

# HSJCC Network Orientation Package

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# Overview of the HSJCC Network

## Our Mission

The Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committee (HSJCC) is Ontario's primary province-wide network that seeks to improve conditions for those who are justice-involved with complex human services needs. The HSJCC Network embodies a comprehensive and consistent approach, collaborating with all sectors by bringing them together with a common purpose. The goal is to facilitate systemic transformation, effecting positive change in people's lives.

## About the HSJCC Network

The HSJCC Network was established to coordinate resources and services for people with unique needs who have come in contact with the law. The Network is made up of committees operating at a local, regional and provincial level. HSJCCs are voluntary collaborations made up of over 1,500 professionals from the human services and justice sectors.

HSJCCs bring together partners from various sectors to identify solutions and support priority populations at points where they may become involved with the justice system. Priority consideration will be made for individuals with complex human services needs, which may include, but are not limited to those living with mental health issues, substance use concerns and/or behavioural dependencies, or neurodevelopmental and neurocognitive disabilities including developmental disabilities and dual diagnosis.

## History of the HSJCC Network

Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committees (HSJCCs) were established in response to a recognized need to coordinate resources and services, and plan more effectively for people who are in conflict with the law. The Ontario government's policy framework for people with clinical needs who come in conflict with the law, *A Provincial Strategy to Coordinate Human Services and Criminal Justice Systems in Ontario*, was approved in June 1997. The HSJCC Network was established as a cooperative effort of the Ministries of the Attorney General, Children, Community and Social Services, the Solicitor General, and Health.

In a report by the Forensic Mental Health Services Expert Advisory Panel titled, *Assessment, Treatment and Community Reintegration of the Mentally Disordered Offender* (2002), it was recommended that:

***“the four partner Ministries (Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Ministry of Community, Family and Children's Services, Ministry of Public Safety and Security, and Ministry of the Attorney General), with the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care being the lead Ministry, equally endorse and fund the establishment of local and regional forensic coordinating committees, a key mechanism as per the inter-ministerial report, A Provincial Strategy to Coordinate Human Services and Criminal Justice System in Ontario (Human Services and Justice Coordination Project, 1997).*”**

***It is further recommended that a formal commitment be made by each of the four Ministries to recreate the Provincial Coordinating Committee to provide support and oversee the work of the Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committees throughout the Province. Local and Regional Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committees must liaise with the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care as the lead Ministry.”***

HSJCC's advocacy and support for people who experience conflict with the law is congruent with the mandate of Ontario's Patients First Act (2016), which is aimed at promoting reliable, efficient, and equitable access to health care services for all Ontarians.

## Membership

The HSJCC Network is made up of over 1,500 members from across Ontario. HSJCCs bring together professionals and people with lived experience from the human services and justice sectors. Each HSJCC is a voluntary collaboration between health and social service organizations, community mental health and addictions organizations and partners from the justice sector including crown attorneys, judges, police services and correctional service providers.



## Committee Structure

### The Provincial HSJCC

The goal of the Provincial HSJCC is to provide a provincial leadership mechanism to support the implementation of the Ontario government's policy framework A Provincial Strategy to Coordinate Human Services and Criminal Justice System in Ontario (1997).

Provincial HSJCC Objectives:

- To support the individual and collective efforts of Regional and Local Committees.
- To identify provincial service and policy issues and make recommendations to address such issues to appropriate government and other bodies as determined by the nature of the issues.
- To identify solutions to systemic problems.
- To promote consistency of approach across Ontario, while recognizing regional diversity.
- To enhance the engagement of the HSJCC Network (which includes the Provincial, Regional and Local Committees).
- To share information across the HSJCC Network and beyond (knowledge transfer).
- To provide a structure for accountability for the HSJCC Network.

The Provincial HSJCC is made up of both voting and non-voting members. Voting members include representatives from each of the 14 HSJCC regions, who participate in decision making on behalf of their regional members. Ex-officio members (non-voting) represent other key stakeholders, including representatives from each partner ministry as well as other provincial partners.

### **Provincial HSJCC Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee is a smaller group that meets on behalf of the Provincial HSJCC to make decisions between meetings. The Executive is made up of representatives from regional committees, the four ministry partners, the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA), Ontario Division and the Secretariat.

### **Regional HSJCCs**

Regional HSJCCs were established to coordinate communication and service integration planning between health, criminal justice and developmental service organizations within specific regions. There are 14 Regional HSJCCs which focus on education, training and regional system change initiatives.

### **Local HSJCCs**

Local HSJCCs are formed as required in each Region. There are over 30 Local HSJCCs across Ontario which focus on training, education and care coordination for individuals. Regional and Local HSJCCs are formed and operated flexibly in accordance with the unique needs of the regions and communities they serve.

### **Provincial HSJCC Advisory Committees and Communities of Practice**

Advisory Committees and Communities of Practice are formed to provide advice to the Provincial HSJCC on specific topics and to implement project work. Current Provincial HSJCC Advisory Committees include:

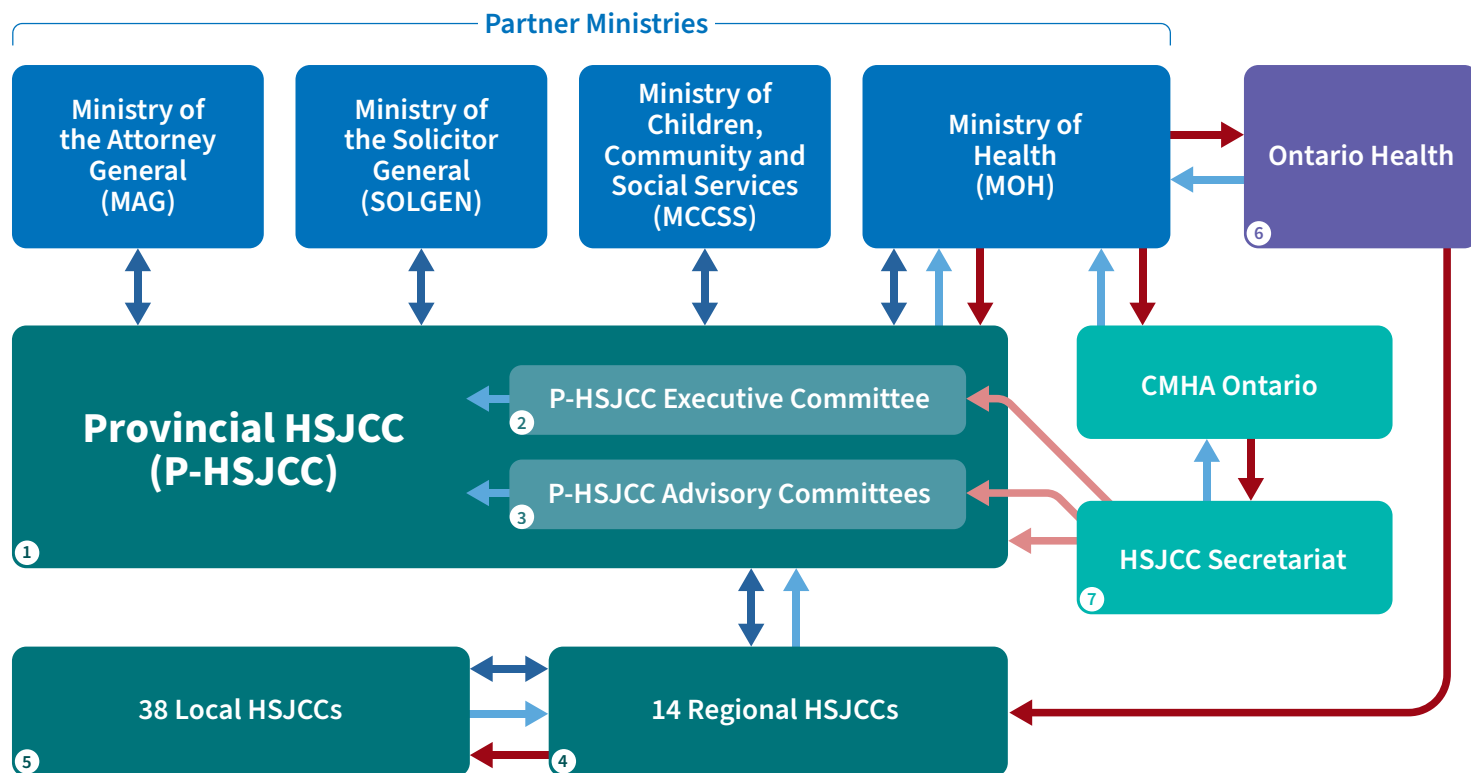
- Anti-Racism Advisory Committee
- Communications and Knowledge Exchange Committee
- Conference Planning Committee
- People With Lived Experience Advisory Committee
- Transition From Custody Network Community of Practice

### **HSJCC Secretariat**

The HSJCC Secretariat is a small staff that was established in 2015 to support the efforts of the HSJCC Network. The Secretariat is responsible for implementing the goals and objectives of the Provincial HSJCC. It is also responsible for supporting the infrastructure of the broader network. The Secretariat is housed at Canadian Mental Health Association, Ontario Division and provides support in the areas of:

- Project management
- Administration and coordination
- Communications and knowledge exchange
- Policy and issue management

# Committee Structure



- ➔ **Funding**
- ➔ **Supporting**
- ➔ **Reporting**
- ➔ **Information flow**

## 1 Provincial HSJCC (P-HSJCC)

- Provincial planning body and leadership mechanism for the network
- Provides direction and oversight to Local and Regional HSJCCs
- Opportunity for updates from Regional HSJCCs, Ministry partners and ex-officio members from Regional HSJCCs, Ministry partners and other provincial stakeholders
- Funding received directly from the Ministry of Health (MOH). CMHA Ontario is the Transfer Payment Agency.
- Reports to MOH on workplan and annual reports
- Representation from four partner ministries MOH, SOLGEN, MCCSS, MAG

## 2 P-HSJCC Executive Committee

- Smaller group of the P-HSJCC (Regional representatives, ministry partners, CMHA Ontario and Secretariat)
- Makes decisions on behalf of the P-HSJCC in between meetings

## 3 P-HSJCC Advisory Committees

- Four Provincial Advisory Committees and one Community of Practice
- Provide advice to P-HSJCC and implement project work
- Accountable to the P-HSJCC

## 4 14 Regional HSJCCs

- Focus on education, training and regional system change initiatives
- Funding provided by Home and Community Care Support Offices (former Local Health Integration Networks) through Transfer Payment Agencies
- Provide updates to Provincial HSJCC
- Annual workplans and reports are sent to HSJCC Secretariat

## 5 38 Local HSJCCs

- Focus on education, training and care coordination for individuals
- A portion of funding from Regional HSJCCs is allocated to Locals
- Provide updates to Regional HSJCC
- Annual workplan and reports are sent to HSJCC Secretariat

## 6 Ontario Health

- Ontario Health is a Crown agency of the Government of Ontario that was established in 2019 to oversee the administration of the Ontario healthcare system. Local and Regional HSJCCs previously received their funding through the Local Health Integration Networks (LHINs).

## 7 HSJCC Secretariat

- Provides project management, administrative, knowledge exchange and policy support to P-HSJCC
- Supports infrastructure of HSJCC Network
- Reports to Provincial HSJCC on project matters
- Housed at CMHA Ontario, reporting to Director of Justice Policy
- Staff are funded by the MOH



# List of committees

## Hamilton/Niagara/Brant/Haldimand/ Norfolk Regional HSJCC

- Brantford Local HSJCC
- Haldimand-Norfolk Local HSJCC
- Hamilton Local HSJCC
- Niagara Local HSJCC

## Champlain Regional HSJCC

- Renfrew County (Pembroke) Local HSJCC
- Stormont-Dundas-Glengarry/Akwesasne/  
Prescott/Russell Local HSJCC

## Durham Regional HSJCC

## Haliburton/Kawartha Lakes/ Pine Ridge Regional HSJCC

- Haliburton Local HSJCC
- Kawartha Lakes Local HSJCC
- Northumberland Local HSJCC
- Peterborough Local HSJCC

## Halton Regional HSJCC

## North East Regional HSJCC

- Algoma District Local HSJCC
- Cochrane District Local HSJCC
- Nipissing District Local HSJCC
- Parry Sound District Local HSJCC
- Sudbury-Manitoulin District Local HSJCC
- Temiskaming District Local HSJCC

## North West Regional HSJCC (formerly known as the North West Centre of Responsibility)

- Kenora Rainy River District Local HSJCC
- Thunder Bay District Local HSJCC

## Simcoe/Muskoka Regional HSJCC

- Barrie Local HSJCC
- Collingwood Local HSJCC
- Midland Local HSJCC
- Orillia Local HSJCC

## South East Regional HSJCC

- Frontenac Local HSJCC
- Hastings-Prince Edward County Local HSJCC
- Lanark County Local HSJCC
- Leeds-Grenville County Local HSJCC
- Lennox-Addington Local HSJCC

## South West Regional HSJCC

- Elgin-Middlesex Local HSJCC
- Grey Bruce Local HSJCC
- Huron and Perth Local HSJCC
- Lambton-Kent Local HSJCC
- London Local HSJCC
- Oxford Local HSJCC
- Windsor-Essex Local HSJCC

## Toronto Regional HSJCC

- Downtown Toronto Local HSJCC
- North York Local HSJCC
- Scarborough Local HSJCC
- West Toronto Local HSJCC

## Waterloo/Wellington Regional HSJCC

## York/South Simcoe Regional HSJCC

# Online Resources

## HSJCC Website

The HSJCC website is an incredible resource for past projects, helpful resources and different ways to get connected. (<https://hsjcc.on.ca>)

## Provincial HSJCC Documents

Learn more about the work of the Provincial HSJCC by accessing helpful documents such as our Terms of Reference and Meeting Minutes. (<https://hsjcc.on.ca/provincial-committee/>)

## Local and Regional HSJCC Pages

Find out more about the work of each of our Local and Regional HSJCCs by visiting their committee pages. (<https://hsjcc.on.ca/regional-local-committees/>)

## Webinars

The Provincial HSJCC hosts a variety of webinars on priority topics for our membership. Find archives of past webinars to access recordings and presentation slides online. (<https://hsjcc.on.ca/our-work/hsjcc-webinars/>)

## Newsletters

HSJCC Network Newsletters share updates and highlights from across the HSJCC Network. Join our mailing list to receive the next newsletter. (<https://hsjcc.on.ca/newsletter/>)

## Conferences

The Provincial HSJCC Biennial Conference is the network's premiere educational event bringing together over 400 professionals and people with lived experience from across Ontario. Find information and resources from past conferences online. (<https://hsjcc.on.ca/biennial-conference/>)

## Our Work

Learn more about our past projects and events by exploring our reports, guidebooks and other resources:

- [Housing and Justice Report](#)
- [Mental Health Court Report](#)
- [Older Adults and the Justice System: A navigational guidebook for caregivers and service providers](#)
- [Police-Hospital Transition Framework and Toolkit](#)
- [Guidelines for enhancing the engagement of people with lived experience](#)



## Mailing list

Join our mailing list to receive our newsletters and learn about upcoming webinars, events and other exciting opportunities. (Link: <https://hsjcc.on.ca/get-involved/>)

## Social Media

Click icon below to follow our accounts to keep up with all HSJCC updates



## CMHA Ontario Resources:

- Justice and Mental Health: <https://ontario.cmha.ca/provincial-policy/criminal-justice/>
- Navigating the Adult Criminal Justice & Mental Health Systems: <https://ontario.cmha.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Adult-Criminal-Justice-Mental-Health-Systems-Map-April-24-2015-FINAL.pdf>
- Navigating the Youth Criminal Justice & Mental Health Systems: <https://ontario.cmha.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/YouthJusticeMHMapFINALSep92013-English.pdf>



## Key terms and acronyms

<b>Ableism</b>	Discrimination or prejudice against people with disabilities based on the belief that typical abilities are superior.
<b>Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA)</b>	A piece of provincial legislation that ensures goods, services, facilities, employment, accommodation and buildings are accessible to individuals.
<b>Addiction</b>	A complex process where problematic patterns of substance use or behaviors interfere with a person's life. Can be broadly defined as a condition that leads to a compulsive engagement with stimuli, despite negative consequences, which can lead to physical and/or psychological dependence. Can be substance related or process-related, also known as behavioral addiction (e.g., gambling or internet addiction).
<b>Bail</b>	The procedure to determine if a person charged with an offence will be released or detained while they wait for their trial.
<b>Brain Injury (TBI/ABI)</b>	<p><b>Acquired Brain Injury (ABI):</b> The umbrella terms for all brain injuries. ABI is an injury to the brain that is not hereditary, congenital, degenerative, or induced by birth trauma.</p> <p><b>Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI):</b> An alteration in brain function caused by external force. Examples of TBI include falls, assaults, motor vehicle accidents and sports injuries.</p>
<b>Carceral spaces</b>	Refer to “enclosures such as jails, prisons, psychiatric hospitals and larger residential institutions for people, including individuals with disabilities with intellectual disabilities, developmental and other significant disability labels” (Ben Moshe, 2022).
<b>Carcerality</b>	Typically refers to the idea of confinement in such enclosures, but also includes all the social, economic, and political relations that support the logic of punitive control.
<b>Concurrent disorders</b>	A term for individuals who have both a mental health issue and a substance use disorder.
<b>Cultural competency</b>	The ability to understand and interact with people from other cultures in a safe and effective manner.
<b>Developmental disability</b>	A broad term that includes physical and intellectual disabilities. It is a condition of impairment that is present or occurs during someone's early years, before the age of 18.
<b>Diversity</b>	The existence of differences in characteristics and lived experience in a group that may relate to race, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, class, religion, mental or physical disability, among others.
<b>Dual diagnosis</b>	A term for individuals who have both a developmental disability and a mental health issue.
<b>Equity</b>	Fairness in opportunity achieved by reducing unnecessary and avoidable differences created by systematic disparities.
<b>Family Court</b>	The Ontario Court of Justice has jurisdiction over child protection, adoption and decision-making responsibility (formerly known as custody), parenting time (formerly known as access), and contact with children, child support, and spousal support. The Ontario Court of Justice does not hear divorce or property matters arising from a family breakdown.
<b>Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD)</b>	A group of conditions that can occur in a person who was exposed to alcohol before birth. These conditions may include physical, mental, behavioural, and/or learning disabilities.

<b>Forensic mental health system</b>	Includes the assessment, treatment and detention of individuals in instances where the court has determined that their mental illness was the cause of them committing an offense. These instances include being found Not Criminally Responsible or unfit to stand trial.
<b>Form 1</b>	An application by a physician for an individual to undergo a psychiatric assessment to determine if that person needs to be admitted for care in a psychiatric facility.
<b>Form 2</b>	“Order for Examination” under the Mental Health Act of Ontario, signed by the Justice of the Peace. It is an order for an assessment by a doctor.
<b>Form 30</b>	Formal notice to let a patient know they are being involuntarily admitted.
<b>Form 33</b>	Form given to a patient anytime a physician deems them incapable to consent to treatment, manage their own property, and/or manage the collection/release/use of their health information.
<b>Form 42</b>	Must be given to the patient immediately if the patient is in a Schedule 1 Facility. If they are not in a Schedule 1 Facility, then the Form 42 can be delayed and issued to the patient once they arrive at a Schedule 1 Facility and are assessed by a physician.
<b>Gladue Courts</b>	Handles the cases of Aboriginal people who have been charged with a criminal offence. The Gladue court proposes sentences that are more in line with Aboriginal traditions than jail, such as community justice programs.
<b>Human services</b>	A broad field of work focused on meeting human needs through an interdisciplinary approach.
<b>Inclusion</b>	The intentional process of addressing inequities and embracing diversity in a given space.
<b>Mental health issues</b>	Diagnosed mental illnesses or symptoms consistent with mental illness. A serious mental illness is defined by disability, duration, and diagnosis.
<b>Mental disorder</b>	Defined in section 2 of the Criminal Code as a “disease of the mind” or “mental disorder” <sup>1</sup> .
<b>Neurocognitive disability</b>	Disabilities where a problem with the brain or neural pathways causes conditions that impair learning or mental/physical functioning.
<b>Neurodivergent</b>	A non-medical term that describes people whose brain processes, learns and/or behaves differently from what is considered “typical”. Neurodiversity commonly refers to people with: Autism spectrum disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Dyslexia or Dyspraxia.
<b>Not Criminally Responsible (NCR)</b>	A court verdict that states that an individual was suffering from a serious mental illness at the time of committing an illegal act.
<b>Ontario Disability Support Program (ODSP)</b>	A social assistance program in Ontario that provides income and employment support to eligible residents who have disabilities.
<b>Ontario Review Board (ORB)</b>	An independent tribunal that oversees cases involving people who are found to be either Not Criminally Responsible or unfit to stand trial.
<b>Ontario Works (OW)</b>	A benefit that provides financial support to people who cannot find work or temporarily cannot work.
<b>Parole</b>	A period of time during which someone sentenced to a penitentiary sentence is released into the community prior to the end of their sentence and is subject to supervision under strict terms.
<b>Person With Lived Experience (PWLE)</b>	An individual who has direct experience with mental health and/or substance use disorders and has used the resources of the mental health system and/or has come into contact with the criminal justice system.

<b>Personal Health Information Protection Act (PHIPA)</b>	Provides a set of rules for the collection, use and disclosure of personal health information.
<b>Probation</b>	A sentence imposed for a criminal offense, often with a suspended sentence, in conjunction with other sentences, or after a term of imprisonment.
<b>Racism</b>	Racism is a belief that one group is superior to others. Racism can be openly displayed in racial jokes, slurs or hate crimes. It can also be more deeply rooted in attitudes, values, and stereotypical beliefs. In some cases, people do not even realize they have these beliefs. Instead, they are assumptions that have evolved over time and have become part of systems and institutions and associated with the dominant group's power and privilege.
<b>Remand</b>	When an individual has been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to remain in custody while they wait for their court appearance.
<b>Saneism</b>	Discrimination or prejudice against a person perceived to have a mental illness or cognitive impairment.
<b>Schedule 1 facility</b>	Health facilities that have been identified as Designated Psychiatric Facilities under the <i>Mental Health Act</i> .
<b>Social determinants of health</b>	Social and economic conditions that determine individual and population health.
<b>Problem Solving Courts</b>	These courts have been developed to offer specific offenders alternatives to incarceration. This often can involve community-based treatment services in conjunction with judicial supervision. This model is based on the concept of therapeutic jurisprudence, which considers the impact of the law on emotional life and psychological well-being, recognizes the personal dignity of all individuals, and seeks fairness and social justice by exploring alternative ways of resolving an issue. (i.e. mental health courts, drug treatment courts)
<b>Recidivism</b>	When an individual returns to correctional supervision on a new conviction within two years of completing probation, parole or a provincial jail sentence of six months or more.
<b>Unfit to stand trial</b>	When a person is unable to defend against criminal charges they are facing, or unable to communicate with their lawyer, because of a mental illness.

## Provincial Partners and Stakeholder Acronyms:

- **AMO:** Association of Municipalities of Ontario
- **CAMH:** Centre for Addictions and Mental Health
- **CAS:** Children's Aid Society
- **CMHA:** Canadian Mental Health Association
- **CSC:** Correctional Service Canada
- **MOH:** Ministry of Health
- **MAG:** Ministry of the Attorney General
- **MCCSS:** Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services
- **MMAH:** Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing
- **JCFY:** Justice for Children and Youth
- **JHS:** John Howard Society
- **LHIN:** Local Health Integration Networks
- **LAO:** Legal Aid Ontario
- **LCO:** Legal Clinic Ontario
- **OACP:** Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police
- **OPP:** Ontario Provincial Police
- **Peer Works (Formerly OPDI):** Ontario Peer Development Institute)
- **PPAO:** Psychiatric Patient Advocate Office (link as resources)
- **PSSP:** Provincial System Support Program
- **SOLGEN:** Ministry of the Solicitor General

# Resources for People with Lived Experience

The HSJCC Network draws frequently upon the expertise and resources of people who have lived experience in the human services and justice sectors in its work. There are a variety of opportunities for HSJCC members who identify as having lived experience to become involved in our work at a local, regional and provincial level.

## The People With Lived Experience (PWLE) Advisory Committee

The People With Lived Experience (PWLE) Advisory Committee was first formed in April 2020 for the purpose of improving the meaningful engagement of people with lived experience across the HSJCC Network. The committee was established in response to requests from committees for additional guidance and support in improving this type of engagement.

## Goals and Objectives

The goal of the PWLE Advisory Committee is to improve the representation and active involvement of people with lived experience in the human services and justice sectors at all levels of HSJCC work. The committee's objectives are to:

- Identify common challenges and issues relating to the engagement of people with lived experience in the HSJCC Network
- Provide guidance for HSJCCs to improve the active engagement of people with lived experience on their committees
- Promote best practices and key considerations for improving the experience of people with lived experience involved in the HSJCC Network
- Provide advice on ongoing Provincial HSJCC projects and initiatives

## [Committee Webpage](#)

## [Terms of Reference](#)

Connect with us to learn more about how to get involved: <https://hsjcc.on.ca/provincial-committee/contact-us/>

## Guidebook

In November 2021, the PWLE Advisory Committee released a new resource, *Guidelines for Enhancing the Engagement of People With Lived Experience Across the HSJCC Network*. This resource was developed to provide guidance to Local and Regional HSJCCs, and other partners, on engaging people with lived experience in a meaningful and effective way.

The Guidebook can be found [here](#).

A follow up webinar on the Guidebook can be found [here](#).

## Links to training and resources for people with lived experience

### **CAMH Recovery College courses:**

Nonclinical-based education and training programs offered to people who have experienced mental health and/or addiction challenges: <https://recovery-college.camh.ca/>

### **Working for Change Programs:**

Offers leadership, pre-employment training programs and runs a speaker's bureau: <https://workingforchange.ca/upcoming-programs/>

### **PeerWorks:**

PeerWorks Peer Support Core Essentials Program: <https://www.peerworks.ca/training-education/training-professional-development>

### **Support House Centre for Innovation in Peer Support:**

Virtual Learning Centre: Offers a Peer Professional Development Webinar Series as well as Trainings and Workshops: <https://supporthouse.ca/peer-services/virtual-learning-centre-resource-hub/learning-centre/>

Community Legal Education of Ontario: <https://www.cleo.on.ca/en>

Northern Initiative For Social Action in Greater Sudbury: <https://nisa.on.ca/>

March Of Dimes Canada drop in centres in each city: <https://www.marchofdimes.ca/en-ca>

Metis Nation of Ontario: <https://www.metisnation.org/>

Ontario Brain Injury Association: <https://obia.ca/>

[The Empowerment Council: About Us - The Empowerment Council](#)

[Sound times support centre: » More About Sound Times](#)

# Local and Regional HSJCC Orientation Package Template

Creating an orientation package is a helpful way to ensure that new HSJCC members have a clear understanding of the committee's goals and objectives, as well as their responsibilities as a new member. It is recommended that Local and Regional HSJCCs create a committee-specific orientation package for new members. This package can build off the Network Orientation Package, while providing additional documents and resources specific to their committee.

## Recommended orientation package contents:

### 1. The HSJCC Network Orientation Package

Committees can adapt and build off the Network Orientation Package to create a package that is tailored to their committee.

### 2. Goals and Objectives

An orientation package should include the committee's up-to-date goals and objectives, which can typically be found in the Terms of Reference.

### 3. Roles and Responsibilities

Committees should outline different roles and responsibilities, including general membership expectations, the roles of Co-Chairs, and any other important relationships.

### 4. Meeting format

It is helpful to provide a general description of the typical meeting format, frequency and what new members can expect in attending their first meeting. Where possible, the committee should include its current meeting schedule, expected time commitments and how members should prepare for meetings.

### 5. Accomplishments

The orientation package can include descriptions of the committee's past projects and accomplishments, including links to any relevant resources.

### 6. Support for People with Lived Experience

The orientation package should include any relevant information for members with lived experience, including key contacts, information about the honoraria policy and any other supports that may be available.

### 7. Additional documents

- a. Terms of Reference
- b. Workplan
- c. Links to helpful resources, past projects, etc.
- d. Honoraria policy
- e. Confidentiality agreements
- f. Membership list





## Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committee

**Facilitating system transformation to effect positive change in people's lives.**

**1,500+ members**

**30+ Local Committees**

**14 Regional Committees**

**1 Provincial Committee**

### Our Mission

The Human Services and Justice Coordinating Committee (HSJCC) is Ontario's primary province-wide network that seeks to improve conditions for those who are justice-involved with complex human services needs. The HSJCC Network embodies a comprehensive and consistent approach, collaborating with all sectors by bringing them together with a common purpose. The goal is to facilitate system transformation, effecting positive change in people's lives.

### Who We Are

A network of committees established to coordinate resources and services for people with unique needs who have come in contact with the law. These are voluntary collaborations made up of over 1,500 professionals from the human services and justice sectors. There are currently over 30 local committees. These provide education and training for their members, coordinate care for justice-involved individuals in their communities and provide input to regional committees.

Fourteen regional committees work to improve regional issues that impact clients requiring human services as they navigate through the criminal justice system.

The Provincial HSJCC functions as a planning body and provincial leadership mechanism and supports the individual and collective efforts of regional and local committees.

### Our History

Ontario's HSJCC Network was first established in 1997 in response to a recognized need for better coordination of resources and services for people with complex human service needs who are in conflict with the law. The Network is a cooperative effort of the:

- Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG),
- Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services (MCCSS),
- Ministry of Health (MOH), and the
- Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN).

### Who We Serve

HSJCCs bring together partners from various sectors to identify solutions and support priority populations at points where they may become involved with the justice system. Priority consideration is made for individuals with complex human service needs, which may include those living with mental health issues, substance use concerns and/or behavioural dependencies, or neurodevelopmental and neurocognitive disabilities.

## Key Initiatives

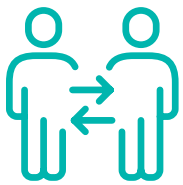
### Public Policy



The HSJCC Network identifies [provincial service and policy issues](#) and works to address them through sharing best practices, developing system

solutions and making recommendations to appropriate government bodies.

### Knowledge Exchange



The HSJCC Network facilitates education and information sharing between partners from different sectors through webinars, forums and the

biennial Provincial HSJCC Conference.

### Crisis Response



The HSJCC Network works with partners in the mental health and justice sectors on initiatives to improve outcomes for people experiencing a mental

health, neurodevelopmental and/or addictions related crisis. This involves supporting the expansion of both police and non-police crisis teams across Ontario and improving police to hospital transitions.

### Therapeutic Courts



The HSJCC Network has been involved in several initiatives to identify best practices and raise awareness of therapeutic courts, including Mental

Health Courts and Drug Treatment Courts across Ontario.

### Community Reintegration



The HSJCC Network collaborates on a number of initiatives, such as the [Transition From Custody Network](#), to raise awareness on

key areas of need for individuals with complex needs who are being released from correctional custody and reintegrating into the community.

### People With Lived Experience



People With Lived Experience (PWLE) make invaluable contributions to the HSJCC Network at the local, regional, and provincial level. [The](#)

[Provincial HSJCC PWLE Advisory Committee](#) works to improve the meaningful engagement of People With Lived Experience across the Network.

### Anti-Racism



One of the negative impacts of slavery, colonization and oppression is an overrepresentation of Black, Indigenous and racialized

populations within the mental health and criminal justice systems. The [Anti-Racism Advisory Committee](#) addresses racism within the human services and justice sectors through the development of a strategic action plan.



Connect with us: [hsjcc.on.ca](https://hsjcc.on.ca)

 [@hsjcc](#)

 [@hsjccontario](#)

 [linkedin.com/company/human-services-and-justice-coordinating-committee](https://linkedin.com/company/human-services-and-justice-coordinating-committee)