

HEALTH CARE AND TRANSFERS ARE THE MOST COMMON COMPLAINTS MADE BY FEDERAL OFFENDERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Table B6.

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	Year				
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care	619	962	987	845	750
Institutional Transfers	491	735	761	656	611
Visits	426	572	506	455	475
Cell Property	218	354	371	429	472
Staff	302	421	427	377	430
Administrative Segregation	238	419	394	393	379
Conditions of Confinement	116	281	228	304	354
Case Preparation for Decisions	731	751	731	310	295
Grievance Procedures	133	351	344	289	280
File Information	362	425	397	315	272
Programs	242	337	247	190	202
Financial Matters	187	229	168	183	185
Security Classification	115	176	209	156	174
Telephone	104	173	169	152	165
Safety/Security of Offender	87	210	165	175	159
Cell Placement	63	105	85	103	127
Employment	91	162	130	145	120
Request for Information	--	--	102	151	117
Other**	789	1,446	1,064	1,111	1,072
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	113	286	312	249	253
Total	5,427	8,395	7,797	6,988	6,892

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

*The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies, and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

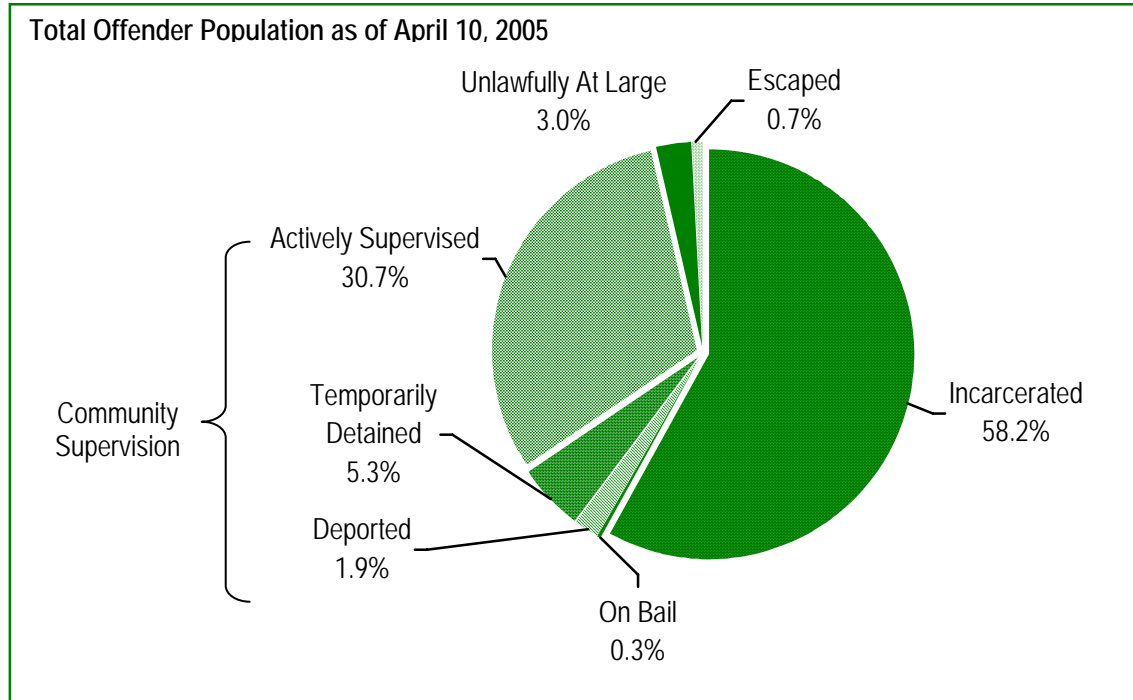
**Other refers to other types of complaints not specified in the table and includes Claims Against the Crown, Community Programs/Supervision, Correspondence, Death or Serious Injury, General Decision/Implementation, Diet, Discipline, Discrimination, Food Services, Health and Safety/Worksite, Ion Scan, Mental Health, Methadone, Official Languages, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Penitentiary Placement, Release Procedures, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration/Calculation, Temporary Absence Decision, Urinalysis, and Use of Force.

Section C.

Offender Population

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

Total Offender Population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are temporarily detained, actively supervised, on bail, escaped, unlawfully at large and those that have been deported.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

On Bail includes offenders on a judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await the results of a new trial.

Actively Supervised includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are in the community on long-term supervision orders.

Community Supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

Temporarily Detained includes offenders who are physically held in a provincial detention center or a federal institution after being suspended for a breach of a parole condition or to prevent a breach of parole conditions.

Deported includes offenders for whom a deportation order has been issued by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Escaped includes offenders who have absconded from either a correctional facility or while on a temporary absence and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Unlawfully at Large includes offenders who have been released to the community on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or a long term supervision order for whom a warrant for suspension has been issued, but has not yet been executed.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1. As of April 10, 2005.

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	12,624	58.2
On Bail	68	0.3
Actively Supervised	6,656	30.7
Day Parole	962	4.4
Full Parole	3,545	16.3
Statutory Release	2,068	9.5
Long Term Supervision Order	81	0.4
Temporarily Detained, while on:	1,142	5.3
Day Parole	198	0.9
Full Parole	168	0.8
Statutory Release	765	3.5
Long Term Supervision Order	11	0.1
Deported	420	1.9
Escaped	146	0.7
Unlawfully At Large	646	3.0
Total	21,702	100.0

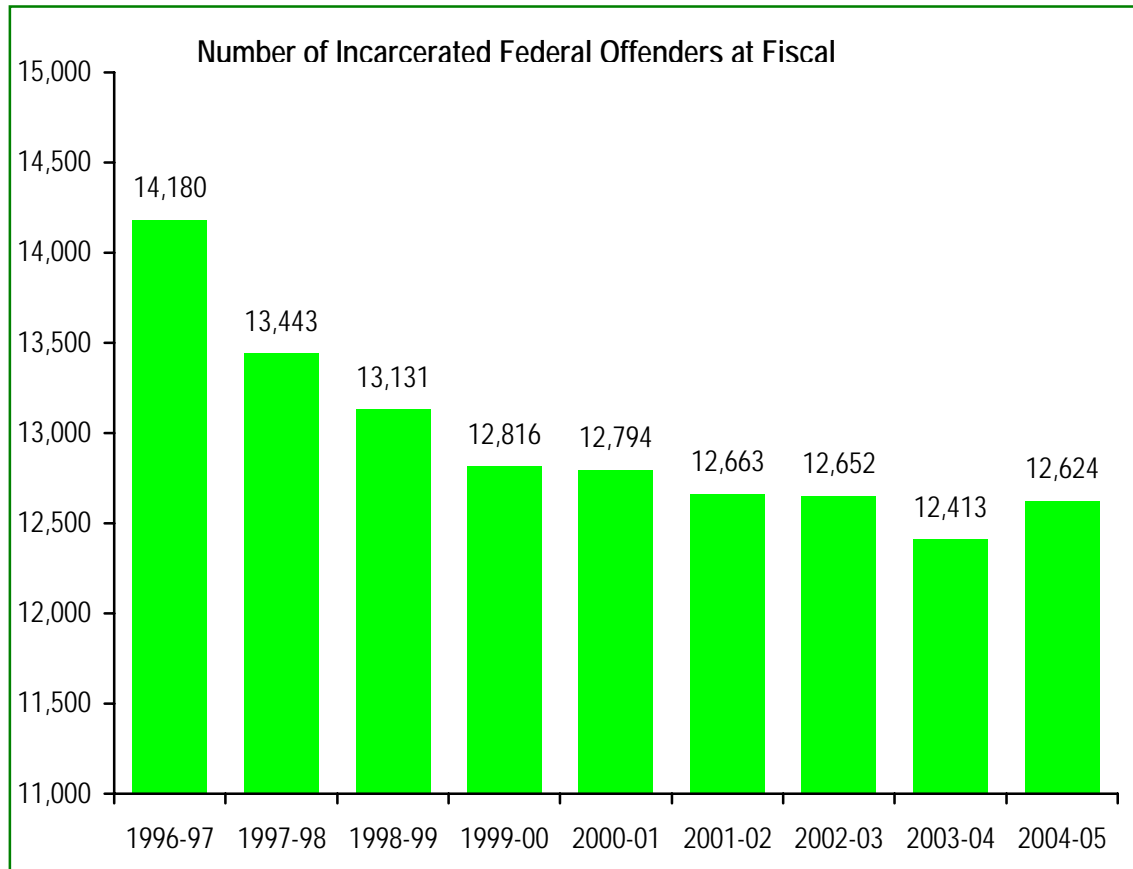
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

It is possible for an offender under federal jurisdiction to serve his or her sentence in a provincial institution. The data presented include these offenders as they are still under federal jurisdiction.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2004-05

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive decreases in the federal incarcerated offender population from 1996-97 to 2003-04, there was a small increase (1.7%) in 2004-05.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2003-04 while the remand population increased during this period.

Note:

*The data reflect the number of offenders incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The term "incarcerated" refers to those offenders serving a sentence of two years or more who are currently serving their sentence in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers do not include those offenders who have had their supervision period suspended and are temporarily detained, those offenders who are on bail, or those offenders who have escaped and have not yet been recaptured at the time of the count.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2004-05

Table C2.

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention		
1996-97	14,180	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	34,041
1997-98	13,443	12,573	6,109	274	18,956	32,399
1998-99	13,131	12,478	6,472	271	19,221	32,352
1999-00	12,816	11,438	6,665	548	18,651	31,467
2000-01	12,794	10,806	7,428	432	18,666	31,460
2001-02	12,663	10,948	7,971	347	19,266	31,929
2002-03	12,652	10,607	8,727	351	19,685	32,337
2003-04	12,413	9,844	9,160	361	19,366	31,779
2004-05	12,624	--	--	--	--	--

Source: ¹Correctional Service Canada; ²Adult Correctional Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

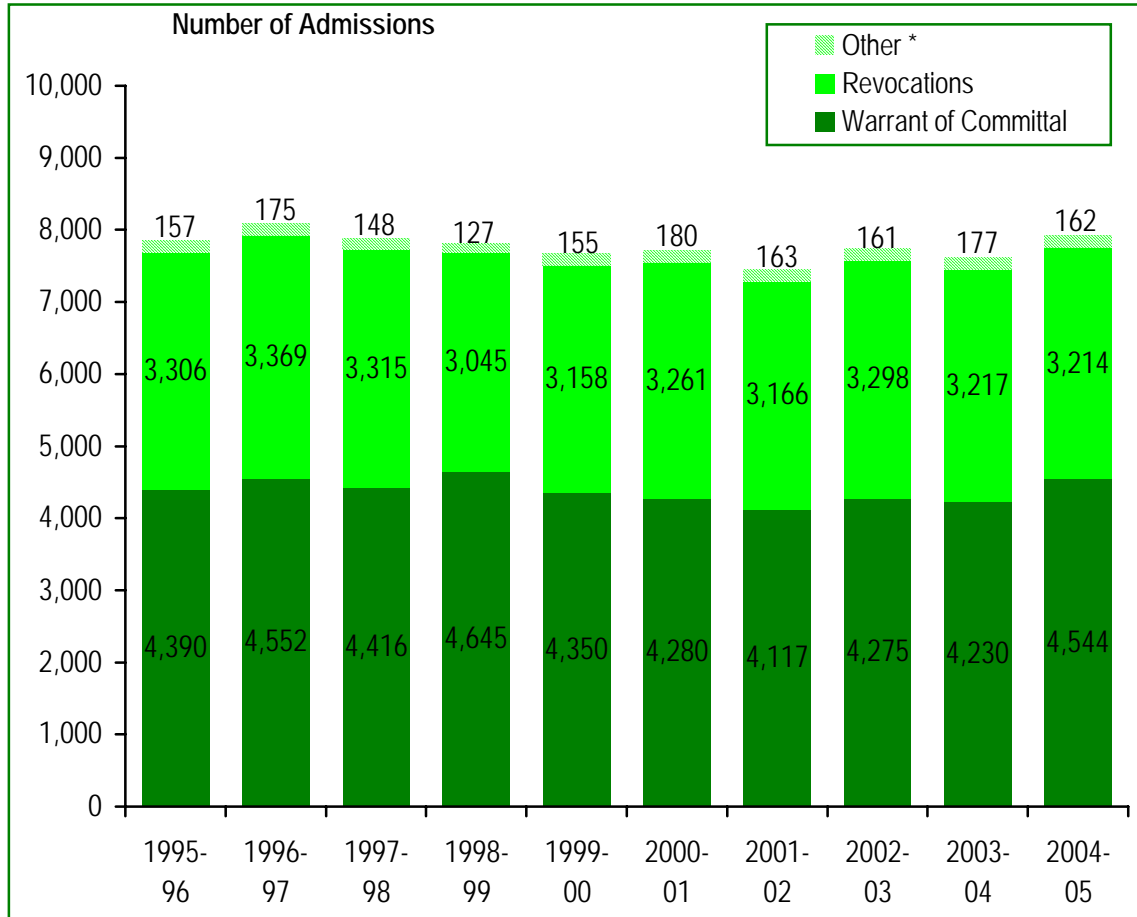
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.

-- Data not available.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS BEEN STABLE

Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions has been relatively stable over the past 10 years.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction increased 7.4% from 4,230 in 2003-04 to 4,544 in 2004-05.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrant of committal decreased from 237 in 2003-04 to 229 in 2004-05.

Note:

**"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions (exchange of services), terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

These numbers refer to the federal jurisdiction admissions during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS BEEN STABLE

Table C3.

Type of Admission	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	211	2,941	189	2,762	176	2,833	202	2,725	210	3,024
All Others	20	1,108	13	1,153	29	1,237	35	1,268	19	1,291
Subtotal	231	4,049	202	3,915	205	4,070	237	3,993	229	4,315
Total	4,280		4,117		4,275		4,230		4,544	
Revocations										
	134	3,127	128	3,038	142	3,156	139	3,078	142	3,072
Total	3,261		3,166		3,298		3,217		3,214	
Other*										
	24	156	13	150	8	153	12	165	16	146
Total	180		163		161		177		162	
Total Admissions										
	389	7,332	343	7,103	355	7,379	388	7,236	387	7,533
Total Admissions	7,721		7,446		7,734		7,624		7,920	

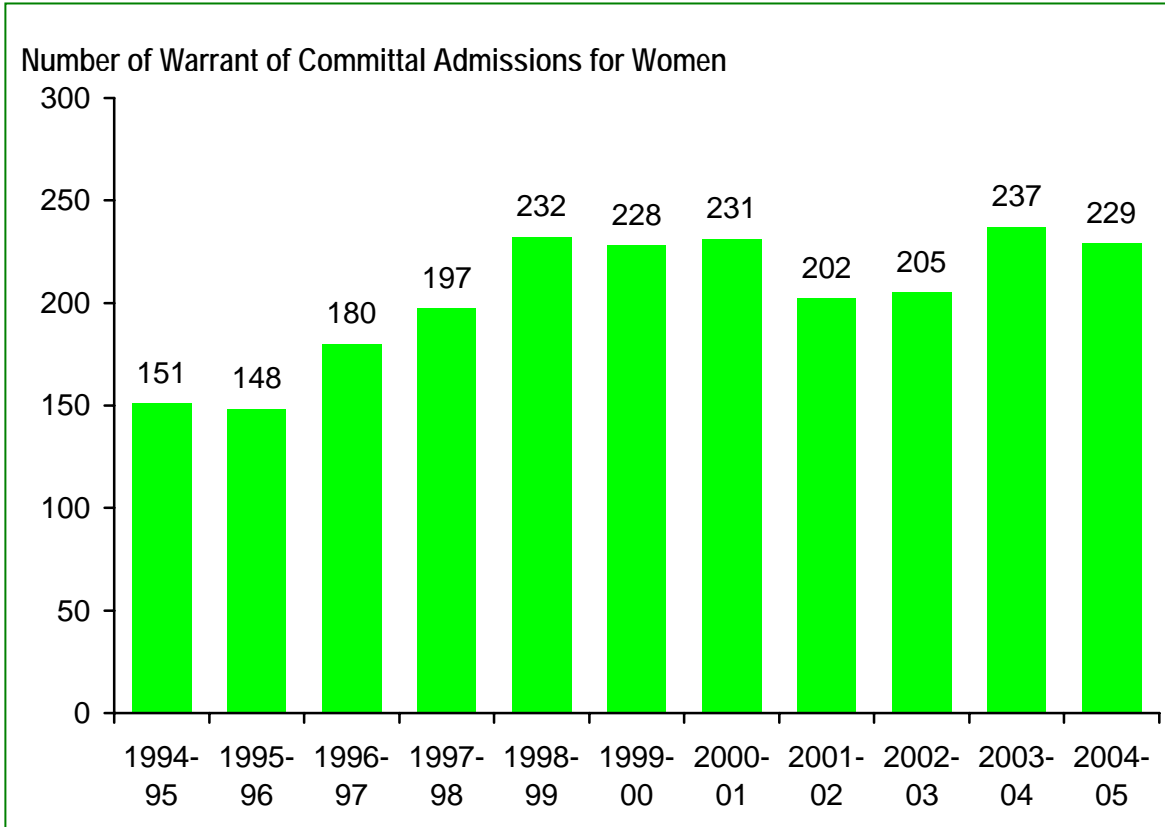
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions through exchange of services, terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions increased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and has fluctuated since that time.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 5.0% in 2004-05).
- As of April 10, 2005, there were 368 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL
JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED**

Table C4.

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Men		Women		
	#	%	#	%	
1994-95	4,634	96.8	151	3.2	4,785
1995-96	4,242	96.6	148	3.4	4,390
1996-97	4,372	96.0	180	4.0	4,552
1997-98	4,218	95.5	197	4.5	4,415
1998-99	4,412	95.0	232	5.0	4,644
1999-00	4,121	94.8	228	5.2	4,349
2000-01	4,049	94.6	231	5.4	4,280
2001-02	3,915	95.1	202	4.9	4,117
2002-03	4,070	95.2	205	4.8	4,275
2003-04	3,993	94.4	237	5.6	4,230
2004-05	4,315	95.0	229	5.0	4,544

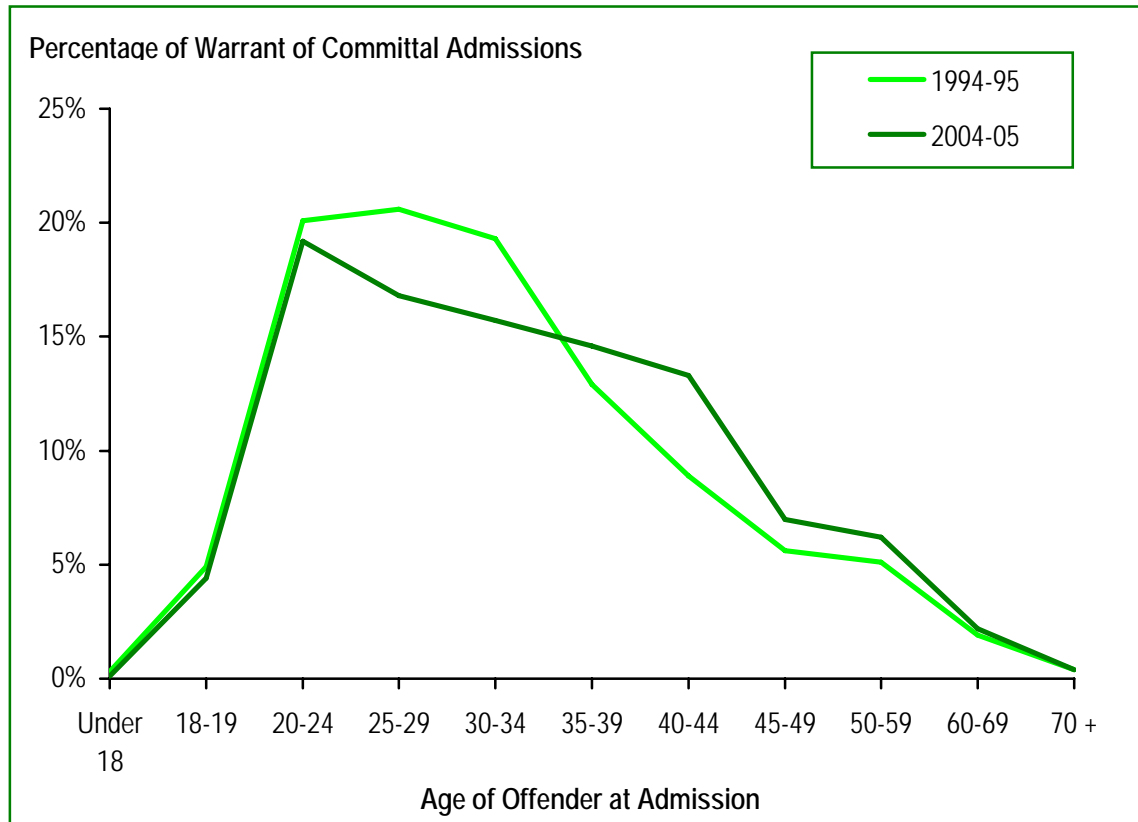
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C5.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2004-05, 36.0% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 30.3% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.
- The median age of the population upon admission has increased from 30 in 1994-95 to 33 in 2004-05.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 692 (14.5%) in 1994-95 to 924 (20.3%) in 2004-05, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 25 and 29 decreased from 987 (20.6%) in 1994-95 to 763 (16.8%) in 2004-05.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C5.

Age at Admission	1994-95						2004-05					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	16	0.3	16	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1
18 and 19	5	3.3	231	5.0	236	4.9	9	3.9	193	4.5	202	4.4
20 to 24	24	15.9	936	20.2	960	20.1	30	13.1	841	19.5	871	19.2
25 to 29	30	19.9	957	20.6	987	20.6	39	17.0	724	16.8	763	16.8
30 to 34	42	27.8	883	19.1	925	19.3	42	18.3	672	15.6	714	15.7
35 to 39	23	15.2	594	12.8	617	12.9	36	15.7	626	14.5	662	14.6
40 to 44	17	11.3	409	8.8	426	8.9	34	14.8	570	13.2	604	13.3
45 to 49	7	4.6	259	5.6	266	5.6	19	8.3	301	7.0	320	7.0
50 to 59	3	2.0	239	5.2	242	5.1	17	7.4	266	6.2	283	6.2
60 to 69	0	0.0	89	1.9	89	1.9	3	1.3	98	2.3	101	2.2
70 and over	0	0.0	21	0.5	21	0.4	0	0.0	18	0.4	18	0.4
Total	151		4,634		4,785		229		4,315		4,544	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

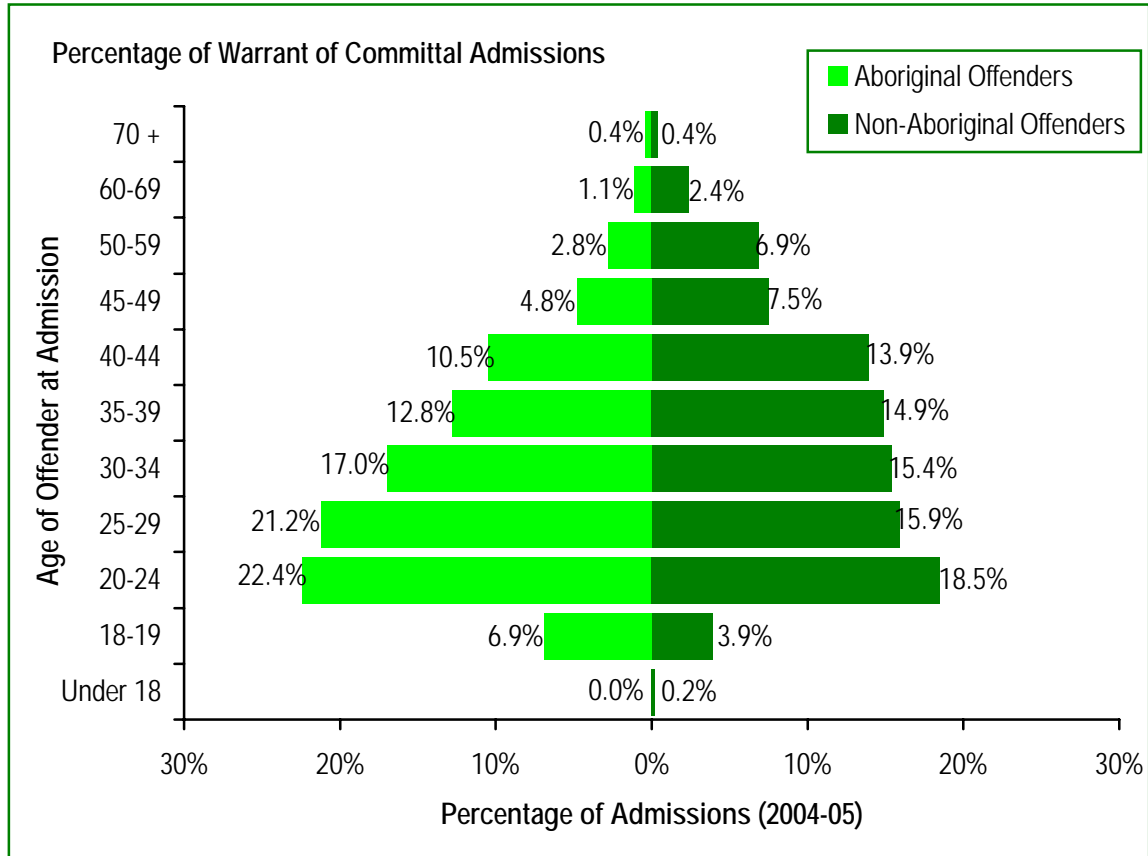
Note:

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

THE AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C6.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2004-05, 50.4% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.5% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 29, compared to a median age of 33 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

**THE AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS
THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS**

Table C6.

Age at Admission	1994-95						2004-05					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0.4	13	0.3	16	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.2	6	0.1
18 and 19	41	6.1	195	4.7	236	4.9	54	6.9	148	3.9	202	4.4
20 to 24	173	25.7	787	19.1	960	20.1	176	22.4	695	18.5	871	19.2
25 to 29	157	23.3	830	20.2	987	20.6	167	21.2	596	15.9	763	16.8
30 to 34	130	19.3	795	19.3	925	19.3	134	17.0	580	15.4	714	15.7
35 to 39	75	11.1	542	13.2	617	12.9	101	12.8	561	14.9	662	14.6
40 to 44	45	6.7	381	9.3	426	8.9	83	10.5	521	13.9	604	13.3
45 to 49	23	3.4	243	5.9	266	5.6	38	4.8	282	7.5	320	7.0
50 to 59	19	2.8	223	5.4	242	5.1	22	2.8	261	6.9	283	6.2
60 to 69	5	0.7	84	2.0	89	1.9	9	1.1	92	2.4	101	2.2
70 and over	2	0.3	19	0.5	21	0.4	3	0.4	15	0.4	18	0.4
Total	673		4,112		4,785		787		3,757		4,544	

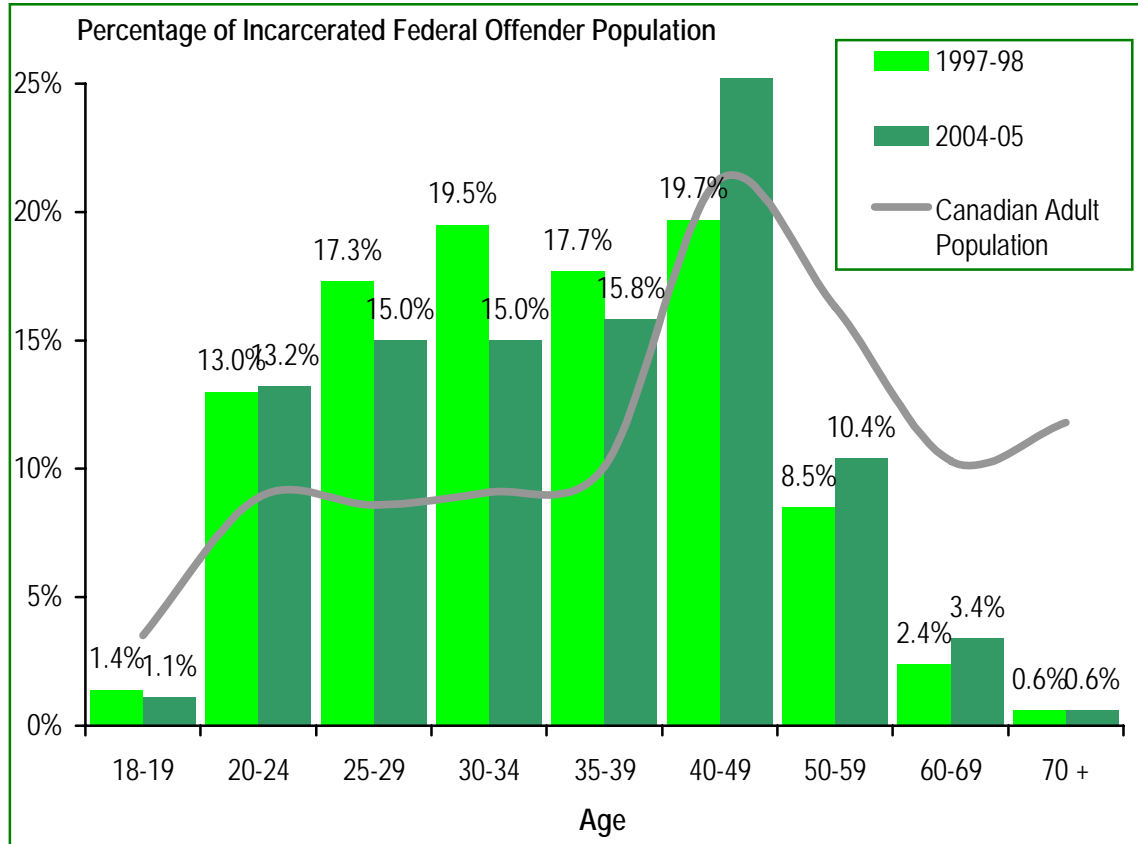
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

14% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2004-05, 14.4% of incarcerated offenders were above the age of 50 compared to 11.5% in 1997-98.
- In 2004-05, 41.3% of the incarcerated federal offender population was between the ages of 35 and 49, while 31.4% of the Canadian population* was within this age group.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 26.2% of offenders in the community were over 50, compared to 14.4% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*Annual Demographic Statistics 2004, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.

14% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7.

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian adult population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	3	<0.1	0	0.0	3	<0.1	-
18 and 19	140	1.1	17	0.2	157	0.8	3.5
20 to 24	1,664	13.2	662	8.1	2,326	11.2	8.9
25 to 29	1,891	15.0	1,026	12.5	2,917	14.0	8.6
30 to 34	1,889	15.0	1,054	12.8	2,943	14.1	9.1
35 to 39	1,999	15.8	1,155	14.1	3,154	15.1	10.1
40 to 49	3,214	25.5	2,161	26.3	5,375	25.8	21.3
50 to 59	1,314	10.4	1,345	16.4	2,659	12.8	16.3
60 to 69	428	3.4	588	7.2	1,016	4.9	10.3
70 and over	82	0.6	210	2.6	292	1.4	11.8
Total	12,624	100.0	8,218	100.0	20,842	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*Annual Demographic Statistics 2004, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence.

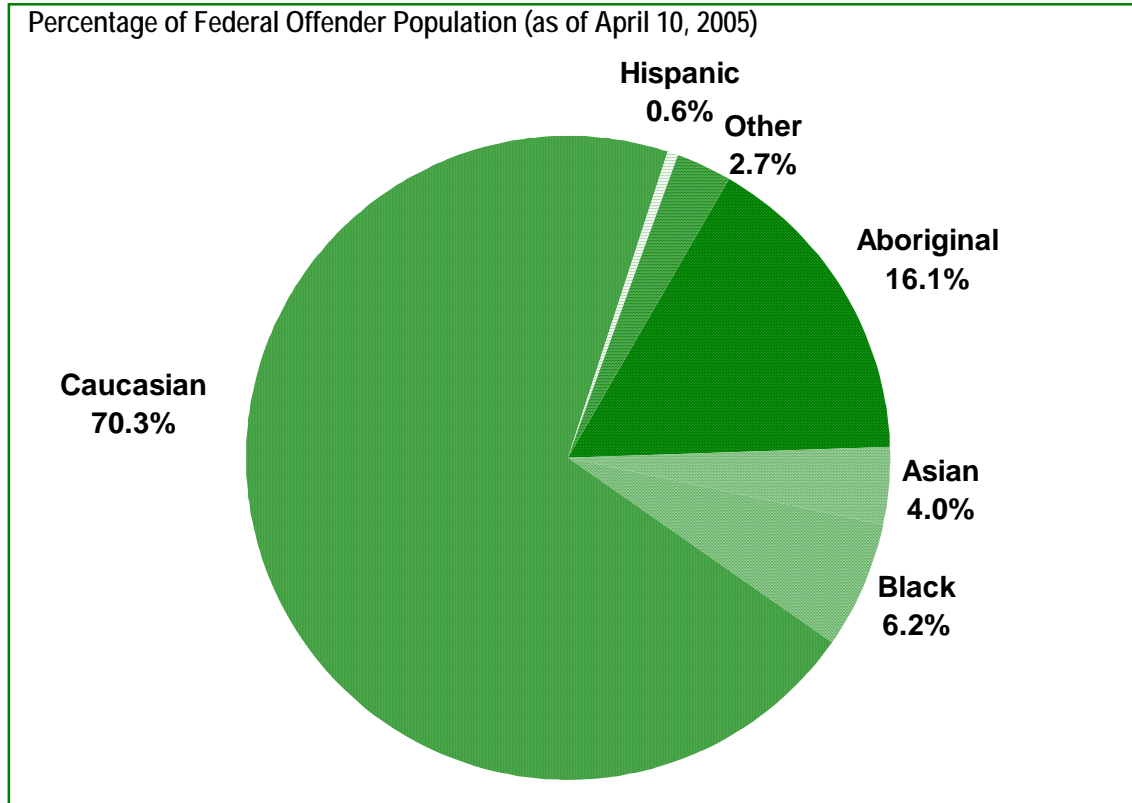
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 10, 2005.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 70.3% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little since 2002.

Note:

These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

"Aboriginal" includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian. "Asian" includes offenders who are Arab, West Indian, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian. "Hispanic" includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8.

	Offender Population			
	2002		2005	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,365	15.2	3,498	16.1
Inuit	130	0.6	129	0.6
Métis	949	4.3	968	4.5
North American Indian	2,286	10.3	2,401	11.1
Asian	975	4.4	860	4.0
Arab/West Asian	145	0.7	131	0.6
Asiatic	317	1.4	191	0.9
Chinese	87	0.4	104	0.5
East Indian	77	0.3	44	0.2
Filipino	50	0.2	30	0.1
Japanese	4	<0.1	6	<0.1
Korean	10	<0.1	17	0.1
South East Asian	174	0.8	226	1.0
South Asian	111	0.5	111	0.5
Black	1,390	6.3	1,344	6.2
Caucasian	15,690	70.8	15,266	70.3
Hispanic	137	0.6	138	0.6
Hispanic	69	0.3	32	0.1
Latin American	68	0.3	106	0.5
Other/Unknown	594	2.7	596	2.7
Total	22,151	100.0	21,702	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

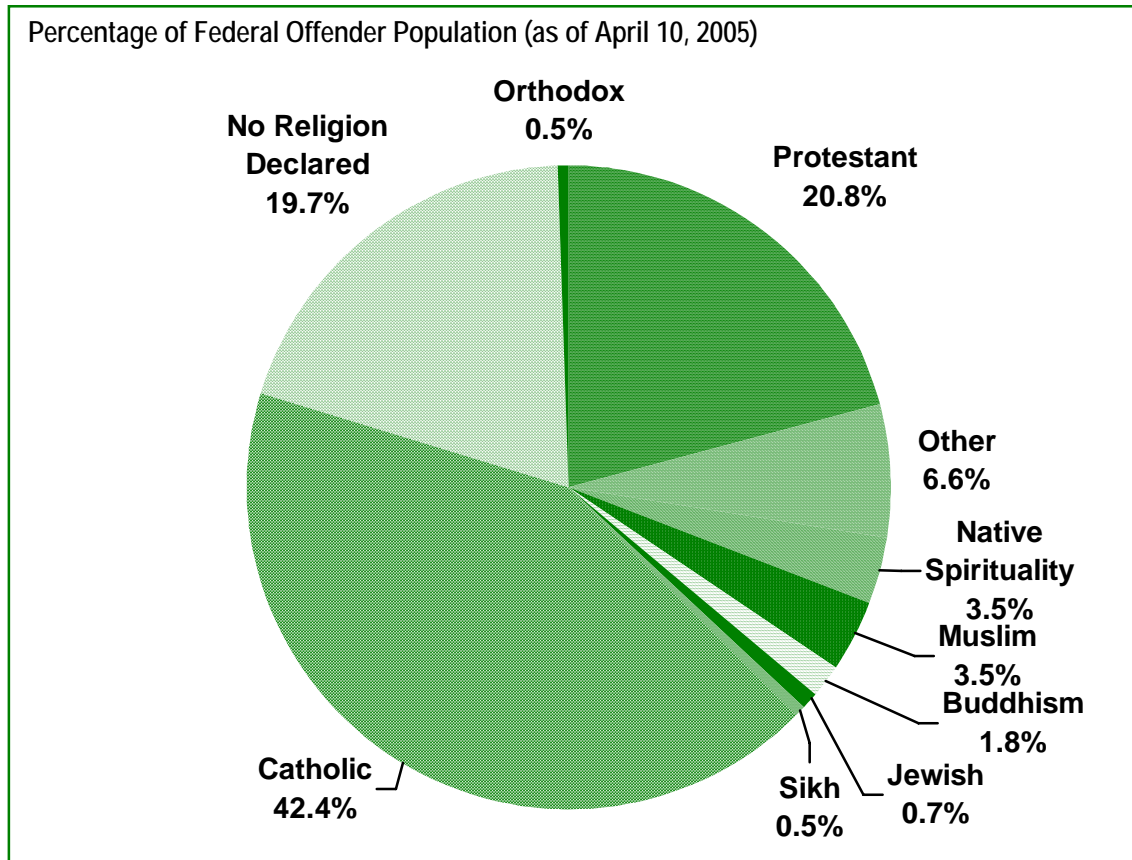
The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation. These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (42.4%), and Protestant (20.8%). Twenty percent of offenders declare no religion.
- These proportions have changed little since 2002.

Note:

Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

"Catholic" includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic, and Ukrainian-Catholic. "Orthodox" includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Ukrainian Orthodox. "Protestant" includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church and Worldwide Church. "Other" includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9.

	Total Offender Population			
	2002		2005	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	10,106	45.6	9,194	42.4
Protestant	4,807	21.7	4,519	20.8
Muslim	660	3.0	761	3.5
Native Spirituality	572	2.6	753	3.5
Buddhist	350	1.6	387	1.8
Jewish	159	0.7	159	0.7
Orthodox	118	0.5	104	0.5
Sikh	83	0.4	102	0.5
Other	1,488	6.7	1,437	6.6
No Religion Declared	3,808	17.2	4,286	19.7
Total	22,151	100.0	21,702	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

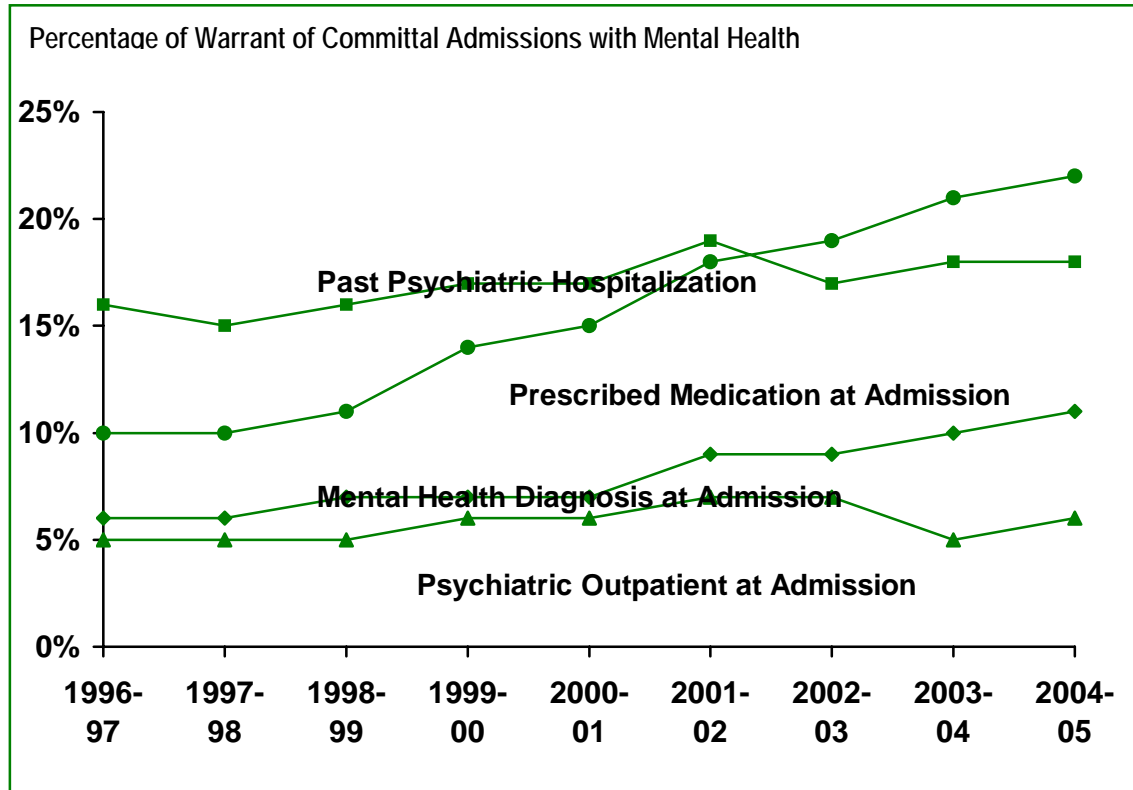
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

11% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

Figure C10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The percentage of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction with a mental health diagnosis at time of admission is increasing.
- In 2004-05, 11% of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction had a mental health diagnosis at time of admission and 6% were receiving outpatient services prior to admission.
- In 2004-05, 40% of female offenders compared to 17% of male offenders had previously been hospitalized for psychiatric reasons.
- The percentage of federally incarcerated offenders prescribed medication for psychiatric concerns at admission has more than doubled from 10% in 1996-97 to 22% in 2004-05.
- Female offenders are twice as likely as male offenders to have a mental health diagnosis or to be prescribed medication for mental health concerns at time of admission.

Note:

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake for the presence of dynamic needs factors, which may need to be addressed through treatment.

11% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

Table C10 (2004-05).

Mental Health Indicator At Time of Admission	Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagnosis	39	19	356	10	395	11
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication	88	44	699	20	787	22
Past Psychiatric Hospitalization	81	40	575	17	656	18
Psychiatric Outpatient	18	9	197	6	215	6

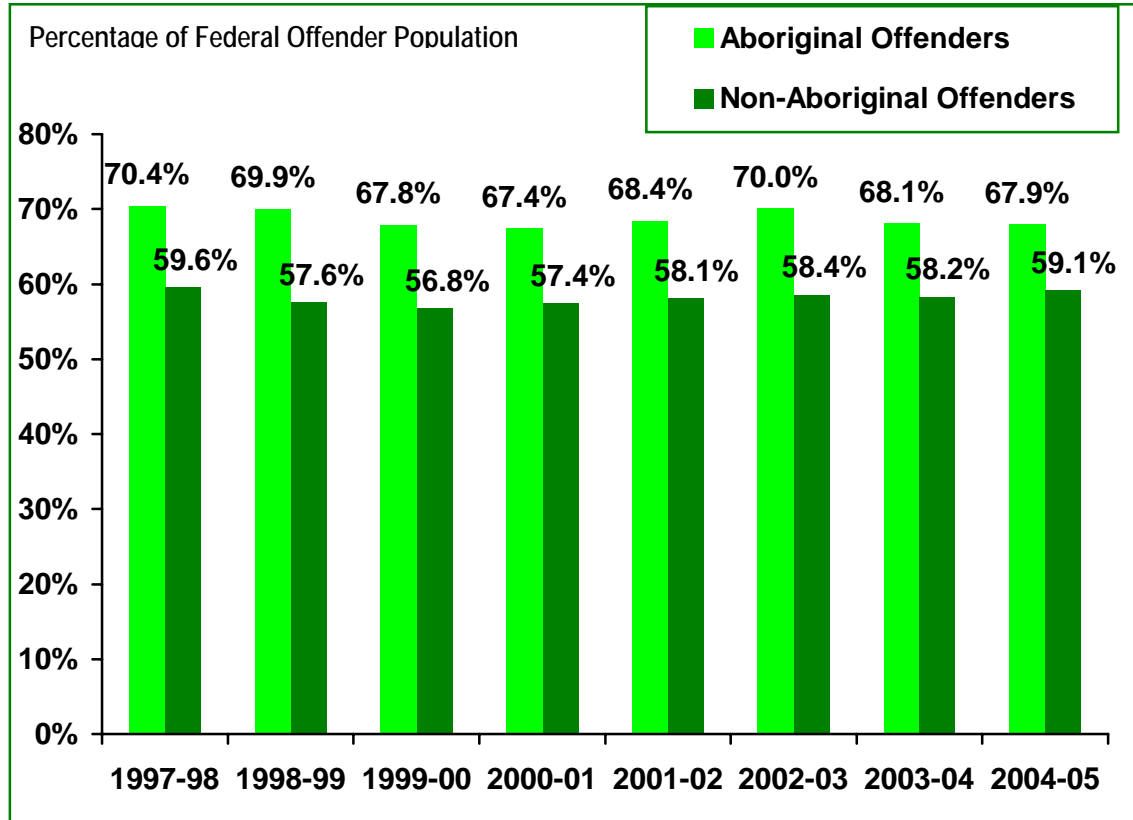
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake for the presence of dynamic needs factors, which may need to be addressed through treatment.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C11.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2005, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 9% greater for Aboriginal offenders (67.9%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (59.1%).
- Aboriginal women represent 27.2% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 17.9% of incarcerated men.
- In 2004-05, Aboriginal offenders represented 16.2% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 2.7% of the Canadian adult population*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 18.2% of the incarcerated population and 13.2% of the community population in 2004-05.

Note:

*2001 Census, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Table C11.

		Incarcerated		Community		Total	
		#	%	#	%		
Men	2001-02	Aboriginal	2,129	69.1	952	30.9	3,081
		Non-Aboriginal	10,176	58.8	7,131	41.2	17,307
		Total	12,305	60.4	8,083	39.6	20,388
	2002-03	Aboriginal	2,209	70.6	920	29.4	3,129
		Non-Aboriginal	10,087	59.1	6,991	40.9	17,078
		Total	12,296	60.9	7,911	39.1	20,207
	2003-04	Aboriginal	2,193	68.5	1,009	31.5	3,202
		Non-Aboriginal	9,841	58.8	6,897	41.2	16,738
		Total	12,034	60.4	7,906	39.6	19,940
	2004-05	Aboriginal	2,196	68.8	994	31.2	3,190
		Non-Aboriginal	10,060	59.9	6,735	40.1	16,795
		Total	12,256	61.3	7,729	38.7	19,985
Women	2001-02	Aboriginal	98	55.7	78	44.3	176
		Non-Aboriginal	260	39.0	407	61.0	667
		Total	358	42.5	485	57.5	843
	2002-03	Aboriginal	104	59.1	72	40.9	176
		Non-Aboriginal	252	39.4	388	60.6	640
		Total	356	43.6	460	56.4	816
	2003-04	Aboriginal	108	60.3	71	39.7	179
		Non-Aboriginal	271	42.8	362	57.2	633
		Total	379	46.7	433	53.3	812
	2004-05	Aboriginal	100	52.4	91	47.6	191
		Non-Aboriginal	268	40.2	398	59.8	666
		Total	368	42.9	489	57.1	857

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

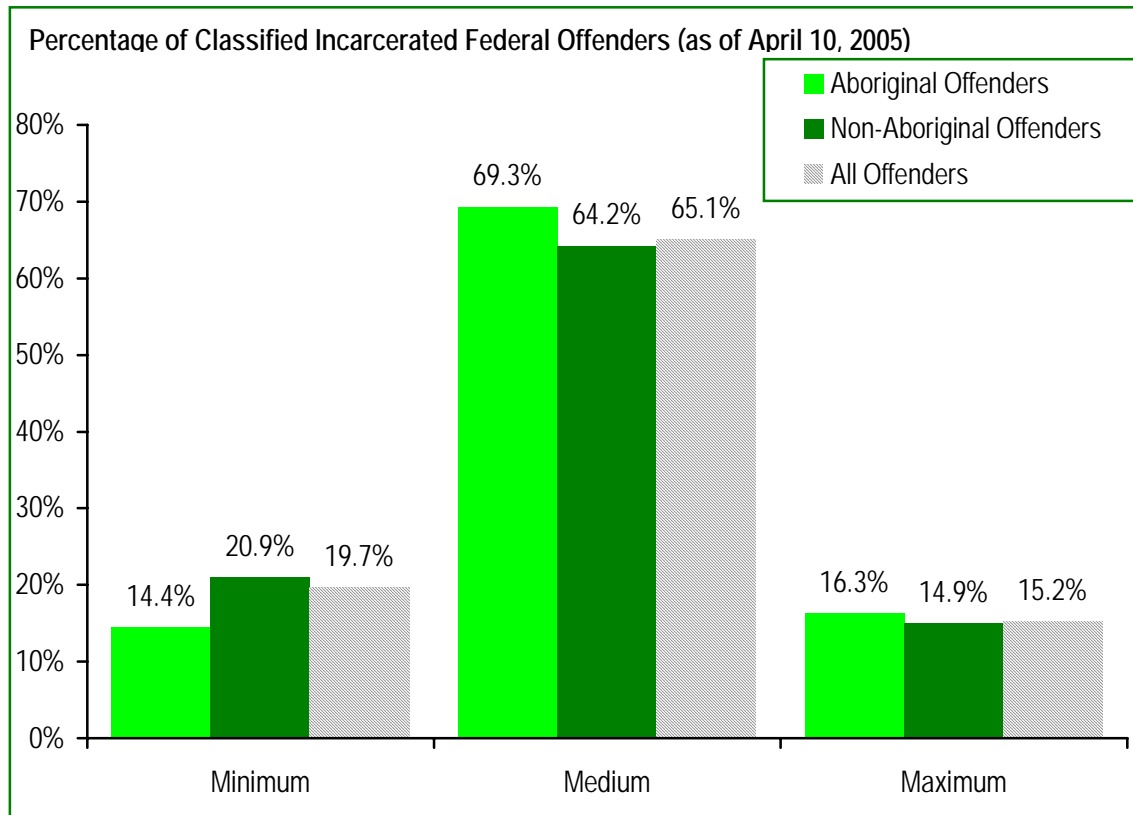
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE MAJORITY OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK

Figure C12.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- 65.1% of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- A lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk compared to non-Aboriginal offenders (14.4% and 20.9%, respectively).
- 16.3% of Aboriginal offenders are classified as maximum security risk compared to 14.9% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 10, 2005.

THE MAJORITY OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK

Table C12.

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	319	14.4	2,000	20.9	2,319	19.7
Medium	1,532	69.3	6,129	64.2	7,661	65.1
Maximum	361	16.3	1,422	14.9	1,783	15.2
Total	2,212	100.0	9,551	100.0	11,763	100.0
Not yet determined*	84		777		861	
Total	2,296		10,328		12,624	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

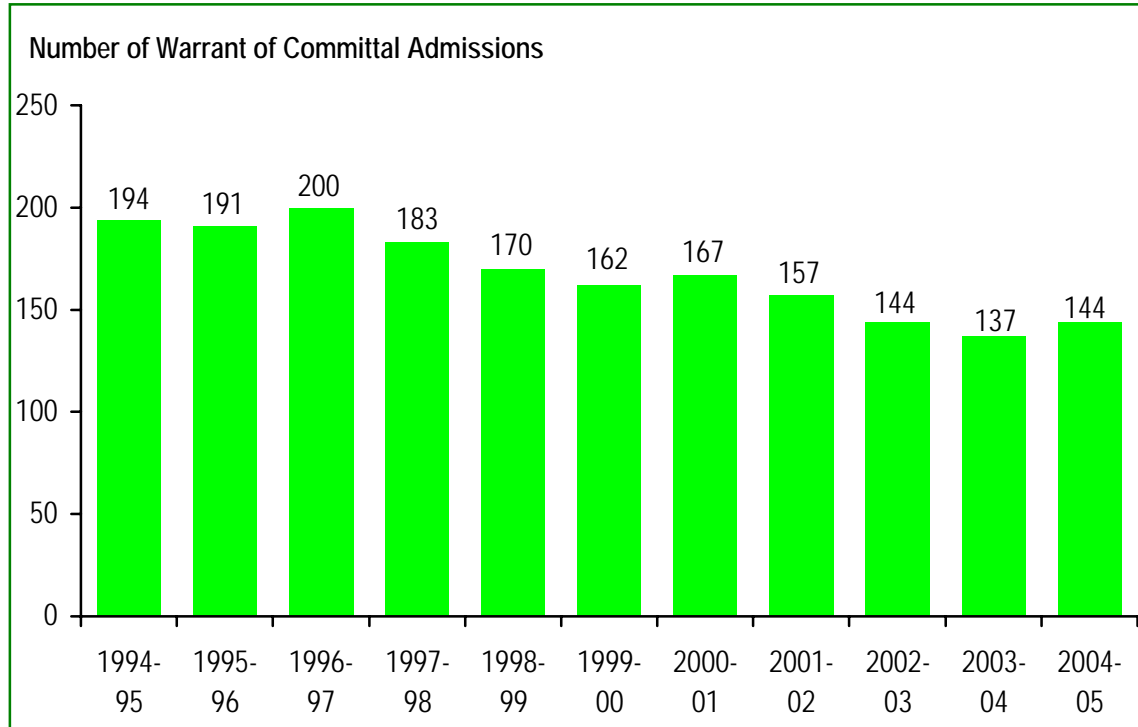
*The "not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 10, 2005.

Incarcerated offenders include male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE HAVE DECREASED BY 26%

Figure C13.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1994-95 to 2004-05, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate* sentence has decreased by 25.8%. In comparison, the number of admissions overall has decreased by 11.7% since 1994-95.
- In 1994-95, the average age at admission for an offender who received a life/indeterminate sentence was 33, whereas in 2004-05, the average age was 35.
- As of April 10, 2005, there were a total of 2,828 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,762 (97.7%) were men and 66 (2.3%) were women; 486 (17.2%) were Aboriginal and 2,342 (82.8%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 10, 2005, 22% of the total federal population were serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 63% were incarcerated and 37% were being supervised in the community.

Note:

*Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court, for example to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE HAVE DECREASED BY 26%

Table C13.

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1994-95	1	27	28	9	157	166	10	184	194
1995-96	1	36	37	9	145	154	10	181	191
1996-97	2	31	33	9	158	167	11	189	200
1997-98	0	32	32	5	146	151	5	178	183
1998-99	2	39	41	3	126	129	5	165	170
1999-00	4	26	30	4	128	132	8	154	162
2000-01	2	30	32	8	127	135	10	157	167
2001-02	0	29	29	6	122	128	6	151	157
2002-03	0	28	28	4	112	116	4	140	144
2003-04	0	17	17	2	118	120	2	135	137
2004-05	1	18	19	5	120	125	6	138	144

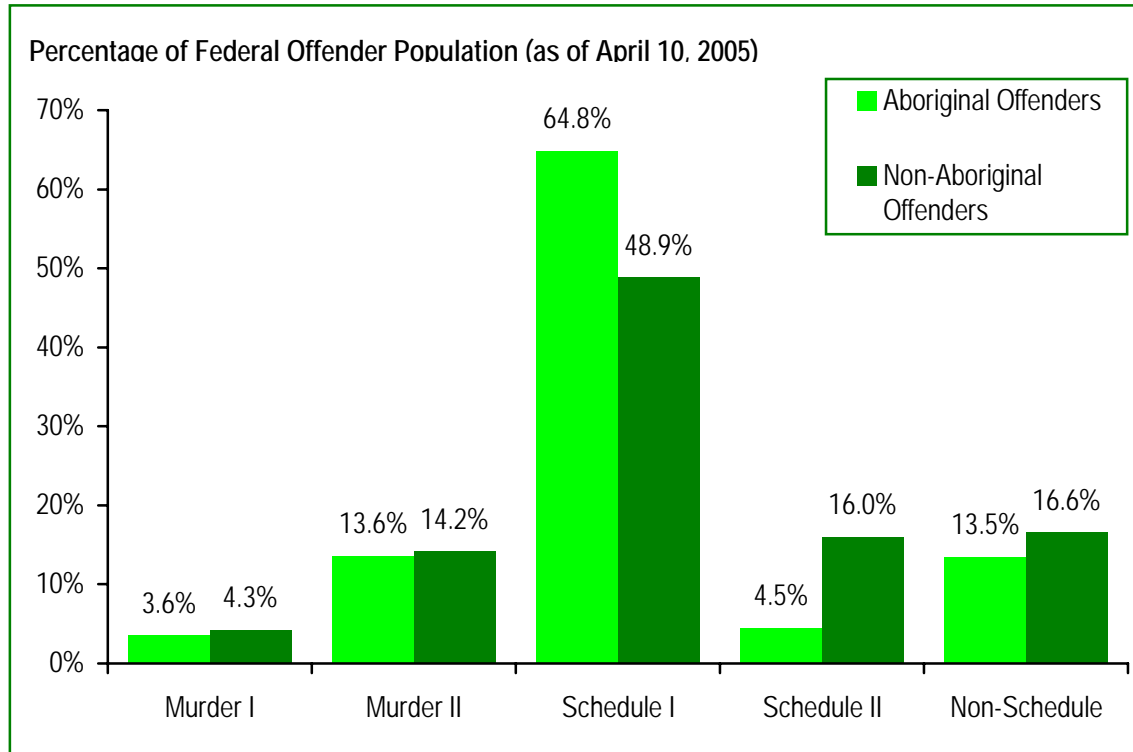
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

This table combines offenders serving life sentences and offenders serving indeterminate sentences. Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court, for example to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Figure C14.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2005, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (82.0% versus 67.4%, respectively).
- 80.0% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 50.2% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (64.8% versus 48.9%, respectively).
- 4.5% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.5% were women and 15.1% were Aboriginal.
- 28.0% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 13.6% for men.

Note:

*Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II, and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Table C14.

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	2	123	125	21	763	784	23	886	909
Percent	1.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	4.4	4.3	2.5	4.3	4.2
Murder II	22	452	474	93	2,485	2,578	115	2,937	3,052
Percent	10.7	13.7	13.6	13.2	14.2	14.2	12.6	14.1	14.1
Schedule I	140	2,128	2,268	241	8,666	8,907	381	10,794	11,175
Percent	68.3	64.6	64.8	34.1	49.5	48.9	41.8	51.9	51.5
Schedule II	26	133	159	229	2,691	2,920	255	2,824	3,079
Percent	12.7	4.0	4.5	32.4	15.4	16.0	28.0	13.6	14.2
Non-Schedule	15	457	472	123	2,892	3,015	138	3,349	3,487
Percent	7.3	13.9	13.5	17.4	16.5	16.6	15.1	16.1	16.1
	205	3,293		707	17,497		912	20,790	
Total	3,498			18,204			21,702		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II, and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

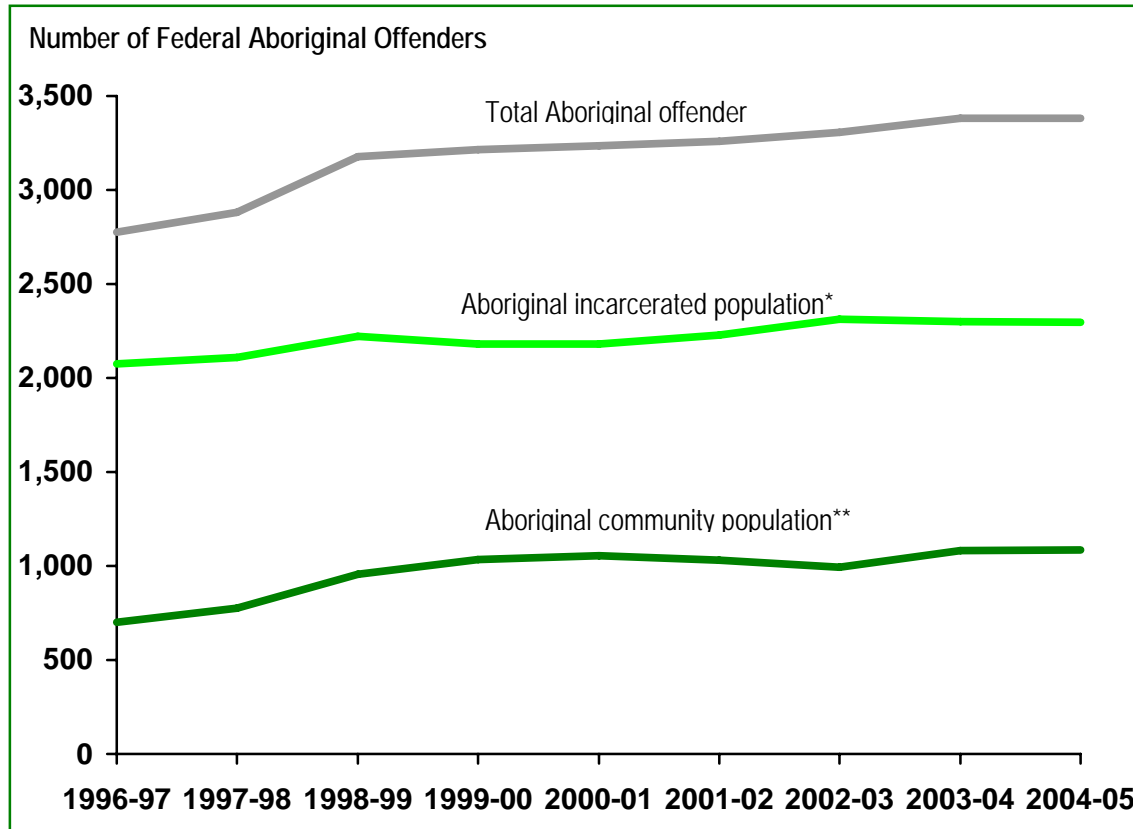
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

The data reflect the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 10, 2005.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION DID NOT CHANGE IN 2004-05

Figure C15.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1996-97 to 2003-04, the Aboriginal population under federal jurisdiction increased by 21.7%. There was no change from 2003-04 to 2004-05.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 62 in 1996-97 to 100 in 2004-05, an increase of 61.3% in the last eight years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 9.0% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,196.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2004-05, an increase of 55.0% in the last eight years, from 700 to 1,085. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 13.2% of the total community population in 2004-05.

Note:

*Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

**Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION DID NOT CHANGE IN 2004-05

Table C15.

Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	68	79	90	86	83
	Women	5	5	5	6	3
Quebec Region	Men	160	194	212	202	184
	Women	4	5	6	5	3
Ontario Region	Men	278	297	304	289	290
	Women	8	6	14	11	11
Prairie Region	Men	1,221	1,175	1,212	1,202	1,213
	Women	66	71	64	66	69
Pacific Region	Men	365	384	391	414	426
	Women	5	11	15	20	14
National Total	Men	2,092	2,129	2,209	2,193	2,196
	Women	88	98	104	108	100
	Total	2,180	2,227	2,313	2,301	2,296
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	29	28	24	27	31
	Women	2	3	2	1	5
Quebec Region	Men	48	59	57	84	67
	Women	0	0	0	2	2
Ontario Region	Men	115	103	104	117	112
	Women	9	11	10	10	10
Prairie Region	Men	606	578	551	573	598
	Women	59	58	54	48	57
Pacific Region	Men	181	184	184	208	186
	Women	4	6	6	10	17
National Total	Men	979	952	920	1,009	994
	Women	74	78	72	71	91
	Total	1,053	1,030	992	1,080	1,085
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,233	3,257	3,305	3,381	3,381

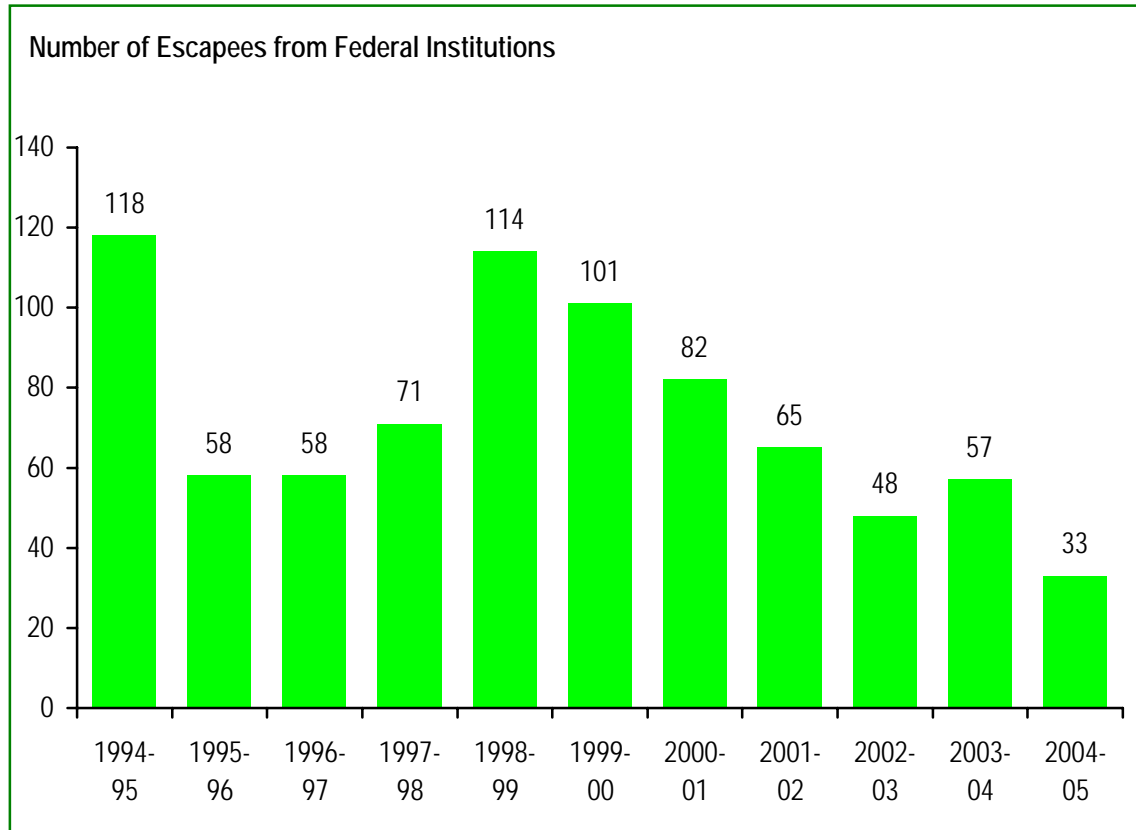
Source: Correctional Service of Canada

Note:

Regional statistics for the Correctional Service of Canada account for data relating to the northern territories in the following manner: data for Nunavut are reported in the Ontario Region, data for the Northwest Territories are reported in the Prairies region, and data for the Yukon Territories are reported in the Pacific Region.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Figure C16.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2004-05, there were 32 escape incidents involving a total of 33 inmates. Of these 33 escapees, 31 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2005. One of the escapees was a woman.
- In 2004-05, of the 33 escapees, 31 escaped from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2004-05 represented less than 0.2% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Table C16.

Type of Escapes	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	0	2	0	2	1
Number of Escapees	0	3	0	2	1
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	2	3	0	1	1
Number of Escapees	2	6	0	1	1
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	70	47	43	48	30
Number of Escapees	80	56	48	54	31
Total Number of Escape Incidents	72	52	43	51	32
Total Number of Escapees	82	65	48	57	33

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

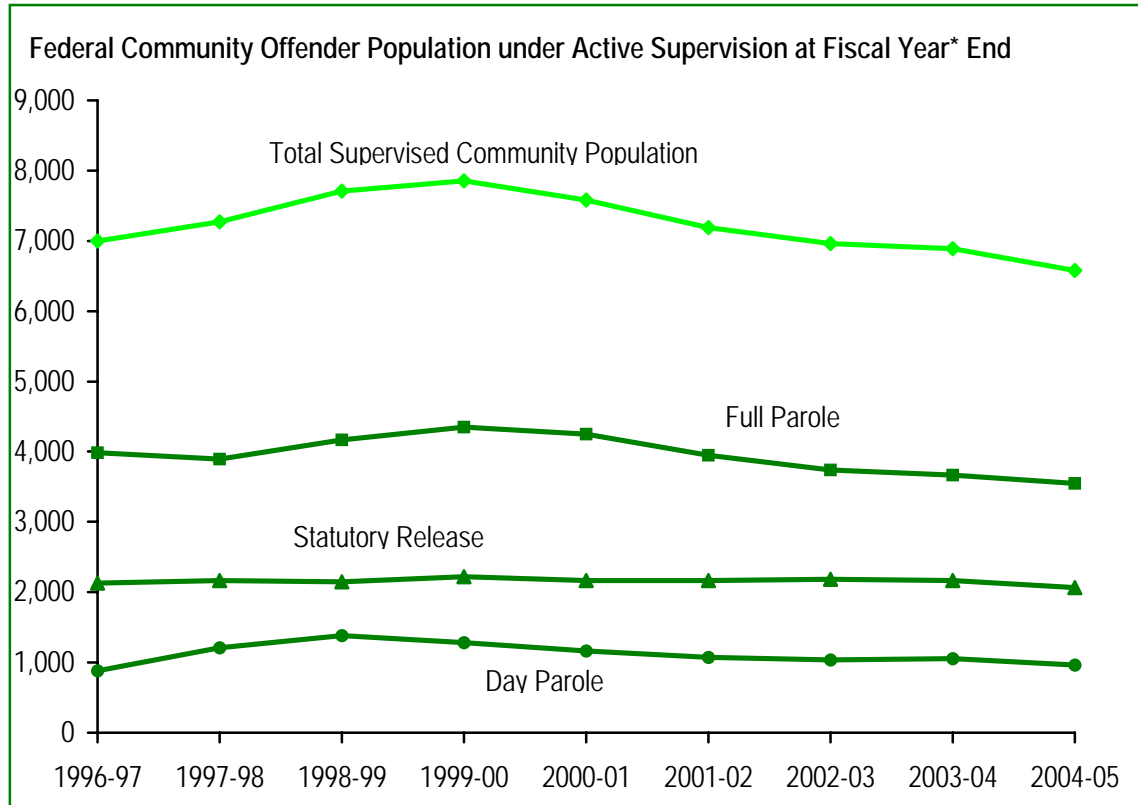
Note:

The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Figure C17.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population in the community under active supervision** increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but has decreased in the last five years.
- In 2004-05, there were 6,167 men and 408 women on active community supervision.

Note:

*A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

**The data presented above do not include offenders temporarily detained following suspension of a conditional release, offenders who were on long term supervision orders, or offenders paroled for deportation.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Table C17.

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			Percent Change*
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
1996-97	39	843	260	3,725	26	2,101	325	6,669	6,994	-
1997-98	60	1,147	272	3,623	30	2,138	362	6,908	7,270	3.9
1998-99	85	1,300	287	3,881	39	2,112	411	7,293	7,704	6.0
1999-00	83	1,200	334	4,013	35	2,184	452	7,397	7,849	1.9
2000-01	68	1,097	328	3,925	51	2,112	447	7,134	7,581	-3.4
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.2
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2
2003-04	67	986	259	3,412	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1
2004-05	90	872	249	3,296	69	1,999	408	6,167	6,575	-4.5

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

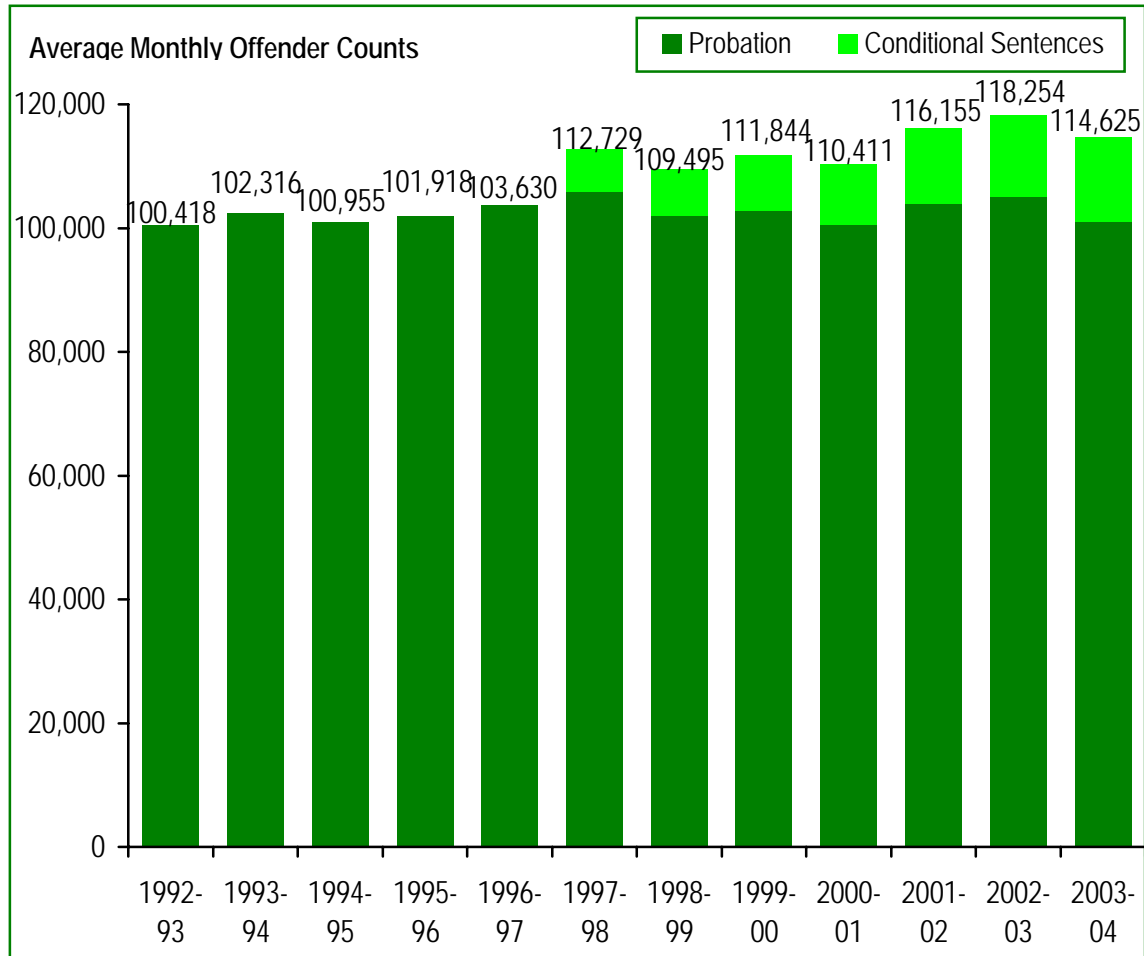
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

These cases reflect the number of offenders on *active supervision* at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The data presented above do not include offenders temporarily detained following suspension of a conditional release, offenders who were on long term supervision orders, or offenders paroled for deportation.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Figure C18.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has increased steadily.
- In 2003-04, the total number of offenders on probation was 100,993.
- Probation counts have changed little over the past decade.

Note:

A conditional sentence is a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years. Conditional sentences have been a provincial and territorial sentencing option since September 1996.

Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2002-03 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01 to 2002-03. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years.

Data reporting conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2002-03, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For

1997-98 to 2001-02, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, and 2002-03, figures are not available for Nunavut.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Table C18.

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1992-93	100,418	--	100,418
1993-94	102,316	--	102,316
1994-95	100,955	--	100,955
1995-96	101,918	--	101,918
1996-97	103,630	--	103,630
1997-98	105,861	6,868	112,729
1998-99	101,868	7,627	109,495
1999-00	102,860	8,984	111,844
2000-01	100,526	9,885	110,411
2001-02	103,946	12,209	116,155
2002-03	105,061	13,193	118,254
2003-04	100,993	13,632	114,625

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

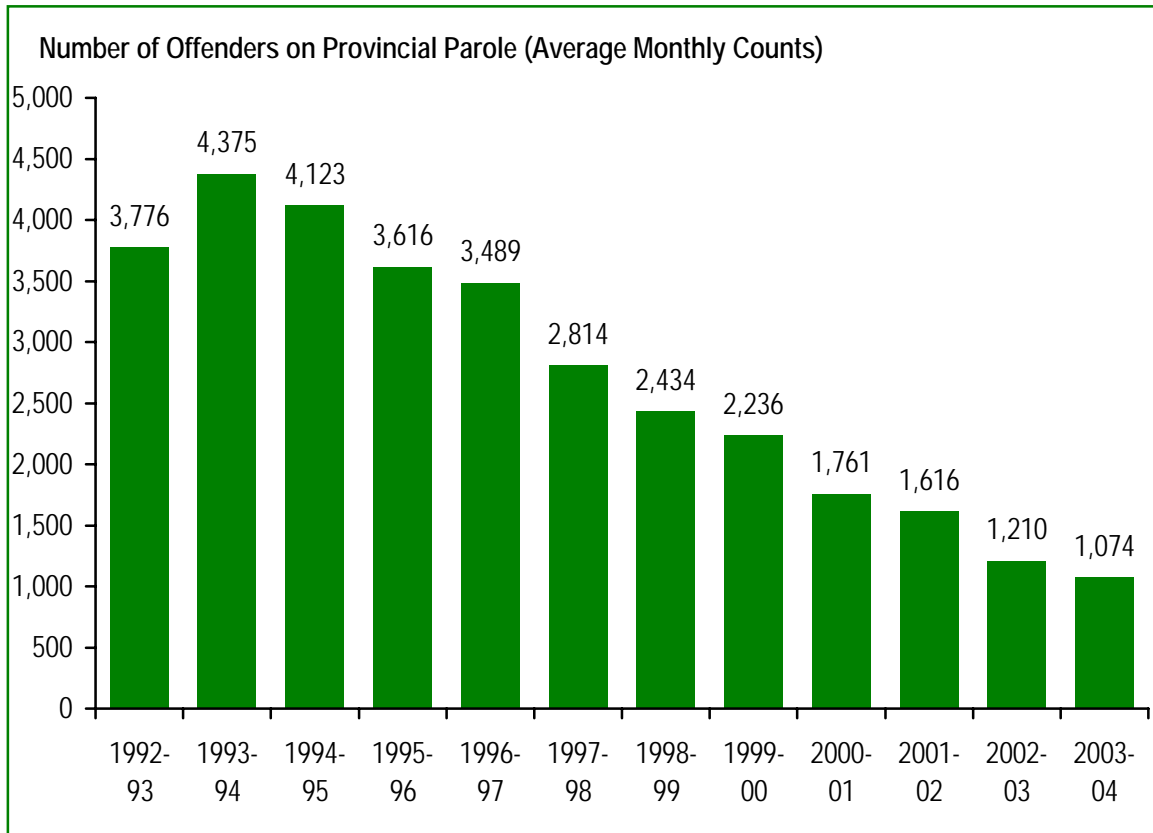
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Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2002-03 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01 to 2002-03. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years.

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THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C19.



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1993-94 to 2003-04.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

Note:

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Table C19.

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1992-93	1,332	1,558	303	3,193	583	3,776	--
1993-94	1,804	1,772	284	3,860	515	4,375	15.9
1994-95	1,981	1,405	290	3,676	447	4,123	-5.8
1995-96	1,918	1,011	283	3,212	404	3,616	-12.3
1996-97	1,808	744	594	3,146	343	3,489	-3.5
1997-98	1,640	621	246	2,507	307	2,814	-19.3
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	287	2,434	-13.5
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	2,236	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	1,761	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	1,616	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	196	1,210	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	189	1,074	-11.2

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

*The data represent the number of provincial offenders who are released from custody on the authority of the National Parole Board and supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada.

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories.