

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 1964, 3,528 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.

14.—Juveniles brought before the Courts, by Province, and Total Dismissed and Delinquent, 1960-64

Province or Territory	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Percentage Change, 1963-64
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Newfoundland.....	421	413	494	523	556	+ 6.3
Prince Edward Island.....	35	52	60	68	32	-51.5
Nova Scotia.....	792	637	941	928	893	- 4.9
New Brunswick.....	481	511	450	472	573	+21.4
Quebec.....	2,795	3,101	3,078	2,909	2,998	+ 3.1
Ontario.....	6,698	7,682	8,815	9,813	10,422	+ 6.2
Manitoba.....	1,212	993	1,014	909	976	+ 7.4
Saskatchewan.....	275	329	379	339	332	- 2.1
Alberta.....	1,189	1,307	1,269	1,357	1,718	+26.6
British Columbia.....	2,111	1,949	2,157	2,570	2,940	+14.4
Yukon Territory.....	—	2	50	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	—	—	—	—	30	...
Canada.....	16,009	16,976	18,707	19,886	21,460	+ 7.9
Dismissed.....	517	570	843	776	612	-21.1
Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	1,527	1,191	1,256	1,554	1,483	- 4.6
Delinquent.....	13,965	15,215	16,608	17,556	19,365	+10.3