

17.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations by Provinces, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1931-42

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-20, see p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book and for 1921-30, p. 915 of the 1942 Year Book.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	Canada
1931.....	95	999	1,200	64,611	111,718	16,556	4,259	5,070	7,851	2	212,361
1932.....	174	643	842	70,253	94,188	13,251	2,811	2,755	5,743	Nil	190,660
1933.....	82	628	693	72,464	91,521	11,021	1,859	3,282	5,298	"	186,848
1934.....	57	638	528	64,429	128,604	12,725	1,624	2,819	6,403	"	217,827
1935.....	101	760	609	69,671	153,142	11,664	1,720	2,669	5,787	"	246,123
1936.....	77	1,099	720	46,464	162,951	12,900	1,839	2,817	8,315	1	237,183
1937 ¹	252	1,179	1,011	57,174	186,825	23,711	2,706	3,536	12,294	Nil	288,688
1938.....	200	1,572	835	52,395	185,709	26,682	2,939	4,068	11,550	1	285,951
1939.....	191	1,725	725	51,858	193,815	24,732	3,055	5,397	11,403	3	292,904
1940.....	240	2,388	2,064	47,927	210,834	23,795	3,815	6,709	13,906	Nil	311,678
1941 ²	530	2,444	2,314	73,367	231,823	26,092	5,625	8,253	18,784	2 ²	369,234
1942 ²	331	2,594	1,765	110,579	232,646	25,522	4,034	7,779	14,705	2 ²	399,957

¹ Since 1937 convictions for driving a car while drunk have been classed as indictable offences. In 1938 and later years dangerous and reckless driving was so classed and since the War the breach of Defence of Canada Regulations and leaving the scene of an accident have also been so classed. ² Includes one in the Northwest Territories. No convictions were reported for the Northwest Territories for other years.

For the year 1942, Ontario, which had 47 p.c. of the registrations of motor-vehicles in Canada (see p. 597), had 58 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 15 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 28 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6 p.c. of the motor-vehicles and 6 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 1942 the numbers of females convicted of non-indictable offences increased by 163.1 p.c. In proportion to total offenders, however, they showed a very small decrease, only 4.7 p.c. of the offenders convicted for non-indictable offences in 1942 being females, as against 6.1 p.c. in 1926. By sexes, the non-indictable 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; 1940—males 431,373, females 24,736; 1941—males 520,243, females 27,313; 1942—males 554,042, females 27,322.

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 1931-42. No separation by class of offence is available for earlier years. The rates per 100,000 population in this