

The words in this glossary are defined as they are used in this module

<u>Absolute Discharge</u>	When the judge has found you guilty of a crime but decides that there should be no further consequences for you.
<u>Acquitted</u>	When the judge finds you “not guilty” of a crime.
<u>Adjournment</u>	When the judge delays your matter before the court. The time may be used to prepare a report, get a lawyer, or prepare for trial.
<u>Accept responsibility</u>	You agree with the facts that the police have against you regarding a crime.
<u>Adult</u>	A person who is 18 years or older.
<u>Adult facility</u>	A jail, prison, halfway house, or penitentiary for adults.
<u>Adult sentence</u>	When a young person is found guilty of a crime, this is any sentence that could be imposed on an adult who has been convicted of the same crime.
<u>Aggravated sexual assault</u>	If someone wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim during forced sexual contact or intercourse.
<u>Arrested</u>	Taken into custody by police.
<u>Attempted murder</u>	Trying to kill another person but not succeeding.
<u>Attorney General</u>	The provincial government official responsible for the youth justice system and other judicial matters.
<u>Beyond a reasonable doubt</u>	The standard used by the judge when deciding if you are “guilty” or “not guilty” of a crime; a “reasonable doubt” is the doubt that prevents the judge from being convinced that you are guilty.
<u>Charge</u>	A formal accusation by the police that you

	committed a crime.
<u>Child</u>	A person who is or appears to be less than 12 years old.
<u>Community programs</u>	Recreational or educational programs in the community that are used as therapy or for supervision.
<u>Consequence</u>	An event or act that happens as a result of an earlier event or act.
<u>Constructive</u>	Helpful, productive and positive.
<u>Finding of guilt</u>	The formal announcement by the judge that you are guilty of a crime. This happens after you plead “guilty” or you are found guilty after a trial.
<u>Correctional officials</u>	People working for the governmental departments responsible for the imprisonment, parole and probation of convicted adults.
<u>Court</u>	The room or place where trials are heard by a judge.
<u>Court system</u>	The network of courts and judges that hears cases, settles disputes, and interprets our laws.
<u>Crime</u>	A wrong act which is considered to be against society and is included in the <i>Criminal Code of Canada (CCC)</i> or in another federal law.
<u>Criminal</u>	A person who has been found guilty of a crime.
<u>Criminal Law</u>	Law that governs crimes. The main criminal law in Canada is the <i>Criminal Code of Canada (CCC)</i> . The <i>CCC</i> is a federal law. It lists crimes - actions that are considered serious and harmful. If you are charged with breaking the criminal law and you are 12 to 17 years of age, the <i>Youth</i>

	<i>Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)</i> will apply.
<u>Criminal records check</u>	A search to discover if you have a criminal record. This is required for some jobs and volunteer activities.
<u>Criminally responsible</u>	Accountability for an act that would be a crime if you did it and you are 12 years of age or older.
<u>Cross-examination</u>	To question a witness for the opposing side in court in order to show any weakness in their testimony.
<u>Crown attorneys</u>	Lawyers who work on behalf of the state – usually prosecutors in a criminal trial.
<u>Custodial portion</u>	The period of time, or the portion of your youth sentence, that must be served in custody before you serve the remainder of your sentence under supervision in the community subject to conditions.
<u>Custody</u>	In criminal law, if you are found guilty of a crime, the judge may sentence you to custody. Custody means being held and living in a facility with restrictions on your freedom. You will not be free to go home for a specified period of time. In family law, custody means the right and responsibility of a person to care for a child.
<u>Detention</u>	If the court finds that it is necessary, detention is a way of restraining you between the time you are charged with a crime and the time your trial ends. You may be put under the control of a group home, or a locked facility.
<u>Discharged</u>	Released or dismissed.
<u>Disclosure</u>	The communication of information other than by way of publication.
<u>Evidence</u>	The information that is given into court at

	<p>your trial, and that is used to decide whether you are “guilty” or “not guilty” of a crime. If you are found guilty, the judge will also consider evidence before sentencing you.</p>
<u>Extrajudicial measure</u>	<p>A consequence or punishment given outside of court that is intended to hold you responsible for doing a crime and does not give you a youth “criminal” record. These include extrajudicial sanctions. For example, a police warning or referral to a community program.</p>
<u>Extrajudicial sanction</u>	<p>A more formal type of extrajudicial measure that may be used if you break a law and if you accept responsibility for your actions. For example, a community justice forum.</p>
<u>Facilitator</u>	<p>A person trained to guide a group process like a community justice forum.</p>
<u>Federal penitentiary</u>	<p>A prison for adults who are sentenced to two years or more of custody.</p>
<u>First appearance</u>	<p>The first time that you go to court on a matter. If you are charged with a crime, you may go to court on more than one date. If you plead “not guilty”, the judge will usually set a date for trial. If you plead “guilty”, the judge may decide on your sentence at your first appearance. If you do not have a lawyer, the judge may delay your matter to give you time to get a lawyer.</p>
<u>Guilty</u>	<p>When you say that you have done the crime that the judge has read to you. The judge may find that you are guilty of a crime after hearing your trial.</p>
<u>Healing process</u>	<p>The way that hurt or damaged relationships or feelings are repaired and conflicts are addressed.</p>

<u>Hold you accountable</u>	You make amends for the crime you did. The consequences are appropriate to the crime and to the circumstances.
<u>Illegal</u>	Not legal. Against the law.
<u>Indictable offence</u>	Crimes, or offences, are divided into two types: <u>summary</u> and <u>indictable</u> . Indictable offences are more serious than summary offences and result in harsher sentences.
<u>Innocent</u>	Not guilty of a specific crime or offence.
<u>Law-abiding</u>	Obeying the law.
<u>Law Society</u>	An organization that controls and supervises lawyers.
<u>Lawyer</u>	A person whose profession is to advise and act for others in legal matters.
<u>Lawyer Referral Service</u>	A service you can call if you would like to speak with a lawyer. You are given two names of lawyers and you can see one of them for a meeting of 30 minutes for \$10 plus taxes.
<u>Lay a charge</u>	This happens when a police officer or any person formally accuses you of committing a crime.
<u>Least restrictive</u>	With the least limits to your freedom.
<u>Legal Aid</u>	Free legal service if you are charged with a crime and you cannot afford to pay for a lawyer to help you.
<u>Manslaughter</u>	Killing another person without the intent to kill or the intent to cause severe bodily harm.
<u>Meaningful consequences</u>	Helpful for you to understand and appreciate how others have been affected by your actions. Also helpful in repairing the harm done to others.

<u>Medical and psychological reports</u>	Information that is prepared for court if it is believed that you are suffering from a physical, mental, learning, or emotional problem. Reports can be given to the judge to help decide your sentence.
<u>Monitored</u>	Observed and checked by a youth worker to see that you are obeying agreements and conditions.
<u>Municipal police</u>	Police for a town or city.
<u>Murder</u>	The intentional killing of another person.
<u>Non-custodial</u>	Not in custody but out of custody.
<u>Not guilty</u>	Guilt for the crime has not been proven in court.
<u>Offence</u>	An act or behaviour that breaks a law.
<u>Offender</u>	A person who has been found guilty of breaking a law.
<u>Out-of-court procedures</u>	Ways of dealing with a person accused of breaking the law. These do not include going to court.
<u>Pardon</u>	Officially sealing, or clearing, a criminal record – this applies to the adult system only – youth records are automatically sealed after a young offender is crime-free for a certain period of time.
<u>Parent(s)</u>	Includes any person who has custody or control of you, and may include an adult with whom you live.
<u>Pre-sentence report</u>	A report to the court on the personal and family history and environment of an accused who is to be sentenced. This will be prepared if the judge feels there needs to be more information before sentencing, and will always be prepared before a custody sentence is imposed. The purpose of the report is to help the judge

	decide what would be the most appropriate sentence. This may also be called a <u>pre-disposition report</u> .
<u>Probation</u>	A sentence the judge may order which allows the accused to be in the community under certain conditions while being supervised by a probation officer. The sentence is for a certain period of time. The accused is to be of good behaviour, appear in youth court when asked, and is to notify the youth worker of any change in address, school or employment, as well as obeying other conditions, such as reporting to the youth worker or keeping a curfew.
<u>Proportionate approach</u>	Consequences that reflect the seriousness of the crime and the accused's role in the crime.
<u>Prosecutor</u>	A person who will present the evidence against you in court. This person may be called the Crown or Crown Attorney or may be an experienced police officer, a trained lawyer, or some other person.
<u>Provincial Director</u>	A person who works for the provincial government. The provincial director is responsible for carrying out the judge's order, and dealing with probation and place of custody.
<u>Provincial jail</u>	A facility where adults are held when they are sentenced to less than 2 years custody.
<u>Publication</u>	The communication of information by making it known or accessible to the general public through any means, including print, radio or television broadcast, telecommunication or electronic means.
<u>Rehabilitate</u>	To become a person who no longer breaks the law
<u>Reintegrate</u>	To successfully bring you back into the

	community, school, or work after time in custody.
<u>Released</u>	Freed from custody.
<u>Represent</u>	When someone, usually a lawyer, gives you legal advice or speaks for you to the police, a judge, or a review board.
<u>Restorative Justice</u>	A community-based alternative to the court process. It is designed to hold offenders accountable for their crimes in a more meaningful way, and to give offenders an opportunity to repair the harm caused by the crime. Victims are usually active participants in this process. Restorative justice can take many forms, but it generally involves a face-to-face meeting between the victim and offender, and members of the community. The victim and offender are each given a chance to explain how the crime has affected them. At the conclusion of the meeting, an agreement is usually reached about how the offender will repair the harm done. Reparation can include monetary payment, providing a service to the victim, performing community service or any other fair and proportionate measure agreed upon by the parties.
<u>Search warrant</u>	A court order giving police the right to enter and search your home or work.
<u>Sentence</u>	The consequence given to the accused who is guilty of a crime. It can range from an absolute discharge to a custody sentence. It is also called a <u>disposition</u> .
<u>Sentencing</u>	When the judge decides on the appropriate consequence for an accused who is guilty of doing a crime.
<u>Serious violent offence</u>	A crime where a person causes or tries to cause serious bodily harm to another.

<u>Statement</u>	The description of your knowledge of a crime. It is taken by police as part of an investigation.
<u>Summary offence</u>	Offences, or crimes, are divided into two types, <u>summary</u> and <u>indictable</u> . Summary offences are less serious than indictable offences and result in less severe sentences.
<u>Support people</u>	People who help a victim or an accused, such as family or friends.
<u>Transfer</u>	Move to another place.
<u>Victim</u>	A person who suffers or loses something as the result of a crime.
<u>Victim Impact Statement</u>	A voluntary written statement where the victim of a crime describes how they have been affected by the crime, for example, the harm or loss they suffered. The judge has to consider this statement when deciding an appropriate sentence for the accused.
<u>Waiver</u>	A paper you can sign that says you give up a legal right.
<u>Weapon</u>	Any object that is used or intended to be used to harm a person.
<u>Witness</u>	A person who testifies in court for the prosecution or the defence about what they know of the crime or of the accused.
<u>Young person</u>	A person who is 12 years old or older, but less than 18 years old.
<u>Youth custody facility</u>	A facility in which young people are placed into custody. Includes a facility for the secure restraint of young people, a community residential centre, a group home, and a forest or wilderness camp.
<u>Youth court</u>	The court which deals with young people

	who are charged with breaking a law. This court is separate from adult court and there is extra protection for your rights.
<u>Youth Record</u>	Anything containing information that is created or kept for the purposes of the <i>YCJA</i> or for the investigation of an offence under the <i>YCJA</i> .
<u>Youth worker</u>	A person chosen to work with and help young people who are in trouble with the law.