Supporting Young People Through Incarceration & Reintegration

Hosted by:

The City of Toronto with Nikki Knows Consulting





TORONTO





Definitions & Walkthrough of Correctional Systems







Definitions & Walkthrough

YOUTH (PROVINCIAL) **AGE 12-17**

- Secure and open custody facilities
- Extrajudicial Measures (EJM) or Sanctions (EJS)
- Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (MCCSS)

ADULT (PROVINCIAL) AGE 18+

- Remand, and sentenced to less than 2 years
- Max/med security facilities
- Drug and Gladue Courts for Diversion
- Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN)





- Sentenced to 2 years or more, in custody
- Max, med, min security facilities
- Federal halfway houses
- Correctional Services Canada (CSC)

Conditions of Confinement (Pre-Release)







Conditions of Confinement

What is it like to be incarcerated?

- No internet, limited phone time
- Limited access to programs
- Minimal access to fresh air
- Can be locked up in a cell for up to 23 hours per day
- Can be overcrowded in a cell
- Frequent lockdowns



*Adult provincial facility





Access to Young People Who are Incarcerated (Pre-Release)





Access (Pre-Release)

Adult (Provincial)

Geographics: only 2 adult provincial facilities in **Toronto - Toronto East Detention Centre (TEDC)** and Toronto South Detention Centre (TSDC); several others in GTHA

Obtaining Access: contact program or volunteer coordinator at the given *provincial* facility

Screening Process: background check, orientation training

Volunteer Information - Provincial

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Adult (Federal)

Geographics: there are no adult federal facilities in Toronto/GTHA; most are situated in or around Kingston, ON

Obtaining Access: contact program or volunteer coordinator at the given federal facility

Screening Process: background check, fingerprints, credit check, *if you have a record they may want to interview you

Volunteer Information - Federal



How to Work With Young People (Pre-Release)



Working with Young People (Pre-Release)

Immediate Needs

Support with:

- Accessing a lawyer
- Securing release on bail
- Bail plan coordination
- Contacting loved ones
- Contacting employer
- Contacting education institutions, if enrolled as a student at time of arrest
- Securing home, valuables, pets, personal property

Longer-Term Needs

Support with:

- - coordination





 Accessing education • Accessing employment prep • Securing employment for release • Securing housing for release • Accessing mental health services • Trauma-informed, family supports • Securing release on parole • Pre-release or discharge plan



Incarceration Scenarios

Scenario 1: Your client gets arrested. What do you do? How do you continue supporting and working with them?

Scenario 2: Your client is preparing for a parole hearing. They need assistance – including with securing employment, and coordinating supports in the community – BEFORE their release, to facilitate their parole application. How do you support them?





Ways That Young People Can Be Released







Ways of Release (Post-Incarceration)

Bail

Probation

Court ordered form of community supervision; releases young person from custody.

Court ordered form of community supervision; probation order issued at time of sentencing.

Sentenced / **Time Served**

Court decides on sentencing, if a young person is convicted/found guilty of an offence.

Court Release



| form | of |
|------|----|
| | |

Parole / **Statutory Release**

Form of conditional release from custody, granted by the respective parole board.

Institutional Release

Conditions of Reintegration & Effects of Institutionalization



Conditions of Reintegration

Collateral Effects of Incarceration

Impacts, that can make it more challenging to *reintegrate, can include:*

- Losing ability to maintain housing
- Losing personal property, belongings
- Losing job, or business
- Losing access to children
- Loss/damage to personal relationships
- Exacerbated mental health difficulties

Psychological Effects of Institutionalization

- Dependence on institutional structures
- Hyper-violence and hyper-vigilance
- Emotional flatness and repression
- Psychological distancing and
- social withdrawal
- Prison culture assimilation
- Internalized stigmatization
- Ongoing post-traumatic stress response
- Overwhelm and overstimulation







How to Work With Young People (Post-Release)



Working w/ Young People (Post-Release)

Immediate Needs

Support with:

- Accessing release funds
- Collecting personal property
- Obtaining ID
- Attending appointments
- Securing housing, and buying furniture
- Buying clothes, hygiene products
- Decompressing their institutionalization and settling back into community, reintegrating into their family/home life

Longer-Term Needs

Support with:

- Continuing education • Accessing employment training • Securing employment • Starting their own business • Accessing mental health services • Trauma-informed, family supports • Accessing harm reduction services • Longer term reintegration and stabilization support



Key Considerations to Service Delivery (Pre-Release Through Post-Release)



Service Delivery (Inside & Out)

Key Considerations

Do you have these in place to support young people who are and have been incarcerated?

- Operational policies and processes
- Organizational capacity to deliver services
- Access to incarcerated populations; ways for them to work with you while incarcerated
- Ability to address any technological and transportation limitations
- Awareness of stigmatization, institutionalization, and power dynamics

Key Models to Consider

The ideal situation:

all client needs are addressed holistically,

pre-release through post-release



Through care/Continuity of Care Integrated services

Wraparound support

Service Delivery Framework

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You can use this framework to support you in developing and delivering your services for young people, with a goal of reducing service fragmentation. AVAILABILITY Are the services available?

RELEVANCE Are the services relevant?

CONSISTENCY Are the services consistent?

COORDINATION Are the services coordinated?



ACCESSIBILITY Are the services accessible?

AWARENESS Are people aware of them?

CONTINUITY Are the services continuous?

INTEGRATION Are the services integrated?



Incarceration Scenarios

Scenario 2: Your client is released on time served, unexpectedly, from a jail outside of Toronto. What are the initial considerations, and steps you take to support their reintegration/transition?

Scenario 1: Your client was released on bail, and is subsequently re-arrested on a breach of their bail conditions. They've called you from the jail and told you they are required to present a solid new bail plan to present to the court. How do you support them?



Justice Services & Resources for Youth





Extrajudicial Sanctions and Extrajudicial Measures





What are extrajudicial measures in Ontario?

What are extrajudicial measures? Under sections 4 to 12 of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA), extrajudicial measures are actions that police officers and Crown prosecutors may take against young persons, which provide a substitute for, or an alternative to, a formal trial.

Extrajudicial Measures and Sanctions - FREE Legal Information

Toronto Neighbourhood Group Youth Justice Services

Provides both EJM and EJS programs for justice involved youth 12-18 years old

For information and referrals please contact:

Michaela Allen michaela.allen@tngcs.org 647-336-8035

What are extrajudicial sanctions in Ontario?

Sanctions can include activities such as restitution to victims, apologies, personal service, learning-based prevention programming specific to the offence, or charitable work to name a few. Upon successful completion of the sanction, the Crown Attorney is notified and the youth's charge is stayed by the Court.

Extrajudicial Sanctions Program - John Howard Society of Ontario

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What is the meaning of EJS in court?

Extrajudicial Measures (EJM) and Extrajudicial Sanctions (EJS) Programs. Extrajudicial Measures (EJM) or Sanctions (EJS) allow a youth to take responsibility for their offence while also providing education and support for the youth and their family to prevent further conflict with the law.

Extrajudicial Measures and Extrajudicial Sanctions

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Restorative Justice Programs

Restorative Justice is a means to repair harm caused to people, relationships, and communities through collective participation in resolutions. Through this program, youth participants will be able to identify issues that cause harm, be exposed to strategies to cope, and manage conflicts, understand accountability, and actively participate in resolutions. Restorative Justice Programs bring a more holistic approach and focus to deeper resolution strategies such as education, community engagement, and enhancing youth spaces to mitigate violence that youth are facing in communities across Toronto.





Restorative Justice Programs

Learning Beyond Adversity (Jane and Finch) For information and referrals please contact:

Wayne Black | <u>iba.strings@gmail.com</u>

The Kickback Foundation (Scarborough)

For information and referrals please contact: Jamal Burger | jay@tierzero.ca

Success Beyond Limits (Jane and Finch) For information and referrals please contact:

Tesfai Mengesha | t.mengesha@successbl.com

ReDesign

Rainbow West

For information and referrals please contact: Neeli Grewal | <u>NeeliG@yorktownfamilyservices.com</u>

Frontline Connections For information and referrals please contact:

Denise Collins | <u>dncoll@yahoo.com</u> Laura Hammond | lhammond123@gmail.com



For information and referrals please contact:

Zohra Rahman | <u>zoeys.rahman@gmail.com</u> Gary Newman | ga.17.an@gmail.com

Reintegration Supports for Justice Involved Youth

Amaduesz | Project Propser

Provides case management support for youth aged 18 to 29 with firearm possession related charges to create a support plan tailored to their needs and identifying any supports that could be accessed through programs and services offered by City of Toronto and community-based programs to access housing, education, employment, income, family support, legal support, health, mental health and mentorship.

For information and referrals please contact:

Sheena Blake, Manager <u>sheena@amadeusz.ca</u> 647-450-0165 mobile 416-251-0685 office

Fernie Youth Services | Fernie | TYESS

Provides rehabilitative, community-based case management support for young people 18-29, that are in conflict with the law at all stages of the Criminal Justice System. Support youth to participate in planned activities and access to other community resources and to comply with the conditions of their Probation Orders while working collaboratively with Probation/Parole Officers.

For information and referrals please contact:

Fareen Khimji, Manager of Community Services <u>fkhimji@fernieyouth.ca</u> 416-357-8722 mobile





