

the beginning of the War may have lessened and this change may have been reflected in the less emotional disturbance of the child. Then, too, it is reasonable to suppose that, as the fathers and older brothers have returned home their presence has had a disciplinary effect on the younger members of the family.

3.—Total Convictions of Juveniles for All Offences, by Provinces, 1922-45

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1922.....	5	246	52	1,279	2,751	1,122	237	264	342	6,298
1923.....	10	329	60	1,492	2,682	1,076	277	284	360	6,571 ¹
1924.....	31	395	81	1,507	3,224	1,556	409	223	333	7,759
1925.....	18	416	105	1,702	3,034	1,666	312	274	360	7,887
1926.....	6	301	73	1,471	2,947	1,804	278	506	445	7,831
1927.....	21	266	228	1,740	3,056	1,749	283	351	491	8,185
1928.....	11	320	221	1,459	2,700	1,617	332	426	613	7,699
1929.....	7	205	199	1,423	2,955	1,576	346	519	506	7,826
1930.....	10	325	301	1,581	3,108	1,389	457	651	603	8,425
1931.....	15	217	386	1,823	2,618	1,275	353	589	492	7,768
1932.....	6	262	273	1,973	2,591	1,143	256	432	427	7,363
1933.....	12	350	356	2,270	2,515	1,037	160	296	457	7,453
1934.....	10	443	277	2,533	2,427	842	216	473	584	7,806 ²
1935.....	34	312	355	2,484	2,753	582	282	380	497	7,679
1936.....	20	417	266	2,181	2,925	324	238	416	423	7,210
1937.....	51	514	369	2,367	3,008	218	331	448	410	7,716
1938.....	23	387	257	2,315	2,766	234	241	440	372	7,035
1939.....	48	309	335	2,576	2,915	328	229	444	429	7,613
1940.....	45	313	317	3,066	2,932	343	241	569	604	8,431 ²
1941.....	75	385	436	3,967	3,467	378	316	716	570	10,310
1942.....	101	353	350	4,044	4,394	602	466	835	613	11,758
1943.....	89	488	429	3,196	4,178	438	421	447	610	10,296
1944.....	109	475	474	2,259	4,428	416	422	565	769	9,917
1945.....	115	493	338	2,387	3,531	342	334	531	838	8,909

¹ Includes 1 conviction in Yukon.

² Includes 1 conviction in the Northwest Territories.

During the years 1942, 1943, 1944 and 1945, surveys of juvenile delinquency were undertaken in several of the larger centres* because some of the adult population were gravely concerned about the increase in the number of misbehaving children. The resulting action on the part of communities probably had some effect on the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. There are reports of the appointment of a recreation director in one city, of the provision of leadership training courses, of the establishment of community centres, of the increase of Home and School Associations and branches of the Big Brother movement, of the replacement of the old-time school attendance officer by teachers with social work training, etc.

In one Judicial District, the Judge of the Juvenile Court gives credit for improved conditions to the better and more intelligent co-operation of the police. On the

*August, 1942—Juvenile Delinquency Survey by the London Council of Social Agencies.

November, 1943—Juvenile Delinquency Survey by the Welfare Council of Toronto and District undertaken at the request of the Toronto City Council.

1944—A Study of Juvenile Delinquency by the Council of Social Agencies of Greater Winnipeg.

March, 1944—A Study of Juvenile Delinquency by the Ottawa Council of Social Agencies.

October, 1945—Report on Juvenile Delinquency by the Welfare Council of Greater Vancouver.