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\_\_\_\_\_ **Research Report** \_\_\_\_\_

**Profile of Aboriginal Men  
Offenders: Custody and  
Supervision Snapshots**

Ce rapport est également disponible en français. Pour en obtenir un exemplaire, veuillez vous adresser à la Direction de la recherche, Service correctionnel du Canada, 340, avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0P9.

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**Profile of Aboriginal Men Offenders: Custody and Supervision Snapshots**

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## Executive Summary

**Key words:** *First Nations, Métis, Inuit, Aboriginal offenders, profile, in-custody, supervision, snapshot*

Aboriginal offenders are over-represented in the criminal justice system. Within the last few years, the number of Aboriginal offenders under federal jurisdiction has increased. Previous research has suggested that First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders have distinct characteristics that may impact on correctional rehabilitation. This report provides an updated profile of these offenders.

This study examined the characteristics, institutional behaviour (disciplinary charges, random urinalysis testing, time spent in segregation, and institutional incidents), and post-release outcomes among two federal Aboriginal offender populations – one in-custody and one under community supervision on April 1, 2012. Comparisons with Non-Aboriginal offenders were made, where appropriate. Aboriginal offenders accounted for 22% of the in-custody and 15% of the community supervision offender populations.

First Nations offenders are the largest Aboriginal group. Over half are incarcerated or on supervised release in the Prairies region. They are more likely to have a history of youth criminal activity, and to be currently incarcerated due to the commission of a violent offence.

Métis offenders are also more likely to be incarcerated or on supervision in the Prairie region. Almost half of all Métis offenders are serving a long-term sentence (6 years or more), and 47% of in-custody Métis offenders are serving their second or higher federal sentence.

Inuit offenders are more likely to be single upon incarceration and to speak Inuktitut in their daily life. They tend to be supervised and incarcerated in the Ontario and Québec regions, thereby creating a critical mass for programming and other cultural intervention. Inuit offenders are most likely to be serving sentences for sex-related offences.

Participation in Aboriginal-centred interventions, such as Pathways units and Elder reviews, varied across the three groups, with First Nations offenders being most likely to participate. Referral to Aboriginal-centred programming was highest for First Nations offenders, followed by Métis and Inuit offenders. Among those referred, regardless of Aboriginal group, a similar proportion participated and completed Aboriginal-centred programming.

First Nations offenders tended to have the most difficulty with institutional behaviour, as they have a higher incidence of minor disciplinary charges, spent more time in segregation, and had higher rates of minor and self-harm suicide incidents. Inuit offenders, overall, had the most stable institutional behaviour. Métis and Non-Aboriginal offenders were similar in their institutional behaviour.

Post-release outcomes were comparable for all three Aboriginal groups, with about one-third returning to custody within one year of the snapshot date. This was higher than the proportion of

Non-Aboriginal offenders in the study who returned to custody (16%) but comparable the overall return to custody rate for federal offenders in 2012 (29%).

The socio-demographic, sentence, offence, and criminogenic characteristics of Aboriginal offenders have remained fairly constant over time. Each Aboriginal group – First Nations, Métis, and Inuit – have unique characteristics that need to be understood within the correctional context. Although this report is descriptive in nature, it will hopefully provide meaningful information for decision and policy makers concerning Aboriginal men offenders.

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## **Introduction**

The over-representation of Aboriginal peoples in the criminal justice system has been well documented. In FY2011-2012, Aboriginal people accounted for 19.3% of offenders under federal jurisdiction compared to 4.3% in the Canadian population (Public Safety, 2012; Statistics Canada, 2013). The Aboriginal federal offender has increased by 17% while the general Aboriginal Canadian population has increased by 19% since 2006 (Public Safety, 2012; Statistics Canada, 2008; 2013). Prior research has explored the differences between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal offenders, finding that Aboriginal offenders are more likely to experience difficulties in the areas of substance abuse, family, education/employment, community functioning, social interaction, personal and emotional orientation, and attitude (Rugge, 2006). As well, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders are classified as higher risk than Non-Aboriginal offenders (Gobeil, 2008), and have more extensive youth and adult criminal histories (Moore, 2003). Aboriginal offenders serve a greater proportion of their sentence in an institution, experience fewer discretionary releases (i.e., day parole or full parole), and are more likely to return to custody than Non-Aboriginal offenders (Aboriginal Initiatives, 2006; Public Safety Canada, 2012; Usher & Stewart, 2011). Research has shown that they are also more likely to have ties to gangs, be involved in major institutional incidents while incarcerated, to drop out or be expelled from programming, and to have a history of domestic violence (Gottschall, in press; Nunes & Cortoni, 2006; Research Branch, 2009; Stewart, Power & Cousineau, 2012).

In 2003, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) developed the “Aboriginal Corrections Continuum of Care”, in collaboration with Aboriginal stakeholders. The continuum guides Aboriginal correctional policy and practice by integrating Aboriginal culture and spirituality with CSC operations (Aboriginal Initiatives Directorate, 2006). Research has shown that Aboriginal offenders have better treatment and post-release outcomes when they are reconnected with their spiritual and cultural traditions and when programs and interventions are culturally-specific and holistic in nature (Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2004; Bell & Flight, 2006; Kunic & Varis, 2010; Nunes & Cortoni, 2006; Stewart, Hamilton, Wilson, Cousineau & Varette, 2009). Aboriginal values encourage a non-confrontational approach to justice where the goal is to heal the offender and the rift between the victim, the offender, and the community thereby restoring peace and harmony to the community as a whole (Canadian Criminal Justice

Association, 2000).

The majority of research conducted by CSC examining federal Aboriginal offenders focuses on the difference between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal offenders. Only a handful of research has compared the specific characteristics and needs of First Nations, Métis and Inuit federal offenders (Moore, 2003; Moore & Trevethan, 2002; Motiuk & Nafekh, 2000). The prior comparative profile produced - which explored the differences in socio-demographic, offence, static and dynamic characteristics of First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders - used an in-custody snapshot from August 2000 (Moore, 2003). The report emphasized the importance of acknowledging the variation between Aboriginal groups to inform correctional practices and policies, which has been raised by other authors examining specific federal Aboriginal offender populations (Bell, Trevethan & Allegri, 2004; Manitoba Métis Foundation, 2001; Moore, Trevethan & Conley, 2004; Mileto, Trevethan & Moore, 2004; Trevethan, Moore, Naqitarvik, Watson & Saunders, 2004; Trevethan, Moore, Thorpe, Karma & Associates, 2003). Therefore, the present report looks at the three Aboriginal groups and the differences and similarities between them to provide a current and nuanced picture of Aboriginal men offenders in the federal correctional system.

### **Purpose and Research Questions**

Working in consultation with the Aboriginal Initiatives Directorate (AID) of CSC, the Research Branch undertook this study to provide an updated profile of First Nations, Métis and Inuit men federal offenders.<sup>1</sup> This report examines the characteristics and experiences of these men in order to describe incarcerated offenders as well as those supervised in the community. To explore potential differences between the three Aboriginal groups, indicators of institutional behaviour and post-release success are examined. In particular, the following research questions are considered:

#### **Custody Snapshot**

- 1) What are the characteristics of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit men serving federal sentences? How do they compare with respect to: 1) demographic information; 2) sentence and offence information; 3) static and dynamic criminogenic information;<sup>2</sup> and 4) substance use profiles (including the link to criminal offending)?

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<sup>1</sup> A research study examining Aboriginal women offenders is being conducted by the Women Offender Research Section of the Research Branch.

<sup>2</sup> Criminogenic information refers to the data collected during the intake assessment process in a federal correctional facility. A detailed description of this information is available in the Method section.

- 2) What Aboriginal-centred<sup>3</sup> interventions do First Nations, Métis and Inuit men experience while incarcerated (e.g. Pathways units, traditional healing plans, elder reviews, etc.)?
- 3) What types of programs are First Nations, Métis and Inuit men referred to? For those referred to Aboriginal-centred programming, what programs areas do they participate in? What are the rates of completion for Aboriginal-centred programming?
- 4) How do First Nations, Métis and Inuit men compare with respect to the following institutional behaviours: 1) disciplinary charges; 2) random urinalysis testing; 3) time spent in segregation; and 4) institutional incidents?

### **Supervision Snapshot**

- 5) What are the characteristics of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit men under community supervision? How do they compare with respect to: 1) demographic information; 2) sentence and offence information; 3) static and dynamic criminogenic information; and 4) substance use profiles (including the link to criminal offending)?
- 6) How do First Nations, Métis, and Inuit men compare with respect to community supervision? What are the characteristics of their supervision (type, number of previous supervision periods on their current sentence, etc)? Have these offenders waived the opportunity to be released earlier in their sentence, postponed their release application hearing or withdrawn a previous application? Are there differences in the recommendations concerning discretionary or non-discretionary release made by CSC and the final decisions made by the Parole Board of Canada?
- 7) What types of supervision conditions and how many conditions are imposed for First Nations, Métis, and Inuit men?
- 8) What proportion of First Nations, Métis and Inuit men return to custody? Why do they return to custody (technical revocation, revocation with a new offence)? How long do they remain under community supervision? Are there any differences in the number of imposed conditions for those that are readmitted compared to those who are not? What is the relationship between the type of release and whether or not offenders commit new offences during supervision?

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<sup>3</sup> Aboriginal-centred refers to interventions and/or programs that incorporate Aboriginal teachings, culture and world views.

## Method

### Snapshots

Two snapshot populations were extracted from CSC's offender administrative/operational database (the Offender Management System; OMS) in order to create a profile of Aboriginal offenders – those incarcerated and those under community supervision. All Aboriginal men serving a federal correctional sentence were included in the study. Based on ethnic group self-identification in OMS, Aboriginal men were identified as First Nations, Métis, or Inuit.<sup>4</sup> Data for the population of Non-Aboriginal men (including those without an identified ethnic group) were also extracted for this study to provide contextual comparisons between the study and the general offender populations.

The custody snapshot included all federal men offenders in custody on April 1, 2012. Offenders who were classified as having escaped custody were not included. This snapshot included 2,050 First Nations, 749 Métis, and 154 Inuit offenders. There were 10,701 Non-Aboriginal<sup>5</sup> offenders in custody on this date.

The supervision snapshot included all federal men offenders under community supervision on April 1, 2012 (i.e. those on day parole, full parole, statutory release or a long-term supervision order). This snapshot included 780 First Nations, 349 Métis, and 45 Inuit offenders. There were 6,887 Non-Aboriginal<sup>6</sup> offenders under supervision on this date.

### Data Sources

The OMS is an extensive electronic database used by CSC to maintain all offender records from sentence commencement to sentence end. The system includes information such as: demographics, sentence and conviction information, admission and release records, urinalysis results, disciplinary charge information, reports on offender performance during incarceration and while in the community, correctional program participation, specific alerts and flags,

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<sup>4</sup> The population did not include any offenders who identified Innu as their ethnic group.

<sup>5</sup> The ethnic ancestry of the Non-Aboriginal in-custody group was 76.0% Caucasian, 11.9% Black, and 12.1% Other (including 2.5% Unknown, 2.1% South East Asian, 2.0% Other, 1.7% Arabic, 1.1% Latin American, 1.1% South Asian, 0.7% Chinese, 0.3% Filipino, 0.2% Asiatic, 0.1% Korean, 0.1% East Indian, < 0.1% Hispanic, and < 0.1 Japanese).

<sup>6</sup> The ethnic ancestry of the Non-Aboriginal community supervision group was 79.2% Caucasian, 8.7% Black, and 12.1% Other (including 2.3% Other, 2.2% South East Asian, 1.6% Arabic, 1.3% South Asian, 1.2% Latin American, 1.2% Chinese, 1.0% Unknown, 0.5% Filipino, 0.1% Korean, 0.1% East Indian, 0.5% Asiatic, < 0.1% Hispanic, and < 0.1 Japanese).

Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) information including static and dynamic risk and need assessments, substance abuse assessments, and supplementary assessment information and related records.

### **Measures**

Measures examined in the present study include demographic information, sentence and offence information, static and dynamic criminogenic information, substance use profiles, Aboriginal-centred interventions, program participation while in-custody, institutional behaviour, supervision characteristics, special supervision conditions and return to custody prior to the end of their sentence. Appendix A presents a detailed examination of the individual indicators examined in the current study and provides information concerning which population the variable was used for, an operational definition, and how the variable was measured.

### **Statistical Analyses**

All data management, data transformations and statistical analyses were performed using SAS<sup>®</sup> software, Version 9.2 (SAS Institute Inc, 2007). As all men offenders were included in this study, the focus of the study is a population and not a sample, therefore inferential statistics were inappropriate and results were examined for meaningful rather than statistical differences.

All analyses of group characteristics were conducted separately for the custody and supervision snapshots. Frequency distributions and cross-tabulations were used for categorical variables. Means and standard deviation were calculated for continuous variables. When necessary, median values and ranges were also reported for continuous variables due to the dispersion of the data.

## Results

### Custody Snapshot

#### 1.1 Demographic Information

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 22% of the in-custody population serving a federal sentence on April 1, 2012. Of all Aboriginal offenders (n = 2953), 69% were First Nations, 25% were Métis, and 5% were Inuit. Table 1 presents their demographic characteristics. At admission, the average age for all three Aboriginal groups ranged between 31 and 33 years of age. At the time of the snapshot, the average age of First Nations and Inuit offenders was 36 years old and Métis offenders were 39 years. Over two-thirds of Inuit offenders were single at incarceration compared to just over half of First Nations and Métis offenders (55% and 53%, respectively).

A greater proportion of Inuit offenders spoke an Aboriginal language compared to either First Nations or Métis offenders, as 69% of Inuit offenders identified Inuktitut as the language they speak at home. For both First Nations and Métis offenders, English was the predominant language used in their daily life (93% and 76%, respectively).

Examination of the current region of incarceration also indicated that the majority of Inuit offenders were incarcerated in the Ontario (42%) or Québec Regions (36%), primarily at Fenbrook Institution in Ontario and La Macaza in Québec, while over half of First Nations and Métis offenders were incarcerated in the Prairie Region (56% and 52%, respectively). Very few Aboriginal offenders were incarcerated in the Atlantic Region, regardless of Aboriginal group.

In comparison, Non-Aboriginal offenders were slightly older at both admission and at the time of the snapshot, as shown in Table 1. Fewer Non-Aboriginal offenders were single (47%) at incarceration compared to Aboriginal offenders, and almost three-quarters (71%) identified English as their daily spoken language. Most Non-Aboriginal offenders were incarcerated in the Ontario (32%), Québec (26%) or Prairie (20%) regions.

Table 1

*Demographic Characteristics of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Characteristic	First Nations (N = 2050)		Métis (N = 749)		Inuit (N = 154)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 10701)	
Age at admission, in years								
<i>M (SD)</i>	31.3	(9.8)	32.3	(10.4)	33.0	(10.2)	34.9	(11.7)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	29.0	(16-79)	30.0	(16-70)	31.0	(19-76)	32.0	(15-91)
Age at snapshot, in years								
<i>M (SD)</i>	35.7	(11.0)	38.7	(11.5)	36.3	(11.0)	40.1	(12.8)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	34.0	(19-81)	38.0	(19-84)	35.0	(19-77)	38.0	(18-91)
Marital status % (n)								
Currently married	38.5	(779)	39.5	(292)	27.3	(42)	41.5	(4370)
Previously married	6.2	(126)	8.0	(59)	5.2	(8)	11.5	(1218)
Single	55.3	(1118)	52.5	(388)	67.5	(104)	46.9	(4934)
Home language spoken % (n)								
Aboriginal	4.0	(70)	1.4	(9)	69.3	(97)	0.01	(1)
English	93.4	(1623)	75.8	(497)	29.3	(41)	71.3	(6840)
French	2.1	(36)	22.1	(145)	0.7	(1)	22.6	(2166)
Other	0.5	(8)	0.8	(5)	0.7	(1)	6.1	(584)
Region of Incarceration % (n)								
Atlantic	4.7	(97)	2.1	(16)	9.1	(14)	10.6	(1132)
Québec	5.7	(116)	24.7	(185)	35.7	(55)	25.7	(2744)
Ontario	17.4	(356)	4.4	(33)	41.6	(64)	32.1	(3430)
Prairies	55.5	(1137)	52.2	(391)	11.0	(17)	19.8	(2118)
Pacific	16.8	(344)	16.6	(124)	2.6	(4)	11.9	(1275)

Missing values for: marital status – 10 Métis, 27 First Nation, and 179 Non-Aboriginal offenders; home language spoken – 14 Inuit, 93 Métis, 313 First Nations, and 1110 Non-Aboriginal offenders; Region of incarceration – 2 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

## **1.2 Sentence and Offence Information**

Sentence characteristics for the in-custody population are shown in Table 2. Regardless of Aboriginal group, over half of all offenders were serving their first federal sentence (60% for First Nations and Inuit offenders and 53% for Métis offenders), although Métis offenders were slightly more likely than the other two groups to be serving their third or higher federal sentence (23% compared to 20% for Inuit and 17% for First Nations offenders). Inuit offenders were more likely to be serving a shorter sentence (57% serving 2-4 years) while Métis offenders were most likely to be serving a determinate sentence over six years (22%) or an indeterminate sentence (27%). Two-thirds (66%) of First Nations and Métis offenders were currently classified as medium security compared to three-quarters (77%) of Inuit offenders. In addition, Inuit offenders were least likely to be classified as minimum security (5%).

For Non-Aboriginal offenders, 66% were serving their first federal sentence and 41% were serving a 2-4 year sentence. Almost half of Non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a longer sentence - 21% serving over 6 years and 24% serving indeterminate sentences. Most Non-Aboriginal offenders were currently classified as medium security but 23% were classified as minimum, which is a much greater proportion than for Aboriginal offenders, especially Inuit offenders (see Table 2).

Table 2

*Sentence Characteristics of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Characteristic	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 2050)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 749)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 154)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 10701)	
Number of Sentences Served % ( <i>n</i> )								
First	60.1	(1232)	52.6	(394)	60.4	(93)	66.1	(7074)
Second	22.5	(462)	24.4	(183)	20.1	(31)	19.2	(2056)
Third or higher	17.4	(356)	23.0	(172)	19.5	(30)	14.7	(1571)
Determinate sentence length, in years <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	4.9	(3.8)	5.7	(5.1)	4.1	(2.8)	5.5	(5.0)
Sentence length % ( <i>n</i> )								
2-4 years	45.1	(925)	37.4	(280)	57.1	(88)	40.8	(4371)
4-6 years	13.5	(277)	13.5	(101)	9.1	(14)	13.8	(1475)
Over 6 years (determinate)	20.1	(411)	22.3	(167)	14.9	(23)	21.4	(2289)
Indeterminate	21.3	(437)	26.8	(201)	18.8	(29)	24.0	(2566)
Current Security Classification % ( <i>n</i> )								
Minimum	15.8	(307)	16.3	(116)	5.1	(7)	22.7	(2259)
Medium	65.5	(1273)	66.4	(473)	76.8	(106)	62.1	(6177)
Maximum	18.7	(364)	17.3	(123)	18.1	(25)	15.2	(1508)

Missing values: for security classification – 16 Inuit, 37 Métis, 106 First Nation offenders, and 757 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

An examination of criminal history indicators is presented in Table 3. Inuit offenders were less likely than the other two Aboriginal groups to have youth court offences (48% versus 61% for Métis and 69% for First Nations). Over four-fifths of all Aboriginal offenders in the study had previous adult criminal convictions (86% to 88%). For Non-Aboriginal offenders, 44% had a youth court convictions and 79% had previous adult court convictions.

Two indicators examining historical periods of reintegration showed that about one-third (28% to 33%) of Aboriginal offenders were in the community for less than six months prior to

their current incarceration and about one-quarter (24% to 29%) had never experienced a crime-free period of one year or more. The proportion of Non-Aboriginal offenders endorsing both indicators was less than for Aboriginal offenders, with 21% being in the community for less than six months prior to the current incarceration and 17% not experiencing a crime-free period of one year or more.

Table 3

*Criminal History Indicators of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Indicator	First Nations (N=2050)		Métis (N=749)		Inuit (N=154)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 10701)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Previous Youth Court Offences	68.8	(1228)	61.0	(370)	47.7	(62)	43.9	(8531)
Previous Adult Court Offences	88.0	(1577)	85.9	(524)	87.9	(132)	79.3	(6815)
Less than 6 months since last incarceration	33.1	(591)	28.2	(172)	29.8	(39)	20.8	(1789)
No crime free period of one year or more	29.4	(525)	24.3	(148)	23.5	(31)	16.7	(1427)

Missing data for: youth court – 24 Inuit, 142 Métis, 264 First Nations, and 2170 Non-Aboriginal offenders; adult court – 22 Inuit, 139 Métis, 258 First Nations, and 2102 Non-Aboriginal offenders; less than 6 months – 23 Inuit, 140 Métis, 264 First Nations offenders, and 2114 Non-Aboriginal offenders; crime-free period – 22 Inuit, 140 Métis, 262 First Nations, and 2134 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Information pertaining to the most serious current offence committed is described in Table 4. The top four offences committed by First Nations offenders were all violent offences including homicide-related (28%), assault (19%), sex-related (15%) or robbery (15%). For Métis offenders, the top four offences committed were homicide-related (29%), robbery (17%), assault (13%), and drug-related (11%). Almost half of all Inuit offenders committed a sex-related crime (43%), followed by homicide-related (24%) or assault (21%). Very few Inuit offenders committed robbery (3%) or drug-related (< 1%) offences. Examination of the offence data for Non-Aboriginal offenders shows a similar trend. Their top four offences were homicide-related (26%), robbery (16%), drug-related (14%) or sex-related (14%).

Table 4

*Major Current Offence Committed by First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Offence Type	First Nations (N = 2050)		Métis (N = 749)		Inuit (N = 154)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 10701)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Homicide related	28.0	(573)	29.3	(219)	23.5	(36)	25.9	(2769)
Sex related	14.9	(304)	9.9	(74)	43.1	(66)	13.6	(1454)
Robbery	15.0	(307)	16.8	(126)	3.3	(5)	16.4	(1752)
Assault	18.8	(385)	13.2	(99)	20.3	(31)	9.6	(1026)
Property	8.6	(176)	9.8	(73)	5.9	(9)	8.5	(908)
Drug-related	4.3	(87)	11.0	(82)	0.7	(1)	13.8	(1473)
Other Violent	4.0	(82)	4.6	(34)	1.3	(2)	5.4	(576)
Other Non-Violent	6.4	(131)	5.5	(41)	2.0	(3)	6.8	(727)

Missing data for offence type – 1 Inuit, 1 Métis, 5 First Nations and 16 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

### 1.3 Static and Dynamic Criminogenic Information

Table 5 presents the global measures of risk (static factor rating), need (dynamic factor rating), motivation level and reintegration potential. The classification values at initial admission to federal custody were examined. Regardless of Aboriginal group, the majority of offenders are classified as high risk (71% to 82%), high need (78% to 89%) individuals with low reintegration potential (61% to 74%) and a moderate motivation level (63% to 72%). Inuit offenders, in particular, were identified as high need, high risk individuals with low reintegration potential. In addition, 32% of Inuit offenders had a low motivation level. In comparison, 60% of Non-Aboriginal offenders were high risk, 66% were high need, 43% had a low reintegration potential, and 68% had a moderate motivation level.

Table 5

*Offender Intake Assessment Information of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Indicator	First Nations (N = 2050)		Métis (N = 749)		Inuit (N = 154)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 10701)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Risk								
Low	2.9	(53)	3.6	(25)	1.6	(2)	8.6	(819)
Moderate	23.6	(438)	25.6	(177)	16.3	(21)	30.9	(2931)
High	73.6	(1368)	70.8	(489)	82.2	(106)	60.4	(5729)
Need								
Low	1.2	(23)	1.0	(7)	0.0	(0)	5.0	(474)
Moderate	19.5	(363)	20.7	(143)	10.9	(14)	28.7	(2723)
High	79.2	(1473)	78.3	(541)	89.2	(115)	66.3	(6282)
Reintegration Potential								
Low	67.4	(1284)	60.7	(415)	74.3	(101)	42.7	(4099)
Moderate	27.3	(520)	31.7	(217)	24.3	(33)	37.7	(3616)
High	5.4	(102)	7.6	(52)	1.5	(2)	19.6	(1877)
Motivation Level								
Low	18.1	(344)	21.6	(148)	31.6	(43)	18.6	(1786)
Moderate	72.3	(1378)	68.1	(466)	62.5	(85)	67.6	(6486)
High	9.7	(184)	10.2	(70)	5.9	(8)	13.8	(1320)

Missing data: for risk and need - 25 Inuit, 58 Métis, 191 First Nations and 1222 Non-Aboriginal offenders; for reintegration potential and motivation level – 18 Inuit, 65 Métis, 144 First Nations and 1109 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

To examine the identified need in the seven criminogenic needs areas measured at admission, assessments completed prior to September 2009 (DFIA) and those completed as of September 2009 (DFIA-R) were examined separately<sup>7</sup>. Those identified with some/considerable need using the DFIA or moderate/high need using the DFIA-R are described in Table 6. Regardless of the assessment used, First Nations offenders were more likely to have identified issues in the domains of community functioning and employment/education, while Métis offenders were most likely to have an issue with attitude and Inuit offenders were most likely to have issues with marital/family relationships, personal/emotional orientation and substance abuse when compared to the other Aboriginal groups.

<sup>7</sup> Analyses conducted internally by the Research Branch determined that assessment results generated by the DFIA and the DFIA-R (revised version) are not compatible due to the different scoring methods used by the instruments.

Table 6

*DFIA Need Areas<sup>a</sup> of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Need Area	First Nations		Métis		Inuit		Non-Aboriginal	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
DFIA (Pre Sept 2009) Some/Considerable Need	(N = 706)		(N = 325)		(N = 47)		(N = 3909)	
Associates	78.2	(552)	48.2	(254)	57.5	(27)	64.3	(2514)
Attitude	74.9	(529)	79.7	(259)	72.3	(34)	75.3	(2944)
Community Functioning	52.4	(370)	51.1	(166)	42.3	(20)	38.9	(1522)
Employment/Education	84.3	(595)	70.5	(229)	55.3	(26)	58.2	(2276)
Marital/Family	64.0	(452)	61.2	(199)	66.0	(31)	50.0	(1953)
Personal/Emotional Orientation	97.6	(689)	94.5	(307)	100.0	(47)	92.5	(3619)
Substance Abuse	93.3	(659)	84.3	(278)	95.7	(45)	2562	(65.5)
DFIA-R (Post Sept 2009) Moderate/High Need	(N = 1175)		(N = 367)		(N = 92)		(6040)	
Associates	72.3	(849)	72.2	(265)	40.2	(37)	64.9	(3817)
Attitude	75.7	(889)	79.6	(292)	54.4	(50)	75.4	(4438)
Community Functioning	37.1	(436)	29.7	(109)	19.6	(18)	22.4	(1319)
Employment/Education	79.2	(930)	69.2	(254)	65.2	(65.2)	54.0	(3179)
Marital/Family	51.8	(609)	40.9	(150)	71.7	(66)	30.3	(1786)
Personal/Emotional Orientation	90.9	(1067)	83.7	(307)	93.5	(86)	75.2	(4422)
Substance Abuse	85.6	(1006)	71.9	(264)	92.4	(85)	54.5	(3206)

<sup>a</sup> The DFIA and DFIA-R employ different scoring methodologies and therefore are not directly comparable.

Missing data for DFIA/DFIA-R domain areas (overall) – 15 Inuit, 56 Métis, 169 First Nations and 752 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

When examining the top three domain need areas for each Aboriginal group, First Nations offenders were identified as requiring assistance in the areas of personal/emotional orientation, substance abuse and employment/education using both the DFIA and the DFIA-R. For Métis offenders, the top three domain areas were personal/emotional orientation, substance abuse and attitude prior to September 2009, but with the DFIA-R, substance abuse and attitude were tied for the third problem area (72%). For Inuit offenders, the DFIA indicated personal/emotional orientation, substance abuse and attitude as the three top need areas, while the DFIA-R identified marital/family relationships as the third top need area. The top three areas identified for Non-Aboriginal offenders, using the DFIA, as having some/considerable need were

personal/emotional orientation (93%), attitude (75%), and substance abuse (66%). For the DFIA-R, the top three areas identified as moderate/high need were attitude (75%), personal/emotional orientation (75%), and associates (65%). A compressed<sup>8</sup> version of the OIA was completed for only 1% to 2% of Aboriginal offenders and 4% of Non-Aboriginal offenders in the custody snapshot.

#### **1.4 Substance Use Profiles**

Table 7 presents the examination of substance use indicators. Offenders completed the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST) and the Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS) to determine problem severity for drugs and alcohol. The highest score on those two assessments were then examined to determine the overall severity of an offender's substance use problem. Overall, 91% of First Nations, 86% of Métis and 86% of Inuit offenders had an identified substance abuse issue; with 55% to 63% having a moderate-severe substance use problem that would require institutional programming to address it. Inuit offenders (42%), however, were more likely than either First Nations (36%) or Métis (23%) offenders to have a moderate-severe alcohol problem. On the other hand, they were least likely to have a moderate-severe drug problem – 33% compared to 50% of the other two Aboriginal groups. Finally, Métis offenders were least likely to have a direct link between their current criminal behaviour and their substance use – 65% compared to 70% for Inuit and 75% for First Nations offenders.

In comparison, 69% of Non-Aboriginal offenders had an identified substance use problem, of which 39% had a moderate-severe problem. Twelve percent had a moderate-severe alcohol problem and 35% having a moderate-severe drug problem. For about half of all Non-Aboriginal offenders (48%), there was a direct crime-substance abuse link.

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<sup>8</sup> The compressed OIA reduces the amount of time an offender spends undergoing assessment at intake, and is used to assess offenders serving four years or less for non-violent crimes who have limited or no criminal history, who do not require psychological assessment or detention referral, and who do not have a Long-Term Supervision Order.

Table 7

*Substance Abuse Indicators of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Indicator	First Nations (N = 2050)		Métis (N = 749)		Inuit (N = 154)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 10701)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Overall Substance Abuse Severity								
None	9.1	(170)	14.2	(94)	14.3	(21)	30.8	(2801)
Low	27.4	(512)	27.9	(185)	30.6	(45)	30.0	(2722)
Moderate	24.9	(465)	22.3	(148)	31.3	(46)	15.0	(1364)
Substantial/Severe	38.5	(719)	35.6	(236)	23.8	(35)	24.2	(2202)
DAST								
None	22.5	(419)	25.3	(168)	27.9	(41)	42.7	(3880)
Low	28.0	(522)	24.6	(163)	38.8	(57)	22.5	(2044)
Moderate	21.4	(399)	18.9	(125)	21.8	(32)	13.0	(1185)
Substantial/Severe	28.2	(526)	31.2	(207)	11.6	(17)	21.8	(1980)
ADS								
None	24.0	(448)	37.0	(245)	22.5	(33)	54.9	(4990)
Low	39.6	(738)	39.4	(261)	35.4	(52)	33.5	(3043)
Moderate	18.2	(340)	12.4	(82)	25.2	(37)	6.5	(592)
Substantial/Severe	18.2	(340)	11.3	(75)	17.0	(25)	5.1	(464)
Current Crime linked to Substance Use	74.7	(1393)	64.7	(429)	70.1	(103)	47.9	(4352)

Missing values: for all variables in table – 7 Inuit, 86 Métis, 184 First Nations and 1612 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

## 2. Aboriginal-Centred Interventions<sup>9</sup>

Offender involvement in Aboriginal-centred interventions was explored and is displayed in Table 8. First Nations offenders were most likely to have an Elder review (70%) or be assigned to live on a Pathways unit (43%) when compared to the other two Aboriginal groups. A similar

<sup>9</sup> Information relating to the Aboriginal-centred interventions has only been available since April 30, 2008 as the result of structural changes to the OMS.

proportion of First Nations and Inuit offenders identified an interest in having a traditional healing plan (42% and 41%, respectively). Inuit offenders were more like to identify interest in section 81<sup>10</sup> (37%) or section 84<sup>11</sup> placements (47%) than the other two Aboriginal groups. Métis offenders were the smallest proportion of Aboriginal offenders assigned, reviewed or interested in any of the five indicators examined. At the time of the snapshot, 5% of First Nations and 3% Métis offenders were housed in a healing lodge, including both CSC and non-CSC operated lodges. None of the Inuit were housed at a healing lodge at the time of the snapshot. Appendix B shows the proportion of Aboriginal offenders who participated in Aboriginal-centred interventions by each region of incarceration.

Table 8

*Aboriginal-Centred Interventions and Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Indicator	First Nations (N=2050)		Métis (N=749)		Inuit (N=154)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Assigned to a Pathways Unit	43.1	(884)	33.1	(248)	16.9	(26)
Interested in a Traditional Healing Plan	41.6	(853)	23.6	(177)	40.9	(63)
Interested in Section 81 Flag	30.3	(621)	17.8	(133)	37.0	(57)
Interested in Section 84 Flag	33.8	(693)	18.3	(137)	47.4	(73)
Has at least one Elder review	69.8	(1431)	51.3	(384)	44.2	(68)

### 3. Program Participation

Participation in Aboriginal-centred programming and Non-Aboriginal programming was examined in Table 9. First Nations offenders were most likely to be referred for Aboriginal-centred programming (52%) compared to Métis or Inuit offenders (41% and 34%, respectively).

<sup>10</sup> Section 81 transfers refer to the transfer of an Aboriginal offender to an Aboriginal community-operated healing lodge (non-CSC) in order to serve their sentence.

<sup>11</sup> Section 84 releases refer to the reintegration option that allows Aboriginal offenders to be released to and supervised by an Aboriginal community.

Among referred offenders, almost all offenders participated in at least one Aboriginal-centred program (94% to 97%). The proportion of offenders who successfully completed at least one Aboriginal-centred program was quite high among participants (85% to 94%). Métis offenders were most likely referred (66%) to Non-Aboriginal programming when compared to First Nations (58%) or Inuit (40%) offenders. For Non-Aboriginal offenders, 57% were referred to Non-Aboriginal programming and 5% to Aboriginal-centred programming. Finally, 34% of First Nations, 31% of Métis, 21% of Inuit and 4% of Non-Aboriginal offenders were referred for both kinds of programs. The number of program referrals for both Aboriginal-centred and Non-Aboriginal programming was also examined. There were no meaningful differences between study groups. Appendix C shows program participation by region.

Table 9

*Program Participation and First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 2050)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 749)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 154)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 10701)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
<b>Aboriginal-Centred Programming</b>								
Referred	51.8	(1061)	41.0	(307)	34.4	(53)	4.7	(500)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.3	(2.1)	2.1	(2.2)	2.3	(2.5)	1.2	(0.7)
Participated (among referred)	95.5	(1013)	96.7	(297)	94.3	(50)	88.6	(443)
Successfully Completed (among participants)	87.9	(890)	84.9	(252)	94.0	(47)	81.9	(363)
<b>Non-Aboriginal Programming</b>								
Referred	58.2	(1193)	65.8	(493)	40.3	(62)	56.6	(6060)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.4	(1.9)	2.8	(2.3)	2.3	(2.2)	2.6	(2.3)
Participated (among referred)	94.2	(1124)	96.8	(477)	90.3	(56)	94.3	(5713)
Successfully Completed (among participants)	88.6	(996)	89.5	(427)	75.0	(42)	91.5	(5226)

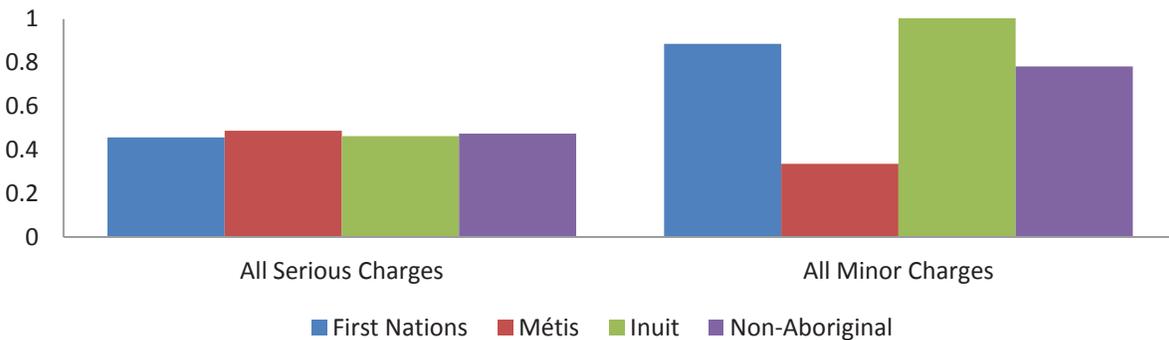
#### 4.1 Disciplinary Charges

Approximately one-fifth (20% to 22%) of Aboriginal offenders had a serious charge during the year prior to the snapshot, while one-third had a minor charge (32% to 37%). A comparable proportion of Non-Aboriginal offenders had at least one serious charge (19%) but fewer had a minor charge (28%) during the same time period.

Incidence rates per offender-year were computed for serious and minor institutional charges (see Figure 1) and were compared across study groups using incidence rate ratios (*IRR*). There were no significant differences in the incidence rates per offender-year of serious disciplinary charges for First Nations (0.46), Métis (0.49) Inuit (0.46) or Non-Aboriginal offenders (0.47).

Examination of the incidence rates for minor charges showed that First Nations offenders had a higher incidence rate than Métis offenders (0.89 versus 0.34 minor charges per offender-year; *IRR* = 2.63, 95% CI 2.27, 3.06) but had a lower incidence rate than Inuit offenders (0.89 versus 1.13 minor charges per offender-year; *IRR* = 0.78, 95% CI 0.66, 0.94). Inuit offenders had a higher rate of minor charges than Métis offenders as well (1.13 versus 0.34 per offender-year, *IRR* = 3.35, 95% CI 2.69, 4.18). Non-Aboriginal offenders had an incident rate of 0.78 minor charges per offender-year, which was lower than First Nations or Inuit offenders but higher than Métis offenders.

Figure 1. Incident Rates of Disciplinary Charges (per offender-year) for First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody



Serious: *IRR*(FN/M)=0.94, 95% CI 0.82-1.07; *IRR*(FN/I)=0.99, 95% CI 0.75-1.32; *IRR*(FN/N-A) =0.96, 95% CI 0.89-1.04; *IRR*(I/M) =0.95, 95% CI 0.70-1.26; *IRR*(N-A/M)=0.97, 95% CI 0.86-1.10; *IRR*(I/N-A)=0.97, 95% CI 0.73-1.27  
 Minor: *IRR*(FN/M)=2.63, 95% CI 2.27-3.06; *IRR*(FN/I)=0.78, 95% CI 0.66-0.94; *IRR*(FN/N-A) =1.13, 95% CI 1.07-1.20; *IRR*(I/M)=3.35, 95% CI 2.69-4.18; *IRR*(N-A/M)=2.33, 95% CI 2.02-2.68; *IRR*(I/N-A)=1.44, 95% CI 1.21-1.71

## 4.2 Random Urinalysis Testing

Overall, 36% of Métis, 35% of First Nations and 29% of Inuit offenders had at least one random urinalysis request in the year prior to the custody snapshot (35% for Non-Aboriginal offenders). A smaller proportion of Inuit offenders (2%) had a positive urinalysis test result compared to First Nations (7%) or Métis (8%) offenders. The proportion refusing to provide a urinalysis test was equal for First Nations and Inuit offenders (9%), while a slightly lower proportion of Métis offenders (6%) refused. For Non-Aboriginal offenders, the proportion testing positive and refusing to provide a urinalysis result was the same (7%).

The frequency of drugs found in positive random urinalysis results were examined across groups (Table 10). THC was the most prevalent drug found, regardless of study group. Opioids were found in about one-fifth (19%) of positive tests provided by Métis offenders and one-quarter (26%) provided by First Nations offenders. Cocaine and other drugs were found in 2% to 6% of the positive urinalysis samples. The same trend was found in the positive tests of Non-Aboriginal offenders (see Table 10).

Table 10

*Drugs Found in Positive Urinalysis Tests of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody*

<i>Drugs Found<sup>a</sup></i>	First Nations (n=52)		Métis (n=21)		Inuit (n=1)		Non-Aboriginal (n = 263)	
THC	69.2	(36)	76.2	(16)	100.0	(1)	78.0	(205)
Opioids	26.9	(14)	19.1	(4)	0	(0)	19.8	(52)
Cocaine	1.9	(1)	4.8	(1)	0.0	(0)	0.4	(1)
Other drugs <sup>b</sup>	5.8	(3)	4.8	(1)	0	(0)	3.8	(10)

<sup>a</sup> Drug type found is not mutually exclusive, therefore the proportions do not equal 100%.

<sup>b</sup> Other drugs include amphetamines, benzodiazepines, and volatiles.

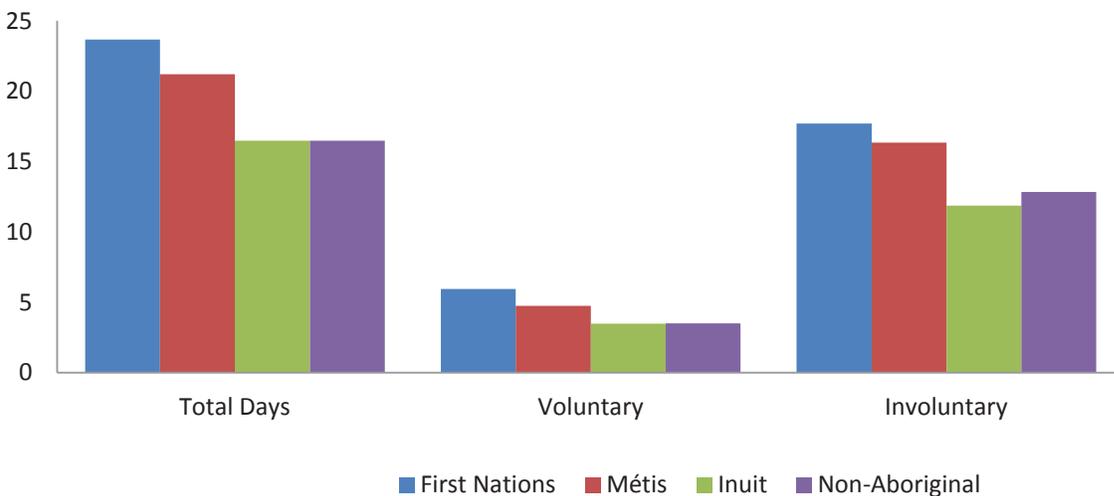
## 4.3 Segregation

Spending time in segregation was experienced by 28% of First Nations, 29% of Inuit and 31% of Métis offenders in the year prior to the snapshot (compared to 24% of Non-Aboriginal offenders). In terms of the specific types of segregation, 7% to 8% of Aboriginal offenders spent at least one day in voluntary segregation during the observation period; 24% to 27% served at least one day in involuntary segregation; and less than 1% spent at least one day in disciplinary

segregation. Due to the small number of offenders who were in segregation for disciplinary reasons, further analysis of that segregation type was not conducted. Five percent of Non-Aboriginal offenders spent at least one day in voluntary segregation and 22% spent time in involuntary segregation.

Incidence rates were computed for time spent in segregation, adjusted to account for the fact that when an offender was serving time in segregation, he was not considered to be at risk for segregation (see Figure 2). Voluntary and involuntary segregation were also examined. Incidence rates for total days spent in segregation showed that First Nations spent the most days in segregation per offender-year (23.7) compared to Métis (21.2) or Inuit (15.5) offenders [*IRR*(FN/M) = 1.12, 95% CI 1.09-1.13; *IRR*(FN/I)=1.53, 95% CI 1.46-1.60; *IRR*(M/I)=1.37, 95% CI 1.30-1.43]. For voluntary segregation, First Nations offenders had the highest incidence rate per offender-year (5.9), followed by Métis offenders (4.7), and Inuit offenders (3.5). First Nations (17.7) also had the highest incidence rate for involuntary segregation, compared to Métis (16.3) or Inuit (11.9) offenders. Segregation incidence rates for Non-Aboriginal offenders were 16.5 days per offender-year for total segregation days, 3.5 for voluntary segregation, and 12.8 for involuntary segregation.

Figure 2. Incident Rates of Segregation (days/offender-year) for First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody



Total Days: *IRR*(FN/M) = 1.12, 95% CI 1.09-1.13; *IRR*(FN/I)=1.53, 95% CI 1.46-1.60; *IRR*(FN/N-A)=1.44, 95% CI 1.42-1.45  
*IRR*(M/I)=1.37, 95% CI 1.30-1.43; *IRR*(M/N-A)=1.29, 95% CI 1.26-1.31; *IRR*(I/N-A)=0.94, 95% CI 0.90-0.98  
Voluntary: *IRR*(FN/M)=1.25, 95% CI 1.20-1.31; *IRR*(FN/I)=1.71, 95% CI 1.55-1.89; *IRR*(FN/N-A)=1.70, 95% CI 1.66-1.74  
*IRR*(I/M)=1.36, 95% CI 1.22-1.51; *IRR*(M/N-A)=1.35, 95% CI 1.30-1.41; *IRR*(I/N-A)=0.99, 95% CI 0.90-1.10  
Involuntary: *IRR*(FN/M)=1.08, 95% CI 1.06-1.11; *IRR*(FN/I)=1.49, 95% CI 1.41-1.58; *IRR*(FN/N-A)=1.38, 95% CI 1.36-1.40  
*IRR*(I/M)=1.38, 95% CI 1.30-1.46; *IRR*(M/N-A)=1.27, 95% CI 1.25-1.30; *IRR*(I/N-A)=0.92, 95% CI 0.88-0.97

#### 4.4 Institutional Incidents

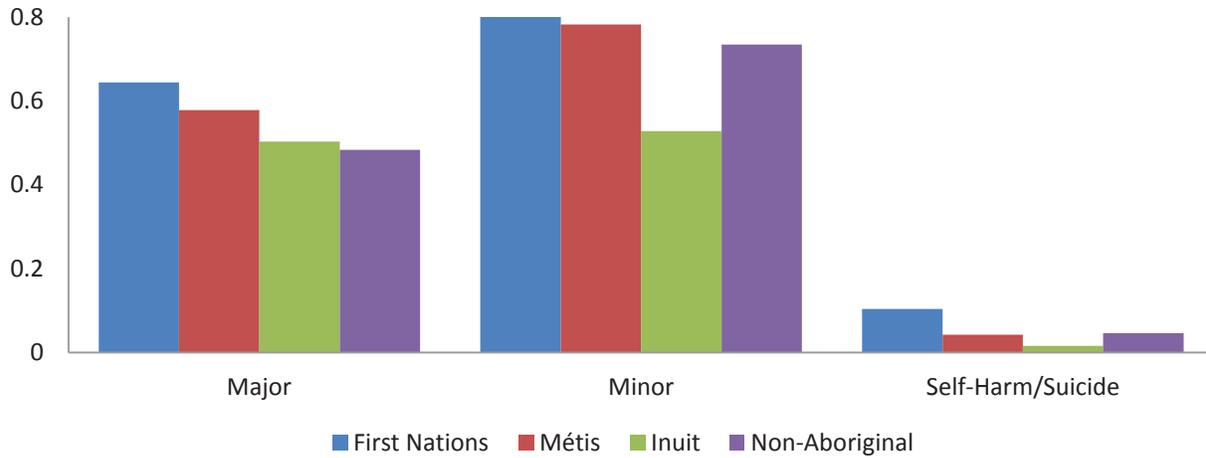
Approximately 28% to 29% of Aboriginal offenders were involved in a major institutional incident during the year prior to the snapshot, while 26% to 33% had a minor institutional incident and 1% to 2% had an incident involving self-harm/suicide. Fewer Non-Aboriginal offenders had at least one major incident (23%) but a similar proportion had a minor incident (27%) or an incident of self-harm/suicide (2%) during the same time period.

Incidence rates per offender-year were computed for major, minor, and self-harm/suicide incidents for each of the groups (see Figure 3). There were no significant differences in the incidence rates per offender-year of major institutional incidents for First Nations (0.64), Métis (0.58) or Inuit (0.50) offenders. Non-Aboriginal offenders had an incident rate of 0.48 major institutional incidents per offender-year.

Examination of the incidence rates for minor institutional incidents showed that First Nations offenders had a higher incidence rate than Métis offenders (0.92 versus 0.78 minor institutional incidents per offender-year;  $IRR = 1.17$ , 95% CI 1.06, 1.30) and Inuit offenders (0.92 versus 0.53 minor institutional incidents per offender-year;  $IRR = 1.73$ , 95% CI 1.35, 2.26). Métis offenders had a higher rate of minor institutional incidents than Inuit offenders (0.78 versus 0.53 per offender-year,  $IRR = 1.48$ , 95% CI 1.14, 1.95). Non-Aboriginal offenders had an incident rate of 0.73 minor institutional incidents per offender-year.

Examination of the incidence rates for self-harm/suicide institutional incidents showed that First Nations offenders had a highest incidence rate compared to either Métis offenders (0.10 versus 0.04 self-harm/suicide institutional incidents per offender-year;  $IRR = 2.46$ , 95% CI 1.62, 3.87) or Inuit offenders (0.10 versus 0.02 self-harm/suicide institutional incidents per offender-year;  $IRR = 6.43$ , 95% CI 1.75, 53.52). There was no significant difference between the incidence rates for Métis or Inuit offenders with respect to self-harm/suicide institutional incidents ( $IRR = 2.61$ , 95% CI 0.65, 22.73). Non-Aboriginal offenders had an incident rate of 0.05 self-harm/suicide institutional incidents per offender-year.

Figure 3. Incident Rates of Institutional Incidents (per offender-year) for First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders in Custody



Major:  $IRR(FN/M) = 1.11$ , 95% CI 0.99-1.26;  $IRR(FN/I)=1.28$ , 95% CI 0.99-1.68;  $IRR(FN/N-A)=1.33$ , 95% CI 1.24-1.43;  
 $IRR(M/I)=1.15$ , 95% CI 0.87-1.53;  $IRR(M/N-A)=1.20$ , 95% CI 1.07-1.33;  $IRR(I/N-A)=1.04$ , 95% CI 0.80-1.34  
 Minor:  $IRR(FN/M)=1.17$ , 95% CI 1.06-1.30;  $IRR(FN/I)=1.73$ , 95% CI 1.35-2.26;  $IRR(FN/N-A)=1.25$ , 95% CI 1.18 -1.32;  
 $IRR(I/M)=1.48$ , 95% CI 1.14-1.95;  $IRR(M/N-A)=1.06$ , 95% CI 0.97-1.17;  $IRR(I/N-A)=0.72$ , 95% CI 0.55-0.92  
 SH/SUI:  $IRR(FN/M)=2.46$ , 95% CI 1.62-3.87;  $IRR(FN/I)=6.43$ , 95% CI 1.75-53.52;  $IRR(FN/N-A)=2.26$ , 95% CI 1.88-2.71;  
 $IRR(I/M)=2.61$ , 95% CI 0.65-22.73;  $IRR(M/N-A)=0.92$ , 95% CI 0.59-1.37;  $IRR(I/N-A)=0.35$ , 95% CI 0.04-1.28

## Supervision Snapshot

### 5. Demographic Information

Aboriginal offenders accounted for 15% of the federal offender population under community supervision on April 1, 2012. Of the total Aboriginal community snapshot population (n = 1174), 66% were First Nations, 30% were Métis, and 4% were Inuit. Table 11 examines their demographic characteristics. On average, Aboriginal offenders were between 31 to 33 years old at admission, while at release, the average age was 37-38 years. At the time of the snapshot, the average age of Inuit, First Nations, and Métis offenders was 38-40 years. Half of the offenders were single at the time of incarceration (49% to 53%).

Almost three-quarters of Inuit offenders (70%) identified speaking Inuktitut as their home language while First Nations and Métis offenders identified English as their predominant language (92% and 82%, respectively). Only 5% of First Nations and less than 1% of Métis offenders identified an Aboriginal language as their home language.

Examination of the current region of release indicated that Inuit offenders were most likely to be released in the Québec (42%), Ontario (27%) or Atlantic Regions (20%) while over half of First Nations and Métis offenders were released in the Prairie Region (53% and 56%, respectively). Very few First Nations or Métis offenders were released to the Atlantic Region. Examination of the proportion of Aboriginal offenders released to a Section 84 location indicated that First Nations (14%) and Inuit (13%) were more likely than Métis (6%) to be supervised by an Aboriginal community for the current release.

In comparison, Non-Aboriginal offenders were slightly older at admission (35), at release (41) and at the time of the snapshot (44). Fewer Non-Aboriginal offenders were single (43%) at incarceration compared to Aboriginal offenders, and two-thirds (66%) identified English as their daily spoken language. Most Non-Aboriginal offenders were supervised in the Québec (29%), Ontario (28%), or Prairie (18%) regions.

Table 11

*Demographic Characteristics of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Characteristic	First Nations (N = 780)		Métis (N = 349)		Inuit (N = 45)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887)	
Age at admission, in years								
<i>M (SD)</i>	30.7	(9.9)	31.4	(9.8)	33.2	(8.6)	34.7	(11.8)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	28.0	(17-67)	30.0	(18-66)	33.0	(20-55)	33.0	(15-86)
Age at release, in years								
<i>M (SD)</i>	36.8	(11.1)	38.5	(11.4)	37.5	(8.8)	40.9	(12.3)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	35.0	(20-73)	37.0	(20-79)	37.0	(22-60)	40.0	(18-87)
Age at snapshot, in years								
<i>M (SD)</i>	39.1	(13.0)	40.4	(12.9)	38.1	(9.8)	44.5	(14.5)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	37.0	(20-80)	39.0	(20-80)	37.0	(22-67)	43.0	(19-110)
Marital status % ( <i>n</i> )								
Currently married	41.6	(321)	43.4	(150)	37.8	(17)	44.8	(3048)
Previously married	5.7	(44)	4.9	(17)	13.3	(6)	12.1	(823)
Single	52.7	(406)	51.7	(179)	48.9	(22)	43.1	(2937)
Home language spoken % ( <i>n</i> )								
Aboriginal	5.0	(32)	0.7	(2)	70.0	(28)	0.0	(0)
English	91.7	(584)	81.9	(230)	27.5	(11)	65.6	(3751)
French	2.2	(14)	17.4	(49)	2.5	(1)	28.3	(1504)
Other	1.1	(7)	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)	8.2	(467)
Region of Release % ( <i>n</i> )								
Atlantic	4.4	(34)	0.6	(2)	20.0	(9)	11.1	(764)
Québec	6.2	(48)	17.8	(62)	42.2	(19)	29.2	(2007)
Ontario	17.1	(133)	4.9	(17)	26.7	(12)	28.3	(1948)
Prairies	53.0	(412)	56.2	(196)	8.9	(4)	17.9	(1229)
Pacific;	19.3	(150)	20.6	(72)	2.2	(1)	13.6	(935)

Missing values: for marital status – 3 Métis, 9 First Nation and 79 Non-Aboriginal offenders; for home language spoken – 5 Inuit, 68 Métis, 143 First Nations, and 1165 Non-Aboriginal offenders; region of release – 3 First Nations and 4 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Appendix D contains detailed tables examining sentence and offence information, static and dynamic criminogenic information, and substance use profiles for the supervision snapshot. Offenders in the supervision snapshot had similar findings with respect to sentence and offence information. Fewer offenders in the supervision snapshot were assessed as high risk and high need, while a greater proportion were high reintegration potential and motivation level than in the institutional snapshot. DFIA and DFIA-R results as well as the substance use profiles showed similar trends in the custody and supervision snapshots.

## **6. Supervision Characteristics**

Supervision characteristics were examined across study groups and are presented in Table 12. Métis offenders (51%) were more likely to have been released on discretionary release than First Nations (36%) or Inuit (22%) offenders, indicating a lower level of perceived risk to the community. About three-quarters of offenders were on the first release of the current sentence, as indicated by the term of release. For Non-Aboriginal offenders, 60% were on discretionary release and 75% were on the first term of release.

Examination of previous release applications indicate that Inuit offenders were more likely to have waived (60%) or withdrawn (16%) a previous application than any of the other study groups (see Table 12). A large proportion of First Nations offenders also waived at least one previous parole application (52%). Métis offenders were most likely to request a postponement of a previous release application (35%). Non-Aboriginal offenders were least likely to have waived, postponed, or withdrawn a previous application.

Table 12

*Release Characteristics for First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Characteristic	First Nations (N = 780) % (n)		Métis (N = 349) % (n)		Inuit (N = 45) % (n)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887) % (n)	
Release Type								
Discretionary	35.6	(278)	51.0	(178)	22.2	(10)	59.8	(4121)
Non-discretionary	64.4	(502)	49.0	(171)	77.8	(35)	40.2	(2766)
First Term Release	73.9	(576)	74.8	(261)	82.2	(37)	74.5	(1174)
Previous Release Applications								
Waived by Offender	51.5	(402)	39.3	(137)	60.0	(27)	34.5	(2377)
Postponed by Offender	23.0	(179)	35.2	(123)	22.2	(10)	24.3	(1671)
Withdrawn by Offender	10.0	(78)	10.9	(38)	15.6	(7)	8.6	(592)

The examination of concordance rates between CSC recommendations and Parole Board of Canada decisions for previous discretionary and non-discretionary release applications is presented in Table 13. Applications for discretionary release showed a concordance rate between 82%-85% while the concordance rate for non-discretionary release applications was even higher (99%-100%).

Table 13

*Concordance Rates of Previous Release Applications comparing First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Concordance between CSC recommendation and PBC decisions	Discretionary Release Applications (N = 27866) % (n)		Non-Discretionary Release Applications (N = 4679) % (n)	
Applications for First Nations Offenders	83.0	(2143)	99.3	(671)
Applications for Métis Offenders	82.1	(1227)	100.0	(260)
Applications for Inuit Offenders	85.1	(97)	100.0	(42)
Applications for Non-Aboriginal Offenders	83.1	(19683)	99.1	(3668)

## 7. Special Supervision Conditions

Table 14 describes the supervision conditions imposed by the Parole Board of Canada during the community supervision period for each of the study groups. Although there was no significant difference among the Aboriginal groups concerning the proportion that had special conditions imposed (93% to 96%), on average, Inuit offenders had more conditions than either the First Nations or Métis offenders (see Table 14). Inuit offenders were also more likely to have a residency or ‘other’ condition imposed. Examination of the data for Non-Aboriginal offenders showed that they were similar to First Nations and Métis offenders: the average number of conditions was 3.5 and 90% had supervision conditions imposed. Non-Aboriginal offenders were less likely to have an alcohol/drug related condition (63%) than any of the Aboriginal groups, and were less likely than Inuit offenders to have the following condition types: avoid certain/specific persons (75%); mental health related (35%); residency (16%); or ‘other’ (58%).

Table 14

*Special Supervision Conditions for First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

	First Nations (N = 780)		Métis (N = 349)		Inuit (N = 45)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887)	
Total number of special conditions								
<i>M (SD)</i>	3.9	(2.4)	3.7	(2.1)	5.8	(3.0)	3.5	(2.5)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	4.0	(0-19)	4.0	(0-19)	6.0	(0-15)	3.0	(0-21)
Any Condition % (n)	93.6	(730)	95.7	(334)	93.3	(42)	90.2	(6211)
Alcohol/Drug Related	88.9	(693)	86.0	(300)	91.1	(41)	62.7	(4319)
Avoid Certain/Specific People	69.9	(545)	75.4	(263)	68.9	(31)	74.8	(5152)
Mental Health Related	36.8	(287)	36.1	(126)	48.9	(22)	35.0	(2412)
Residency	21.7	(169)	14.9	(52)	62.2	(28)	15.9	(1092)
Other	47.6	(371)	44.1	(154)	77.8	(35)	57.5	(3963)

Supervision conditions are not mutually exclusive.

## 8. Return to Custody

The proportion returned to custody was examined in Table 15. In addition, returning to custody due to revocations with and without a new offence was examined. A similar proportion of offenders, regardless of Aboriginal group, returned to custody (29% to 33%). Across all groups, most offenders returned to custody as a result of a technical violation of their parole conditions (82% to 93%). It is interesting to note that a smaller proportion of Inuit offenders returned to custody as a result of committing a new offence and spent the fewest number of days in the community. Among Non-Aboriginal offenders, 16% returned to custody, mostly due to a technical violation (86%), and the average number of days in the community for readmitted Non-Aboriginal offenders was 347.

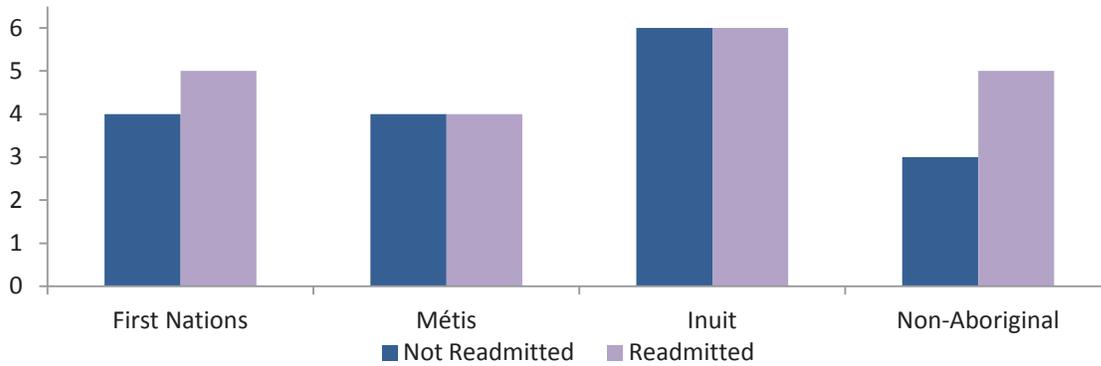
Table 15

*Proportions and Descriptives of Return to Custody for First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Variable	First Nations (N=780)		Métis (N=349)		Inuit (N=45)		Non-Aboriginal (N= 6887)	
Return to Custody								
Yes	33.0	(257)	28.9	(101)	33.3	(15)	15.8	(1091)
Type of Return to Custody (Subset)								
New Offence	17.9	(46)	11.9	(12)	6.7	(1)	14.5	(158)
Technical Revocation	82.1	(211)	88.1	(89)	93.3	(14)	95.5	(933)
Number of Days under Supervision for Readmitted Offenders								
<i>M (SD)</i>	270.7	(227.3)	297.0	(332.8)	183.1	(51.3)	347.2	(475.6)
<i>Mdn (Range)</i>	216.0	(39-2098)	211.0	(56-2481)	195.0	(112-290)	245.0	(20-6893)

A further examination of supervision conditions was undertaken to determine if there was a difference in the number of conditions for those readmitted to custody and those not readmitted (Figure 4). Readmitted offenders had a higher average number of special conditions imposed compared to non-readmitted offenders for First Nations (4 compared to 5) and Non-Aboriginal offenders (3 compared to 5), but not for Métis (4) and Inuit offenders (6).

Figure 4. Comparison of the Average Number of Supervision Conditions for Offenders who were Readmitted and Not Readmitted



An additional analysis to determine if offenders on discretionary release were less likely to be convicted of a new offence than those on non-discretionary release was conducted. Table 16 shows that a greater proportion of offenders on non-discretionary release were returned due to the commission of a new offence compared to those on discretionary release. Comparison across study group was not undertaken due to the small number of Inuit offenders who committed a new offence ( $n = 1$ ).

Table 16  
*Examination of Release Type and Readmission for a New Offence among First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal offenders under Community Supervision*

Release Type	First Nations ( $N = 780$ )		Métis ( $N = 349$ )		Inuit ( $N = 45$ )		Non-Aboriginal ( $N = 6887$ )	
Return to Custody for a New Offence								
Discretionary	2.2	(6)	1.1	(2)	0.0	(0)	1.0	(42)
Non-Discretionary	8.0	(40)	5.6	(10)	2.9	(1)	4.2	(116)

## **Discussion**

This study was undertaken to provide an updated profile of First Nations, Métis, and Inuit offenders. In addition, areas such as institutional behaviour and post-release success were explored to provide a more comprehensive understanding of these Aboriginal groups and their unique characteristics.

### **Characteristics**

Aboriginal offenders account for a larger proportion of the offender in-custody population when compared with previous profile research; 22% of the offenders in the current study were Aboriginal compared to 17% in both 1998 and 2000 (Moore, 2003; Motiuk & Nafekh, 2000). A greater proportion of the offenders in the community were Aboriginal (15%) compared to only 10% in 1998 (Motiuk & Nafekh, 2000). In many ways, however, the characteristics of the Aboriginal groups identified in the earlier profiles still describe the current Aboriginal population.

First Nations offenders account for the majority of Aboriginal offenders under federal jurisdiction, with many being incarcerated or supervised in the Prairie region. A greater proportion had a youth criminal history and more First Nations offenders are incarcerated due to the commission of a violent offence, such as homicide, assault, robbery or sex-related offences. Employment/ education and criminal associates are two important areas requiring intervention and support for First Nations offenders.

As with First Nations offenders, Métis offenders are most likely to be incarcerated or supervised in the Prairie region. Métis offenders also have an entrenched criminal history (Moore & Trevethan, 2002), as they are more likely to be serving a second or higher federal sentence. Almost half of all offenders in-custody are serving a longer sentence (6 years or more), although the proportion of those in the community serving a long sentence is comparable across all three Aboriginal groups. Métis offenders are more likely than either First Nations or Inuit offenders to have committed a drug-related offence (11% of in-custody and 20% of the supervision offenders), although almost two-thirds of Métis offenders in-custody have committed a violent offence such as homicide or robbery.

Similarly to the findings of Moore and Trevethan (2002), over two-thirds of in-custody Inuit offenders were single at admission to federal custody, compared to half of First Nations and

Métis offenders. Inuit offenders were more likely to have committed a sex-related offence and were identified as requiring support and intervention in the areas of personal/emotional orientation, substance abuse, and marital/family relations.

New topics examined in this research highlight some interesting characteristics of the three Aboriginal groups. The majority of Aboriginal offenders (84% to 91%) have an identified substance abuse problem, with substance use directly linked to their current criminal conviction for two-thirds to three-quarters of Aboriginal offenders. For Non-Aboriginal offenders, less than three-quarters had an assessed substance abuse problem and the substance use-crime link was relevant for half of Non-Aboriginal offenders. These findings are confirmed by Mullins and Farrell MacDonald (2012). For Aboriginal offenders, substance use and personal/emotional orientation are the two primary areas of need to be addressed. Both of these areas impact on institutional behaviour and post-release success (Cheverie, Ternes & Farrell MacDonald, in review; Kunic & Varis, 2010), which may contextualize some of the differences found in research comparing Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Inuit offenders are more likely to be incarcerated and supervised in the Ontario and Québec regions. This provides a critical mass of Inuit offenders in these two regions, thereby enhancing CSC's ability to target their unique treatment and intervention needs. As well, they are more likely to speak Inuktitut in their daily life, therefore correctional and program interventions would better support their reintegration if communication in Inuktitut was assured. One example of this is the Tupiq program. It is a sex offender program delivered specifically to Inuit offenders that weaves Inuit culture and Inuktitut through every component of the program and has proven to be more effective with Inuit offenders than main stream sex offender programming (Stewart, Hamilton, Wilton, Cousineau & Varette, 2009).

### **Aboriginal-Centred Interventions**

First Nations offenders are most likely to be assigned to a Pathways living unit and to have at least one Elder review while Inuit offenders are least likely to experience either of these interventions, although a comparable number of both groups (41% to 42%) indicate an interest in traditional healing. Métis offenders, in particular, seem less interested in traditional healing and reintegration processes such as section 81 or section 84 placements. These results suggest that a greater proportion of First Nations offenders are following a traditional healing path during their incarceration. Although it appears that Métis and Inuit offenders are not as integrated into

traditional healing practices, using these measures of Aboriginal-centred interventions, it is probable that other elements of cultural engagement need to be measured to get an accurate picture of their cultural lives while incarcerated and during supervision. For instance, Inuit involvement in carving and hunting activities does not seem to be readily extractable from the OMS. Furthermore, previous research has found that for Inuit offenders, attachment to Inuit culture may diminish during incarceration and attachment to First Nations culture may increase due to the availability of First Nations cultural activities and ceremonies (Trevethan, Moore, Naqitarvik, Watson, & Saunders, 2004). Métis culture has blended both Aboriginal and European traditions to form a unique culture, with feasts, music and dancing playing important roles in the culture. These types of events do not necessarily lend themselves to the correctional environment. As well, many Métis offenders have grown up in urban environments (Moore, Trevethan, & Conley, 2004), potentially making the identification of a particular release community more difficult.

### **Programming**

First Nations offenders are also more likely to be referred to Aboriginal-centred programming than either Métis or Inuit offenders, although among those referred similar proportions of each of the Aboriginal groups participated in and completed programming. Although a broad definition was used for Aboriginal-centred programming, the overall proportion of offenders referred may be influenced by other factors such as the motivation of offenders' to participate in programming, program availability, and, especially for Inuit offenders, language barriers. The proportion of First Nations and Métis offenders referred for Non-Aboriginal-centred programs was similar to that of Non-Aboriginal offenders, although Inuit offenders still seem to be under referred in this category. Future research is necessary to examine those offenders who were not referred for either Aboriginal-centred programming or Non-Aboriginal-centred programming in order to better understand potential barriers to treatment access. As well, it would be important to explore the potential reasons why Aboriginal offenders may be referred to Non-Aboriginal-centred programming instead of Aboriginal-centred programming.

### **Institutional Behaviour**

The current research results suggest that First Nations offenders, overall, tend to have the most difficulty with respect to institutional behaviour. They have a higher incidence of minor

disciplinary charges, have a higher proportion of positive tests for opioid use, spend the most time in segregation, and instigate or are associated with more minor and self-harm/suicide institutional incidents. Inuit offenders seem to have the most stable institutional behavior of the three Aboriginal groups; however they do have the highest incidence of disciplinary charges, which may again be impacted by language comprehension. Institutional behaviour results for both Métis and Non-Aboriginal offenders indicate that they were more stable than First Nations offenders but less stable than Inuit offenders. As a result, First Nations offenders, in particular, may need more support from correctional staff to overcome the factors that lead to problematic institutional behaviour.

### **Release and Return to Custody**

Half of all Métis offenders were released on discretionary release compared to less than one-quarter of Inuit and one-third of First Nations offenders. This suggests that the Parole Board of Canada considers Métis offenders to be a lower risk to the community than other Aboriginal groups. Inuit offenders, who were least like to receive a discretionary release, also had a greater average number of release conditions imposed and a greater proportion of offenders with a residency condition, suggesting that the Parole Board considers Inuit offenders to be higher risk to reoffend than either First Nations or Métis offenders. It is interesting to note that Inuit offenders were also more likely to waive or withdraw previous parole applications, which may have impacted on the proportion released on discretionary release.

Post-release success and return to custody results show, in general, comparable results for each of the three Aboriginal groups. About one-third of Aboriginal offenders returned to custody, which was greater than the proportion for Non-Aboriginal offenders for this study (16%) but similar to the overall return to custody rate in 2012 (29%; Public Safety Canada, 2012). Inuit offenders were less likely to commit a new offence, but spent the fewest days in the community. A further examination of the community supervision experience of Inuit offenders may provide further context to these results. For instance, determining whether a reconnection with their home community, which is often remote, impacts on the success of their release and examining the conditions that facilitate successful reintegration of Inuit offenders may help to identify strategies for addressing the short duration of time they spend in the community.

Examination of the impact of the number of supervision conditions imposed on readmission to custody showed that for First Nations and Non-Aboriginal offenders, those who

returned to custody had more conditions imposed. On average, this was a difference of one or two conditions imposed. Although not within the scope of this project, future research should use multi-level statistical model modelling to create a better understanding of the variety of factors impacting on the post-release success of Aboriginal men offenders.

## **Conclusions**

The socio-demographic, sentence, offence, and criminogenic characteristics of Aboriginal offenders have remained fairly constant over time, although a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders are currently under federal jurisdiction. Each Aboriginal group – First Nations, Métis, and Inuit – have unique characteristics that need to be understood within the correctional context. These Aboriginal groups in-custody correctional experience is varied, as evidenced by the differences in institutional behaviour and participation in Aboriginal-centred interventions and programming referrals. Post-release success seems to be similar across the three groups, although the perceived risk of each group varies, as evidenced by the types of release and the number of supervision conditions imposed. Although this report is descriptive in nature, it will hopefully provide an updated context with respect to Aboriginal men offenders for decision and policy makers. It is important, however, to note that this report is not an exhaustive examination of Aboriginal men offenders and their experience with the federal criminal justice system. Furthermore, there is a need to update the Aboriginal men offender profile periodically to ensure that a current and comprehensive picture of Aboriginal men offenders will be available.

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Appendix A: Variables Examined in the Present Study

Table A1: *Variables Examined in the Study*

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
<b>Demographic Information</b>			
Age at snapshot	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Age in years on April 1, 2012	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>Mdn (Range)</i>
Age at admission	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Age in years at admission to federal custody for current sentence	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>Mdn (Range)</i>
Age at release	Supervision Snapshot	Age in years at the time of release into the community	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>Mdn (Range)</i>
Marital Status	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Marital status at the time of admission to federal custody.	Currently Married (married or common-law), Previously Married (divorced, separated or widowed), or Single
Home Language Spoken	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Language spoken in daily life at the time of admission to federal custody.	Aboriginal, English, French, or Other
Current region of incarceration/supervision	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Region of incarceration/supervision on April 1, 2012.	Atlantic, Québec, Ontario, Prairies, or Pacific
<b>Sentence and Offence Information</b>			
Number of federal sentences served	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Sentence number of the current sentence to determine the number of federal sentences served.	First, Second, or Third or Higher
Sentence Length (categorical)	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Categorization of the aggregate sentence length of the offenders' current sentence	2-4 years, 4-6 years, Over 6 years (determinate), or Indeterminate
Sentence Length (continuous)	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Aggregate sentence length (in years) for those serving determinate sentences.	<i>M (SD)</i>
Current Security Classification	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Using the Custody Rating Scale (CRS; CSC, 2012c), identified the security classification of each offender prior to the snapshot date.	Minimum, Medium, or Maximum

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
Criminal history indicator – Previous Youth Court Offences	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Does the offender have previous youth court offences?	Yes or No
Criminal history indicator – Previous Adult Court Offences	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Does the offender have previous adult court offences?	Yes or No
Criminal history indicator – Less than 6 months since last incarceration	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Indicator that examines if the offender was incarcerated within six months from the admission date of the current sentence	Yes or No
Criminal history indicator – No crime free period of one year or more	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Indicator that indicates if the offender was crime free for 1 year or more prior to current sentence.	Yes or No
Major offence committed <sup>a</sup>	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	As identified by the sentencing judge, the most serious offence committed for the current sentence.	Homicide, Sex-related, Robbery, Assault, Property, Drug-related, Other Violent, or Other Non-Violent.

### **Static and Dynamic Criminogenic Information**

Risk	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Also known as the Static Factor Rating, this measure examines historical information in the areas of criminal history, offence severity, and sex offence history (from the Offender Intake Assessment; OIA). <sup>b</sup>	Low, Moderate, or High
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<sup>a</sup> Property offences include: break & enter, fraud, theft, possession of stolen property and property damage/mischief. Other violent offences include: kidnapping, abduction, weapons/explosives offences, and arson. Non-violent offences include: gambling offences, public order offences, criminal code traffic violations, offences contrary to the administration of justice, impaired driving, other criminal code offences, other federal statutes offences, provincial offences including traffic violations and municipal by-law offences.

<sup>b</sup> Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) information is compiled from a variety of sources and assessments by correctional staff once an offender has been admitted to a federal facility and is then used to identify critical factors that would likely impede the reintegration of the offender back into society. The OIA includes an Assessment of the Static Factors (risk) and the Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis (DFIA) protocol (CSC, 2007).

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
Need	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Also known as the Dynamic Factor Rating, this measure examines criminogenic need in seven domains: associates and social interaction, attitude, community functioning, employment/education, marital/family relations, personal/emotional orientation, and substance abuse. This measure is compiled from the OIA. See Brown & Motiuk (2005) for a detailed description.	Low, Moderate, or High
Reintegration Potential	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Assessed at admission to federal custody, this measure is used to assess the perceived risk an offender presents to the community. For Aboriginal men, this measure is based on an offender's security classification based on the CRS (CSC, 2012b), and the static factor and the dynamic factor ratings of the OIA.	Low, Moderate, or High
Motivation Level	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Assessed at admission to federal custody, this measure provides an indication as to whether or not the offender is likely to participate in programming or other interventions to address their criminogenic needs (CSC, 2012b).	Low, Moderate, or High
DFIA Need Areas (pre September 2009): attitude, community functioning, employment/education, marital/family relations, personal/emotional orientation, and substance abuse.	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	Prior to the revision of the Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis (DFIA) in September 2009, need areas were rated on a four-point scale ('factor seen as an asset', 'no need for improvement', 'some need for improvement', or 'considerable need for improvement'). <sup>c</sup> These indicators are assessed during the OIA. Data from the DFIA and DFIA-R were examined separately.	Examined those identified as some or considerable need.

<sup>c</sup> The personal/emotional orientation and substance abuse domains cannot be rated as an 'asset' and therefore were rated on a three-point scale for the DFIA and on a four-point scale for the DFIA-R.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
DFIA-R Need Areas (post September 2009): attitude, community functioning, employment/education, marital/family relations, personal/emotional orientation, and substance abuse.	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	After the DFIA was revised in September 2009 (now called DFIA-R), need areas were rated on a five-point scale ('factor seen as an asset', 'no need for improvement', 'low need for improvement', 'moderate need for improvement', or 'high need for improvement'). <sup>d</sup> These indicators are assessed during the OIA. Data from the DFIA and DFIA-R were examined separately.	Examined those identified as moderate or high need.
Compressed OIA	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	After September 2009, a compressed OIA (COIA) was also implemented. The COIA is used to assess offenders serving four years or less for non-violent crimes who have limited or no criminal history, who do not require psychological assessment or detention referral, and who do not have a Long-Term Supervision Order. The COIA reduces the amount of time an offender spends undergoing assessment, which also reduces the amount of available information collected during the OIA.	Yes or No
<b>Substance Use Profiles</b>			
Overall Substance Abuse Severity	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	For offenders who may have substance use issues, a supplementary assessment called the Computerized Assessment of Substance Abuse (CASA) is administered. Overall substance use problem severity is assessed using the Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST), the Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS), and the Problems Related to Drinking Scale (PRD). The PRD is only used when it has a higher score than the DAST and the ADS.	None, Low, Moderate, or Substantial/Severe
DAST	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	The DAST (Skinner, 1982) is a 20-item standardized assessment designed to assess the severity of problems related to drug use and examines frequency of use, symptoms of dependence and negative consequences of drug use.	None, Low, Moderate, or Substantial/Severe

<sup>d</sup> The personal/emotional orientation and substance abuse domains cannot be rated as an 'asset' and therefore were rated on a three-point scale for the DFIA and on a four-point scale for the DFIA-R.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
ADS	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	The ADS (Skinner & Horn, 1984) is a 25-item standardized assessment that explores physiological and psychological alcohol dependence.	None, Low, Moderate, or Substantial/Severe
Current Crime linked to Substance Use	Custody & Supervision Snapshots	The CASA examines the link between substance use and criminal offending for the current sentence.	Yes or No
<b>Aboriginal-Centred Interventions<sup>e</sup></b>			
Pathways Units	Custody Snapshot	Pathways healing units offer traditional living environments to offenders who wish to follow a traditional healing path by promoting Aboriginal spirituality and culture while engaging in Aboriginal-centred programs, ceremonies and activities. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No
Traditional Healing Plan	Custody Snapshot	A traditional healing plan is defined as a traditional Aboriginal healing process based on culture and beliefs that guide the offender on a life-long journey to reconnect with their Aboriginal heritage and embrace Aboriginal teachings in all life areas. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No
Interest in Section 81 Flag	Custody Snapshot	Section 81 transfers refer to the transfer of an Aboriginal offender to an Aboriginal community-operated healing lodge (non-CSC) in order to serve their sentence. The proportion of offenders expressing interest in this type of transfer was examined. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No
Interest in Section 84 Flag	Custody Snapshot	Section 84 releases refer to the reintegration option that allows Aboriginal offenders to be released to and supervised by an Aboriginal community. The proportion of offenders expressing interest in this type of release was examined. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No

<sup>e</sup> Aboriginal-centred interventions include an examination of initiatives designed to support Aboriginal offenders to connect with their heritage and culture. Commissioner's Directive (CD) 702 provides a detailed overview of Aboriginal offenders and the various interventions offered by CSC (CSC, 2012a). OMS tracking of Aboriginal-centred interventions began on April 30, 2008.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
Elder Review	Custody Snapshot	Elder reviews provide an Elder's perspective of an offender and identifies where an offender is on their healing journey. Two types of Elder reviews are completed, one at intake and one to examine the overall progress an offender is making in reconnecting with their culture and spirituality. Progress Elder reviews are completed every six months, unless there is new information requiring the progress update to be completed sooner. This study examined whether an offender had any type of Elder review. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No
Incarcerated in a Healing Lodge	Custody Snapshot	Healing Lodges are governed by a holistic philosophy whereby the overall operations of the Lodge are rooted in Aboriginal traditions and spirituality. Assignment to a healing lodge is available to minimum security Aboriginal offenders. Aboriginal offenders in a CSC or non-CSC (section 81 transfer) healing lodge on April 1, 2012 were examined.	Yes or No
<b>Program Participation<sup>f</sup></b>			
Aboriginal-Centred Programming	Custody Snapshot	Any program <sup>g</sup> that targeted Aboriginal men offenders was included in this category. The proportion of Aboriginal offenders referred to programming (including the number of programs referred to), the proportion of those referred who participated, and the proportion of participants who successfully completed any Aboriginal-Centred program was examined. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No

<sup>f</sup> It is important to note that an Integrated Correctional Program Model (ICPM) was implemented in the Pacific Region in January 2010 and in the Atlantic Region in February 2012. An Aboriginal stream of ICPM is available in these two regions. ICPM is a multi-targeted treatment model that allows CSC to holistically address the individual needs and risks of offenders, as such, programming will not be examined across distinct program need areas (e.g. substance abuse, family violence, etc.) to allow for comparisons of programming nationally, but will be dichotomized into Aboriginal-Centred or Non-Aboriginal programming.

<sup>g</sup> Aboriginal-Centred programming included: In Search of your Warrior, Aboriginal Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs, sex offender programs for Aboriginal Offenders (low, moderate and high intensity), Aboriginal substance abuse programs and services (e.g. Aboriginal Offender Substance Abuse Program-moderate and high Intensity, SOAAR, maintenance, etc.), Aboriginal Initiatives programming (e.g. Native Liaison Services, Elder Services, Cultural Activities, Cultural Interventions, etc), ICPM for Aboriginal offenders (primer, moderate and high intensity multi-target program and maintenance), Aboriginal family violence treatment (moderate or high Intensity), Basic Healing program, and employment assessment for Aboriginal offenders.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
Non-Aboriginal Programming	Custody Snapshot	Any accredited correctional program that did not specifically target Aboriginal men offenders was included in this category. The proportion of Aboriginal offenders referred to programming (including the number of programs referred to), the proportion of those referred who participated, and the proportion of participants who successfully completed any Non-Aboriginal program were examined. Data were selected from admission to federal custody until the snapshot date (April 1, 2012).	Yes or No
<b>Institutional Behaviour</b>			
Disciplinary Charges	Custody Snapshot	Two types of disciplinary charges, for which an offender was found guilty, were examined: minor and serious. See Section 40 of the Corrections and Conditional Release Act for a complete list of disciplinary charges (Justice Canada, 1992). Data were selected from the one year prior to April 1, 2012.	Incidence-rate per offender-year.
Random Urinalysis Testing	Custody Snapshot	CSC randomly selects 5% of offenders per month to participate in the random urinalysis program. Urinalysis samples that resulted in a positive result or instances where the offender refused to provide a sample were examined. The types of drug found for positive samples were also explored (THC, Opioids, Cocaine, Other drugs including amphetamines, benzodiazepines, and volatiles). Data were selected from the one year prior to April 1, 2012.	Yes or No
Segregation	Custody Snapshot	Three types of segregation were examined: voluntary, involuntary and disciplinary. Voluntary segregation is requested by the offender while involuntary segregation is required by CSC if the continued presence of the offender in the general population would 1) jeopardize the offender's own safety; 2) jeopardize the security of the institution; or 3) interfere with an ongoing investigation. Disciplinary segregation is a sanction that may be used for a serious disciplinary offence. Data were selected from the one year prior to April 1, 2012.	Incidence-rate per offender-year.

Variable	Population	Operational Definition	Measurement
Institutional Incidents <sup>h</sup>	Custody Snapshot	Three types of institutional incidents were examined including major, minor and self-harm/suicide. Only incidents where an offender instigated or assisted in the incident were explored. Data were selected from the one year prior to April 1, 2012.	Incidence-rate per offender-year.
<b>Supervision Characteristics</b>			
Release Type	Supervision Snapshot	Discretionary (day or full parole) versus non-discretionary release (statutory release or long-term supervision order).	Yes or No
First Term Release	Supervision Snapshot	Offenders identified as being on the first release of the current sentence, hence on the first term of the sentence.	Yes or No
Waived/ Postponed/ Withdrawn Release Applications	Supervision Snapshot	Examining the proportion of offenders that had previously waived, postponed, or withdrew a previous release application. All previous release applications from the start of the offender's sentence until April 1, 2012 were examined.	Yes or No
Concordance of CSC release recommendation and Parole Board of Canada decision	Supervision Snapshot	Discretionary and non-discretionary previous release applications were examined to determine the concordance (agreement) between the release recommendation made by CSC and the final decision made by the Parole Board of Canada. All previous release applications from the start of the offender's sentence until April 1, 2012 were examined.	Yes or No
<b>Special Supervision Conditions<sup>i</sup></b>			
Number of special supervision conditions imposed	Supervision Snapshot	Total number of special conditions imposed by the Parole Board of Canada or CSC for each offender, which are unique to each offender.	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>Mdn (Range)</i>

<sup>h</sup> Major incidents include murder and attempted murder; hostage-taking; major disturbances; inmate fights; assaults of offenders, staff or visitors; possession and transport of contraband; escapes; sexual assaults; threatening staff; and offender arrests. Minor incidents include theft; minor disturbance; being under the influence; fire; damaging government or personal property; disciplinary problems; possession of an unauthorized item; and participation in an information technology (IT) incident.

<sup>i</sup> For a list of conditions that are imposed on all released offenders, please see: <http://pbc-clcc.gc.ca/hearing/conditions-eng.shtml>.

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Operational Definition</b>	<b>Measurement</b>
Types of special supervision conditions imposed	Supervision Snapshot	The proportion of offenders with any condition was examined, as well as the proportion of offenders with the following condition types: alcohol/drug related; avoid certain places/specific people; mental health related; residency; or other. Appendix E shows the complete list of special conditions, categorized into the five condition types.	Yes or No
<b>Return to Custody</b>			
Return to custody	Supervision Snapshot	A return to custody was due to a violation of a parole condition (technical revocation) or the commission of a new offence. The follow-up period for return to custody ended at readmission date, the end of the offender's sentence or March 6, 2013, whichever was earliest.	Yes or No
Type of Return to Custody (subset)	Supervision Snapshot	The type of return to custody was examined (new offence versus technical revocation).	Yes or No
Number of Days under supervision for Readmitted Offenders	Supervision Snapshot	Number of days under supervision was calculated from the release date until the readmission date to federal custody.	<i>M (SD)</i> <i>Mdn (Range)</i>
Number of Special Supervision Conditions in Relation to Return to Custody	Supervision Snapshot	The average number of special supervision conditions for those who did not return to custody was compared to the average number of special conditions for those who did return to custody for the four ethnic groups examined in this study (First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and Non-Aboriginal offenders).	<i>M (SD)</i>
Proportion of discretionary and non-discretionary releases resulting in a new offence return to custody	Supervision Snapshot	Comparing the proportion of offenders, based on type of release, who returned to custody due to the commission of a new offence.	Yes or No

## Appendix B: Regional comparison of Aboriginal-Centred Interventions

Table B1: Aboriginal-Centred Interventions in the Atlantic Region, by Aboriginal Group

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 97)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 16)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 14)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Assigned to a Pathways Unit	51.6	(50)	56.3	(9)	57.1	(8)
Interested in a Traditional Healing Plan	43.3	(42)	25.0	(4)	35.7	(5)
Interested in Section 81 Flag	30.9	(30)	25.0	(4)	28.6	(4)
Interested in Section 84 Flag	37.1	(36)	25.0	(4)	42.9	(6)
Has at least one Elder review	58.8	(57)	43.8	(7)	50.0	(7)

Table B2: Aboriginal-Centred Interventions in the Québec Region, by Aboriginal Group

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 116)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 185)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 55)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Assigned to a Pathways Unit	42.2	(49)	30.8	(57)	9.1	(5)
Interested in a Traditional Healing Plan	30.2	(35)	11.4	(21)	52.7	(29)
Interested in Section 81 Flag	37.1	(43)	16.8	(31)	54.6	(30)
Interested in Section 84 Flag	38.8	(45)	15.7	(29)	63.6	(35)
Has at least one Elder review	28.5	(33)	25.4	(47)	9.1	(5)

Table B3: Aboriginal-Centred Interventions in the Ontario Region, by Aboriginal Group

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 356)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 33)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 64)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Assigned to a Pathways Unit	20.5	(73)	21.2	(7)	6.3	(4)
Interested in a Traditional Healing Plan	39.3	(140)	33.3	(11)	40.6	(26)
Interested in Section 81 Flag	33.7	(120)	30.3	(10)	29.7	(19)
Interested in Section 84 Flag	38.2	(136)	33.3	(11)	43.8	(28)
Has at least one Elder review	81.7	(291)	60.6	(20)	65.6	(42)

Table B4: Aboriginal-Centred Interventions in Prairie Region, by Aboriginal Group

Indicator	First Nations (N=1137)		Métis (N=391)		Inuit (N=17)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Assigned to a Pathways Unit	50.5	(574)	33.5	(131)	41.2	(7)
Interested in a Traditional Healing Plan	45.9	(522)	29.4	(115)	17.7	(3)
Interested in Section 81 Flag	33.3	(378)	19.7	(77)	23.5	(4)
Interested in Section 84 Flag	32.2	(366)	17.1	(67)	23.5	(4)
Has at least one Elder review	74.8	(850)	65.0	(254)	64.7	(11)

Table B5: Aboriginal-Centred Interventions in Pacific Region, by Aboriginal Group

Indicator	First Nations (N=344)		Métis (N=124)		Inuit (N=4)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Assigned to a Pathways Unit	40.1	(138)	35.5	(44)	50.0	(2)
Interested in a Traditional Healing Plan	33.1	(114)	21.0	(26)	0.0	(0)
Interested in Section 81 Flag	14.5	(50)	8.9	(11)	0.0	(0)
Interested in Section 84 Flag	32.0	(110)	21.0	(26)	0.0	(0)
Has at least one Elder review	58.1	(200)	45.2	(56)	75.0	(3)

## Appendix C: Regional comparison of Program Participation

Table C1:

### Program Participation in the Atlantic Region, for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Offenders

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 97)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 16)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 14)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 1132)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
<b>Aboriginal – Centred Programming</b>								
Referred	46.4	(45)	68.8	(11)	71.4	(10)	8.1	(92)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M (SD)</i>	2.2	(1.8)	1.5	(0.5)	1.8	(1.9)	1.0	(0.1)
Participated (among referred)	93.3	(42)	90.9	(10)	100.0	(10)	84.8	(78)
Successfully Completed (among participants)	90.5	(38)	80.0	(8)	100.0	(10)	82.1	(64)
<b>Non-Aboriginal-Centred Programming</b>								
Referred	55.7	(54)	62.5	(10)	50.0	(7)	66.6	(754)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M (SD)</i>	2.9	(2.0)	2.5	(1.5)	3.5	(4.2)	2.7	(2.3)
Participated (among referred)	96.3	(52)	100.0	(10)	100.0	(7)	97.6	(736)
Successfully Completed (among participants)	92.3	(48)	100.0	(10)	85.7	(6)	96.1	(707)

Note: 25.8% of First Nation offenders, 37.5% of Métis offenders, 50.0% of Inuit and 7.4% of Non-Aboriginal offenders in the Atlantic Region were referred to both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Centre Programming.

Table C2:

## Program Participation in the Québec Region, for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Offenders

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 116)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 185)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 55)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 2744)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Aboriginal – Centred Programming								
Referred	40.5	(47)	29.7	(55)	23.6	(13)	1.0	(27)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.7	(2.3)	2.1	(1.8)	1.7	(1.1)	1.4	(0.8)
Participated (among referred)	95.7	(45)	96.4	(53)	100.0	(13)	92.6	(25)
Completed (among participants)	75.6	(34)	71.7	(38)	92.3	(12)	44.0	(11)
Non-Aboriginal-Centred Programming								
Referred	53.5	(62)	65.4	(121)	20.0	(11)	45.3	(1243)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.5	(1.9)	2.8	(2.2)	1.5	(0.9)	2.4	(2.1)
Participated (among referred)	95.2	(59)	95.0	(115)	90.9	(10)	93.8	(1166)
Completed (among participants)	81.4	(48)	90.4	(104)	50.0	(5)	84.3	(983)

Note: 28.5% of First Nation offenders, 24.3% of Métis offenders, 10.9% of Inuit and 0.8% of Non-Aboriginal offenders in the Québec Region were referred to both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Centre Programming.

Table C3:

## Program Participation in the Ontario Region, for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Offenders

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 356)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 33)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 64)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 3430)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Aboriginal – Centred Programming								
Referred	48.6	(173)	42.4	(14)	37.5	(24)	0.7	(23)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M (SD)</i>	1.6	(1.1)	1.9	(1.9)	1.9	(1.3)	1.1	(0.3)
Participated (among referred)	86.1	(149)	92.9	(13)	87.5	(21)	91.3	(21)
Completed (among participants)	89.3	(133)	84.6	(11)	95.2	(20)	81.0	(17)
Non-Aboriginal-Centred Programming								
Referred	55.1	(196)	60.6	(20)	57.8	(37)		
Number of Program Referrals <i>M (SD)</i>	2.3	(2.1)	3.0	(2.3)	2.2	(2.1)	2.4	(2.2)
Participated (among referred)	85.7	(168)	90.0	(18)	86.5	(32)	91.3	(1738)
Completed (among participants)	88.1	(148)	77.8	(14)	81.3	(26)	91.3	(1586)

Note: 29.2% of First Nation offenders, 27.3% of Métis offenders, 25.0% of Inuit and 0.6% of Non-Aboriginal offenders in the Ontario Region were referred to both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Centre Programming.

Table C4:

## Program Participation in the Prairie Region, for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Offenders

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 1137)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 391)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 17)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 2118)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Aboriginal – Centred Programming								
Referred	51.4	(584)	38.6	(151)	23.5	(4)	5.7	(121)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.3	(2.2)	2.0	(2.5)	5.0	(6.7)	1.5	(0.9)
Participated (among referred)	97.4	(569)	96.7	(146)	100.0	(4)	91.7	(111)
Completed (among participants)	90.2	(513)	89.0	(130)	100.0	(4)	81.1	(90)
Non-Aboriginal-Centred Programming								
Referred	55.9	(636)	61.9	(242)	29.4	(5)	53.9	(1141)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.2	(1.8)	2.5	(1.9)	3.0	(1.7)	2.3	(2.0)
Participated (among referred)	96.7	(615)	97.9	(237)	100.0	(5)	96.5	(1101)
Completed (among participants)	88.1	(542)	86.9	(206)	80.0	(4)	92.0	(1013)

Note: 33.0% of First Nation offenders, 27.6% of Métis offenders, 11.8% of Inuit and 3.7% of Non-Aboriginal offenders in the Prairie Region were referred to both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Centre Programming.

Table C5:

## Program Participation in the Pacific Region, for Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Offenders

Indicator	First Nations ( <i>N</i> = 344)		Métis ( <i>N</i> = 124)		Inuit ( <i>N</i> = 4)		Non-Aboriginal ( <i>N</i> = 1275)	
	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )	%	( <i>n</i> )
Aboriginal – Centred Programming								
Referred	61.6	(212)	61.3	(76)	50.0	(2)	18.6	(237)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	3.0	(2.3)	2.3	(2.1)	5.5	(6.4)	1.2	(237)
Participated (among referred)	98.1	(208)	98.7	(75)	100.0	(2)	87.8	(208)
Completed (among participants)	82.7	(172)	86.7	(65)	50.0	(1)	87.0	(181)
Non-Aboriginal-Centred Programming								
Referred	71.2	(245)	80.7	(100)	50.0	(2)	79.8	(1017)
Number of Program Referrals <i>M</i> ( <i>SD</i> )	2.6	(2.0)	3.4	(100)	2.5	(0.7)	3.4	(1017)
Participated (among referred)	93.9	(230)	97.0	(97)	100.0	(2)	95.5	(971)
Completed (among participants)	91.3	(210)	95.9	(93)	50.0	(1)	96.4	(936)

Note: 46.8% of First Nation offenders, 49.2% of Métis offenders, 50.0% of Inuit and 17.0% of Non-Aboriginal offenders in the Pacific Region were referred to both Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Centre Programming.

Appendix D: Sentence, Offence, Static and Dynamic Criminogenic Information and Substance  
Use Profiles for the Supervision Snapshot

Table D1  
*Sentence Characteristics of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under  
Community Supervision*

Characteristic	First Nations (N = 780)		Métis (N = 349)		Inuit (N = 45)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887)	
Number of Sentences Served % (n)								
First	69.9	(545)	69.3	(242)	71.1	(32)	76.7	(5279)
Second	18.3	(143)	16.6	(58)	22.2	(10)	15.2	(1049)
Third or higher	11.8	(92)	14.0	(49)	6.7	(3)	8.1	(559)
Determinate sentence length in years <i>M (SD)</i>	4.1	(5.5)	4.7	(4.0)	3.9	(2.4)	5.0	(5.2)
Sentence length % (n)								
2-4 years	57.4	(448)	49.0	(171)	62.2	(28)	47.5	(3274)
4-6 years	11.2	(87)	12.0	(42)	13.3	(6)	13.3	(917)
Over 6 years (determinate)	10.8	(84)	15.5	(54)	15.6	(7)	16.3	(1121)
Indeterminate	20.6	(161)	23.5	(82)	8.9	(4)	22.9	(1575)
Current Security Classification								
Minimum	44.2	(330)	50.6	(173)	13.6	(6)	55.0	(3467)
Medium	48.7	(363)	44.2	(151)	79.6	(35)	40.6	(2259)
Maximum	7.1	(53)	5.3	(18)	6.8	(3)	4.4	(278)

Missing values: for security classification – 1 Inuit, 7 Métis, 34 First Nation, and 583 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Table D2

*Criminal History Indicators of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Indicator	First Nations (N=780)		Métis (N=349)		Inuit (N=45)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Previous Youth Court Offences	62.0	(374)	51.0	(133)	35.7	(15)	33.9	(1608)
Previous Adult Court Offences	86.1	(520)	85.8	(224)	90.5	(38)	74.0	(3528)
Less than 6 months since last incarceration	24.0	(145)	19.2	(50)	23.8	(10)	15.0	(714)
No crime-free period of one year or more	24.7	(149)	19.5	(51)	9.8	(4)	11.0	(524)

Missing values for: youth court - 3 for Inuit, 88 for Métis, 177 for First Nations and 2144 Non-Aboriginal offenders; adult court – 3 for Inuit, 88 for Métis, 176 for First Nations and 2116 Non-Aboriginal offenders; less than 6 months – 3 Inuit, 89 Métis, 176 First Nations and 2122 Non-Aboriginal offenders; Crime-free period – 4 Inuit, 88 Métis, 177 First Nations and 2133 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Table D3

*Major Current Offence Committed of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Offence Type	First Nations (N = 780)		Métis (N = 349)		Inuit (N = 45)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Homicide related	27.8	(217)	25.6	(89)	22.2	(10)	25.7	(1766)
Sex related	11.8	(92)	8.1	(28)	42.2	(19)	8.6	(589)
Robbery	16.4	(128)	16.7	(58)	6.7	(3)	13.3	(913)
Assault	14.6	(114)	9.5	(33)	22.2	(10)	6.4	(439)
Property	10.0	(78)	9.2	(32)	0.0	(0)	9.2	(635)
Drug-related	6.7	(52)	20.1	(70)	0.0	(0)	24.1	(1657)
Other Violent	3.7	(29)	3.2	(11)	4.4	(2)	4.0	(277)
Other Non-Violent	9.0	(70)	7.8	(27)	2.2	(1)	8.9	(610)

Missing values for 1 Métis and 1 Non-Aboriginal offender.

Table D4

*Offender Intake Assessment Information of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Indicator	First Nations (N=780)		Métis (N=349)		Inuit (N=45)		Non-Aboriginal (N = 6887)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Risk								
Low	11.2	(86)	14.1	(49)	0.0	(0)	26.0	(1722)
Moderate	33.1	(254)	38.6	(134)	18.6	(8)	37.5	(2488)
High	55.7	(428)	47.3	(164)	81.4	(35)	36.6	(2426)
Need								
Low	7.4	(57)	7.8	(27)	0.0	(0)	19.0	(1262)
Moderate	29.7	(228)	38.9	(135)	18.6	(8)	39.5	(2624)
High	62.9	(483)	53.3	(185)	81.4	(35)	41.5	(2751)
Reintegration Potential								
Low	38.2	(284)	26.5	(90)	68.2	(30)	16.1	(1016)
Moderate	37.1	(276)	41.8	(142)	31.8	(14)	31.1	(1966)
High	24.7	(184)	31.8	(108)	0.0	(0)	52.8	(3338)
Motivation Level								
Low	9.4	(70)	7.6	(26)	11.4	(5)	8.8	(556)
Moderate	63.0	(469)	56.2	(191)	77.3	(34)	56.5	(3573)
High	27.6	(205)	36.2	(123)	11.4	(5)	34.7	(2191)

Missing values for: risk and need – 2 Inuit, 2 Métis, 12 First Nations and 250 (251 for need) Non-Aboriginal offenders; reintegration potential and motivation level – 1 Inuit, 9 Métis, 36 First Nations and 567 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Table D5

*DFIA Need Areas<sup>a</sup> of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Need Area	First Nations		Métis		Inuit		Non-Aboriginal	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
DFIA (Pre Sept 2009)	(N = 344)		(N = 181)		(N = 17)		(N = 3232)	
Some/Considerable Need								
Associates	72.4	(249)	74.6	(135)	41.2	(7)	67.0	(2165)
Attitude	65.7	(226)	64.1	(116)	35.3	(6)	63.5	(2052)
Community Functioning	42.7	(147)	40.9	(74)	17.7	(3)	30.6	(988)
Employment/Education	81.1	(279)	65.8	(119)	52.9	(9)	54.4	(1759)
Marital/Family	54.9	(189)	51.9	(94)	52.9	(9)	38.6	(1247)
Personal/Emotional Orientation	93.0	(320)	92.8	(168)	100.0	(17)	82.5	(2667)
Substance Abuse	87.8	(302)	84.0	(152)	100.0	(17)	57.1	(1844)
DFIA-R (Post Sept 2009)	(N = 427)		(N = 168)		(N = 28)		(N = 3507)	
Moderate/High Need								
Associates	61.4	(262)	62.5	(105)	21.4	(6)	49.9	(1750)
Attitude	59.7	(255)	60.7	(102)	35.7	(10)	49.7	(1742)
Community Functioning	29.0	(124)	20.8	(35)	7.1	(2)	12.2	(428)
Employment/Education	62.5	(267)	66.7	(112)	39.3	(11)	35.4	(1239)
Marital/Family	41.9	(179)	27.4	(46)	64.3	(18)	16.4	(573)
Personal/Emotional Orientation	75.6	(323)	67.9	(114)	96.4	(27)	48.6	(1699)
Substance Abuse	77.5	(331)	66.7	(112)	85.7	(24)	38.1	(1335)

<sup>a</sup> The DFIA and DFIA-R are measured on two different scales, and therefore are not directly comparable. Missing data for DFIA/DFIA-R domain areas (overall) – 9 First Nations and 148 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

Table D6

*Substance Abuse Indicators of First Nations, Métis, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal Offenders under Community Supervision*

Indicator	First Nations (N=780)		Métis (N=349)		Inuit (N=45)		Non-Aboriginal (N=6887)	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Overall Substance Abuse Severity								
None	9.7	(61)	15.7	(42)	9.8	(4)	35.0	(1776)
Low	30.7	(193)	30.6	(82)	41.5	(17)	30.6	(1556)
Moderate	22.4	(141)	25.0	(67)	26.8	(11)	13.9	(708)
Substantial/ Severe	37.2	(234)	28.7	(77)	22.0	(9)	20.4	(1038)
DAST								
None	26.0	(164)	28.7	(77)	34.2	(14)	47.3	(2400)
Low	28.0	(176)	23.1	(62)	41.5	(17)	22.3	(1131)
Moderate	18.4	(116)	23.5	(63)	22.0	(9)	11.9	(604)
Substantial/ Severe	27.5	(173)	24.6	(66)	2.4	(1)	18.6	(943)
ADS								
None	27.5	(173)	34.3	(92)	14.6	(6)	60.4	(3067)
Low	41.7	(262)	45.5	(122)	46.3	(19)	31.0	(1576)
Moderate	14.5	(91)	9.7	(26)	19.5	(8)	4.9	(248)
Substantial/ Severe	16.4	(103)	10.5	(28)	19.5	(8)	6.7	(187)
Current Crime linked to Substance Use	77.4	(487)	68.7	(184)	65.9	(27)	47.5	(2413)

Missing values for: all variables in table – 4 Inuit, 81 Métis, 151 First Nations and 1809 Non-Aboriginal offenders.

## Appendix E: Special Conditions Categories

### **Alcohol/Drug Related**

- Must abstain from drugs
- Must abstain from intoxicants
- Must abstain from use of alcohol
- Not to consume alcohol
- Not to consume drugs
- Avoid drinking establishments
- Provide urinalysis

### **Avoid Certain/Specific People**

- Must avoid certain persons
- Avoid certain persons
- Avoid sex trade worker
- Avoid persons – victim(s)
- Avoid persons – children
- Not to be near children areas

### **Mental Health Related**

- Psychiatric treatment
- Follow psychiatric counselling
- Follow psychological counselling
- Follow treatment plan
- Follow psychiatric treatment
- Participate in psychological assessment
- Take medication as prescribed

### **Residency**

- To reside at a specific place
- Reside at a specific place

### **Other**

- Must report to police
- Must abstain from driving
- Must abstain from gambling
- Must avoid certain places
- Deportation – return to Canada
- Voluntary departure – return to Canada
- Avoid gambling establishments
- Not to gamble
- Motor vehicle restriction
- Report relationships
- Financial disclosure
- Seek employment
- Porn restriction
- Computer/internet restriction
- Telecommunication restriction
- Respect curfew
- Other