

14.—Convictions for Summary Conviction Offences, by Type, 1961 and 1962—concluded

Type of Offence	1961	1962	Increase or Decrease 1961-62
	No.	No.	p. c.
Municipal By-laws	256,721	268,371	+ 4.5
Intoxication.....	11,200	16,316	+45.7
Traffic.....	203,724	197,346	- 3.1
Other.....	41,797	54,709	+30.9
Prohibited Parking	1,822,405	1,954,227	+ 7.2
Totals, Convictions	3,109,283	3,296,649	+ 6.0

Subsection 4.—Appeals

Appeal is an important safeguard in Canada's legal system and the conviction of a jury or judge may be appealed on the grounds that the verdict was unreasonable, that there was a wrong decision on some question of law or that there was a miscarriage of justice. In 1962 there were 2,301 appeals in indictable cases disposed of by the courts, of which 95 were Crown appeals and 2,206 appeals of the accused. Of the Crown appeals, 34 were from acquittal and 61 from sentence while of the appeals of the accused 822 were from conviction and 1,384 from sentence. Appeals in summary conviction cases disposed of by the courts numbered 1,703 in 1962. Of these, 187 were appeals of the informant and 1,516 appeals of the accused. The informant appeals comprised 155 from acquittal and 32 from sentence and appeals of the accused comprised 1,394 from conviction and 122 from sentence.

Section 3.—Juvenile Delinquents

Juvenile Delinquent, as defined in the Juvenile Delinquents Act, means any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code or of any federal or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provision of any federal or provincial statute. The commission by a child of any of these acts constitutes an offence known as a delinquency.

The upper age limit of children brought before the juvenile courts in the provinces varies. The Act defines a child as meaning any boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of 16 years, or such other age as may be directed in any province. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan under 16 is the official age; in Alberta under 16 for boys and under 18 for girls; in Newfoundland under 17; in Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia under 18 years. In the interests of uniformity, it has been the practice of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to publish information about juvenile delinquents 16 years of age or over in the annual report on *Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences* and to publish data relating to those under 16 years of age in a report entitled *Juvenile Delinquents*. In 1962, 2,785 juveniles 16 and 17 years of age were found delinquent in those provinces where the upper age limit is under 17 or under 18 years of age.

Included in the statistics of juvenile delinquents are cases (alleged as well as adjudged) which were brought before the courts and dealt with formally. A case was counted separately each time a child appeared before the court for a new delinquency or delinquencies. In instances where multiple delinquencies were dealt with at one court appearance, only one delinquency—the most serious—was selected for tabulation. Delinquencies reported as informal cases by the courts were not included nor were cases of children presenting conduct problems which were not brought to court or which were dealt with by the police, social agencies, schools, or youth-serving agencies. Thus, community facilities for dealing with children's problems may have an influence on the number of cases referred to court and, therefore, an effect on the statistics of juvenile delinquents.