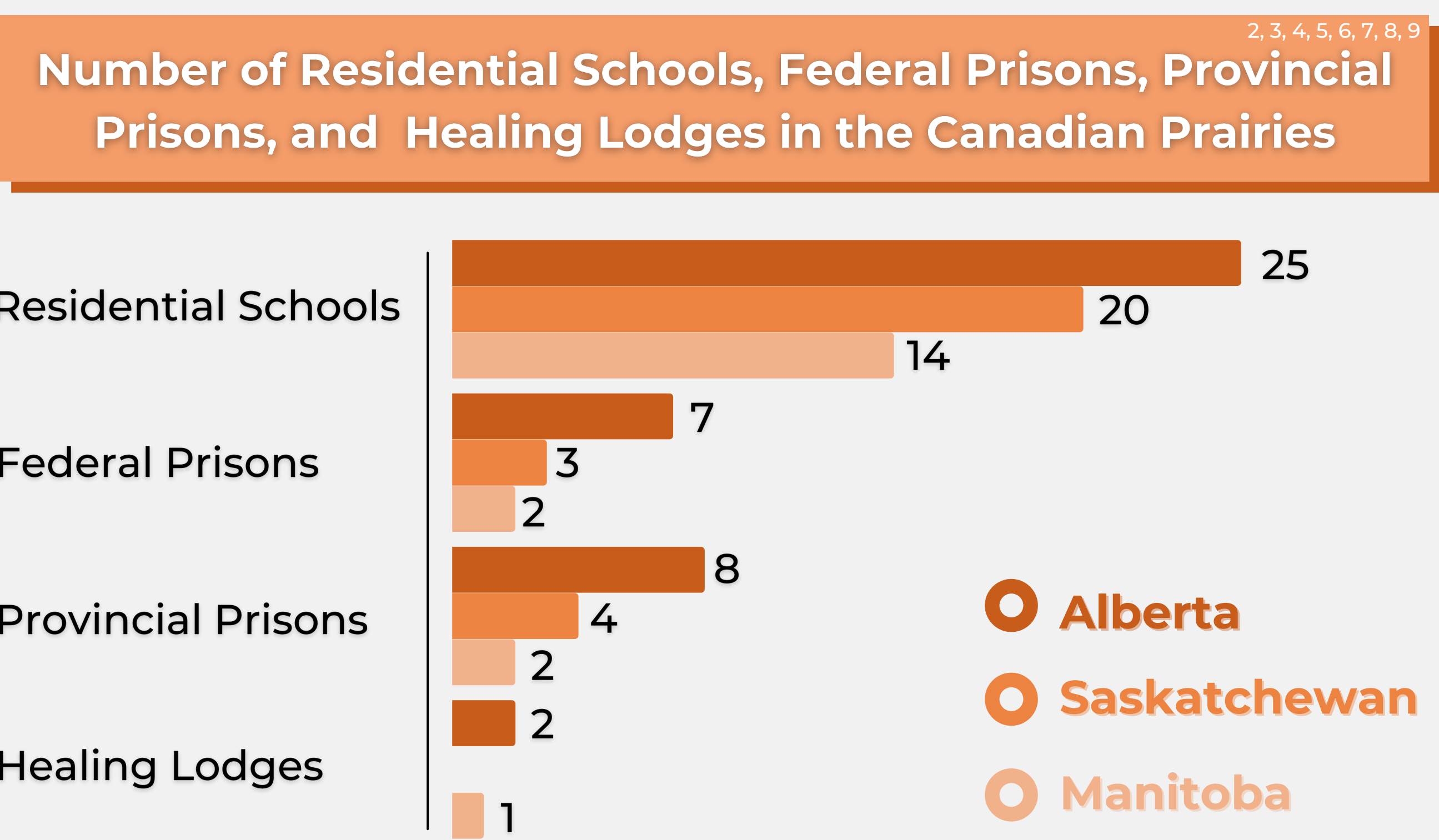
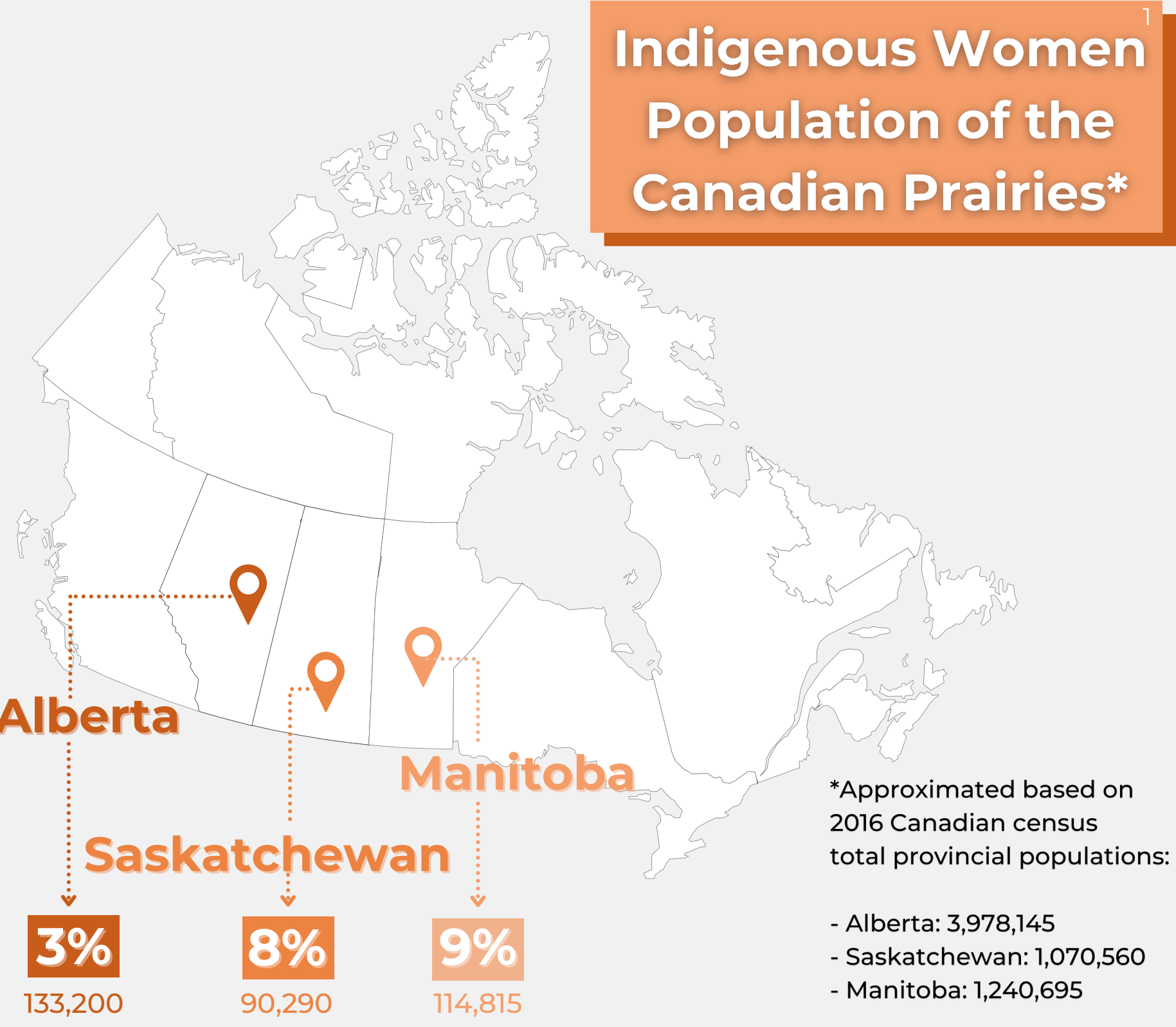
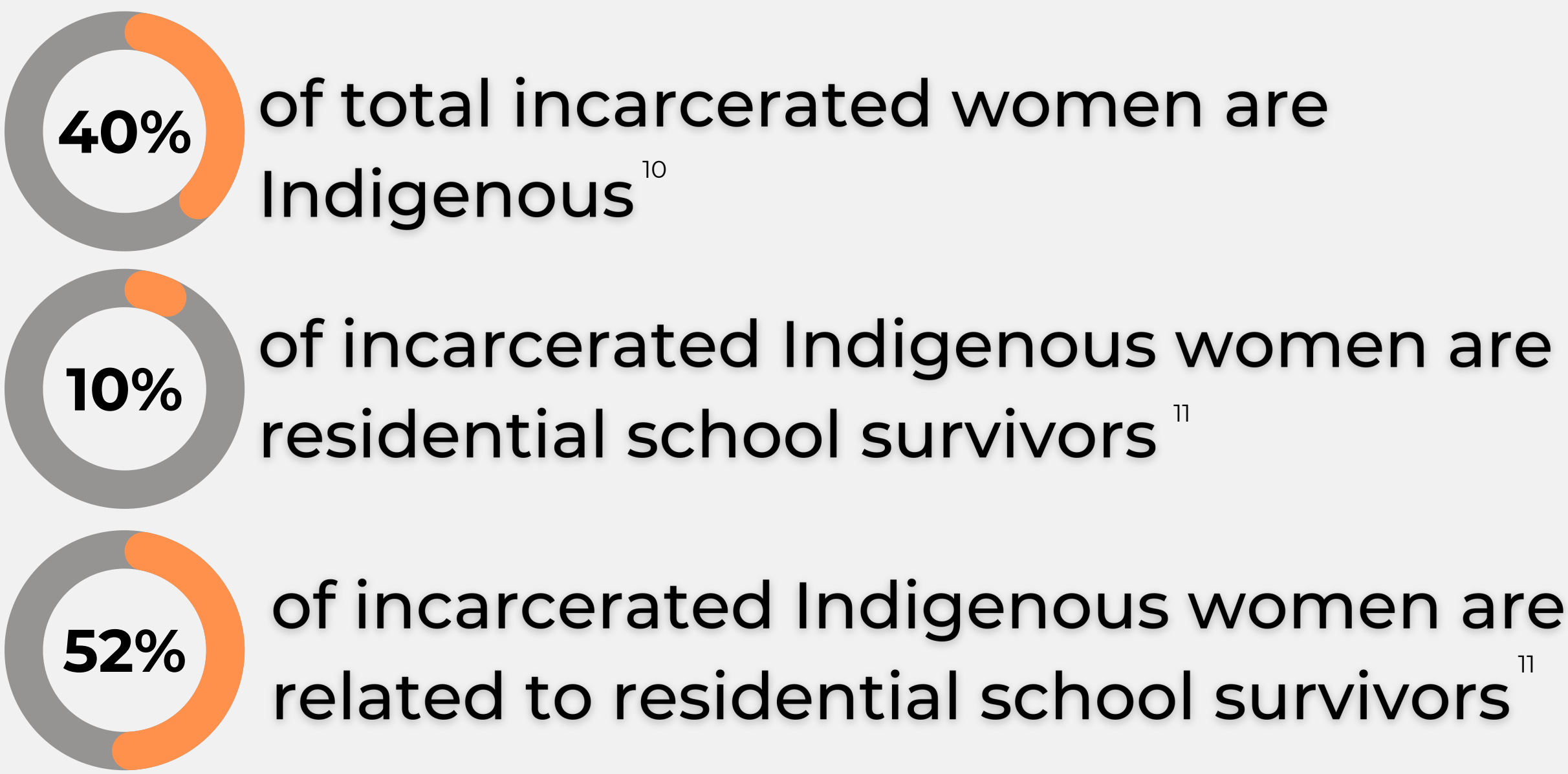


From Residential Schools to Prisons

An Investigation on Indigenous Women's Interactions with Carceral Institutions in the Canadian Prairies



Indigenous peoples in Canada refers to First Nations, Métis, and Intuit peoples
There are currently 338,305 Indigenous women populated across the Canadian Prairies¹



In Canada, approximately 150,000 Indigenous children were forced to attend residential schools from 1884 until 1996¹²

"They [the residential school officials] were very condemning about our people... they told us our people, our parents and grandparents, were not spiritual and we were all heathens."¹²
- Elder Florence Spavier

Comparing Indigenous Women's Interactions between the Indian Residential School System and Canadian Prisons



Sources

1. Aboriginal Peoples Highlight Tables, 2016 Census. (2020). Statistics Canada.
2. Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. (2021). "Where were Manitoba's residential schools - and what stands there now?". CBC News.
3. Fontaine, L. (n.d.) Residential Schools. University of Saskatchewan.
4. Residential school research and recognition. (2021). Alberta.
5. Institutional profiles: Prairie region. (2014). Government of Canada.
6. Indigenous healing lodges. (2021). Correctional Service Canada.
7. Adult correctional and remand centres. (n.d.). Alberta.
8. Justice | Province of Manitoba. (n.d.). Province of Manitoba - Justice.
9. Saskatchewan Correctional Facilities | Correctional Facilities and Probation. (n.d.). Government of Saskatchewan.
10. Malakieh, J. (2019). Adult and youth correctional statistics in Canada, 2017/2018. Statistics Canada.
11. Social Histories of Aboriginal Women Offenders. (2014). Correctional Services Canada.
12. Dangerfield, K. (2021). 'They made us believe we didn't have souls': Survivors of Saskatchewan residential school speak out. Global News.

Researchers

Nicole Azevedo
Laura Brighton
Khiem Hoang
Syed Reza
Jack Williams