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Profile of Aboriginal Peoples in Correctional Services 2015-2016

Analysis and Writing

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Summary

The treatment of Aboriginal peoples by the *Direction générale des services correctionnels* (DGSC – *Québec's correctional services*) of the *ministère de la Sécurité publique*, whether in detention or in the community, poses significant challenges due to their own culture. Their profile should therefore be monitored on a regular basis. The last Aboriginal peoples profile was carried out in 2007-2008. Therefore, we decided to update it in 2015-2016. This update has two objectives. On one hand, it aims to provide readers with a better understanding of who are the Aboriginal people detained in detention facilities or who are being monitored in the community. On the other hand, it aims to highlight the unique characteristics of incarcerated people from each of the Aboriginal nations, in order to determine whether the characteristics of Aboriginal peoples detained or monitored in the community differ from one nation to another.

Our analysis revealed that there is no unique profile of Aboriginal peoples incarcerated or monitored in the community, but rather profiles specific to individuals from each nation. Of course, there are many similarities, but the differences are sufficient to require a separate description of the characteristics of Aboriginal peoples from each nation. Some Aboriginal peoples are younger than others, not all of whom speak the same language, and are not always convicted of the same offences. The length of incarceration sentences imposed, the length of stays in custody and the length of monitoring in the community vary according to the nation. The same applies to the risk of repeating an offence. These are some examples of the differences that illustrate the need to adjust, where possible, how Aboriginal peoples in the DGSC's care are treated according to their own national characteristics.

In addition to the importance of the differences between Aboriginal peoples from different nations, it is important to note that the presence of Inuit in detention facilities increased significantly between 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 (+183%). Incarcerated Inuit rose from 69 people in 2006-2007 to 196 in 2015-2016. Their proportion in the Aboriginal offender population increased from 39% to 59% in ten years.

As such, the DGSC's interventions in managing incarceration and community monitoring should be tailored to fit Aboriginal peoples in general, but also, where possible, to the unique characteristics of each Aboriginal nation. By taking into account the unique characteristics of Aboriginal peoples from various national origins, the coaching, programs, activities and services will contribute more to the social reintegration of incarcerated or monitored Aboriginal peoples into the community.

Finally, it should be noted that non-Aboriginal people have a lower ratio of incarceration per 1,000 inhabitants than Aboriginal peoples, that the presence of members of criminal groups is greater among non-Aboriginal people, that non-Aboriginal people have received longer average incarceration sentences, have shorter criminal records and have benefited more from sentencing and correctional measures.

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General Introduction

The Profiles of Aboriginal Peoples in the DGSC from 2015-2016 is a statistical update of the 2007-2008 profiles¹. It has many of the same characteristics, which it generally compares to non-Aboriginal people. Contrary to the 2007-2008 profiles, which generally describe all Aboriginal peoples, the 2015-2016 profile breaks down data by national origin of Aboriginal peoples incarcerated or monitored in the community.

First, we present the methodology and limitations of this report. Then, we describe the profiles of Aboriginal peoples under the DGSC's responsibility. The 2015-2016 profiles are divided into two parts: 2015-2016 and the evolution of characteristics from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016. The first part – the situation in 2015-2016 – consists of five sections: socio-demographic, medical, criminal, correctional and community monitoring elements. The second part – the evolution since 2006-2007 – addresses thirteen elements to see if the characteristics of Aboriginal peoples, both in detention and in the community, have remained stable over the period from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016, or if they have changed.

The purpose of the present profiles is to enable the reader to better understand which Aboriginal peoples are incarcerated or monitored in the community and their main characteristics. It also aims to determine whether there are differences between Aboriginal peoples of different nations and, between them and non-Aboriginal people.

¹ R. BRASSARD, L. GIROUX et D. LAMOTHE-GAGNON, *Correctional Profiles 2007-2008 (translated from the original French « Profil correctionnel »): Aboriginal Peoples in Correctional Services (translated from the original French « Les Autochtones confiés aux Services correctionnels »)*, Québec, Correctional Services, ministère de la Sécurité publique, 2011.

Methodology

To profile Aboriginal peoples in custody in DGSC detention facilities, we identified everyone who declared to belong to an Aboriginal nation² and who have spent at least one day in custody (according to the daily count of 11:59 p.m.) between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 inclusive. The population under study consists of 1,632 Aboriginal peoples separated into twelve nations (Table 1).

Table 1 – Number and Proportion of Incarcerated Aboriginal Peoples by Aboriginal Nation (2015-2016)

	Number	Proportion
Inuit	745	45.6%
Innu (Montagnais)	235	14.4%
Cree	233	14.3%
Algonquin	188	11.5%
Atikamekw	143	8.8%
Mi'kmaq	39	2.4%
Naskapi	18	1.1%
Mohawk	14	0.9%
Huron-Wendat	8	0.5%
Abenaki	4	0.2%
Outside Québec	4	0.2%
Maliseet	1	0.1%
Total	1,632	100.0%

For this profile, we selected five Aboriginal nations (Inuit, Innu, Cree, Algonquin and Atikamekw) and grouped people from other nations (Mi'kmaq, Naskapi, Mohawk, Huron-Wendat, Abenaki, Maliseet and outside Québec (Figure 1). We also created a comparison group, those who did not identify as belonging to an Aboriginal nation and spent at least one day in custody (according to the daily count of 11:59 p.m.) between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 inclusive. This comparison group consists of 28,506 non-Aboriginal people.

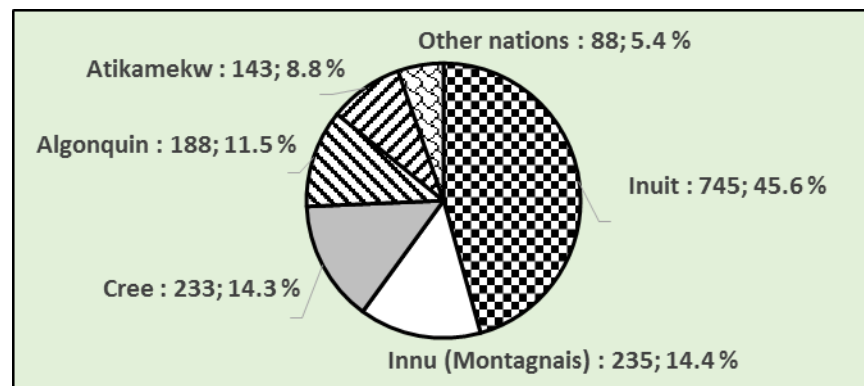


Figure 1 – Distribution of Incarcerated Aboriginal Peoples by Nation (2015-2016)

² This information is specified during the individual's admission phase and is not verified.

We have complemented the profile with some monitoring elements of Aboriginal offenders in the community. This applies to individuals who have received a sentencing measure (conditional sentence, supervised probation, community work) or a correctional measure (conditional release or temporary absence) of at least one day between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016 inclusive. There are 23,383 observations in the community monitoring data file describing the 17,819 Aboriginal peoples who have been monitored.

In the profile, each person counts only once for socio-demographic and medical elements. A person may count more than once for legal, criminal, correctional and community monitoring elements, for example, a person who received more than one sentence over the course of a year or was admitted more than once will be counted as many times as they appear in the sentencing and admissions data.

Limitations

The first limitation is that belonging to an Aboriginal nation is declared by the individual who is incarcerated or supported by the community. A person may or may not self-identify as an Aboriginal person, depending on the benefits or disadvantages they perceive.

The second limitation, similar to the first, is that several data are also declared by the incarcerated individual, without any other form of verification. This is the case, for example, for educational achievements or completion or marital statuses.

A third limitation is that many variables have large amounts of missing values. For example, information on physical and mental health. In these cases, the missing data is considered a “no”. For example, missing diabetic indicator values are therefore counted among the “no” groups. Only the “yes” indicators are used to consider the presence of these problems.

Profile

The profile of Aboriginal peoples in custody at the DGSC detention facilities is divided into two main sections. The first describes many characteristics of said peoples in 2015-2016 by Aboriginal nation. The second shows the progression of several elements during the period ranging from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016.

Status in 2015-2016

The presentation of the situation in 2015-2016 is divided into five subsections: socio-demographic, medical, criminal, correctional and community monitoring elements.

Socio-Demographic Elements

In the socio-demographic subsection, we outline five individual characteristics and eight social-integration characteristics.

Individual Characteristics

The proportion of women among incarcerated Aboriginal peoples varies from one nation to another (Figure 2). It is highest among Inuit women (23.4%) and lowest among Innu women (8.5%). Other than among the latter, the proportion of incarcerated non-Aboriginal women (9.7%) is lower than among Aboriginal women.

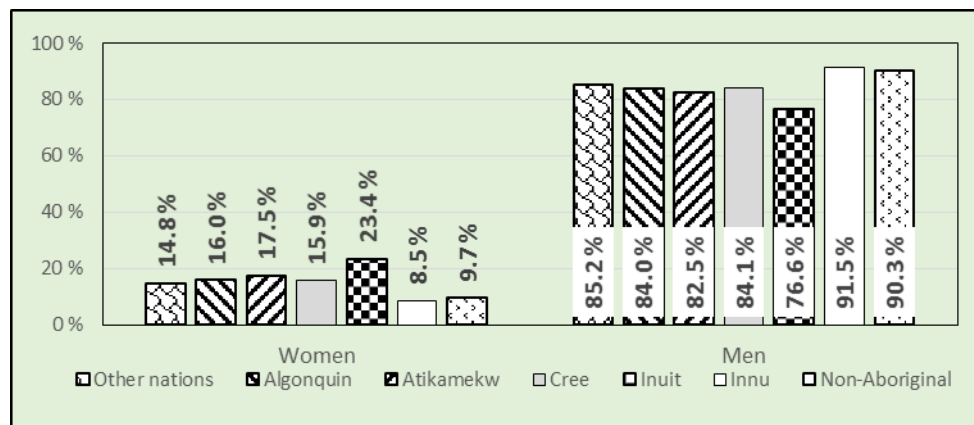


Figure 2 – Distribution of Incarcerated Persons by Gender and Nation (2015-2106)

The average age ranges from 32.2 years old for Inuit and Innu nations, to 37.9 years old for Aboriginal peoples from other nations in detention (Table 2). Overall, Aboriginal people are on average younger than non-Aboriginal people (37.2 years old).

Table 2 – Average Age and Proportion of Young Adults by Nation
(2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Average (in years)	37.9	35.8	34.3	34.5	32.2	32.2	37.2
Proportion of young adults	14.8%	9.6%	17.5%	17.2%	24.4%	28.9%	18.2%

As we could expect, the language spoken differs between Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal people. It also varies from one Aboriginal nation to another. We can observe a majority of Inuit (61.9%), Cree (54.9%) and other nations (69.3%) who reported speaking English (Figure 3). It is worth noting that 33.2% of Inuit and 24.9% of Cree say they speak a language other than English or French. It should also be noted that most Innu speak French (91.8%), while the percentage of francophone non-Aboriginal people is 86.6%.

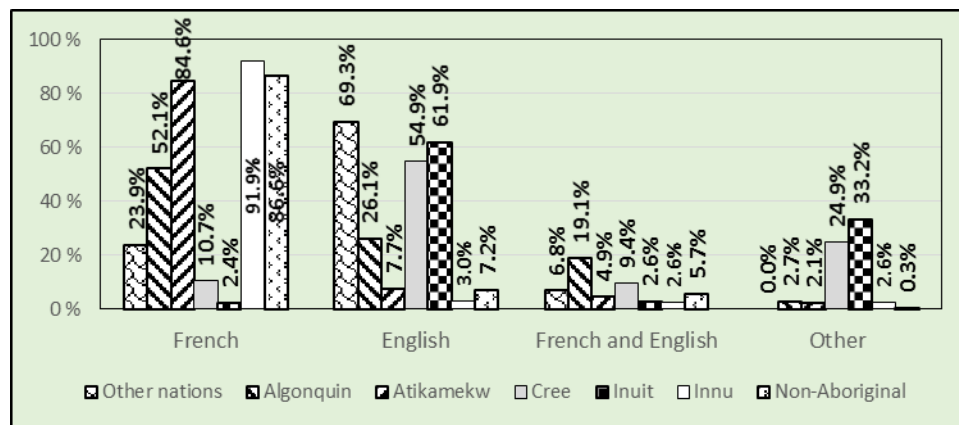


Figure 3 – Distribution of Incarcerated Persons by Language and Nation (2015-2016)

The ratio of incarcerated people per 1,000 inhabitants is very high among Inuit (61 per 1,000 inhabitants) and high among Innu (19 people per 1,000 inhabitants) and Algonquin (16 people per 1,000 inhabitants). The ratio is low for Aboriginal peoples from other nations (3 people per 1,000 inhabitants) and non-Aboriginal people (4 people per 1,000 inhabitants) (Figure 4).

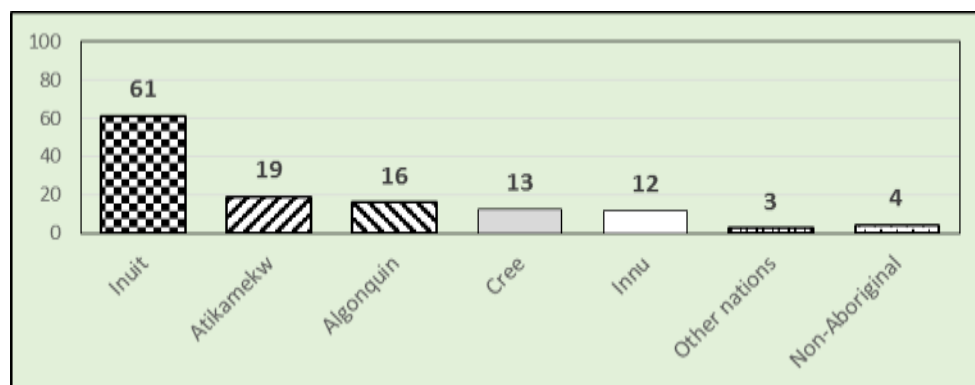


Figure 4 – Ratio of Incarcerated Persons for 1,000 Inhabitants by Nation (2015-2016)

Social Integration

Based on information reported by individuals, more than four out of five Aboriginal peoples have not continued education after secondary school (Figure 5). The same is true for non-Aboriginal people. It should also be noted that 11.4% of Aboriginal peoples from other nations and non-Aboriginal people have completed higher education (completed or not).

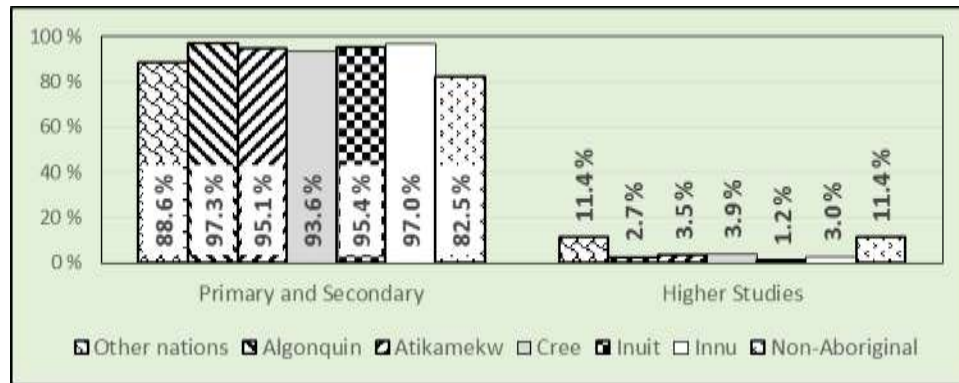


Figure 5 – Distribution of Incarcerated Persons by Level of Education Attained and Nation (2015-2016)

A greater proportion of Inuit (41.7%) and incarcerated non-Aboriginal women (39.9%) reported they were working at the time of the commission of the offence (Figure 6). This proportion is lower among Innu (21.3%), Algonquin (23.4%) and Atikamekw (23.8%).

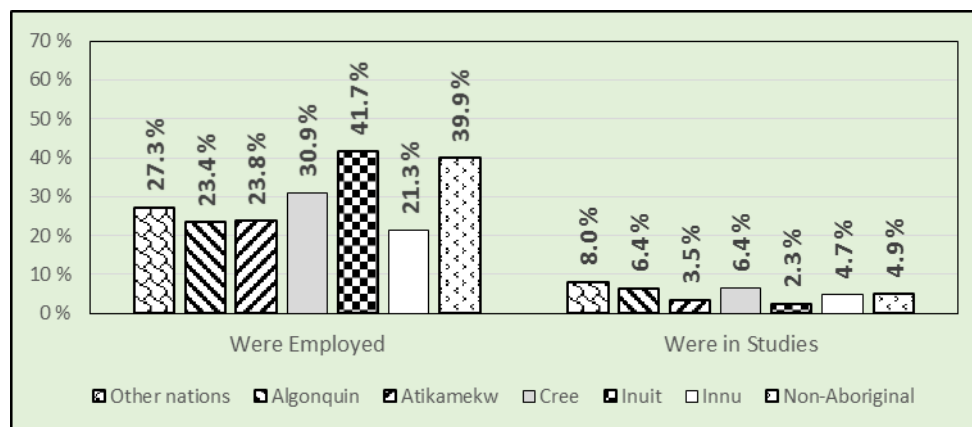


Figure 6 – Distribution of Incarcerated Persons by Economic Status and Nation (2015-2016)

With respect to the source of income reported by detainees, we can observe a strong variation across Aboriginal nations (Figure 7). A maximum of 8.5% of Aboriginal peoples (Inuit) reported having an employment income. However, this proportion is lower than among non-Aboriginal people (12.2%). Nearly half of incarcerated Algonquin (48.4%) and more than one-third of Aboriginal peoples from the other nations group (39.8%) earn their income from last resort financial assistance.

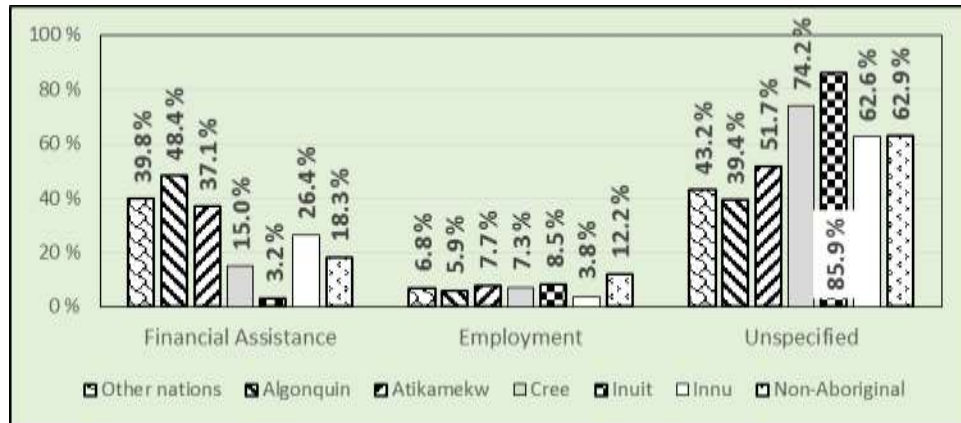


Figure 7 – Distribution of Incarcerated Persons by Income Source and Nation (2015-2016)

A large majority of inmates, both Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal people, reported being single (Table 3). We observe some differences in other civil statuses. A greater proportion of Cree (13.7%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (9.1%) are married. Atikamekw (5.6%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (4.5%) reported being separated.

Table 3 – Civil Status of Incarcerated People by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Single	80.7%	86.7%	79.7%	77.7%	90.9%	95.7%	89.0%
Divorced	4.5%	4.8%	4.2%	4.3%	0.3%	1.7%	4.1%
Married	9.1%	6.4%	7.0%	13.7%	7.1%	0.9%	4.4%
Separated	4.5%	2.1%	5.6%	3.9%	1.2%	0.9%	1.9%
Widowed	1.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%

The findings concerning civil status must be adjusted according to the number of individuals who reported living in a common-law relationship (Figure 8). While 90.9% of Inuit inmates declare to be single, 37.4% live in a common-law relationship. The same is true of incarcerated Algonquin. While 86.7% are single, 43.1% live in a common-law relationship. These data are not contradictory but complementary. An individual may say they are single, but live in a common-law relationship. Finally, the share of non-Aboriginal people who say they are in a common-law relationship (21.2%) is lower than that of all Aboriginal nations.

The number of individuals under their responsibility differs among inmates from one Aboriginal nation to another (Table 4). Cree are those who report having at least one dependant (53.2%). At the other extreme, 77.9% of Innu have no one under their responsibility. However, the largest proportion of people to report having no dependants are non-Aboriginal people (80.9%). The average number of individuals under their care varies from less than one person (0.43) among Innu to almost two (1.56) among Cree.

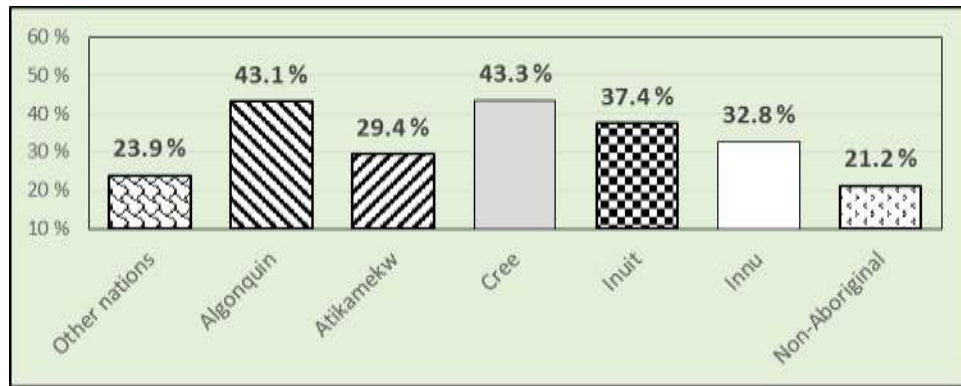


Figure 8 – Proportion of Incarcerated Persons Living in Common-Law Relationships by Nation (2015-2016)

Table 4 – Number of Individuals Under their Responsibility by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
None	73.9%	67.0%	62.2%	46.8%	55.7%	77.9%	80.9%
One	10.2%	9.0%	9.1%	13.7%	14.8%	9.4%	9.0%
Two	9.1%	8.5%	9.8%	11.6%	10.6%	6.8%	6.0%
Three	5.7%	7.4%	4.2%	8.2%	7.9%	3.8%	2.5%
Four or more	1.1%	8.0%	14.7%	19.7%	11.0%	2.1%	1.5%
Average	0.50	0.87	1.13	1.56	1.14	0.43	0.36

Very few incarcerated Aboriginal peoples report being affiliated with a criminal group (Figure 9). Only a small proportion of the Aboriginal peoples from the other nations group (3.4%) belong to a criminal group, similar to the proportion of non-Aboriginal people (3.7%).

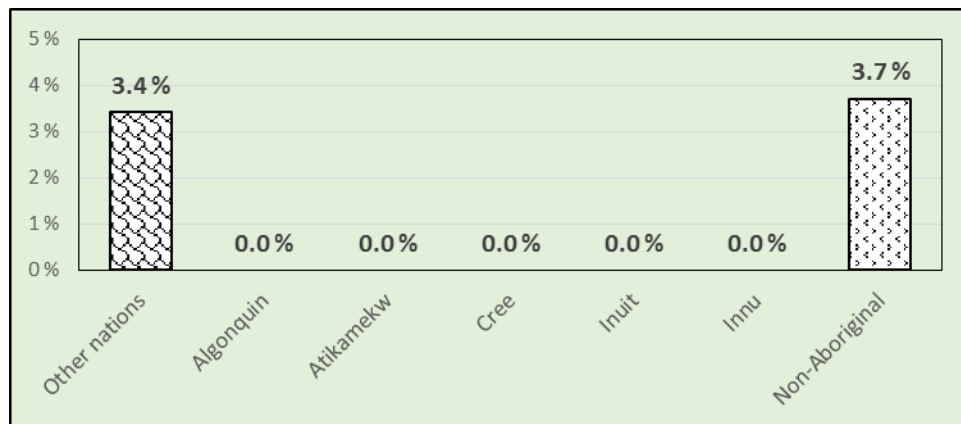


Figure 9 – Belonging to a Criminal Group by Nation (2015-2016)

Medical Elements

In the medical elements subsection, we outline three physical health indicators, three mental health indicators, three suicidal attitudes and one medication indicator.

Physical Health

Physical health indicators show that some issues are more prevalent among incarcerated individuals from certain Aboriginal nations (Table 5).

There are more heart problems among Cree and Algonquin people and more diabetic issues³ among Cree, Algonquin and Innu. Epilepsy problems are very low in both the study population and the comparison group.

Table 5 – Indicators of Physical Health Problems by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Heart problems	5.7%	5.9%	3.5%	6.4%	1.2%	2.6%	4.1%
Diabetic issues	5.7%	11.7%	7.7%	16.7%	0.9%	7.7%	3.8%
Epilepsy	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.7%	1.4%

Mental Health

Mental health indicators also highlight differences between incarcerated Aboriginal peoples (Table 6). Psychiatric problems are generally not very present, but are less prevalent among Inuit, Cree, Innu and Algonquin. Atikamekw (7.7%) had the highest proportion of psychiatric problems, a slightly higher proportion than non-Aboriginal people (7.3%).

Table 6 – Mental Health Indicators by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Psychiatric issues	6.8%	3.7%	7.7%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%	7.3%
Psychological issues	0.0%	0.5%	4.9%	2.1%	0.5%	1.7%	1.8%
Depression	3.4%	1.1%	0.7%	4.7%	0.8%	1.3%	3.5%

Suicidal Attitude

Atikamekw (35.0%), Innu (34.9%) and Algonquin (33.0%) have the highest proportions of inmates with a suicidal history (Table 7). These proportions are almost double that of non-Aboriginal people (18.2%). Although few people are at risk of suicide, it should be noted that

³ According to a 2011 Health Canada report, Aboriginal peoples and Inuit living on a reserve have three to five times the rate of type 2 diabetes compared to non-Aboriginal people.

3.5% of incarcerated Atikamekw would be at risk. In terms of suicide attempts, Innu (3.8%) and Atikamekw (3.5%) stand out.

Table 7 – Indicators of Suicidal Attitude by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Suicidal history	27.3%	33.0%	35.0%	28.3%	15.7%	34.9%	18.2%
Suicidal risks	1.1%	1.1%	3.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.3%	2.2%
Suicide attempts	2.3%	0.0%	3.5%	0.9%	0.8%	3.8%	1.7%

Medication

The proportion of incarcerated people taking medication ranges from 12.2% for Inuit to 42.0% for Aboriginal peoples from other nations (Figure 10). Most Aboriginal peoples take less medication than non-Aboriginal people.

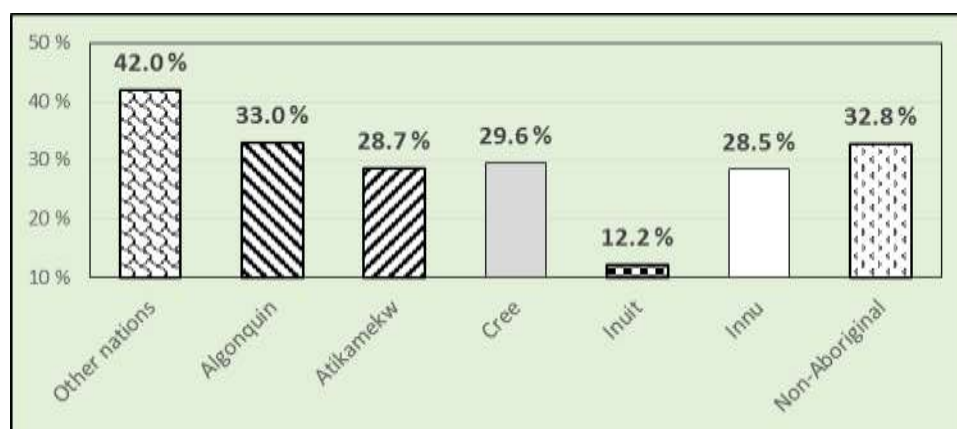


Figure 10 – Proportion Taking Medication by Nation (2015-2016)

Criminal Elements

The criminal aspects subsection has three elements with respect to the offences committed, five with respect to the imposed incarceration sentence, two with respect to the criminal record and two with respect to the risk of re-offending.

Most Serious Offences

Firstly, we will focus on the category⁴ of the most serious offences. Two of the eight categories stand out among the majority of incarcerated Aboriginal people: the category of crimes against the person and the category of other Criminal Code offences (Table 8). However, the order of importance varies from one Aboriginal nation to another. For example, crimes against the person rank highest among Atikamekw (32.6%), Cree (31.4%) and Inuit (39.9%), while other Criminal Code offences rank first among Algonquin (34.7%), Innu (29.6%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (32.1%).

⁴ See appendix for category-specific offences.

Table 8 – Category of the Most Serious Offences by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Against the State	8.9%	0.7%	5.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.6%	1.7%
Against the person	21.4%	22.8%	31.9%	31.0%	40.2%	25.4%	15.1%
Against property	17.9%	19.5%	16.5%	13.2%	10.7%	16.4%	21.4%
Other Criminal Code offences	32.1%	34.9%	26.4%	25.9%	26.8%	29.6%	29.9%
Traffic	3.6%	4.7%	9.9%	6.9%	13.9%	3.4%	8.9%
Other federal laws	7.1%	6.7%	5.5%	4.6%	4.5%	6.5%	17.4%
Québec laws	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Municipal by-laws	8.9%	8.7%	4.4%	16.1%	1.5%	14.8%	4.5%
Number	56	149	91	174	533	169	16,893

The situation is somewhat different for non-Aboriginal people. The main category is for other Criminal Code offences (30.0%), followed by the crimes against property (21.7%).

Secondly, we will consider the subcategory of the most serious offence. Here, we can once again observe certain differences among Aboriginal nations (Table 9). Assault takes first place among Atikamekw (27.0%), Cree (25.5%), Inuit (31.5%) and Innu (18.0%). Other offences under the Criminal Code come first among Algonquin inmates (21.8%), while failure to comply with a recognizance are dominant among other Aboriginal nations (16.1%). Narcotic-related offences is the-most prominent subcategory among non-Aboriginal people.

Table 9 – Subcategory of the Most Serious Offences by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Assault	14.3%	18.8%	26.4%	25.3%	31.7%	17.8%	9.0%
Other Criminal Code offences	12.5%	22.1%	15.4%	12.6%	12.8%	11.8%	13.5%
Failure to comply with a commitment	16.1%	9.4%	7.7%	12.1%	10.5%	14.2%	10.2%
Highway traffic (Criminal Code)	1.8%	4.0%	6.6%	5.7%	11.4%	3.0%	7.0%
Other offences to municipal bylaws	8.9%	8.7%	4.4%	16.1%	1.5%	14.8%	4.5%
Break and enter	0.0%	8.7%	5.5%	4.6%	6.0%	4.7%	6.3%
Drugs	7.1%	6.7%	4.4%	4.6%	4.3%	6.5%	17.1%
Other	39.3%	21.5%	29.7%	19.0%	21.8%	27.2%	32.4%
Number	56	149	91	174	533	169	16,893

Thirdly, we will examine offences committed by offenders (Table 10). The first finding is that failure to comply with a recognizance is the most common offence among three nations: Cree (11.6%), Innu (13.8%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (16.1%). It should be noted that this is also the most common non-Aboriginal offence (10.0%). Assault with a weapon is the most common offence among Algonquin (10.9%) and Atikamekw (13.5%). Finally, assault is the dominant offence among Inuit (12.6%).

Table 10 – Most Serious Offences by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Failure to comply with a recognizance	16.1%	7.4%	6.6%	12.1%	10.5%	13.6%	10.0%
Assault with a weapon	3.6%	10.7%	13.2%	8.6%	12.4%	6.5%	4.1%
Assault	3.6%	6.7%	8.8%	9.8%	12.6%	7.7%	3.5%
Failure to comply with a probation order	10.7%	10.7%	13.2%	9.8%	4.7%	11.2%	9.0%
Break and enter	0.0%	8.1%	5.5%	3.4%	5.8%	4.1%	6.1%
Impaired driving	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.3%	7.1%	1.8%	3.7%
Breach of a conditional sentence order	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	1.1%	6.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Impaired faculties	1.8%	4.0%	4.4%	3.4%	4.3%	1.2%	3.2%
Other	64.3%	47.0%	46.2%	49.4%	35.6%	53.8%	59.8%
Number	56	149	89	174	533	169	16,893

Length of Sentence

The average length of incarceration imposed reflects, to some extent, the level of seriousness of the offences committed. Figure 11 shows that Innu have the lowest average sentence length, 79 days. In contrast, Inuit and Non-Aboriginal have the highest average sentence length, 117 days.

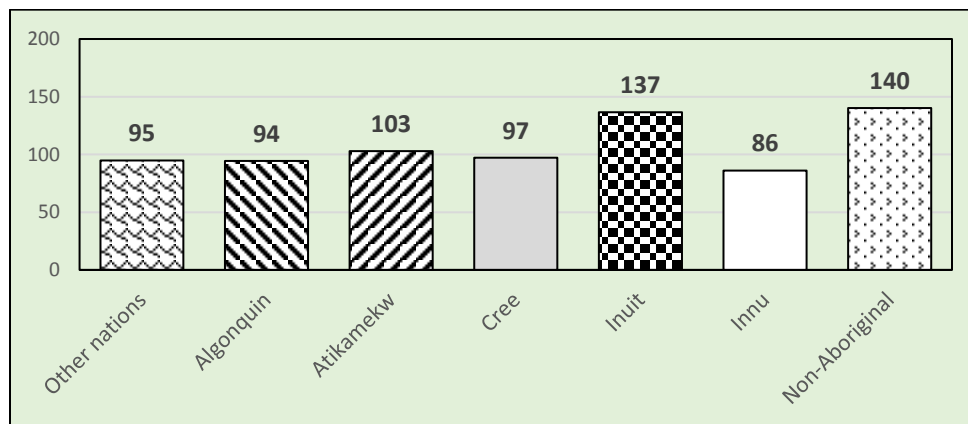


Figure 11 – Average Length (days) of Custodial Sentences less than Two Years by Nation (2015-2016)

The average detention length, excluding time spent in custody, follows the same pattern as the average length of sentences (Figure 12). The shortest duration is found among Innu, with a stay of 38 days. The longest duration is found among Inuit, with a stay of 90 days. Notably, non-Aboriginal people rank under Inuit but under all other nations, with an average stay of 76 days.

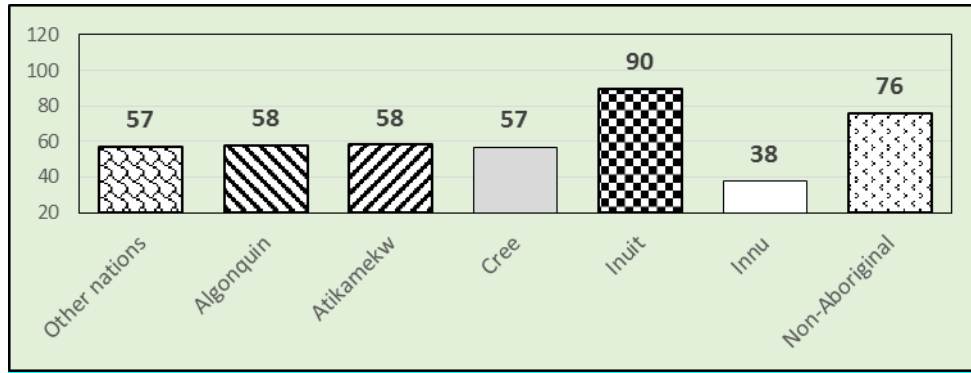


Figure 12 – Average Length of Stays (Days) by Nation (2015-2016)

Figure 13 Shows a Variation in the Proportion of the Custodial Sentences Served by Aboriginal Nation. This proportion is at its maximum for the other nations (87.2%) and at its minimum for Innu (48.1%). Non-Aboriginal people have a proportion of 65.0%.

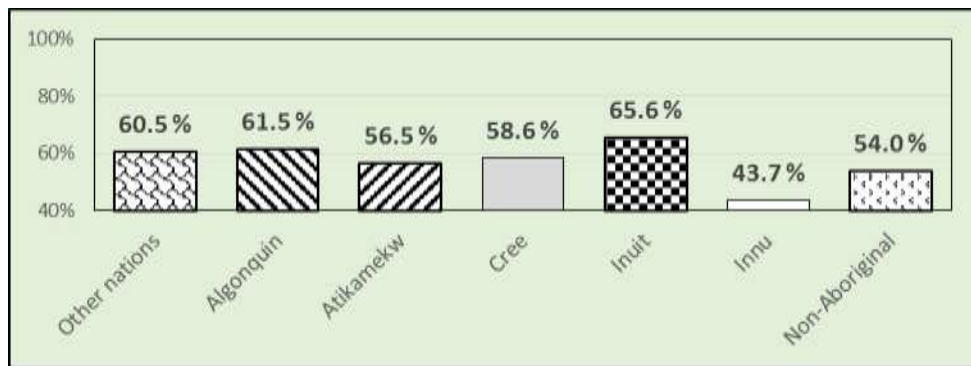


Figure 13 – Proportion of Sentence Served by Nation (2015-2016)

The distribution of incarcerated Aboriginal peoples by length of incarceration (less than two years) varies by nation (Table 11). Approximately 46% of Algonquin, Cree, Innu and Aboriginal peoples from other nations received a custodial sentence of less than 30 days. This proportion is lower among Inuit (34%) and Atikamekw (32%). It is also lower among non-Aboriginal people (37%). Conversely, the proportion of long sentences (from 181 to 730 days) is lower among Innu (13%), Cree (14%) and Algonquin (17%) than Inuit (22%), Atikamekw (19%), other Aboriginal nations (18%) and non-Aboriginal (22%) people.

Table 11 – Length (days) of Custodial Sentences less than two years by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
1 day	23,6 %	16,7 %	14,8 %	24,9 %	22,8 %	18,7 %	12,8 %
2 to 10 days	10,9 %	13,2 %	5,7 %	14,8 %	4,9 %	15,7 %	12,5 %
11 to 29 days	12,7 %	18,1 %	11,4 %	7,7 %	6,8 %	11,4 %	11,3 %
30 to 60 days	18,2 %	13,2 %	22,7 %	14,2 %	16,8 %	17,5 %	17,3 %
61 to 120 days	10,9 %	16,7 %	14,8 %	16,6 %	14,6 %	16,3 %	16,9 %
121 to 180 days	5,5 %	5,6 %	11,4 %	8,3 %	12,5 %	7,2 %	6,6 %
181 to 364 days	10,9 %	10,4 %	17,0 %	9,5 %	12,5 %	8,4 %	12,1 %
365 to 730 days	7,3 %	6,3 %	2,3 %	4,1 %	9,2 %	4,8 %	10,4 %
Number	55	144	88	169	513	166	15 787

The average length of remand in custody is relatively long for Aboriginal peoples from other nations (65 days) and Inuit (41 days) (Figure 14). It is shorter for Innu (14 days) and Atikamekw (20 days) and similar for Algonquin, Cree and non-Aboriginal people (24, 28 and 27 days respectively).

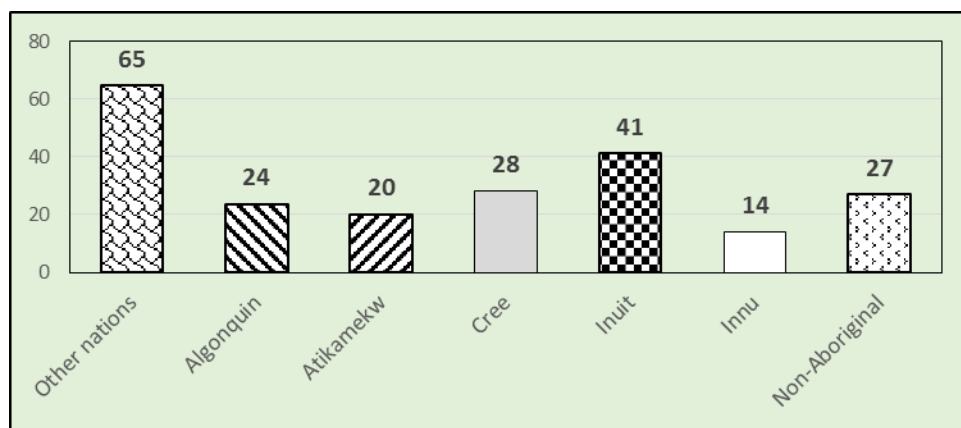


Figure 14 – Average Length (Days) of Custody by Nation (2015-2016)

Criminal Record

The presence of adult criminal records is significant among Algonquin (56.4%), Inuit (47.0%), Cree (42.9%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (52.3%) (Figure 15). Atikamekw (24.5%) and Innu (27.2%) have fewer of this type of criminal record than non-Aboriginal people (28.8%).

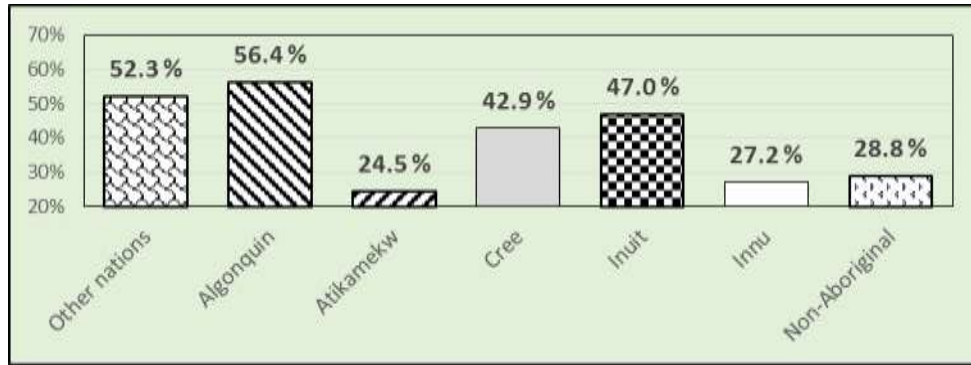


Figure 15 – Proportion of Incarcerated Individuals with Adult Criminal Records by Nation (2015-2016)

There is also a history of juvenile criminal records among Algonquin (35.1%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (30.7%) (Figure 16). Atikamekw have the lowest proportion of individuals with juvenile criminal records (10.5%).

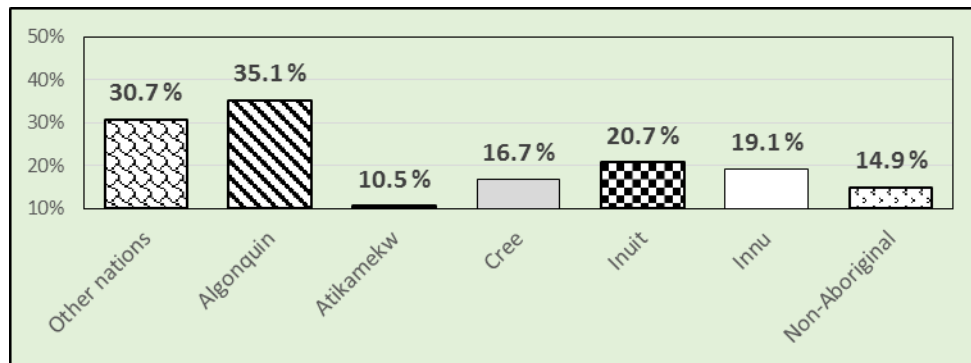


Figure 16 – Proportion of Incarcerated Individuals with Juvenile Criminal Records by Nation (2015-2016)

Risk of Recidivism

Individuals incarcerated for six months to less than two years are assessed using an actuarial tool (LS/CMI). This tool helps determine the level of risk of an inmate re-offending, based on eight risk factors⁵. We were able to trace the assessment of 662 Aboriginal offenders and 10,371 non-Aboriginal inmates. Average scores are relatively similar across Aboriginal nations, ranging from 27.1 for Aboriginal peoples from other nations to 29.6 for Innu (Figure 17). Non-Aboriginals have a slightly lower average score of 24.3.

⁵ A new assessment tool has been developed by the *ministère de la Sécurité publique*. It will soon replace the LS/CMI.

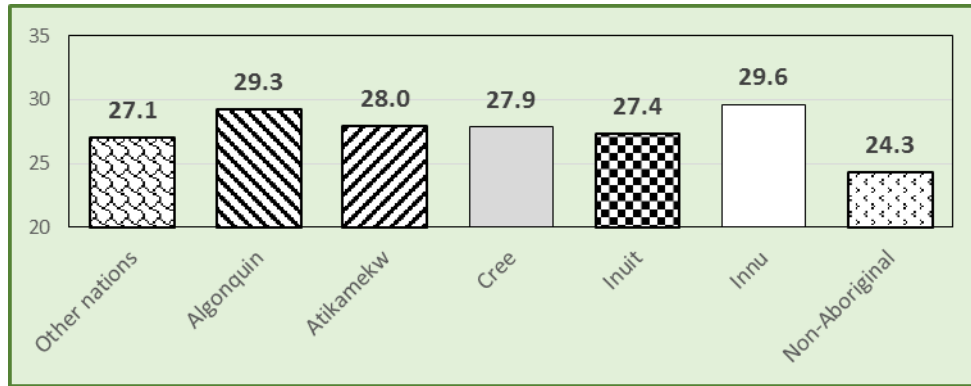


Figure 17 – Average Risk of Re-Offending Score by Nation (2015-2016)

The LS/CMI divides the risk of offenders re-offending into five levels: very low, low, medium, high and very high. In Figure 18, we find that Innu (60.4%), Algonquin (57.8%) and Cree (51.2%) are mostly assessed as having a very high risk of re-offending. On the other hand, a majority of Inuit (54.3%) are at a high level of risk, while a multitude of Atikamekw (49.1%) are at this same level. In short, the highest risk of recidivism is found among Innu and Algonquin, while the least at risk are non-Aboriginal people.

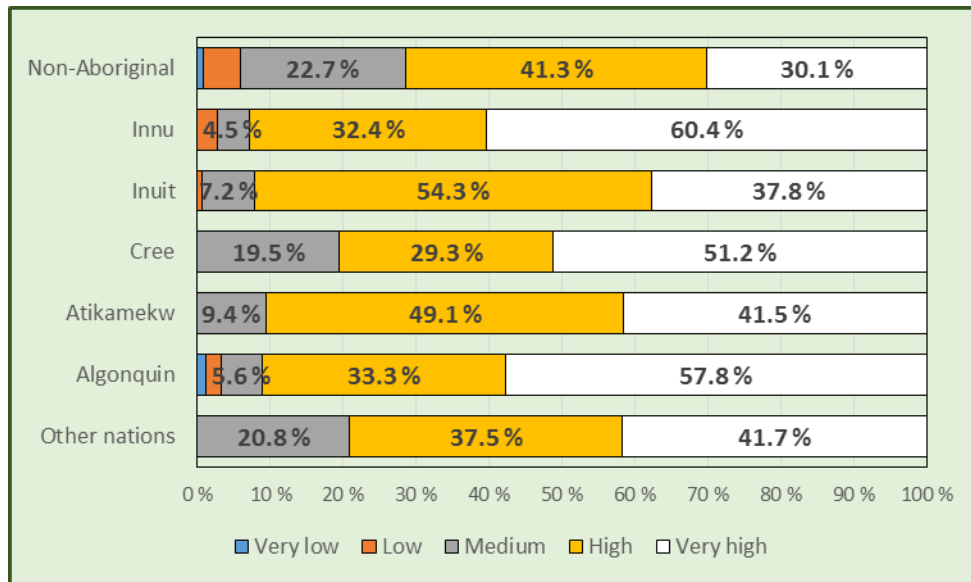


Figure 18 – Proportion of Offenders by Level of Risk of Recidivism and Nation (2015-2016)

Correctional Elements

In the correctional elements subsection, we deal with four elements related to the admission to custody, seven elements concerning presence and four elements with respect to prison behaviour.

Admission to Custody

The proportion of Aboriginal women admitted to detention varies from one nation to another (Figure 19). This proportion is 9.9% for Innu and 27.0% for Inuit. Only Innu have a lower proportion of women admitted to detention than non-Aboriginal people (10.5%).

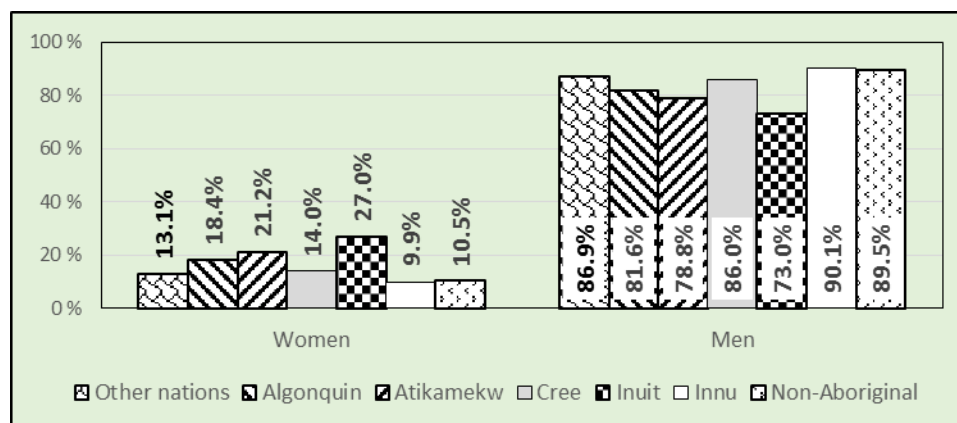


Figure 19 – Proportion of Admissions by Gender and Nation (2015-2016)

The main reason for admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending (Table 12). However, the relative importance of this ground for admission fluctuates from 61.3% among Innu to 84.0% among Inuit. In all cases, this proportion is higher than for non-Aboriginal people (52.4%). The second major ground for admission is the imposition of a custodial sentence of less than two years. In fact, the reasons for an admission to custody are quite similar from one Aboriginal nation to another, even among non-Aboriginal people.

Table 12 – Reasons for Admission to Custody by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Postponed or pending case	70.5%	64.8%	65.2%	69.9%	84.0%	61.3%	52.4%
Punishment of less than two years	9.8%	16.8%	13.6%	17.1%	8.5%	13.5%	14.9%
Director assistance	6.6%	6.6%	10.3%	3.1%	1.3%	13.5%	13.2%
Suspension of federal parole	2.5%	2.3%	3.3%	2.1%	2.3%	1.1%	2.5%
Failure to pay a fine	3.3%	3.9%	1.1%	3.1%	0.6%	4.4%	2.3%
Other	7.4%	5.5%	6.5%	4.8%	3.3%	6.3%	14.8%
Number	122	256	184	292	942	364	41,006

Not all Aboriginal peoples are admitted to the same detention facility. The majority of Algonquin (62.1%) and Cree (64.0%) are admitted to the *Établissement de détention d'Amos* (Amos Detention Facility, translated from French) (Table 13). Nearly half of Inuit are admitted to the *Établissement de détention de Saint-Jérôme* (Saint Jerome Detention Facility, translated from French) (48.4%). As for the Innu, they are generally admitted to the *Établissement de détention de Sept-Îles* (Sept-Îles Detention Facility, translated from French) (59.3%). Finally, the Atikamekw are mostly admitted to the *Établissement de détention de Roberval* (Roberval Detention Facility, translated from French) (43.5%).

Table 13 – Detention Facility Upon Admission by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Amos	0.8%	62.1%	6.5%	64.0%	20.9%	0.8%	1.5%
Saint Jerome	4.1%	2.3%	15.8%	0.3%	48.4%	0.5%	18.6%
Sept-Îles	17.2%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	59.3%	1.5%
Laval (women)	1.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.7%	18.8%	0.0%	4.7%
Roberval	0.0%	2.0%	43.5%	15.1%	0.2%	13.7%	3.9%
Rivière-des-Prairies	11.5%	3.5%	4.9%	8.2%	7.0%	3.0%	23.2%
Other	64.8%	27.0%	27.7%	11.6%	4.1%	22.5%	46.7%
Number	122	256	184	292	942	364	41 006

The main reason for release for Algonquin (42.6%), Atikamekw (38.6%), Cree (45.9%), Inuit (41.9%) and Innu (36.5%) is the completion of a sentence (Table 14). The main reason for release among Aboriginal peoples from other nations (32.8%) and non-Aboriginal people (34.4%), is the promise to appear or recognizance.

Table 14 – Reasons for Release by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Expired sentence	27.0%	42.6%	38.6%	45.9%	41.9%	36.5%	25.3%
Commitment or promise	32.8%	24.6%	31.5%	24.7%	19.1%	33.8%	34.4%
Bail	2.5%	7.0%	0.5%	7.2%	7.1%	0.3%	2.4%
Return to penitentiary	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%	4.1%	5.0%	3.0%	5.2%
Conditional sentence order	2.5%	2.0%	1.1%	3.4%	7.6%	0.3%	0.6%
Illegal absence	3.3%	0.4%	2.7%	1.4%	0.1%	3.8%	7.5%
Probation	4.9%	3.1%	6.5%	0.0%	2.8%	1.9%	3.2%
Other	22.1%	15.6%	14.1%	13.4%	16.3%	20.3%	21.4%
Number	122	256	184	292	942	364	41,006

Presence in Detention

The average daily count (ADC) is made up of 6.5% Aboriginal peoples and 93.5% non-Aboriginal people (Figure 20). Inuit comprise 59.4% of the Aboriginal peoples' ADC (Figure 21).

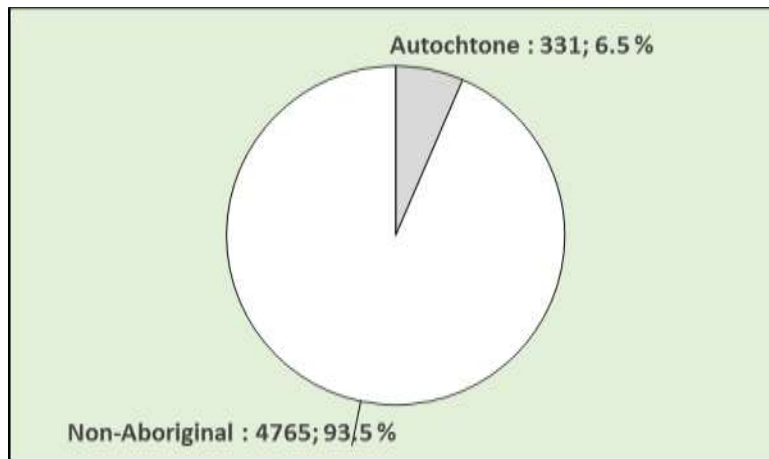


Figure 20 – Average Daily Count by Type of Nation (2015-2016)

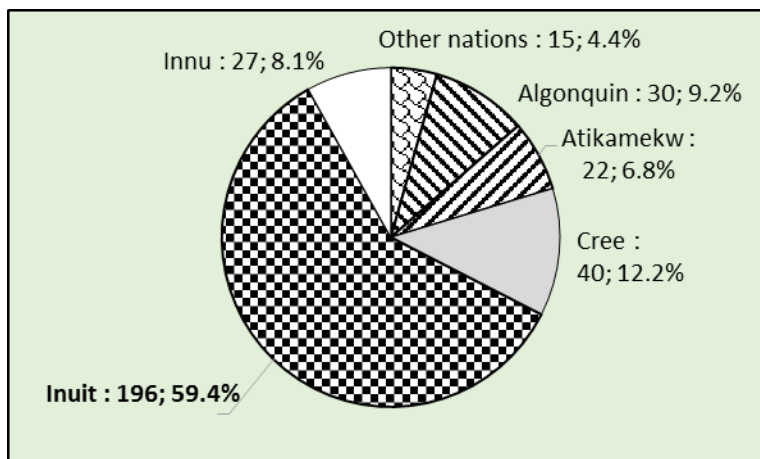


Figure 21 – Average Daily Count by Nation (2015-2016)

The presence of women in the ADC is higher among Atikamekw (16.1%) and Inuit (15.9%) women, which is much higher than for other Aboriginal nations and non-Aboriginal women (Figure 22).

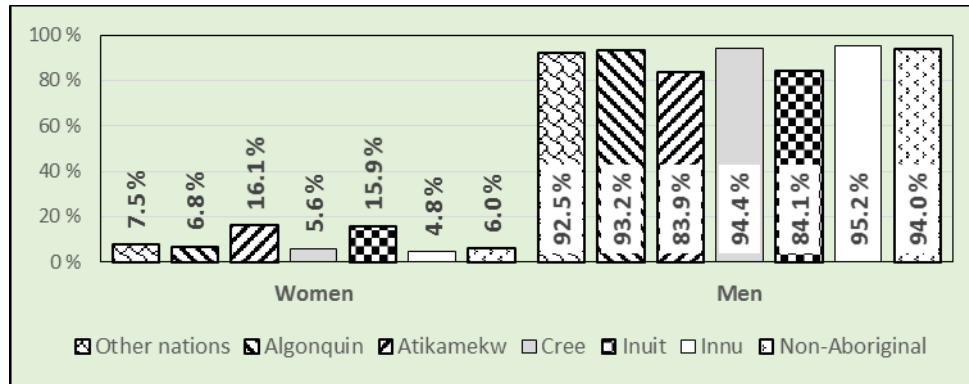


Figure 22 – Average Daily Count by Gender and Nation (2015-2016)

The distribution of the ADC by status differs somewhat from one Aboriginal nation to another (Table 15). The dominant status for all Aboriginal nations, except Algonquin, is accused. More than half of Inuit are incarcerated under this status. Those detained for six months to less than two years make up more than one-third of the ADC among Algonquin, Atikamekw and the group of other Aboriginal nations. Nearly a quarter of the ADC, among Algonquin, Atikamekw and Innu, is composed of individuals serving a sentence of less than six months. The distribution of non-Aboriginal people incarcerated is very similar to that of Aboriginal peoples: the accused represents 46.5% and the incarcerated for a duration of six months to less than two years represents 34.9%.

Table 15 – Average Daily Count by Status and Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Intermittent sentence	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%
Sentence of less than 6 months	15.6%	23.1%	23.6%	20.6%	18.2%	23.9%	13.1%
Sentence of 6 months or more	40.4%	39.4%	34.8%	32.0%	29.7%	24.3%	34.9%
Sentence of 24 months or more	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	2.2%	3.7%
Remand	43.2%	33.1%	40.7%	47.1%	50.6%	48.1%	46.5%
ADC	15	30	22	40	196	27	4,765

While Aboriginal detention admissions are relatively concentrated in the same institution (although different for each nation), the same is not true for the ADC (Table 16). Algonquin and the Cree are incarcerated in the detention facilities in Amos and Montreal. Atikamekw are incarcerated in the detention facilities in Roberval and Trois-Rivières. Innu are incarcerated in the detention facilities in Sept-Îles and Baie-Comeau. Inuit are incarcerated in detention facilities in Saint-Jerome and Amos.

Table 16 – Average Daily Count by Admission in a Detention Facility
and Nation (2015-2016)

	Other	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Amos	0	13	1	17	47	0	57
Baie-Comeau	1	0	0	0	0	7	73
Montreal	2	6	2	6	2	0	1,359
Québec (women)	0	0	1	0	0	1	57
Québec (men)	2	1	2	1	2	4	658
Leclerc (women)	0	2	2	1	27	0	212
Leclerc (men)	1	1	0	1	1	0	207
Percé	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Hull	0	4	1	4	15	0	206
New Carlisle	6	0	0	0	0	0	81
Rivière-des-Prairies	1	0	1	1	6	0	571
Rimouski	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Roberval	0	1	6	4	1	4	114
Sept-Îles	1	0	0	0	0	9	14
Sherbrooke	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
Sorel	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
Saint-Jérôme	0	2	1	3	95	0	335
Trois-Rivières	0	0	5	0	0	0	279
Total	15	30	22	40	196	27	4,765

Except for the Inuit (21.3%), the majority of incarcerated Aboriginal peoples (68.1%) and non-Aboriginal people (75.2%) were not transferred (Table 17). Inuit were transferred once for a proportion of 36.5% and four or more times for a proportion of 19.3%, an average of two times per person.

Table 17 – Number of Transfers of Incarcerated Individuals by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
None	76.2%	60.5%	66.8%	61.0%	21.3%	76.9%	75.2%
One	11.5%	16.0%	6.5%	11.0%	36.5%	6.3%	13.8%
Two	5.7%	9.8%	15.8%	12.0%	13.3%	10.2%	5.4%
Three	2.5%	5.5%	4.3%	4.5%	9.6%	1.1%	1.8%
Four or more	4.1%	8.2%	6.5%	11.6%	19.3%	5.5%	3.7%
Average	0.52	1.16	0.96	1.29	2.03	0.61	0.63
Number	64	256	184	292	942	364	41 006

Overall, individuals, whether Aboriginal peoples or non-Aboriginal people, appeared on average two times in 2015-2016 (Table 18). Algonquin have the lowest average number of appearances (1.57) and the Inuit the highest (2.17). Non-Aboriginal people have the highest average number (2.39).

Table 18 – Number of Appearances by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
None	22.1%	25.0%	22.8%	23.3%	15.9%	26.1%	29.3%
One	36.1%	37.1%	31.5%	28.1%	26.2%	33.5%	30.8%
Two	18.9%	21.1%	22.3%	17.1%	24.6%	16.8%	15.3%
Three	5.7%	7.4%	10.9%	15.1%	14.4%	11.3%	7.1%
Four or more	17.2%	9.4%	12.5%	16.4%	18.8%	12.4%	17.4%
Average	2.13	1.57	1.95	2.05	2.17	1.79	2.39
Number	260	256	184	292	942	364	41 006

Institutional Behaviour

The number and type of disciplinary offences differentiate Aboriginal peoples from the various nations (Figure 23). Over one-quarter of Inuit (28.7%) committed such offences, while 16.5% of Algonquin did so. Atikamekw, Cree, Aboriginal peoples from other nations and non-Aboriginal people have a comparable proportion of people who have committed disciplinary offences, approximately 22%.

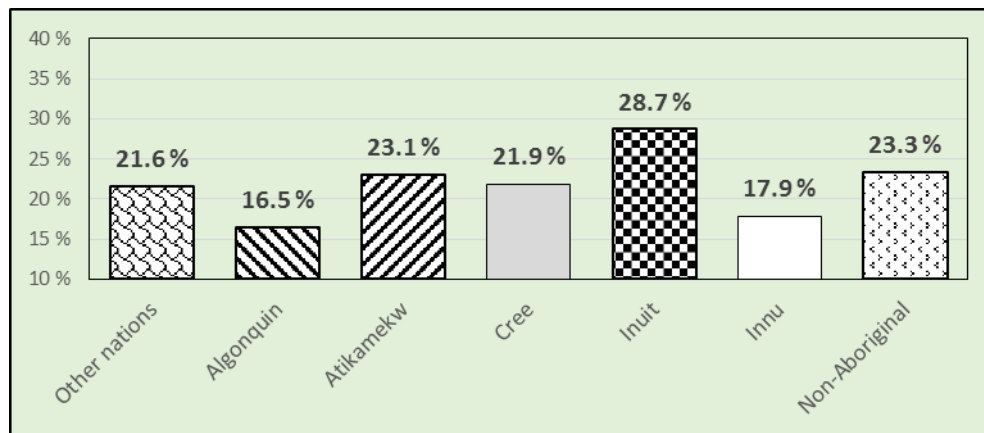


Figure 23 – Proportion of Incarcerated Individuals with Disciplinary Offences by Nation (2015-2016)

Refusal to comply with regulations or guidance, use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures, and possessing unauthorized or prohibited objects are the three main types of offences⁶ for each of the nations considered (Table 19).

⁶ There are eight types of disciplinary offences. In addition to the three mentioned in the paragraph, there is damage to property, refusal to participate in activities, interference with the conduct of activities, donation or exchange of objects and obscene acts.

Table 19 – Type of Disciplinary Offences by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Refusal to obey a regulation	34.5%	33.3%	50.0%	35.3%	37.6%	35.5%	46.3%
Physical abuse	27.6%	22.7%	32.7%	31.8%	27.3%	33.3%	21.7%
Banned object	25.9%	30.3%	15.3%	25.9%	20.8%	21.5%	22.1%
Obstruction of activities	2.6%	4.5%	1.0%	3.5%	8.4%	3.2%	3.0%
Alteration of property	5.2%	7.6%	1.0%	2.4%	2.3%	5.4%	4.2%
Prohibited object	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Obscene acts	1.7%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%
Refusal to participate in activities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%
Number	116	66	98	85	692	93	26,950

Most of the time, the victims of disciplinary offences are the inmates (Figure 24). Sometimes they are part of the prison staff or individuals working at the detention facility. Approximately 60% of offences by Algonquin and Innu were against other inmates. This proportion is lower for non-Aboriginal people (42.5%). Few Algonquin (7.6%) committed offences against staff.

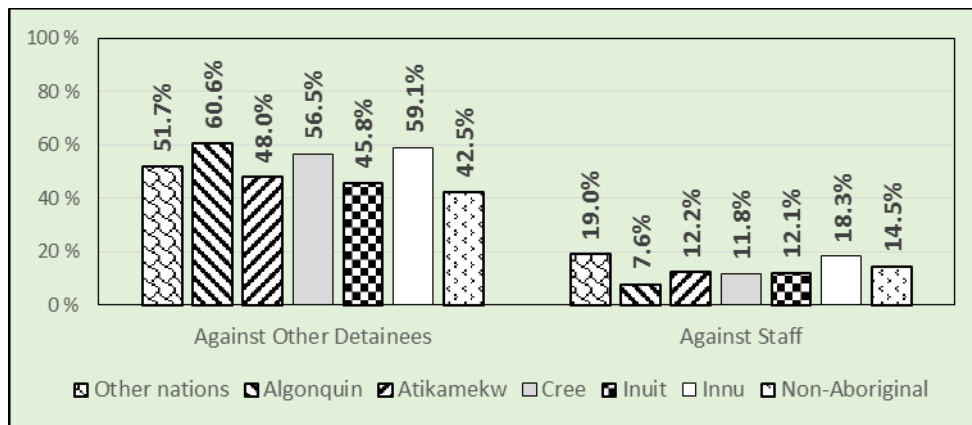


Figure 24 – Victims of Disciplinary Offences by Nation (2015-2016)

Community Monitoring

We shall now take a look at some monitoring elements of Aboriginal offenders in the community. Firstly, we see that the use of sentential measures varies depending on the Aboriginal nation (Figure 25). Conditional sentencing is more prevalent among Inuit (22.4%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (25.4%). It should also be noted that this sentential measure is very low among Innu (7.2%).

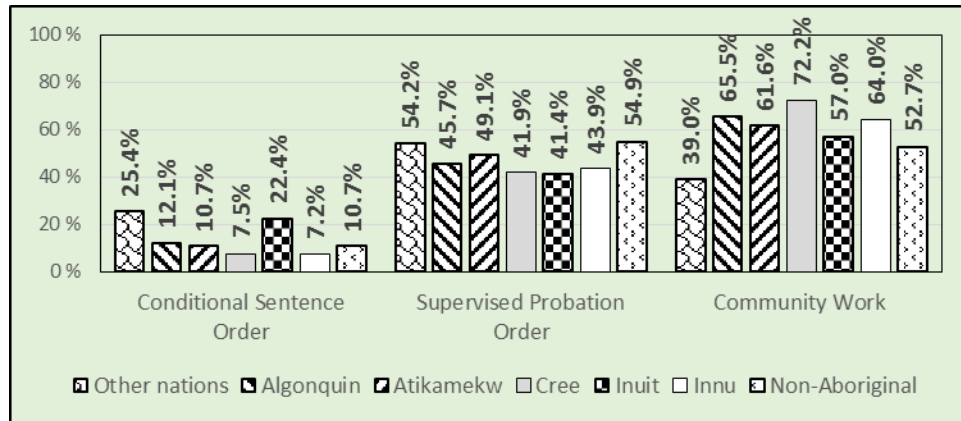


Figure 25 – sentential Measures by Nation (2015-2016)

Probation orders with supervision are more frequent, but they affect more Aboriginal peoples in other nations (54.2%) and less Inuit (41.4%). Finally, community work is very prevalent among Cree (72.2%), Algonquin (65.5%), Atikamekw (61.6%) and Innu (64.0%).

Secondly, we observe that the use of correctional measures also varies from one Aboriginal nation to another (Figure 26). The parole rate, although low, is more pronounced among Algonquin. It is very low for Aboriginal peoples from other nations (0.0%) and Atikamekw (0.9%). The proportion of Innu who received a temporary absence⁷ (11.5%) is significantly higher than among other nations and non-Aboriginal people.

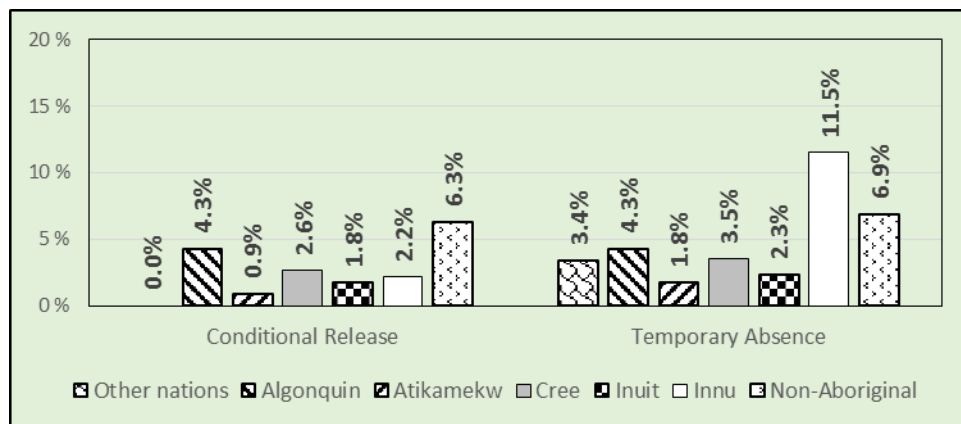


Figure 26 – Correctional Measures by Nation (2015-2016)

Thirdly, we looked at the category of the most serious offence committed by individuals serving a conditional sentence (Table 20). The result is that Inuit (54.8%), Cree (52.9%), Innu (40.0%) and Aboriginal peoples from other nations (40.0%) committed offences against the person.

⁷ These are mainly temporary absences for medical reasons (49%) or for social reintegration (37%).

Table 20 – Categories of the Most Serious Offences Committed by
Persons Serving a Conditional Sentence by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Against the State	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	10.0%	1.9%
Against the person	40.0%	21.4%	33.3%	52.9%	54.8%	40.0%	16.4%
Against property	6.7%	42.9%	0.0%	23.5%	15.7%	10.0%	21.4%
Other Criminal Code offences	26.7%	7.1%	33.3%	11.8%	5.2%	20.0%	24.1%
Traffic	6.7%	0.0%	16.7%	5.9%	11.3%	0.0%	5.5%
Other federal laws	6.7%	28.6%	16.7%	5.9%	11.3%	20.0%	30.7%
Québec laws	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Municipal by-laws	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Number	15	14	12	17	115	10	1,779

Fourthly, we note that Aboriginal probationers mainly committed offences against the person (Table 21). This is also the case for non-Aboriginal probationers.

Table 21 – Category of Most Serious Offences Committed by
Probationers by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Against the State	3.1%	3.8%	3.6%	4.2%	1.4%	1.6%	2.0%
Against the person	31.3%	34.6%	49.1%	60.0%	62.0%	37.7%	31.2%
Against property	28.1%	23.1%	16.4%	15.8%	18.8%	19.7%	26.9%
Other Criminal Code offences	18.8%	26.9%	18.2%	10.5%	9.9%	24.6%	19.6%
Traffic	3.1%	1.9%	3.6%	2.1%	5.2%	1.6%	3.3%
Other federal laws	15.6%	9.6%	7.3%	7.4%	2.8%	13.1%	16.5%
Québec laws	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Municipal by-laws	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%
Number	32	52	55	95	213	61	9,042

Fifthly, our focus was directed to the category of the most serious offences committed by those granted parole (Table 22). Although the number of such individuals is very small, we note that among Innu (66.7%), Algonquin (60.0%) and Cree (50.0%), the most common offence is committed against the person.

Sixthly, we analyzed the major offences committed by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders monitored in the community. Assault (section 266 of the Criminal Code) is the most common offence for Atikamekw, Cree, Inuit and Innu (Table 23). The failure to comply with a probation order (section 733 of the Criminal Code) is the most common offence for Algonquin, Aboriginal peoples from other nations and non-Aboriginal people.

Table 22 - Category of Most Serious Offences Committed by Persons on Parole by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
Against the State	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Against the person	-	60.0%	0.0%	50.0%	22.2%	66.7%	13.1%
Against property	-	20.0%	100.0%	16.7%	0.0%	33.3%	18.1%
Other Criminal Code offences	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.4%	0.0%	12.7%
Traffic	-	20.0%	0.0%	16.7%	11.1%	0.0%	8.3%
Other federal laws	-	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	22.2%	0.0%	46.0%
Québec laws	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Municipal by-laws	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Number	0	5	1	6	9	3	1,042

Table 23 – Most Serious Offences by Individuals Who Are Monitored in the Community by Nation (2015-2016)

	Other nations	Algonquin	Atikamekw	Cree	Inuit	Innu	Non-Aboriginal
First	CC733 (16.7%)	R733 (13.0%)	CC266 (20.5%)	CC266 (23.8%)	CC266 (28.1%)	CC266 (11.7%)	R733 (9.7%)
Second	CC270 (9.7%)	CC267 (11.0%)	CC733 (17.1%)	CC733 (14.1%)	CC267 (12.4%)	CC733 (11.2%)	ST005 (9.6%)
Third	ST005 (8.3%)	CC266 (10.3%)	CC267 (16.4%)	CC267 (12.8%)	CC348 (8.2%)	CC348 (8.9%)	CC334 (8.6%)
Fourth	CC266 (6.9%)	CC334 (8.2%)	CC348 (6.8%)	CC270 (6.9%)	CC270 (7.8%)	CC267 (8.4%)	CC266 (7.2%)
Fifth	CC129 (5.6%)	CC348 (7.5%)	ST005 (6.2%)	CC430 (6.2%)	CC733 (5.3%)	CC264 (7.8%)	CC348 (6.7%)
Number	72	146	146	290	643	179	21,907
CC129: Offences against peace officers CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Armed assaults CC270: Assaulting a peace officer CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order ST005: Possession of narcotics with intent to traffic							

Finally, we outline the average duration of the sentential and correctional measures by nation. First of all, it should be noted that, regardless of the measure, the average duration varies significantly from one Aboriginal nation to another (Figure 27). Then, the average duration of their conditional sentence amounts to 305 days for Innu and 187 days for Cree. These two nations represent the maximum and minimum average durations. Furthermore, it should be noted that the average duration of supervised probation is highest among Innu (571 days) and lowest among Algonquin (462 days). In addition, it should be noted that conditional release is shortest for Atikamekw (28 days) and longest for Cree (280 days). Finally, with respect to temporary absence, we find that the longest average duration can be found among Aboriginal peoples from other nations (62 days) and that the shortest average duration is among Atikamekw (19 days).

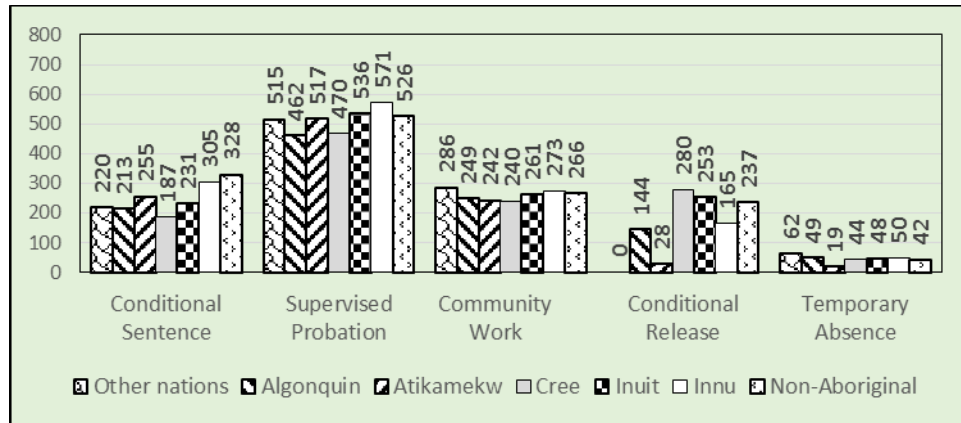


Figure 27 – Average Length (days) of Community Monitoring Measures by Nation (2015-2016)

Conclusion

The first finding that emerges from the elements analyzed is that Aboriginal peoples in the custody of the DGSC do not form a homogeneous group for socio-demographic data. Some traits are common, but most are not. For example, while the vast majority of incarcerated Aboriginal peoples are men, it should be noted that 23.4% of incarcerated Inuit are women. Moreover, while a majority of Atikamekw and Innu say they speak French, the majority of Inuit, Cree and Aboriginal peoples from other nations state they speak English. It is also noted that Inuit and Cree have more people under their responsibility than other Aboriginal nations and non-Aboriginal people.

The medical evidence also shows differences. Suicidal history is two times less prevalent among Inuit than it is among Algonquin, Innu and Atikamekw. Only Inuit have lower rates than non-Aboriginal people. Medication consumption is higher among Aboriginal peoples from other nations and much lower among Inuit.

In general, criminal elements show as many similarities as there are differences between Indigenous nations. For all nations, the main categories of offence are those against the person and against other sections of the Criminal Code. While Algonquin and Non-Aboriginal received, on average, 87 days of incarceration, Inuit, on average, served 117 days. Another difference is the adult criminal records, while rates for Atikamekw and Innu are about half those for Algonquin and Aboriginal peoples from other nations. In terms of the risk of recidivism, the Innu, Algonquin and Cree have a slightly higher risk than Aboriginal peoples from other nations or non-Aboriginal people.

The correctional elements point to several differences between Aboriginal nations: people are not admitted to the same detention facilities; the proportion of women in the ADC is greater among Atikamekw and Inuit; Inuit, Cree and Algonquin have experienced more detention facility transfers than other nations. The correctional elements also show some similarities: the reasons for admission are the same for all nations; the reasons for release are also the same; the number of appearances is similar for all nations.

Elements describing Aboriginal community monitoring highlight many differences between nations. Sentential measures (conditional sentence, probation with supervision and community

work) are ordered at different rates for each Aboriginal nation. The same applies to correctional measures (conditional release and temporary absence). The main category of offence differs from one Aboriginal nation to another with respect to individuals serving a conditional sentence and under conditional release.

Finally, we conclude that most of the elements and characteristics analyzed highlight differences between the different Aboriginal nation profiles. The most common point between these is the type of offence committed.

Evolution since 2006-2007

In this section, we present the evolution of thirteen elements that determine whether there have been changes over time with respect to the detention and community monitoring of Aboriginal peoples. These include the ADC, the proportion of the ADC by Aboriginal nation, the female ADC, the proportion of the female ADC by Aboriginal nation, the number of admissions to detention, the proportion of admissions by Aboriginal nation, the average length of incarceration imposed, the average length of stay in detention, the proportion of sentence served, the average length of time spent in custody, the main type of offences committed by incarcerated Aboriginal peoples, the main type of offences committed by Aboriginal peoples under community monitoring and the average duration of various community monitoring measures.

Detention

As shown in Table 24, the ADC increased for all nations except the Innu. However, the growth of the ADC is remarkable for Inuit (183%) and Cree (86%). The Inuit ADC increased from 69 people in 2006-2007 to 196 in 2015-2016.

Table 24 – ADC Evolution by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	69	77	86	111	144	145	160	186	213	196
Cree	22	23	29	34	44	33	27	39	46	40
Algonquin	22	25	28	36	30	25	26	24	32	30
Innu	34	31	37	29	32	30	25	30	24	27
Atikamekw	17	21	15	18	21	22	19	22	21	22
Other nations	14	14	17	16	18	17	17	17	17	15
Total	179	190	213	244	289	272	274	319	353	331
Non-Aboriginal	4,014	4,247	4,274	4,345	4,299	4,399	4,756	4,859	4,825	4,765
Total	4,193	4,437	4,486	4,589	4,588	4,671	5,031	5,179	5,178	5,096

The change in the ADC resulted in Inuit, comprising 38.8% of the Aboriginal offender population in 2006-2007, are now forming (2015-2016) more than half of this population (Table 25). The proportion of Cree has remained stable, while other nations have experienced a decline.

Women's ADC increased significantly (320%), from 9.9 people in 2006-2007 to 41.6 people in 2015-2016 (Table 26). This growth is mainly due to the increase in female ADC among Inuit (from 2.8 people in 2006-2007 to 31.2 people in 2015-2016).

Table 25 – Evolution of the Proportion of Aboriginal Peoples' ADC by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	38.8%	40.3%	40.6%	45.6%	49.9%	53.3%	58.2%	58.4%	60.5%	59.4%
Cree	12.1%	12.2%	13.7%	13.8%	15.2%	12.1%	9.8%	12.1%	13.0%	12.2%
Algonquin	12.0%	13.1%	13.4%	14.7%	10.4%	9.0%	9.6%	7.6%	9.1%	9.2%
Innu	19.3%	16.2%	17.5%	11.8%	11.0%	11.1%	9.2%	9.4%	6.8%	8.1%
Atikamekw	9.8%	10.9%	7.0%	7.5%	7.4%	8.1%	7.0%	7.0%	5.8%	6.8%
Other nations	8.0%	7.2%	7.9%	6.6%	6.1%	6.4%	6.0%	5.4%	4.9%	4.4%
Total	179	190	213	244	289	272	274	319	353	331

Table 26 – Status of Women's ADC Among Aboriginal Peoples and Non-Aboriginal People by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	3	4	5	7	13	16	17	22	27	31
Atikamekw	2	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	4
Cree	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	2
Algonquin	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Innu	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Other nations	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
Total	10	11	14	16	23	25	26	31	35	42
Non-Aboriginal	207	218	228	221	232	220	255	265	264	288
Total	217	229	242	237	255	245	281	296	299	330

The increase in the presence of women among incarcerated Inuit has had an impact on the proportion they represent for all Aboriginal women in custody. This proportion was 28.7% in 2006-2007; in 2015-2016, it was at 75.1% (Table 27).

Table 27 – Evolution of the Proportion of Aboriginal Women's ADC by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	28.7%	38.5%	37.4%	42.7%	58.1%	64.1%	66.2%	71.9%	76.3%	75.1%
Atikamekw	22.3%	22.7%	24.7%	12.4%	4.9%	16.0%	5.9%	4.9%	1.9%	8.7%
Cree	21.0%	11.5%	8.8%	5.5%	12.4%	3.8%	4.6%	7.5%	7.8%	5.5%
Algonquin	8.6%	5.4%	12.4%	16.7%	9.4%	7.1%	9.2%	5.7%	5.7%	5.0%
Innu	7.1%	14.5%	13.2%	11.6%	9.0%	7.7%	7.8%	7.3%	4.5%	3.1%
Other nations	12.3%	7.4%	3.5%	11.1%	6.3%	1.2%	6.3%	2.8%	3.7%	2.6%
Total	179	190	213	244	289	272	274	319	353	331

As with the overall prison population, the number of admissions to detention increased significantly between 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 (Table 28). While overall admission increased by 9.2%, this increase was 175% for Inuit and 97% for Algonquin. We can observe a slight increase among Atikamekw (5.1%).

Table 28 – Change in the Number of Admissions to Detention by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	343	347	446	549	656	755	725	819	898	942
Innu	275	261	288	267	255	270	247	313	304	364
Cree	233	256	346	351	401	330	264	279	321	292
Algonquin	130	141	207	242	188	267	247	239	296	256
Atikamekw	175	162	166	191	188	187	228	193	186	184
Other nations	91	88	105	113	116	95	114	108	94	122
Total	1,247	1,255	1,558	1,713	1,804	1,904	1,825	1,951	2,099	2,160
Non-Aboriginal	38,280	39,555	38,726	39,114	38,973	39,845	40,895	41,610	41,744	41,006
Total	39,527	40,810	40,284	40,827	40,777	41,749	42,720	43,561	43,843	43,166

The presence of Inuit has also increased for admissions to detention. While they represented 27.5% of admissions in 2006-2007, they made up 43.6% in 2015-2016 (Table 29). Algonquin have also increased somewhat, while all other nations have decreased.

Table 29 – Evolution of the Proportion of Aboriginal Admissions by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	27.5%	27.6%	28.6%	32.0%	36.4%	39.7%	39.7%	42.0%	42.8%	43.6%
Innu	22.1%	20.8%	18.5%	15.6%	14.1%	14.2%	13.5%	16.0%	14.5%	16.9%
Cree	18.7%	20.4%	22.2%	20.5%	22.2%	17.3%	14.5%	14.3%	15.3%	13.5%
Algonquin	10.4%	11.2%	13.3%	14.1%	10.4%	14.0%	13.5%	12.3%	14.1%	11.9%
Atikamekw	14.0%	12.9%	10.7%	11.2%	10.4%	9.8%	12.5%	9.9%	8.9%	8.5%
Other nations	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	6.6%	6.4%	5.0%	6.2%	5.5%	4.5%	5.6%
Total	1,247	1,255	1,558	1,713	1,804	1,904	1,825	1,951	2,099	2,160

Although the average length of incarcerations less than two years imposed has fluctuated both upwards and downwards, it has ultimately decreased for all Aboriginal nations (Table 30). It should be noted that the average length of sentences increased among non-Aboriginal people.

Table 30 – Evolution of Average Length (Days) of sentences less than two years by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Inuit	215	188	142	151	165	165	166	155	149	137
Atikamekw	133	137	77	118	92	120	78	96	96	103
Algonquin	134	162	129	148	130	108	99	112	109	94
Cree	102	88	65	87	81	79	90	128	91	97
Innu	119	109	116	104	132	110	93	99	80	86
Other nations	151	160	153	114	131	121	88	105	91	95
Non-Aboriginal	119	119	117	117	127	132	135	138	134	140

Most nations saw the average length of time spent in detention decrease between 2006-2007 and 2015-2016 (Table 31). The average length of stays varies from 38 days among Cree to 90 days for Inuit. Non-Aboriginal people have an average length of 76 days, which is the second higher average.

Table 31 – Evolution of Average Length of Stays (Days) by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	70	88	76	80	98	74	57	69	61	58
Atikamekw	58	87	71	60	67	65	57	57	57	58
Cree	43	55	39	41	55	55	46	61	65	57
Innu	66	63	75	74	74	76	55	51	54	38
Inuit	106	142	93	93	99	107	100	95	93	90
Other nations	93	99	85	85	66	71	56	66	55	57
Non-Aboriginal	61	66	67	67	72	70	74	74	75	76

Analysis of the evolution of the proportion of sentence served indicates a wide variation in time and between Aboriginal nations. While the length of sentences imposed on Aboriginal peoples decreased between 2006-2007 and 2015-2016, the reverse is true for the proportion of the sentence served, whereas the sentence served increased during the same period, except for the Innu and other Aboriginal nations (Table 32). The highest increases in the proportion of sentence served was seen among Cree (up from 44% in 2006-2007 to 71% in 2015-2016) and Inuit (up 53% in 2006-2007 to 77% in 2015-2016). Finally, non-Aboriginal people had the third lowest proportion at 65%.

Table 32 – Evolution of the Proportion of Sentence Served by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	55.9 %	54.8 %	62.6 %	55.1 %	81.7 %	76.1 %	68.9 %	63.3 %	63.9 %	66.7 %
Atikamekw	47.9 %	72.8 %	59.5 %	54.7 %	68.9 %	51.6 %	70.8 %	62.8 %	61.2 %	57.6 %
Cree	44.1 %	63.5 %	58.3 %	48.8 %	73.1 %	71.8 %	50.3 %	49.2 %	77.9 %	71.2 %
Innu	61.2 %	61.8 %	67.2 %	67.6 %	57.8 %	71.9 %	60.7 %	54.3 %	70.4 %	47.6 %
Inuit	53.1 %	85.8 %	64.8 %	61.1 %	64.1 %	72.5 %	63.8 %	66.2 %	73.7 %	76.6 %
Other nations	68.4 %	67.4 %	53.2 %	70.9 %	58.1 %	63.6 %	65.9 %	72.9 %	64.2 %	66.1 %
Non-Aboriginal	57.9 %	61.4 %	57.8 %	58.1 %	65.1 %	61.6 %	59.7 %	58.9 %	66.2 %	64.7 %

Generally, the average length of detention has increased somewhat over the years (Table 33). This included increases for Aboriginal peoples from other nations (from 35 to 65 days) and the Inuit (from 25 to 41 days). However, it decreased among Innu (from 18 to 14 days).

Table 33 – Evolution of Average Remand Length by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	23	27	15	24	25	15	16	13	12	24
Atikamekw	13	18	18	15	20	20	17	26	30	20
Other nations	35	18	29	22	19	30	29	31	47	65
Cree	21	17	20	17	21	18	22	26	26	28
Innu	18	19	20	16	19	14	16	17	14	14
Inuit	25	48	33	38	35	25	26	30	43	41
Non-Aboriginal	21	22	23	23	23	22	23	25	25	27

The analysis of the major offences committed by Aboriginal peoples shows some consistency over time, despite differences in the type of offences from one nation to another (Tables 34 to 39). Four Criminal Code offences are most common: failure to comply with a recognizance, assault, assault with a weapon and failure to comply with a probation order.

For incarcerated Inuit, the most common offences over time are assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code) and assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code) (Table 34). Although less frequent, the presence of break and enter offences (Article 348 of the Criminal Code) should not be overlooked.

Table 34 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Incarcerated Inuit

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC267 (19.2%)	CC267 (16.6%)	CC267 (18.1%)	CC267 (19.3%)	CC266 (15.7%)	CC266 (18.7%)	CC266 (15.5%)	CC266 (17.0%)	CC266 (18.7%)	CC266 (12.6%)
Second	CC266 (18.5%)	CC266 (15.2%)	CC266 (17.6%)	CC266 (16.9%)	CC267 (14.9%)	CC267 (10.4%)	CC267 (13.1%)	CC267 (14.7%)	CC267 (10.4%)	CC267 (12.4%)
Third	CC348 (7.3%)	CC348 (14.5%)	CC348 (8.3%)	CC348 (8.0%)	CC145 (6.5%)	CC253 (7.9%)	CC253 (9.7%)	CC348 (6.6%)	CC253 (7.9%)	CC145 (10.5%)
Fourth	CC145 (6.6%)	CC145 (6.2%)	CC145 (7.4%)	CC253 (4.9%)	ST004 (6.5%)	CC348 (7.2%)	CC348 (7.2%)	CC145 (5.7%)	CC348 (7.2%)	CC255 (7.2%)
Fifth	CC733 (5.3%)	CC733 (4.8%)	ST004 (6.0%)	CC264 (4.9%)	CC348 (5.7%)	CC145 (6.7%)	CC145 (6.1%)	CC255 (5.1%)	CC145 (6.7%)	CC742 (7.0%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC253: Impaired faculties CC255: Impaired driving CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC348: Break and enter CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order CC742: Breach of a conditional sentence order ST004: Possession of narcotics										

Among both the detained Innu and Cree, the main offences are assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code) and failure to comply with a recognizance (Article 145 of the Criminal Code) (Tables 35 and 36).

Table 35 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Incarcerated Innu

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (13.5%)	CC145 (15.1%)	CC145 (18.9%)	CC145 (21.6%)	CC145 (16.8%)	CC145 (13.8%)	CC266 (13.2%)	CC145 (16.1%)	CC145 (13.8%)	CC145 (13.8%)
Second	CC733 (9.8%)	CC266 (10.9%)	CC267 (13.3%)	CC733 (14.7%)	CC266 (15.9%)	CC266 (13.8%)	CC145 (12.3%)	CC266 (12.1%)	CC266 (13.8%)	RM968 (12.0%)
Third	CC145 (9.0%)	CC348 (9.2%)	CC266 (10.5%)	CC266 (11.2%)	CC733 (8.0%)	CC267 (11.2%)	CC348 (10.5%)	CC733 (10.1%)	CC267 (11.2%)	CC733 (11.4%)
Fourth	CC264 (8.3%)	RM968 (8.4%)	CC348 (8.4%)	CC267 (8.6%)	CC267 (7.1%)	CC733 (6.9%)	CC334 (7.9%)	CC267 (8.7%)	CC733 (6.9%)	CC266 (7.8%)
Fifth	CC348 (8.3%)	CC733 (7.6%)	CC430 (6.3%)	CC430 (6.9%)	ST005 (7.1%)	RM968 (6.9%)	ST005 (7.0%)	RM968 (6.7%)	RM968 (6.9%)	CC267 (6.6%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order RM968: Other municipal by-laws ST005: Possession of narcotics with intent to traffic										

Table 36 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Incarcerated Cree

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (15.4%)	CC266 (15.6%)	CC266 (9.2%)	RM963 (13.3%)	RM963 (13.4%)	CC145 (15.6%)	CC145 (14.4%)	CC267 (13.5%)	CC145 (15.6%)	CC145 (11.6%)
Second	CC267 (8.8%)	CC267 (11.1%)	CC253 (7.8%)	CC145 (10.2%)	CC145 (10.9%)	RM963 (11.7%)	CC266 (10.2%)	CC266 (11.5%)	RM963 (11.7%)	CC266 (9.9%)
Third	CC348 (8.8%)	CC733 (10.0%)	CC267 (7.8%)	RM968 (9.6%)	CC267 (10.4%)	CC267 (8.4%)	CC334 (7.6%)	CC733 (8.8%)	CC267 (8.4%)	CC733 (9.9%)
Fourth	CC145 (7.7%)	CC145 (7.8%)	RM963 (7.8%)	CC348 (7.2%)	CC742 (5.9%)	CC253 (7.1%)	CC733 (6.8%)	RM968 (8.8%)	CC253 (7.1%)	CC267 (8.7%)
Fifth	CC733 (7.7%)	RM963 (5.6%)	RM968 (6.4%)	CC733 (6.6%)	CC266 (5.4%)	CC266 (6.5%)	CC255 (5.9%)	RM963 (7.4%)	CC266 (6.5%)	RM968 (7.6%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC253: Impaired faculties CC255: Impaired driving CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order CC742: Breach of a conditional sentence order RM963: Intoxication RM968: Other municipal by-laws										

Incarcerated Algonquin are characterized by a multitude of offences (Table 37). These include failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code), assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code), assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code) and failure to comply with a recognizance (Article 145 of the Criminal Code).

Table 37 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Incarcerated Algonquin

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC733 (12.2%)	CC267 (20.0%)	CC266 (12.2%)	CC267 (11.7%)	CC145 (15.0%)	CC733 (10.7%)	CC266 (10.6%)	CC266 (11.5%)	CC733 (10.7%)	CC267 (10.9%)
Second	CC145 (8.5%)	CC348 (14.7%)	CC267 (12.2%)	CC348 (10.2%)	CC334 (11.2%)	CC145 (9.1%)	CC733 (10.6%)	CC348 (10.7%)	CC145 (9.1%)	CC733 (10.2%)
Third	CC267 (8.5%)	CC266 (8.0%)	CC145 (8.9%)	CC145 (9.4%)	CC267 (10.0%)	CC348 (8.3%)	CC267 (9.2%)	CC733 (9.0%)	CC348 (8.3%)	CC348 (8.2%)
Fourth	CC348 (8.5%)	CC334 (6.7%)	CC430 (8.9%)	CC334 (7.8%)	CC264 (7.5%)	CC267 (7.4%)	CC348 (8.5%)	CC145 (8.2%)	CC267 (7.4%)	CC145 (7.5%)
Fifth	CC266 (7.3%)	CC430 (5.3%)	CC733 (8.9%)	CC266 (7.0%)	CC266 (6.2%)	CC266 (6.6%)	CC145 (6.3%)	CC267 (7.4%)	CC266 (6.6%)	CC266 (6.8%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order										

With respect to incarcerated Atikamekw, the most common offences include assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code) and failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code) (Table 38).

Table 38 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Atikamekw

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (15.6%)	CC267 (16.9%)	CC267 (14.5%)	CC267 (12.3%)	CC266 (14.1%)	CC145 (10.6%)	CC145 (14.9%)	CC733 (21.1%)	CC145 (10.6%)	CC267 (13.5%)
Second	CC267 (14.1%)	CC348 (15.4%)	CC145 (12.7%)	CC145 (9.2%)	CC733 (14.1%)	CC733 (10.6%)	CC266 (11.5%)	CC430 (8.9%)	CC733 (10.6%)	CC733 (13.5%)
Third	CC145 (9.4%)	CC145 (9.2%)	CC733 (10.9%)	CC253 (6.2%)	CC145 (9.9%)	CC266 (9.4%)	CC267 (10.3%)	CC266 (5.6%)	CC266 (9.4%)	CC266 (9.0%)
Fourth	CC253 (7.8%)	CC264 (7.7%)	CC348 (9.1%)	CC348 (6.2%)	CC267 (9.9%)	CC267 (8.2%)	CC733 (9.2%)	CC348 (5.6%)	CC267 (8.2%)	CC145 (5.6%)
Fifth	CC348 (6.2%)	CC266 (7.7%)	CC430 (7.3%)	RM963 (6.2%)	RM963 (5.6%)	CC348 (7.1%)	CC334 (6.9%)	CC145 (4.4%)	CC348 (7.1%)	CC348 (5.6%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC253: Impaired faculties CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order RM963: Intoxication										

There is a certain variety of offences among incarcerated Aboriginal peoples from other nations (Table 39). However, failure to comply with a recognizance (Article 145 of the Criminal Code) is the most common offence.

**Table 39 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Incarcerated
Aboriginal Peoples from Other Nations**

	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016
First	CC267 (13.3%)	CC348 (11.4%)	CC430 (15.1%)	CC145 (16.7%)	CC253 (10.9%)	CC266 (21.4%)	CC266 (15.1%)	CC145 (12.3%)	CC266 (21.4%)	CC145 (16.1%)
Second	CC145 (11.1%)	CC145 (8.6%)	CC145 (11.3%)	CC430 (16.7%)	CC733 (8.7%)	CC145 (9.5%)	CC145 (13.2%)	CC733 (12.3%)	CC145 (9.5%)	CC334 (10.7%)
Third	CC253 (11.1%)	CC266 (8.6%)	CC267 (9.4%)	CC266 (9.3%)	CC734 (8.7%)	CC348 (9.5%)	CC334 (7.5%)	CC266 (10.5%)	CC348 (9.5%)	CC733 (10.7%)
Fourth	CC266 (11.1%)	CC267 (8.6%)	CC266 (7.5%)	CC253 (7.4%)	CC145 (6.5%)	CC253 (7.1%)	ST004 (7.5%)	CC267 (7.0%)	CC253 (7.1%)	CC129 (7.1%)
Fifth	CC348 (6.7%)	CC249 (5.7%)	CC733 (7.5%)	CC267 (5.6%)	CC249 (6.5%)	CC267 (7.1%)	CC253 (5.7%)	CC334 (7.0%)	CC267 (7.1%)	CC270 (7.1%)
CC129: Offences against peace officers CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC249: Dangerous operation CC253: Impaired faculties CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC270: Assaulting a peace officer CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order CC734: Imprisonment for default of payment ST004: Possession of narcotics ST005: Possession of narcotics with intent to traffic										

Offences related to the administration of law and justice (in this case, failure to comply with a recognizance [Article 145 of the Criminal Code] and failure to comply with a probation order [Article 733 of the Criminal Code]) are the most common offences for incarcerated non-Aboriginal people (Table 40). Also present, but to a lesser extent, are offences related to the possession of narcotics with intent to traffic (Article 5 of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act).

Table 40 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Incarcerated Non-Aboriginal People

	2006- 2007	2007- 2008	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	2012- 2013	2013- 2014	2014- 2015	2015- 2016
First	CC733 (9.2%)	CC733 (9.0%)	CC733 (9.1%)	CC733 (9.1%)	CC145 (9.1%)	CC145 (10.2%)	CC145 (10.0%)	CC145 (10.2%)	CC145 (10.2%)	ST005 (10.6%)
Second	CC145 (7.7%)	CC145 (8.5%)	CC145 (8.5%)	CC145 (9.1%)	ST005 (7.8%)	CC733 (8.4%)	CC733 (8.8%)	ST005 (9.0%)	CC733 (8.4%)	CC145 (10.0%)
Third	CC253 (7.6%)	CC348 (7.1%)	ST005 (7.3%)	ST005 (7.1%)	CC733 (7.7%)	ST005 (7.8%)	ST005 (8.1%)	CC733 (8.6%)	ST005 (7.8%)	CC733 (9.0%)
Fourth	CC334 (6.9%)	ST005 (7.0%)	CC348 (6.7%)	CC348 (6.8%)	CC348 (7.1%)	CC348 (6.7%)	CC348 (7.0%)	CC348 (6.6%)	CC348 (6.7%)	CC348 (6.3%)
Fifth	CC348 (6.7%)	CC334 (6.9%)	CC334 (6.5%)	CC253 (6.4%)	CC334 (6.3%)	CC334 (5.5%)	CC334 (5.2%)	ST004 (5.1%)	CC334 (5.5%)	ST004 (5.3%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC253: Impaired faculties CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order ST004: Possession of narcotics ST005: Possession drugs with intent to traffic										

Community Monitoring

It is clear from Table 41 that assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code) and assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code) are the most common offences among Inuit monitored in the community. These two offences account for about 50% of the offences from 2006-2007 to 2009-2010, and then between 40% and 50% from 2010-2011 to 2015-2016.

Table 41 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Inuit Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (29.7%)	CC266 (27.7%)	CC266 (29.3%)	CC266 (30.6%)	CC266 (28.9%)	CC266 (28.2%)	CC266 (21.8%)	CC266 (23.0%)	CC266 (25.3%)	CC266 (28.1%)
Second	CC267 (20.3%)	CC267 (24.6%)	CC267 (22.4%)	CC267 (20.2%)	CC267 (18.1%)	CC267 (14.1%)	CC267 (19.0%)	CC267 (18.0%)	CC267 (14.7%)	CC267 (12.4%)
Third	CC264 (6.1%)	CC348 (9.0%)	CC348 (7.5%)	CC264 (6.9%)	CC348 (5.6%)	CC348 (8.3%)	CC348 (7.7%)	CC348 (9.6%)	CC348 (8.3%)	CC348 (8.2%)
Fourth	CC733 (5.8%)	CC264 (4.2%)	CC264 (6.0%)	CC270 (4.9%)	CC430 (5.2%)	CC430 (6.4%)	CC264 (5.4%)	CC264 (7.5%)	CC264 (6.2%)	CC270 (7.8%)
Fifth	CC348 (5.3%)	CC733 (4.2%)	CC733 (4.1%)	CC348 (4.7%)	CC733 (4.9%)	ST005 (6.2%)	ST005 (4.4%)	ST005 (5.2%)	CC430 (5.5%)	CC733 (5.3%)
CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC270: Assaulting a peace officer CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order ST005: Possession drugs with intent to traffic										

With respect to the Innu monitored in the community, assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code) and failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code) are, year after year, the two most prevalent offences (between 30% and 40% per year, except in 2015-2016 where the proportion was 23%) (Table 42).

Table 42 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Innu Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (27.2%)	CC266 (23.5%)	CC266 (18.4%)	CC266 (16.8%)	CC733 (18.3%)	CC266 (18.7%)	CC733 (18.5%)	CC733 (16.8%)	CC266 (18.7%)	CC266 (11.7%)
Second	CC733 (12.7%)	CC733 (12.9%)	CC267 (17.1%)	CC733 (14.1%)	CC266 (11.7%)	CC733 (13.7%)	CC266 (12.6%)	CC266 (14.4%)	CC733 (15.7%)	CC733 (11.2%)
Third	CC430 (10.3%)	CC348 (9.8%)	CC733 (13.8%)	CC267 (10.9%)	CC267 (9.2%)	CC267 (10.1%)	CC267 (8.9%)	CC267 (11.2%)	CC334 (6.7%)	CC348 (8.9%)
Fourth	CC145 (8.9%)	CC145 (8.3%)	CC430 (12.5%)	CC430 (9.8%)	CC348 (8.3%)	CC334 (10.1%)	ST005 (8.9%)	CC348 (9.6%)	CC267 (6.0%)	CC267 (8.4%)
Fifth	CC267 (8.9%)	CC267 (6.8%)	CC348 (10.5%)	CC348 (9.2%)	CC334 (6.7%)	CC348 (10.1%)	CC334 (6.7%)	CC430 (6.4%)	CC145 (5.2%)	CC264 (7.8%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter										

CC430:	Mischief
CC733:	Failure to comply with a probation order
ST005:	Possession drugs with intent to traffic

Three offences stand out among the Cree monitored in the community: assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code), failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code) and assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code) (Table 43). It should be noted that assault alone accounts for between 19% and 32% of offences per year.

Table 43 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Cree Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (30.4%)	CC266 (32.4%)	CC266 (26.6%)	CC266 (29.6%)	CC266 (21.5%)	CC266 (19.2%)	CC266 (25.3%)	CC266 (21.9%)	CC266 (26.6%)	CC266 (23.8%)
Second	CC733 (16.0%)	CC267 (12.1%)	CC267 (14.5%)	CC267 (8.9%)	CC267 (11.1%)	CC267 (14.8%)	CC733 (10.5%)	CC267 (18.5%)	CC267 (11.7%)	CC733 (14.1%)
Third	CC348 (7.5%)	CC348 (7.3%)	CC145 (7.2%)	CC348 (8.6%)	CC430 (7.8%)	CC733 (11.1%)	CC267 (9.3%)	CC733 (9.9%)	CC430 (8.8%)	CC267 (12.8%)
Fourth	CC267 (6.8%)	CC430 (7.3%)	CC348 (7.2%)	CC145 (7.5%)	CC348 (7.4%)	CC145 (7.0%)	CC430 (8.9%)	CC270 (6.9%)	CC733 (8.2%)	CC270 (6.9%)
Fifth	CC264 (5.8%)	CC733 (6.5%)	CC270 (6.3%)	CC430 (5.7%)	ST005 (7.0%)	CC348 (7.0%)	CC145 (6.8%)	CC430 (6.4%)	CC348 (7.8%)	CC430 (6.2%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC270: Assaulting a peace officer CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order ST005: Possession drugs with intent to traffic										

As with the Cree, assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code), assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code) and failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code) are the main offences committed by Algonquin monitored in the community (Table 44).

Table 44 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Algonquin Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (17.7%)	CC266 (20.7%)	CC266 (16.2%)	CC267 (19.2%)	CC266 (15.7%)	CC266 (16.9%)	CC266 (16.4%)	CC266 (21.6%)	CC267 (16.2%)	CC733 (13.0%)
Second	CC733 (12.0%)	CC348 (15.0%)	CC267 (15.6%)	CC266 (13.8%)	CC267 (15.7%)	CC733 (16.9%)	CC733 (13.8%)	CC733 (13.7%)	CC266 (15.3%)	CC267 (11.0%)
Third	CC267 (10.4%)	CC267 (11.4%)	CC733 (13.8%)	CC348 (9.8%)	CC733 (11.0%)	CC145 (9.5%)	CC348 (7.9%)	CC348 (12.2%)	CC733 (9.7%)	CC266 (10.3%)
Fourth	CC145 (7.3%)	CC733 (6.4%)	CC145 (11.4%)	CC334 (8.5%)	CC348 (8.9%)	CC267 (8.0%)	CC430 (7.4%)	CC267 (11.5%)	CC430 (9.3%)	CC334 (8.2%)
Fifth	CC430 (7.3%)	CC334 (6.4%)	CC348 (6.0%)	CC430 (8.5%)	CC334 (7.9%)	CC348 (8.0%)	CC145 (6.9%)	CC145 (6.5%)	CC348 (6.9%)	CC348 (7.5%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC430: Mischief										

CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order

Once again, we find that the main offences committed by Atikamekw monitored in the community are: failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code), assault (Article 266 of the Criminal Code) and assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code) (Table 45). This is the third nation to be in this situation.

Table 45 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among Atikamekw Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC266 (14.6%)	CC266 (20.6%)	CC266 (18.3%)	CC267 (20.0%)	CC266 (17.5%)	CC733 (23.3%)	CC266 (21.5%)	CC733 (19.7%)	CC733 (20.3%)	CC266 (20.5%)
Second	CC267 (12.2%)	CC267 (12.4%)	CC733 (14.9%)	CC733 (12.4%)	CC733 (13.6%)	CC267 (17.6%)	CC733 (12.6%)	CC266 (16.0%)	CC267 (14.8%)	CC733 (17.1%)
Third	CC348 (9.8%)	CC733 (9.3%)	CC267 (11.3%)	CC348 (11.4%)	CC145 (9.7%)	CC266 (13.2%)	CC267 (11.9%)	CC267 (10.6%)	CC266 (13.9%)	CC267 (16.4%)
Fourth	CC145 (7.3%)	CC145 (8.2%)	CC348 (8.7%)	CC266 (7.6%)	CC267 (7.8%)	CC348 (7.5%)	CC270 (7.4%)	ST004 (6.4%)	ST004 (6.3%)	CC348 (6.8%)
Fifth	CC733 (7.3%)	CC348 (8.2%)	CC145 (7.8%)	ST005 (6.7%)	CC430 (7.8%)	ST005 (5.0%)	ST004 (5.2%)	ST005 (6.4%)	CC271 (5.7%)	ST005 (6.2%)
CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC270: Assaulting a peace officer CC348: Break and enter CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order ST004: Possession of narcotics ST005: Possession drugs with intent to traffic										

There is greater diversity of offences among Aboriginal peoples from other nations which are monitored in the community (Table 46). These include assaults (Article 266 of the Criminal Code), assault with a weapon (Article 267 of the Criminal Code), failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code) – just like the other nations, but also to a lesser extent mischief (Article 430 of the Criminal Code), criminal harassment (Article 264 of the Criminal Code) and assaults against a peace officer (Article 270 of the Criminal Code).

Table 46 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Committed By Aboriginal Peoples from Other Nations Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC267 (21.7%)	CC266 (16.9%)	CC266 (21.9%)	CC266 (17.7%)	CC266 (22.6%)	CC266 (14.8%)	CC266 (18.2%)	CC733 (22.5%)	CC267 (13.8%)	CC733 (16.7%)
Second	CC266 (13.3%)	CC267 (16.9%)	CC430 (12.3%)	CC267 (13.9%)	CC264 (9.5%)	CC267 (12.5%)	CC430 (14.3%)	CC266 (18.3%)	CC733 (13.8%)	CC270 (9.7%)
Third	CC733 (12.0%)	CC733 (16.9%)	CC267 (9.6%)	CC145 (11.4%)	CC270 (8.3%)	CC733 (11.4%)	CC733 (14.3%)	CC267 (8.5%)	ST005 (13.8%)	ST005 (8.3%)
Fourth	CC334 (10.8%)	CC348 (7.7%)	CC264 (8.2%)	CC733 (10.1%)	CC733 (8.3%)	CC334 (9.1%)	CC145 (7.8%)	CC430 (7.0%)	CC266 (12.3%)	CC266 (6.9%)
Fifth	CC430 (7.2%)	CC264 (6.2%)	CC129 (5.5%)	CC129 (5.1%)	CC145 (6.0%)	CC430 (9.1%)	CC267 (6.5%)	CC334 (4.2%)	CC264 (7.7%)	CC129 (5.6%)
CC129: Offences against peace officers CC145: Failure to comply with a recognizance CC264: Criminal harassment CC266: Assault CC267: Assault with a weapon CC270: Assaulting a peace officer										

CC334:	Theft over \$5,000
CC348:	Break and enter
CC430:	Mischief
CC733:	Failure to comply with a probation order
ST005:	Possession drugs with intent to traffic

The situation is somewhat different for non-Aboriginal people monitored in the community. For the latter, the main offences committed include, possession of drugs with intent to traffic (Article 5 of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act), theft over \$5,000 (Article 334 of the Criminal Code) and failure to comply with a probation order (Article 733 of the Criminal Code) (Table 47).

Table 47 – Evolution of Most Serious Offences Among-non-Aboriginal People Monitored in the Community

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
First	CC334 (9.9%)	CC334 (9.6%)	CC334 (9.7%)	CC334 (10.3%)	CC334 (10.4%)	ST005 (9.8%)	ST005 (9.5%)	ST005 (9.4%)	CC733 (10.2%)	CC733 (9.7%)
Second	ST005 (8.5%)	ST005 (9.2%)	ST005 (9.5%)	ST005 (9.1%)	CC733 (9.1%)	CC334 (9.7%)	CC733 (9.2%)	CC733 (9.3%)	ST005 (9.4%)	ST005 (9.6%)
Third	CC348 (8.5%)	CC348 (8.6%)	CC733 (8.4%)	CC733 (8.8%)	ST005 (8.9%)	CC733 (9.3%)	CC334 (9.0%)	CC334 (8.9%)	CC334 (8.6%)	CC334 (8.6%)
Fourth	CC733 (7.2%)	CC733 (7.7%)	CC348 (8.2%)	CC348 (8.4%)	CC348 (8.1%)	CC348 (8.2%)	CC348 (8.4%)	CC348 (7.8%)	CC266 (7.0%)	CC266 (7.2%)
Fifth	CC266 (6.8%)	CC266 (7.0%)	CC266 (6.7%)	CC266 (6.9%)	CC266 (6.5%)	CC266 (6.4%)	CC266 (6.8%)	CC266 (7.3%)	CC348 (6.8%)	CC348 (6.7%)
CC266: Assault CC334: Theft over \$5,000 CC348: Break and enter CC733: Failure to comply with a probation order ST005: Possession drugs with intent to traffic										

The average length of a conditional sentence varied significantly over time for all Aboriginal nations (Table 48). For example, it increased among Algonquin (from 148 to 213 days), decreased among Cree (from 208 to 187 days), Inuit (from 255 to 231 days) and the other Aboriginal nations group (from 301 to 220 days), and remained stable among Atikamekw (from 253 to 255 days). It essentially remained the same for non-Aboriginal people (331 to 328 days).

Table 48 – Evolution of Average Length of Conditional Sentence (Days) by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	148	197	278	228	193	143	160	197	156	213
Atikamekw	253	220	266	302	245	224	198	252	194	255
Other nations	301	252	182	218	214	281	185	346	270	220
Cree	208	251	236	228	202	212	238	261	259	187
Innu	315	288	335	409	401	197	293	213	367	305
Inuit	255	242	266	253	216	267	246	269	242	231
Non-Aboriginal	331	338	333	344	347	337	338	333	330	328

The change in average length of supervised probation for Aboriginal peoples was less significant than the average length of a conditional sentence, but there were some notable variations (Table 49). This average duration was stable for both Algonquin and Atikamekw. It has decreased among Aboriginal peoples from other nations and increased among Cree, Innu and Inuit. It also decreased among-non-Aboriginal people.

Table 49 – Evolution of Average Supervised Probation Length (Days) by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	458	412	460	480	488	447	404	364	466	464
Atikamekw	508	468	457	460	480	444	430	499	533	517
Other nations	579	570	564	510	485	536	475	498	503	534
Cree	359	462	417	435	442	463	419	467	486	460
Innu	491	499	487	504	477	497	478	494	493	571
Inuit	424	520	501	477	532	482	493	506	519	536
Non-Aboriginal	564	562	546	538	532	520	529	525	524	528

The average monitoring length for community work increased among all Aboriginal nations as well as non-Aboriginal people (Table 50). The increase is quite pronounced among the Cree (+162 days).

Table 50 – Evolution of Average Length of Community Work (Days) by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	206	193	204	206	219	230	214	249	218	255
Atikamekw	156	222	213	227	236	225	221	227	230	242
Other nations	225	250	313	242	237	291	307	273	277	286
Cree	178	202	180	205	218	227	206	252	243	240
Innu	224	246	249	271	255	223	256	237	253	273
Inuit	192	211	244	205	234	216	230	218	220	261
Non-Aboriginal	217	222	221	236	235	236	245	250	263	266

The average length of conditional releases varies so markedly, from year to year and from one Aboriginal nation to another, that trends are difficult to discern (Table 51). It is fairly stable among Algonquin, Innu and non-Aboriginal people. It almost doubled among Cree and almost quadrupled among Inuit. However, it is important to be aware that averages are calculated from a small number of observations.

Table 51 – Average Length of Conditional Release (Days) by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	139	239	176	184	293	359	123	215	419	144
Atikamekw	153	236	427	231	117	315	129	134	154	28
Other nations	240	215	–	–	359	487	62	432	127	–
Cree	149	119	251	211	216	262	32	276	358	280
Innu	158	200	106	260	264	249	239	126	245	165
Inuit	71	257	466	214	89	179	251	269	200	253
Non-Aboriginal	218	233	225	227	224	231	225	231	241	237

Average lengths of monitoring temporary absences are calculated from a very small number of observations. They are therefore provided for reference purposes and cannot be useful in any analysis (Table 52).

Table 52 – Evolution of the Average Length for Monitoring Temporary Absences (Days) by Nation

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Algonquin	51	23	55	38	71	51	40	39	43	49
Atikamekw	–	70	46	50	–	28	27	42	27	19
Other nations	8	57	45	57	61	25	33	50	52	62
Cree	10	68	–	40	61	37	34	36	14	44
Innu	–	33	43	42	74	54	54	30	45	46
Inuit	–	87	–	–	41	28	19	29	46	47
Non-Aboriginal	30	36	38	39	41	40	39	38	36	42

Conclusion

Thirteen items were used to show the evolution of Aboriginal peoples' profiles under the DGSC's responsibility over time. This suggests that Aboriginal nations have, for the most part, evolved in opposite directions. First of all, the ADC proportion increased differently depending on the nation, with Inuit experiencing the strongest increase. The change in the ADC resulted in an increased proportion among Inuit, whilst remaining stable among Cree and demonstrating a decrease among other nations. In terms of the ADC of women, it has increased significantly among Inuit, while remaining stable among other Aboriginal nations. Here again, the proportion of Inuit women has increased significantly. In terms of detention admissions, we see an increase in the number of detention admissions among all nations, but this increase is more pronounced for Inuit and Algonquin. As a result, both these nations increased their share of detention admissions.

In general, the average length of incarceration imposed on Aboriginal peoples has decreased (with the exception of the Atikamekw, for which the average length has increased somewhat). The average length of stay in detention increased among Cree, remains the same among Atikamekw and decreased among other Aboriginal nations. It should also be noted that the main offences committed by incarcerated Aboriginal peoples remained the same from 2006-2007 to 2015-2016. The average length of a conditional sentence has decreased for most Aboriginal nations (only Algonquin saw this average increase). In terms of the average monitoring length for community work, it has increased for all Aboriginal nations and even non-Aboriginal people. Finally, with respect to monitoring in the community, it should be noted that two offences are more prevalent among all Aboriginal nations: assaults and assault with a weapon, regardless of the year.

Overall Conclusion

We first approached the issue of Aboriginal peoples as a relatively homogeneous whole, similar to the 2007-2008 profile. Our analyses have forced us to review this approach and write a profile in which each Aboriginal nation has its place. We outlined the characteristics, broken down according to five Aboriginal nations and another group of the seven smaller nations (depending on the number of people in detention facilities). The report thus highlights a correctional profile specific to each Aboriginal nation.

Inuit incarcerated or monitored in the community are characterized by the following data:

- They represent 46% of the population under study.
- The majority were men, but we noted that 23% were women.
- Their average age is 32.2 years old and almost one in four people is a young adult.
- Two-thirds of these people speak English and the remaining third speak a language other than English or French.
- They have the highest incarceration rate of all Aboriginal nations (61: 1,000).
- Almost half of Inuit were employed at the time of the offence.
- A very strong majority of Inuit claim to be single, but more than one-third claim to be in a common-law relationship.
- The two most common offences are assault and assault with a weapon.
- Incarceration sentences are, on average, 117 days long, the higher average of all Aboriginal nations.
- This represents 59% of the ADC.
- The main reason for an admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending.
- They are primarily admitted to the *Établissement de détention de Saint-Jérôme*, but are mostly housed at the *Établissement de détention d'Amos*.
- The average length of stay is 90 days, the highest average of all Aboriginal nations.
- Inuit were, on average, transferred twice from detention facilities.
- They represent a high risk of re-offending.
- The main reason for release is that the prison sentence has come to an end.
- More than a quarter of Inuit committed a disciplinary offence, including refusal to comply with regulations or guidance and the use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures.
- One-quarter of Inuit received a conditional sentence order and over one-third received a supervised probation order.
- Few were conditionally released or granted temporary absences.
- The average length of a conditional sentence is 231 days, supervised probation is 536 days, conditional release is 253 days and temporary absence is 48 days.
- Assault and assault with a weapon are the two most common offences committed by Inuit who have been monitored in the community.
- Their presence increased the most among all Aboriginal nations, for both women and men.
- The ADC increased from 69 people in 2006-2007 to 196 people in 2015-2016.

Innu who are incarcerated or monitored in the community are characterized by the following:

- They represent 14 % of the population under study.
- These are mainly men, with only 9% of women.
- Their average age is 32.2 years old and almost one in three is a young adult.
- Almost all of the Innu only speak French.
- They have medium incarceration rate among all Aboriginal nations (12: 1,000).
- About one in five Innu had a job at the time of the offence.
- A very strong majority of Innu claim to be single, but more than one-third claim to be in a common-law relationship.
- The two most common offences include failure to comply with a recognizance and failure to comply with a probation order.
- The average length of incarceration imposed is 79 days, which is the lowest average of all Aboriginal nations.
- They represent 8% of the ADC.
- The main reason for an admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending.
- They are primarily admitted and housed at the *Établissement de détention de Sept-Îles*.
- The average length of stay is 38 days, the lowest average of all Aboriginal nations.
- Innu were, on average, transferred less than once from detention facilities.
- They represent a very high risk of re-offending.
- The main reason for release is that the prison sentence has come to an end.
- Approximately one in six Innu committed a disciplinary offence, including a refusal to comply with regulations or guidance and the use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures.
- Few received a conditional sentence order and 42% received a supervised probation order.
- Few were conditionally released, while some (13%) received temporary absences.
- The average length of a conditional sentence is 305 days, supervised probation is 571 days, conditional release is 165 days and temporary absence is 50 days.
- Assault and failure to comply with a probation order are the two most common offences committed by Innu people that have been monitored in the community.
- Presence decreased between 2006-2007 (34 people) and 2015-2016 (27 people).

Cree incarcerated or monitored in the community are characterized by the following:

- They represent 14 % of the population under study.
- These are mainly men.
- Their average age is 34.5 years old and almost one in six is a young adult.
- More than half of the Cree speak only English and a quarter speak a language other than French or English.
- They have the second lowest incarceration rate among all Aboriginal nations (13: 1,000).
- Almost one in three Cree had a job at the time of the offence.
- Three-quarters of Cree claim to be single, but 43% claim to be in a common-law relationship.
- The three most common offences include failure to comply with a recognizance, assault and failure to comply with a probation order.
- The average length of incarceration imposed is 80 days.
- Cree have a very high risk of re-offending.
- They represent 12 % of the ADC.
- The main reason for an admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending.
- They are primarily admitted and housed at the *Établissement de détention d'Amos*.
- The average length of stay is 57 days.
- Cree were, on average, transferred once from a detention facility.
- The main reason for release is that the prison sentence has come to an end.
- Approximately one in five Cree committed a disciplinary offence, including a refusal to comply with regulations or guidance and the use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures.
- Few received a conditional sentence order and 45% received a supervised probation order.
- Few were conditionally released or granted temporary absences.
- The average length of a conditional sentence is 187 days, supervised probation is 470 days, conditional release is 280 days and temporary absence is 44 days.
- Assault and assault with a weapon are the two most common offences committed by Cree who have been monitored in the community.
- Their presence almost doubled between 2006-2007 (22 people) and 2015-2016 (40 people).

Algonquin incarcerated or monitored in the community are characterized by the following:

- They represent 1 % of the population under study.
- These are mainly men.
- Their average age is 35.8 years old and almost one in ten is a young adult.
- About half of Algonquin speak only French and over a quarter speak only English.
- They have an incarceration rate of 16: 1,000.
- Almost one in four Algonquin were employed at the time of the offence.
- Nine-tenths of Algonquin claim to be single, but 43% claim to be in a common-law relationship.
- The two most common offences were assault with a weapon and failure to comply with a probation order.
- The average length of incarceration imposed is 87 days.
- This represents 9 % of the ADC.
- The main reason for an admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending.
- They are primarily admitted and housed at the *Établissement de détention d'Amos*.
- The average length of stay is 58 days.
- Algonquin were, on average, transferred once from detention facility.
- They represent a very high risk of re-offending.
- The main reason for release is that the prison sentence has come to an end.
- Approximately one in six Algonquin committed a disciplinary offence, including a refusal to comply with regulations or guidance and the use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures.
- Few received a conditional sentence order and 43 % received a supervised probation order.
- Few were conditionally released or granted temporary absences.
- The average length of a conditional sentence is 213 days, supervised probation is 462 days, conditional release is 144 days and temporary absence is 49 days.
- Assault with a weapon and assault are the two most common offences committed by those who have been monitored in the community.
- There was a slight increase in presence between 2006-2007 (22 people) and 2015-2016 (30 people).

Atikamekw incarcerated or monitored in the community are characterized by the following:

- They represent 9 % of the population under study.
- These are mainly men.
- Their average age is 34.3 years old and almost one in six is a young adult.
- The vast majority of Atikamekw only speak French.
- They have an incarceration rate of 19: 1,000.
- Nearly one in four Atikamekw had a job at the time of the offence.
- Eight-tenths of Atikamekw claim to be single, but 29% claim to be in a common-law relationship.
- The two most common offences were assault with a weapon and failure to comply with a probation order.
- The average length of incarceration imposed is 101 days.
- They represent 7 % of the ADC
- The main reason for an admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending.
- They are primarily admitted and housed at the *Établissement de détention de Roberval*.
- The average length of stay is 58 days.
- The Atikamekw were, on average, transferred once from a detention facility.
- They represent a high risk of re-offending.
- The main reason for release is that the prison sentence has come to an end.
- Approximately one in four Atikamekw committed a disciplinary offence, including a refusal to comply with regulations or guidance and the use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures.
- Few received a conditional sentence order and 43 % received a supervised probation order.
- Few were conditionally released or granted temporary absences.
- The average length of a conditional sentence is 255 days, probation is 517 days, conditional release is 28 days and temporary absence is 19 days.
- Assault and failure to comply with a probation order are the two most common offences committed by Atikamekw who have been monitored in the community.
- Their presence increased from 17 people in 2006-2007 to 22 people in 2015-2016.

Aboriginal peoples from other nations incarcerated or monitored in the community are characterized by the following:

- They represent 5 % of the population under study.
- These are mainly men.
- Their average age is 37.9 years old and almost one in seven is a young adult.
- The vast majority only speak English and a quarter only speak French.
- They have an incarceration rate of 3: 1,000.
- More than a quarter were employed at the time of the offence.
- Eight-tenths claim to be single, but a quarter claim to be in a common-law relationship.
- The two most common offences include failure to comply with a recognizance and failure to comply with a probation order.
- The average length of incarceration imposed is 86 days.
- They represent 5 % of the ADC.
- The main reason for an admission to custody is that the case is postponed or pending.
- They are primarily admitted and housed at the *Établissement de détention de New Carlisle*.
- The average length of stay is 75 days.
- They were, on average, transferred once from detention institutions.
- The primary reason for release is the recognizance or promise to appear.
- About one in five individuals committed a disciplinary offence, including a refusal to comply with regulations or guidance and the use of physical violence, abusive or threatening language or gestures.
- One-quarter received a conditional sentence order and one-half received a supervised probation order.
- Few were conditionally released or granted temporary absences.
- The average length of a conditional sentence is 220 days, supervised probation is 515 days and temporary absence is 62 days (no conditional release).
- Assault and failure to comply with a probation order are the two most common offences committed by those who have been monitored in the community.
- Their presence is stable at 14 people in 2015-2016.

Upon reading the presentation of the characteristics of Aboriginal peoples incarcerated or monitored in the community, it becomes clear that there are many similarities between Aboriginal peoples from different nations, but more importantly, there are enough differences to consider whether certain adjustments should not be considered in their supervision to reflect their unique characteristics. Some Aboriginal peoples speak French, others speak English or another language. Some nations account for more young adults than others. Aboriginal peoples are incarcerated or monitored in the community for committing an assault, others for assault with a weapon and some for failure to comply with a probation order. These are just a few of the differences.

As such, the DGSC's interventions for incarceration and community monitoring should be tailored to the realities specific to Aboriginal peoples in general, but certain characteristics specific to Aboriginal peoples from each nation should also be considered where possible. This will further support the social reintegration of Aboriginal peoples through coaching, programs, activities and services.

Finally, differences between Aboriginal peoples and non-Aboriginal people should be highlighted. There are five main variants. Firstly, non-Aboriginal people have a lower ratio of incarcerated people per 1,000 inhabitants. Secondly, the presence of members of criminal groups is higher (though low). Non-Aboriginal people received longer average incarceration sentences. They have shorter criminal records than Aboriginal peoples. Finally, non-Aboriginal people were subjected to more sentential and correctional measures.

List of Offences by Category

OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

High treason
Acts intended to alarm Her Majesty or violate public peace
Assisting an alien enemy to leave Canada or omitting to prevent treason
Intimidating Parliament or legislature
Sabotage
Inciting mutiny
Assisting a deserter
Offences relating to members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
False or forged passport
Sedition
Offences related to the military forces
Unlawful assembly
Riot
Proclamation offences
Neglect of a peace officer
Violating a decree of the Governor in Council
Duel
Piracy
Aircraft diversion
Endangering safety of ship or fixed platform
Engaging in a prize fight
Offences against maritime navigation
Fraud against the Government
Disobedience of a law
Disobedience of court order
Impersonating a peace officer
False police report
Police offences
Perjury
Conflicting testimony
Fabricating evidence
Offences relating to affidavits
Obstruction of justice
Interfering with transportation
Unseaworthy ship and aircraft in poor condition
Encouragement of genocide
Public incitement of hatred
Falsely claiming a contractor's patent from Her Majesty
Unauthorized use or removal of trademarks
Sale of defective supplies to Her Majesty
Unlawful use of military uniforms or certificates
Military procurement

OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE (continued)

Threats to commit an offence against an internationally protected person
Attack on official premises, private accommodation or transportation of an internationally protected person
Obstruction of the rescue of a wrecked ship.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON⁸

Violations causing death

- Murder 1st Degree
- Murder 2nd Degree
- Manslaughter
- Infanticide
- Criminal negligence causing death
- Other related offences causing death

Attempting the commission of a capital crime

- Attempted murder
- Conspire to commit murder

Sexual violations

- Aggravated sexual assault
- Sexual assault with a weapon
- Sexual assault
- Sexual interference
- Invitation to sexual touching
- Sexual exploitation
- Sexual exploitation of a person with a disability
- Incest
- Corrupting children
- Providing sexually explicit material to a child
- Parent or guardian procuring sexual activity
- Householder permitting sexual activity by or in presence of child
- Luring a child via computers
- Anal intercourse
- Bestiality – commit, compel or incite a person
- Voyeurism
- Non-consensual distribution of intimate images

Assault

- Aggravated assault (Level 3)
- Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (Level 2)
- Assault level 1
- Illegally causing bodily harm

⁸ Source: <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302> accessed September 5, 2017

Assault (continued)

- Intentionally discharging a firearm
- Use of firearm or imitation in commission of offence
- Pointing a firearm
- Assaulting a peace officer or public servant
- Assaulting a peace officer level 2
- Assaulting a peace officer level 3
- Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence
- Set traps likely to cause bodily harm
- Other assaults

Violations resulting in the deprivation of freedom

- Kidnapping
- Forcible confinement
- Hostage taking
- Trafficking in persons
- Abduction of person under 14 years of age, other than by parent/guardian
- Abduction of person under 16
- Removal of children from Canada
- Abduction of person under 14 years of age, contravening a custody order
- Abduction of person under 14 by parent/guardian

Offences related to the commodification of sexual activity

- Obtaining sexual services for consideration
- Obtaining sexual services for consideration – person under eighteen-
- Receive material gain from the provision of sexual services
- Receive a material benefit from the provision of sexual services of a person under eighteen
- Procuring
- Procuring – under eighteen
- Advertising sexual services

Other violations involving violence or the threat of violence

- Robbery
- Robbery to steal firearm
- Extortion
- Intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist
- Intimidation of a non-justice system participant
- Criminal harassment
- Indecent or harassing telephone calls
- Utter threats to person
- Explosives causing death or bodily harm
- Arson – Disregard for human life

Other violations against the person (continued)

- Other offences against the person
- Failure to comply with mandatory safeguards in relation to medical assistance in dying
- Forging or destroying documents related to assistance requests with criminal intent

CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY⁹

- Arson
- Break and enter
- Break and enter to steal firearm
- Break and enter a motor vehicle (firearm)
- Theft over \$5,000
- Theft of a motor vehicle over \$5,000
- Shoplift over \$5,000
- Theft of a motor vehicle
- Theft of \$5,000 or under
- Theft of \$5,000 or under from a motor vehicle
- Shoplift of \$5,000 or under
- Trafficking in stolen goods over \$5,000
- Possession of stolen goods over \$5,000
- Trafficking in stolen goods \$5,000 and under
- Possession of stolen goods \$5,000 and under
- Fraud
- Identity theft
- Identity fraud
- Mischief
- Mischief in relation to cultural property
- Mischief to religious property motivated by hate
- Mischief relating to war memorials
- Altering/Destroying/Removing a vehicle identification number

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE VIOLATIONS¹⁰

Prostitution

- Communicating to provide sexual services for consideration
- Stopping or impeding traffic for the purpose of offering, providing or obtaining sexual services for consideration

Disorderly houses, gaming and betting

- Betting house
- Gaming house
- Other gaming and betting violations

Disorderly houses, gaming and betting (continued)

- Bawdy house

Offensive weapons

- Explosives
- Weapons trafficking

⁹ Ditto.

¹⁰ Ditto.

Weapons possession contrary to order
Possession of weapons
Unauthorized importing or exporting of weapons
Firearms documentation and administration
Unsafe storage of firearms

Other Criminal Code offences

Failure to comply with conditions
Counterfeiting currency
Disturb the peace
Escape custody
Indecent acts
Child pornography
Production or distribution of child pornography
Public morals
Obstruct a public peace officer
Prisoner unlawfully at large
Trespass at night
Failure to attend court
Breach of probation
Utter threats against property or animals
Advocating genocide
Public incitement of hatred
Unauthorized recording of a movie/purpose of sale, rental, commercial distribution
Offences against public order
Property or services for terrorist activity
Freezing of property, disclosure, audit
Participate in activity of terrorist group
Facilitate terrorist activity
Instruction or commission of act of terrorism
Hoax – Terrorism
Advocating or promoting a terrorism offence
Firearms and other offensive weapons
Leaving Canada to participate in activity of terrorist group
Leaving Canada to facilitate terrorist activity
Leaving Canada to commit offence for terrorist group
Leaving Canada to commit offence that is terrorist activity
Concealing person who carried out terrorist activity that is a terrorism offence for which that person is liable to imprisonment for life
Concealing person who carried out terrorist activity that is a terrorism offence for which that person is liable to any punishment other than life
Concealing person who is likely to carry out terrorist activity
Offences against the administration of law and justice (Part IV CC)
Sexual offences, public morals and disorderly conduct (Part V CC)
Invasion of privacy (Part VI CC)
Disorderly houses, gaming and betting (Part VII CC)
Offences against the rights of property (Part IX CC)

Other Criminal Code offences (continued)

- Fraudulent transactions relating to contracts and trade (Part X CC)
- Wilful and forbidden acts in respect of certain property (Part XI CC)
- Offences related to currency (Part XII CC)
- Proceeds of crime (Part XII.2 CC)
- Attempts, conspiracies, accessories (Part XIII CC)
- Instruct offence for criminal organization
- Commit offence for criminal organization
- Participate in activities of criminal organization
- Recruitment of members by a criminal organization
- All other offences related to the Criminal Code (includes Part XII.1 CC)

CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES ACT¹¹

Possession

- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
- Cannabis
- Methamphetamine (crystal meth)
- Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy)
- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
- Cannabis
- Methamphetamine (crystal meth)
- Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy)

Importation and exportation

- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act

Importation and exportation (continued)

- Cannabis
- Methamphetamine (crystal meth)
- Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy)

Production

- Heroin
- Cocaine
- Other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act
- Cannabis
- Methamphetamine (crystal meth)
- Methylenedioxyamphetamine (ecstasy)

Precursor/equipment (methamphetamine, ecstasy)

¹¹ Ditto.

OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER FEDERAL LAWS¹²

Bankruptcy Act
Income Tax Act
Canada Shipping Act
Canadian Health Act
Customs Act
Competition Act
Excise Act
Youth Criminal Justice Act
Immigration and Refugee Protection Act
Human trafficking
Human smuggling fewer than 10 persons
Human smuggling 10 persons or more
Firearms Act
National Defence Act
Other federal statutes

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS¹³

Dangerous operation
 Causing death
 Causing bodily harm
 Operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft

Flight from peace officer
 Causing death
 Causing bodily harm
 Flight from peace officer

Impaired operation and related violations
 Causing death (alcohol)
 Causing death (drugs)
 Causing bodily harm (alcohol)
 Causing bodily harm (drugs)
 Operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft – over 80 mg. (alcohol)
 Operation of motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft – over 80 mg. (drugs)
 Failure to comply or refusal (alcohol)
 Failure to comply or refusal (drugs)
 Failure to provide blood sample (alcohol)
 Failure to provide blood sample (drugs)

¹² Ditto.

¹³ Ditto.

Other criminal code traffic violations

- Failure to stop or remain (unspecified)
- Failure to stop causing death
- Failure to stop causing bodily harm
- Failure to stop or remain
- Other Criminal Code offences

Street racing

- Causing death by criminal negligence while street racing
- Causing bodily harm by criminal negligence while street racing
- Dangerous operation causing death while street racing
- Dangerous operation causing bodily harm while street racing
- Dangerous operation of motor vehicle while street racing

