

**Convictions for all Offences.**—Total convictions in 1943 numbered 517,363, a decrease of 115,068 or 18·2 p.c. as compared with 1942. Of the total convictions, 10,296 were cases in which juveniles were found guilty of major or minor offences, a decrease of 1,462 or 12·4 p.c. as compared with 1942.

Ontario led the provinces in convictions per 100,000 population during 1943, the ratio being 5,749; Quebec was second and Manitoba third.

*Adults.*—Ontario led in the rate of convictions for indictable offences, Alberta was second and British Columbia third, with Quebec a close fourth. Quebec's rate of 5,248 convictions for non-indictable offences per 100,000 population was the highest. Ontario was second in this respect and Manitoba third.

*Juveniles.*—The ratios for juvenile crime are, of course, relatively small, but they are very important from a sociological standpoint. New Brunswick led in 1943 as regards major offences and Quebec as regards minor offences.

CONVICTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY PROVINCES, 1943

Province or Territory	Adult Convictions			Juvenile Convictions			Grand Total
	Indictable	Non-indictable	Total Adult	Major	Minor	Total Juvenile	
Prince Edward Island.....	191	1,135	1,326	58	40	98	1,424
Nova Scotia.....	284	1,459	1,743	61	19	80	1,823
New Brunswick.....	261	1,646	1,907	73	20	93	2,000
Quebec.....	338	5,248	5,586	42	50	92	5,678
Ontario.....	428	5,214	5,642	72	35	107	5,749
Manitoba.....	284	3,028	3,312	50	10	60	3,372
Saskatchewan.....	263	927	1,190	43	7	50	1,240
Alberta.....	352	1,464	1,816	44	12	56	1,872
British Columbia.....	343	2,279	2,622	45	23	68	2,690
Yukon and N.W.T.....	247	1,471	1,718	Nil	Nil		1,718
CANADA.....	353	3,939	4,292	55	32	87	4,379

*Wartime Trends.*—During the four-year period from Sept. 30, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1943, convictions for all crime in Canada increased from 484,328 to 517,363 or by 6·8 p.c. During a similar period of time preceding the war, 1935-39, the increase was 19·9 p.c.—from 403,852 cases to 484,328 cases. Thus the rate of increase in the total number of convictions was lower by 13·1 p.c. during the four war years than it was during the four years immediately preceding the War. While decreased rates of convictions during the war years have occurred in adult crime, increased rates are shown for juvenile crime. It is significant that at no time since statistics of juvenile crime have been compiled separately (1922) has any period shown such a marked acceleration in the juvenile crime rate as during the first four years of the present war, although a definite improvement was shown in this respect in 1943.

In using the statistics of Table 1, it should be remembered that, while the Criminal Code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures for summary convictions are greatly influenced by the changing customs of the people, and show a strong tendency to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. Non-indictable offences as a class showed an increase in proportion to all offences during the first three war years, this increase being the result, mainly, of the application of the 40 miles an hour speed law throughout Canada, the addition of National Registration Acts, the stricter enforcement of the Radio Licence Act and other extensions of the field of non-indictable offences under wartime regulations. However, a decrease of nearly 20 p.c. was shown in 1943.