

14.—Disposition of Delinquents Convicted of Minor Offences, With Percentages to Total Minor Offences, Years Ended Sept. 30, 1922-45

Year	Reprimanded and Allowed to Go Under Supervision		Detained Indefinitely		Sent to Training School		Fined or Paid Damage		Sentence Suspended	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
1922.....	1,325	59.3	44	2.0	85	3.8	504	22.6	275	12.3
1923.....	1,475	61.3	74	3.1	87	3.6	396	16.5	374	15.5
1924.....	1,940	62.5	79	2.5	189	6.1	468	15.1	428	13.8
1925.....	1,611	57.4	49	1.7	147	5.2	488	17.4	512	18.3
1926.....	1,438	52.5	41	1.5	84	3.1	814	29.7	364	13.2
1927.....	1,501	49.6	70	2.3	211	7.0	876	28.9	371	12.2
1928.....	1,601	60.7	47	1.8	121	4.6	611	23.2	256	9.7
1929.....	1,593	58.6	22	0.8	158	5.8	716	26.3	231	8.5
1930.....	1,357	49.0	17	0.6	195	7.0	473	17.1	730	26.3
1931.....	1,582	64.4	1	1	177	7.2	360	14.7	337	13.7
1932.....	1,338	59.2	2	1	196	8.6	192	8.4	539	23.8
1933.....	1,469	63.6	1	1	156	6.7	122	5.3	561	24.2
1934.....	1,495	61.0	Nil	1	182	7.4	84	3.4	692	28.2
1935.....	1,187	54.8	2	0.1	203	9.4	227	10.5	546	25.2
1936.....	1,241	55.4	2	0.1	220	9.8	211	9.4	566	25.3
1937.....	1,352	54.2	9	0.4	206	8.3	262	10.5	663	26.6
1938.....	756	38.2	9	0.4	233	11.8	171	8.6	811	41.0
1939.....	631	24.3	37	1.4	345	13.3	380	14.6	1,202	46.4
1940.....	1,340	42.8	52	1.7	409	13.0	542	17.3	790	25.2
1941.....	2,188	53.3	31	0.8	512	12.5	986	24.0	389	9.4
1942.....	1,085	22.4	22	0.5	607	12.6	1,448	29.9	1,676	34.6
1943.....	1,056	27.8	9	0.2	495	13.0	961	25.3	1,281	33.7
1944.....	1,035	30.5	9	0.3	538	15.9	1,002	29.6	804	23.7
1945.....	1,117	35.4	11	0.4	595	18.9	853	27.1	575	18.2

¹ Too small to be shown.

Subsection 3.—Suggested Preventive Measures

To co-ordinate the work of delinquency control at all levels of government, it has been proposed* that a Federal Bureau of Delinquency be established which would collect data and would plan and integrate the work of Provincial and Municipal Governments in conformity with a national scheme.

In the provinces, the development of juvenile courts has been uneven, and it is well recognized that there is a need for:—

- (1) Appropriate legislation so that the benefit of the Juvenile Delinquents Act can be fully realized.
- (2) A juvenile court in each Judicial District, county, city, or other area where the demand, based on population, requires it, together with a full-time juvenile court judge supported by a staff of specially trained probation officers, social workers, a part-time physician, psychologist and psychiatrist where medical and psychiatric clinics are not available.
- (3) Specialized institutions to take care of the differing requirements of those children who have come up against the law, so that the mentally dull and physically handicapped may receive the training their disabilities demand and so that they may not retard those who are capable of better achievement.
- (4) The extension of foster-home care as an alternative to institutional care.

* Fourth Canadian Penal Congress, Windsor, Ont., Oct. 8, 1946.