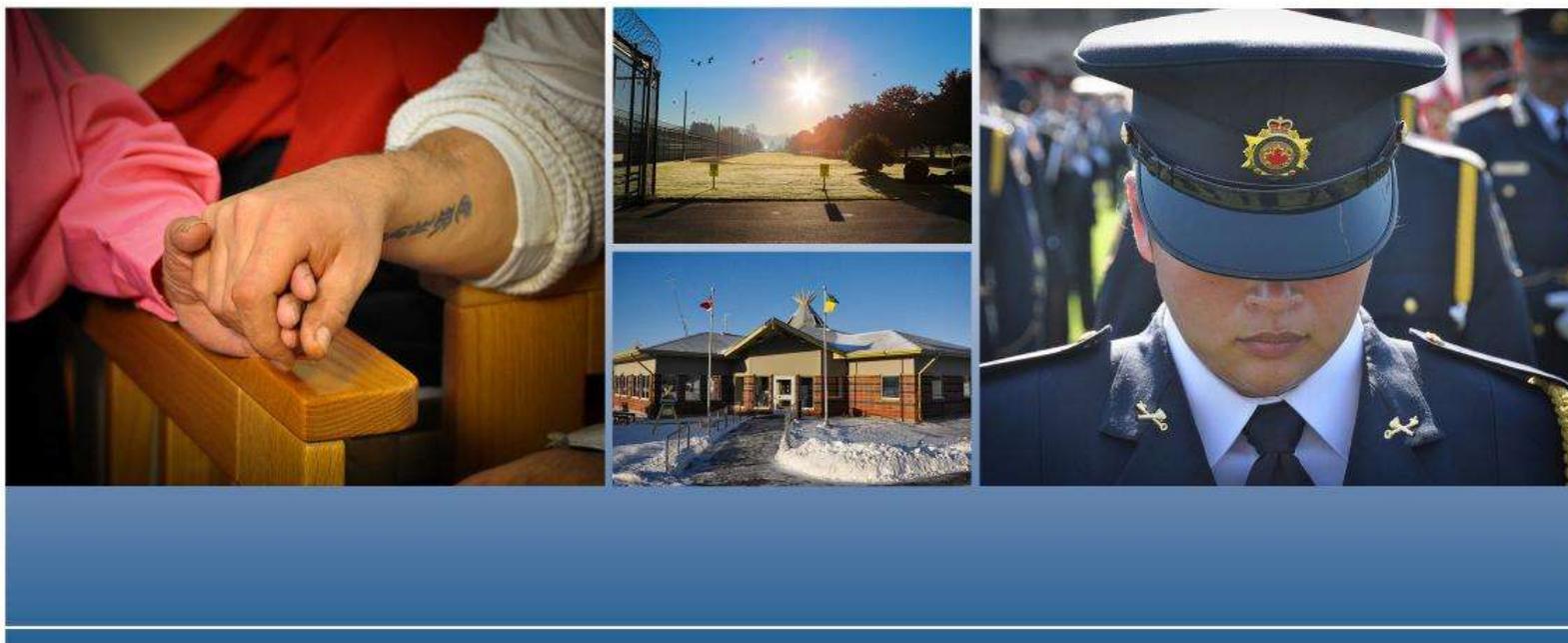




CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CANADA

CHANGING LIVES. PROTECTING CANADIANS.



The Community Supervision Experiences of Justice-Involved Persons Belonging to Ethnocultural Groups

Presentation to the World Congress on Probation and Parole



Correctional Service Canada
Service correctionnel Canada

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Canada



Overview of Presentation

- Purpose of the research
- Who are Ethnocultural Offenders?
- Population trends
- Community Supervision Indicators
- Qualitative Research Findings
- General Findings and Future Directions
- Questions

Purpose of the Research

Examined populations trends, profiles and correctional indicators of offenders under the care of CSC by ethnocultural group and disaggregated by gender. Indigenous offenders were included for comparison purposes but were not the focus of the study.

Aim was to examine if results differed by ethnocultural identity. Today's presentation will focus on community supervision indicators.

Identifying differences in profiles and correctional indicators can inform CSC of potential areas for further action and consideration to enhance the correctional results of ethnocultural offenders.

Important to note that differences found were not statistically significant – were based on a comparison of percentages for each group.

Who are Ethnocultural Offenders?

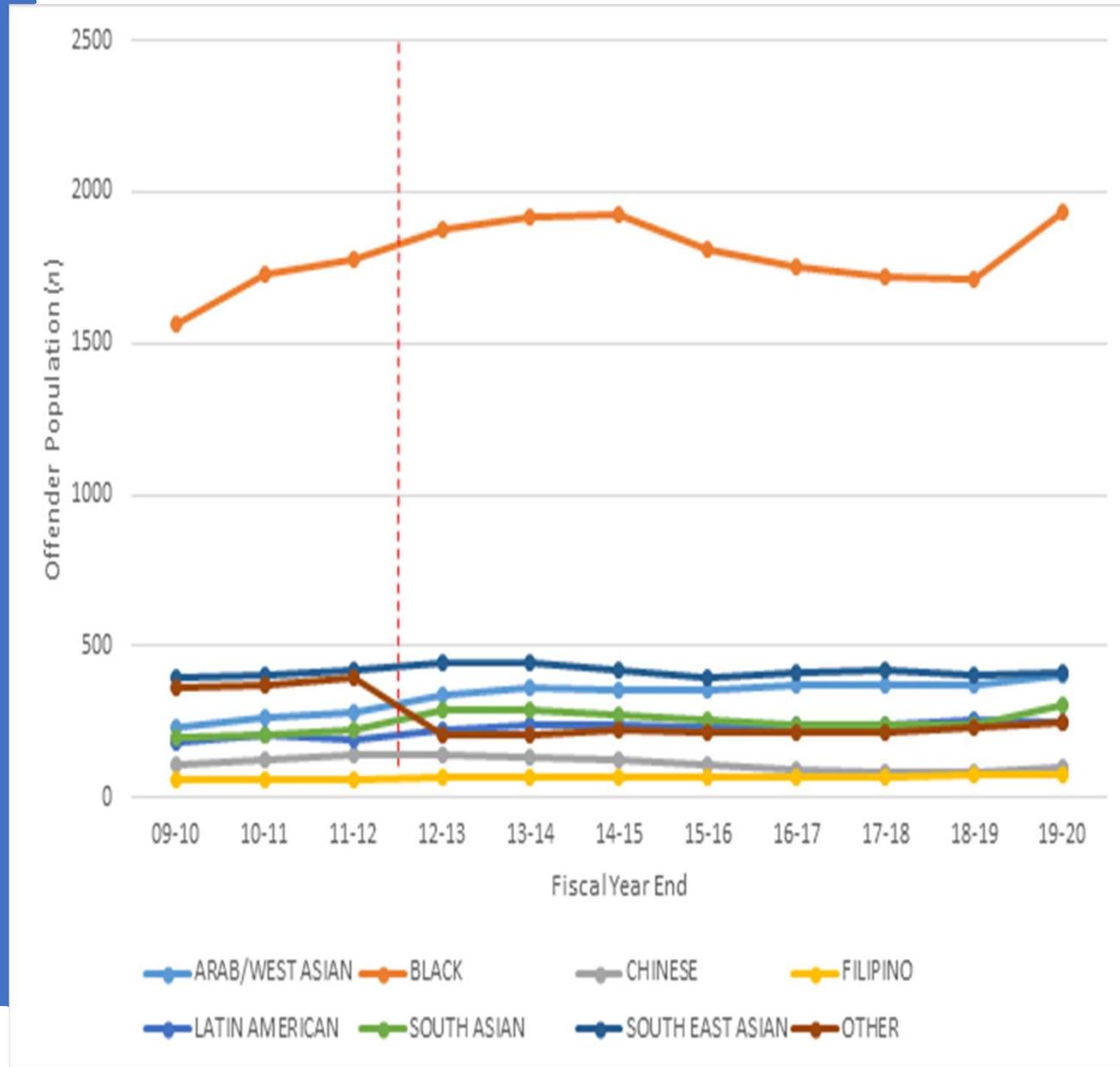
- *Offender Management System variable options and use within current research report for men*

Study Category	OMS Offender Self-Identification Options
Arab/West Asian	Arab, Arab/West Asian, Asian-West
Black	Black, Caribbean, Sub-Saharan African
Chinese	Chinese
Filipino	Filipino
Latin American	Hispanic, Latin American
South Asian	Asian-South, East Indian, South Asian
Southeast Asian	Asian-East and Southeast, Asiatic, Oceania, Southeast Asian
Other	Japanese, Korean, Multiracial/Ethnic, Other, Unable to specify, Unknown
Indigenous	First Nations, Inuit, Métis
White	British Isles, European-Eastern, European-Northern, European-Southern, European-Western, White

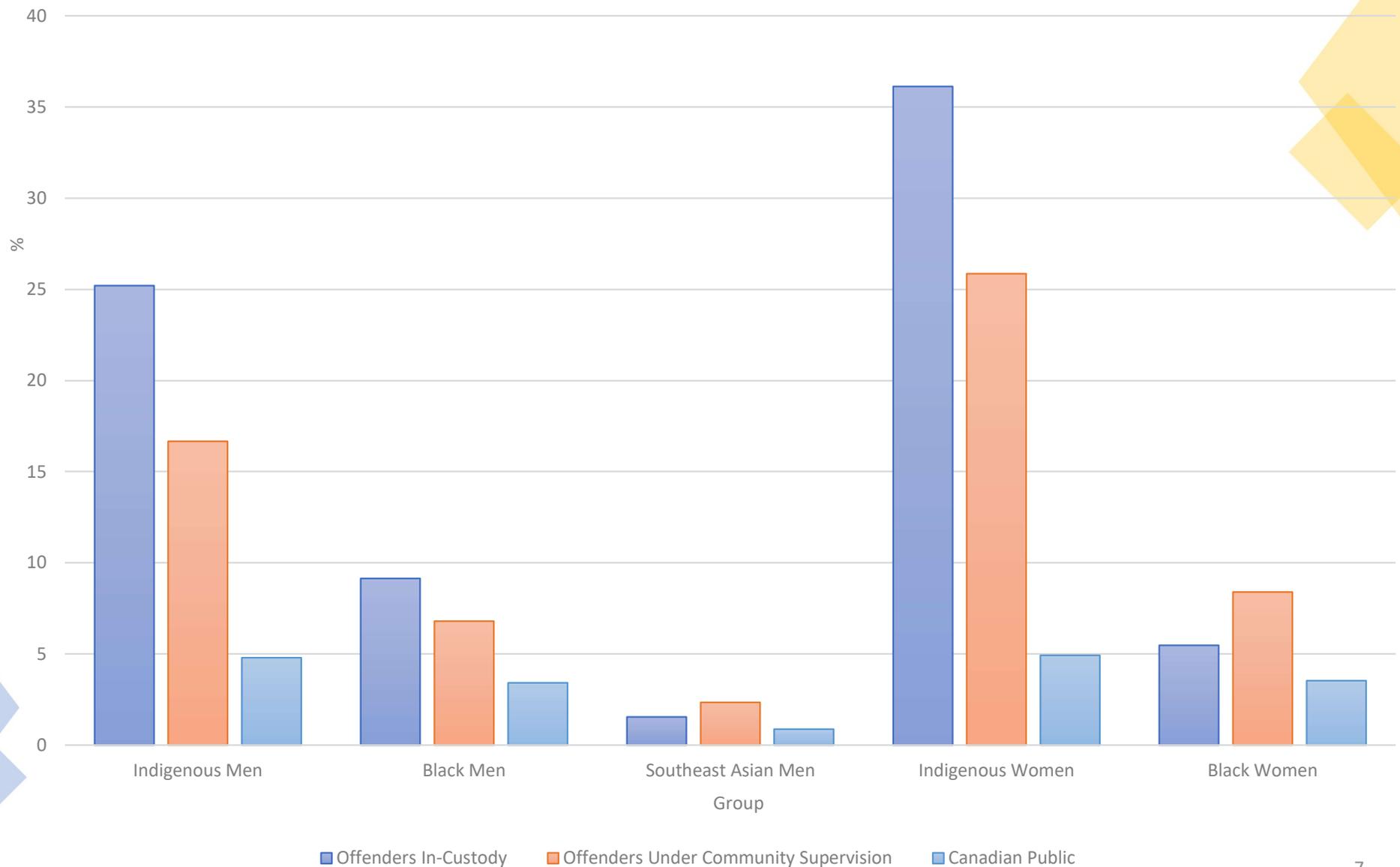
Population Trends

- Examined the diversity trends in CSC's offender population, from end of Fiscal Years 2009/2010 to 2019/2020.
- Population trends were examined using data accessed through CSC's Corporate Reporting System-Modernized.
- To identify overrepresented groups at CSC, Statistic Canada 2016 Census data was used to compare the ethnocultural composition of CSC's population to that of the Canadian general population.

Most groups of ethnocultural men and women at CSC institutions increased over the 11-year period examined



Some ethnocultural groups were over-represented in the custodial and community supervision populations



Community Supervision Findings

As noted, the research examined several community supervision indicators for offenders from various ethnocultural backgrounds.

Among released offenders, Black and Indigenous men had a lower overall percentage released on day parole or full parole

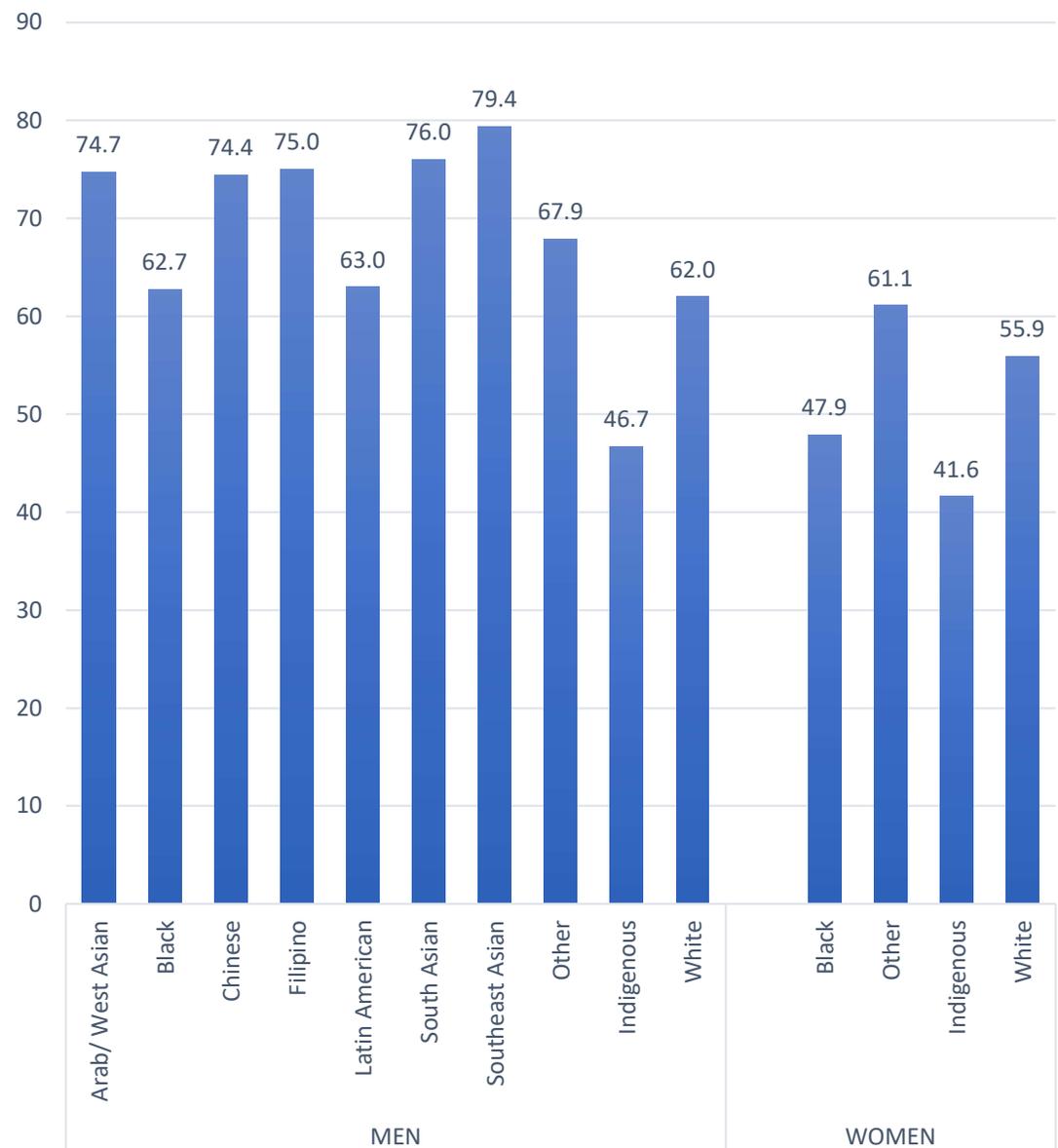
- Black and Indigenous men had a lower overall percentage with a discretionary release including day parole or full parole (42.5% and 31.0% respectively) as compared to rates ranging from 50% for White and Latin American men to 71% for Filipino men.
- Less than half of men from any group rated high risk were granted a period of discretionary release.
 - Rates were comparable to or higher than those of White men (27.1%) for most ethnocultural subgroups, including Black men (25.8%), but somewhat lower for Latin American (24.4%) and Indigenous men (21.1%).

Approximately 3/4 of released women had a discretionary release, with Black women having the highest percentage released on full parole or day parole

Black women had the highest percentage with discretionary release (81.3% - compared with White women at 71.6%). Indigenous women had lower rates (58.4%)

Over three quarters of women rated as low risk at the time of release were granted discretionary release with rates were highest among Black women (93.1%)

Community employment rates were comparable to other groups for Black men but lower for Indigenous men and Black and Indigenous women



Black and
'Other'
ethnocultural
groups had
lower rates of
revocation
than White
and
Indigenous
offenders

'Other' ethnocultural and Black men were least likely to have a revocation on either discretionary (3.2% and 6.7%, respectively) or non-discretionary release (14.8% and 23.2%, respectively).

'Other' ethnocultural and Black men were least likely to reoffend on a non-discretionary release (2.6% and 4.2%, respectively). White (5.9%) and Indigenous (8.8%) men had higher percentages.

Fewer than five Black or 'Other' ethnocultural women had a revocation on either discretionary or non-discretionary release within 8 months.

No women identifying as 'Other' ethnocultural or Black experienced a new offence within 8 months of release.



Qualitative Research

Qualitative research has also been conducted in conjunction with Nipissing University (lead investigators Dr. Chris Greco and Dr. Greg Brown)



A Study of Ethnocultural Offender Correctional Experiences: Programs, Services and Community Connections

Methodology

- Semi-structured interviews with 39 ethnocultural men and women were conducted to complement the findings from the report just discussed.
 - Federal offenders on conditional release who self-identified during CSC's admission screening protocol as being of ethnocultural background eligible to participate over course of the recruitment period August 1, 2019 – August 31, 2020
- Interviews with N=39 offenders, 14 women and 25 men, 13/39 (34% of total) persons self-identified as Black

Findings highlighted the definitional complexity and heterogeneity of persons who self-identify as Ethnocultural

- Results highlight the definitional complexity and heterogeneity of persons who self-identify as Ethnocultural.
 - In particular, when identifying as a member of a racial, cultural, and ethnic group, participants used terminology that crossed religious, biological, and geographic discursive lines
 - Nine of those interviewed chose not to identify as belonging to a racial group
- Most persons reported that their cultural identity was important to them, with religion an important component of that identity - women were more likely to rate their cultural identity and religion/spirituality as important

Interview results from a group of ethnocultural offenders tended to indicate that programs were available, met their needs, and supported their reintegration to the community.

Most men and women indicated that they participated in programs while incarcerated, and that they had been able to apply the strategies/skills they learnt through programming.

Nearly all men and women interviewed (87.5% and 92.9%) felt that they were prepared to return to the community.

Most women (78.6%) indicated they would have liked more attention to be placed on their ethnicity, culture, spirituality, and/or background, whereas 29.2% of men indicated this was the case.

General Findings and Future Directions

Collectively, this research demonstrates an array of outcomes for ethnocultural groups.

Examination of population trends demonstrated the growing diversity in the offender population and confirmed that some groups are overrepresented.

Other correctional indicators including those related to community supervision demonstrated some differential outcomes across indicators for ethnocultural groups.

Future directions could aim to identify the factors driving the observed differences and examine if these remain after controlling for more variables.



Questions