

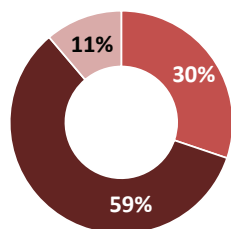
Our Health Counts London

The first inclusive, community-driven health survey for Indigenous peoples in London

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

In Canada, Indigenous adults are incarcerated at a rate 10 times higher than non-Indigenous people.¹ The over-representation of Indigenous peoples in correctional facilities and in the judicial system is rooted in a long history of colonial oppression, marginalization, and systemic racism.^{2,3} The high rates of incarceration depict a means by which the Canadian state disenfranchises Indigenous peoples and communities.² Compounding the existing marginalization, incarceration has been linked to poorer mental health status,⁴ lower employment opportunities and socioeconomic status.⁵ Nonetheless, findings suggest that rates of incarceration among the younger urban Indigenous population are decreasing compared to the older population. Additionally, programs aimed at providing educational training for inmates seem to be working as 1 in 4 people that have done time in prison have some post-secondary education.

Relationship With Public Organizations



59% of Indigenous adults or partners of Indigenous adults in London have no problem with public organizations, such as police, health, social and/or education services.

30% have a problem with public organizations, but indicate that it is not severe.

11% indicate having severe problems with public organizations.

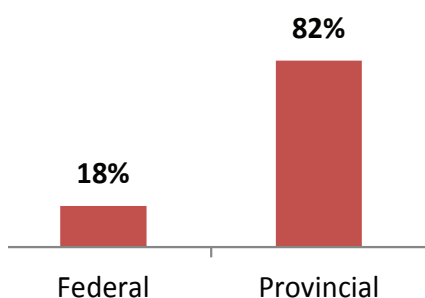
Over 1 in 4 Indigenous adults in London are doing, or have done, things that are in conflict with the law.

Experiences With The Justice System

42% of Indigenous adults in London have done some time in prison.

This is slightly lower than the findings from OHC Toronto, where 52% of Indigenous adults have done some time in prison.⁶

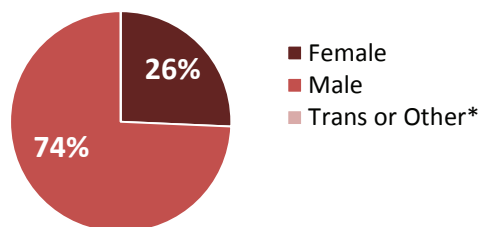
Most Indigenous adults were in prison for a provincial offense/crime.



Demographic and Socioeconomic Information

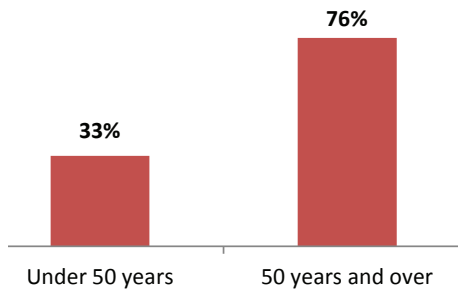
The majority of people who have done time in prison identify as male.

This is consistent with national statistics which show there are more than twice as many men in prison than women.⁷

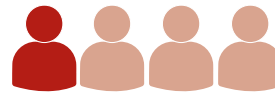


*Trans/Other estimates are not reported due to the small number of participants.

Older Indigenous adults were more likely to have spent time in prison compared to younger adults in London.

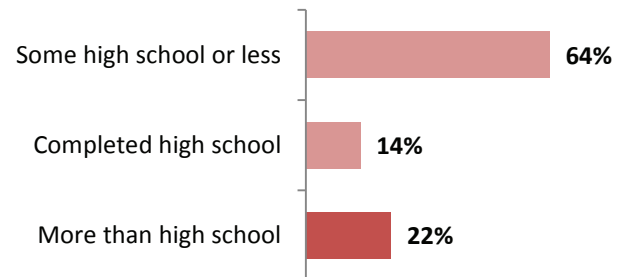


The rate of post-secondary education for those who spent time in prison was no different from the rate for people who did not spend time in prison.



Approximately, **1 in 4** Indigenous adults in London that have done time in prison have some post-secondary education.

Highest level of education among people who spent time in prison



Issues & Needs

HALF of Indigenous adults believe services in London addressing the impacts of incarceration are inadequate.

41% of Indigenous adults believe legal services for Indigenous people in London are inadequate.

Are you or someone you know dealing with the criminal justice system or the impacts of prison?

- Salvation Army Correctional and Justice Services, London and Elgin Middlesex: (519) 873-2982
- John Howard Society of London and District: (519) 438 4168
- Community Legal Services, Western University (services for non-students): (519) 661-3352

Population based estimates were created using respondent driven sampling (see Project Overview and Methods Factsheet)

Definitions

Indigenous adults: persons 15 years or older self-identifying as Indigenous, such as First Nations, Métis, Inuit or other Indigenous nations, living or using services in the City of London.

Sources

1. Office of the Correctional Investigator (2013); 2. Monchalin (2010); 3. Nettelbeck & Smandych (2010); 4. Abracen et al. (2014); 5. Maroto (2015); 6. Maddox et al. (2018); 7. Statistics Canada (2017)

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