



CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

CHANGING LIVES. PROTECTING CANADIANS.



Indigenous Corrections Accountability Framework (ICAF) Annual Report 2021-2022

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to respectfully acknowledge that the land on which we developed this report is in the traditional unceded territory of the Algonquin Anishinabe people. We invite all readers across Turtle Island to take a moment to acknowledge the land they live and move on. From coast to coast to coast, we acknowledge the ancestral and unceded territory of all the First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people who call this land home.

In addition, we encourage readers to reflect on the past, be mindful of how harmful dynamics may continue to be perpetuated to this day, and consider how we can each, in our own way, move forwards toward collective healing and true reconciliation.

***-Indigenous Initiatives Sector,
on behalf of The Correctional Service of Canada***

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2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the coming into force of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA). This Act, passed in 1992, articulates the purpose and principles of corrections and conditional release of the federal correctional system in Canada. In response to the continued over-representation and over-securitization of Indigenous people, Sections 79 to 84 of the CCRA directs CSC to work in partnership with Indigenous communities to provide Indigenous offenders with innovative and culturally relevant services. Sections 79 to 84 are also an extension of Section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, recognizing distinct Indigenous rights, and the unique relationship and legal responsibilities the Government of Canada and the Crown have with and towards Indigenous peoples and communities.

Over the last 10 years, the proportion of Indigenous people in custody in CSC has increased from 23% to 33% of the offender population. Data from 2021-2022 shows that 30% of new admissions to federal custody are Indigenous people. This data suggests that, without a marked correction in warrants of committals and release rates, the over-representation of Indigenous offenders in federal institutions will only worsen in coming years.

While the proportion of Indigenous offenders, in comparison to the overall population of federal offenders, has increased, the total number of Indigenous offenders in CSC custody has been decreasing over the years. However, the number of non-Indigenous offenders has also been decreasing, but at a faster rate than that of Indigenous offenders. Notably, Indigenous offenders tend to stay in custody longer than their non-Indigenous counterparts. Data shows that Indigenous offenders' release rates are lower than the admission rates into custody, contributing higher proportions of Indigenous people in custody.

This over-representation in federal custody is compounded by the fact that Indigenous offenders are over-represented in higher security classifications at admission; they are more likely than non-Indigenous offenders to have their Offender Security Level (OSL) assessed as medium or maximum. Once an OSL is assessed as medium or maximum, the process of cascading down to minimum can be more challenging, particularly for individuals serving shorter sentences. Indigenous offenders tend to serve shorter sentences than non-Indigenous offenders, and consequently have less time to complete programs and access culturally-responsive interventions, which play an essential role in their healing, rehabilitation and reintegration.

In keeping with CSC's efforts to improve Indigenous offender assessment results at all stages of the correctional process, CSC signed a MOU with the University of Regina to undertake the development of an Indigenous-informed risk assessment instrument(s). This tool will be incorporated within the case management decision-making framework. The MOU is in place until 2024 and demonstrates CSC commitment to revision and strengthening of risk assessment tools within the Service, aiming to implement tools that are Indigenous informed and relevant. A large part of this process involves seeking the input of Indigenous voices through a variety of means, led by academics using Indigenous research methodologies. The initiative is designed to inform CSC of ways in which the security assessment tools and processes may be more gender-informed and culturally-relevant to Indigenous cultures.

The fiscal year 2021-2022 was a time of transition and reflection for CSC. As COVID-19 restrictions eased, efforts were redirected to advancing work that was unable to move forward due to the pandemic. Nevertheless, correctional results reflect the significant, and often disproportionate, impacts of the pandemic on Indigenous offenders. Despite a reduction in correctional program delivery due to public health restrictions on in-person gatherings and activities, efforts were made to ensure that all offenders completed their correctional programs in a timely manner through flexible program delivery.

To strengthen Indigenous-specific interventions, CSC continued to prioritize streamlining and increased access Indigenous Interventions Centers (IIC) within CSC institutions. Supported by the National Indigenous Plan¹, IICs provide ongoing evidence that concerted efforts to ensure timely access to culturally responsive programming and interventions lead to positive correctional outcomes. Over the reporting period, Indigenous offenders who participated in the IIC model were more likely to complete Nationally Recognized Correctional Programs (NRCP)² and culturally-responsive interventions than Indigenous offenders who did not participate in the IIC model. IIC participants were more likely to be granted discretionary release at the time of first release, have higher rates of engagement with Healing Lodges and Section 84 releases, and were more likely to reach their sentence expiry date without re-admission. Overall, 2021–22 results demonstrate that Indigenous offenders participating in IICs tend to achieve better results compared to the overall Indigenous population under CSC jurisdiction, indicating that the National Indigenous Plan is contributing to improved outcomes for Indigenous offenders.

Looking ahead, CSC will continue to explore opportunities for meaningful partnerships, as part of a federal government approach to Indigenous reconciliation, with Elders/Spiritual Advisors, external partners and organizations, Indigenous communities, and across levels of government, to address issues that span the continuum of care before, during and after a person encounters the correctional system. CSC will prioritize working closely with Indigenous communities and partners, particularly those who have entered into agreements with the Minister of Public Safety, pursuant to section 81 of the CCRA, which allow Indigenous communities to provide for the care and custody of federally-sentenced Indigenous persons³.

Following direction from the Commissioners new Mandate Letter⁴, CSC will review its framework and approach to section 81 agreements. Concurrently, CSC will continue to enhance its processes and remove barriers to the transfer of federally-sentenced Indigenous persons to section 81 facilities and Healing Lodges as part of their reintegration process to the community.

Over the last 30 years, CSC has worked to implement sections 79 to 84 of the CCRA, and to ensure not only the letter but also the spirit of the law. Although Indigenous-specific provisions of the CCRA were created to address the over-representation of Indigenous people in the federal correctional system, the proportion of Indigenous offenders in federal custody continued to climb over the years,

¹The National Indigenous Plan: <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/002/003/002003-0007-en.shtml>

² National Recognized Correctional Programs: <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/002/002-0001-en.shtml>

³ Section 81 of the CCRA: <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/002/003/002003-0004-en.shtml>

⁴ 2022 Commissioners Mandate Letter: <https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/about-us/006-0006-en.shtml>

prompting the need to make improvements to the adequacy of the federal correctional system to solely address Indigenous over-incarceration.

The over-representation of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system is a serious and complex issue rooted in systemic discrimination and the legacy of colonialism. The realities that bring Indigenous people into federal institutions and challenge their safe and successful reintegration upon release require collaboration with other federal and Indigenous partners. CSC is eager to complement and expand on its internal efforts to address the over-incarceration of Indigenous people through active participation in whole-of-government and collaborative initiatives with partners and stakeholders, such as the Indigenous Justice Strategy⁵, to develop bold new approaches to the administration of criminal justice and bolster levers for safe and successful reintegration.

In direct response to Call for Justice 5.3 of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, CSC has announced the creation of a new position of Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections to ensure appropriate attention in addressing the over-representation of Indigenous offenders and accountability for Indigenous corrections. The incoming Deputy Commissioner will work in partnership with Indigenous communities and stakeholders to address the over-incarceration of Indigenous offenders and help to implement the many other recommendations and calls-to-action that fall within their purview.

The Government of Canada is working to advance reconciliation and renew the relationship with Indigenous peoples, based on recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership. Addressing endemic differential outcomes for Indigenous people in federal corrections through approaches, which are responsive to their unique needs and circumstances, is an important foundation for this renewed relationship. CSC understands that effectively developing the IJS requires a broad, collaborative, inclusive, distinctions- and regionally-based engagement process with Indigenous peoples, provinces and territories, and justice stakeholders and practitioners, which models the principles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, respects existing relationships, and embodies the spirit of nation-to-nation and Inuit-Crown, government-to-government relations.

⁵ The Indigenous Justice Strategy: <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/csj-sjc/ijr-dja/ijs-sja/index.html>

2021-2022 INDIGENOUS CORRECTIONS ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Indigenous Corrections Accountability Framework (ICAF) is an annual report that Correctional Service Canada (CSC) develops to report on **progress and areas of opportunities specific to Indigenous corrections**. Addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the federal correctional system by ensuring the correctional process incorporates demonstrably effective and culturally appropriate interventions and reintegration support remains one of CSC's enduring corporate priorities.

IN 2021-2022, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE REPRESENTED:

5% of the overall Canadian population.

28% of the overall population under CSC jurisdiction, and 33% of the in custody population.

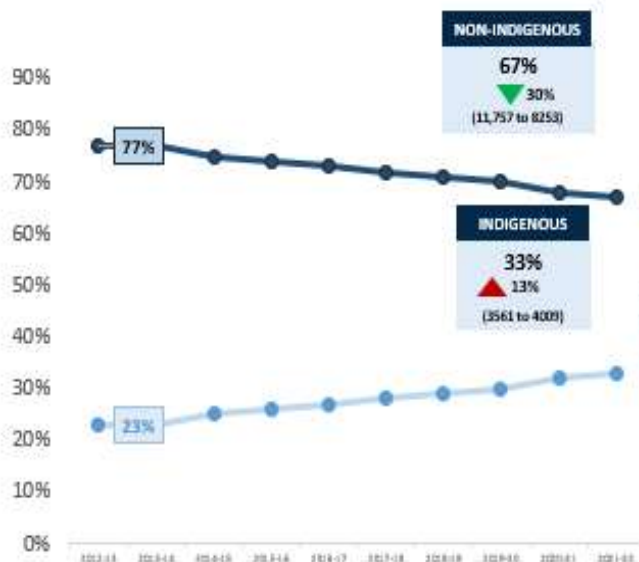
40% of the overall women population under CSC jurisdiction, and 50% of the in custody population.

OVERREPRESENTATION AND NEW ADMISSIONS

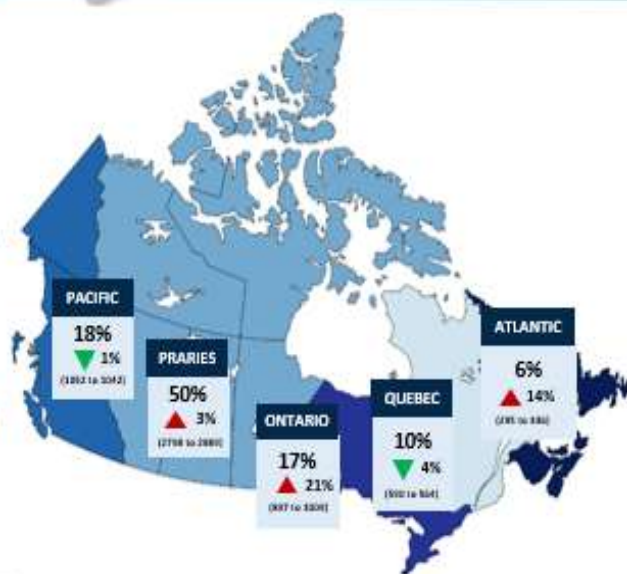
30% of new admissions to federal custody in 2021-2022 were Indigenous.

Trends indicate that the overrepresentation of Indigenous offenders is likely to worsen in coming years. As a result, CSC is strengthening efforts to address it.

IN CUSTODY OFFENDER POPULATION 10 YEAR TREND



INDIGENOUS OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER CSC JURISDICTION PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2017-2018 TO 2021-2022



CORRECTIONS AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE ACT (CCRA)

30 YEARS

2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the coming into force of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA). In response to the continued over-representation and over-securitization of Indigenous people, Sections 79 to 84 of the CCRA direct CSC to work in partnership with Indigenous communities to provide Indigenous offenders with innovative and culturally relevant interventions. See below for progress and updates for each Section of the CCRA in 2021-2022.

CONSIDERATION OF SYSTEMIC AND BACKGROUND FACTORS

INITIAL OFFENDER SECURITY LEVEL DISTRIBUTION

INDIGENOUS



NON-INDIGENOUS

CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS

Of the Indigenous offenders with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program:

78% enroll prior to first release



Of the Indigenous offenders who enrolled prior to new first release, 75% enrolled in culturally-specific programs

61% complete prior to first release



Of the Indigenous offenders who completed prior to first release, 73% completed culturally-specific programs

SECTION 81 AGREEMENTS

INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS IN FEDERAL CUSTODY INFORMED OF SECTION 81 INTERESTED IN SECTION 81 SUCCESSFUL TRANSFERS TO CSC HEALING LODGES SUCCESSFUL TRANSFERS TO SECTION 81 FACILITIES



DID YOU KNOW... Section 81 agreements do not require a dedicated physical facility. For more information, check out www.csc-ccc.gc.ca

NATIONAL INDIGENOUS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (NIAC)

This year, the NIAC:

- provided guidance for the improvement of HR practices and recruitment and retention of Indigenous employees
- made recommendations to the Citizen Advisory Committee
- provided guidance on CSC's implementation of United Nations Declaration of Indigenous Peoples

Nations Declaration of Indigenous Peoples

- Provided valuable input on the work plan for the EXCOM Sub-Committee on Indigenous Corrections
- Played a vital role in advising and shaping how CSC initiatives are delivered, including the provision of Elder services

ELDER SERVICES

In order to improve the recruitment and retention of Elders and Elder Helpers, and support the provision of their services, enhancements to Elder and Elder Helper contracts were made in 2021-2022. Also, in addition to delivering in-person services, Elders continued to provide support via telephone and videoconference, in order to adapt to, and mitigate any impacts caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

74% of Indigenous offenders had an initial Elder review at admission

SECTION 84 COMMUNITY RELEASE PLAN

INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY INFORMED OF SECTION 84 INTERESTED IN SECTION 84 ESTABLISHED SECTION 84 RELEASED ON A SECTION 84



DID YOU KNOW... Section 84 agreements allow Indigenous communities to participate in release planning and reintegration of an Indigenous offender. For more information, check out www.csc-ccc.gc.ca

INDIGENOUS OFFENDER PROFILE

DRAFT

INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS TEND TO:



2021-2022 INDIGENOUS CORRECTIONS ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

THE NATIONAL INDIGENOUS PLAN*

The National Indigenous Plan streamlines existing Indigenous resources and services to ensure that those offenders choosing to access the Indigenous Continuum of Care interventions are prioritized for placement at specific sites.

PROGRAMS



TRANSFERS



DRAFT

Overall, the FY2021-2022 results indicate that Indigenous offenders at an **Indigenous Intervention Centre (IIC)*** generally have **better results** compared to the **overall Indigenous population**

SECURITY



RELEASE & SUPERVISION



* For more information and definitions, check out www.csc-scc.gc.ca

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Assessment									
		2017-2018				2021-2022			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1	Number and percentage of newly admitted offenders screened by the Computerized Mental Health Intake Screening System (CoMHISS) within timeframes	Data reported by Health Services							
2	Number and percentage of offenders with an initial security level experiencing a change to higher or lower security environment	Higher: 10.9% Lower: 19.2%	Higher: 141/1,293 Lower: 248/1,293	Higher: 13.3% Lower: 15.5%	Higher: 483/3,643 Lower: 563/3,643	Higher: 12.2% Lower: 17.5%	Higher: 145/1,188 Lower: 208/1,188	Higher: 13.9% Lower: 14.8%	Higher: 374/2,696 Lower: 400/2,696

Admission									
		2017-2018				2021-2022			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
3	Number and percentage of Indigenous offenders informed of section 81 and section 84 at intake	Section 81: 89.0%	Section 81: 1,225/1,376	n/a	n/a	Section 81: 90.8%	Section 81: 1,058/1,165	n/a	n/a
		Section 84: 88.9%	Section 84: 1,223/1,376	n/a	n/a	Section 84: 89.4%	Section 84: 1,042/1,165	n/a	n/a
4	Number and percentage of Indigenous offenders informed and interested in section 81 and section 84 at intake	Section 81: 66.9%	Section 81: 819/1,225	n/a	n/a	Section 81: 68.1%	Section 81: 720/1,058	n/a	n/a
		Section 84: 65.0%	Section 84: 795/1,223	n/a	n/a	Section 84: 64.8%	Section 84: 675/1,042	n/a	n/a
5	Number and percentage of Indigenous offenders with an initial or progress Elder review at admission	92.2%	1,268/1,376	n/a	n/a	74%	863/1,165	n/a	n/a
6	Number and percentage of offenders with a Security Threat Group affiliation at admission	Information currently not available							
7	Number and percentage of offenders 30 years old or younger at admission	46.8%	644/1,376	34.3%	1,242/3,622	40.6%	473/1,165	31.5%	858/2,722
8	Number and percentage of offenders serving a sentence for Murder I, Murder II or Schedule 1 offence	66.9%	920/1,376	49.8%	1,805/3,622	71.9%	838/1,165	62.8%	1,710/2,722
9	Number and percentage of offenders by dynamic need level (excludes blanks)	High: 77.1% Med: 21.2% Low: 1.8%	High: 1,055/1,369 Med: 290/1,369 Low: 24/1,369	High: 53.1% Med: 37.7% Low: 9.2%	High: 1,910/3,597 Med: 1,355/3,597 Low: 332/3,597	High: 82.4% Med: 16.0% Low: 1.6%	High: 816/990 Med: 158/990 Low: 16/990	High: 61.9% Med: 31.4% Low: 7.3%	High: 1,359/2,215 Med: 695/2,215 Low: 161/2,215
10	Number and percentage of offenders by static risk level (excludes blanks)	High: 58.1% Med: 37.0% Low: 4.9%	High: 796/1,369 Med: 506/1,369 Low: 67/1,369	High: 41.4% Med: 41.3% Low: 17.2%	High: 1,490/3,597 Med: 1,487/3,597 Low: 620/3,597	High: 58.5% Med: 37.3% Low: 4.2%	High: 581/993 Med: 370/993 Low: 42/993	High: 46.7% Med: 42.5% Low: 10.8%	High: 1,038/2,223 Med: 945/2,223 Low: 240/2,223
11	Number and percentage of offenders by reintegration level (excludes blanks)	High: 12.4% Med: 38.5% Low: 48.9% None: 0.2%	High: 170/1,376 Med: 530/1,376 Low: 673/1,376 None: 3/1,376	High: 35.4% Med: 40.6% Low: 23.5% None: 0.6%	High: 1,282/3,622 Med: 1,469/3,622 Low: 850/3,622 None: 21/3,622	High: 8.0% Med: 33.1% Low: 44.4% None: 14.5%	High: 93/1,165 Med: 386/1,165 Low: 517/1,165 None: 169/1,165	High: 24.1% Med: 35.8% Low: 21.23% None: 18.9%	High: 655/2,722 Med: 974/2,722 Low: 578/2,722 None: 515/2,722

Admission									
		2017-2018				2021-2022			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
12	Number and percentage of offenders admitted with a sex offence on sentence	15.8%	218/1,376	16.8%	607/3,622	14.1%	164/1,165	17.8%	484/2,722
13	Number and percentage of offenders by institutional security level of admitting facility	Multi: 75.4% Max: 5.7% Med: 18.8% Min: 0.1%	Multi: 1,037/1,376 Max: 79/1,376 Med: 259/1,376 Min: 1/1,376	Multi: 61.2% Max: 4.4% Med: 34.4% Min: 0.0%	Multi: 2,215/3,622 Max: 160/3,622 Med: 1,247/3,622 Min: 0/3,622	Multi: 73.3% Max: 2.9% Med: 23.7% Min: 0.1%	Multi: 854/1,165 Max: 34/1,165 Med: 276/1,165 Min: 1/1,165	Multi: 52.9% Max: 1.2% Med: 45.9% Min: 0.0%	Multi: 1,439/2,722 Max: 34/2,722 Med: 1,249/2,722 Min: 0/2,722
14	Number and percentage of offenders by first Offender Security Level result (excludes blanks)	Max: 14.0% Med: 63.0% Min: 23.0%	Max: 192/1,371 Med: 864/1,371 Min: 315/1,371	Max: 7.8% Med: 51.4% Min: 40.7%	Max: 282/3,597 Med: 1,850/3,597 Min: 1,465/3,597	Max: 10.3% Med: 69.6% Min: 20.1%	Max: 98/952 Med: 663/952 Min: 191/952	Max: 7.5% Med: 56.7% Min: 35.7%	Max: 153/2,034 Med: 1,154/2,034 Min: 727/2,034
15	Number and percentage of offenders by first Custody Rating Scale result (excludes blanks)	Max: 22.1% Med: 55.1% Min: 22.9%	Max: 303/1,374 Med: 757/1,374 Min: 314/1,374	Max: 11.6% Med: 46.3% Min: 42.1%	Max: 418/3,610 Med: 1,672/3,610 Min: 1,520/3,610	Max: 18.8% Med: 56.5% Min: 24.6%	Max: 213/1,132 Med: 640/1,132 Min: 279/1,132	Max: 12.3% Med: 46.5% Min: 41.2%	Max: 317/2,570 Med: 1,195/2,570 Min: 1,058/2,570
16	Number and percentage of offenders serving a sentence of less than 4 years	65.1%	896/1,376	69.3%	2,510/3,622	69.4%	809/1,165	64.7%	1,761/2,722

Intervention									
		2017-2018				2021-2022			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
17	Number and percentage of offenders with an identified need who complete a correctional program prior to FPED	58.2%	615/1,056	56.2%	1,382/2,461	32.3%	407/1,259	36.9%	842/2,281
18	Number and percentage of offenders with a CIB-accepted referral to educational upgrading within 120 days following admission out of all offenders with an identified education need	82.2%	578/703	74.1%	1,337/1,804	76.6%	495/646	63.2%	746/1,180
19	Median days from admission to first enrolment in a readiness nationally recognized correctional program	n/a	62.0	n/a	56.0	n/a	150.0	n/a	105.0
20	Median days from admission to first enrolment in a main nationally recognized correctional program	n/a	181.0	n/a	162.5	n/a	226.0	n/a	205.0
21	Number and percentage of offenders with an identified educational need who have upgraded their education prior to FPED	62.4%	553/886	56.0%	1,303/2,395	49.0%	449/916	49.2%	816/1,659
22	Number of deaths in custody (except death by natural causes).	Data not reported in 2021-2022							
23	Number and percentage of offenders who received an institutional mental health service	Data reported by Health Services							
24	Serious institutional charges per 1 000 offenders	625.2 per 1,000	2,449/3,917	344.7 per 1,000	3,507/10,175	397.5 per 1,000	1,601/4,028	267.5 per 1,000	2,220/8,300
25	Number of offenders involved in security incidents per 1 000 offenders	688.8 per 1,000	2,698/3,917	329.0 per 1,000	3,348/10,175	825.5 per 1,000	3,325/4,028	502.9 per 1,000	4,174/8,300
26	Number and percentage of positive results from random-sample urinalysis tests	7.1%	311/4,368	6.6%	736/11,136	23.6%	476/2,015	15.6%	713/4,559

National Indigenous Plan

		2017-2018				2021-2022			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
	Of the Indigenous offenders with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program, the percentage who enroll prior to first release	91.9%	1,001/1,089	n/a	n/a	77.9%	791/1,015	n/a	n/a
	Of the Indigenous offenders who enrolled prior to first release, the percentage who enrolled in cultural-specific indicator Indigenous correctional programs compared to mainstream correctional programs	65.7%	658/1,001	n/a	n/a	75.3%	596/791	n/a	n/a
	Of the Indigenous offenders with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program, the percentage with an accepted referral in concordance with their identified preference for cultural-specific Indigenous or mainstream correctional programs	83.5%	950/1,138	n/a	n/a	87.3%	938/1,075	n/a	n/a
	Of the Indigenous offenders with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program, the percentage who complete prior to first release	82.6%	900/1,089	n/a	n/a	60.7%	616/1,015	n/a	n/a
	Of the Indigenous offenders who completed program prior to first release, the percentage who completed cultural- responsive programs indicator specific Indigenous correctional programs compared to mainstream correctional programs	63.4%	571/900	n/a	n/a	73.2%	451/616	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of successful transitions to lower security for Indigenous offenders (successful if no reclassification to higher security within 120 days)	93.2%	561/602	n/a	n/a	92.3%	383/415	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of successful transfers to Healing Lodges for Indigenous offenders	91.4%	265/290	n/a	n/a	95.4%	186/195	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of institutional random-sample urinalysis positives for Indigenous offenders	7.1%	311/4,368	n/a	n/a	23.6%	476/2,015	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of institutional random-sample urinalysis refusals for Indigenous offenders	7.6%	331/4,368	n/a	n/a	14.2%	287/2,015	n/a	n/a

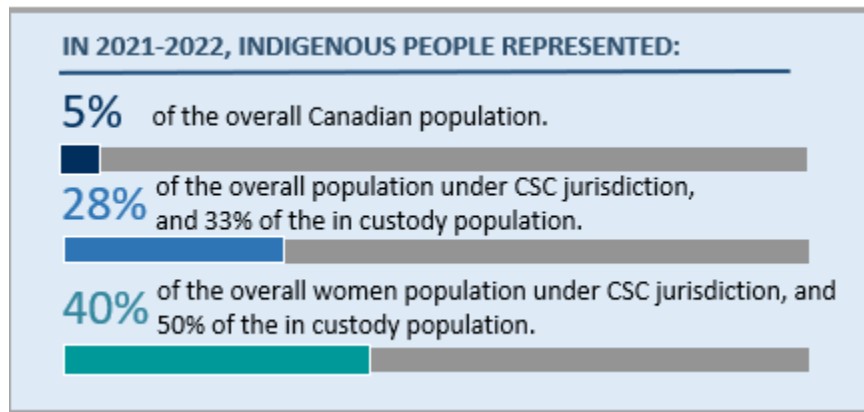
National Indigenous Plan

		2017-2018				2021-2022			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Rate of serious security charges per 1,000 offenders in federal custody for Indigenous offenders	n/a	600.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	399.0	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of Indigenous offenders with an established CCRA Section 84 release plan prior to first release	43.1%	363/843	n/a	n/a	46.4%	375/808	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of Indigenous offenders released to a CCRA Section 84 community (based on offenders with an established CCRA Section 84 release plan)	55.9%	353/632	n/a	n/a	49.0%	329/672	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of Indigenous offenders who were granted a discretionary release at the time of their first release	40.4%	498/1,234	n/a	n/a	36.0%	410/1,139	n/a	n/a
	Rate of supervision suspensions per 1,000 offenders for Indigenous offenders	602.1 per 1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	621.1 per 1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of Indigenous offenders on conditional release successfully reaching sentence expiry date without re-admission (no revocation, charge or conviction)	43.4%	458/1,056	n/a	n/a	45.3%	548/1,210	n/a	n/a

Human Resources Management

		2017-2018				2020-2021			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
31	Number of Indigenous employees per occupational group as compared to non-Indigenous employees	Data reported by Human Resources							
32	Number of CSC staff who receive Indigenous Perceptions Training	Data reported by Human Resources							
33	Number of Indigenous staff receiving language training	Data reported by Human Resources							
34	Number of Indigenous staff grievances	Data reported by Human Resources							
35	The rate of promotion of Indigenous staff members in CSC	Data reported by Human Resources							

ICAF 2021-2022
Images Alt-Text Descriptions



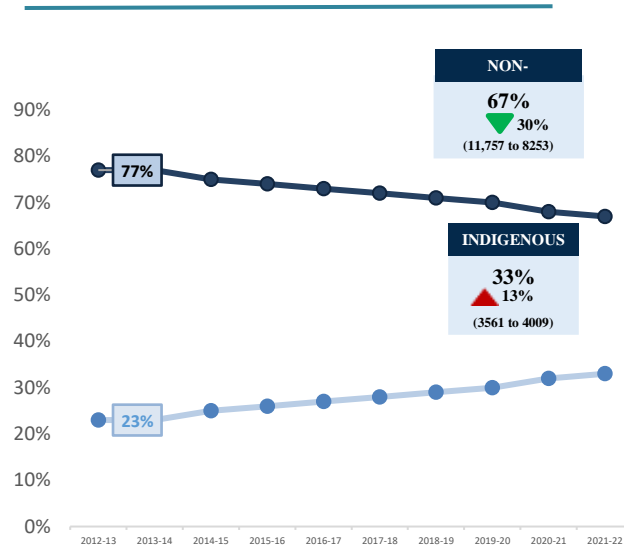
Title: In 2021-2022, Indigenous People Represented:

Overview: 2021 – 2022 Statistics regarding Indigenous Overrepresentation in Canada. There are three horizontal graphs in various shades of blue that outline statistics related to the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in Canada in 2021-22.

Details:

In 2021-2022, Indigenous people represented 5% of the overall Canadian population. Indigenous people represented 28% of the overall population under CSC jurisdiction, and 33% of the in-custody population. Indigenous people represented 40% of the overall women population under CSC jurisdiction, and 50% of the in-custody population.

IN CUSTODY OFFENDER POPULATION 10 YEAR TREND



Title: In Custody Offender Population: 10 year Trend

Overview: A horizontal line graph with dark blue and light blue lines that illustrate the in-custody population of Non-Indigenous and Indigenous offenders over a period of 10 years. There are two text boxes on the right side that display the change in percentage and in-custody population over 10 years.

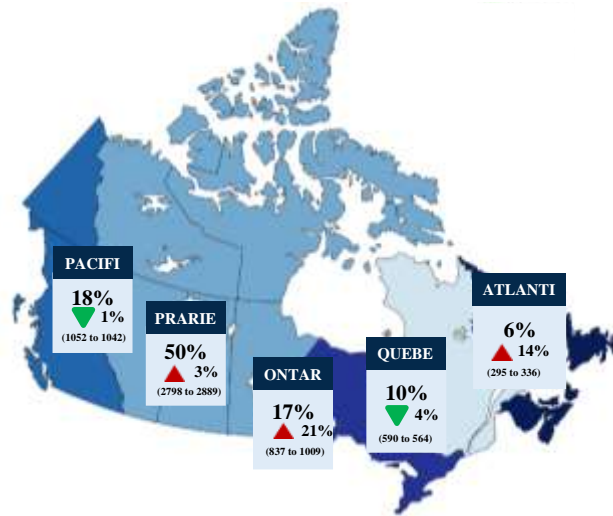
Details:

In 2012-13, Indigenous People represented 23% of the overall in-custody population. In the same year, Non-Indigenous inmates represented 77% of the overall in-custody population.

In 2021-2022, Indigenous People represented 33% of the overall in-custody population. This results in a 13% increase over 10 years from 3561 offenders to 4009 offenders.

In 2021-2022, Indigenous People represented 67% of the overall in-custody population. This results in a 30% decrease over 10 years from 11,757 offenders to 8253 offenders.

**INDIGENOUS OFFENDER POPULATION UNDER
CSC JURISDICTION
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM 2017-2018 TO 2021-
2022**

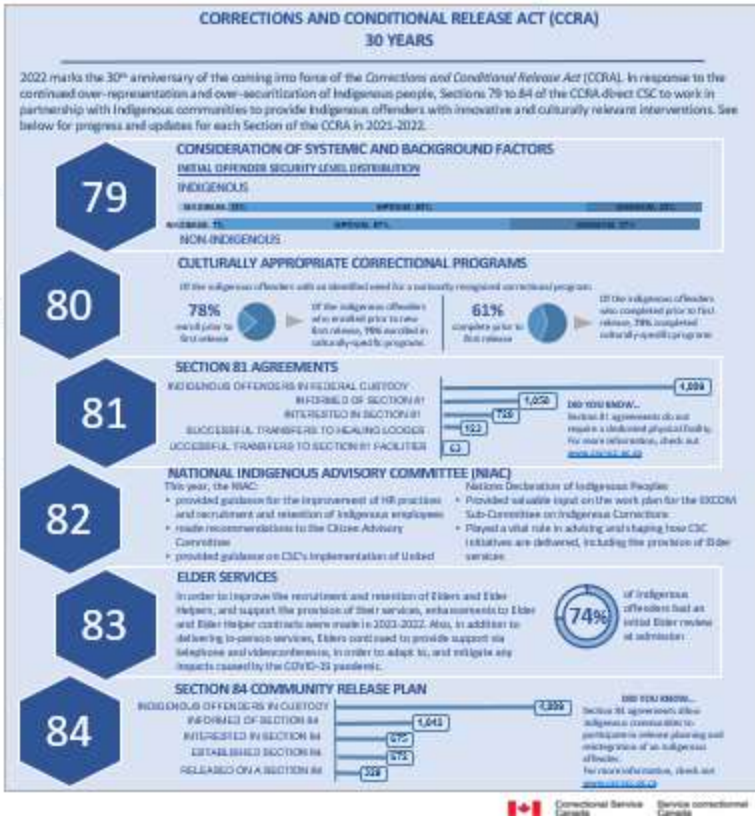


Title: Indigenous Offender Population Under CSC Jurisdiction: Percentage Change From 2017-2018 to 2021- 2022

Overview: A light and dark blue map of Canada showing the Indigenous offender population change between 2017-18 and 2021-22 in the Pacific, Prairie, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic regions of CSC and Indigenous offender population percentage increase or decrease (2017-18 to 2021-22).

Details:

In the Pacific Region 18% of offenders are Indigenous and the percentage decrease is 1% (1052 - 1042); in the Prairie Region 50% of offenders are Indigenous and the percentage increase is 3% (2798 - 2889); in the Ontario Region 17% of offenders are Indigenous and the percentage increase is 21% (837 - 1009); in the Quebec Region 10% of offenders are Indigenous and the percentage decrease is 4% (590 - 564); and in the Atlantic Region 6% of offenders are Indigenous and the percentage increase is 14% (295 – 336).



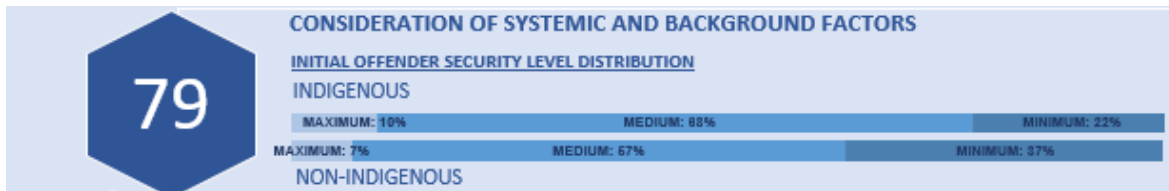
Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) 30 years

Overview:

On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84.

Details:

2022 marks the 30th anniversary of the coming into force of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA). In response to the continued over-representation and over-securitization of Indigenous people, Sections 79 to 84 of the CCRA direct CSC to work in partnership with Indigenous communities to provide Indigenous offenders with innovative and culturally relevant interventions. See below for progress and updates for each Section of the CCRA in 2021-2022.



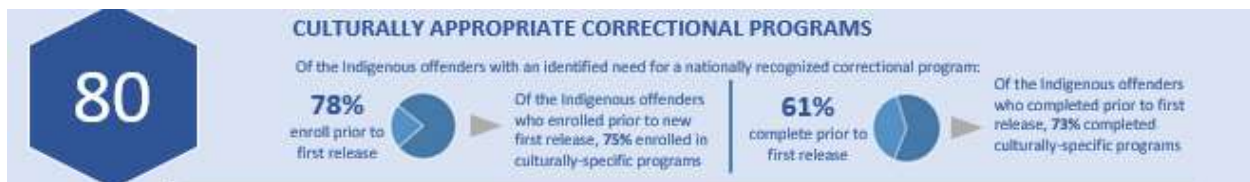
Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) - Consideration of Systemic and Background Factors

Overview: On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84. This is the first section, identified by a blue hexagon on the left side with the number 79. In this section, there are two horizontal graphs in various shades of blue that outline statistics related to the initial offender security level distribution in federal corrections.

Details:

The initial offender security level distribution for Indigenous offenders was 10% for Maximum security, 88% for Medium security, and 22% for Minimum security.

The initial offender security level distribution for Non-Indigenous offenders was about 7% for Maximum security, 67% for Medium security, and 37% for Minimum security.



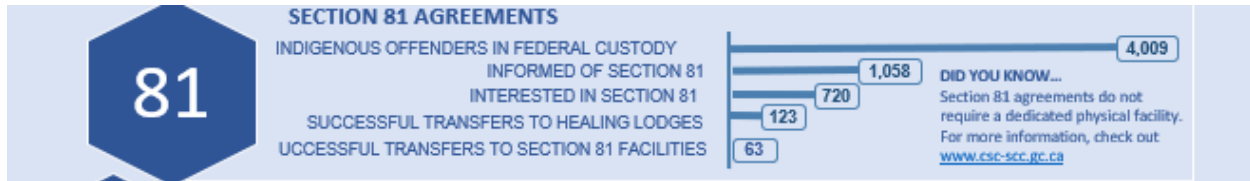
Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) – Culturally Appropriate Correctional programs.

Overview: On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84. This is the second section, identified by a blue hexagon on the left side with the number 80. In this section, two pie graphs outline statistics related to the number of Indigenous offenders (with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program) who enrolled in or completed these culturally specific programs.

Details:

The first pie graph identifies that of the Indigenous offenders with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program 78% enrolled prior to first release. Of the Indigenous offenders who enrolled prior to new first release, 75% enrolled in culturally-specific programs. The second pie graph identifies that of the Indigenous offenders with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program 61% completed prior to first release. Of the

Indigenous offenders who completed prior to first release, **73%** completed culturally-specific programs



Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) – Section 81 Agreements

Overview: On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84. This is the third section, identified by a blue hexagon on the left side with the number 81. A horizontal bar graph shows the number of indigenous offenders in federal custody, the number informed of Section 81, the number interested in section 81, successful transfers to healing lodges, and successful transfers to section 81 facilities.

Details:

There are 4009 Indigenous offenders in federal custody, 1058 informed of section 81 and 720 interested in section 81. There were 123 successful transfers to healing lodges and 63 successful transfers to section 81 facilities.

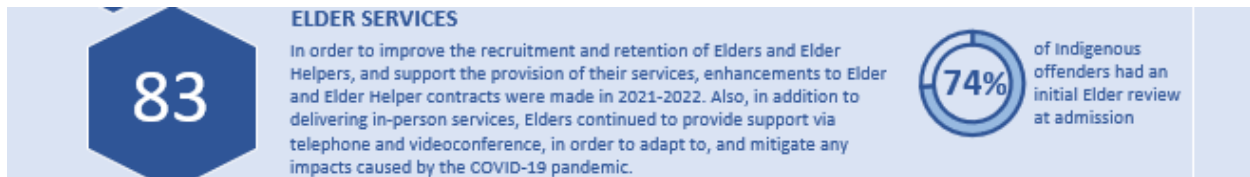


Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) – National indigenous Advisory Committee (NIAC)

Overview: On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84. This is the fourth section, identified by a blue hexagon on the left side with the number 82.

Details:

This section has several bullet points related to the NIAC's achievements in the 2021-2022 fiscal year.



Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) – Elder Services

Overview: On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84. This is the fifth section, identified by a blue hexagon on the left side with the number 83. A pie chart identifies the number of Indigenous offenders who had an initial Elder review at admission.

Details:

74% of Indigenous offenders had an initial Elder review at admission.

Title: Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA) – Section 84 Community Release Plan

Overview: On the right side of the page, there is a light blue text box with 6 hexagons stacked vertically on the left. Each hexagon represents a different section of the CCRA from 79 to 84. This is the sixth section, identified by a blue hexagon on the left side with the number 84. A horizontal bar graph shows the number of indigenous offenders in federal custody, the number informed of Section 84, the number interested in section 84, number of established section 84, and number of indigenous offenders released on a section 84.

Details:

There are 4009 Indigenous offenders in federal custody, 1042 informed of section 84 and 675 interested in section 84. There were 672 established section 84 plans and 328 successfully released on a section 84 plan.

INDIGENOUS OFFENDER PROFILE

DRAFT

INDIGENOUS OFFENDERS TEND TO:



Title: Indigenous Offender Profile

Overview: Slide 2 of the ICAF has eight text boxes with key statistics that are accompanied by simple graphics to support the statement “Indigenous offenders tend to:”

Details:

The eight text boxes are listed below in order from left to right.

1. Graphic of Head and shoulders with the title “Be Younger’.
A statement below reads “Offenders 30 years old or younger” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 41% are Indigenous and 32% are non-Indigenous.
2. Graphic of a mounted calendar with the title “Serve Shorter Sentences”.
A statement below reads “sentences less than 4 years” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 69% are Indigenous and 65% are non-Indigenous.
3. Graphic of a building with 4 pillars accompanied with the title “Have lower rates of sexual offence”.
A statement below reads “Admitted with sexual offence” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 14% are Indigenous and 18% are non-Indigenous.

4. Graphic of a list with bullet points accompanied with the title “have higher education needs”.
A statement below reads “Education Referrals With 120 Days Of Admission” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 77% are Indigenous and 63% are non-Indigenous.
5. Graphic of a gavel with the title “Serve Sentences For Murder I/II Or Schedule I”.
A statement below reads “Admitted With Murder I/II Or Schedule I” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 72% are Indigenous and 63% are non-Indigenous.
6. The letters CRI with the title “Have Higher CRI Ratings”
A statement below reads “Initial Criminal Risk Index (Static Risk Level) Of Medium Or High” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 96% are Indigenous and 89% are non-Indigenous.
7. Graphic of an upward pointing arrow with the title “Have Higher OSL Ratings”.
A statement below reads “Initial Offender Security Level (OSL) Decision Of Medium Or High” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 78% are Indigenous and 64% are non-Indigenous.
8. Graphic of an upward pointing arrow with the title “Have Higher Dynamic Need Levels”
A statement below reads “Dynamic Need Level of High” and is accompanied by statistics with two rotating arrows between them. The statistics state that 82% are Indigenous and 61% are non-Indigenous.



Title: The National Indigenous Plan (NIP) – Programs

Overview: Slide 3 of the ICAF has fifteen text boxes that report various indicators of the National Indigenous Plan. These indicators are divided by four themes: programs, transfers, security, and release & supervision. Each theme is organized by its own row.

The first row outlines indicators about programs. On the left, there is a graphic outline of a head with gears inside accompanied with the title “programs”. Beside that, there are 5 dark blue text boxes with various NIP indicators related to this section. Each text box has two line graphs that compare the percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders for each NIP indicator. Each indicator is accompanied by a purple text box at the top right corner which identifies the percentage of Indigenous offenders in this category at an Indigenous Interventions Centers (IIC).

Details:

The NIP indicators are listed in order from left to right for the Programs category.

- 77.9% of Indigenous offenders with a need for a Nationally Recognized Correctional Program (NRCP) enrolled prior to first release eligibility date.
89.4% of offenders in **IICs** with a need for a Nationally Recognized Correctional Program (NRCP) enrolled prior to first release eligibility date.
- 75.3% of Indigenous offenders enrolled in culturally specific correctional programs.
88.9% of offenders in **IICs** enrolled in culturally specific correctional programs.
- 87.3% of Indigenous offenders with an accepted referral based on their preferred correctional program.
90% of offenders in **IICs** with an accepted referral based on their preferred correctional program.
- 60.7% of Indigenous offenders with a need for NRCP who completed prior to first release eligibility date
71.4% of offenders in **IICs** with a need for NRCP who completed prior to first release eligibility date.
- 73.2% of Indigenous offenders completed culturally-responsive programs prior to first release eligibility date
87.7% of offenders in **IICs** completed culturally-responsive programs prior to first release eligibility date.



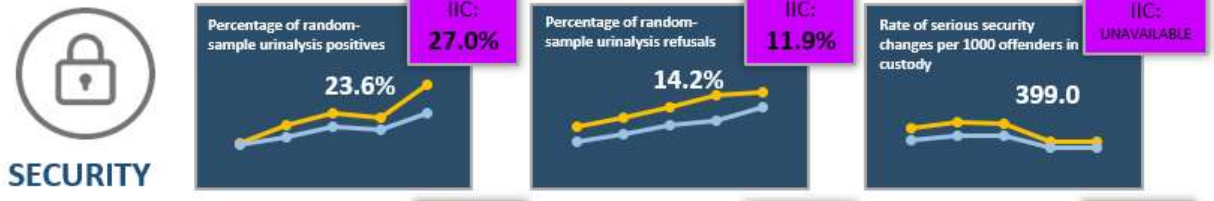
Title: The National Indigenous Plan (NIP) – Transfers

Overview: Slide 3 of the ICAF has fifteen text boxes that report various indicators of the National Indigenous Plan. These indicators are divided by four themes: programs, transfers, security, and release & supervision. Each theme is organized by its own row. The second row outlines indicators about transfers. On the left, there is a graphic of two rotating arrows accompanied with the title “transfers”. Beside that, there are 2 dark blue text boxes with various NIP indicators related to this section. Each text box has two line graphs that compare the percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders for each NIP indicator. Each indicator is accompanied by a purple text box at the top right corner which identifies the percentage of Indigenous offenders in this category at an Indigenous Interventions Centers (IIC).

Details:

The NIP indicators are listed in order from left to right for the transfers category.

1. 92.3% is the percentage of successful transitions to lower security
90.5% is the percentage of successful transitions to lower security at IICs.
2. 95.4% is the percentage of successful transitions to healing lodges.
97.4% is the percentage of successful transitions to healing lodges at IICs.



Title: The National Indigenous Plan (NIP) – Security

Overview: Slide 3 of the ICAF has fifteen text boxes that report various indicators of the National Indigenous Plan. These indicators are divided by four themes: programs, transfers, security, and release & supervision. Each theme is organized by its own row. The third row outlines indicators about security. On the left, there is a graphic of a lock accompanied with the title “security”. Beside that, there are 3 dark blue text boxes with various NIP indicators related to this section. Each text box has two line graphs that compare the percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders for each NIP indicator. Each indicator is accompanied by a purple text box at the top right corner which identifies the percentage of Indigenous offenders in this category at an Indigenous Interventions Centers (IIC).

Details:

The NIP indicators are listed in order from left to right for the security category.

1. 23.6% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis positives.
27.0% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis positives at **IICs**.
2. 14.2% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis refusals.
11.9% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis refusals at **IICs**.
3. 399 is the rate of serious security changes per 1000 offenders in custody.
The **IIC** rate of serious security changes per 1000 offenders in custody is unavailable.



Title: The National Indigenous Plan (NIP) – Release and Supervision

Overview: Slide 3 of the ICAF has fifteen text boxes that report various indicators of the National Indigenous Plan. These indicators are divided by four themes: programs, transfers, security, and release & supervision. Each theme is organized by its own row.

The fourth row outlines indicators about release and supervision. On the left, there is a graphic of a lock accompanied with the title “Release and Supervision”. Beside that, there are 5 dark blue text boxes with various NIP indicators related to this section. Each text box has two line graphs that compare the percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous offenders for each NIP indicator. Each indicator is accompanied by a purple text box at the top right corner which identifies the percentage of Indigenous offenders in this category at an Indigenous Interventions Centers (IIC).

Details:

The NIP indicators are listed in order from left to right for the security category.

1. 46.4% of Indigenous offenders had a Section 84 release plan prior to first release eligibility date.
52.2% of **IIC participants** had a Section 84 release plan prior to first release eligibility date.
2. 49.0% of Indigenous offenders were released to a CCRA Section 84 Community.
60.8% of **IIC participants** were released to a CCRA Section 84 Community.
3. 36.0% of Indigenous offenders were granted a discretionary release.
52.4% of **IIC participants** were granted a discretionary release.
4. 1,209.7 is the rate of supervision suspensions per 1000 offenders.
The rate of supervision suspensions per 1000 offenders is unavailable for **IIC participants**.
5. 45.3% of Indigenous offenders reached sentence expiry date without re-admission (suspension or revocation).
58.6% of **IIC participants** reached sentence expiry date without re-admission (suspension or revocation).



Title: Magnifying glass with an expression mark in the middle

Overview: A graphic of a magnifying glass with an expression mark in the middle accompanies information “Overall, the FY2021-2022 results indicate that Indigenous offenders at an Indigenous Intervention Centre (IIC)* generally have better results compared to the overall Indigenous population”