

13.—Convictions for Summary Conviction Offences, by Type, 1962 and 1963—concluded

| Type of Offence | 1962 | 1963 | Increase or Decrease 1962-63 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | No. | No. | p.c. |
| Provincial Statutes—concluded | | | |
| Public Health..... | 84 | 93 | +10.7 |
| School Laws..... | 452 | 633 | +40.0 |
| Other provincial statutes..... | 20,702 | 25,827 | +24.8 |
| Municipal By-laws..... | 263,371 | 300,055 | +11.8 |
| Intoxication..... | 16,316 | 16,021 | - 1.8 |
| Traffic..... | 197,346 | 232,010 | +17.6 |
| Other..... | 54,709 | 52,024 | - 4.9 |
| Prohibited Parking..... | 1,954,227 | 1,982,454 | + 1.4 |
| Totals, Convictions..... | 3,296,619 | 3,453,665 | + 4.8 |

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 1963 there were 2,721 appeals in indictable cases disposed of by the courts, of which 96 were Crown appeals and 2,625 appeals of the accused. Of the Crown appeals, 30 were from acquittal and 66 from sentence; of the appeals of the accused, 830 were from conviction and 1,795 from sentence. Appeals in summary conviction cases disposed of by the courts numbered 1,790 in 1963. Of these, 168 were appeals of the informant and 1,622 appeals of the accused. The informant appeals comprised 130 from acquittal and 38 from sentence and appeals of the accused comprised 1,426 from conviction and 196 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 1963, 3,558 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.