



Correctional Service
Canada

Service correctionnel
Canada



SAFETY, RESPECT
AND DIGNITY
FOR ALL

LA SÉCURITÉ,
LA DIGNITÉ
ET LE RESPECT
POUR TOUS

Radicalized Offenders & CSC: *Evidence-Based Correctional Management*

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A. The Correctional Service of Canada:

- jurisdiction, mission, priorities
- federal offender populations

B. Radicalized Offender Research Initiatives

- profile, needs, motivations
- best practices in management

C. Working Together:

- maximizing effective corrections through cooperation/integration of research and operations
 - *radicalized offender case management*



Correctional Service Canada (CSC)

MISSION

The Correctional Service of Canada, as part of the criminal justice system and respecting the rule of law, contributes to public safety by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens, while exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control.

Corporate Priorities

Safe management of eligible offenders during their transition from the institution to the community, and while on supervision

Safety and security of members of the public, victims, staff and offenders in our institutions and in the community

Effective, culturally appropriate interventions for First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders

Mental health needs of offenders addressed through timely assessment, effective management and appropriate intervention, relevant staff training and rigorous oversight

Efficient and effective management practices that reflect values-based leadership in a changing environment

Productive relationships with diverse partners, stakeholders, victims' groups, and others involved in public safety



CSC Continued...

Responsible for:

- administering custodial sentences of a term of two years or more, as imposed by the court regardless of offence type;
- managing institutions of various security levels and supervising offenders under conditional release in the community.



Operates Under:

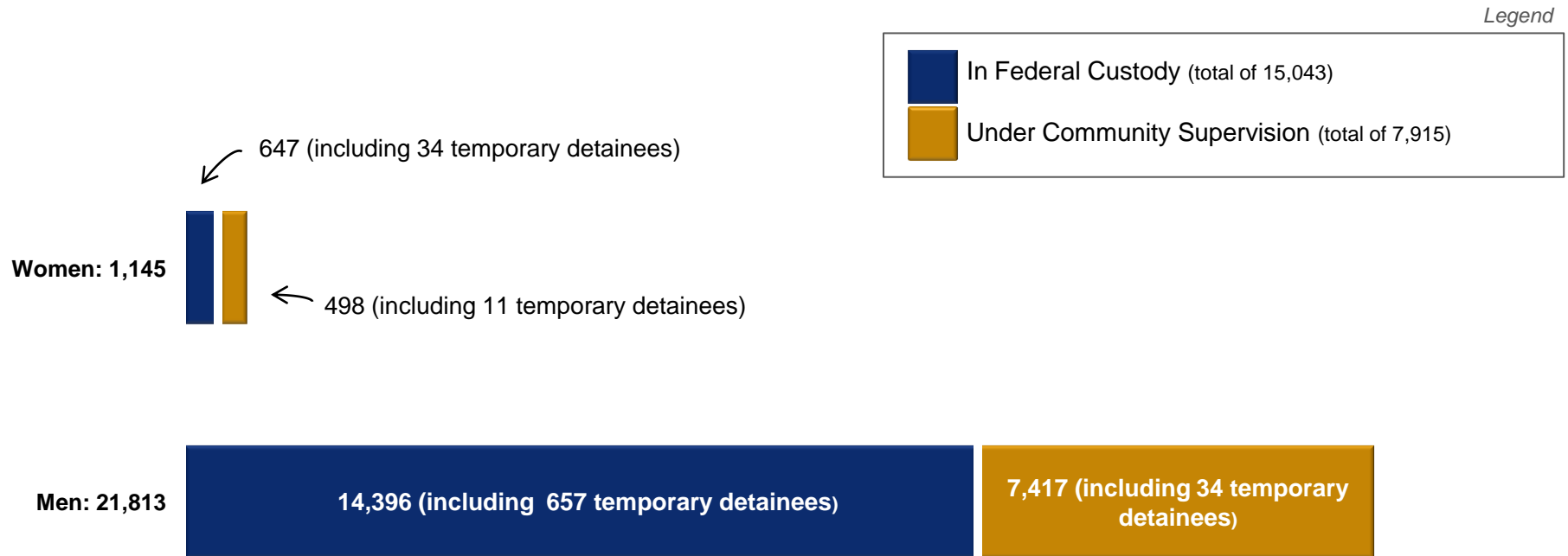
- The rule of law, and in particular, the **Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA)**, which provides its legislative framework



Federal Offender Population

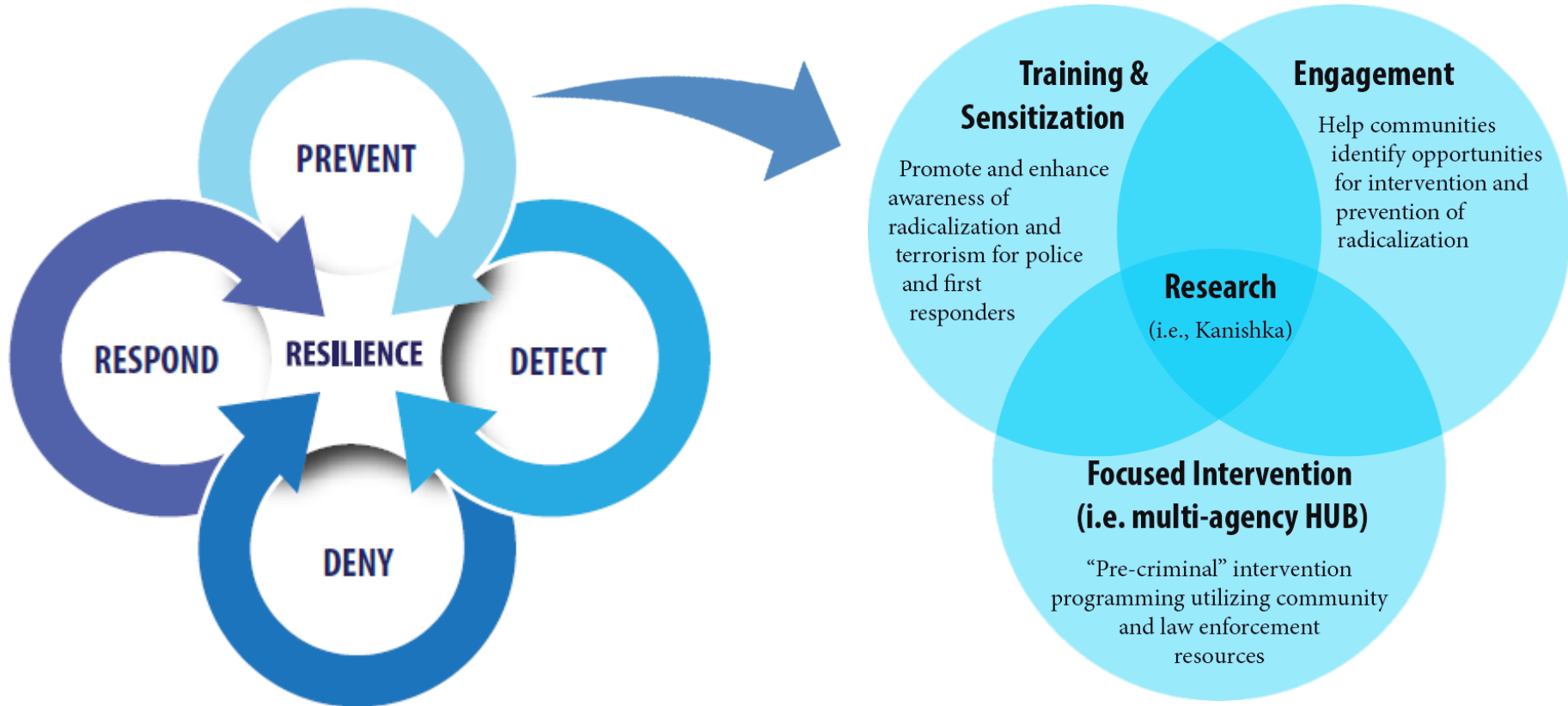
OFFENDERS UNDER CSC JURISDICTION: TOTAL OF 22,958

2014-15 Average – Corporate Reporting System





Building Resilience: Canada's Counter-terrorism Strategy

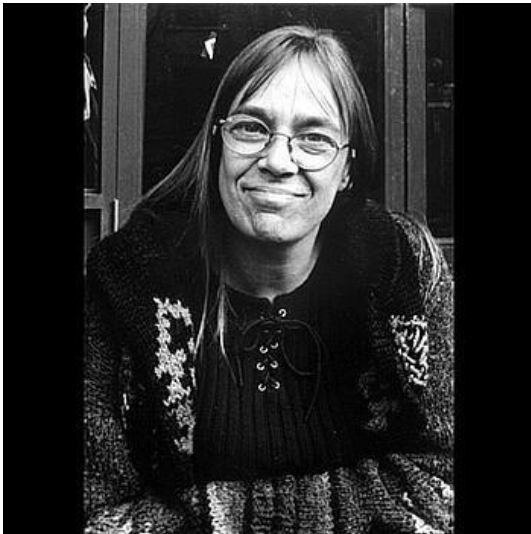




Radicalized Offender

CSC's Definition

“Ideologically motivated offender, who commits, aspires, or conspires to commit, or promotes violent acts in order to achieve ideological objectives.”





Current Environment

National Population

- CSC currently accommodates **13** offenders convicted of a terrorism offence
- Sentences for these offenders range from **7 years to life**. Those convicted are predominantly housed within medium-maximum security institutions
- In addition to these offenders, the service has identified other '**persons of national security concern**' who are potentially radicalized and/or assessed to pose a threat from a national security perspective
- There are cases currently involved in the court process that could lead to additional offenders convicted of a terrorist-related offence



Identification Processes

- 1. Convicted of Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) offences**
- 2. Identified by partners or third party agencies**
 - (RCMP, CSIS, CBSA, OPP-PATS, etc.)
- 3. Identified internally by CSC**
 - Via established Security and Case Management intake and review processes
 - Staff observational reporting



Management of Radicalized Offenders

Accommodation: Integration-Separation Model

- Aims to integrate radicalized offenders in an open, general population while permitting the physical / geographical separation of certain radicalized offenders from other offenders when circumstances necessitate
- Offender's behaviour and needs remain the focus of the management strategy
- Avoids granting of unwarranted status onto the radicalized offender by minimizing 'profiling' and / or 'targeting'
- Defuses potential 'radicalization' or 'recruitment' power base





Management of Radicalized Offenders

Interventions, Programs & Services:

- CSC has a comprehensive intake assessment process that examines the underlying issues of offender crimes. A comprehensive correctional plan is developed for each offender
- Radicalized offenders are provided the same intake assessments as other inmates. Referrals to programs are made as required, based on assessed need and level of risk
- CSC utilizes evidence based correctional programs that are proven to significantly reduce rates of recidivism. These cognitive-behavioral programs target violence and the influence of antisocial associates
- The CSC also uses inter-faith counselling within the spiritual service delivery model and access to ethno-cultural services to counter extremist ideology, present pro-social modelling, and help identify potential risk



Management of Radicalized Offenders

Information Sharing & Partner Relations:

- **CSC possesses MOU's with criminal justice and law enforcement partners which allow for sharing of information on national security cases (e.g., RCMP, CSIS, CBSA, OPP, etc.)**
- **This includes support of active operational/criminal investigations**
- **Sharing of intelligence (e.g. analysis) between respective agencies on a '*need to know*' basis is an integral component in the process of identification, prevention, and intervention**
- **CSC has standing membership on International and Federal, Provincial and Municipal National Security – Countering Violent Extremism Work Groups (e.g. PSC, CACP, UN GCTF)**



The Research Branch (CSC):

- Policy Sector
- applied program of research
- forward-thinking, innovative, and targets critical correctional issues
- multi-disciplinary teams, multi-method approaches
- engages/collaborates with internal and external partners





Radicalized Offender Research: Background and Purpose

- Canadians have been victim to acts or threats of violent extremism from a variety of groups who hold ideologies involving religious, political, and revolutionary doctrine (Crelinsten, 2012)
- A critical need for more quantitative data with regards to violent extremism in Canada has been identified (Borum, 2011; Public Safety Canada, 2011)
- There have been calls for more research to occur to understand radicalization within prisons (Pluchinsky, 2008; Wilner & Crowley, 2011)



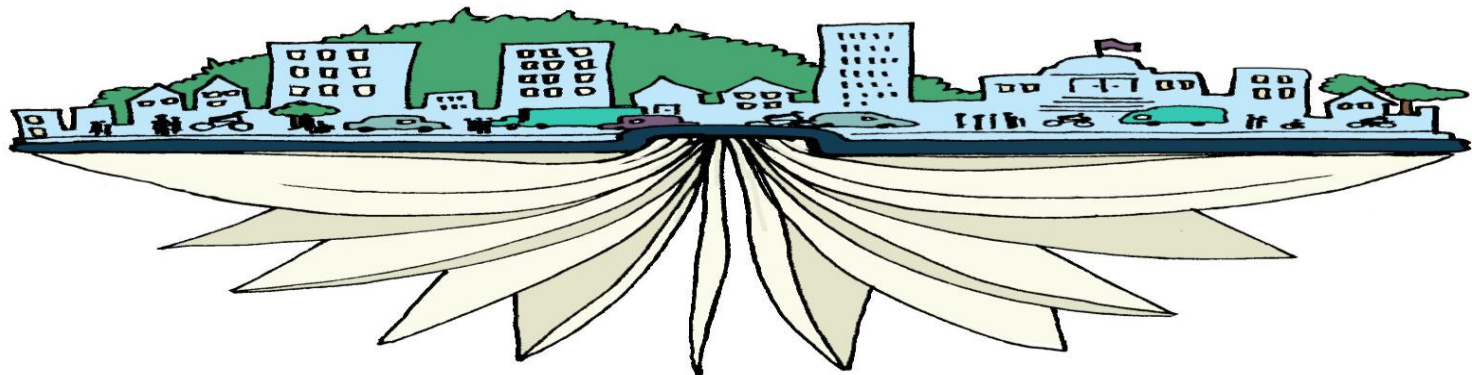
Background and Purpose Continued...

- **2012/13: CSC's Research Branch undertook a research study on violent extremists (radicalized offenders) in federal institutions in an effort to:**
 - gain an understanding of data sources and gaps;
 - contribute to the level of knowledge surrounding violent extremists in Canada; and
 - inform CSC institutional operations, policies, and procedures
- **Results led to a multi-year (2013/14 – 2015/16) research initiative aiming to:**
 - obtain evidence-based knowledge to inform effective assessment, intervention, and management strategies for radicalized offenders or those deemed susceptible to radicalization



Research Questions

1. What can we learn from examining radicalized offenders under CSC's jurisdiction, as well as those susceptible to radicalization?
2. What can we learn from other correctional systems that have experience in managing radicalized offenders?
3. How can we integrate these research findings into evidence-based policy and practice at CSC?



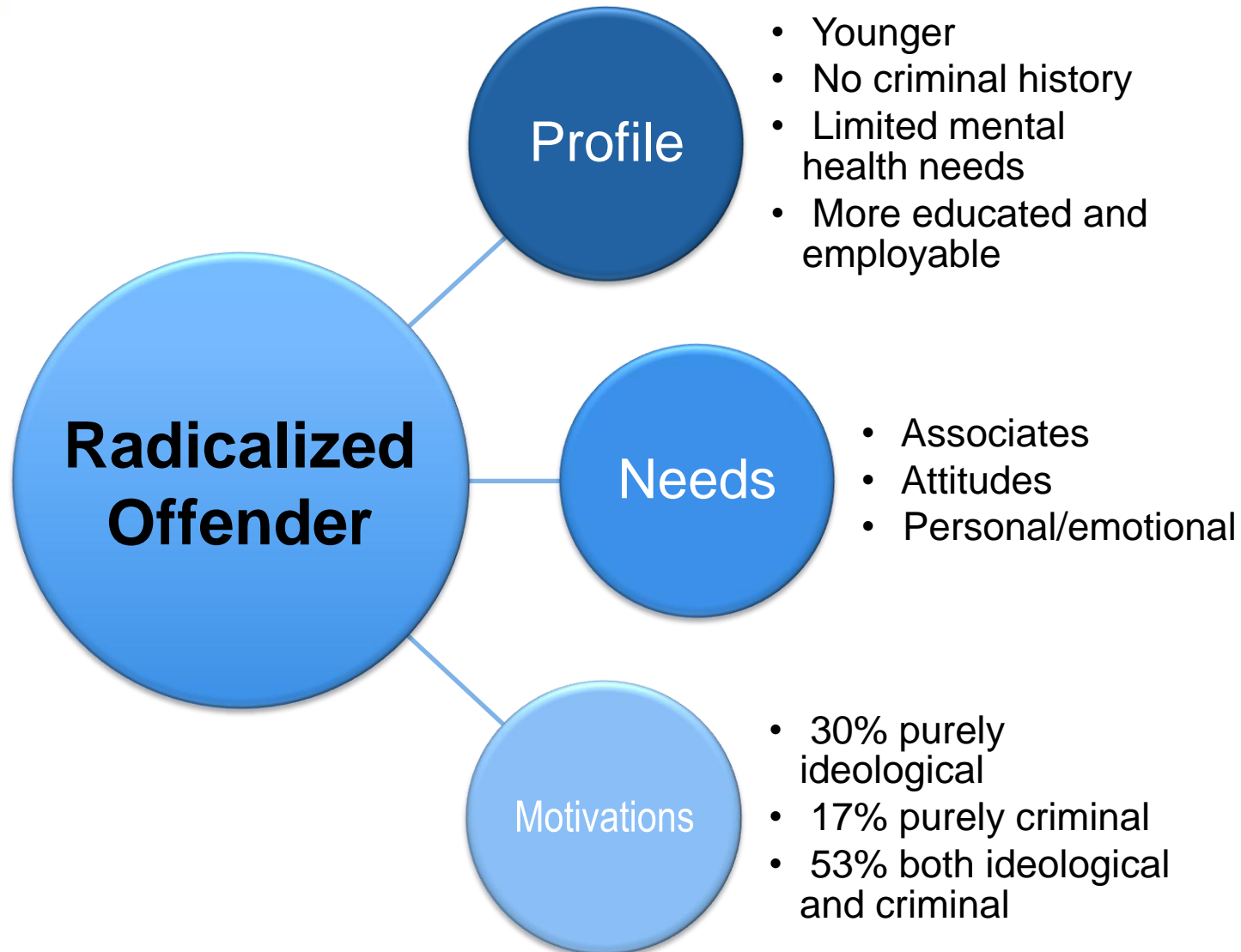


Methodological Approaches

- Focus groups with CSC staff
- Empirical comparison of radicalized offenders and the non-radicalized general offender population on:
 - Literature-based theoretical characteristics;
 - Characteristics identified in focus groups;
 - Other available intake and custody-related information
- Coding of offender files to obtain information on motivations (ideological and non-ideological) and needs (criminogenic or other violent extremist)
- International roundtable and consultation questionnaire



Research Results: CSC's Radicalized Offenders





CSC Research Results: International Best Practices

1. Sharing of intelligence information

- collaborative, open, and reciprocal
- at all points of offender management (pre-sentence, incarceration, and post-release)

2. Provision of staff training

- what radicalization is, when it is problematic, how to identify it
- responsibilities in terms of reporting and/or intervention

3. Accommodation strategies

- aim to fully integrate and separate when security risk necessitates
- identification and control of key radicalizing influences is essential



International Best Practices Continued...

4. Disengagement rather than de-radicalization

- focus of intervention is to change behaviour, not ideology
- requires an understanding of the factors that motivate radicals to violent action (i.e., identity)

5. Radicalized offenders have unique needs

- understanding unique needs = effective management
- approaches vary (specialized vs. standard risk/needs assessments)

6. More evidence is required

- effectiveness of assessments and interventions
- community reintegration and reoffending



Research to Practice: Operational Impacts Ways Forward

- **Short Term:**
 - Staff Training
 - Population Management Model
- **Longer Term:**
 - Consider international CVE and terrorism security approaches/programs tailored for the correctional realm, compared against existing CSC correctional policies and programs
 - Adapt and/or integrate 'radicalized offender' security and rehabilitative strategies into existing CSC program and policy structure
 - Continue to engage in open dialogue with our partners concerning CVE/Terrorism/Radicalization issues



Management Strategy - Purpose

- Research indicates that CSC is in need of policies and **evidence-based population management practices** designed to address and counter radicalization and ideologically motivated violent extremism.
- fashioned to complement the CVE programs of our Canadian and international law enforcement and criminal justice partners. Specifically, it is founded on the principles established in '**Canada's Counter-Terrorism Strategy**' and active CACP and Public Safety-led initiatives.
- a **Service-wide responsibility**, in that the effective management of the radicalized offender population depends on the coordination and cooperation of numerous Sectors/Branches/Divisions, as well as correctional staff in our institutions and parole districts.
- includes four overarching pillars of activity: **prevention, detection, intervention, and reintegration**. Within these pillars exist sub-strategies for effective accommodation, identification, communication, assessment, disengagement, and community collaboration.



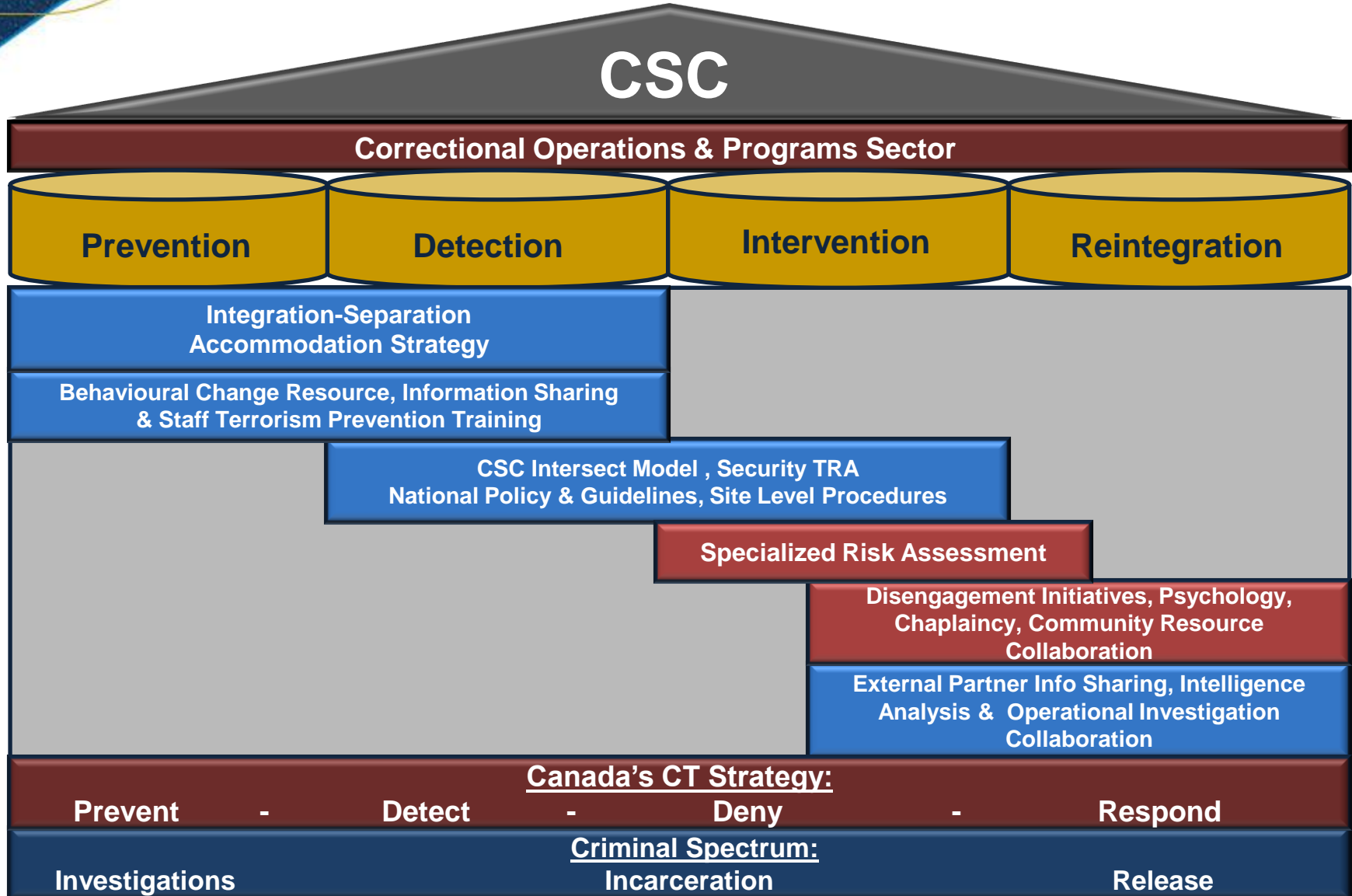
Management Strategy - Objectives

The aim of this strategy is to ensure our organizational policies and operational practices:

- **remain resilient to the threat of terrorism** in an effort to protect CSC's interest, comply with its mandate, and contribute to public safety
- are in accordance with the **Service's core values** and government priorities, and respect recent and future changes in criminal legislation
- are well reasoned, consulted, and **empirically-evidenced** and shared both domestically and internationally
- assist CSC in achieving its **corporate priorities**



Management Strategy : Overarching Pillars





Other Operational Considerations

- Primary security focus is on disengagement of offender's violent extremist behaviours and activities, secondary to which is efforts towards de-radicalization
- Ensure CSC policies and procedures governing the management of radicalized and terrorist convicted offenders are in accordance with the Service's core values and the law
- Ensure our decisions and direction are well reasoned, based on comprehensive consultation and empirical evidence, and respect human rights
- Maintain our existing relationships, and develop new domestic and international partnerships to enrich our working knowledge and share best practices



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