

# Indigenous Corrections Accountability Framework

Annual Report 2022 to 2023

From: [Correctional Service Canada](#)



[Download the report](#)

Land acknowledgement

## On this page

- [Executive Summary](#)
- [2022 to 2023 Indigenous Corrections Accountability Framework](#)
  - [Relationship Building: CSC and Partnerships](#)
  - [Profile of Indigenous People under CSC jurisdiction](#)
  - [The National Indigenous Plan](#)
- [Summary of results by indicator](#)

## Executive Summary

This year again, Correctional Service Canada (CSC) focused its efforts to strengthen the provision of culturally driven and responsive

interventions for Indigenous people serving a federal sentence by advancing the utilization of sections 79 to 84 in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA) to its full legislative intent. Addressing the over-representation of Indigenous people in the federal criminal justice system demands ongoing and sustained collaboration across all levels of government and community. Additionally, differential outcomes for Indigenous federally sentenced people continue to be a concern for CSC. CSC is working in partnership with Indigenous communities and organizations to provide Indigenous people serving a federal sentence with innovative and culturally responsive services.

This year, the proportion of Indigenous people represented 32.7% of the in-custody population compared to 32.3% in 2022 to 2023. Similarly, the proportion of Indigenous women in custody slightly decreased from 49.5% in 2021 to 2022 to 47.9% in 2022 to 2023. While the **proportion** of Indigenous people with a federal sentence has slightly decreased, the **overall number** of in custody Indigenous people slightly increased.

Over the last five years, the rate of Indigenous people in community compared to those in custody has generally remained the same. Around 30% of Indigenous people with a federal sentence are in community and 70% are in custody. The trend shows that CSC must focus efforts on eliminating the barriers Indigenous people experience in the correctional system as they work towards release and reintegration into community.

As noted in the 2022 Commissioner Mandate Letter, CSC has been instructed to prioritize working with Indigenous organizations and communities to create additional Healing Lodges authorized under section 81 of CCRA and implement and fund initiatives for the release of federally sentenced Indigenous peoples into Indigenous Communities in accordance with section 84 of the CCRA. These efforts are made to ensure that Indigenous persons who are federally incarcerated have access to culturally responsive programming and supports in the community. Both the Office of the Correctional Investigator and Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Commission highlighted the availability and adequacy of culturally

responsive correctional interventions be a priority for CSC. Additionally, as the federal government works to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the *United Nation Declaration Act*, which received royal assent in 2021, it is necessary for CSC to consider its unique role in championing the inherent right of self-determination through provisions in the CCRA, such as section 81. CSC continued to meet with and consult the National Indigenous Advisory to receive guidance around the need for CSC to think holistically and encouraged CSC to address gaps in the over representation of Indigenous peoples and ensuring inclusion of Elders as part of the case management teams.

CSC worked closely with Indigenous communities who have entered into agreements for the care and custody of Indigenous persons serving a federal sentence pursuant to section 81 of the CCRA. Following consultation with Healing Lodges authorized under section 81 of the CCRA and with advice from the National Indigenous Advisory Committee (NIAC), CSC has developed a five-year action plan for Healing Lodges funded under section 81 of the CCRA. The action plan rests on the following three Pillars:

- enhance the use of existing section 81 agreements by addressing barriers to full utilization;
- expand the use of section 81 of the CCRA through new agreements, particularly in under-served geographies; and
- enhance engagement with Indigenous partners and the whole of government to ensure the use of section 81 of the CCRA to its full legislative intent.

Through the Action Plan, CSC is broadening the scope of work to incorporate horizontal collaboration across government departments and agencies, and with Indigenous governing bodies, organizations and partners. These efforts will support the rehabilitation and healing journeys of Indigenous people under CSC custody and ensure they are provided the tools and services they need to successfully reintegrate into the community. CSC is currently in discussion with community partners who are interested in entering a section 81

partnership to ensure Indigenous persons serving a federal sentence can serve their time and be released closer their home communities.

CSC is facing significant pressures in recruitment and retention of Elders to meet the demand of Elder participation in the provision of correctional interventions. The value and unparalleled impact Elders have in addressing reintegration of Indigenous people in federal custody cannot be overstated. As the recognition of Elders increase, so does the demand. CSC Elders shared that Indigenous communities and other government departments wishing to engage Elders has also increased, in addition to CSC. In 2022 to 2023, CSC completed an Audit on the Management of Elder Services, prompting a review of how Elders are engaged in providing services to people who are federally incarcerated. Subsequent recommendations called CSC to review the Elder contracting model and explore alternatives, strengthen the management framework by reviewing, clarifying and documenting the roles and responsibilities for the management of Elder Services, and ensure Elder contributions made to correctional interventions are documented and reported on. CSC is consulting with the National Elder Working Group, other government departments, and Indigenous communities to implement the outlined recommendations and ensure the approach is effective and efficient, as well as culturally responsive.

Finally, CSC has finalized and launched the Indigenous Offender Reintegration Contribution Program (IOR-CP). The IOR-CP stems from the Community Reintegration Fund from and enables CSC to distribute funding to Indigenous organizations and governing bodies developing and/or delivering services to support the reintegration of Indigenous people under federal custody upon release, including section 84 release planning. The IOR-CP is a time-efficient funding mechanism that provides an opportunity for capacity building in addition to the traditional contracting process. The IOR-CP provides an opportunity to address the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the correctional system by creating safer communities and strengthening community partnerships.

To address the underutilization of the funding available under the IOR-CP at its first year of implementation CSC is developing a strategy to

increase engagement with Indigenous communities and ease the program administration process to ensure full utilization of the funding. Fulfilling the intent of the IOR-CP builds community capacity, as funds provided through the IOR-CP assist Indigenous governing bodies, Indigenous not-for-profit organizations, and communities to develop internal and external capacity. Though a late start, the IOR-CP funded a single project in the Prairie region, an Indigenous community organization which provided Security Threat Group interventions for federally sentenced Indigenous peoples, from August 2022 to March 2023.

CSC strives to provide effective and culturally responsive interventions and reintegration support for Indigenous people in federal custody, including First Nations, Metis, and Inuit. This year, CSC revamped the Anijaarniq Holistic Inuit Strategy (Anijaarniq Strategy). Originally created in 2013, the Anijaarniq Strategy identifies specific and distinct cultural and spiritual needs for Inuit people based on a unique social history, geography, ceremony, and language. The key principles of the strategy are:

- Inuit people under federal custody, who wish to and are able to, should be housed and supervised in their home communities;
- Northern communities must be partners in shaping the Anijaarniq Strategy;
- The Continuum of Care for Inuit needs to address the risks and needs of the individual to ensure successful reintegration; and
- Meaningful partnerships across all spectrums are essential to the success of the Anijaarniq Strategy.

With the revitalization of the Anijaarniq Strategy, CSC hopes to enhance reintegration of Inuit individuals who are federally sentenced. The updated Strategy will be externally released in the coming fiscal year.

In addition to advancing Indigenous cultural interventions, CSC announced the creation of a new position of Deputy Commissioner of Indigenous Corrections. This is a direct response to Call for Justice 5.3 of the National Inquiry into Missing

and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls as outlined in the Commissioner's Mandate letter. The Deputy Commissioner will work in partnership with Indigenous communities and stakeholders to address the over-incarceration of Indigenous people under federal custody and help to implement the many other recommendations and Calls-to-Action that fall within their purview. The National Indigenous Advisory Council played a key role in the development of this new role including work objectives and the staffing process. On March 27, 2023, CSC named Kathy Neil as the first Deputy Commissioner for Indigenous Corrections.

In the coming year, CSC will continue to strengthen relations with Indigenous communities and explore new and meaningful ways to support Indigenous people under federal custody. CSC will monitor the impact of new and revitalized programs and strategies such as the section 81 Strategic Action Plan, the Contribution Program, and the Anijaarniq Strategy and is hopeful that the new Deputy Commissioner of Indigenous Corrections will be a strong advocate and leader for meaningful change.

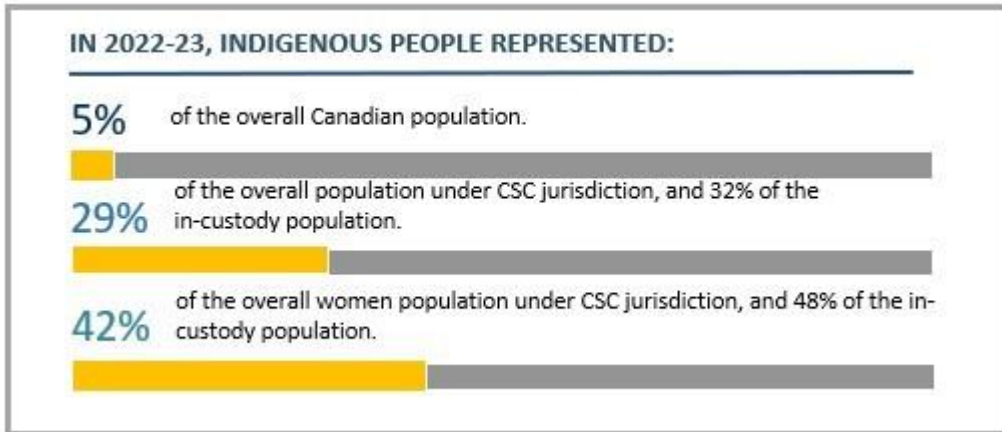
Along with the above-mentioned information, the following annexes and infographic placemat provide detailed statistical information and trends about Indigenous people under federal custody. The data presented provides a glimpse into the impacts of correctional and cultural interventions on the reintegration of Indigenous people following a federal sentence.

## **2022 to 2023 Indigenous Corrections Accountability Framework**

Correctional Service Canada (CSC) produces the Indigenous Corrections Accountability Framework (ICAF) annually to report on **progress and areas of opportunities specific to Indigenous corrections**. CSC remains committed to addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the federal correctional system. CSC continues to add demonstrably effective and culturally

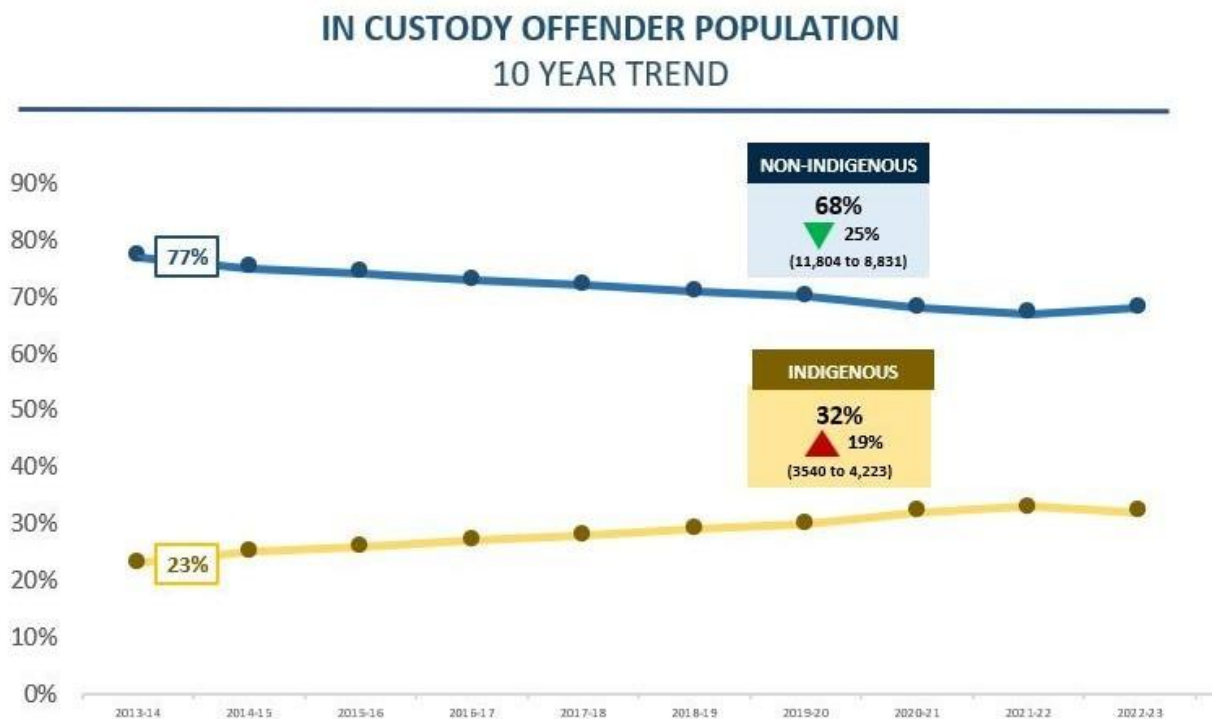
responsive interventions and reintegration supports to federal offenders.

**Figure 1. Indigenous People Representation in 2022 to 2023**



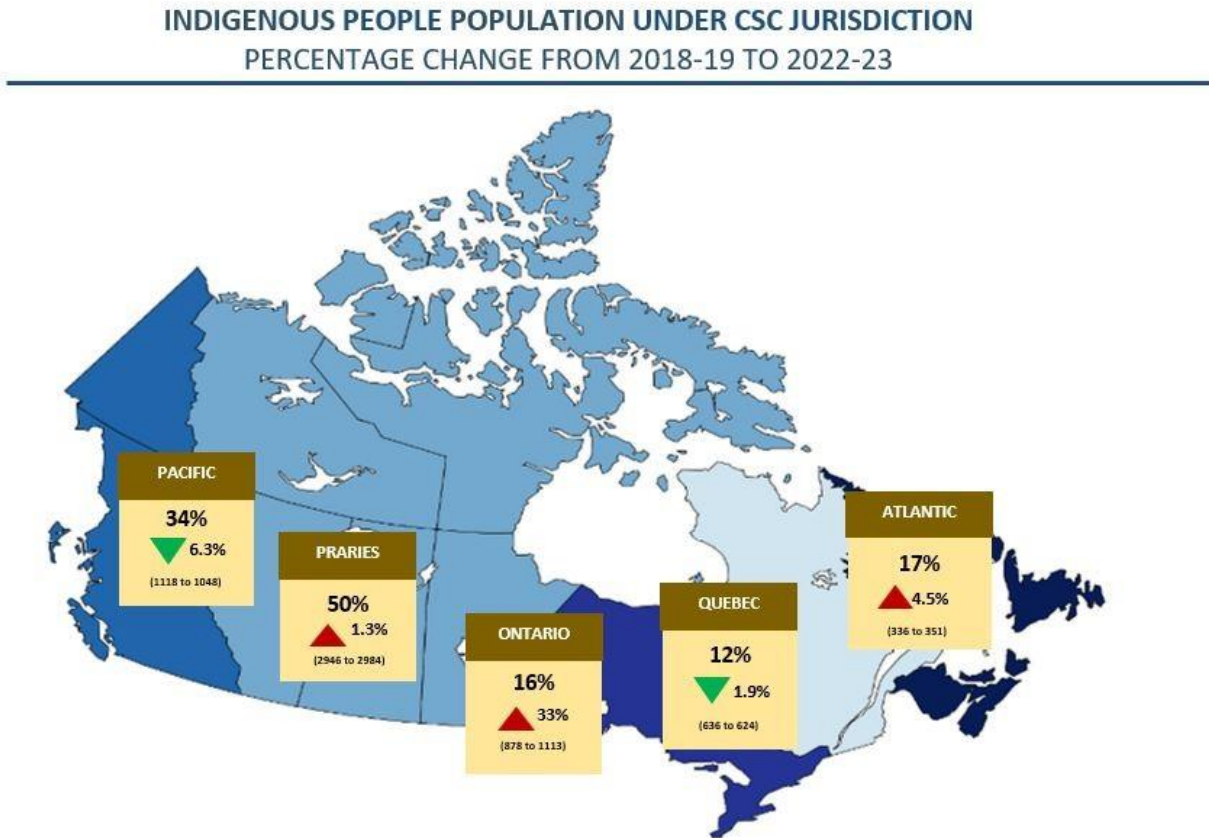
Text description of Figure 1. Indigenous People Representation in 2022 to 2023

**Figure 2. In Custody Offender Population: 10-year Trend**



Text description of Figure 2. In Custody Offender Population: 10-year Trend

**Figure 3. Indigenous People Population Under CSC Jurisdiction: Percentage Change From 2018 to 2019 to 2022 to 2023**



Text description of Figure 3. Indigenous People Population Under CSC Jurisdiction: Percentage Change From 2018 to 2019 to 2022 to 2023

### **Overrepresentation and new admissions**

28% of **new admissions to federal custody** in 2022 to 2023 were of Indigenous descent.

Trends indicate that the overrepresentation of Indigenous people is likely to increase in coming years. As a result, CSC is strengthening efforts related to Indigenous Interventions, and ultimately, reducing the overrepresentation of Indigenous people.



# Relationship Building: CSC & Partnerships

Figure 4: The Way Forward - Drivers



Text description of Figure 4. The Way Forward - Drivers

CSC’s plan for Indigenous corrections will focus on co-developing new approaches with departments to address factors beyond CSC’s legislated authority. These efforts are and will continue to be guided by the recommendations stemming from various key Reconciliation Agenda sources. The initiatives accomplished this fiscal year include:

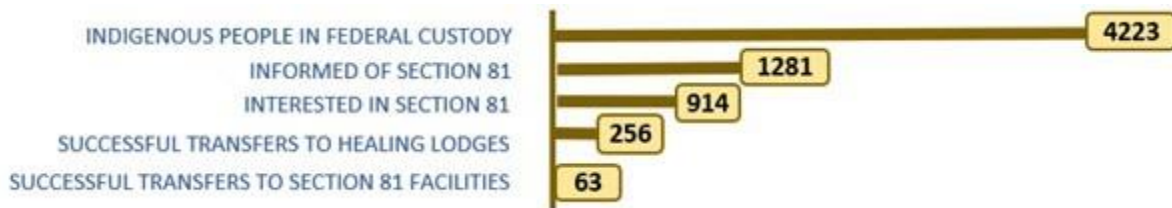
Initiatives accomplished 2022 to 2023	IJS	MMIWG	FFRR	TRC	UNDA	Commissioner's Mandate Letter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing development of an <b>Indigenous informed security classification process</b></li> </ul>		X				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts towards the revalidation of the <b>Custody Rating Scale</b> for women and federally sentenced Indigenous people</li> </ul>		X				

• Implementation of the new <b>Deputy Commissioner of Indigenous Corrections</b>		X		X		X
• Launch of the <b>Indigenous Offender Reintegration Contribution Program</b>		X				X
• The <b>Audit of the Management of Elder Services</b> and creation of Management Action Plan		X				
• Ongoing collaboration with <b>Indigenous Communities and Advisory Groups</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Removal of structural barriers in the creation of additional Section 81 Agreements by developing an <b>Action Plan</b>	X	X	X	X	X	X
• Implementation of strategies to recruit and retain Indigenous employees		X		X		

### Section 81 Partnerships

Correctional results suggest that Healing Lodges funded under Section 81 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA)* contribute to improved release outcomes for Indigenous people. The number of Indigenous individuals transferred to a Healing Lodge funded under Section 81 of the CCRA in 2022 to 2023 was low, compared to those informed of and interested in transferring to a Section 81 facility over the same time frame. However, the number of Indigenous individuals transferred to Healing Lodges doubled from 123 in 2021 to 2022 to 256 in 2022 to 2023.

**Figure 5. Section 81 Agreements**



Text description of Figure 5. Section 81 Agreements

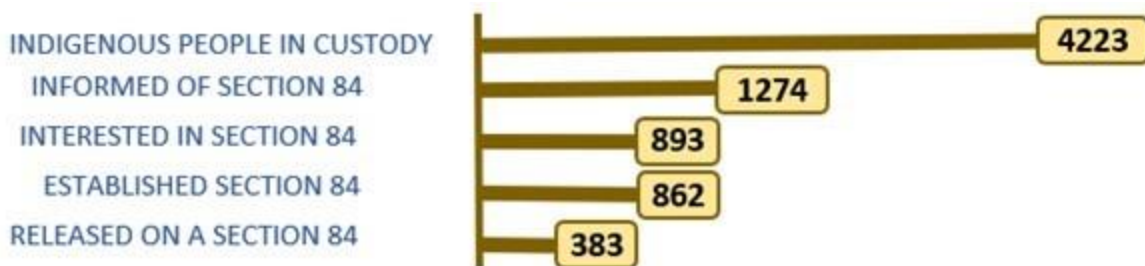
## DID YOU KNOW

Healing Lodges funded under Section 81 of the CCRA allow Indigenous communities to provide correctional services to Indigenous people.

### Section 84 Partnerships

In 2022 to 2023, 9.1% of Indigenous people in federal custody were released pursuant to Section 84 of the CCRA. The number of Indigenous people released on Section 84 plans increased by 16.4% (54) since last year. The number of Indigenous individuals who are informed of and interested in Section 84 of the CCRA remained low, compared to the overall Indigenous population at CSC.

Figure 6. Section 84 Community Release Plan



Text description of Figure 6. Section 84 Community Release Plan

## DID YOU KNOW ...

Section 84 agreements allow Indigenous communities to participate in release planning and reintegration of a federally incarcerated Indigenous person.

### Evaluating CSC's Elder Engagement

Elders and spiritual advisors guide Indigenous people to traditional Indigenous ways of life, based on their own teachings.

An Audit of the Management of Elder Services was completed in June 2022 with the following objectives:

1. to ensure a management framework is in place to support the effective provision of Elders services to offenders.
2. to ensure the financial and operational resources are being utilized to achieve the intended results.

154 interviews were conducted with Elders, management and staff at the national, regional, and local levels. As a result of the Audit, CSC created a Management Action Plan to address the recommendations.



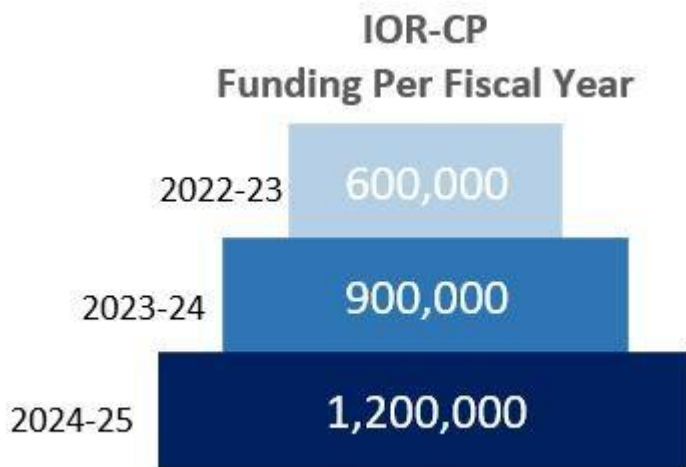
National Elders Working Group meetings in 2022-23. These were the first in person meetings since the pandemic.

## **Indigenous Offender Reintegration Contribution Program**

The Indigenous Offender Reintegration Contribution Program (IOR-CP) launched this fiscal year and provided a more time-efficient means of funding Indigenous communities and organizations that support offenders upon release. This funding helped foster new relationships, strengthened existing partnerships, and increased community awareness of CSC initiatives.

# 1

Contribution  
Program was funded  
through the IOR-CP  
in 2022-23



In 2022 to 2023, \$600,000 was allocated through the IOR-CP.  
In 2023 to 2024, \$900,000 was allocated through the IOR-CP.  
In 2024 to 2025, \$1,200,000 was allocated through the IOR-CP.

## Profile of Indigenous People under CSC jurisdiction

Figure 6. Federally sentenced Indigenous People

## PROFILE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE UNDER CSC JURISDICTION

FEDERALLY SENTENCED INDIGENOUS PEOPLE TEND TO:



Federally sentenced Indigenous people tend to:

- "Be younger"
  - Of those offenders aged 30 years or younger, 39% are Indigenous and 29% are non-Indigenous
- "Serve shorter sentences"
  - 64% Indigenous and 61% non-Indigenous are serving sentences of 4 years or less
- "Have lower rates of sexual offences"
  - Of those admitted with a sexual offence: 13% are Indigenous and 18% are non-Indigenous
- "Have higher education needs"
  - Educational referrals within 120 days of admission indicate that 79% are Indigenous and 75% are non-Indigenous
- "Serve sentences for Murder I/II or a Schedule 1 offence"
  - Of those admitted with a Murder I/II or a Schedule I offence 73% tend to be Indigenous, compared to 63% non-Indigenous
- "Have higher CRI Ratings"
  - Those persons with an initial Criminal Risk Index (Static Risk Level) of medium or high tend to be Indigenous (96%) while 63% are non-Indigenous
- "Have higher OSL Ratings"

- Initial Offender Security Level (OSL) Decision of medium or high are assigned to 78% federally sentenced Indigenous people compared to 65% non-Indigenous
- "Have Higher Dynamic Need Levels"
  - The dynamic need level of high statistics state that 84% are Indigenous and 63% are non-Indigenous

## 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.

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.

Each text box has two line graphs that compare the percentage of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people who are incarcerated for each National Indigenous Plan indicator.

Each indicator is accompanied by a text box at the top right corner which identifies the percentage of Indigenous people in this category at an Indigenous Interventions Centers (IIC).

## The National Indigenous Plan - Programs



The National Indigenous Plan indicators are listed in order from left to right for the Programs category.

1. 80.6% of Indigenous people in federal custody with a need for a Nationally Recognized Correctional Program (NRCP) enrolled prior to first release eligibility date.

91.3% of offenders in IICs with a need for a Nationally Recognized Correctional Program (NRCP) enrolled prior to first release eligibility date.

- 2. 74.9% of Indigenous people in federal custody enrolled in culturally responsive correctional programs.

83.7% of offenders in IICs enrolled in culturally responsive correctional programs.

- 3. 88.4% of Indigenous people in federal custody with an accepted referral based on their preferred correctional program.

91.7% of offenders in IICs with an accepted referral based on their preferred correctional program.

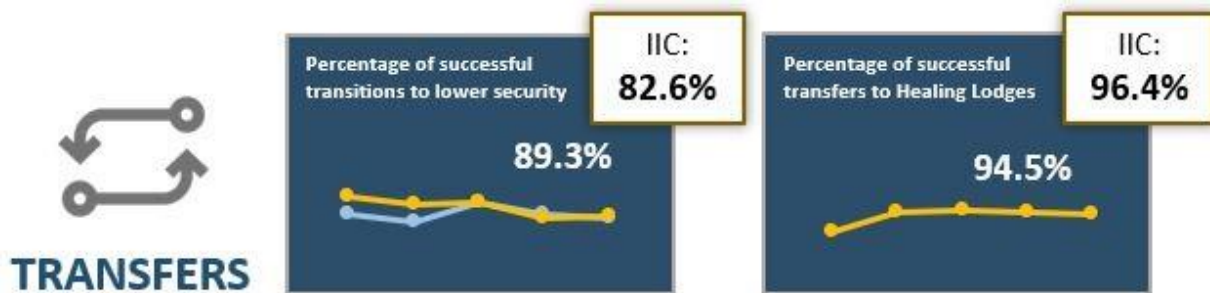
- 4. 66.8% of Indigenous people in federal custody with a need for NRCP who completed prior to first release eligibility date

78.2% of offenders in IICs with a need for NRCP who completed prior to first release eligibility date.

- 5. 71.4% of Indigenous people in federal custody completed culturally-responsive programs prior to first release eligibility date

82.7% of offenders in IICs completed culturally-responsive programs prior to first release eligibility date.

## The National Indigenous Plan – Transfers





The National Indigenous Plan indicators are listed in order from left to right for the transfers category.

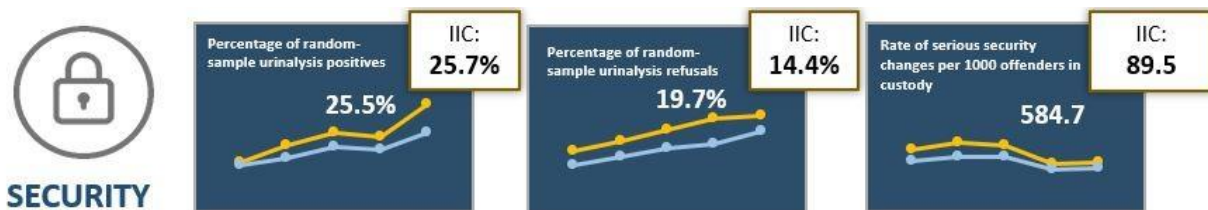
1. 89.3% is the percentage of successful transitions to lower security

82.6% is the percentage of successful transitions to lower security at IICs.

2. 94.5% is the percentage of successful transitions to healing lodges

96.4% is the percentage of successful transitions to healing lodges at IICs.

## The National Indigenous Plan – Security



The National Indigenous Plan indicators are listed in order from left to right for the security category.

1. 25.5% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis positives.

25.7% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis positives at IICs.

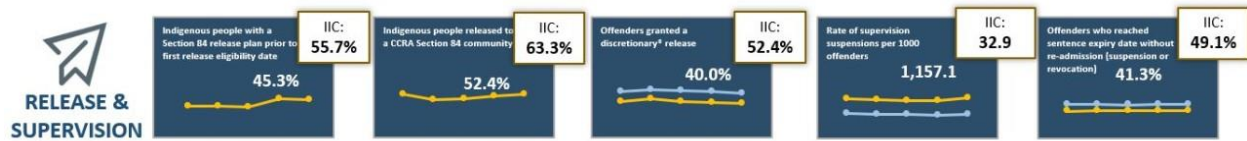
2. 19.7% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis refusals.

14.4% is the percentage of random-sample urinalysis refusals at IICs.

3. 584.7 is the rate of serious security changes per 1000 offenders in custody.

89.5 is the rate of serious security changes per 1000 offenders at IICs.

## The National Indigenous Plan – Release and Supervision



The National Indigenous Plan indicators are listed in order from left to right for the security category.

1. 45.3% of Indigenous people in federal custody had a Section 84 release plan prior to first release eligibility date.

55.7% of IIC participants had a Section 84 release plan prior to first release eligibility date.

2. 52.4% of Indigenous people in federal custody were released to a CCRA Section 84 Community.

63.3% of IIC participants were released to a CCRA Section 84 Community.

3. 40.0% of Indigenous people in federal custody were granted a discretionary release.

52.4% of IIC participants were granted a discretionary release.

4. 1157.1 is the rate of supervision suspensions per 1000 offenders.

32.9 is the rate of supervision suspensions per 1000 offenders for IIC participants.

5. 41.3% of Indigenous people in federal custody reached sentence expiry date without re-admission (suspension or revocation).

49.1% of IIC participants reached sentence expiry date without re-admission (suspension or revocation).



Overall, the FY 2022 to 2023 results indicate that Indigenous people at an **Indigenous Intervention Centre (IIC)** generally have **better results** compared to the **overall Indigenous population**.

# Summary of results by indicator

		Assessment							
		2018 to 2019				2022 to 2023			
		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	Higher: 12.2%	Higher:	Higher:	Higher:	Higher:	Higher:	Higher:	Higher:
		Lower: 17.4%	173	13.9%	501	11.7%	146	14.2%	454
			Lower: 246	15.1%	547	18.5%	231	15.4%	492

lower security  
environment

**Admission**

**2018 to 2019**

**2022 to 2023**

**Indigenous**

**Non-Indigenous**

**Indigenous**

**Non-Indigenous**

#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
3	Number and percentage of Indigenous people in federal custody informed of section 81 and section 84 at intake	Section 81: 90%	Section 81: 1,261	n/a	n/a	Section 81: 94%	Section 81: 1,282	n/a	n/a
		Section 84: 91%	Section 84: 1,263	n/a	n/a	Section 84: 93.4%	Section 84: 1,274	n/a	n/a
4	Number and percentage of Indigenous people	Section 81: 62%	Section 81: 780	n/a	n/a	Section 81: 71.4%	Section 81: 915	n/a	n/a

	in federal custody informed and interested in section 81 and section 84 at intake	Section 84: 59%	Section 84: 741	n/a	n/a	Section 84: 70.1%	Section 84: 893	n/a	n/a
5	Number and percentage of Indigenous people in federal custody with an initial or progress Elder review at admission	87%	1216	n/a	n/a	76.32%	1,041	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%	589	35%	1,229	39.7%	541	29.5%	992

<b>8</b>	Number and percentage of offenders serving a sentence for Murder I, Murder II or Schedule 1 offence	65%	911	53%	1,892	73%	993	62.8%	2,113
<b>9</b>	Number and percentage of offenders by dynamic need level (excludes blanks)	High: 77.2% Med: 19.8% Low: 2.8%	High: 1,081 Med: 277 Low: 39	High: 55.7% Med: 36% Low: 7.8%	High: 2,008 Med: 1,294 Low: 282	High: 82.6% Med: 15.5% Low: 1.0%	High: 1,127 Med: 211 Low: 13	High: 61.8% Med: 31.7% Low: 4.3%	High: 2,078 Med: 1,068 Low: 143
<b>10</b>	Number and percentage of offenders by static risk level (excludes blanks)	High: 56.9% Med: 36.7% Low: 6.37%	High: 795 Med: 513 Low: 89	High: 44.3% Med: 41% Low: 14.7%	High: 1,588 Med: 1,468 Low: 528	High: 61.4% Med: 34.3% Low: 4.3%	High: 829 Med: 464 Low: 58	High: 47.2% Med: 43.6% Low: 9.2%	High: 1,553 Med: 1,434 Low: 303
<b>11</b>	Number and percentage of offenders by reintegration level (excludes blanks)	High: 12.7% Med: 50.3% Low: 37.1% None: 0	High: 177 Med: 703 Low: 519 None: 0	High: 34.5% Med: 24.5% Low: 41%	High: 1,236 Med: 878 Low: 1,471	High: 10.1% Med: 52% Low: 37.8%	High: 137 Med: 704 Low: 512 None: 0	High: 30.2% Med: 25.1% Low: 44.7%	High: 993 Med: 823 Low:

				None: 0	None: 0	None: 0		None: 0	1,469 None: 0
<b>12</b>	Number and percentage of offenders admitted with a sex offence on sentence	13.2%	185	17.5%	631	13.1%	179	17.7%	595
<b>13</b>	Number and percentage of offenders by institutional security level of admitting facility	Multi: 79% Max: 4% Med: 17% Min: 0	Multi: 1,002 Max: 51 Med: 256 Min: 0	Multi: 58% Max: 5% Med: 37% Min: 0	Multi: 20,023 Max: 161 Med: 1,289 Min: 0	Multi: 69.4% Max: 6.3% Med: 24.3% Min:	Multi: 946 Max: 86 Med: 332 Min:	Multi: 52% Max: 7.9% Med: 35.6% Min:	Multi: 1,749 Max: 266 Med: 1,350 Min:
<b>14</b>	Number and percentage of offenders by first Offender Security Level result (excludes blanks)	Max: 11% Med: 69% Min: 20%	Max: 116 Med: 703 Min: 200	Max: 8% Med: 56% Min: 36%	Max: 200 Med: 1,464 Min: 952	Max: 10.5% Med: 67.1% Min: 22.3%	Max: 141 Med: 899 Min: 299	Max: 7.2% Med: 59.1% Min: 33.7%	Max: 235 Med: 1,932 Min: 1,103
<b>15</b>	Number and percentage of offenders by first Custody Rating	Max: 20% Med: 55% Min: 26%	Max: 237 Med: 680 Min: 315	Max: 11% Med: 48%	Max: 353 Med: 1,496	Max: 18.7% Med: 57.2%	Max: 254 Med: 779 Min: 329	Max: 12.6% Med: 48%	Max: 420 Med: 1,599



	Scale result (excludes blanks)			Min: 41%	Min: 1,278	Min: 24.2%		Min: 39.4%	Min: 1,315
<b>16</b>	Number and percentage of offenders serving a sentence of less than 4 years	71%	904	69%	2,392	30%	868	70%	2,027

### Intervention

		2018 to 2019				2022 to 2023			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
<b>17</b>	Number and percentage of offenders with an identified need who complete a correctional program prior to FPED	78%	817	79%	1,978	66.7%	698	74.4%	1,555
<b>18</b>	Number and percentage of offenders with a CIB-accepted referral to educational upgrading	81%	594	72%	1,155	78.6%	458	74.9%	921

within 120 days  
following admission out  
of all offenders with an  
identified education need

<b>19</b>	Median days from admission to first enrolment in a readiness nationally recognized correctional program	n/a	112 days	n/a	68 days	n/a	129.5 days	n/a	76 days
<b>20</b>	Median days from admission to first enrolment in a main nationally recognized correctional program	n/a	190 days	n/a	163 days	n/a	201 days	n/a	199 days
<b>21</b>	Number and percentage of offenders with an identified educational need who have upgraded their education prior to FPED	62%	656	57%	1,356	58.8 %	597	58.8 %	1,012
<b>22</b>	Serious institutional charges per 1 000 offenders	n/a	3,086/6,983	n/a	3,897/6,983	n/a	2,469/5,130	n/a	2,661/5,130

<b>23</b>	Number of offenders involved in security incidents per 1 000 offenders	n/a	717	n/a	388	n/a	977.74	n/a	534.93
<b>24</b>	Number and percentage of positive results from random-sample urinalysis tests	11.8 %	536	8.6%	918	25.5 %	910	17.9 %	1,343

### National Indigenous Plan

		2018 to 2019				2022 to 2023			
		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
#	Indicator	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
<b>25</b>	Of the Indigenous people in federal custody with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program, the percentage who complete prior to first release	77.6 %	821	n/a	n/a	66.8 %	697	n/a	n/a

<b>26</b>	Of the Indigenous people in federal custody who enrolled prior to first release, the percentage who enrolled in cultural-responsive indicator Indigenous correctional programs compared to mainstream correctional programs	74.3 %	700	n/a	n/a	74.9 %	630	n/a	n/a
<b>27</b>	Of the Indigenous people in federal custody with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program, the percentage with an accepted referral in concordance with their identified preference for cultural-responsive Indigenous or mainstream correctional programs	87.5 %	1,095	n/a	n/a	88.4 %	1,172	n/a	n/a
<b>28</b>	Of the Indigenous people in federal custody with an identified need for a nationally recognized correctional program, the	78%	817	n/a	n/a	71.4 %	498	n/a	n/a

---

percentage who complete  
prior to first release

---

<b>29</b>	Of the Indigenous people in federal custody who completed program prior to first release, the percentage who completed cultural-responsive programs indicator specific Indigenous correctional programs compared to mainstream correctional programs	73.6 %	604	n/a	n/a	71.4 %	498	n/a	n/a
<b>30</b>	Percentage of successful transitions to lower security for Indigenous people in federal custody (successful if no reclassification to higher security within 120 days)	91%	498	n/a	n/a	89.3 %	433	n/a	n/a
<b>31</b>	Percentage of successful transfers to Healing Lodges for	90.7 %	234	n/a	n/a	94.5 %	240	n/a	n/a

Indigenous people in federal custody									
<b>32</b>	Percentage of institutional random-sample urinalysis positives for Indigenous people in federal custody	11.8 %	533	n/a	n/a	25.5 %	882	n/a	n/a
<b>33</b>	Percentage of institutional random-sample urinalysis refusals for Indigenous people in federal custody	9.3%	420	n/a	n/a	19.7 %	680	n/a	n/a
<b>34</b>	Rate of serious security charges per 1,000 offenders in federal custody for Indigenous people in federal custody	n/a	712.9 per 1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	584.7 per 1,000	n/a	n/a
<b>35</b>	Percentage of Indigenous people in federal custody with an established CCRA Section 84 release plan prior to first release	37.9 %	321	n/a	n/a	45.3 %	390	n/a	n/a

<b>36</b>	Percentage of Indigenous people in federal custody released to a CCRA Section 84 community (based on offenders with an established CCRA Section 84 release plan)	52.5 %	328	n/a	n/a	52.4 %	381	n/a	n/a
<b>37</b>	Percentage of Indigenous people in federal custody who were granted a discretionary release at the time of their first release	44%	546	n/a	n/a	40.1 %	477	n/a	n/a
<b>38</b>	Rate of supervision suspensions per 1,000 offenders for Indigenous people in federal custody	n/a	1,147.8 per 1,000	n/a	466.2 per 1,000	n/a	1,157.1 per 1,000	n/a	435.7 per 1,000
<b>39</b>	Percentage of Indigenous people in federal custody on conditional release successfully reaching sentence expiry date without re-admission (no	45.1 %	457	67.2 %	2,313	41.3 %	453	39.3 %	1,832

---

revocation, charge or  
conviction)