



FIRST NATIONS AND INUIT LABOUR MARKET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NOTICE OF RELEVANCE TO SUPPORT THE SOCIOPROFESSIONAL INTEGRATION OF FIRST NATION AND INUIT CRIMINALIZED WOMEN OF QUEBEC

Dominique Normand, Métis artist Malecite's source



*A contribution
to the
development
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Notice of relevance to support the socio professional integration of the First Nations and Inuit criminalized Women of Quebec

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ACRONYMS

AENQ

Association of employees of Northern Quebec

KRG

Kativik Regional Government

FNILMAC

First Nations and Inuit Labour Market Advisory Committee

FNHRDCQ

First Nations Human Resources Development of Quebec

ANHRSDC

Algonquin Nation Human Resources and Sustainable Development Corporation

CPMT

Commission of Labour Market Partners

QNW

Quebec Native Women

CNG

Cree Nation Government

FNQLHSSC

First Nation Quebec Labrador Health and Social Services Commission

CSMO ÉSAC

Comité Sectoriel de Main d'Œuvre Économie Sociale Action Communautaire

MEESR

Ministère de l'Éducation, de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche

MTESS

Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale

ADPI

Average daily population in institutions

RCAAQ

Regroupement des centres d'amitié Autochtones du Québec

RQuODE

Regroupement québécois des organismes pour le développement de l'employabilité

SAA

Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat

ASET

Aboriginal Strategy Employment and Training

SPAQ

Native Para judicial Services of Québec





THE FIRST NATIONS AND INUIT LABOUR MARKET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This notice was prepared and presented by the four agreement holders of the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Strategy (ASETS). The Labour Market Commission of Partners endorsed the creation of the First Nation and Inuit Advisory Committee in December 2009 and the committee is in operation since February 2010. The committee is comprised of the four permanent members, and of organizations invited to sit as associate members, including governmental and Para-governmental agencies who sit as observers.

- The four permanent members are the agreement holders of the Aboriginal Skills employment and training strategy (ASETS): the Cree regional authority (CRA), the First Nation Human Resources Development Commission of Quebec (FNHRDCQ), the Kativik regional government (KRG) and the Algonquin Nation Human resources and sustainable development.
- The present associate members have the right to vote and are comprised of: the Tshakapesh Institute (previously the Institut Culturel et Éducatif Montagnais – ICEM), the Steelworkers union affiliated with the FTQ, the Regroupement des Centres d’Amitié Autochtones du Québec (RCAAQ), Quebec Native Women’s Association (QNWA), the Association of Northern Quebec Workers (AENQ teachers and support staff, members of the CSQ), the First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission (FNQLHSSC), Comité sectoriel de main d’œuvre Économie Sociale Action Communautaire (CSMOESAC).
- The present associate members are: The present observer members are: the Ministère de l’Éducation des Sports et des Loisirs (MELS), Service Canada and the Secrétariat des Affaires Autochtones (SAA). The Commission des Partenaires du Marché du Travail (CPMT) also sits as an ex-officio observer member and manager of the Committee.
- Basically, the four jurisdictional groups of the First Nation and Inuit provide labour market programs and services to all First Nations and Inuit communities of Quebec. Additionally, Quebec urban natives receive these same programs through the federal government’s Urban Strategies program which is the responsibility of the FNHRDCQ. The First Nations and Inuit communities also provide additional funding to serve their respective urban population

The Advisory Committee is fully aware of the constraints and needs of the at-risk underemployed individuals and are therefore better placed to provide notices and recommendations to the CPMT, the Ministère de l’Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale et l’Agence Emploi-Québec regarding measures and services to provide or develop so that this clientele can improve their status and employability to gain access to and sustain employment



The notice to support the socio-professional integration of the First Nations and Inuit criminalized women is within the framework of the mission and responsibilities of the four organizations in the judicial advisory committee.

As an indication the framework document of the commission des partenaires du marché du travail indicates that the Advisory Committee is also the spokesperson for promoting the interests of their First Nation and Inuit clients who are isolated from the labour market, by their views and proposals, integration, reintegration and job retention of those people or sustainability through notices and recommendations. This specific clientele requires public employment services, intervention or social solidarity services due to their personal situation regarding the labour market, the existence of obstacles or limitations, the social condition of the individual, the requirements and conditions of the labour market, the individual's social development, the available resources and the accompaniment necessary to reintegrate the labour market. In this respect, the committee can:

- Propose new action pathways, strategies, attempt or implement initiatives in the various manpower and employment areas.
- Propose sub-groups requiring the assistance of the public employment services according to their issues.
- Participate in the follow-up and evaluation of the various intervention methods utilized.





2. PORTRAIT OF THE FIRST NATIONS AND INUIT OF QUEBEC

First Nations and Inuit people of Quebec 2014

Although Quebec society rests on values of openness, it is clear that little has been done compared to a full participation of First Nations and Inuit criminalized women in the labor market.

- ▶ Considering the significant challenges to the employment integration of criminalized women in Aboriginal communities in Quebec
- ▶ Given the economic development needs for of the Aboriginal communities.
- ▶ Given the limitations of workforce development programs currently offered.
- ▶ Considering the needs related to the challenge of a labor shortage in Quebec.
- ▶ Considering the importance of standardizing the employment services and makes them accessible to criminalized women from Aboriginal communities.

It is essential to develop a coordinated and specific strategy in response to the needs of criminalized women First Nations and Inuit to contribute to the development in aboriginal people of Quebec

The population boom experienced by First Nations and Inuit of Quebec also requires immediate action by the Quebec actors in order to avoid further deterioration of their situation on the labor market

▼ This chapter refers to the notice Employment to fight against poverty: the challenges ahead CC Fight against poverty 2013 http://www.cclp.gouv.qc.ca/publications/pdf/cclp_avis_emploi_pour_lutter.pdf

For many Aboriginal Peoples, access to the labor market remains strewn with pitfalls that can be very difficult to overcome. If we want to deal with them, we must first recognize and tackle the structural barriers that cause this situation.

The employment rate of Aboriginal populations is lower than those of the general population of Quebec, while the unemployment rate is higher. The situation is worse for people living in a community and for people criminalized.

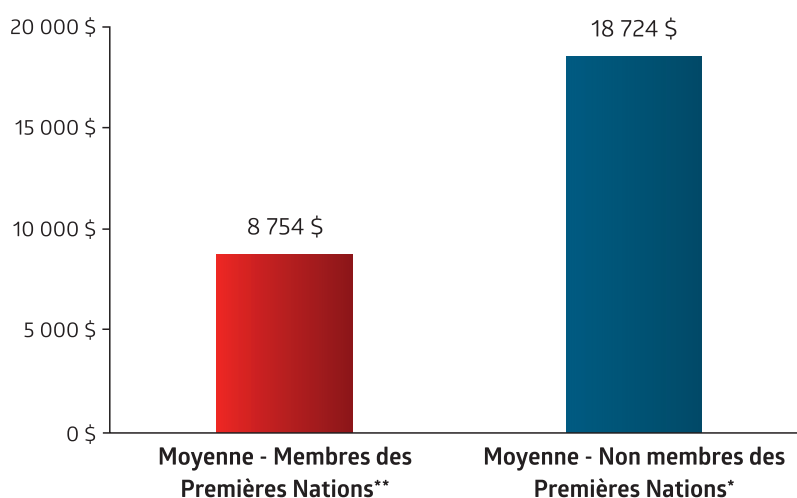


Approximately 27% of the Aboriginal population lives off-community in urban areas. But it is in communities that people have the most difficulty integrating into employment in particular because of the general lack of resources, both in the social field for the financing of development projects, thus creating jobs. Note also that the situations of the various communities can diverge considerably.

Some are located near urban centers, others in rural areas and other, again, in highly remote areas. Some communities are more successful, while others face very significant gaps in terms of their social and economic development.

Socio-economic conditions sometimes precarious in some communities is largely explained by the presence of a particular legislative environment, which in itself represents a significant barrier to economic development and increases the difficulties of the people to participate in the labor market . In addition, “despite all the difficulties faced by aboriginal people, the total funding by Aboriginal people of all levels of government is less than half of the funding for non-Aboriginal people. This disparity does not favor the integration of First Nations and Inuit to the economic and social development of their respective regions.”

Total funding per person by all levels of government, 2010



* Sources : Statistique Canada, revenus et dépenses consolidés au niveau fédéral, provincial, territorial et local, 2009; population par province et territoire, 2010.

** Sources : Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada, prévisions 2009-10; population d'Indiens inscrits (estimation).

The lack of control of aboriginal peoples over their own territory hampers economic development. Many Aboriginal people are being forced to leave their communities because there are no employment opportunities, above all in the more remote communities to urban centers.

One of the major barriers for the integration to employment is, in general, low education of Aboriginal people. It is impossible for young people to pursue higher education without going away from their community. Furthermore, the chronic underfunding of schools in communities ensures that the quality of education is not equivalent than that received in other schools in Quebec, particularly because of underfunding and working



staff and not adapted to the culture and way of life of many Aboriginal Nations programs. Additionally, the painful episode of Indian Residential Schools has certainly contributed to the disaffection of the importance of schooling.

Another important obstacle to the labor market integration relates to the requirements for certain jobs, including that of a secondary V or a vocational diploma for jobs related to projects in the far north, projects yet developed in Aboriginal communities and should therefore benefit firstly local people. However, for the Cries, they have signed agreements and employers are obligated to hire them and provide them with the missing training. This could serve as a model for other communities. The Mohawk Nation has also recently obtained an agreement for construction trades in their territory. Employers would be well advised to make greater efforts in this direction in order to overcome some labor recruitment difficulties. It would also cost them cheaper to use local labour as a workforce from other regions, or even from outside the country.

As previously mentioned, many Aboriginal people live in urban areas. When leaving their place of origin, young people hope in this way to improve their lot by having access to more resources and support. But once they arrived in town, many are struggling to find housing due to financial difficulties as well as racism and discrimination. They are then obliged to stay with an acquaintance, often temporarily. They frequently change location, which creates instability and may be problematic to stay in employment or to complete an employment or a training measure. This situation may even lead some to the street.

Besides that, when Aboriginal people arrive from their community, the culture shock is very important. They confront different values, modes of cooperation or work. Away from their families, they are isolated which for the most vulnerable people, may be a risk of experiencing problems with alcohol, drugs, etc.

The language for many is an additional barrier. According to the 2006 census, only half of the indigenous population knows French, and a third knows English. Others know either only an Aboriginal language or a combination of different languages. Inuit are distinct from First Nations because they have better knowledge of English.

At last, the First Nations and Inuit seeking employment, prejudice, discrimination and racism are all the more important barriers, often resulting from a lack of knowledge of Aboriginal values and cultures, on the part of both from the employers that the Quebec population in general.

▼ This chapter refers to the relevance of Opinion 2013 FNILMAC
<http://ccpnimt-fnilmac.com/publica/fr2.pdf>

To find ways to overcome these difficulties, the First Nations and Inuit Labor Market Advisory Committee (FNILMAC) was formed in 2010 at the instance of the First Nations and Inuit. The Commission des partenaires du marché du travail recognize the Committee as the privileged interlocutor for promoting the interests of the First Nations and Inuit clientele who are far away from the labour market and for supporting their integration, reintegration or job maintenance with their notices and recommendations.

In its Notice of relevance for the development of a Ministerial strategy for the social and professional integration of First Nations and Inuit, the FNILMAC mentions that “when policies and strategies are developed to offer to clients with difficulties of acknowledged integration, such as immigrants, women, disabled,



youth, appropriate support measures to facilitate their integration into Quebec society, the inclusion of the First Nations people and Inuit to the working world, should be a priority recognized by the Ministry of Employment and social Solidarity.”

In the same opinion, the FNILMAC identifies the Labor market integration problems faced by Aboriginal people besides the gaps in the education plan and the lack of professional qualifications. They especially relate to the lack of confidence on the part of employers to recruit the right candidates, to the dispersion of Aboriginal organizations across Quebec with a mandate of training and employment, the rarity of Aboriginal pre-employability and employability organizations that can offer additional services to the existing services and of their insufficient resources.





3. HISTORICAL

Aboriginal women: family breakdown and isolation.

Aboriginal peoples have a long history of dislocation spanning over 500 years since the arrival of the first European settlers. Europeans asserted their political sovereignty over the Aboriginal nations and claiming title their lands by way of legal doctrine: the doctrine of discovery originally limited to “terra nullius”, a Latin term which means “land belonging to no one”.

To serve their interests and support their claims over the Aboriginal lands, the Europeans expanded the Latin term to include lands that were not in the possession of “civilized peoples” or were not being used in a “civilized manner”, civilized according to European worldview.¹

Aboriginal identity is often inextricably linked to the land. As such, being forced from their traditional lands² and relocated to meager reserve lands created a disconnection from identity.

The isolation from Aboriginal lands was just the beginning of a long series of government policies focused on civilization, assimilation and eradication of Aboriginal identity. With the forced imposition of the Eurocentric worldview, Aboriginal women were marginalized not only within European society, but also within their own communities as for many, their traditional roles and places within Aboriginal societies uprooted and they in turn were displaced.³

Of all assaults committed against Aboriginal peoples⁴, perhaps the greatest assault to Aboriginal identity has been the Residential School System. The legacy of harms committed continue to be felt today across generations.

-
1. Canada. Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Looking Forward, Looking Back, Vol. 1. Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada, p. 43.
 2. Traditional land includes land occupied by Aboriginal people to live in it, and the land used for hunting, fishing, trapping, collecting medicinal herbs and foods and other important Traditional and spiritual purposes .
 3. *Aboriginal Justice Inquiry, chapter 13 «The Sentencing of Aboriginal Women»*. See also Canada. Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples: Perspectives and Realities, vol. 4, Ottawa, Supply and Services Canada Chapter 2, Offenders Perspectives, p. 7 to 49. See also mount Angus, Patricia. «*Women and Risk: Aboriginal Women, Colonialism and Corrections Practice*», Canadian Woman Studies Journal, vol. 19, 1999, p. 4 à 9.
 4. Depending on your system, Aboriginal children, Inuit and Métis were forced to attend residential schools. The collective and individual identity of the children was demolished. They told the children that their people were worthless. They were forbidden to practice their spiritual ceremonies and they were forced to give up their traditions and adopt a European lifestyle, not only the language and clothing, but in their whole way of being.



The affects of the Residential School System have been intergenerational, its legacy has been one of violence including; physical, sexual and emotional abuse; alcoholism, drug and solvent abuse; extreme poverty; low education rates; high unemployment rates; loss of identity; high suicide rates; lost of parenting skills with a higher number of Aboriginal children in the child welfare system⁵; gross over-representation in the criminal justice system.⁶

Government policies and laws that specifically discriminated against First Nations women have further compounded the attack on Aboriginal women's identity and self-worth. The Indian Act registration provisions are an example of such policies and law.

Prior to 1985, First Nations women were stripped of their Indian status pursuant to the registration provisions of the Indian Act upon marriage to a non-status Indian or non-Indian. While a First Nations man who married a non-status Indian woman retained his status and bestowed Indian status on his wife regardless of ancestry. The discriminatory provision of the Act was only amended in 1985 with passage of Bill C-31. Women who previously lost their status or were denied status as the Indian lineage flowed through their maternal side were then able to register pursuant to section 6 (1) c) of the Indian Act. Still today several aspects of this law remain discriminatory.

These are just two examples of how the Indian Act has had the effect of oppressing and further marginalizing Aboriginal women. Moreover, it has not yet settled certain issues concerning the constitutionality of the provisions of the Act relating to the registration in the registry.⁷

Overall, the provisions have caused family breakdown and isolation problems for First Nations women. Many Aboriginal women have been forced to leave their families and communities and to resettle in urban areas. These women seeking to live in cities have limit stops many hurdles, including systemic barriers preventing them from responding to their housing and employment needs. The lack of social support network and the isolation of these women versus their culture and family have doubtless also affected the health and quality of life of Aboriginal women in urban areas.

The legacies of the residential school system have forced some Aboriginal women in search of a better life for themselves and their children to leave their community. However, when they arrived in town, they had to face not only the problems that have forced their departure (such as domestic violence and poverty), but also to racial discrimination and difficulties related to the isolation and burst family.

-
5. Aboriginal children represent 5% of the child population in Canada, but 40% of children within the child welfare system, which is three times the number of children placed in residential schools at the strong speed. Blackstock, C. "First Nations child and family services: Restoring peace and harmony in First Nations communities", 2003 Kathleen Kufeldt and Brad McKenzie (Ed.) Child Welfare: Connecting Research Policy and Practice, Waterloo, Wilfred Laurier University Press, p. 331-343.
 6. Aboriginal Healing Foundation. From Truth to Reconciliation -transform the residential school legacy, Research Collection. By the same author and the same collection, see Addictive Behaviours among Aboriginal People in Canada.
 7. The issue of unstated paternity is not always resolved. Gehl c. Canada (Attorney General), [2002]



The collective experience of Aboriginal women in rural or urban areas before their arrival in the federal correctional system is marked by numerous social injustices. An Aboriginal detained at the Prison for Women in Kingston described in the following terms the particular circumstances of Aboriginal women:

The major difference is racism. We are confronted at birth and throughout our lives. Our life experience is kneaded. It generates violence, violence directed against us and our own in return⁸.

Aboriginal women are 3.5 times more likely than non-Aboriginal women to be victims, die as a result of an act of violence. Violence against Aboriginal women in the home is common. Indeed, Aboriginal women are approximately 3, 5 times more likely than other women to suffer some form of domestic violence. Similarly, Aboriginal women (54%) are more likely than non-Aboriginal women (37%) to report serious forms of domestic violence, such as being beaten, choked, threatened with a knife or a gun, or sexually assaulted. Furthermore, over 75% of women who have survived sexual assault in Aboriginal communities are young women under 18 years. Of these, about 75% of women who have survived sexual assault in Aboriginal communities are young women under 18 years. Of these, about 50% are under 14 years, and about 25%, less than seven years⁹.

Aboriginal women have been largely marginalized by the effects of colonization and residential school system. Government policies have impoverished aboriginal communities and left women and aboriginal girls vulnerable to exploitation and violence. In addition, racism and discrimination have removed these women their dignity and self esteem, and they have become victims of violence committed by men.

Correctional services are challenged to meet the multiple needs in a way that takes into account the culture and sex.

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8. Fran Sugar and Lana Fox. Survey among Aboriginal women serving federal sentences in the community, OJ No 3393. Marginalized: The experience of Aboriginal women in federal corrections CA33APC (2012), Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with The Wesley Group <http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/>
 9. La Rocque, presentation at hearings Public Inquiry on the administration of justice and Amnesty International. Stolen identity of our sisters. Discrimination and violence against indigenous women, Ottawa, Ontario, 2004, Amnesty International; BC government Researched to Death: BC Aboriginal Women and Violence, BC Women's Hospital and Health Center, 2005; Brzozowski, J., Taylor-Butts, A., Johnson, S. Victimization and Offending Among the Aboriginal Population in Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, 2006 ; Canadian Statistics Centre for justice. Ipsos Reid. Aboriginal and family violence, Ottawa, Ontario, Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 2006; METRAC. *Statistics Sheet: Sexual Assault, 2001*, Toronto, Ontario; Statistics Canada. *Marginalized Aboriginal and non Aboriginal victims: Experience of Aboriginal women in federal corrections CA33APC(2012)* Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with The Wesley Group [oup http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca](http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca)





4.

PORTRAIT OF THE SITUATION

Quebec includes 11 nations (98.731 inhabitants) in 14 Inuit villages and 41 First Nations communities. 27% of inhabitants (26.667) live in urban areas.

First Nation and Inuit women offenders have an employment rate of 24% before incarceration and an unemployment rate of 100% after incarceration. However 50% have a high school diploma as 29% are single.

Women First Nations and Inuit offenders do not form a homogeneous group. Participation in the labor market by the First Nations and Inuit is lower than that of immigrants.

- ▶ The main reasons: the geographic location of the communities, the level of education and training compared to the rest of Quebec and the challenges related to language, culture shock, the literacy rate, training, education, housing, discrimination, endemic poverty, colonization, non-adapted justice, criminal records and the Indian Act.
- ▶ In recent years the tensions with Aboriginal police and non-aboriginals; overrepresentation of First Nations in the prison systems and youth protection; chronic health problems; increased participation of Aboriginal people in the homeless population; chronic underfunding in education and high school dropout rates and unemployment; housing crisis; complaints and recriminations of a segment of the non-aboriginal population with regard to land claims and other actions related to the defense and promotion of indigenous peoples' rights.
- ▶ Social, historical and economic systemic factors that lead to higher incarceration rates that are 10 times higher among Aboriginal penalties for federal and 5 times higher for the provincial sentences, have been widely documented. In *R. v. Gladue* (1999) and *R. v. Ipeelee* (2012), the Supreme Court of Canada confirmed that must be taken into account Aboriginal social history when the interests relating to the release of an Aboriginal offender are involved:
 - Impact of residential schools;
 - Experience with youth protection organizations or adoption;
 - Impact of massive displacement and dispossession of aboriginal peoples;
 - History of suicide, substance abuse or victimization in the family or the community;



- Lost or problems of cultural identity/spiritual ;
- Educational or lack of education ;
- Poverty and poor living conditions
- Exposure or adherence to Aboriginal street gangs.

Report on the Barreau du Québec's Missions to Aboriginal Communities in Quebec's far north concerning justice in Northern Quebec 2014

This chapter refers to the report of the Barreau du Québec's Missions to Aboriginal communities in Quebec Far north-Adopted by the Barreau du Québec's General Council on December 5, 2014

The schedule of Court hearings are overflowing the role of the Itinerant Court's is under pressures in its legal services.

For example, in the community of Salluit, whose population totalled 1380 in 2013, some 2 249 criminal files were opened during the ten year from 2003-2013. It should be noted that a file may contain a number of charges.

For instance, the 284 files opened in 2010 gave rise to 660 charges. The police frequently lay charges for breach of conditions. A person may therefore be subject to multiples charges.

Between 2010 and 2014, in order to try and tighten the load of the schedules of Court hearings, substantial efforts were made to significantly increase the number of weeks scheduled on the Court calendar, which was desirable. In the Inuit community, the Court calendar was expanded from 36 to 47 weeks, including 12 weeks reserved exclusively for hearing youth protection cases.

Moreover, there are many hearings delays for various reasons, not only of an administrative nature, and including weather conditions. A case may therefore be postponed a number of times. The population in these communities consequently have the perception that the lawyers benefit from inadequacy of the justice system.

Here are the issues raised by the Barreau du Québec

- Insufficient number of Para-legal advisors (court workers)
- Insufficient number of interpreters
- Need for clarification of the roles of the players in the justice system
- Inadequate justice and detention facilities, and unacceptable detention conditions
- Lack of knowledge about the Barreau du Québec's mission by aboriginal communities
- Membership of Forum socio-judiciaire autochtone in need of improvement
- Low percentage of aboriginals among the lawyers in Québec
- Need to extend the project to centralize urgent requests
- Lack of information on Legal Aid
- Communications in need of improvement
- Lack of adequate rules and regulations



The First Nations and Inuit women offenders and their children are by far the societal fringe the least affluent in Quebec and Canada. They are the poorest and suffer the worst problems on all plans.

The incarceration of Aboriginal women is two times higher than non-aboriginal women. Important indifferences increase the recurrence that sometimes becomes intergenerational. Parole release allows third of the penalty to all. Non aboriginal average serving a third of their sentence while Aboriginal tend to make two-third of their sentence for lack of money (transition centre and socio-professional integration, family and community support) to apply for parole when the third of the sentence has been reached. As previously mentioned the geographical and housing situation experienced by Aboriginal peoples causes serious challenges regarding the support they provide to their release. Often they have access from their family (already overworked); they have no sponsor, no fixe abode, and over a third of them place their children with the extended family or in the worst cases, with the DPJ and adoptive family. Some do not have the right to see their children.

Detentions centres are far away from the communities of the clientele .Visit from relative are rare and difficult. The releases are often in Montréal or in urban areas elsewhere in the province which greatly affects the reintegration of the family, the social and the community.

There are only few services specifically dedicated to First Nation and Inuit. They are not enough Aboriginal infrastructure before (prevention), during (detention service) and after (conditional inputs) for the transition of these women and their families, Indeed, on leaving detention, Aboriginal women access to very little. There is little social housing, not enough programs, and initiatives are insufficient to incorporate a balanced. Existing infrastructure is over stretched and underfunded.

They are far from the labor market and have several problems to overcome. They require more time and investment to re-enter the job market. The involvement of all stakeholders is required. A consultation is desirable and necessary.

They deserve their chance to become independent, for their children also, for the third of them. Here there is a multiplying factor which adds to the importance of action.





5. PROFILE OF CRIMINALIZED WOMEN IN QUEBEC AND CANADA

*The word **Criminalized** of the present document apply as follows: A phenomenon that occurs when a society is making greater use of the judicial procedures to resolve disputes that could be treated differently amicably or through mediation. It is possible to identify the state of the situation of the first Nation and Inuit women judiciaries, considering a profile of female offenders who shares common characteristics of the men offenders, but which also face particular problems, notably because of their reality as their past victimization. Here is a profile of women incarcerated in Canadians federal institutions as well as those supported by corrections.*

It is noteworthy that the prison system is under two governmental responsibilities:

- Provincial for sentences less than two years less one day
- Federal for sentences for two years and more

▼ This chapter refers to GIROUX, L and S.FRIGON (2011) *Correctional Profile 2007-2008: Women assigned to corrections, Quebec Correctional services, department of Public Security.*

5.1 Age and marital status: overrepresentation of the youth and singles

According to a snapshot of 2008-2009, 53% of female inmates in prison in different Canadians penitentiaries were aged 18 to 35, so that in the Canadian population, this age group represents 28% of women.

In Quebec, a study published in 2011 and carried out with offenders supported by correctional services in 2007-2008 shows that the average age of women was 37, 1 years and 43% were aged between 18 à 34 ans. (Women are overrepresented in prisons).

5.2 Marital status and dependents

42% of women live or have lived with a partner (common law, married, separated or divorced) compare to 33% of men. Women are more likely to report dependents (29% versus 18% of men) and the number of people they declare is greater.



Compare to the general female population, female offenders are more often single, aboriginal, undereducated, underemployed, social income security recipients, poor and at the head of a single-parent families.

5.3 Mothers

In the early 1990s in Canada, two-thirds of women serving federal prison sentence were mothers and 70 % of them were alone for the care of the children (single parent families) Women were more likely have custody of the children, and only 19% of them could count on the support of a spouse, former spouse or companion to support of their children, compared to 81% incarcerated fathers.

As for the Quebec correctional population in 2007-2008, 29% of women say they have dependents, compared with 18% of men. IN addition, the number of dependents is more important for women than men. Indeed, nearly 16% of women say they have two dependents or more, compared to 10% of men.

The women offenders, both in Canada and Quebec, thus seem to have more family responsibilities than their counterparts' male.

5.4 The centrality of children in the path of women

Inmates are also mothers, and several countries or correctional institutions take into account this particularity for some decades now, by providing mother-child programs. Although the material conditions vary from country to country and even a prison or penitentiaries to another, some prisons provide specials facilities for children. For example, in Canada, Okimaw Ohci, Healing Lodge, located in Maple Creek Saskatchewan, for Aboriginal women prisoners and Joliette Penitentiary provide residential units for mothers and their children. In Quebec, since 1987, the family Continuity among inmates (FCAI) provides services for mothers and their children, both during and after incarceration but very few Aboriginal people have access to this service.

5.5 Offenders, but also victims

According to the Canadian Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women in Canada (1989), over 80% of women prisoners had been abused before being incarcerated.

The data collected from a sample of offenders in Quebec between December 2006 and June 2008 show that 34% of women have been abused psychologically and sexually 32%. 37% of women have also been victims of physical assault and 46% experienced family violence. The women offenders were more often victims than men offenders to each of these categories of abuse. Having a history a past of victimization in terms of abuse is more the reality of women offender than male offenders. .



5.6 Physical and mental health

Some studies indicate that prisoners, especially women, are struggling with significant health problems.

The federal inmates are 7 to 10 times more likely to have HIV than the general population, and 30 times more likely to have hepatitis C. Several female inmates have had contact with mental health services prior to their incarceration, and nearly a third were taking or had taken in the past, medicines to treat their mental health problems.

The data on inmates in provincial institutions show that a greater proportion of women than men had HIV (9 % of women and 2% men) and hepatitis C (29% for women and 17% for men). Another study with offenders evaluated in Quebec has shown that many health problems (mental and physical) touch more women than men, such as lack of self-esteem, depression, suicidal behavior and ideas, the fact of being HIV positive or AIDS, etc.

5.7 Issues and needs in the personal, emotional, affective, family and consumer spheres

In many cases, the offenders' needs are evaluated to guide intervention in view of their rehabilitation.

In 2008-2009, the need most often indicated for incarcerated women in Canadian penitentiaries was linked to personal or emotional problems and this for 82% of inmates. Employment, treatments related to addiction and social interactions were needed for 74% of inmates, while 60% had needs for marital and family relationship. Finally, less than half of the inmates had needs related to their attitude or ability to function in the community. Note also that 65% of women prisoners under federal jurisdiction, four or more needs had been identified.

For Quebec female correctional population whose needs were evaluation between December 2006 and June 2008, more than half of the women experience significant family and couple difficulties, have problematic relationships and/or have a substance abuse problem (alcohol or drugs) link with their offending. Alcohol and drugs were still problematic at the time of evaluation for 22% and 36% of women. Finally, note that, to a lesser degree, other needs were linked to criminal attitude or antisocial behaviors of women.

5.8 Education and employment: undereducated and poorly integrated in the labor market

Half of the inmates had not completed high school, and only 12% had begun or completed postsecondary studies. Moreover, only 24% of female inmates were employed full or part time while incarcerated or before being incarcerated as is the case of 58% of women in the general population, according to 2006 census.

In Quebec, the data show that over half of incarcerated women have not completed high school and/or often unemployed. Women incarcerated in provincial or territorial institutions (prisons) as well as offenders from Quebec seems to be undereducated and less likely to be employed upon admission into detention or taken in charge by the correctional system.



Regarding the employment situation of criminalized aboriginal women in Quebec, the majority of them had no job at the time of their arrest, they had little or no work experience, and they lived in a situation of economic dependence (welfare, spouse provider, etc.)

The majority of them are aged between 26 and 40 years, a quarter living are couples (married or common-law) and large proportions are single parents. At the time of their incarceration, almost two-thirds of the women had never received a diploma and a similar proportion is beneficiaries' of income security.

At the time they are taken in charge, women experienced more precarious socio economic conditions than their male counterparts: they are more unemployed, are beneficiaries of Income social security benefits as are their parents. These women also feel less able to work than men and are more likely to have children.

In summary, women offenders are much more likely than the general female population to have the following characteristics: single, undereducated, underemployed, income security recipients, poor and single household mothers.





6. FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION TRENDS

▼ This chapter refers to the annual report of the Office of the correctional services investigator 2012-2013 Canada © Her Majesty the Queen of Canada 2013 No de cat. : PS100-2013F-PDF ISSN: 1493-5309 (tables attached)

Over the past ten years, the Aboriginal women population serving sentences (2 years and more) has increased by 80%.

The combined number of Aboriginal inmates the number of inmates belonging to a minority now exceeds 6000 within a prison population of about 15,000.

The offender population (in the community and in institutions) has increased by 40 % over the past five years. Visible minorities now make up 18% of the total population of offenders serving a federal sentence (in community and in institutions), which greatly corresponds to the representation in the Canadian society. In 2011-2012, the white offenders still constituted the largest population of the population of federal offenders (62, 3%) compared to Aboriginal (19, 3%), black offenders, (8, 6%), Asian (5, 4%), Hispanic (0, 9%) and other minor visibility group (3, 4%).





7.

MARGINALIZED: THE EXPERIENCE OF ABORIGINAL WOMEN IN FEDERAL CORRECTIONS

This chapter refers to: Marginalized: the experience of Aboriginal women in federal corrections CA33APC (2012) Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with The Wesley Group <http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/>

Aboriginal women are 3,5 times more likely than non-aboriginal women to be victims of violence, and Aboriginal women aged 25 to 44 are five times more likely to die as a result of an act of violence. Violence against Aboriginal women in the home is common. In fact, Aboriginal women are 3.5 times more likely than other women to undergo any form of domestic violence. Similarly, Aboriginal women (54%) are more likely than non-Aboriginal women (37%) to report severe forms of domestic violence, such as being beaten, choked, threatened with a knife or a gun, or sexually assaulted. In addition, over 75% of women who have survived sexual assault in Aboriginal communities are young women under 18 years. Of this number, about 50% are under 14, and about 25%, less than seven years.

In the 2009-2010 periods, the average sentence length served behind bars for an Aboriginal woman was 3.52 years. The majority of all Aboriginal female offenders are serving a sentence in the range of two to five years (68,06%). In terms of new Aboriginal female admissions the majority in 2010, (83,13%) were sentenced to the two to five year range. As such, the need to begin programming for rehabilitative purposes is immediate upon admission to federal corrections.

The programming needs of Aboriginal women expand beyond the three core areas of (personal/emotional orientation, substance abuse and employment). The findings identified problem areas regarding stress management, impulsiveness and poor conflict resolution skills. With regards to the area of family and childhood, many of the women had endured childhood dysfunction and in adulthood had unstable relationships and difficulty with communications within their family. Given the lengthy and traumatic history of Aboriginal peoples within Canada, and particularly the experience of Aboriginal women within that history, the findings are not all surprising.

- Aboriginal women incarcerated are younger;
- Aboriginal women are generally not married but single.
- Generally, Aboriginal women are incarcerated for serious offences;
- Aboriginal female offenders tend to have a low level of education;
- Aboriginal female offenders have low employment levels;
- Aboriginal women on federal penitentiaries have a more extensive criminal history including youth convictions, previous adult convictions (provincial and or federal).



- Aboriginal female offenders tend to have a history of past breaches and failures to comply with conditional release terms and/or community sanctions;
- Aboriginal women have a high need for programming.

Many years later, the profile remains un-changed; the only difference is that the numbers have increased. At the time of the survey, Aboriginal women accounted for 27% of the female incarcerated population, at present they account for 32,6%, of the female offender which translates into 1 out of 3 women incarcerated is an Aboriginal women. For Corrections that means that the demand is high to provide culturally and gender appropriate programming that addresses the systematic and individual criminogenic factors contributing Aboriginal women's involvement in the criminal justice system.

The communities that Aboriginal people are returning to, whether urban or rural, pose a myriad of challenges. Census data shows that many Aboriginal people are migrating to urban centres where they contend with issues of social marginalization and systemic barriers to employment. Furthermore, an Aboriginal woman who has a federal conviction must contend with yet another barrier to obtaining employment.

In the context of a rural community, Aboriginal peoples must contend with the socio-economic disadvantage of life in a remote community including struggling to have their most basic needs met, such as clean drinking water and adequate housing. In addition, to the stress associated with poverty and violence, employment opportunities are different and often times limited when compared to those available in an urban setting. The Review Panel heard that overall Aboriginal peoples' employment needs were going unmet. This gap in services was even more pronounced for Aboriginal women who are further disadvantaged on the basis of gender. The Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) addressed the Panel speaking to the unmet vocational needs of women offenders.



The Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies who advised that women offenders employment needs were not only neglected within the institutions but that their needs were further neglected upon re-entry into the community as there are insufficient accommodation and support services available.

In order to address the deficit in employment programming for Aboriginal offenders, the Review Panel recommended a strategy be developed and implemented which links Corrections and other federal government departments. The Panel held that connecting employment strategies for Aboriginal offenders with federal government economic growth initiatives is a critical step to ensure that Aboriginal offenders are prepared for and have employment opportunities available to them in their communities. The Panel emphasized the significance of collaboration when it stated:

Successful Aboriginal employment initiatives can only be realized if CSC works in close cooperation with federal government departments and is an integral part of the government's initiatives to identify Aboriginal solutions by Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal offenders continue to have a high rate of education and employment needs: (74,2% of all Aboriginal offenders in 2009-2010 identified employment and education needs). At a rate of (79,9%), First Nations women were the group who identified at intake the greatest need for education and employment programming.

In January 2010, the Women Offender Sector (WOS) implemented the National Employment Strategy for women. In support of the strategy, WOS and CORCAN implemented the 2009-2011.

Over the 2009-2010 fiscal year, the WOS provided each of the women offender institutions with resources to deliver and enhance employment opportunities for women. Programming included; delivery of the National Employability Skills program, Social Integration Program and Guiding Circles, a program created specifically for Aboriginal women





8.

PROFILE OF CORRECTIONAL POPULATION 2012-2013 IN QUEBEC

▼ We see this chapter relates to: CHENE, B. (2014). Corrections Statistics 2012-2013, Quebec, Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety

Average daily population in institutions (ADPI)

- ▶ In 2012-2013, correctional institutions have housed a delay average of 5 031 peoples
- ▶ The largest share of these was incarcerated under the status of accused (46%).
- ▶ Persons detained for a long sentence made up of over a third of the ADPI (39%).
- ▶ Five groups attract attention and can be found in the following proportions:
 - Young adults: 19%.
 - Adults 50 years and over: 16%.
 - Members of criminals groups: 8%.
 - Women: 6%. Compare to 12% for Aboriginal women
 - Aboriginals: 5%. (For 1,2% of the population)
- ▶ Six detention facilities had a prison population mostly composed of persons accused:
 - Rivière-des-Prairies: 92%.
 - Havre-Aubert: 87%.
 - Amos: 53%.
 - Baie-Comeau: 53%.
 - Sorel: 52%.
 - Chicoutimi: 51%.
- ▶ Correctional institutions in Sept-Îles (26%) and Maison-Tanguay (22%) are those with the highest proportion of peoples detained for a short period.



- ▶ Correctional institutions of Percé (100%) and New Carlisle (53%) had a majority of peoples detained for a long period.
- ▶ Four institutions stand out for their proportion of Aboriginals:
 - Amos: 47%.
 - Sept-Îles: 44%.
 - Roberval: 25%.
 - Saint-Jérôme: 20%.

Admissions in provincial detention facilities

- ▶ There were 42 717 admissions into detention facilities in 2012-2013.
- ▶ The majority of persons admitted (80%) were under the accused status (Defendants are those prosecuted for a contravention or offence, while an accused is suspected of committing crime).
- ▶ Some groups represent a large portion of admissions that their proportion of the ADPI:
 - Women: 10% of admissions and 6% of the ADPI.
 - Young adults: 24% of admissions and 19% of the ADPI.
 - Accused : 80% of admissions and 46% of the ADPI
- ▶ On the contrary, other groups form a smaller proportion of admissions that their proportion of the ADPI:
 - Criminals groups Members: 3% of admissions and 8% of the ADPI.
 - Adults 50 years and over: 13% of admissions and 16% of the ADPI.
- ▶ The highest increases in admissions are found in the following groups:
 - Persons serving an intermittent sentence: +144% (from 1 683 in 2003-2004 to 4 103 in 2012-2013).
 - Adults of 50 years and over: +66% (from 3 446 in 2003-2004 to 5 734 in 2012-2013).
 - Aboriginal: +39% from 1 313 in 2003-2004 to 1 825 in 2012-2013).
 - Provisional detention: +20% (from 28 587 in 2003-2004 to 34 297 in 2012-2013).
- ▶ A change in the detention status does not lead to a new admission. A person already incarcerated that passes from a status to a sentenced status do not account for a new admission.





9.

SERVICES OFFERED IN INSTITUTIONS

This chapter relates to: GIROUX, L. and S. FRIGON (2011). Correctional profile 2007-2008: *Women assigned to Corrections*, Quebec, Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety.

9.1 The socio-professional integration and employability

In terms of integration and retention in the labor market, various services are offered by governmental agencies and community organizations. The department of Public Safety (Quebec Correctional Services) has designed programs it offers in collaboration with various partners.

In addition to the academic training activities described above, other activities are planned in this area: 1) socio-professional integration, 2) paid work and the development of employability, and 3) unremunerated work, sporting, sociocultural and leisure activities.

9.2 Socio-professional integration

Regarding the vocational training courses aimed at facilitating sociovocational integration services for incarcerated women, the *Maison Tanguay* detention facility is offering a course in laundry for work. That type of preparatory course for the exercise of others jobs should eventually be applied to other sectors, such as, the cafeteria, cooking, cleaning, library and retrieval.

The Quebec detention facilities – Female Sector does not offer any vocational training. However, this establishment offers the workshop “I react to keep my job,” which aims to promote strategies of conflict resolution in the workplace.

9.3 Remunerated work and development of employability

Local Support Fund for the social reintegration of detention establishments provides inmates the ability to perform activities of remunerated work. The *Maison Tanguay* detention center offers the following activities: laundry, kitchen, housekeeping, snow removal, painting, landscaping, and installation of hangers, administrative support and library. The Quebec detention facility - Women Sector offers the following activities: cooking, packaging and bagging, cleaning items, crafts, sewing, distribution bedding, cleaning, and library, preparation of lunch boxes, assembling bags for indigent people, labeling and sticking for the printing service.



In accordance with the Agreement relating to the provision of labor and employment services for adult offender customers the Department of Public Safety and Emploi-Québec have joined forces in order to implement a provision of employment services in correctional facilities in Quebec. This agreement was reached in February 2001 under the responsibility of Correctional Services. In February 2003, all establishments benefit from these services. Remunerated work activities are being paid from the agreement and are generally made from outsourcing contracts with private companies.

The first part of this agreement consists in the implementation of an employability program provided by an employment counsellor that provides individual follow-up for integration and job retention.

The second part concerns the implementation of qualifying projects, that is to say, aimed at improving specific skills. The third part of the agreement relates to the consolidation of the offer to ensure the transition of detention monitoring in the community. (The second and third parts are still in development in 2010.)

9.4 Unremunerated work and sporting, socio-cultural and leisure activities

Like other types of activities that promote the social reintegration of inmates, the Department of Public Safety also attaches importance to unremunerated work, sporting, socio-cultural and leisure activities. Unremunerated work can be made in two ways, either in the institution (preparation of lunch boxes, collection and recycling activities, etc...) or through non-profit organizations (volunteering). For the inmate, these activities contribute to the acquisition or development of social values such as mutual aid, cooperation, helpfulness and a sense of responsibility. In addition, in the case of community work, it allows demystifying the image of the inmate.

As for sporting, socio cultural and recreational activities, they are primarily aimed at counteract the idleness of persons during their imprisonment. The Maison Tanguay detention center offers physical education classes and the detention facility – Female sector provides access to some sports equipment. Socio cultural and leisure activities include dance, crafts and library. For example, highlight the dance workshops at Maison Tanguay in 2004, which offered a unique moment of regaining oneself through the body and has resulted in a show (Frigon and Jenny, 2009).

9.5 The resources of the community and other transition services

Some women offenders must reside in one or two transition house in Quebec, Thérèse-Casgrain house in Montreal and the Community Residential Centre (CRC) Expansion – Women in Quebec. These houses accommodate women under the federal and provincial jurisdictions to give them different services for their social rehabilitation. Mother-child cohabitation is possible when children are pre-schooler. However, few services are adapted to the reality of these mothers and their children. The lack of budget to cover child care services is one of the reasons given for this fact. Another constraint is the small number of hosted women, which has implications for program delivery. Le CRC Expansion-Women offers a program on parenting skills when there are enough women.

Programs are offered by halfway house in order to help women in the court process. So it is for the program Entraide Vol à l'Étalage (EVE) of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Quebec offered at the Thérèse- Casgrain halfway house and Volte-Face programs (also on the shoplifting) at CRC Expansion-Women.



The EVE program in Quebec is in existence since 1988 and expanded its fields of intervention. Its objectives are: 1) provide a specific measure for accused women of shoplifting or other economic offenses (credit card fraud, bounced check, purse and wallet stolen, etc.); 2) be an alternative to the sentence, and in particular, to incarceration for recidivists; 3) be a court diversion measure for first offenses (which may avoid criminal record); 4) accountability of offenders towards their behaviors; and 5) reduce recidivism of delictual default. The EVE program, reaches the goal of Correctional services to reduce incarceration and promote and favor the non jurisdictional for women charged with a first offense. In 2007-2008, the program has performed the opening and/or the monitoring of 441 dossiers (Annual Report, EVE Program, 2008).

The only specialized community resources for ex inmates, former inmates mothers is the CFAD in Montréal. Services are offered on weekdays and are designed to facilitate integration approaches of mothers. We find food services, a community kitchen, discussion meetings and accompanying services. Day camps are also organized for kids. The survival of this resource depend grants and donations annually.

The Maison Tanguay detention centre also offer legal counselling services through Elizabeth Fry in Quebec. The two provincial detention institutions offer a preparatory program at the outset for former inmates and mothers to help women reintegrate the society upon their release.

9.6 Native Para-Judicial Services of Quebec (SPAQ)

The Native Para-Judicial Services of Quebec is a non-political, not for profit organization. Native Para-Judicial Services assists Native people relating to the criminal justice system. It is wholly committed to developing alternatives to the euro-Canadian justice system in order to better meet the needs of the communities in Quebec, Native Court workers, Native Community Reinsertion officers. Aboriginal community Development and involvement in the administration of justice; Public Safety Committee, Justice Committee, Sentence Management Healing Circle, Adapted justice model, Restorative justice, alternative to incarceration. According to the Native Para-Judicial Services of Quebec (SPAQ) only two probation officers are on duty for 37 women on parole.

9.7 The Rehabilitation Centre for judiciaries' persons: Kapatakan Gilles Jourdain

Ready to host its first guests in 2015, wished for over twenty years ago, the centre in Maliotenam is the only one in Canada adapted for First Nations, women or men.

The building will accommodate Innu peoples or other First Nations eligible for parole and wishing to complete their prison sentence in an environment adapted to their culture. An investment of 2,4 millions \$ was required to develop this unique centre in Canada. The Quebec government has contributed an amount of 1 850 000 \$ through the Ministry of Public Safety and the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones. The Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam band council has compensated for the remaining 575 000 \$.

The idea of this centre date back twenty-years. The former police officer and a councillor at the band council, Gilles Jourdain, who died in 2006, was the initiator of this project that he never will see its realization. It is why the centre was named in his name. Kapatakan is the word use by the Innu to designate the Paths taken to port the boat to stay in the forest.



Prevent recidivism

Participants in the initiative will receive a service adapted to their culture. «They will be home, will receive a service in their language and eat the food of their culture», explained Ms. Fontaine.

The centre has ten rooms with a capacity of 20 people. Two rooms are reserved for the people who have committed major crime and served their sentence in federal penitentiary. Others are for the costumers of the provincial penitentiary. There are still some administrative steps before the centre Gilles Jourdain can receive federal penitentiary customers.

Participants register voluntarily at the centre. They will then be housed for 12 weeks and will complete 13 workshops including sexuality, violence and addictions. The program aims to make the transition from the secure custody in a prison and the freedom and also serve to prevent the person from reoffending.

The centre also has a dining room, a lounge, a meeting room, a visitors' room and a tepee outside, which will host the traditional activities.





10. CONCLUSION

The challenges faced by Aboriginal greatly exceed their individual situation. Indeed, in most cases, they face a lack of resources and support on psycho-social plan, access to housing difficulties, systems non adapted to their cultural realities and/or linguistic, a past marked by violence stemming from the colonial history, limited financial resources of their community and family.

Adequate resources to support the policies and social programs aimed at preventing these problems for women at risk which appear to be the first step to act upstream, but especially to avoid acting only once the situation is taken by the penal system.

Based on the evaluation, issues faced by criminalized First Nations and Inuit women in the network are important and urgent, and require full and immediate solutions.

The analysis allows addressing certain barriers to employability which have unforeseen consequences of perpetuating the conditions that have contributed to disadvantage First Nations and Inuit criminalized women, which in their cases creates different results:

1. Restricted access to institutions and possible services opportunities.
2. Lack of resource and underfunding.
3. Restricted Eligibility Criteria (no respondent, no fixed address or employment etc.) which, in fact, exclude the possibility of parole for most First Nations and Inuit women offenders.
4. Limited understanding of Aboriginal Peoples, culture, spirituality and Aboriginal healing approaches.
5. Imposed financial and contractual limits that restrict the Elders to provide support, advice and quality ceremonies, which prevents implantation of a traditional Aboriginal women offenders healing model.
6. Inadequate Response to urban reality and the demographic profile of First Nations women and Inuit offenders who, for the most part will not return to live on reserve or traditional community of First Nations and Inuit.



7. The parole grant rate is almost nonexistent most of the First Nations and Inuit inmates are released on statutory release at two-thirds of the sentence or the warrant expiry date. The SPAQ reported only two probation officers for 34 women on parole for the year 2014-15 when there are 700 more accused per year.
8. For almost all correctional performance indicators, the gap between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders continues to widen:

Aboriginal offenders are under-represented among offenders under community supervision and over-represented in prisons. We would like women to serve their sentences in the community (i.e. supervised) rather than penal institution.

Aboriginal offenders are more likely to be incarcerated again their parole is revoked.





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PROPOSALS FROM CORRECTIONAL SERVICES OF QUEBEC RELATING TO EMPLOYABILITY AND SOCIAL INSERTION

▼ This chapter refers to Frigon, Strimelle and Renière (2003) have documented the experiences and innovative programs promoting employability and job retention of women criminalized in different countries in Europe (England, Belgium, Finland, France, Norway), North America (Canada, USA) and Oceania (Australia).

Considering that labor market requirements increase, the majority of incarcerated women at the provincial do not occupy a paid employment during their stay in detention and that most of them have never or rarely had a stable job, their employment profile and employability confines them to very limited possibilities.

For women who have work experience, training and jobs offered in jails or prisons offer no or very few development opportunities.

One challenge in terms of employment reintegration is that the populations incarcerated in federal and provincial levels do not have the same needs. This question arises in different ways for women serving long sentences, those who stay only briefly in prison and women who are in and out regularly.

Still, in a group or the other, women have characteristics (sub schooling, limited work experience, more or less good general health, single parenthood) does not facilitate the employment route.

Of the approximately 35 experiences in the study listed several promising leads have been identified and could fill existing needs in women criminalized of Quebec.

Here are the main proposals in the report that deserve to be considered:

- ▶ The labor market and the current structures of preparation for release of prisons should be reorganized so as to give more room for innovation and non-traditional activities (in prison) and to further highlight creativity and the particular skills of women.
- ▶ The collaboration between the prison and the community would benefit from being closer and more effective, in order to ensure a smoother transition at the time of release.



- ▶ Women should receive support and presence upon their release.
- ▶ Places of welcome, accommodation and support that take into account all the needs of women (housing, children, health, etc.) should be established.
- ▶ The implementation of self-help organizations and support groups, managed by women should be promoted for women leaving prison.
- ▶ Training tools should be designed for stakeholders working in employability among women in both the correctional environment than in the community.
- ▶ Women single parents should receive more substantial assistance from family programs upon release from prison programs.
- ▶ The development of social reintegration initiatives of offenders should be supported financially.





12. RECOMMANDATIONS AND TRACKS SOLUTION

Whereas the First Nations and Inuit Labor market Advisory Committee (FILMAC) recommend to the Ministry of Labour Employment and Social Solidarity, with the support of the Labour Market Partners Commission and Emploi-Québec, to develop a Ministerial strategy social inclusion and professional for First Nations and Inuit in Quebec labor market including a particular statute for First Nations and Inuit criminalized women the FNILMAC recommends that the following paths be part of the Ministerial:

Framework principles

The mandate of the development of the First Nations and Inuit labor market remains under Aboriginal governments and organizations involved. Roles and responsibilities must be defined from the outset.

No distinction is being made by Aboriginal governments and organizations concerned as to the residency of the First Nations and Inuit citizens, the recommendations should be applicable to all First Nations and Inuit populations.

The recommendations should not prejudice existing agreements with Aboriginal governments and organizations involved, these agreements are provincial, federal, corporate or otherwise.

Specific recommendations to MTESS

- 12.1** That the MESS contribute financially to the development, deployment and implementation of culturally appropriate and safe services and programs for First Nations and Inuit women offenders.
- 12.2** That the MTESS agrees to create a First Nations and Inuit employment strategy to include First Nations and Inuit women criminalized or becoming a (risk) as a special clientele who requests the intervention and involvement of several services provided through the same coordination with First Nations and Inuit women organizations, and supports the creation and funding of an ad hoc committee for the integration of First Nations and Inuit women criminalized in order to establish social and professional integration strategies and develop specific programs tailored to client needs by creating an Aboriginal intelligence with Emploi-Québec and its network .



- 12.3** That MTESS supports the organization of work placements and mentoring from employers for all First Nations women and Inuit criminalized or at risk of becoming homeless (prevention). Whether such activities are permitted for all age groups and that admissions requirements are reviewed for some Emploi Quebec programs to accommodate as many women as possible. (Example: Internships in the workplace for aged 25 and under).
- 12.4** That MESS financially support longer term programs to develop knowledge and skills and provide additional support (housing, child care, transportation, etc.) when it is necessary.
- 12.5** That MESS put in place the funding and support for the development of Aboriginal organizations in pre-employability and employability in collaboration with key government partners to ensure social inclusion and professional integration of First Nations and Inuit criminalized women with an expertise and partnership management approach to address the lack of employment programs for Aboriginal offenders, and develop and implement a strategy which establishes the link between correctional services and other ministries.
- 12.6** That MESS supports a survey of employers to understand the obstacles to hiring criminalized clientele.
- 12.7** That MESS supports an awareness campaign with employers to promote the hiring of First Nations and Inuit criminalized women.
- 12.8** That MESS contributes financially to the establishment and maintenance of social reinsertion companies and organizations in employability for First Nations and Inuit criminalized women.
- 12.9** That MTESS supports and collaborates with prison institutions to the development of training programs that correspond to the First Nation and Inuit and the labor market.
- 12.10** That MESS supports community development and active participation of the community in the design and development of labor market programs for First Nations and Inuit.

Tracks of solution

- 12.11** That MESS supports First Nations and Inuit women to obtain judicial pardon in order to improve their employment integration opportunities, in collaboration with the various ministries involved.
- 12.12** That MESS collaborates in the creation and implementation of transition centers including socio-professional integration for First Nations and Inuit criminalized women as part of a program adapted for long-term clientele.
- 12.13** That MESS collaborates in the development of social housing (HLM) specialized in socio-professional integration for clientele.





13. TABLE

Table 1 – Daily average institutionalized population from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Women	188	203	207	217	229	241	237	255	245	281
Temporary Detention	1550	1 638	1 718	1 925	2 010	2 021	2 165	2 062	2 173	2 335
Short sentence	573	595	541	569	621	630	634	645	634	677
Long sentence	1 619	1 642	1 668	1 680	1 773	1 793	1 742	1 827	1 807	1 951
Intermittent Sentence	15	15	17	19	33	42	47	54	57	67
Aboriginals	153	162	164	179	190	213	244	289	272	274
Young Adults	880	878	835	878	928	903	923	885	947	976
50 years +	289	323	375	423	491	532	604	655	706	787
Criminal groups	230	225	193	264	324	357	426	397	390	378
<i>East Network</i>	<i>1 140</i>	<i>1 169</i>	<i>1 204</i>	<i>1 290</i>	<i>1 404</i>	<i>1 431</i>	<i>1 444</i>	<i>1 443</i>	<i>1 502</i>	<i>1 593</i>
<i>Montreal Network</i>	<i>1 671</i>	<i>1 740</i>	<i>1 737</i>	<i>1 839</i>	<i>1 911</i>	<i>1 868</i>	<i>1 899</i>	<i>1 986</i>	<i>2 010</i>	<i>2 223</i>
<i>West Network</i>	<i>947</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>1 004</i>	<i>1 064</i>	<i>1 122</i>	<i>1 187</i>	<i>1 246</i>	<i>1 160</i>	<i>1 159</i>	<i>1 214</i>
Total	3 758	3 890	3 945	4 193	4 437	4 486	4 589	4 588	4 671	5 031

CHÉNÉ, B. (2014). Corrections Statistics 2012-2013, Quebec Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety.



Table 2 – Numbers of admissions for 2012-2013

NETWORK/ INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL NUMBER	PROPORTION							
		WOMEN	PROVISIONAL DENTENTION	CONTINUOUS SENTENCE	DISCONTINUOUS SENTENCE	ABORIGINALS	YOUTH	50 YEARS	CRIMINELS GROUPS
Baie-Comeau	327	6,7 %	88,4 %	9,2 %	2,4 %	5,2 %	16,5 %	14,7 %	2,4 %
Chicoutimi	1 168	11,1 %	84,2 %	7,2 %	8,6 %	1,5 %	23,5 %	17,2 %	1,1 %
Havre-Aubert	11	18,2 %	100,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	0,0 %	9,1 %	36,4 %	0,0 %
New Carlisle	484	14,3 %	92,8 %	6,4 %	0,8 %	11,0 %	20,2 %	15,3 %	0,4 %
Percé	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec (women)	479	99,8 %	80,2 %	8,4 %	11,5 %	1,0 %	16,5 %	14,8 %	0,8 %
Quebec (men)	4 282	0,0 %	75,7 %	9,7 %	14,6 %	0,6 %	22,6 %	15,6 %	4,0 %
Rimouski	715	6,9 %	75,8 %	13,0 %	11,2 %	0,0 %	20,8 %	18,3 %	0,4 %
Roberval	620	13,9 %	83,2 %	11,8 %	5,0 %	36,1 %	26,6 %	12,6 %	0,6 %
Sept-Îles	382	3,7 %	91,6 %	5,5 %	2,9 %	46,3 %	30,1 %	12,3 %	0,5 %
Trois-Rivières	2 225	9,8 %	84,0 %	8,9 %	7,1 %	1,5 %	21,8 %	14,5 %	2,2 %
East Network	10 693	10,0 %	80,7 %	9,2 %	10,0 %	5,2 %	22,3 %	15,4 %	2,4 %
Montreal	3 327	0,0 %	26,9 %	28,9 %	44,2 %	0,6 %	21,8 %	14,4 %	3,2 %
Riv.-des-Prairies	10 072	0,0 %	95,0 %	3,5 %	1,5 %	1,5 %	23,5 %	12,3 %	5,4 %
Maison Tanguay	1 809	99,8 %	79,1 %	8,1 %	12,8 %	4,6 %	19,2 %	12,5 %	0,1 %
Montreal Network	15 208	11,9 %	78,2 %	9,6 %	12,2 %	1,6 %	22,6 %	12,8 %	4,3 %
Amos	1 176	12,0 %	75,4 %	21,8 %	2,8 %	50,7 %	25,4 %	9,3 %	0,9 %
Hull	2 957	11,1 %	78,8 %	14,6 %	6,6 %	2,7 %	25,8 %	10,4 %	1,8 %
Sherbrooke	3 338	9,7 %	81,1 %	9,9 %	9,1 %	0,1 %	22,7 %	13,8 %	0,6 %
Sorel	2 006	5,1 %	77,8 %	12,0 %	10,2 %	0,0 %	23,2 %	15,6 %	0,9 %
St-Jérôme	7 339	5,7 %	85,7 %	8,3 %	6,0 %	4,7 %	27,0 %	13,0 %	4,7 %
West Network	16 816	7,8 %	81,9 %	11,1 %	7,0 %	6,1 %	25,4 %	12,7 %	2,6 %
Total	42 717	9,8 %	80,3 %	10,1 %	9,6 %	4,3 %	23,6 %	13,4 %	3,2 %

Chéné, B. (2014). Corrections Statistics 2012-2013, Quebec Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety.

- Little or no Aboriginals were admitted to institutions of Havre-Auvert, Rimouski, Sherbrooke and Sorel while a high proportion of Aboriginal people have been admitted in Amos (51%), Sept-Îles (46%) and Roberval (36%).
- The women's facilities have 245 places, a capacity of 6%. The House has 194 places and Tanguay Institution Quebec - female sector has 51.



Table 3 - Annual number of admissions from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Women	3 751	3 722	3 610	3 941	4 040	3 840	3 875	3 872	4 001	4 189
Provisionary detention	28 587	29 037	30 271	31 972	33 513	32 553	32 975	32 699	33 647	34 297
Continuous sentence	10 274	7 991	5 866	5 285	4 893	4 931	4 850	4 598	4 350	4 317
Discontinuous sentence	1 683	1 888	2 144	2 270	2 404	2 800	3 002	3 479	3 752	4 103
Aboriginals	1 313	1 296	1 304	1 247	1 255	1 558	1 713	1 804	1 904	1 825
Young adults	10 048	9 493	9 171	9 559	9 675	9 402	9 717	9 963	10 150	10 094
50 years and more	3 446	3 417	3 591	3 781	4 231	4 303	4 616	4 872	5 217	5 734
Criminal groups	927	781	758	1 051	1 283	1 511	1 552	1 504	1 573	1 351
<i>East Network</i>	<i>9 778</i>	<i>9 471</i>	<i>9 358</i>	<i>9 446</i>	<i>10 039</i>	<i>10 434</i>	<i>10 243</i>	<i>10 512</i>	<i>10 765</i>	<i>10 693</i>
<i>Montreal Network</i>	<i>16 706</i>	<i>15 286</i>	<i>14 324</i>	<i>14 447</i>	<i>14 878</i>	<i>14 092</i>	<i>14 278</i>	<i>14 343</i>	<i>14 382</i>	<i>15 208</i>
<i>West Network</i>	<i>14 060</i>	<i>14 159</i>	<i>14 599</i>	<i>15 634</i>	<i>15 893</i>	<i>15 758</i>	<i>16 306</i>	<i>15 921</i>	<i>16 602</i>	<i>16 816</i>
Total	40 544	38 916	38 281	39 527	40 810	40 284	40 827	40 776	41 749	42 717

Table 4 - Daily Average followed in the community in 2012-2013

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Women	1 849	1 898	1 979	2 070	2 084	2 158	2 324	2 351	2 417	2 570
Conditional sentences	4 024	3 935	3 821	3 585	3 490	3 607	3 582	3 315	3 069	3 061
Release on parole	664	600	687	644	581	534	507	482	481	462
Probation	10 052	10 255	10 423	10 578	10 601	10 622	10 999	10 963	10 601	10 630
Permission to go out	239	179	117	87	70	61	59	64	64	64
Community works	580	619	751	879	970	1 132	1 473	1 817	1 881	2 320
Aboriginals	724	677	755	761	716	687	771	905	917	857
Young adults	3 970	3 982	3 915	3 742	3 660	3 721	3 878	3 930	3 781	3 876
50 years and more	1 603	1 612	1 782	1 919	1 936	24 317	2 231	2 327	2 346	2 468
Criminal groups	138	136	131	135	159	201	237	253	238	225
<i>East Network</i>	<i>5 188</i>	<i>5 092</i>	<i>5 151</i>	<i>5 109</i>	<i>5 212</i>	<i>5 243</i>	<i>5 364</i>	<i>5 118</i>	<i>4 962</i>	<i>5 177</i>
<i>Montreal Network</i>	<i>3 366</i>	<i>3 400</i>	<i>3 430</i>	<i>3 458</i>	<i>3 451</i>	<i>3 431</i>	<i>3 484</i>	<i>3 440</i>	<i>3 177</i>	<i>3 129</i>
<i>West Network</i>	<i>7 006</i>	<i>7 095</i>	<i>7 218</i>	<i>7 206</i>	<i>7 048</i>	<i>7 281</i>	<i>7 774</i>	<i>8 082</i>	<i>7 957</i>	<i>8 230</i>
Total	15 559	15 587	15 799	15 773	15 712	15 956	16 621	16 640	16 096	16 537

CHÉNÉ, B. (2014). Corrections Statistics 2012-2013, Quebec Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety.



Tableau 5 – Follow-up in the community begun in 2003-2004 à 2012-2013

	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Women	2 872	2 821	3 159	2 957	2 982	3 238	3 382	3 344	3 683	3 789
Conditional sentences	4 640	4 436	4 359	3 960	3 986	4 190	3 740	3 352	3 385	3 368
Release on parole	1 181	1 125	1 277	1 187	948	916	858	866	795	774
Probation	9 024	9 347	9 740	9 819	9 654	10 003	10 133	9 568	9 697	9 798
Permission to go out	3 981	2 709	1 876	1 361	929	792	713	745	759	843
Community works	4 609	4 898	5 358	5 333	5 459	5 995	7 028	7 143	7 808	8 316
Aboriginals	1 260	1 234	1 378	1 243	1 035	1 130	1 441	1 360	1 389	1 269
Young adults	7 024	6 883	6 554	6 349	6 102	6 262	6 679	6 413	6 568	6 544
50 years and more	1 993	1 998	2 312	2 166	2 098	2 401	2 407	2 502	2 707	2 787
Criminal groups	189	161	149	190	189	281	314	290	315	284
<i>East Network</i>	<i>7 009</i>	<i>7 064</i>	<i>7 158</i>	<i>7 005</i>	<i>7 233</i>	<i>7 485</i>	<i>7 360</i>	<i>6 800</i>	<i>7 282</i>	<i>7 621</i>
<i>Montreal Network</i>	<i>5 134</i>	<i>4 769</i>	<i>4 996</i>	<i>4 793</i>	<i>4 355</i>	<i>4 218</i>	<i>4 265</i>	<i>4 233</i>	<i>4 038</i>	<i>4 054</i>
<i>West Network</i>	<i>11 292</i>	<i>10 682</i>	<i>10 456</i>	<i>9 862</i>	<i>9 388</i>	<i>10 193</i>	<i>10 847</i>	<i>10 641</i>	<i>11 124</i>	<i>11 424</i>
Total	23 435	22 515	22 610	21 660	20 976	21 896	22 472	21 674	22 444	23 099

CHÉNÉ, B. (2014). Corrections Statistics 2012-2013, Quebec Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety.

Tableau 6 - Distribution of Aboriginal people in the correctional population and the population of Quebec as a nation, Quebec 2007-2008

	ABORIGINAL POPULATION IN CORRECTIONS		GLOBAL ABORIGINAL POPULATION IN QUÉBEC ¹	
	N	%	N	%
Inuit	537	31,1	10 464	12,0
Cree	350	20,2	16 151	18,5
Innus/Montagnais	311	18,0	16 199	18,6
Algonquin	217	12,6	9 645	11,1
Atikamekw	183	10,6	6 321	7,2
Micmac's	71	4,1	5 104	5,8
Naskapi	29	1,7	673	0,7
Mohawks	24	1,4	16 727	19,2
Other nations	7	0,4	5 967	6,8
Total	1 729²	100,0	87 251	100,0

1. Data from Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat which include the Mohawks of Akwesasne in Quebec, Quebec, 2007.

2. Five data are missing for the nation

BRASSARD, R., L. And D. Giroux LAMOTHE-GAGNON (2011). 2007-2008 Correctional Profile: Aboriginal people entrusted to Corrections, Quebec Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety.

– Gender: A strong majority of Aboriginal supported by Correctional Services are men, 88% versus 12% women, which is comparable to non-Aboriginal people.



Table 7 - Summary of characteristics of aboriginal women in corrections, Quebec 2007-2008¹

ASPECTS CONSIDERED	FEMMES AUTOCHTONES
Socio-Judicial characteristics of incarcerated women	
Most serious offenses (category)	
Offences against the State	--
Offences against the person	31,8 %
Offences against property	22,2 %
Infringement relating to driving vehicles	--
Federal laws other than the Criminal Code	11,1 %
Quebec laws	--
Municipal regulation	11,1 %
Other offences to the Criminal code	17,5 %
Average duration of sentences (days)	114,5
Characteristics related to the management of incarcerated women	
Number of admissions in 2007-2008	127
Status at admission : accused persons	85,8 %
Institution at admission	
Amos	25,2 %
Quebec (female sector)	5,5 %
Hull	10,2 %
Roberval	16,5 %
Maison Tanguay	29,1 %
Others	9,5 %
PMQI (number of persons)	11,3
Transfer	42,5 %
Appearance	83,5 %
Disciplinary breach	11,0 %
Permission to go out	11,3 %
Various output	—
Average stay in institutions as a person sentenced to a continuous sentence (days)	54,9
Average stay in institutions as accused person (day)	10,9
Follow-up measures in the community	
Probation with supervision (number)	155
Conditional sentence (number)	37
Community work (number)	89

1. The sign -- indicates a cell for less than five people.
The sign — indicates an empty cell.

BRASSARD, R., L. GIROUX and D.LAMOTHE-GAGNON (2011). 2007-2008 Correctional Profile: Aboriginal people entrusted to Corrections, Quebec Correctional Services, Department of Public Safety



Table 8 - SPAQ – Women

REGION	ADULT WOMEN STATISTICS, 2012-2013					
	NUMBER CASE	ABORIGINAL	ACCUSED	VICTIM	WITNESS	OTHER
01 - Schefferville	47	47	47	0	0	0
02 - Listuguj – Gaspé	92	92	11	2	1	78
03 - Malotienam – Sept-Îles	85	85	78	1	0	6
04 - Abitibi – Val-d’Or	118	118	113	2	1	2
05 - Montréal – Kahnawake	132	132	48	6	1	77
06 - Montréal – Kanesastake (Oka)	21	21	12	3	1	5
07 - Haute Mauricie – La Tuque	29	29	29	0	0	0
08 - Abitibi-Timiskaming	95	95	20	3	4	68
09 - Québec	1	1	0	0	0	1
10 - Ungava Bay	VACANT					
11 - Maniwaki	77	77	40	0	0	37
12 - Interior James Bay	57	57	56	1	0	0
13 - Lac Saint-Jean	54	54	53	0	0	1
14 - Outaouais	90	90	34	6	1	49
15 - Côte-Nord	3	3	3	0	0	0
16 - Hudson Bay	VACANT					
17 - James Bay Coast	202	202	195	1	0	6
Totaux	1103		739	25	0	330

Para-Judicial Services of Quebec-update 2014 (Annex 1)

– Aboriginal women criminalized in Quebec by region, 739 cases of accusation in 2012-13. No results for regions 10 and 16 because the counselor positions at SPAQ have been vacant for 2011-2014 due to lack of candidates.





14. GLOSSARY

Criminalized

Occurs when a society is making greater use of judicial procedures to resolve disputes that could be processed differently amicably or through mediation.

Accused

In this report, an accused is a person who is incarcerated in a Québec detention centre to await the outcome of judicial proceedings instituted against him (e.g., case pending, postponed or continued), following the request to the administrator for assistance, while waiting to be transferred to a penitentiary or for any other reason that a detained person cannot be deemed to be a convict. It is one of the two possible statuses for an incarcerated person; the other is “convict”.

Admission

Administrative procedure to register a person in a detention centre under a warrant of committal, remand or other judicial procedures that allow a justice official or officer of the peace to incarcerate a person. A person whose status changes or who is transferred to another detention center is not re-admitted. For a detention sentence, there is only one admission.

Admitted person

In this report, “admitted person” refers to the admission of a person to a detention centre. A person may be admitted more than once in the same year and will thus be counted as an admitted person for the number of times he is admitted.

Appearance

Obligation for a person to appear before a magistrate (judge, fire investigation commissioner, coroner, etc.) at a specific date, time and place, for a step in his trial.

Average daily incarceration population (ADIP)

Average number of incarcerated persons present each day in a detention centre. The population is determined on the basis of the persons present at 11:59 p.m. in detention centers.



Change of status

Administrative procedure used in detention centers' to take into account any change in the situation of an incarcerated person. For example, the status of an accused who, following trial, is sentenced to detention will be changed from "accused" to "convicted"; this procedure makes it possible to follow changes in the file of an incarcerated person from admission to release.

Community service time

Optional condition imposed by the court in the case of a probation order or conditional sentence of imprisonment. It requires the offender to perform unpaid work for a not-for-profit community organization. Such work is done under the supervision of a probation officer and for a prescribed period of time.

Community supervision

Supervision of offenders subject to a measure applied in the community, such as a supervised probation order or a conditional sentence of imprisonment or who are on temporary leave or parole. Such supervision is intended to ensure public safety and to facilitate the social reintegration of offenders. It is carried out through control measures and social reintegration measures.

Conditional sentence of imprisonment

Sentence of imprisonment that allows an offender sentenced to less than two years to be given a stay of imprisonment if the court is convinced that serving the sentence in the community will not jeopardize public safety. A conditional sentence of imprisonment has both punitive and social reintegration objectives, and the offender submitted to the measure is closely controlled (e.g., house arrest or strict curfews).

Convicted person

Refers to a person who is incarcerated following one or more convictions by a court that involve sentences to be served consecutively or concurrently. Such sentences are administered as a combined sentence by detention centres. It is one of the two possible statuses of an incarcerated person; the other is "accused".

Conviction

Decision rendered by an authority with power and jurisdiction and imposing on an offender a sanction for the acts for which he was charged.

Correctional population

All convicted and accused persons under the jurisdiction of the Services correctionnels of the Ministère de la Sécurité publique. This population includes persons under the supervision of detention centres and those under community supervision.

Correctional services officer (CSO)

Person who assures supervision of offenders under community supervision and the confinement of incarcerated persons, contributing to their assessment and facilitating the social reintegration of offenders.



Counselor in a prison setting

Person who ensures the development and implementation of programs and services to support social reintegration and encourages offenders to become aware of their behavior and begin the journey to responsabilization and personal empowerment. The counselor is also a contact person for offenders with regard to their delinquency problems. DACOR (Correctional Administrative Files).

Delinquent

Person who commits an offence that is not sufficiently serious for the person to be treated as a criminal. The word “delinquent” goes beyond the judicial meaning and includes all antisocial elements, whether or not the person is brought to trial.

Direction des services professionnels correctionnels (DSPC)

Operational unit of the Services correctionnels in the Québec Ministère de la Sécurité publique that ensures the administration of sentences served in the community and is responsible for activities to provide information to the courts, for developing correctional intervention plans, assessing and supervising offenders who are under sentencing or correctional measures in the community.

Incarcerated

Person incarcerated by order of the legal authority.

Incarcerated population

All convicted and accused persons under the supervision of Québec detention centers. Sometimes called “registered population” it includes persons present in a centre and those outside the center whether or not the latter have temporary leave.

Interim detention

Situation related to the incarceration of an accused (q.v.).

Offence

Offence under the Criminal Code, federal laws, provincial laws or municipal by-laws. Broadly, any act or omissions define by criminal law or penal statute and giving rise to some sanction.

Offender

Person who is serving a sentence in detention or in the community after being found guilty of committing an offence under a law or regulation in force. The person has been sentenced by the court (see “convict”).

Parole

Correctional release measure that allows an offender to serve the remainder of his custodial sentence in the community (early release before the end of a sentence) on certain conditions set by the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles (CQLC). Offenders serving a sentence of six months or more are generally eligible for parole after serving a third of their sentence.



Probation officer

Professional, who makes psychosocial assessment reports on offenders, supervises offenders under a probation order or a conditional sentence of imprisonment and parolees and who supervises the performance of community service imposed in the case of a probation order or conditional sentence of imprisonment.

Supervised probation order

Sentence imposed on an offender who has been found guilty of an offence by a criminal or penal court. It does not involve incarceration; the offender serves his sentence in the community. It is aimed at social reintegration. The measure may not exceed three years, and the offender must comply with a certain number of obligations imposed by the court, including the obligation to meet, at regular intervals, with a probation officer.

Sentence

All the sanctions imposed by a court and administered by the Services correctionnels by taking into account their consecutive or concurrent elements, if any.

Social reintegration

All efforts, whose objective is for an offender to live in a socially acceptable, law-abiding manner. Such efforts involve activities and programs that assist offenders to move forward, have better self-understanding and strengthen a relationship of confidence, that contribute to the offender's social and family network and that make available services adapted to his needs. Social reintegration, which is the best approach to protecting society in a lasting way, is also associated with certain control mechanisms that make it possible to ensure that the conditions imposed on offenders are met.

Status

Situation of a detained person, who may be assigned one of two statuses: "convict" or "accused".

Temporary leave

Permission given under the Act respecting the Québec correctional system (ARQCS) by the director of a penal institution or by the Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles (CQLC), that allows an incarcerated offender who is eligible under defined criteria to be absent from a detention center for specific purposes defined by law, for a specific period of time and under certain conditions. ARQCS provides for seven types of temporary leave: medical, participation in the activities of a support fund for social reintegration, spiritual activities, humanitarian reasons, family visits, social reintegration (sentence of less than six months) and preparation for parole (sentence of six months or more). Note that the last two types represent a correctional measure for release under community supervision.

Transfer

Moving a detainee or person under community supervision under the jurisdiction of the Services correctionnels from one detention centre to other or from point of service to another to facilitate the dispensing of correctional services.



SOURCES

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*Marginalized: The experience of Aboriginal women in corrections*CA33APC (2012), Public Safety Canada, in collaboration with The Wesley Group <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/>

Native Para Judicial Services of Québec – update 2014 (Annex 1)

Report on the Barreau du Québec's Missions to Aboriginal Communities in Québec's far North. Adopted by the Québec' General Council on December 5, 2014

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SPAQ – Native Para-Judicial Services of Québec

Native Para-Judicial Services of Québec assist native people in matters relating to the criminal justice system, it is wholly committed to developing alternatives to the euro-Canadian justice system in order to better meet the needs of natives communities in the province of Québec.

LIST OF REGIONS NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

- 01 Schefferville Region-ANNIE VOLLANT-cpmatimekush
- 02 Listuguj Region– Gaspé-MARY-BLANCHE METTALIC-cwlistuguj
- 03 Maliotenam-Sept-Iles Region-VICTORIA REGIS-cpseptiles
- 04 Abitibi Region– Val d’Or-ÉMILIE E. DESBIENS-cpvaldor
- 05 Montreal Region – Kahnawake -PATRICIA ESHKIBOK-cwkahnawake
- 06 Montreal Region– Kanesastake (Oka)-DANIELLE POIRIER-cpmontreal
- 07 Haute Mauricie Region– La Tuque-LOUIS-PIERRE PETIQUAY-cplatuque
- 08 Abitibi-Timiscamingue Region-SHARON MCBRIDE-CHASLE-cwtemisc
- 09 Quebec –Wendake Region-cpwendake **VACANT**
- 10 Ungava Bay Region-ANNIE SAUNDERS-cwkuujjuaq
- 11 Maniwaki Region-LAURIER RIEL-cpmaniwaki
- 12 Interior Region of James Bay-JUSTUS COON-COME-cwmistissini
- 13 Lac Saint-Jean Region-STÉPHANE DUCHESNE-cpmashteuiatsh
- 14 Outaouais Region-JACQUES MOUSSEAU-cpfortcoulonge
- 15 Côte Nord (Betsiamites) Region-JULIEN ROCK-cpbetsiamites
- 16 Hudson Bay Region-REBECCA COOKIE-cwkuujjuaraapik
- 17 James Bay coastal Region-MARLÈNE BEARSKIN-cwchisasibi

Update: February 17, 2014



SPAQ – Men and Women

REGION	DIFFERENCE 2011-2012 2012-2013	2011-2012				2012-2013			
		ACCUSED	VICTIMS	WITNESS	OTHERS	ACCUSED	VICTIMS	WITNESS	OTHERS
01 - Schefferville	251	29			15	293	1	0	1
02 - Listuguj – Gaspé	-69	48	1	0	223	52	4	1	146
03 - Malotienam – Sept-Îles	27	385	9	0	8	411	1	0	17
04 - Abitibi – Val-d'Or	-29	414	1	2	18	379	3	8	16
05 - Montréal – Kahnawake	-72	272	5	2	126	185	8	1	139
06 - Montréal – Kanesastake (Oka)	-32	59	6	0	36	46	4	2	17
07 - Haute Mauricie – La Tuque	-39	254	0	0	0	215	0	0	0
08 - Abitibi-Timiskaming	-74	68	6	1	206	57	4	5	141
09 - Québec	-5	5	1	0	3	3	0	0	1
10 - Ungava Bay					VACANT				
11 - Maniwaki	-68	484	0	0	73	274	0	0	215
12 - Interior of James Bay	-43	231	11	0	9	206	1	0	1
13 - Lac Saint-Jean	-65	204	0	3	0	138	3	0	1
14 - Outaouais	-207	506	12	6	118	180	17	7	231
15 - Côte-Nord	-140	170	0	0	34	52	0	0	12
16 - Hudson Bay					VACANT				
17 - James Bay Coast	130	536	0	0	40	685	1	0	20
Total	-435	3 365	52	14	909	3 176	47	24	958



SPAQ – Women

REGION	STATISTICS ADULT WOMEN, YEAR 2012-2013					
	NUMBER OF CASE	ABORIGINAL	ACCUSED	VICTIM	WITNESS	OTHERS
01 - Schefferville	47	47	47	0	0	0
02 - Listuguj – Gaspé	92	92	11	2	1	78
03 - Malotienam – Sept-Îles	85	85	78	1	0	6
04 - Abitibi – Val-d'Or	118	118	113	2	1	2
05 - Montréal – Kahnawake	132	132	48	6	1	77
06 - Montréal – Kanesastake (Oka)	21	21	12	3	1	5
07 - Haute Mauricie – La Tuque	29	29	29	0	0	0
08 - Abitibi-Timiskaming	95	95	20	3	4	68
09 - Québec	1	1	0	0	0	1
10 - Ungava Bay	VACANT					
11 - Maniwaki	77	77	40	0	0	37
12 - Interior of James Bay	57	57	56	1	0	0
13 - Lac Saint-Jean	54	54	53	0	0	1
14 - Outaouais	90	90	34	6	1	49
15 - Côte-Nord	3	3	3	0	0	0
16 - Hudson Bay	VACANT					
17 - James Bay Coast	202	202	195	1	0	6
Total	1103		739	25	0	330



SPAQ – Men

REGION	STATISTICS ADULT MALES, YEAR 2012-2013								
	NUMBER OF CASE	NUMBER OF CLIENT	ABORIGINAL	AGE-SEX	OPENING DATE	ACCUSED	VICTIM	WITNESS	OTHERS
01 - Schefferville	212		212	212		210	1	0	1
02 - Listuguj – Gaspé	111		111			41	2	0	68
03 - Malotienam – Sept-Îles	331		331	331		320	0	0	11
04 - Abitibi – Val-d’Or	288		288			266	1	7	14
05 - Montréal – Kahnawake	195	195	195	195	195	132	2	0	61
06 - Montréal – Kanesastake (Oka)	45		45			31	1	1	12
07 - Haute Mauricie – La Tuque	186		186			186	0	0	0
08 - Abitibi-Timiskaming	107		107	107		32	1	1	73
09 - Québec	3	3	3			3	0	0	0
10 - Ungava Bay						VACANT			
11 - Maniwaki	410		410			234	0	0	176
12 - Interior of James Bay	135	135	135			134	0	0	1
13 - Lac Saint-Jean	86		86			83	3	0	0
14 - Outaouais	325		325			132	10	5	178
15 - Côte-Nord	61		61			49	0	0	12
16 - Hudson Bay						VACANT			
17 - James Bay Coast	469	469	469	469		455	0	0	14
Total	2 964		2 964			2 308	21	14	621



SPAQ – Total of all services

TOTAL STATISTICS, YEAR 2012-2013									
REGION	NUMERE OF SERVICE	NAEM	SERVICE DATE	CS EN	CS OTHER	CS CLIENT	CS FAM	CS COURT	CS RESOURCE
01 - Schefferville	268			264		203	12	49	
02 - Listuguj – Gaspé	196			11	1	12			
03 - Maliotenam – Sept-Îles	647			312	83	316	8	6	67
04 - Abitibi – Val-d'Or	438			298		288		10	
05 - Montréal – Kahnawake	564			235	2	232	2	3	
06 - Montréal – Kanesastake (Oka)	639			153		139	7	5	2
07 - Haute Mauricie – La Tuque	393			394		284	3	107	
08 - Abitibi-Timiskaming	207			73	1	56	2	16	
09 - Québec	4								
10 - Ungava Bay				VACANT					
11 - Maniwaki	1 591			337		324		13	
12 - Interior of James Bay	594			529	1	520	7	3	
13 - Lac Saint-Jean	265			32		6		26	
14 - Outaouais	2 003			248	155	391	2	10	
15 - Côte-Nord	101			39	47	86			
16 - Hudson Bay				VACANT					
17 - James Bay Coast	704			120	20	116	18		6
Total	8 614	0	0	3 045	310	2 973	61	248	75
ref. c.	3 071		contacs c	3 355				SC	4 178
ref. hc.	1 859	4 930	contacs hc	13 301	16 656			services tot.	20 014





The friendship bracelets came from the First Nations and they were offered as a sign of friendship.

Dominique Normand, Métis artist Malecite's source



Commission
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