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### Has your child been charged with a crime?

On these pages, a child is someone who is under the age of 18.

A child who has been charged with a crime needs advice from a lawyer who is an expert in youth criminal law. If you cannot afford to pay for a lawyer for your child, Legal Aid Ontario may pay.

Your child should get a lawyer whether the child is guilty or not guilty. Your child should get a lawyer even if your child believes it is not serious. This is because what happens next can be serious.

The police have a duty to tell you if your child is arrested, charged with a crime, or must go to court. It is a good idea to be informed and involved with your child's case. You should go to the police station and to court with your child, if possible. If you do not come to court, a judge might order you to come.

### Will my child have to go to court?

If your child is charged, they will usually have to go to criminal court at least once. After that, there are many ways to deal with the case without going to court.

### What will happen if my child is punished?

The law usually punishes children differently than adults. For example, your child might be punished by a warning or a community program instead of going to jail. But for the most serious crimes, children may go to jail.

Your child should talk to their lawyer to find out what is possible.

## What can I expect from my child's lawyer?

The lawyer works for your child, even if you are paying. So the lawyer will speak to your child and make decisions with your child.

You can ask the lawyer to let you know how the case is going. You can also ask questions. But the lawyer is not allowed to share information with you unless your child says the lawyer can.

#### Can my child go to school?

A child who is involved in a criminal matter still has the right to an education. Sometimes the court will say the child cannot go to a specific school until the case is over. You can send your child to another school if this happens.

In some situations, the school can suspend or expel your child, even for something that did not happen at school. There are steps you can take to try to keep your child in school. Some community agencies and legal clinics can help you to find out about this.

### Will the charges be a problem for my child in the future?

When your child is charged with a crime, the police and the court will keep track of it in files called "records".

These police and court records can cause problems for your child even after they turn 18.

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Your child's records can, for example, make it hard to get a job or travel to other countries. The records may affect your child's immigration status. In some cases, your child's records may even affect your family's immigration status.

### What if I am asked to pay the costs of what my child did?

If your child is under the age of 18 when they damage, destroy, or steal what belongs to someone else, the owner may try to make you pay back the cost. You do not have to pay unless a court orders you to. If you get any papers telling you to pay, show them to a lawyer or legal clinic right away.

If the owner starts a court case against you, it will be in civil court, not criminal court. A civil court can order you to pay the money.

If you get papers that say that a court case is started against you, there are time limits on when you must respond. So get legal help right away.

On these pages, we give only general information. You should get legal advice about your own situation.

#### How to get help

**211 Ontario** is an information and referral hotline that gives help in many languages. They take calls 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. They can tell you:

- where to get legal help, and
- how to contact a settlement agency or community agency for other kinds of help.

You could also try contacting a local library or a community legal clinic.

To contact 211 Ontario:

TTY...... 1-888-340-1001

211Ontario.ca

For more help:

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Visit www.cleo.on.ca to download these pages. For other legal information for youth, visit youth.cleo.on.ca.