

boys were unemployed. The largest group of wage-earners (67) were recorded as day labourers. The next largest group (52) were in occupations concerned with transportation, such as messengers, helpers on milk-delivery routes, truck drivers' assistants, etc. More than a third of the girls were idle after leaving school. Factory work, domestic and personal service were the main occupations of those who were employed.

**Birthplaces of Juvenile Delinquents and their Parents.**—Canada was the country of birth of 96.2 p.c. of the juvenile delinquents in 1952 (the place of birth was not recorded in 1.6 p.c. of the cases). One hundred and thirty-one (2.2 p.c.) were born in the British Isles, Europe, the United States and China. Ontario was the province of residence of 64.1 p.c. of those born outside Canada.

Both parents of 72.1 p.c. of the delinquent children in 1952 were born in Canada and another 13.9 p.c. had one parent born in this country. To evaluate these figures, comparison should be made of population ratio of children from 7-15 years of age whose parents were Canadian-born with those whose parents were born elsewhere.

**Home Circumstances.**—The type of home in which he lives and the amount and quality of supervision he receives are important factors in a child's behaviour. The statistics of the marital status of the parents and the place and type of residence of the child reflect home conditions and are worth recording as possible reasons for social or emotional maladjustment. The parents of 77.4 p.c. of the delinquent children were reported to be living together in 1952. Homes broken by separated parents, divorce or death was the background from which 19.0 p.c. of these boys and girls came. The mothers of 9.9 p.c. of the juvenile delinquents were employed other than in the home and, in the cases of another 2.9 p.c., the mothers were dead. The fathers of 6.0 p.c. of the cases were deceased. For every four juveniles who appeared in court, three resided in an urban centre and one in a rural district. Of these boys and girls, 89 p.c. were living in their own homes at the time they got into difficulties; 4.7 p.c. of them were in foster homes, either with a relative or some other person, and institutions were the homes of 1.7 p.c. of them.

**Sources of Complaint.**—The police were the complainants in the majority of juvenile cases, 79 p.c. of the boys having been so charged. Probation officers and parents were each responsible for 2.3 p.c. of those charged. School authorities referred 1.9 p.c. of the boys to the courts, and social agencies another 1.0 p.c.

The proportion (52.1 p.c.) of girls charged by the police was considerably less than the proportion of boys. Parents made more use of the courts for girls than for boys (16.4 p.c.). School authorities laid complaints in 5.7 p.c., probation officers in 6.6 p.c. and social agencies in 7.5 p.c. of the girls' cases.

**Repeaters.**—In 1952, approximately one in every three children brought before the courts failed to heed the first warning and made at least a second appearance. In 1952, 72.7 p.c. of the delinquent children appeared before the courts for the first time, 15.9 p.c. were second offenders, 6.0 p.c. third, while 5.4 p.c. were dealt with by the courts four or more times.