**North East School Division**

**Unpacking Outcomes – Law 30 – LT1**

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| **Unpacking the Outcome** | | |
| Examine --> how youth are treated differently  Examine --> why youth are treated differently | | |
| **Outcome**(circle the verb and underline the qualifiers) | | |
| Examine how and why youth are treated differently than adults in Canadian law. | | |
| **KNOW** | **UNDERSTAND** | **BE ABLE TO DO** |
| **Vocabulary**:   * Guiding principles, youth, consent, public perception   **Canadian Legislation:**   * Juvenile Delinquents Act 1984, Young Offenders Act (1984), Youth Criminal Justice Act (2003)   Systemic Factors:   * Addictions, trauma, poverty , gangs, violence   **Saskatchewan Laws designed to protect youth:**   * Saskatchewan’s Child and Family Services Act, youth employment laws   **Saskatchewan Laws designed to regulate youth behaviour:**   * driver’s licence regulations, age restrictions related to the sale of controlled substances, contracts | * That fundamental rights and guiding principles form the foundation and reflect guiding beliefs for dealing with youth * That legislation evolves with and reflects society’s view of youth * That there is a rationale for the Youth Criminal Justice Act which is designed to build on the Charter and will give extra protection to the rights of the youth * That what’s developmentally appropriate for youth and adults is different and the criminal justice system is responsive to this * That there are exceptions that would lead to youth being sentenced as an adult based upon extenuating factors * That the YCJA is not all encompassing and may at times be guided by other aspects of criminal law * That public perception and data don’t always correlate * That the age of consent varies depending on the circumstances | 1. Analyze the fundamental rights described in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the guiding principles of the Youth Criminal Justice Act (2003). 2. Explore changes in Canadian legislation \* regarding youth, including the legal definition of youth. 3. Examine the rights youth are provided under the Youth Criminal Justice Act (2003).   Examine reasons why youth are provided certain rights under the Youth Criminal Justice Act in addition to those in the Charter.   1. Discuss systemic factors that may lead to youth criminality (\*) 2. Explore how brain maturity can have an impact on youths’ criminal behaviour. 3. Debate the rationale for treating youth differently from adults with respect to issues such as: • driving; • age of consent; • school attendance; • contracts; • criminality; • medical treatment with or without parental consent; and, • consumption and purchasing controlled substances. 4. Describe current Saskatchewan laws that are designed to protect the rights of youth and to regulate their behaviour such as: • the Child and Family Services Act (1989-90); • the Advocate for Children and Youth Act (2012); • the Education Act (1995); and, • The Saskatchewan Employment Act (2013). 5. Explain the legal rights of youth with respect to: • wishes regarding parenting arrangements; • protection from physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect; and, • right to sue for damages. 6. Examine (was differentiate) how youth are treated differently than adults in the criminal justice system during arrest, detention, trial, sentencing and incarceration. 7. Examine scenarios where youth could be charged and sentenced as an adult in Canadian law.. 8. Compare public perception versus patterns and statistics over time regarding youth crime. 9. Identify and justify the age of consent for different legal circumstances such as contracts, sexual consent, medical consent, tattoos, piercings, use of social media and online spaces. 10. Discuss the limits on freedom of expression when using social media   -Determine circumstances where youth should have different protections under the law.  -Analyze certain aspects of criminal law that may apply to minors or concern minors but are not defined in the Youth Criminal Justice Act, such as possession and drug trafficking, child protection, sexual assault, and harassment. |
| **ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS** | | |
| Why are fundamental rights and guiding principals important to consider? \*\*  Why do youth have their own YCJA?  How are society’s view of youth and youth law connected?  Why do youth need extra protection beyond the Charter of Rights and Freedoms?  How is the YCJA designed to meet the needs of youth as opposed to the expectations of an adult?  Why might some youth be sentenced as adults?  How does the YCJA compliment the criminal justice system?  What role do statistics play in shaping public perception?  Why is the age of consent dependent upon different circumstances? | | |