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Price \$1.00 per yearJuvenile Delinquents in Canada in 1943

Juvenile delinquency in Canada declined during 1943 as compared with the previous year but remained at a higher level than in 1939, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of juveniles brought before the courts during 1943 was 12,225 as compared with 13,802 in 1942, a decrease of 11.4 per cent. The 1943 total was still 28.7 per cent greater than in 1939.

The number of juveniles charged with major offences decreased to 7,526 in 1943 from 7,939 in 1942, or by 5.2 per cent, while the number charged with minor offences decreased to 4,699 from 5,863 in 1942, or by 19.8 per cent. The number charged with major offences in 1939 was 5,939 and with minor offences 3,558, the wartime increase in major offences having been 26.7 per cent and in minor offences 31.2 per cent.

The total number of juveniles convicted in 1943 was 10,296 as compared with 11,758 in 1942, a decrease of 13.2 per cent. Convictions for major offences decreased from 6,920 in 1942 to 6,494 in 1943 or 6.6 per cent, while minor offences decreased from 4,838 to 3,802 or 27.2 per cent. While convictions in 1943 were lower than in 1942 they were still much higher than in 1939. Convictions in 1943 were 35.2 per cent higher than the 1939 total of 7,613, convictions for major offences increasing by 29.4 per cent over the 1939 figure of 5,018, and convictions for minor offences by 50.4 per cent over 1939.

In comparison with 1942 increased numbers of delinquents were brought before the courts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, these provinces recording increases of 28.8, 22.2, and 3.6 per cent, respectively. Alberta recorded a percentage decrease of 45.7, Manitoba 28.0, Quebec 21.3, Prince Edward Island 13.6, Saskatchewan 11.2, and Ontario 4.5.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had a greater number of convictions in 1943 than in 1942, recording increases of 38.2 and 22.6 per cent, respectively. The remaining provinces reported the following percentage decreases: Alberta, 46.5; Manitoba, 27.2; Quebec, 21.0; Prince Edward Island, 11.9; Saskatchewan, 9.7; Ontario, 4.9; and British Columbia, 0.5.

Women Workers in Recorded in Employment

The 15,218 firms furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as at the beginning of April reported an aggregate working force of 1,882,322 persons, of whom 507,575 were females, and 1,374,747 were males, the former constituting 27.0 per thousand of the staff reported. At October 1 last year, the establishments furnishing data had employed 510,715 women and 1,439,416 men, or a total of 1,950,131. The proportion of females per thousand employees was then 262, while at October 1, 1942, the ratio had been 235 per thousand.

Of the 507,575 women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions, 330,604 or 65.1 per cent were engaged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the October 1, 1943, proportion had been 66 per cent, while the number then employed was greater by two per cent. On the other hand, the number of females reported in the non-manufacturing industries was somewhat larger than at October 1, 1943, possibly partly due to wartime labour conditions; the rise in the proportions of women in many non-manufacturing classes is seasonal in character.

Within the manufacturing industries, the decline in the six months in the number of female employees in the non-durable goods division was greater than that in plants turning out durable manufactured goods. This situation results to a considerable extent from seasonal causes, with marked curtailment in food-processing; however, the higher earnings usually indicated, on the average, in the heavy manufacturing industries is no doubt a contributing factor, as is also the priority in labour supply accorded to various industries. It is also noteworthy that in most divisions, the percentage loss in employment as compared with October 1 was considerably greater among males than among females; this fact was no doubt associated with the call-up of young, physically-fit men for military service.

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The co-operating trading establishments reported 82,420 women, or 16.2 per cent of the aggregate; the number of females was greater by 1.5 per cent than the number estimated as having been employed at October 1, 1943, by the same firms; their male employees increased by 2.4 per cent. The factor of seasonal adjustment in trade shows very little change between April 1 and October 1; the gain in workers of both sexes is probably due in part to the growing practice of employing part-time workers, possibly adolescents, in the case of the males.

The number of women employed in finance comes next in descending order, 33,593 of the 64,722 employees of both sexes in such institutions being females, who showed an increase, both in number and percentage, as compared with October 1, 1943. In services also, there was a gain in the number of female workers, whose proportion per thousand employees of both sexes was also slightly greater than it had been six months earlier. The women reported in the remaining industrial groups constituted relatively small proportions of the working forces, numbering 34,652, or only 6.8 per cent of the total. This percentage was practically the same as at October 1, 1943.

Estimate of Canada's Population in 1943

The population of Canada in June of last year, including members of the armed forces, was 11,812,000 as compared with 11,654,000 in 1942, an increase of 158,000, according to an estimate made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimate was based upon a count of the births and deaths recorded and on counts of the first three ration books issued. The increase in the population since the census date in 1941 was 305,000.

Decreases between 1942 and 1943 were recorded in the estimated populations of the provinces of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the decline in the population of the former amounting to 1,000 and in the latter 6,000. Quebec revealed an increase of 67,000, Ontario 33,000, British Columbia 30,000, Alberta 16,000, Nova Scotia 16,000, Manitoba 2,000, and Prince Edward Island 1,000.

The 1943 estimates were as follows by provinces, figures for 1942 being in brackets: Ontario, 3,917,000 (3,884,000); Quebec, 3,457,000 (3,390,000); British Columbia, 900,000 (870,000); Saskatchewan, 842,000 (848,000); Alberta, 792,000 (776,000); Manitoba, 726,000 (724,000); Nova Scotia, 407,000 (591,000); New Brunswick, 463,000 (464,000); Prince Edward Island, 91,000 (90,000).

Crop Conditions in the Prairie Provinces

The generally promising outlook for grain crops in the Prairie Provinces was maintained during the past week. The weather was cool and showery over most of the wheat belt and while there is still need of rain in some sections of southern Alberta, in extreme western Saskatchewan and a spot here and there in other parts of Saskatchewan, most parts of the grain belt would welcome a spell of sunshine and warmer weather.

Early varieties of wheat and coarse grain are heading out in a number of districts while a large part of the wheat crop is in the shotblade. Oil-bearing seed crops are very promising in southern Manitoba with flaxseed showing heavy growth in the Morden area and equally promising around Neepawa and Woodnorth. The hay crop appears to be generally light but clover is a heavy crop and some alfalfa is now being out.

Browning rot of wheat is noticeable on the Regina plains and around Indian Head in Saskatchewan, while grasshoppers are doing some damage in the Fox Valley area of Saskatchewan. Cutworms have done some damage in Alberta but grasshoppers have been a minor source of damage there while the sawfly flight has been delayed by cool weather.

Hail has occurred at a number of points in Manitoba and Alberta but the losses have not been important. Flood conditions in the Red River Valley in Manitoba and in the Edmonton district of Alberta has caused some loss of crop, while some sections of the Peace River country are critically in need of rain to avoid deterioration of crops.

Visible Supply of Canadian Wheat

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America on June 22 totalled 281,261,903 bushels, a decrease of 121,653,794 bushels from last year's corresponding total of 402,915,697 bushels. This year's total included 265,332,739 bushels in Canadian positions and 15,929,164 in United States positions.

Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Farmers in the three Prairie Provinces marketed 8,921,010 bushels of wheat during the week ending June 22 as compared with 11,844,808 in the previous week. During the elapsed portion of the crop year which commenced August 1, 1943, deliveries from the farms totalled 263,203,931 bushels as compared with 236,607,967 in the similar period of the previous crop year.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending June 22 totals for the previous week being in brackets: oats, 2,267,451 (3,315,690) bushels; barley, 900,415 (1,035,503); rye, 19,295 (32,733); flaxseed, 36,168 (45,273).

Live Stock and Animal Products Annual

Canada's cattle population in 1942 totalled 8,945,000 head as compared with 8,511,000 in 1941, an increase of 434,000, according to the twenty-fourth annual survey of live-stock and animal products issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The information contained in the latest annual has been assembled from various sources in the Dominion Government. The Marketing Service and the Production Service of the Department of Agriculture have furnished records of commercial marketings and inspected slaughterings and acknowledgement is gratefully made for their helpful co-operation.

Within the Bureau of Statistics information on the live-stock industry is compiled by the Internal Trade Branch, the Census of Industry Branch and the Agricultural Branch. Copies of this report may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa -- Price 50 cents.

Building Permits Issued in May

The value of building permits issued by municipalities reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in May was \$16,869,573 as compared with \$13,611,308 in the previous month and \$8,663,882 in the corresponding month of last year. During the five months of this year building permits were issued to the value of \$47,861,088 as compared with \$27,199,620 in the similar period of last year.

Civil Aviation in March

Revenue passengers carried by air carriers during March increased to 29,513 from 22,054 in March of last year. Mail increased to 646,521 pounds from 600,927, but freight carried declined from 1,128,882 to 941,851 pounds, although the freight ton miles increased from 121,998 in March last year to 128,644.

Department Store Sales in May

Sales in Canadian department stores during May, including the mail order business transacted by departmental firms, were 20 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of last year and increased one per cent over the previous month. Unadjusted indexes, on the base 1935-1939=100, stood at 166.3 in May this year, 164.3 in April and 139.1 in May of last year. Sales during the five months of this year averaged nine per cent higher than in the similar period of last year.

Domestic Service Electricity Bills in 1942

Domestic consumers paid an average monthly electricity bill of \$2.34 during 1942, exclusive of Dominion sales tax of eight per cent and any provincial or municipal taxes. This was an increase of three cents over the average in 1941. There were 1,803,708 domestic consumers in 1942, an increase of 47,791 over 1941, and their total consumption amounted to 2,716,895,000 kilowatt hours as compared with 2,582,405,000 in 1941.

Average monthly bills in 1942 were as follows by provinces, with the average consumption per customer, in kilowatt hours, in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$2.92 (53); Nova Scotia, \$2.49 (60); New Brunswick, \$2.39 (53); Quebec, \$1.84 (63); Ontario,

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