

## Journey of a Youth Offender Aged 12-17 Answer Key

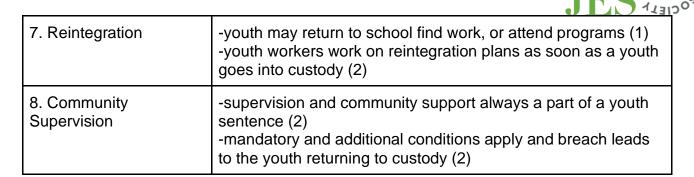
## Infographic with Stages:

https://atrium.lib.uoguelph.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10214/10256/Jeffrey\_etal\_YouthCriminalJusticelnCanada\_Infographic\_2017.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y (1)

For extra information: <a href="https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/yj-jj/tools-outils/sheets-feuillets/oycja-alssj.html">https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/yj-jj/tools-outils/sheets-feuillets/oycja-alssj.html</a> (2)

## Specific Differences for Youth Offenders

1. Police Contact	-extrajudicial measures such as warnings and community referrals encouraged (1) -45% formally charged, 55% dealt with in other ways such as referrals for restorative justice programs (1)
2. Arrest/ Charge by Police	-youth can be released or sent to detention centre for custody (detention centre is youth specific) (1)
3. Bail Hearing	-conferences including the young person, victim, family, or community members, or professionals can be used to provide advice on releasing youth from pre-trial detention (2)  -pre-trial detention used mainly in cases of serious offences or if there is doubt the youth will show up in court (2) -pre-trial detention not to be a substitute for childcare or mental health reasons (2)
4. First Court Appearance	-may be given extrajudicial sanctions such as community service or counselling (1) -significant reduction in use of courts under YCJA (2)
5. Trial	-special youth court (2)
6. Sentencing	-sentencing options under the <i>YCJA</i> include fines, probation, community service, and custody (1) -purpose of sentences is to hold youth accountable for their actions and promote rehabilitation and reintegration into society (2) -adult sentences may be used in cases such as violent offences (2)



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