-14 years.....	M	57	408	210	3,047	1,925	307	83	133	353	6,523	
	F	35	371	248	2,651	1,676	112	71	120	304	5,586	
	T	92	779	456	5,698	3,601	419	154	253	657	12,109	
15-19 years.....	M	19	300	101	718	1,968	260	30	12	192	3,600	
	F	24	422	138	956	2,699	214	46	38	293	4,830	
	T	43	722	239	1,674	4,667	474	76	50	485	8,430	