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A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities



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A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities

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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Preface

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), a division of Statistics Canada, is the focal point of a federal-provincial/territorial enterprise known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative (NJSI). The mandate of the NJSI is: "To provide information to the justice community and the public on the nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice in Canada". Priorities and programs of the CCJS are guided by the Justice Information Council, which is a committee made up of federal-provincial/territorial Deputy Ministers responsible for the administration of justice in Canada and the Chief Statistician of Canada. The CCJS' work is guided and assisted by Liaison Officers who represent their respective Deputy Ministers.

The CCJS, in collaboration with the partners in the Initiative, develops and implements national surveys and "special studies" covering the major sectors of the justice system – policing, prosecutions, legal aid, courts and corrections. Information for these surveys and special studies is usually extracted from operational or management reporting systems in the jurisdictions, pursuant to an agreed-upon set of "national data requirements".

One-Day Snapshot Project

Pursuant to Justice Information Council approval, the Centre began a special study called the Corrections Utilization Study. This study is a high priority initiative, and is referenced in the Corrections Population Growth Report presented to federal and provincial/territorial Ministers responsible for justice in May 1996. The study is divided into three components: a One-Day Snapshot Project; a Temporary Absence/Electronic Monitoring Project; and, a Recidivism Project. In April 1996, a sub-committee of Liaison Officers was established to assist the CCJS on the three projects.

Following approval from the Liaison Officers' Committee and the Justice Information Council, the CCJS began developmental work on the One-Day Snapshot of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in Canada. Between April and August 1996, Centre staff undertook extensive consultations with contacts from Correctional Service Canada and provincial/territorial jurisdictions to develop the contents of the Snapshot survey. An agreement was reached on a set of data requirements for the Snapshot and a data collection instrument was finalized by the CCJS. Arrangements were made for the jurisdictions to proceed with the Snapshot on Saturday October 5th, 1996. The data produced for the Snapshot cover all inmates on-register in the 199 federal and provincial/territorial adult correctional facilities at midnight on that date. This is the first time that a Snapshot of all adult inmates in Canada has been taken.

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Chapter 1

National Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), in collaboration with federal and provincial/territorial correctional authorities, conducted a census of inmates in all adult correctional facilities in Canada on October 5th, 1996. This is the first time that a Snapshot of all adult inmates in Canada has been taken.

Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility and a person who receives a term of incarceration of less than two years serves their time in a provincial/territorial facility. In exceptional cases, inmates serving less than two years may be transferred to a federal facility. Inmates in provincial/territorial facilities may be federal inmates who are awaiting transfer to a federal facility, or inmates who are serving all or part of their federal sentence in provincial/territorial facilities through Exchange of Service Agreements.

The purpose of the project was to provide detailed information on the make-up of federal and provincial/territorial inmate populations in Canada. In Canada, the responsibility for housing offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration is shared between the federal and the provincial/territorial governments. Correctional Service Canada (CSC) is responsible for offenders sentenced to two or more years. Provincial/territorial corrections are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial¹. The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population for purposes of accommodation planning and programming.

1.1.1 Objective

The main objective of this study was to provide corrections policy makers and administrators with a national picture of the inmate population in federal and provincial/territorial adult correctional facilities through a one-day "Snapshot". It is important for federal and provincial/territorial corrections administrators to be aware of the dynamics and specific make-up of both the federal and provincial/territorial offender populations. The Snapshot was meant to provide:

- Information on correctional facilities across Canada.
- Information on overcrowding based on inmate counts.
- A comprehensive overview of the profiles and geographical distribution of inmates on-register in provincial/territorial and federal facilities.
- Information on various offender sub-populations such as Aboriginal offenders, female offenders, sex offenders, etc.
- A bench-mark for jurisdictions' ongoing work with offenders.
- Offender "risk" profiles across federal and provincial/territorial jurisdictions, which could contribute to future inter-jurisdictional discussions on risk assessment technologies and risk management.
- Offender "needs" profiles across federal and provincial/territorial jurisdictions, which could assist future inter-jurisdictional program development initiatives.
- Additional insights for jurisdictions' population forecasting work, by identifying sources/factors that feed federal and provincial/territorial offender admissions (e.g., socio-demographic factors, criminal history).

It is also envisioned that the Snapshot may prove to be a valuable reference tool in ongoing federal/provincial/territorial discussions to construct a single/standardized "adult offender criminal record file".

¹ Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.).

1.1.2 Contents of the Snapshot

The One-Day Snapshot survey of inmates in Canada's adult correctional facilities included 11 modules (see Appendix A for the standard survey instrument). The range of data captured for most jurisdictions included: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, risk and needs profile data for sentenced inmates. In light of resource limitations at local levels, data for certain components of the survey could not be provided by some jurisdictions. Appendix B (Methodology) discusses which data elements were not available from certain jurisdictions.

The "One-Day Snapshot" occurred on Saturday, October 5th, 1996. The data describe all inmates who were "on-register" in federal and provincial/territorial facilities at midnight on Snapshot day. The "on-register" population refers to the number of inmates who have been placed in a facility to serve their sentence. The "actual-in" population is the total number of inmates who were physically located at the correctional facility on Snapshot day (excluding inmates who were away from the facility on temporary absence, serving an intermittent sentence in the community, or away for medical reasons, court appearances, etc.).

The risk and needs components of the Snapshot represent a unique feature of the survey - a feature which has never been included in offender population studies involving comparisons of correctional jurisdictions in Canada. The risk and needs data provide an opportunity to examine how the jurisdictions differ on the factors associated with current risk assessment technology in Canada. While not all jurisdictions were in a position to contribute data in this area, the risk/needs focus in this Snapshot is a first attempt to provide information for national discussions on how risk assessment information can be used to assist the jurisdictions in the management of their varied populations.

1.1.3 Organization of the Report

This report is organized in 14 chapters. This first chapter presents a national overview of the Snapshot results. It describes the provincial/territorial and CSC correctional facilities and inmate populations based on the major variables included in the Snapshot. Chapters 2 through 14, beginning with the province of Newfoundland and ending with CSC, provide more detailed information for the individual jurisdictions.

The survey data in this chapter (as well as other chapters) are presented in seven sections. Section 1.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot, including a description of the methodology used. Section 1.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Canada, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 1.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Canada, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 1.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 1.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 1.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Canada, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 1.7 includes all the tables for this chapter. Appendix A provides a copy of the survey instrument used. Appendix B provides an in-depth discussion of the methodology. Appendix C provides a listing of the offence categories used. Appendix D provides an overview of features in correctional facilities in Canada. Appendix E provides population figures from the 1996 Census of Population.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

The focus of the chapter is a comparison between provincial/territorial and federal adult inmate populations. However, where relevant, comparisons will be made between provincial/territorial jurisdictions. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

1.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 199 adult correctional facilities in operation in Canada. This included 151 provincial/territorial facilities and 48 federal CSC facilities (see Table 1-1). Among the provinces/territories, Ontario had the largest number of facilities (47), followed by Quebec and British Columbia (19 each). Prince Edward Island and Yukon had the fewest facilities (two each).

The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 199 facilities in Canada was 32,926. The largest number of beds (12,921 - 39%) were in federal facilities. The next largest number were in Ontario (7,914 - 24%). In other jurisdictions, operational capacities ranged from 107 beds in Prince Edward Island (less than 1% of total) to 3,483 beds in Quebec (11% of total).

Overall, the average operational capacity was 166 inmates per facility, although this differs substantially among facilities. The average capacity was 132 inmates per facility among the provinces/territories, about one-half the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Correctional institutions across Canada represent a variety of security levels, types of facilities, and special accommodation arrangements. Appendix D provides an overview of features in each jurisdiction by security level, facility type, gender accommodation, and special features.

Security level is an essential feature of custodial operations. Most jurisdictions use four security designations: maximum; medium; minimum, and multi-level. Figure 1-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level². On Snapshot day, almost two-thirds of the beds in federal facilities (62%) were classified as medium security. A further 19% were classified as maximum security, 16% as minimum security, and 4% as multi-level security.

Each jurisdiction defines security levels differently. However, generally:

- "maximum" security facilities normally use high security fencing around the perimeter of the facility and inmate movement is often highly restricted within the facility.
- "medium" facilities also use fences around perimeters, however, security is lower, and inmate movement is somewhat less restricted.
- "minimum" facilities normally do not use fences to enclose buildings and inmate movement is generally unrestricted during most periods (except night).
- "multi-level" facilities combine features of two or more of the security levels defined above. Some facilities use the same buildings to accommodate inmates classified at different security levels, while others use separate structures for each security level. Multi-level security facilities may be enclosed by fences.

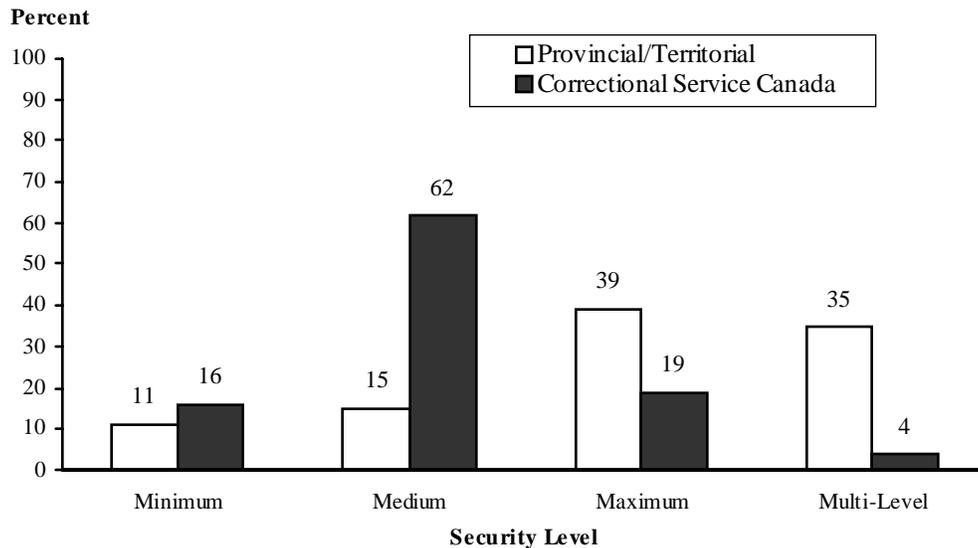
Maximum and multi-level security facilities were used more commonly at the provincial/territorial than the federal level. More than one-third (39%) of the beds in provincial/territorial facilities were classified as maximum security and 35% were classified as multi-level security. Only 15% of beds in provincial/territorial facilities were classified as medium security, and 11% as minimum security. The difference in security levels between federal and provincial/territorial facilities is likely due to the fact that provinces and territories are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand inmates, who are being held temporarily, are typically housed in maximum or multi-level security facilities.

The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Most federal facilities (45) were classified as penitentiaries while the remainder were described as psychiatric centres (3) (see Appendix D). Just over one-half (52%) of the provincial/territorial facilities were described as correctional centres. An additional 27% were described as jail/detention centres, and 5% as remand centres. The remaining 16% were classified as alternative minimum security facilities, such as camps, farms, day detention centres, treatment centres, and community residences.

² In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

Figure 1-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: National



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

The definition of facility type varies across jurisdictions. Generally, correctional centres or penitentiaries are used to accommodate the majority of sentenced inmates, jail/detention centres are used for shorter-term and remand inmates, and remand centres are reserved for inmates awaiting trial. Alternative minimum security facilities, such as camps, farms, day detention centres, treatment centres, and community residences, tend to be used for inmates who are at lower risk of causing disturbances or security incidents.

With the exception of Ontario and New Brunswick³, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres, most other provinces/territories classified the largest proportion of their facilities as correctional centres.

Most federal facilities (83%) accommodated only male inmates. Forty of the 48 facilities housed only male inmates, five housed only female inmates, and three housed both male and female inmates. Among provincial/territorial facilities, one-half (51%) accommodated only male inmates, and a further 42% housed both male and female inmates. Seven percent of provincial/territorial facilities accommodated only female inmates. Forty-nine of the 151 provincial/territorial facilities housed both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, almost two-thirds (62%) of federal facilities and 72% of provincial/territorial facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. Almost all institutions in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units. In addition, more than one-half of federal (56%) and provincial/territorial (58%) facilities had protective custody units.

Other notable special features included eight federal and 21 provincial/territorial institutions with psychiatric units for managing inmates with psychiatric conditions, and one federal and 37 provincial/territorial facilities equipped with special handling units to accommodate inmates who pose a serious threat to the operational security of the system. Unique to some provinces/territories were institutions housing full-time or intermittent inmates in dormitories, police lock-ups, and alcohol treatment facilities (only in Nova Scotia). Unique to federal facilities were seven institutions with reception units for inmates being newly admitted to serve federal sentences.

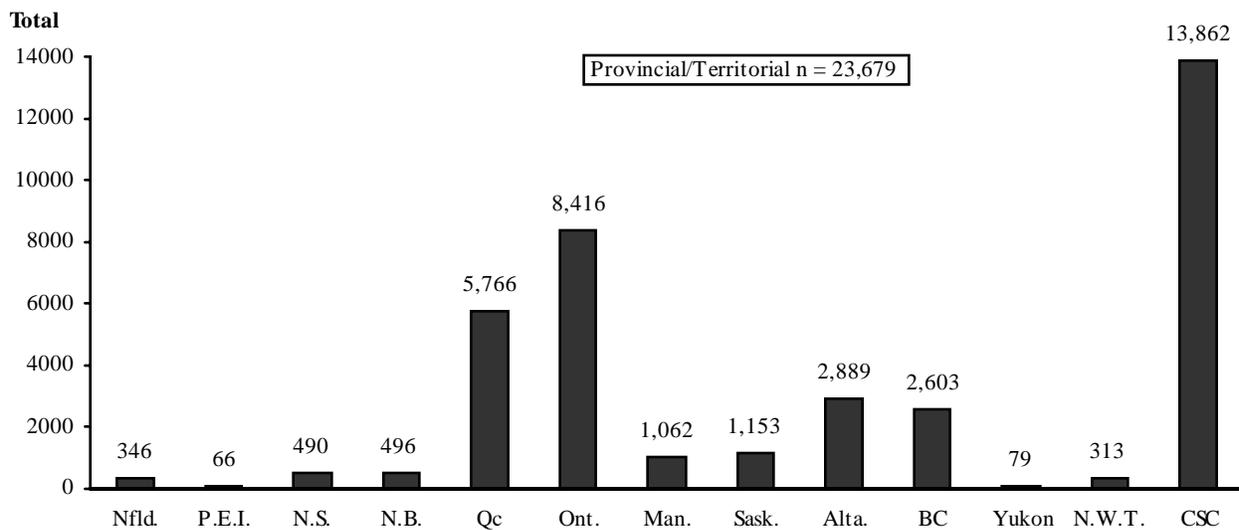
³ As of November 1998, six facilities have been closed as a result of the three year operational plan for Community and Correctional Services (Fredericton Provincial Jail, Richibucto Community Residential Centre, Tracadie Community Residential Centre, Dorchester Provincial Jail, Perth/Andover Provincial Jail, and Woodstock Provincial Jail).

1.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

1.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 37,541 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Canada⁴. Figure 1-B shows the on-register count for all jurisdictions across Canada. Over one-third of these (13,862 or 37%) were in federal CSC facilities (also see Table 1-1)⁵. Among the provinces/territories, the number of inmates ranged from 66 in Prince Edward Island to 8,416 in Ontario. Ontario and Quebec accounted for 14,182 or 60% of adult inmates on register in provincial/territorial facilities.

Figure 1-B
Number of Inmates On-Register in Provincial/Territorial and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, a rate of approximately 16.5 persons per 10,000 of Canada's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C)⁶. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population. Provincial/territorial rates of incarceration ranged from 6.5 per 10,000 adult population in Prince Edward Island to 74.8 per 10,000 in the Northwest Territories. The lowest rates of incarceration were observed for the four Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, while the highest rates were observed for the two territories.

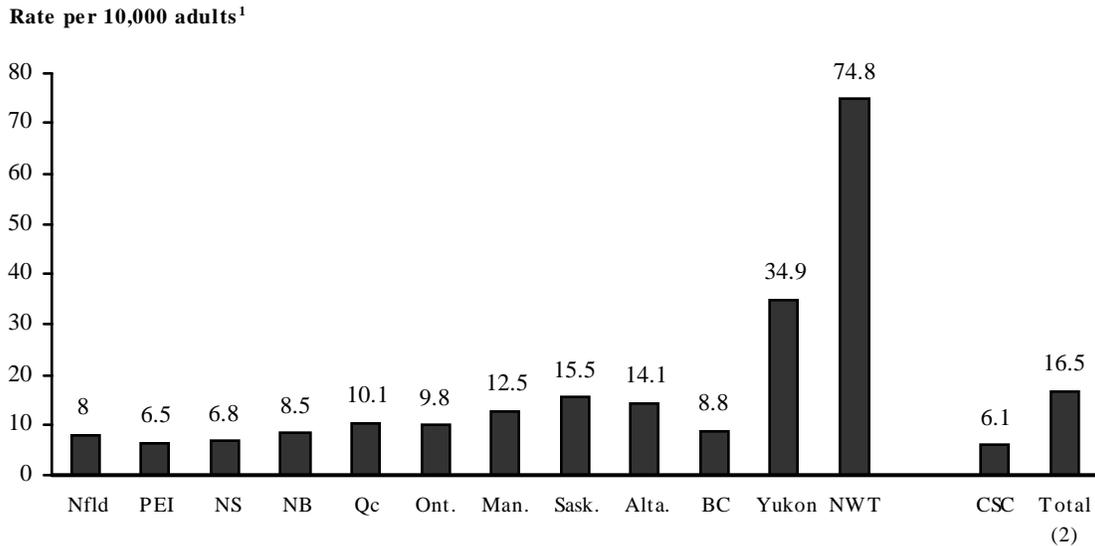
Rates of incarceration for the provincial/territorial jurisdictions provide information about adults incarcerated for shorter periods of time (i.e., less than two years). Federal rates of incarceration provide information about those incarcerated for longer periods of time (two years or more).

⁴ On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Canada (75%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 22% were on temporary absences, and 3% were on day-parole, temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, on a removal warrant, or serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays (Note: Ontario is not included in this analysis because information on inmate location was not available).

⁵ CSC's data do not include inmates who were serving their federal sentences in provincial/territorial facilities through Exchange of Service Agreements on Snapshot day. These inmates were reported as part of the provincial/territorial inmate populations.

⁶ The population figures on which the rates of incarceration are based are in Appendix E.

Figure 1-C
Adult Incarceration Rates by Jurisdiction



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Rates were calculated using 1996 Census.

² Total includes provincial/territorial and federal inmates.

1.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Whereas all inmates in federal facilities have been sentenced, inmates in provincial/territorial facilities may be there for several reasons. Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

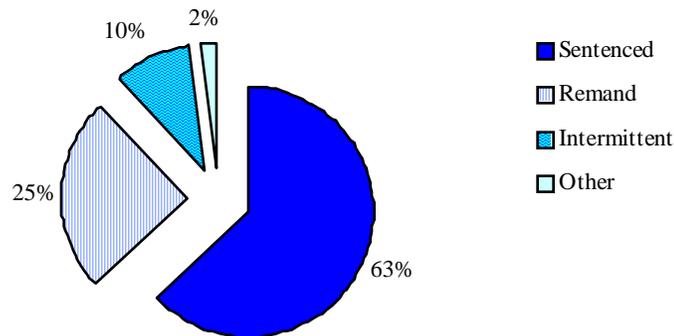
Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence⁷, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

In examining the composition of provincial/territorial on-register inmate populations according to the inmates' legal status, almost two-thirds (63%) of provincial/territorial inmates were regular sentenced inmates. A further one-quarter (25%) were remand inmates, one in ten were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 2% had other legal status (Figure 1-D). Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 178 (1%) were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. There were also 171 inmates (1%) who were beginning to serve a federal sentence and who were still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

The legal status of inmates varied among the provinces/territories. The percentage of inmates serving regular sentences ranged from 53% in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario. The use of intermittent sentences varied considerably among the jurisdictions. In three jurisdictions (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. Ontario and New Brunswick had the largest proportion of inmates serving intermittent sentences (13% each).

⁷ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 1-D
On-Register Inmate Population of Provinces/Territories by Legal Status:
National^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

n = 23,659 provincial/territorial inmates.

¹ Data were missing for 20 provincial/territorial inmates.

² Nova Scotia was able to report that 51 on-register inmates were serving intermittent sentences. However, no further inmate characteristics were available. Therefore, intermittent sentenced inmates in Nova Scotia are grouped with regularly sentenced inmates in the remainder of this report.

1.3.3 Inmate Capacity

An important issue in examining population size and distribution of inmates in correctional facilities is that of overcrowding. Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Table 1-1, the use of available accommodation capacity varied widely across jurisdictions.

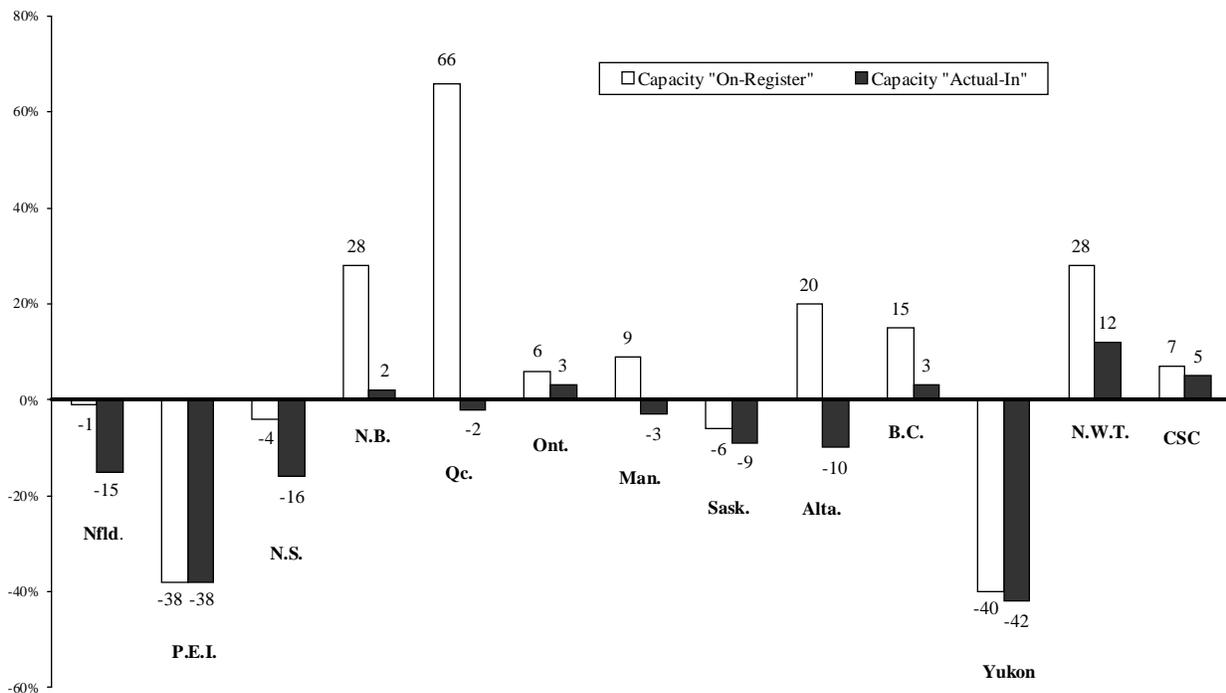
Figure 1-E contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁸. Based on the on-register populations, CSC and seven of the provinces/territories reported over-capacity populations, ranging from 6% over capacity in Ontario to 66% over capacity in Quebec. Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported on-register populations that were considerably lower than the capacity of their facilities (40% and 38%, respectively under capacity).

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of jurisdictions with over-capacity situations decreased. Based on the actual-in populations, CSC was still operating over capacity (5%). In addition, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, and New Brunswick⁹ still reported over-capacity populations (12%, 3%, 3% and 2%, respectively). Many of the other jurisdictions remained close to capacity when counting only those inmates physically located in the facility on Snapshot day. Overall, the provincial/territorial jurisdictions were operating at 98% capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts.

⁸ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁹ Since the Snapshot study, New Brunswick has implemented a number of strategies aimed at eliminating over-crowding which have allowed for closure of six facilities.

Figure 1-E
Percentage of Over or Under-Use of Capacity by Jurisdiction



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

One possible reason for variations among jurisdictions may be that some jurisdictions make more extensive use of their temporary absence programs. Temporary absences allow the inmate to leave the facility for a limited period (from a few hours to a few days). They are granted for a variety of reasons including medical, administrative (e.g., court appearances), and compassionate reasons. The absence may be either escorted or unescorted. In Quebec, for example, the use of temporary absence programs may help to explain the difference between their on-register count (66% over capacity) and their actual-in count (2% under capacity).

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions¹⁰ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and CSC (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in double or shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F and Table 1-2). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

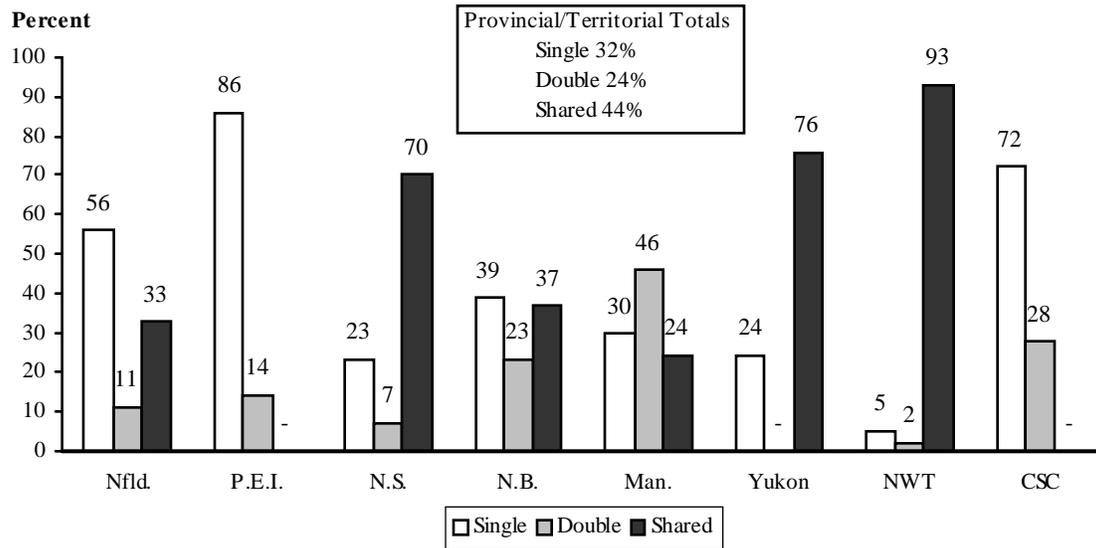
1.4 Current Offences

Inmate populations differ most importantly in the nature of their criminal offences and the length of their sentences. These two factors are primary considerations in correctional decision-making on how inmates should be managed and what programming they may require. The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the "most serious offences" (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix C for offence categories)¹¹. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

¹⁰ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

¹¹ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

Figure 1-F
Proportion of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation for Selected Jurisdictions^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).*

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were not available for Alta., B.C., Sask., Ont., Qc.

² The following data were missing: Nfld. (n = 47), P.E.I. (n = 7), N.S. (n = 58), N.B. (n = 93), Man. (n = 99), Yukon (n = 0), N.W.T. (n = 27), CSC (n = 563).

The most serious current offence for almost three-quarters (73%) of CSC's inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 1-3), primarily homicide/attempt murder and robbery. Another 15% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, 11% were incarcerated for "other" Criminal Code or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug-related offences.

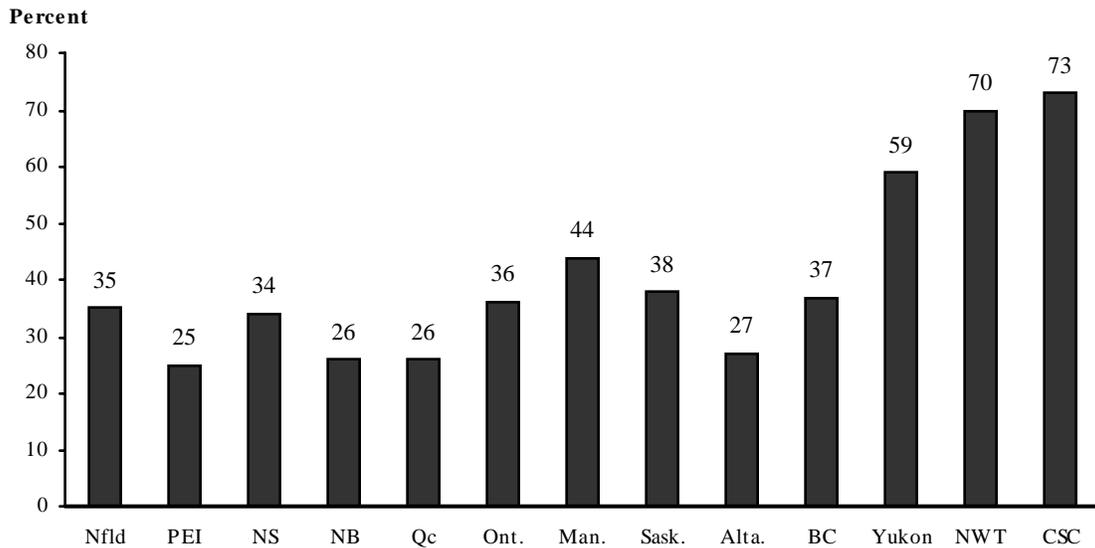
One-third (33%) of the provincial/territorial inmates had crimes against the person as their most serious offence, primarily robbery and sexual assault (9% and 7%, respectively). A similar proportion of provincial/territorial inmates were incarcerated for property offences (35%), primarily break and enter. The remaining one-third (32%) of provincial/territorial inmates were incarcerated for "other" Criminal Code or Federal Statute offences.

Among the provincial/territorial inmates, higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (43% versus 30%). This was found across all jurisdictions, except the Northwest Territories. This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

As illustrated in Figure 1-G, the proportion of provincial/territorial inmates with crimes against the person as their most serious offence ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 70% in the Northwest Territories. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence. Finding a larger proportion of federal offenders incarcerated for crimes against the person is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different "types" of offences for which inmates were incarcerated¹². This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

¹² Data were not available for Ontario.

Figure 1-G**Proportion of Inmates Incarcerated for Crimes Against the Person¹**

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Offence data were missing for 33 (< 1%) of the federal inmates and for 1,661 (7%) of the provincial/territorial inmates.

There was a tendency for offences to be more violent in character among federal inmates. Almost one-third of federal inmates (31%) had only crimes against the person and another 47% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences (Table 1-4). Only 22% of federal inmates were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only. Offence patterns for provincial/territorial inmates were generally more non-violent in nature. Almost two-thirds (62%) were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only. In all provinces/territories except Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, more than one-half of inmates were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences (ranging from 54% in Saskatchewan to 73% in Prince Edward Island).

Although the largest proportion of provincial/territorial inmates, both sentenced and remand, were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences (65% and 52%, respectively), a larger proportion of remand inmates had crimes against the person (48% versus 35% were incarcerated with at least one crime against the person).

Federal inmates had a larger number of current offences in comparison to provincial/territorial inmates (Table 1-5). Almost one-third of federal inmates (30%) were currently incarcerated for five or more offences compared to 22% of provincial/territorial inmates¹³. In contrast, one-third of provincial/territorial inmates (33%) had only one offence for which they were currently incarcerated (compared to 26% of federal). Two jurisdictions which differed in this finding were Saskatchewan and Alberta. In these jurisdictions, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences.

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to provincial/territorial inmates, federal inmates show a much greater incidence of crimes against the person and offence records which were more uniformly violent in character. Furthermore, federal inmates had more numerous offences on their current records than provincial/territorial inmates. Therefore, federal inmates show a pattern of more seriousness, more versatility, and greater volume of offending than provincial/territorial inmates.

¹³ Ontario provided data on the most serious offence only and is excluded from this calculation.

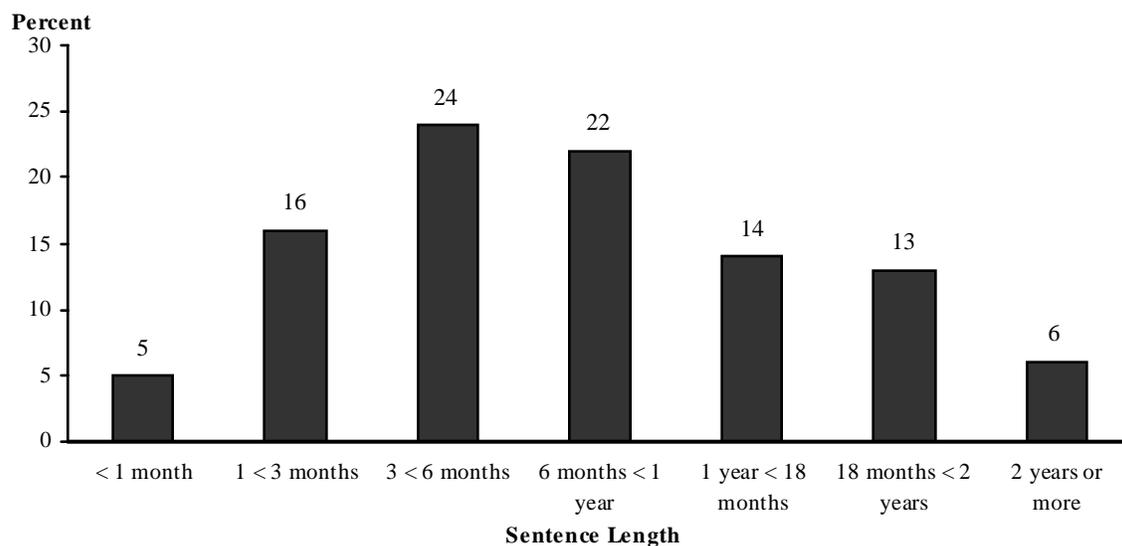
1.5 Sentence Length

Figure 1-H presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in the provinces/territories (also see Table 1-6)¹⁴. On Snapshot day, 45% of sentenced provincial/territorial inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 22% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 27% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 6% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

An offender can be convicted of multiple charges in a single court disposition, or in several court dispositions. In such cases, the judge may order that the various prison sentences be served either consecutively to (following) or concurrently with (at the same time as) one another. The "aggregate sentence" is the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve.

Figure 1-H

Aggregate Sentence Length for Provincial/Territorial On-Register Inmates: National^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only provincial/territorial inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 17,312$).

² Data were missing for 210 provincial/territorial inmates (1%).

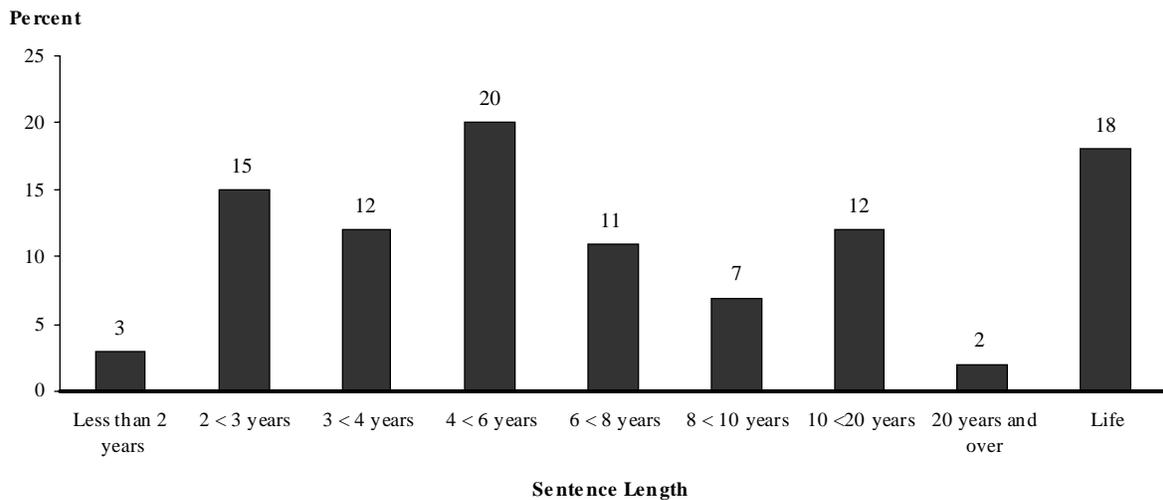
The median¹⁵ aggregate sentence length for inmates in provincial/territorial facilities was 184 days (approximately six months). Jurisdictions ranged from a low of 153 days (in Ontario) to a high of 365 days (in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories).

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

¹⁴ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹⁵ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 1-I
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 10 inmates (< 1%).

Figure 1-I presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for inmates in federal facilities. On Snapshot day, one-half (50%) were serving sentences of less than six years. Almost one-third (30%) were serving sentences of between six and 20 years, and 2% were serving sentences of a fixed length of 20 years or more. An additional 18% of federal inmates were serving life sentences. Excluding those serving life sentences, the median aggregate sentence length for inmates in federal facilities was 1,787 days (approximately 5 years).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

1.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

1.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Canada (49% male and 51% female)¹⁶, most inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities on Snapshot day were male. In federal institutions, 98% of inmates were male and in provincial/territorial facilities, males represented 93% of the inmate population.

As shown in Table 1-7, male and female inmates did not differ substantially in legal status. In provincial/territorial facilities, similar proportions of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences (63% and 62%, respectively), were on remand (25% and 24%, respectively), and were serving intermittent sentences (10% and 11%, respectively). In jurisdictions where gender analysis was possible, larger proportions of males were serving regular sentences in some jurisdictions (e.g., Newfoundland, Quebec), while larger proportions of females were serving regular sentences in other jurisdictions (e.g., Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 1-3). A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in both federal (74% versus 64%) and provincial/territorial (34% versus 28%) facilities. In federal facilities, a larger proportion of males than females

¹⁶ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

were also incarcerated for property offences (15% versus 7%). However, for "other" Criminal Code/Federal Statute offences, a greater proportion of females than males were incarcerated in both federal (29% versus 11%) and provincial/territorial (36% versus 31%) facilities.

In federal facilities, the largest proportions of both males and females were incarcerated for homicide/attempt murder (24% and 37%, respectively). The next most common offence was drug offences for female inmates (27%) and robbery for males (24%). Among provincial/territorial inmates, the largest percentage of males were incarcerated for break and enter (19%), and the largest percentage of females were incarcerated for drug-related offences (13%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Table 1-5, larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Among provincial/territorial inmates, two-thirds (67%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 62% of females. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (74%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 45% of females.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 1-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males in provincial/territorial facilities was 184 days, compared to 153 days for females. In federal facilities, the median aggregate sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) for males was 1,796 days (5 years), compared to 1,643 days (4½ years) for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

1.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates, particularly those within provincial/territorial facilities, was less than that for adults in Canada. On Snapshot day, the median age was 31 for provincial/territorial inmates and 34 for federal inmates. The median age for the adult population in Canada in 1996 was 41.

Figures 1-J and 1-K illustrate how the male and female adult population in Canada is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 1-7).

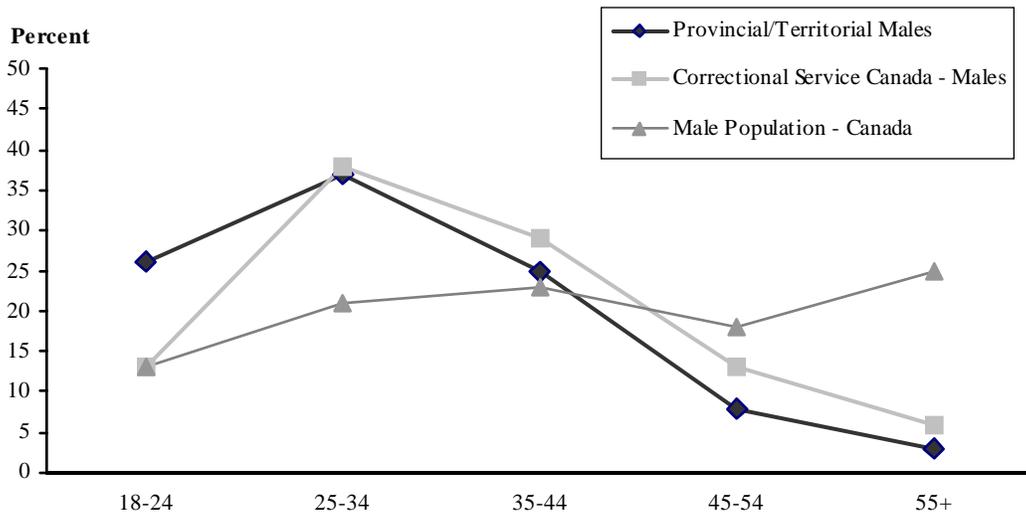
On Snapshot day, in provincial/territorial facilities, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. More than one-quarter (26%) of the male provincial/territorial inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult male population in Canada. In federal facilities, males aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of male federal inmates fall within this age group, compared to 21% of the adult male population in Canada.

Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented in both provincial/territorial and federal facilities. In provincial/territorial facilities, 43% of the female provincial/territorial inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Canada. In federal facilities, 40% of female inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Canada.

Some differences were evident among age groups in offence types (Table 1-3). Although the largest proportion of federal inmates in all age groups were incarcerated for crimes against the person, the proportions incarcerated for a crime against the person increased with age, and the proportions incarcerated for property crimes decreased with age. Approximately two-thirds (67%) of federal inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to 87% of those 55 years of age or over. Among provincial/territorial inmates, the largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 and 25-34 were incarcerated for property offences (42% and 35%, respectively), in particular break and enter. Among other age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person or "other" Criminal Code/Federal Statute offences.

Figure 1-J

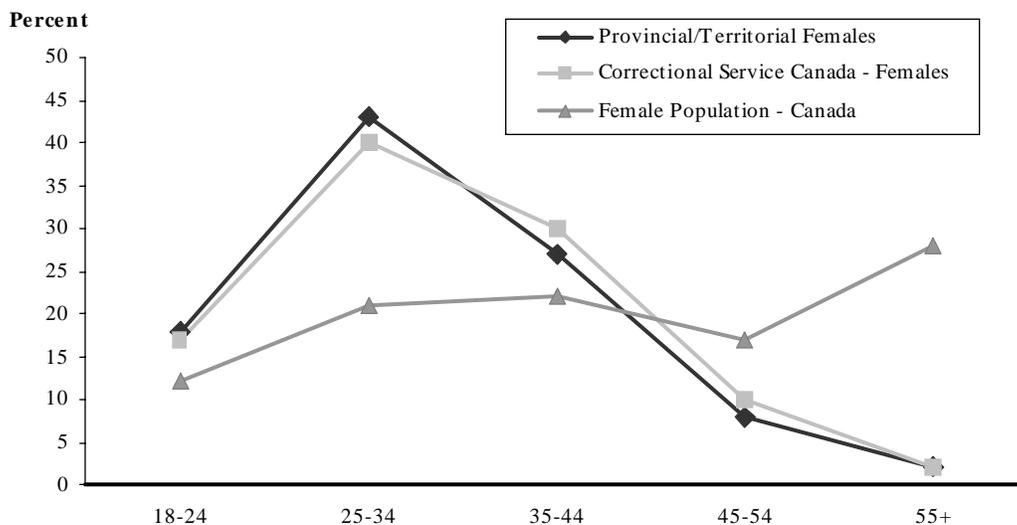
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: National



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 1-K

Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: National



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

The largest proportion of all provincial/territorial inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (33%). However, generally older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Table 1-5). Slightly more than one-quarter (28%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 32% of inmates aged 25-34, 36% of those aged 35-44, 39% of those aged 45-54, and 45% of those aged 55 and over. Similarly, although the largest proportion of federal inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences, as inmate age increased, the number of offences generally decreased.

As can be seen in Table 1-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 7½ months for inmates aged 18-24 (227 days), compared to 6 months for inmates 25 and over (between 181 and 184 days). Among federal inmates, older inmates were serving longer sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) increased from approximately 3½ years for those aged 18-24 to 5½ years for those aged 45-54 and 55 and older. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

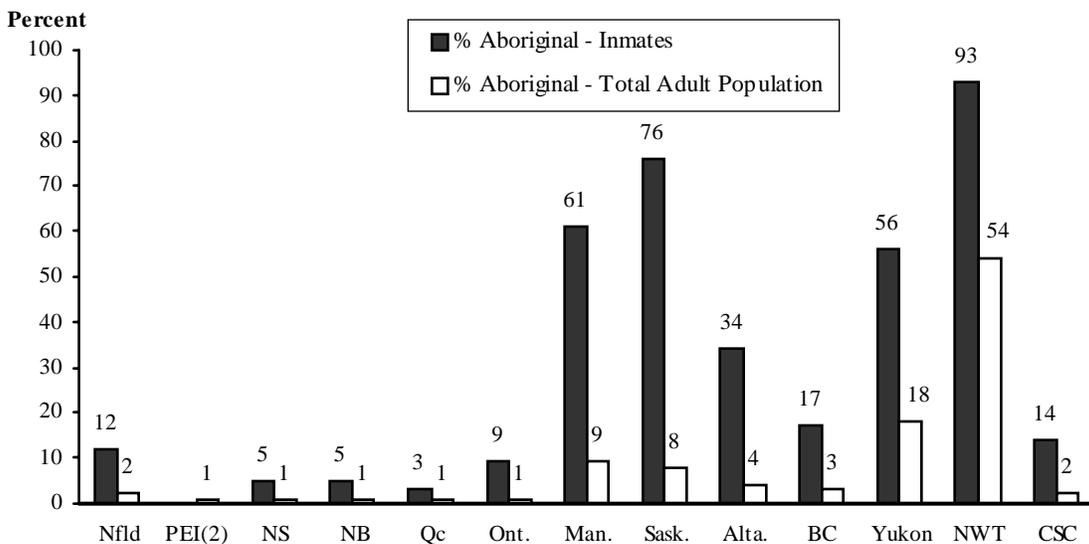
1.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

The Snapshot data support other findings that typically show higher incarceration rates for Aboriginal peoples. While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 2% of the adult population in Canada in 1996, they accounted for 17% of the inmates on Snapshot day. In provincial/territorial facilities, Aboriginal persons accounted for 18% of the inmates, while in federal facilities they accounted for 14% of the inmates.

As illustrated in Figure 1-L, the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions¹⁷. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the population. The disproportionate representation of Aboriginal persons was particularly evident in the territories and western Canada. In Saskatchewan, for example, the proportion of Aboriginal persons incarcerated was almost 10 times their proportion in the provincial population (76% of the inmate population compared to 8% of the provincial population). In Manitoba, 61% of the inmates were Aboriginal persons (compared to 9% in the provincial population) and in Alberta, over one-third (34%) of the inmates were Aboriginal persons (compared to 4% in the provincial population). In the other jurisdictions, the proportion of Aboriginal persons incarcerated ranged from twice to almost nine times their proportion in the provincial/territorial population.

In provincial/territorial facilities, while the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 1-7). Almost three-quarters (74%) of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 61% of non-Aboriginal inmates. A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (25% versus 20%) and intermittent sentences (11% versus 5%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Figure 1-L
Aboriginal Persons - Proportion of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates by Jurisdiction



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

² Data for P.E.I. suppressed due to small numbers.

¹⁷ Data for Aboriginal inmates in Prince Edward Island are suppressed due to small numbers.

Only minor differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (see Table 1-3). Among both federal and provincial/territorial inmates, slightly more Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (79% versus 72% within federal, 42% versus 31% within provincial/territorial). For federal inmates, the difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for sexual assault (20% versus 12%) and serious assault (10% versus 3%). For provincial/territorial inmates, this difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (12% versus 5%).

Larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person both federally (86% of Aboriginal females compared to 59% of non-Aboriginal females) and provincially/territorially (38% compared to 25%).

As illustrated in Table 1-5, in provincial/territorial facilities, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost three-quarters (73%) of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 65% of non-Aboriginal inmates. In most provinces/territories, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Among federal inmates, however, a slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence (74% of non-Aboriginal inmates versus 70% of Aboriginal inmates).

Aboriginal inmates received shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates in federal facilities, but longer aggregate sentences in provincial/territorial facilities (Table 1-6). In federal facilities, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 1,460 days, compared to 1,825 days for non-Aboriginal inmates (excluding those serving life sentences). In provincial/territorial facilities, however, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 245 days, compared to 183 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. This differed among jurisdictions, however. In Alberta, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates received similar sentences, and in four jurisdictions (Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia), Aboriginal inmates received shorter sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for the differences in sentences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates.

1.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 1-8, 34% of provincial/territorial inmates incarcerated on Snapshot day, for whom information was available¹⁸, had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 19% of adults in Canada. An even larger proportion of those in federal institutions (46%) had a grade 9 education or less.

Over one-half (55%) of provincial/territorial inmates and 43% of federal inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility¹⁹, compared to 10% of adults in Canada²⁰.

One-quarter (24%) of provincial-territorial inmates and 41% of federal inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Canada.

The majority of inmates in Canada (73% of provincial/territorial and 76% of federal) reported that English was their home language. Less than one-quarter (21% and 24%, respectively) reported French (mostly in Quebec and New Brunswick). The majority of both federal and provincial/territorial inmates (94%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹⁸ Education data were not available for British Columbia and Yukon, and for 64% of CSC inmates.

¹⁹ Employment data were not available for Quebec and Ontario, and for 81% of CSC inmates.

²⁰ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

1.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information²¹. Within these jurisdictions, the majority of inmates (83%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 1-9). A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had previous adult convictions (86% versus 72%).

Further, almost three-quarters (72%) of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, almost one-half (49%) had a previous probation term, and 12% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (76% versus 63%). These results are similar among the jurisdictions.

Almost one-quarter (23%) of inmates had failed probation, 12% had failed parole, and 7% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed probation (24% versus 13%), failed parole (13% versus 2%) and escaped (7% versus 4%).

A larger proportion of male than female inmates had previous convictions (84% versus 77%).

1.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the characteristics of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions²². In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person, there was only one victim (89%). Eleven percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (68%), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse (Table 1-10). Overall, one-quarter (29%) of victims were a spouse or ex-spouse, 11% were the offender's child (or a child in trust²³), 11% were friends, 6% were other family members, and 11% involved other relationships. One-third (32%) of victims were strangers to the offender (primarily adult victims).

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, it is clear that the majority of robberies are committed against strangers – 72% of those who were victims of robbery were strangers to the offender (primarily adult strangers). However, other crimes against the person tend to be committed by those known to the victim. The largest proportion of assault victims (both minor and serious assaults) were victimized by someone known to the them (83% and 69%, respectively), in particular spouses or ex-spouses. Similarly, the largest proportion of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them (75%), in particular the victim was the offender's child (or a child in trust). This was also true among homicide victims – 62% were killed by someone known to them, in particular a friend.

1.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

A unique aspect of the Snapshot survey was the opportunity to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate populations in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). Although data were collected for Ontario, they may not be comparable with other jurisdictions, and are not included in the overall analyses²⁴. In addition, risk data collected for CSC may not be directly comparable with other jurisdictions.

²¹ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

²² Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

²³ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

²⁴ Ontario and CSC's risk data were based on a different instrument than the other jurisdictions. In addition, the rating method used to derive need levels in Ontario was not compatible with the rating method employed by other jurisdictions.

In the corrections community, “risk” typically refers to the probability that an offender will engage in criminal behaviour in the future. Discussions of risk are concerned with recidivism – assessing the probability that criminal activity will occur following release from custody or during or after a period of probation. The most well-established methods for assessing level of risk for offenders rely on a combination of criminal history indicators (e.g., previous convictions, prior failure on supervision) and “need” factors (e.g., substance abuse problems, employment instability). Criminal history indicators are described as “static” or “fixed” since criminal history does not change. Need factors are described as “dynamic” because the level and nature of needs can change and problems can improve or worsen. Often, need factors are referred to as criminogenic, implying that if not addressed, these needs can contribute to, or propel, further criminal activity. When static criminal history factors are combined with assessment of key areas of need, it is possible to arrive at a relatively accurate and balanced determination of overall “risk”.

The methodology for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey was based on methods employed by Ontario Correctional Services and CSC (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). Risk assessments are typically only completed on sentenced inmates who are serving a period of incarceration of more than 30 days. An overall index of risk combined information regarding the extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody.

The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

Static criminal history indicators have been shown to be highly predictive of future criminal behaviour. For example, offenders who have a long history of criminal activity, beginning at a young age, are at much higher risk for criminal recidivism than offenders who have had little previous history of breaking the law. Need factors are also strong predictors of future criminal behaviour. For example, offenders who experience substance abuse problems and employment instability are at greater risk of engaging in criminal behaviour than offenders who do not present these types of problems. The term “needs” is used to imply that the problem areas require intervention; that they are amenable to change.

When static criminal history factors are combined with assessment of key areas of need, we can arrive at a much more accurate and balanced determination of overall “risk”. What is being assessed by this notion of risk is not the expected severity or seriousness of re-offending, but only the probability or likelihood that offending will reoccur. In this sense, risk as a correctional construct cannot be confused with risk as a broader criminal justice policy concept. In broader policy conceptualizations, risk has to address **both** severity or seriousness of offending **and** risk for recidivism. In correctional assessments of risk, the focus becomes “who will be most likely to re-offend if corrections does nothing to intervene?”. The question can then be asked for different categories or types of offenders who, by the very nature of their offence histories, might represent a greater risk to public safety (e.g., violent and assaultive or sex offenders). Correctional interventions for these offenders might thus have to be delivered under conditions that are more restrictive or constraining.

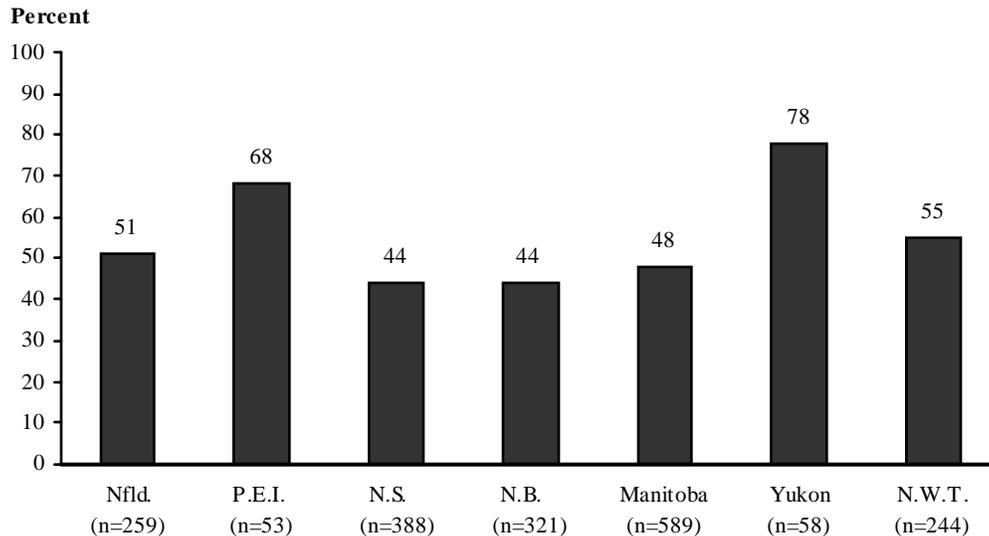
In summary, risk analysis is one important guidepost for informing correctional administrators on how they can best focus their efforts. It points to which offenders may need the greatest level of support, intervention or supervision in order to reduce the chances of re-offending. Alternatively, risk data provide important information for selecting candidates who may require less attention from the system. Risk analyses, when properly conducted, may be a way to control the size of inmate populations by using early release programs for low-risk candidates. Clearly, risk analysis has to be integrated with other information about offence history and the personal circumstances of the offender. However, risk analysis provides a useful and well-validated starting point for making important decisions about the management of offender populations.

As risk/needs assessments are not completed on all inmates (i.e., some inmates are excluded – typically those serving short sentences), the total population on which risk/need indicators could be derived for comparative purposes, is relatively small. This small sample, nevertheless, provides some insight as to the potential for the examination of inmate risk profiles based on an individual's criminal history and identified need areas.

In this study, provincial/territorial inmates were classified according to five levels of risk²⁵, ranging from “very low” to “very high” risk. Overall, only a small proportion of inmates (3%) were classified as very low risk while a larger proportion were classified as low or very high risk (14% each). The medium (34%) and high-risk (35%) groups represented the largest proportions of the provincial/territorial inmate population classified. For comparative purposes, the two lowest risk categories and the two highest risk categories were combined in order to provide a simpler three-level risk classification.

Figure 1-M shows the distribution of high-risk offenders for the seven jurisdictions for which comparable data were available. Overall, nearly one-half (49%) of provincial/territorial sentenced inmates were classified as high-risk to re-offend. Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). In all jurisdictions, the smallest proportions of inmates were classified in the low risk groupings. Ontario and CSC were not included in this figure because of differences in scoring of the risk data, however, fairly large proportions (49% and 59%, respectively) of inmates were classified as high risk using this analysis.

Figure 1-M
Percentage of Inmates Classified High Risk in Selected Provincial/Territorial Jurisdictions¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

n = total number of inmates (of all risk categories) classified by jurisdiction.

¹ Data on risk assessment for Ontario were not included in this figure as assessment tool (LSI-OR) was distinct from other jurisdictions shown here.

As shown in Table 1-11, male and female inmates in provincial/territorial facilities did not differ substantially in risk level, although a slightly higher proportion of females were considered low risk (20% versus 17%). In federal facilities, a substantially higher proportion of females than males were considered low risk (38% versus 7%). As noted previously, caution should be used in directly comparing CSC to other jurisdictions because risk was scored differently.

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk. In provincial/territorial facilities, over one-half of Aboriginal inmates (57%) were classified as high risk, in comparison to 44% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all jurisdictions, except Newfoundland. In federal facilities, more than two-thirds of Aboriginal inmates (69%) were classified as high risk, compared to 57% of non-Aboriginal inmates.

²⁵ Federal CSC inmates were classified into three levels – low, medium and high.

Table 1-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. This profile is based on the criminal history and need indicators for the inmate populations of the seven jurisdictions for which comparable data were available, and CSC. Although this does not provide a comprehensive profile of risk and need levels for all inmates in Canada, it does, nevertheless, provide a good base from which the criminogenic needs of the offender and the risk for re-offending can be examined. This information can also be used to help assess the meaningfulness or validity of the risk/needs classification methods used.

Generally, high-risk inmates from provincial/territorial facilities showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity²⁶. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (90%). In addition, 37% had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders. This was the case in provincial/territorial (304 days versus 184 and 215 days) and federal (1,915 days versus 1,460 days for both low- and medium-risk offenders) facilities. Interestingly, in provincial/territorial facilities, high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels (38% of high-risk offenders had crimes against the person, compared to 39% of low-risk and 37% of medium-risk offenders). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence. However, in federal facilities, high-risk offenders were currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels (84% of high-risk offenders were incarcerated for crimes against the person, compared to 63% of medium-risk, and 37% of low-risk offenders). Again, it should be noted that there may be differences in risk levels in provincial/territorial facilities and federal facilities, due to scoring.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders generally had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. In provincial/territorial facilities, 53% of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 39% of low-risk offenders and 40% of medium-risk offenders. In federal facilities, 49% of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 36% of low-risk offenders and 42% of medium-risk offenders. Further, in provincial/territorial facilities, 83% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 50% of low-risk and 65% of medium-risk offenders. In federal facilities, almost one-half of both high- and medium-risk offenders (45% and 43%, respectively) were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 22% of low-risk offenders.

High-risk offenders were as likely as medium-risk, but more likely than low-risk offenders to be single. This was the case in both provincial/territorial (58% versus 47%) and federal (48% and 46% versus 34%) facilities.

Finally, in provincial/territorial facilities, high-risk offenders were slightly younger than low-risk offenders (median age of 28 versus 31), but similar in age to medium-risk offenders. In federal facilities, medium-risk offenders were the youngest, followed by high-risk, then low-risk offenders (median ages of 32, 35 and 37, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty percent of medium-risk offenders in provincial/territorial facilities had at least one prior conviction and a further 70% had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Although Ontario was not included in the table because comparable data were not available for all categories of analysis, the data did show similar results in those categories for which data were available.

Table 1-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as homicide/attempted murder, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent offences as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk. These offenders were infrequently classified as low risk. Provincial/territorial inmates with sexual assaults were sometimes classified as low, medium, or high risk. This was not the case for federal inmates. The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

²⁶ Criminal history data were not available from CSC.

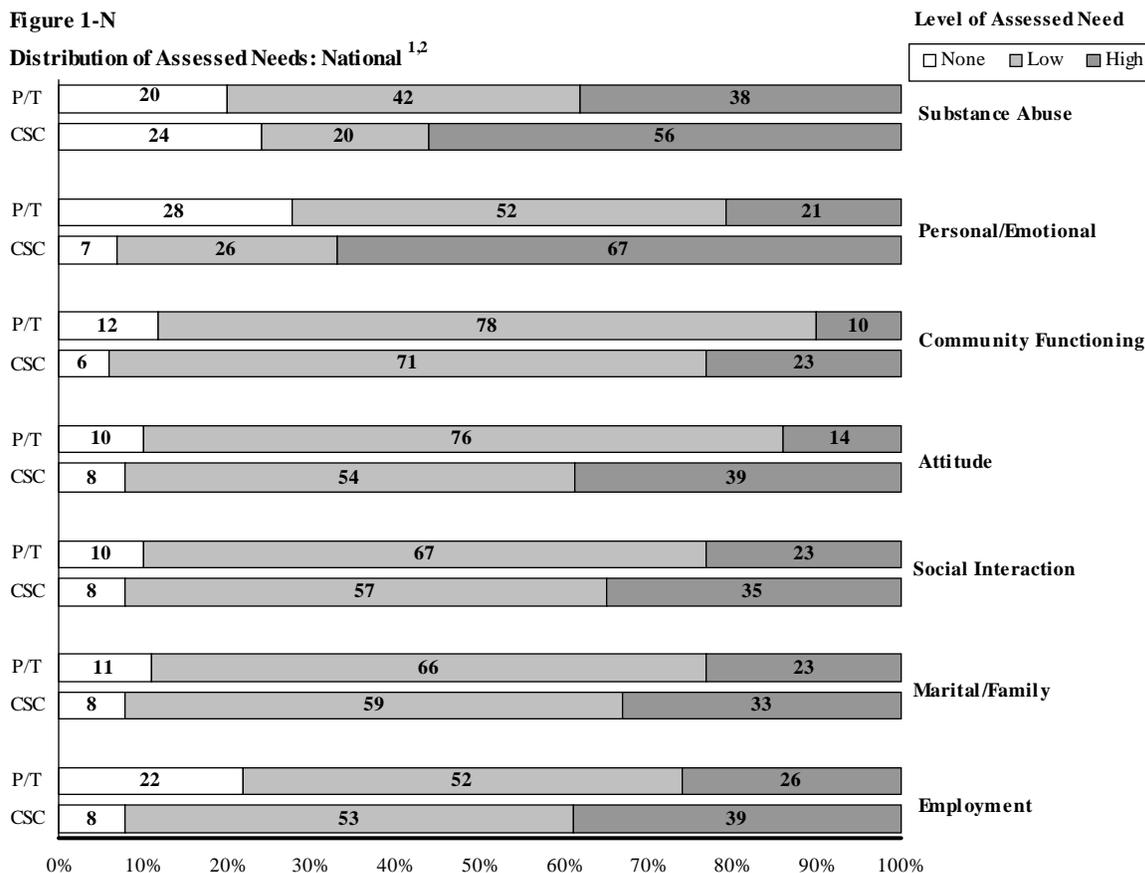
In provincial/territorial facilities, the largest proportion of inmates with property offences were also classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past. In federal facilities, a fairly large proportion of inmates with property offences were classified as medium risk.

Inmates serving provincial/territorial sentences for offensive weapons, administration of justice offences, drug-related offences, and "other" Criminal Code/Federal Statute offences also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend. However, those serving sentences for impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as medium risk. Inmates serving federal sentences for "other" Criminal Code/Federal Statute offences were more often classified as medium risk.

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to compare the need distributions for federal and selected provincial/territorial inmate populations.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 1-N, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar for all jurisdictions which provided data.

There was considerable variation in the need profiles for federal and provincial/territorial inmates. As expected, federal inmates showed substantially higher levels of needs than the average for provincial/territorial inmates for all of the need dimensions. The difference was particularly evident for the personal/emotional (67% for federal versus 21% for provinces/territories) and attitude (39% versus 14%) dimensions. Although substance abuse was the



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*. CSC – Correctional Service Canada (n = 12,124) P/T - Provinces/Territories (n = 2,275)

¹ Includes data for Correctional Service Canada, Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Manitoba, Yukon and N.W.T.

² Data were available from Ontario but were excluded because the rating method used to assess need was distinct from other jurisdictions.

highest need area identified within the provincial/territorial inmate group, it was higher for federal inmates (38% for provincial/territorial and 56% for federal). In all jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area. The proportion of inmates classified as high need on substance abuse ranged from 27% in Prince Edward Island to 65% in Yukon. Similarly, the proportion of inmates classified as high need on the personal/emotional dimensions ranged from 17% in Nova Scotia to 67% among federal inmates.

Male and female inmates differed slightly on the seven need dimensions (see Table 1-14). In the provinces/territories who reported needs data, larger proportions of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of marital/family (33% versus 23%). Among federal inmates, a larger proportion of males than females exhibited high levels of need on all dimensions.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. Among provincial/territorial inmates, a greater proportion of Aboriginal inmates showed high needs than non-Aboriginal inmates on all dimensions, particularly employment (33% versus 22%) and substance abuse (48% versus 32%). Similarly, among federal inmates, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs for four dimensions, particularly substance abuse (83% versus 51%) and employment (46% versus 37%).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (41% of provincial/territorial inmates and 58% of federal inmates had high needs in this area) dimension. High substance abuse was also frequently reported for inmates with property offences (38% of provincial/territorial inmates and 61% of federal inmates were assessed as high need). Further, high personal/emotional needs were reported for federal inmates with crimes against the person and property offences (74% and 62%, respectively).

Finally, as shown in Table 1-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates in provincial/territorial facilities demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (68%) and employment (49%). High-risk inmates in federal facilities demonstrated high needs in personal/emotional (79%) and substance abuse (62%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. For federal offenders who have committed crimes against the person and property offences, the data also point to a need for intervention in the personal/emotional domain. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

1.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions²⁷.

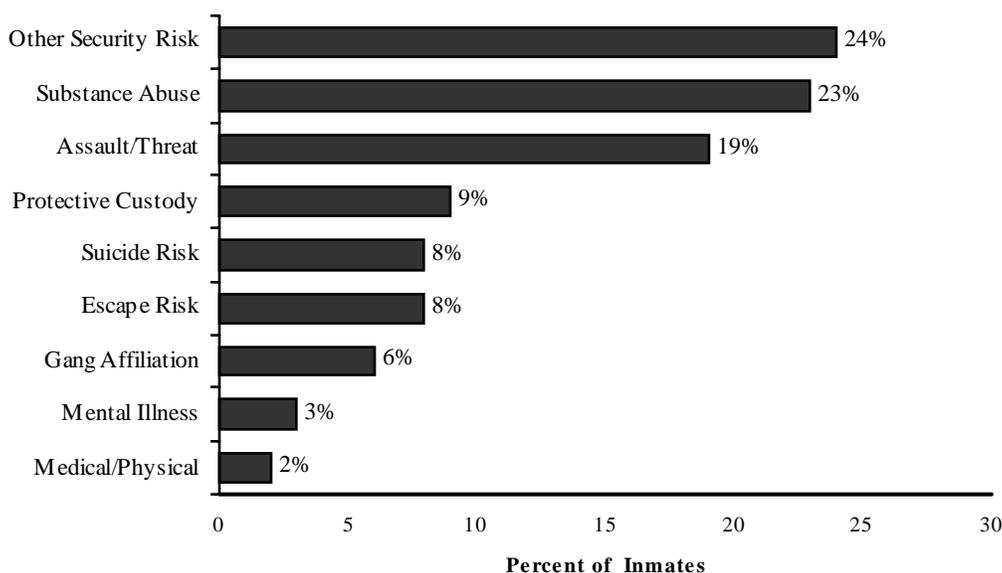
Figure 1-O shows the prevalence of various security concerns among the jurisdictions. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern²⁸. Overall, 23% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, and a further 19% exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff. The largest proportion of inmates (24%) exhibited "other" security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: needing protective custody (9%), suicide risk (8%), escape risk (8%), showing some form of gang affiliation (6%), having a mental illness (3%), and medical/physical problems (2%).

The top two security concerns (substance abuse and assault/threat) were prevalent in all jurisdictions that provided data, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island, although substance abuse was a top concern, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour.

²⁷ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

²⁸ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

Figure 1-O
Prevalence of Security Concerns: National^{1,2,3}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

² For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

³ Data were missing for 275 inmates (10%).

Remand inmates were seen as posing more security concerns than sentenced inmates. In all areas, except substance abuse, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates had more security concerns. In particular, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as having gang affiliations (13% versus 4%), having mental illnesses (7% versus 2%) and being a suicide risk (16% versus 7%) (Figure 1-P).

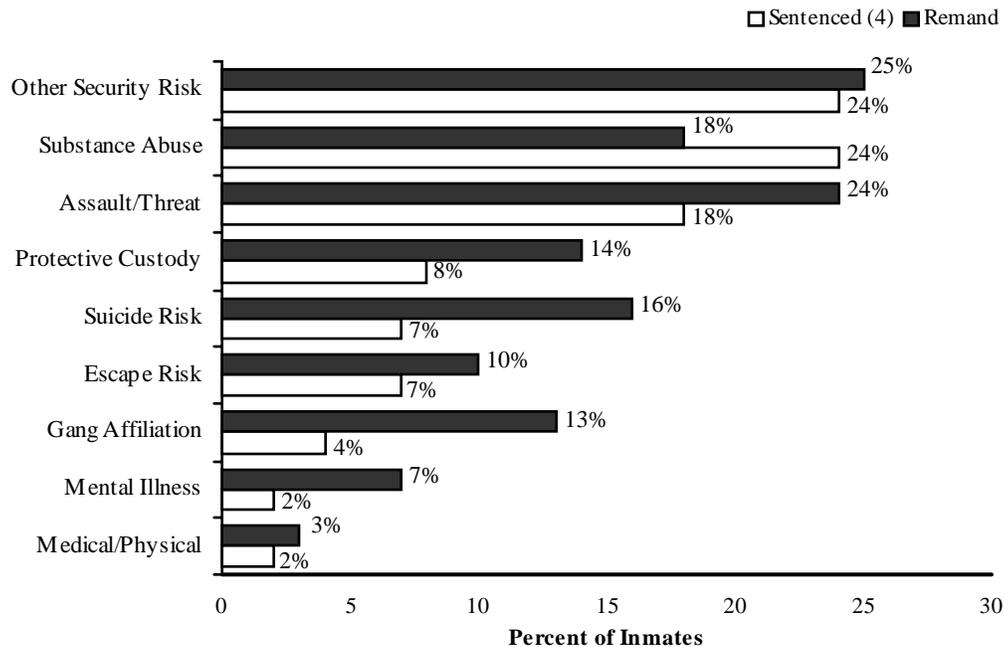
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In jurisdictions that reported data²⁹, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia (Table 1-15). In federal facilities, 6% of the inmate population were reported to be in segregation on Snapshot day. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 1-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities. As can be seen in the table, in provincial/territorial facilities, remand inmates were almost non-existent at the minimum and medium levels of security. Only at the maximum and multi-level of security were there a large proportion of remand inmates (42% of inmates in maximum and 20% of inmates in multi-level security were remands). Further, inmates housed in minimum and multi-level security facilities were less likely than those in other levels of security to have a crime against the person (31% and 30% versus 37% and 33% in maximum and medium security). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in medium security facilities (245 versus 363 days), but less than inmates in maximum and multi-level security (122 and 184 days, respectively) facilities.

Regarding inmate characteristics, there was a higher proportion of female inmates in minimum security facilities (10% of inmates were female), compared to other security levels (medium - 4%, maximum - 8%, multi-level - 6%). There were higher proportions of Aboriginal inmates in minimum and medium security facilities (27% and 26%, respectively) compared to maximum and multi-level security facilities (16% each). There were no substantial differences in median age between security level.

²⁹ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

Figure 1-P
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: National^{1,2,3}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

² For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

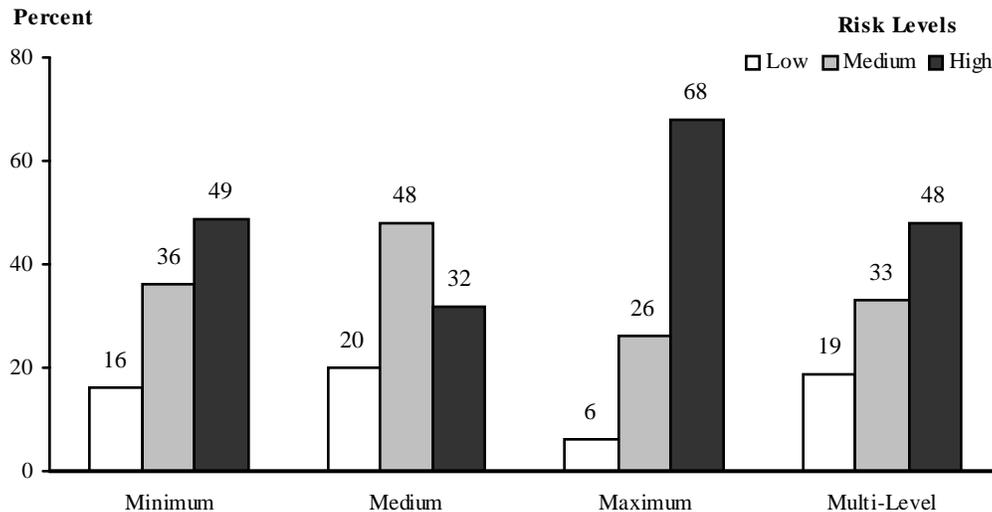
³ Data were missing for 275 inmates (10%).

⁴ 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Similar results were found in federal facilities. Less than two-thirds (62%) of the federal inmates in minimum security facilities were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to approximately three-quarters in facilities with other security designations (74% in medium, 78% in maximum and multi-level). Further, the median aggregate sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) for those in minimum security facilities (4.5 years) was shorter than in maximum and multi-level security facilities (5.3 and 4.9 years, respectively). However, it was similar to that found in medium security facilities (4.6 years). In multi-level security facilities, there was a higher proportion of females (41% of inmates were female), compared to other security levels (1% or less in other levels). In multi-level and medium security facilities there were higher proportions of Aboriginal inmates (23% and 17%, respectively) compared to maximum and minimum security facilities (10% and 7%, respectively). Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in other levels of security. The median age was 39 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 34 in medium security facilities, and 33 in both maximum and multi-level security facilities.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 1-Q, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ in a consistent manner from the overall distribution of risk levels. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 1-Q
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: National^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences (n = 17,856 provincial/territorial inmates).

² Data were missing for 15,944 "sentenced" provincial/territorial inmates (410 missing; 5,787 inmates in Ontario were excluded because the measurement tool to assess risk was distinct from other jurisdictions, and data for 4,365 inmates in Quebec, 970 inmates in Saskatchewan, 2,446 inmates in Alberta, and 1,966 inmates in British Columbia, were not available).

1.7 Tables

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Table 1-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996¹: National

Jurisdiction	Number of Facilities	Total Capacity ²	Average Capacity	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count	Capacity "Actual-in"
		No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Newfoundland	6	351	59	346	99	299	85
Prince Edward Island	2	107	54	66	62	66	62
Nova Scotia	9	512	57	490	96	432	84
New Brunswick ³	10	388	39	496	128	396	102
Quebec	19	3,483	183	5,766	166	3,424	98
Ontario	47	7,914	168	8,416	106	8,165	103
Manitoba	8	976	122	1,062	109	942	97
Saskatchewan ⁴	15	1,228	82	1,153	94	1,117	91
Alberta	10	2,412	241	2,889	120	2,176	90
British Columbia	19	2,259	119	2,603	115	2,324	103
Yukon	2	131	66	79	60	76	58
Northwest Territories	4	244	61	313	128	273	112
Provincial/Territorial Total	151	20,005	132	23,679	118	19,690	98
Correctional Service Canada	48	12,921	269	13,862	107	13,610	105
Total	199	32,926	166	37,541	114	33,300	101

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Bathurst Day Detention Centre was also operating at the time of the Snapshot but was only in operation as a holding facility on weekdays. Therefore, no offenders were accommodated in this facility on Snapshot day.

⁴ Includes two facilities that were operational but that had no inmates.

Table 1-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: National¹

Jurisdiction	Number of Inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
		%		
Newfoundland	299	56	11	33
Prince Edward Island	59	86	14	-
Nova Scotia	432	23	7	70
New Brunswick	403	39	23	37
Manitoba	963	30	46	24
Yukon	79	24	-	76
Northwest Territories	286	5	2	93
Provincial/Territorial Total²	2,521	32	24	44
Correctional Service Canada³	13,299	72	28	-

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Correctional Service Canada.

² Data were missing for 331 provincial/territorial inmates (12%). Missing data ranged from 0% in Yukon to 19% in New Brunswick.

³ Data were missing for 563 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (4%).

Table 1-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: National

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL			
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent				
%											
Legal Status											
Correctional Service Canada ²	13,829	24	14	4	--	24	7	73			
Provinces/Territories³											
Sentenced ⁴	16,547	2	7	6	5	8	2	30			
Remand	5,471	9	6	6	6	11	4	43			
Provincial/Territorial Total	22,018	3	7	6	5	9	2	33			
Gender											
Correctional Service Canada²											
Males	13,619	24	14	4	--	24	7	74			
Females	210	37	1	10	-	13	3	64			
Provinces/Territories⁵											
Males	20,537	3	7	6	6	9	3	34			
Females	1,484	5	2	6	3	9	2	28			
Aboriginal Status											
Correctional Service Canada²											
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	24	12	3	--	25	8	72			
Aboriginal	1,964	23	20	10	--	21	4	79			
Provinces/Territories⁶											
Non-Aboriginal	17,721	4	6	5	5	9	3	31			
Aboriginal	4,144	3	9	12	8	8	2	42			
Property Crimes											
Other <i>Criminal Code (CC)</i> / Federal Statutes											
	Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Adminis- tration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%											
%											
Legal Status											
Correctional Service Canada ²	12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11
Provinces/Territories³											
Sentenced ⁴	19	8	4	6	38	2	3	7	10	10	32
Remand	13	5	3	5	27	4	4	2	7	12	29
Provincial/Territorial Total	18	7	4	6	35	3	3	6	9	11	32
Gender											
Correctional Service Canada²											
Males	12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11
Females	-	4	--	--	7	--	-	-	27	--	29
Provinces/Territories⁵											
Males	19	7	3	6	35	3	3	6	9	10	31
Females	8	12	10	5	36	2	4	5	13	13	36
Aboriginal Status											
Correctional Service Canada²											
Non-Aboriginal	12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	9	3	13
Aboriginal	13	1	--	--	16	--	-	1	2	1	5
Provinces/Territories⁶											
Non-Aboriginal	18	7	4	6	35	3	3	6	10	11	33
Aboriginal	17	8	2	6	34	2	4	6	6	7	24

See footnote(s) at end of table.

Table 1-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: National – Concluded

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
%												
Age												
Correctional Service Canada⁷												
18-24	1,816	14	5	6	--	35	7	67				
25-34	5,310	21	9	5	--	28	7	71				
35-44	4,067	26	13	4	--	24	7	74				
45-54	1,829	33	22	3	-	12	7	78				
55+	805	29	45	2	-	5	6	87				
Provinces/Territories⁸												
18-24	5,824	4	5	7	4	12	2	34				
25-34	8,285	3	5	6	6	9	2	32				
35-44	5,440	3	7	6	6	7	3	33				
45-54	1,801	4	11	5	6	6	2	34				
55+	640	4	23	3	5	3	2	40				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Adminis- tration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%									%			
Age												
Correctional Service Canada⁷												
18-24	21	2	--	2	25	--	--	--	6	1	8	
25-34	15	2	--	2	18	1	--	1	8	2	11	
35-44	9	1	--	2	12	--	-	1	9	3	13	
45-54	4	2	1	1	8	--	--	1	10	4	15	
55+	1	1	1	2	4	--	--	--	5	3	9	
Provinces/Territories⁸												
18-24	26	7	3	7	42	2	3	3	8	8	24	
25-34	18	7	4	6	35	3	3	5	10	11	33	
35-44	14	8	4	5	31	3	3	9	9	11	36	
45-54	10	8	6	5	29	2	3	11	9	11	37	
55+	7	5	4	4	21	3	3	10	8	14	39	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 33 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (<1%).

³ Missing data for 1,661 provincial/territorial inmates (7%).

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁵ Missing data for 1,658 provincial/territorial inmates (7%).

⁶ Missing data for 1,814 provincial/territorial inmates (7%).

⁷ Missing data for 34 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

⁸ Missing data for 1,657 provincial/territorial inmates (7%) and data for 32 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 1-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: National

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Correctional Service Canada⁴	13,829	31	47	22
Provincial/Territorial⁵				
Sentenced ⁶	11,229	15	20	65
Remand	3,029	19	29	52
Provincial/Territorial Total	14,258	15	22	62

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were not available from Ontario (n = 8,416) as only the most serious offence was reported.

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ Data were missing for 33 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (<1%).

⁵ Data were missing for 1,005 provincial/territorial inmates (6%).

⁶ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 1-5
Number of Current Offences: National¹

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
		%				
Legal Status						
Correctional Service Canada ²	13,829	26	19	14	11	30
Provincial/Territorial³						
Sentenced ⁴	11,229	35	20	14	11	21
Remand	3,029	27	18	13	15	26
Provincial/Territorial Total	14,258	33	20	14	12	22
Gender						
Correctional Service Canada²						
Males	13,619	26	19	14	11	31
Females	210	55	14	5	9	16
Provincial/Territorial⁵						
Males	13,347	33	20	14	12	22
Females	914	38	19	10	10	23
Aboriginal Status						
Correctional Service Canada²						
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	26	18	14	10	32
Aboriginal	1,964	30	21	15	11	22
Provincial/Territorial⁶						
Non-Aboriginal	10,678	35	20	14	12	20
Aboriginal	3,433	27	20	14	11	28
Age						
Correctional Service Canada⁷						
18-24	1,816	21	20	16	12	32
25-34	5,310	24	17	14	11	35
35-44	4,067	28	19	13	10	30
45-54	1,829	33	21	13	9	24
55+	805	34	23	16	10	18
Provincial/Territorial⁸						
18-24	3,719	28	20	14	13	25
25-34	5,383	32	19	14	12	23
35-44	3,521	36	20	14	10	20
45-54	1,194	39	21	13	11	16
55+	418	45	22	10	7	16

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were not available from Ontario (n = 8,416) as only the most serious offence was reported.

² Missing data for 33 inmates (<1%).

³ Missing data for 1,005 inmates (7%).

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁵ Missing data for 1,002 inmates (7%).

⁶ Missing data for 1,152 inmates (7%).

⁷ Missing data for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

⁸ Missing data for 1,014 inmates (7%) and data for 14 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 1-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: National¹

Provincial/Territorial	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence	
		%			days	
Total Inmates²	17,102	45	22	33	184	
Gender³						
Males	15,952	44	22	34	184	
Females	1,149	51	21	27	153	
Aboriginal Status⁴						
Non-Aboriginal	13,659	47	21	32	183	
Aboriginal	3,350	34	28	38	245	
Age⁵						
18-24	4,411	38	25	36	227	
25-34	6,421	45	22	33	184	
35-44	4,292	49	21	30	181	
45-54	1,434	47	19	34	182	
55+	525	43	15	41	184	
Correctional Service Canada	Number of Inmates	< 6 years	6 - < 20 years	20 years or more	Life sentence	Median Sentence ⁶
		%			days	
Total Inmates⁷	13,852	50	30	2	18	1,787
Gender⁷						
Males	13,642	50	30	2	18	1,796
Females	210	53	--	--	21	1,643
Aboriginal Status⁷						
Non-Aboriginal	11,883	48	31	2	18	1,825
Aboriginal	1,969	60	24	1	15	1,460
Age⁸						
18-24	1,825	75	--	--	8	1,277
25-34	5,322	53	32	1	13	1,822
35-44	4,071	43	33	4	20	1,836
45-54	1,829	37	30	4	29	1,997
55+	803	37	33	2	27	2,039

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 17,312 provincial/territorial inmates).

² Missing data for 210 inmates (1%).

³ Missing data for 211 inmates (1%).

⁴ Missing data for 303 inmates (2%).

⁵ Missing data for 225 inmates (1%) and data for 4 inmates under 18 excluded.

⁶ Excludes inmates serving a life sentence (n = 2,433).

⁷ Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%).

⁸ Missing data for 11 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 1-7

Selected Inmate Characteristics: National

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status						
Provinces/Territories¹						
Intermittent	2,345	10	11	2,330	11	5
Other	524	2	4	519	2	1
Sentenced	14,966	63	62	14,886	61	74
Remand	5,823	25	24	5,740	25	20
Provincial/Territorial Total	23,658	100	100	23,475	100	100
Age						
Correctional Service Canada²						
18-24	1,825	13	17	1,825	12	17
25-34	5,322	38	40	5,322	37	46
35-44	4,075	29	30	4,075	30	25
45-54	1,833	13	10	1,833	14	9
55 +	805	6	2	805	6	3
Correctional Service Canada Total	13,860	100	100	13,860	100	100
Provinces/Territories³						
18-24	6,131	26	18	6,073	24	33
25-34	8,916	37	43	8,852	37	40
35-44	5,897	25	27	5,853	26	20
45-54	1,979	8	8	1,965	9	5
55 +	718	3	2	714	3	1
Provincial/Territorial Total	23,641	100	100	23,457	100	100
Gender						
Correctional Service Canada						
Males				13,652	99	98
Females				210	1	2
Correctional Service Canada Total				13,862	100	100
Provinces/Territories⁴						
Males				21,901	94	91
Females				1,592	6	9
Provincial/Territorial Total				23,493	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 21 inmates in the gender analysis (<1%) and 204 inmates in the Aboriginal analysis (1%). Nova Scotia was able to report that 51 on-register inmates in correctional facilities on Snapshot day were serving intermittent sentences. However,

² Data for 1 inmate (<1%) under 18 excluded.

³ Missing data for 23 inmates in the gender analysis (<1%), 207 inmates in the Aboriginal analysis (1%), and data for 15 inmates under 18 excluded.

⁴ Missing data for 186 inmates (1%).

Table 1-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: National

	Provincial/Territorial			Correctional Service Canada
	Total	Sentenced ²	Remand	Total
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³	19,897	15,098	4,799	5,002
9 or less	34	35	32	46
10 to 11	39	38	40	29
12 or higher	27	27	28	25
Total	100	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates^{4,5}	8,985	7,290	1,695	2,602
Unemployed	55	55	57	43
Employed	45	45	43	57
Total	100	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁶	18,663	14,023	4,640	13,693
Single	64	62	68	47
Married	24	25	20	41
Separated or Divorced	12	12	12	11
Widowed	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁷	22,272	16,677	5,595	13,740
English	73	72	76	76
French	21	22	18	24
Aboriginal	1	1	--	-
Other	5	4	6	-
Total	100	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁸	23,619	17,806	5,813	13,754
Canadian	94	95	90	94
Other	6	5	10	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 3,782 provincial/territorial inmates (1,100 missing and data for 2,603 inmates in British Columbia and 79 inmates in Yukon were not available). Missing data for 8,860 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (64%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (234 provincial/territorial inmates, 18 Correctional Service Canada inmates).

⁵ Missing data for 14,460 provincial/territorial inmates (278 missing and data for 5,766 inmates in Quebec and 8,416 inmates in Ontario were not available). Missing data for 11,242 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (81%).

⁶ Missing data for 5,016 provincial/territorial inmates (21%) and 169 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (1%).

⁷ Missing data for 1,407 provincial/territorial inmates (254 missing and data for 1,153 inmates in Saskatchewan were not available). Missing data for 122 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (<1%).

⁸ Missing data for 60 provincial/territorial inmates (<1%) and 108 inmates in Correctional Service Canada (<1%).

Table 1-9
Criminal History of Inmates: National¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ³	6,364	14			86		
Remand	1,583	28			72		
Total	7,947	17			83		
	Number of Inmates ^{4,5}	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ³	12,167	50	50	76	24	12	88
Remand	4,295	48	52	63	37	12	88
Total	16,462	49	51	72	28	12	88
	Number of Inmates ⁶	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ³	2,069	24	76	13	87	7	93
Remand	272	13	87	2	98	4	96
Total	2,341	23	77	12	88	7	93

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Full criminal history were available for Nfld, PEI, NS, NB, Manitoba, and Yukon (n = 2,539). Partial data were available for Quebec, Ontario, and the Northwest Territories.

² Data not available for Ontario (8,416), Saskatchewan (1,153), Alberta (2,889) and British Columbia (2,603), as well as 671 (8%) for jurisdictions that provided data.

³ Sentenced includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

⁴ Data not available for Saskatchewan (1,153), Alberta (2,889) and British Columbia (2,603), as well as 572 (3%) for jurisdictions that provided data.

⁵ Data not available for Quebec (5,766), Ontario (8,416), Saskatchewan (1,153), Alberta (2,889) and British Columbia (2,603), as well as 510 (18%) for jurisdictions that provided data.

⁶ Data not available for Quebec (5,766), Ontario (8,416), Saskatchewan (1,153), Alberta (2,889), British Columbia (2,603), and the Northwest Territories (313), as well as 198 (8%) for jurisdictions that provided data.

Table 1-10

Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: National^{1,2,3}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ⁴	Other Family ⁵	Friend	Other	Total known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
Total Victims		29	11	6	11	11	68	27	4	32
Most Serious Offence										
Homicide/Attempt Murder	48	15	--	12	21	--	62	--	--	37
Sexual Assault	215	11	32	8	14	10	75	14	10	25
Serious Assault	298	33	4	7	14	11	69	29	2	31
Minor Assault	218	57	4	4	8	10	83	15	2	17
Robbery	106	6	-	--	--	20	28	66	6	72
Other Violent Offences	22	14	18	--	--	--	54	--	--	45

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of All Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes data from Nfld, PEI, NS, NB, Manitoba, Yukon and the NWT.

² Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n=810) (relationship data were unavailable for 26% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

³ Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

⁴ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁵ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

Table 1-11

Distribution of Risk Levels: National

	Number of inmates	Risk Level						
		Provincial/Territorial ^{1,2}			Number of inmates ³	Correctional Service Canada		
		Low	Medium	High		Low	Medium	High
		%				%		
Total⁴	1,912	17	34	49	12,921	8	34	59
Gender⁴								
Males	1,814	17	34	49	12,725	7	34	59
Females	98	20	36	44	196	38	35	28
Aboriginal Status⁵								
Non-Aboriginal	1,197	21	35	44	11,049	8	35	57
Aboriginal	714	12	31	57	1,872	3	28	69

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 17,856 provincial/territorial inmates).

² Based on data for Nfld, PEI, NS, NB, Manitoba, Yukon, and the NWT. Data for 8,416 inmates in Ontario were excluded from this analysis as measurement of "Risk" (LSI-OR) was distinct from other jurisdictions. Data not available for Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

³ Missing data for 941 Correctional Service of Canada inmates (7%).

⁴ Missing data for 410 provincial/territorial inmates (18%).

⁵ Missing data for 409 provincial/territorial inmates (18%).

Table 1-12

Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: National^{1,2,3}

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category					
	Provincial/Territorial			Correctional Service Canada		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ⁴	53	80	96	..	..	..
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ⁵	33	70	90	..	..	..
Prior Federal Incarceration ⁵	4	8	19	..	..	..
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ⁶	4	19	37	..	..	..
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁷	184	215	304	1,460	1,460	1,915
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁸	39	37	38	37	63	84
Median Age (in years) ⁹	31	28	28	37	32	35
Grade 9 or less ¹⁰	39	40	53	36	42	49
Single ¹¹	47	58	58	34	46	48
Unemployed ¹²	50	65	83	22	43	45

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

.. figures not available.

¹ Provincial/territorial risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 2,302).

² Provincial/territorial data based on Nfld, PEI, NS, NB, Manitoba, Yukon, and the NWT. Data were available for Ontario but excluded from these analyses as "risk" was assessed using a distinct measurement tool (LSI-OR).

³ Prior criminal history data not available for Correctional Service Canada.

⁴ Missing data for 392 provincial/territorial inmates (17%).

⁵ Missing data for 516 provincial/territorial inmates (22%).

⁶ Missing data for 515 provincial/territorial inmates (22%).

⁷ Missing data for 439 provincial/territorial inmates (19%); missing data for 10 Correctional Service Canada inmates (<1%) and inmates serving life sentences excluded (n = 2,433).

⁸ Missing data for 494 provincial/territorial inmates (21%); missing data for 968 Correctional Service Canada inmates (7%).

⁹ Missing data for 402 provincial/territorial inmates (18%); missing data for 941 Correctional Service Canada inmates (7%).

¹⁰ Missing data for 531 provincial/territorial inmates (23%); missing data for 9,256 Correctional Service Canada inmates (67%).

¹¹ Missing data for 415 provincial/territorial inmates (18%); missing data for 1,102 Correctional Service Canada inmates (8%).

¹² Missing data for 582 provincial/territorial inmates (25%); missing data for 11,356 Correctional Service Canada inmates (82%). Data for 73 provincial/territorial and 17 Correctional Service Canada inmates who were "not in the market" for employment excluded.

Table 1-13

Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: National^{1,2}

	Number of Inmates ³	Risk Level						
		Provincial/Territorial			Number of Inmates ⁴	Correctional Service Canada		
		Low	Medium	High		Low	Medium	High
		%				%		
Crimes Against the Person								
Homicide/Attempt Murder	19	21	32	47	3,114	4	16	80
Sexual Assault	163	27	36	37	1,816	7	25	68
Serious Assault	239	14	30	56	582	2	27	71
Minor Assault	170	18	35	48	29	-	35	66
Robbery	82	10	33	57	3,024	3	45	52
Other Violent	16	19	19	62	899	2	27	71
Subtotal	689	18	33	49	9,464	4	29	67
Property Crimes								
Break and Enter	377	13	33	54	1,482	7	47	47
Theft	127	8	33	59	181	16	49	35
Fraud	35	20	31	49	54	43	41	17
Other Property	149	20	32	48	209	10	47	43
Subtotal	688	14	33	53	1,926	9	47	45
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes								
Offensive Weapons	21	19	29	52	50	8	62	30
Administration of Justice	101	15	35	50	6	-	--	--
Drugs	124	25	32	43	1,039	33	48	20
Impaired Driving Offences	127	17	44	36	86	14	51	35
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	75	24	35	41	323	27	44	29
Subtotal	448	21	36	43	1,504	30	48	23
Total	1,825	17	34	49	12,894	8	34	59

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Provincial/territorial risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 2,302).

² Provincial/territorial assessments based on data for Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Manitoba, Yukon, and the N.W.T. Data were available from Ontario but were excluded from this analysis as "risk" was assessed using a distinct measurement tool (LSI-OR).

³ Missing data for 477 inmates (21%).

⁴ Missing data for 968 inmates (7%).

Table 1-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': National^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
%								
Correctional Service Canada	12,124	39	33	35	39	23	67	56
Provincial/Territorial Total	2,275	26	23	23	14	10	21	38
Gender								
Correctional Service Canada								
Males	11,935	39	33	35	39	24	68	56
Females	189	29	29	17	7	11	38	40
Provincial/Territorial								
Males	2,156	26	23	23	14	10	21	38
Females	119	27	33	22	16	15	24	40
Aboriginal Status								
Correctional Service Canada								
Non-Aboriginal	10,380	37	32	35	40	24	66	51
Aboriginal	1,744	46	40	33	36	21	75	83
Provincial/Territorial								
Non-Aboriginal	1,429	22	20	20	13	9	19	32
Aboriginal	845	33	28	27	15	12	23	48
Offence Type								
Correctional Service Canada ³								
Crimes Against the Person	8,991	38	37	33	40	25	74	58
Property Crimes	1,726	48	28	41	39	24	62	61
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> /Federal Statutes	1,381	31	14	35	31	14	33	36
Provincial/Territorial								
Crimes Against the Person	841	28	32	22	17	12	28	41
Property Crimes	781	29	22	27	12	9	17	38
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> /Federal Statutes	534	19	11	17	10	6	13	35
Risk Level								
Correctional Service Canada ⁴								
Low	878	21	15	13	15	8	31	25
Medium	3,940	35	24	33	30	16	54	52
High	7,157	42	40	39	47	29	79	62
Provincial/Territorial								
Low	332	1	2	1	2	-	3	--
Medium	643	8	10	8	7	2	7	16
High	937	49	40	41	21	18	36	68

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Provincial/territorial needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

² Data were available for Nfld., P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Manitoba, Yukon and N.W.T. Data were available for inmates in Ontario but were not included because the rating method used to assess need levels was distinct from the other jurisdictions. Needs assessments missing for 1,738 (13%) of inmates in CSC.

³ Missing data for 1,764 inmates (13%).

⁴ Missing data for 1,892 inmates (14%).

Table 1-15
Use of Segregation: National¹

Legal Status by Jurisdiction	Number of Inmates	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Correctional Service Canada²	13,025	94	6
Provincial/Territorial ³			
Sentenced ⁴	6,341	96	4
Remand	1,940	94	6
Provincial/Territorial Total	8,281	95	5
Newfoundland	300	87	13
Prince Edward Island	64	95	5
Nova Scotia	432	79	21
New Brunswick	403	91	9
Quebec	5,766	99	1
Manitoba	963	87	13
Yukon	78	83	17
Northwest Territories	275	89	11

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Provincial/territorial data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories ($n = 8,618$).

² Missing data for 837 inmates (6%).

³ Missing data for 337 inmates (4%). Missing data ranged from 0% in Quebec to 19% in New Brunswick.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Table 1-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: National

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security			
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%			
Legal Status¹					
Provincial/Territorial					
Sentenced ²	17,836	99	99	58	80
Remand	5,823	1	1	42	20
Provincial/Territorial Total	23,659	100	100	100	100
Offence Type					
Correctional Service Canada ³					
Crimes Against the Person	10,149	62	74	78	78
Property and Other Crimes ⁴	3,680	38	26	22	22
Correctional Service Canada Total	13,829	100	100	100	100
Provincial/Territorial ⁵					
Crimes Against the Person	7,333	31	33	37	30
Property and Other Crimes ⁴	14,689	69	67	63	70
Provincial/Territorial Total	22,022	100	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)					
Correctional Service Canada ⁶	11,419	1,644	1,679	1,946	1,778
Provincial/Territorial ⁷	17,102	245	363	122	184
Gender					
Correctional Service Canada					
Males	13,652	99	100	100	59
Females	210	1	-	-	41
Correctional Service Canada Total	13,862	100	100	100	100
Provincial/Territorial ⁸					
Males	22,081	90	96	92	94
Females	1,597	10	4	8	6
Provincial/Territorial Total	23,678	100	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status					
Correctional Service Canada					
Non-Aboriginal	11,891	93	83	90	77
Aboriginal	1,971	7	17	10	23
Correctional Service Canada Total	13,862	100	100	100	100
Provincial/Territorial ⁹					
Non-Aboriginal	19,216	73	74	84	84
Aboriginal	4,278	27	26	16	16
Provincial/Territorial Total	23,494	100	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)					
Correctional Service Canada ¹⁰	13,861	39	34	33	33
Provincial/Territorial ¹¹	23,657	32	30	31	32

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Missing data for 20 inmates (<1%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 36 inmates (<1%).

⁴ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁵ Missing data for 1,657 inmates (7%).

⁶ Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%); excludes inmates serving life sentences (n=2,433).

⁷ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n=17,312). Missing data for 210 inmates (1%).

⁸ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

⁹ Missing data for 185 inmates (1%).

¹⁰ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

¹¹ Missing data for 22 inmates (<1%).

Chapter 2

Newfoundland

2.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Newfoundland's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Newfoundland conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 2.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Newfoundland, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 2.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Newfoundland, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 2.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Newfoundland, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 2.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 2.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 2.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Newfoundland, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 2.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Newfoundland's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Newfoundland includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

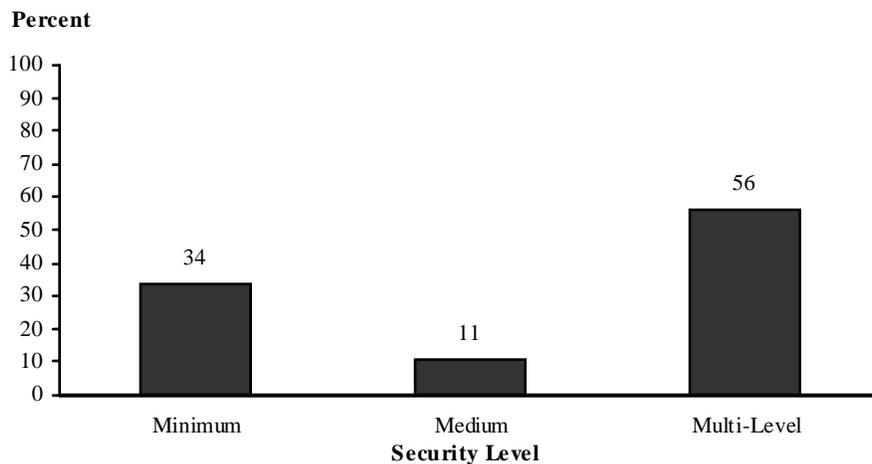
2.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were six adult correctional facilities in operation in Newfoundland. Only three jurisdictions had fewer facilities in operation than Newfoundland (Prince Edward Island, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories) (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the six facilities in Newfoundland was 351. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 59 inmates per facility, which is substantially larger than the average operational capacity per facility for New Brunswick (39), and slightly larger than the other Atlantic provinces (54 and 57, respectively for Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia). It is smaller than the average for all other jurisdictions, although it is close to the Northwest Territories (average capacity of 61 inmates per facility). Newfoundland's average operational capacity per facility is about one-fifth the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 2-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Newfoundland. Among the six correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 22 for the smallest facility (Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women, a multi-level security facility) to 147 for the largest (Her Majesty's Penitentiary, also a multi-level security facility).

As can be seen in the table, one-half of Newfoundland's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification. Three of the six facilities were classified as multi-level, two were minimum security, and one was a medium security facility. There were no designated maximum security institutions in Newfoundland. Figure 2-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. Over one-half of the beds in Newfoundland's facilities (56%) were classified as multi-level security. A further one-third (34%) were classified as minimum security, and 11% as medium security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Figure 2-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Newfoundland



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

All but one facility in Newfoundland were described as correctional centres (Table 2-1). Newfoundland was operating one facility as a camp. This is similar to other provinces/territories, which classified most of their facilities as correctional centres. Exceptions to this are Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres.

Five of the six facilities housed only male inmates, and one facility was exclusively for female inmates (Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women). There were no facilities which housed both male and female inmates. One of the six facilities housed both adults and young offenders (Her Majesty's Penitentiary).

Regarding special features, three of Newfoundland's six facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. The proportion of institutions with these types of units was lower in Newfoundland (50%) than some other jurisdictions. For instance, almost all institutions in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units.

Other notable special features in Newfoundland included three institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and three facilities housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. Finally, the three multi-level facilities had protective custody units, and one had a special handling unit.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Newfoundland has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of a multi-level security designations for its institutions.

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

2.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

2.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 346 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Newfoundland². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Newfoundland's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 346 inmates in Newfoundland facilities was the fourth smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for less than 2% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Nova Scotia was the next largest jurisdiction, with about 150 more inmates (490). The next smallest jurisdiction was the Northwest Territories, with about 30 fewer inmates (313) than Newfoundland.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 8.0 persons per 10,000 of Newfoundland's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the third lowest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. Only Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (with rates of 6.5 and 6.8 persons per 10,000 adult population) had lower rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 8.5 to 74.8 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

2.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 2-B, four-fifths (80%) of on-register inmates in Newfoundland were regular sentenced inmates. A further 10% were remand inmates, 6% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 3% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 29 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. There was also one inmate in Newfoundland who was beginning to serve a federal sentence and who was still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Newfoundland had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (80% versus 63%), and a smaller proportion of inmates on remand (10% versus 25%) and intermittent sentences (6% versus 10%). The proportion of intermittent sentenced and remand inmates also varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

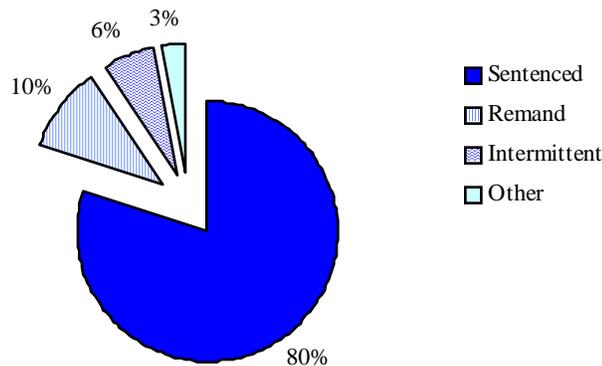
2.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Newfoundland (85%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 11% were on temporary absences, 3% were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, on a removal warrant, or serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 2-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Newfoundland



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
 n = 346

register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 2-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Newfoundland’s correctional facilities were operating close to capacity (1% under capacity). However, individually, one-half of the facilities were operating under capacity and one-half were operating above capacity. The two minimum security facilities were operating under capacity (in total, operating at 58% of capacity). In addition, one multi-level security facility (Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women) was operating at 77% of capacity. However, the medium security facility (Labrador Correctional Centre) was operating at 126% of capacity, and two multi-level facilities (Bishop’s Falls Correctional Centre and Her Majesty’s Penitentiary – the largest facility) were each operating at 123% of capacity.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Newfoundland’s correctional facilities were operating at 85% of capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. The medium security facility was still operating over capacity, but to a lesser extent (118% of capacity). Similarly, Bishop’s Falls Correctional Centre was operating at 108% of capacity). However, Her Majesty’s Penitentiary went from 123% based on the on-register count to 99% of capacity based on the actual-in count.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁴. Newfoundland was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were below operational capacities. As noted above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Newfoundland was utilizing only 85% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC) (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

⁴ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

In Newfoundland, 56% of inmates were housed in single cells. The remaining 44% were housed in some form of shared accommodations – 11% were being double-bunked and 33% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.).

Table 2-2 illustrates the considerable variation in type of accommodation across facilities in Newfoundland. In the largest facility (Her Majesty's Penitentiary, multi-level security), 86% of inmates were housed individually in cells. This was also the case for 69% of inmates in Labrador Correctional Centre (medium security), while the remainder were double-bunked. However, in West Coast Correctional Centre (minimum security), almost two-thirds of inmates (62%) were double-bunked. In the remaining three facilities, all inmates were in shared accommodation, including the only facility for women.

2.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁶. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 44% of Newfoundland's inmates on Snapshot day was a property offence (Table 2-3), primarily break and enter. Another 35% were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily serious assaults and sexual assaults. Finally, 22% of inmates were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, such as impaired driving offences, administration of justice offences, and drug-related offences.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (66% versus 31%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Newfoundland had the seventh highest incidence of crimes against the person (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44%, respectively). But it was close to Nova Scotia, Ontario, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan (ranging from 34% to 38%). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Newfoundland had break and enter (25%) or theft (16%) as part of their current offence pattern - offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

More than one-half (57%) of inmates in Newfoundland facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 2-4). A further 30% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 13% were currently incarcerated for only offences against a person (a total of 43% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than some provinces/territories. Less than one-third of inmates in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec (27%, 30% and 32%, respectively) were incarcerated for violent offences. In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 33% in Alberta to 69% in the Northwest Territories)⁷. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

⁶ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

⁷ Data were not available for Ontario.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (74% versus 39%).

In Newfoundland, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (29%) (Table 2-5). A further 23% were incarcerated for two offences, 18% for three offences, 16% for four offences, and 14% for five or more offences. These proportions were fairly similar for sentenced and remand inmates, with slightly more sentenced inmates having one offence (29% versus 26%). In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 32% in British Columbia to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

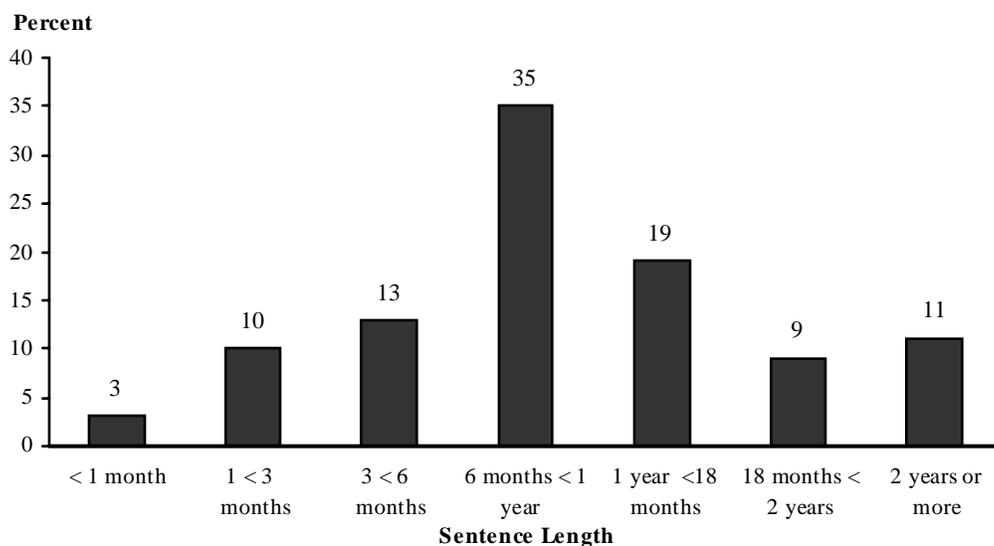
Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to other jurisdictions, Newfoundland's inmates are about average in the incidence of crimes against the person. However, there were fewer inmates in Newfoundland with only violent offences – an indication of more versatility in offending. The data for Newfoundland also indicate that inmates have more numerous offences on their current records than some jurisdictions. This suggests a pattern of more versatility and volume, but average seriousness among Newfoundland's inmates.

2.5 Sentence Length

Figure 2-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Newfoundland (also see Table 2-6)⁸. On Snapshot day, one-quarter (26%) of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 35% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 28% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 11% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence).

Figure 2-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Newfoundland^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 299).

² Data were missing for 3 inmates (1%).

⁸ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Newfoundland was 273 days (approximately nine months), which was the same as found in Manitoba. This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each). All remaining jurisdictions had shorter median aggregate sentences than Newfoundland.

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

2.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

2.6.1 Gender

It should be noted that there were only 17 adult females incarcerated in Newfoundland on Snapshot day. Therefore not all gender analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Newfoundland (49% male and 51% female)¹⁰, 95% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 2-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for males – 81% of males were regular sentenced inmates compared to 71% of females. A larger proportion of females than males were on remand (18% versus 10%).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 2-3). A smaller proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (27% versus 35%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. Similar to Newfoundland, a larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Figure 2-D, larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost three-quarters (72%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 47% of females (also see Table 2-5).

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 2-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 273 days, compared to 183 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

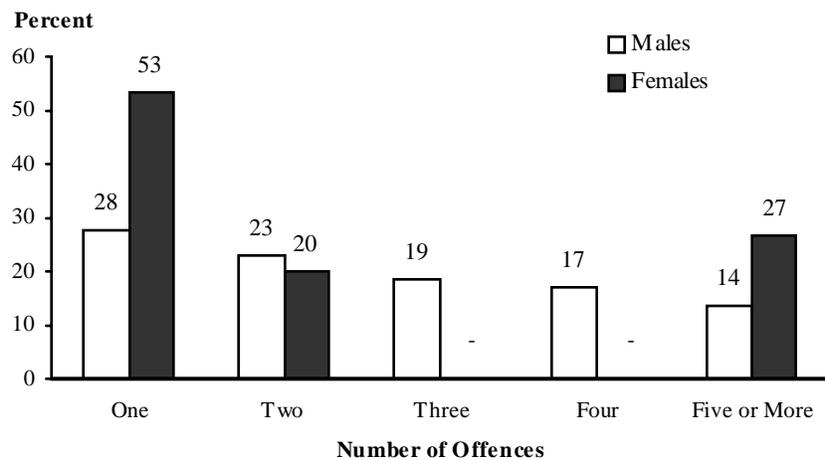
2.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Newfoundland. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Newfoundland's facilities was 30. The median age for the adult population in Newfoundland in 1996 was 41.

⁹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

¹⁰ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 2-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

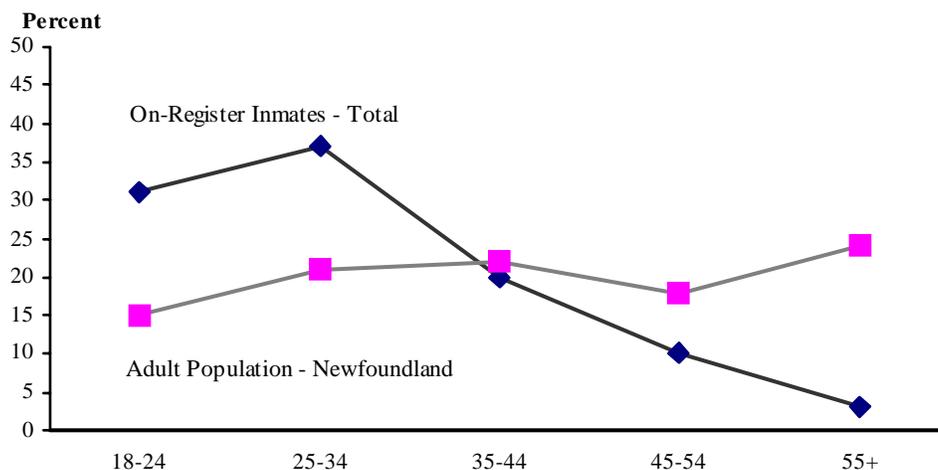
¹ Data were missing for 25 inmates (7%).

Figure 2-E¹¹ illustrates how the adult population in Newfoundland is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed. On Snapshot day, inmates aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Almost one-third (31%) of the inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 15% of the adult population in Newfoundland.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (70%) (Table 2-3), in particular break and enter. This was also the case for those aged 25-34, but to a lesser extent (39%). Among those aged 35 and over, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (46%).

Figure 2-E
Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Newfoundland



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

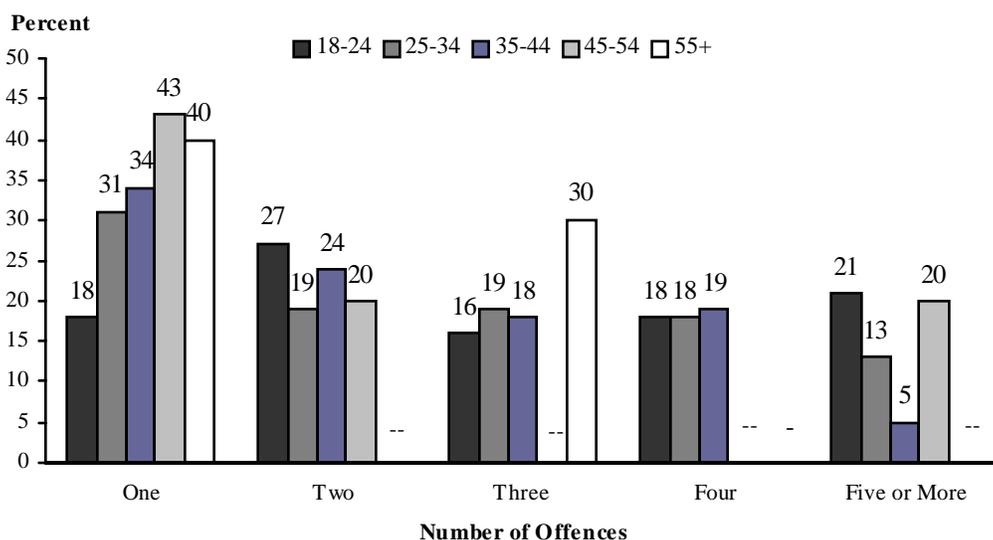
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

¹¹ Note: because full analyses could not be conducted by gender, Figure 2-E is not broken down by gender. Figure 2-F does not appear in this chapter.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (29%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 2-G). Only 18% of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for nearly one-third (31%) of inmates aged 25-34, 34% of those aged 35-44, 43% of those aged 45-54, and 40% of inmates aged 55 and over (also see Table 2-5).

As can be seen in Table 2-6, inmates aged 45-54 were serving shorter sentences than other inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 6 months for those aged 45-54 (191 days), compared to 8 months for those 25-34 (243 days), and 9 months for those 18-24 and 35-44 (273 and 276 days, respectively). For those 55 and over, the median sentence was almost 10 months (290 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

Figure 2-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

2.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 2% of the adult population in Newfoundland in 1996, they accounted for 12% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

The majority of Aboriginal inmates in Newfoundland were Inuit (70%). A further one-quarter (26%) were Innu, and 5% were Métis. None of the inmates in Newfoundland facilities were North American Indian.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was slightly more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 2-7). Eighty-four percent of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 80% of non-Aboriginal inmates. In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 2-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (49% versus 33%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (24% versus 12%), and minor assault (15% versus 5%).

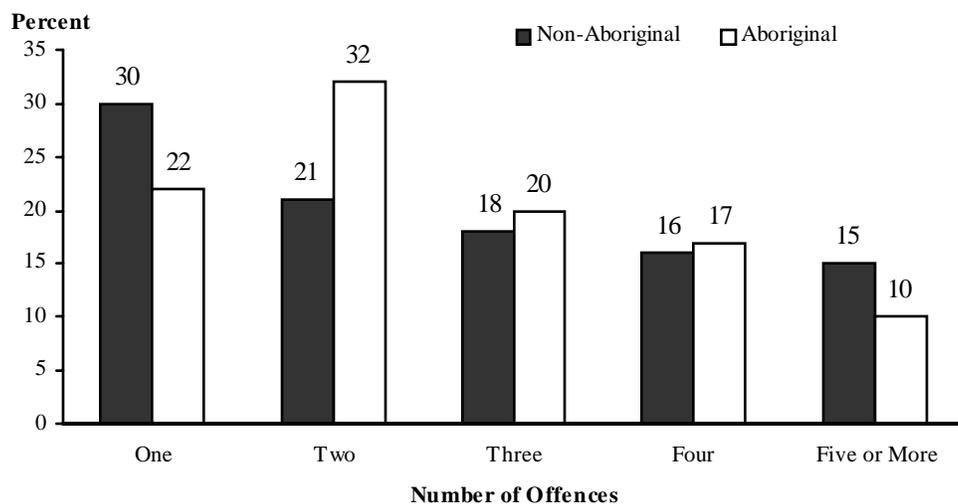
A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (24% versus 7%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were not enough Aboriginal females incarcerated on Snapshot day to conduct gender analysis by Aboriginal status.

As illustrated in Figure 2-H, slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. More than three-quarters (78%) of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 70% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 2-5).

Figure 2-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 25 inmates (7%).

In most other jurisdictions, there were also slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

In Newfoundland, Aboriginal inmates received slightly longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 2-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 273 days, compared to 265 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

2.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information is provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 2-8, 37% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 29% of adults in Newfoundland. Another 38% had grade 10 or 11, and 25% had grade 12 or higher. Unlike other jurisdictions, a larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (38% versus 31%).

The majority (94%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 25% of adults in Newfoundland¹². Newfoundland had the largest proportion of inmates who were unemployed (other jurisdictions ranged from 34% in British Columbia to 79% in Yukon). Newfoundland also had the highest proportion of persons unemployed of all jurisdictions (25%).

Less than one-third (30%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to two-thirds (66%) of adults in Newfoundland. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Similar proportions of sentenced and remand inmates were married (30% and 28%, respectively).

The majority of inmates in Newfoundland (89%) reported that English was their home language. Nine percent reported an Aboriginal language as their home language. Most inmates (99%) reported Canadian citizenship.

2.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹³. In Newfoundland, the majority of inmates (75%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 2-9).

Further, almost two-thirds of inmates (62%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, 8% had a previous probation term, and 14% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (66% versus 22%) and previous probation terms (9% versus 0%).

Eight percent of inmates had failed probation, 23% had failed parole, and 4% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record.

A larger proportion of male than female inmates in Newfoundland had previous convictions (77% versus 41%).

2.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁴. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, there was only one victim (94%). Only 6% of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (73%) (Table 2-10), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse. Overall, more than one-third (36%) were a spouse or ex-spouse, 15% were the offender's child (or a child in trust¹⁵), 8% were friends, 7% were other family members, and 6% involved other relationships. One-quarter (27%) of victims were strangers to the offender (the largest proportion of which were adult victims).

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, it is clear that robberies are committed against strangers – 100% of those who were victims of robbery were strangers to the offender. However, other crimes against the person tend to be committed by those known to the victim. The largest proportion of assault victims (both minor and serious assaults) were victimized by someone known to them (79%), in particular spouses or ex-spouses. Similarly, the largest proportion of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them (70%).

¹² Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹³ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

¹⁴ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁵ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

2.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

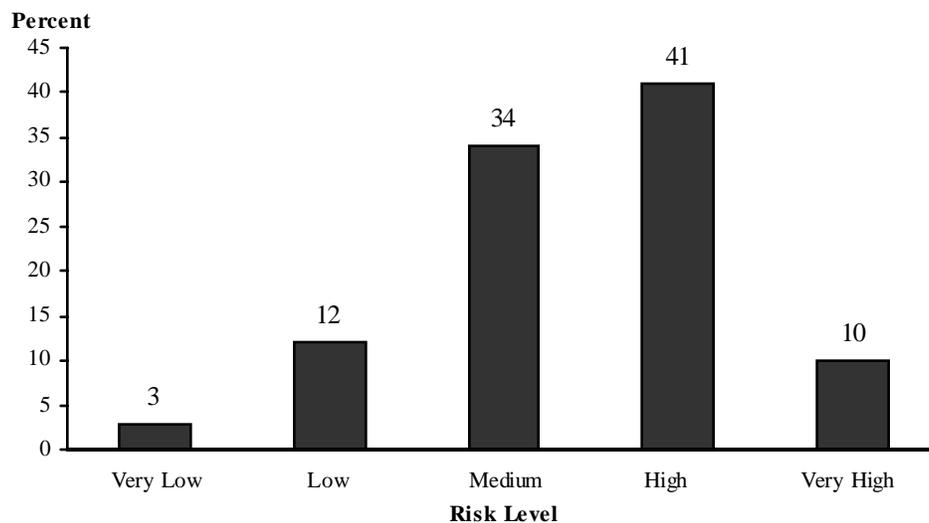
The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

Newfoundland gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁶. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from “very low” to “very high” risk. In Newfoundland, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as high risk (41%). One-third (34%) were classified as medium risk, 12% as low risk, 10% as very high risk, and 3% as very low risk (see Figure 2-I).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). In Newfoundland, 51% of inmates were classified as high risk.

Figure 2-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Newfoundland^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and “other” types of sentences ($n = 310$).

² Data were missing for 51 inmates 16%.

¹⁶ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

As shown in Table 2-11, a higher proportion of females than males in Newfoundland were considered low risk (29% versus 13%).

In contrast to other jurisdictions, in Newfoundland, a smaller proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk. Thirty-seven percent of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk, in comparison to 54% of non-Aboriginal inmates. Aboriginal inmates were most often classified as medium risk (51%). In other jurisdictions, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates.

Table 2-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (94%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (91%).

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (338 days versus 184 and 243). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, low-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (38%), compared to medium and high-risk offenders (30% and 31%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. One-half (50%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 34% of low-risk offenders and 29% of medium-risk offenders. Further, 98% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 86% of low-risk and 96% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were less likely than medium-risk offenders to be single (57% versus 66%), but more likely than low-risk offenders (41%). High-risk offenders were younger than low-risk offenders (median age of 30 versus 34), but slightly older than medium-risk offenders (27).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Two-thirds (66%) of this group had at least one prior conviction and 62% had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 2-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as serious assault and sexual assault as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk (61% and 48%, respectively). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

Similarly, the largest proportion of inmates with property offences were classified as high risk to re-offend (53%). This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past.

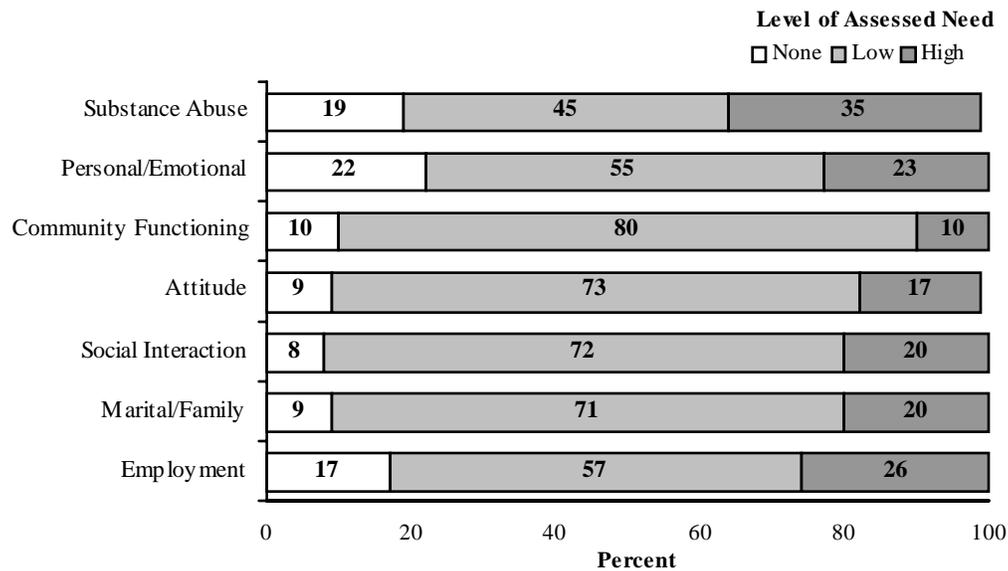
Inmates serving sentences for administration of justice (62%), "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute (67%) and drug-related offences (56%) also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend. However, those serving sentences for impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as medium risk (40%).

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 2-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (35%), followed by employment (26%) and personal/emotional (23%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area.

Figure 2-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 2-14). Substantially larger proportions of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of marital/family (59% versus 18%). Larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the area of substance abuse (36% versus 29%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For four of the seven dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse needs (50% versus 33% for non-Aboriginal). Non-Aboriginal inmates were higher on attitude (19% versus 8% had high needs).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the personal/emotional dimension (43% of inmates had high needs in this area). High substance abuse needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (40% were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 2-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low/medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (60%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Newfoundland. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. For offenders who have committed crimes against the person, the data also point to a need for intervention in the personal/emotional domain. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

2.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions¹⁷.

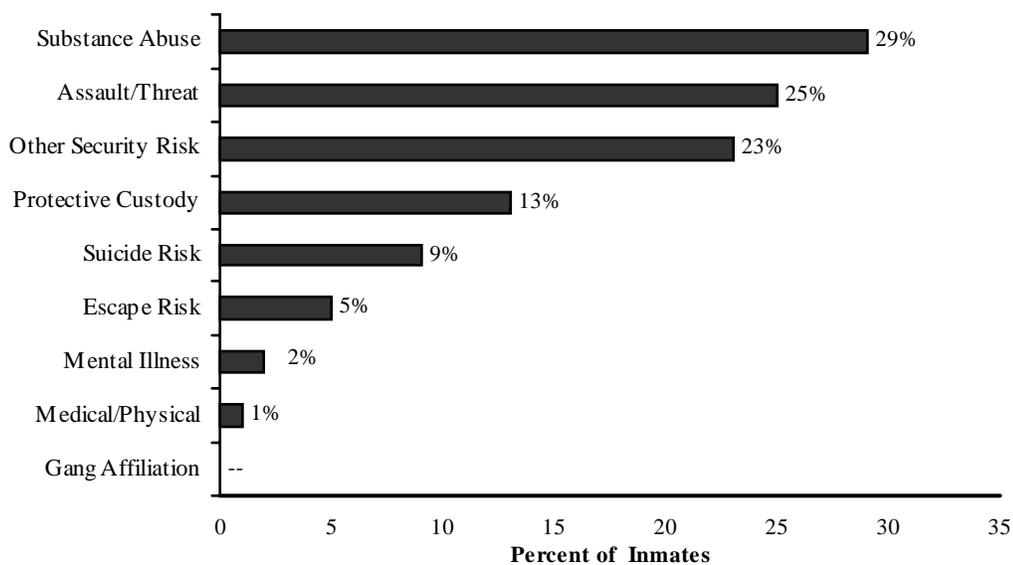
¹⁷ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 2-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Newfoundland. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern¹⁸. In Newfoundland, 29% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, 25% exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff, and 23% were considered “other security risks” (such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc.). Other security concerns included: in need of protective custody (13%), suicide risk (9%), escape risk (5%), mental illness (2%), and, medical/physical concern (1%).

The top two security concerns in Newfoundland (substance abuse and assault/threat) were prevalent in the other jurisdictions that provided data, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island, although substance abuse was a top concern, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour.

Figure 2-K

Prevalence of Security Concerns: Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

Unlike other jurisdictions, a greater proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were seen as exhibiting various security concerns. In particular, a greater proportion of sentenced than remand inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems (32% versus 8%), and escape risks (6% versus 0%) (Figure 2-L). While almost no remand inmates exhibited assaultive/threatening behaviour, 27% of sentenced inmates presented this security concern.

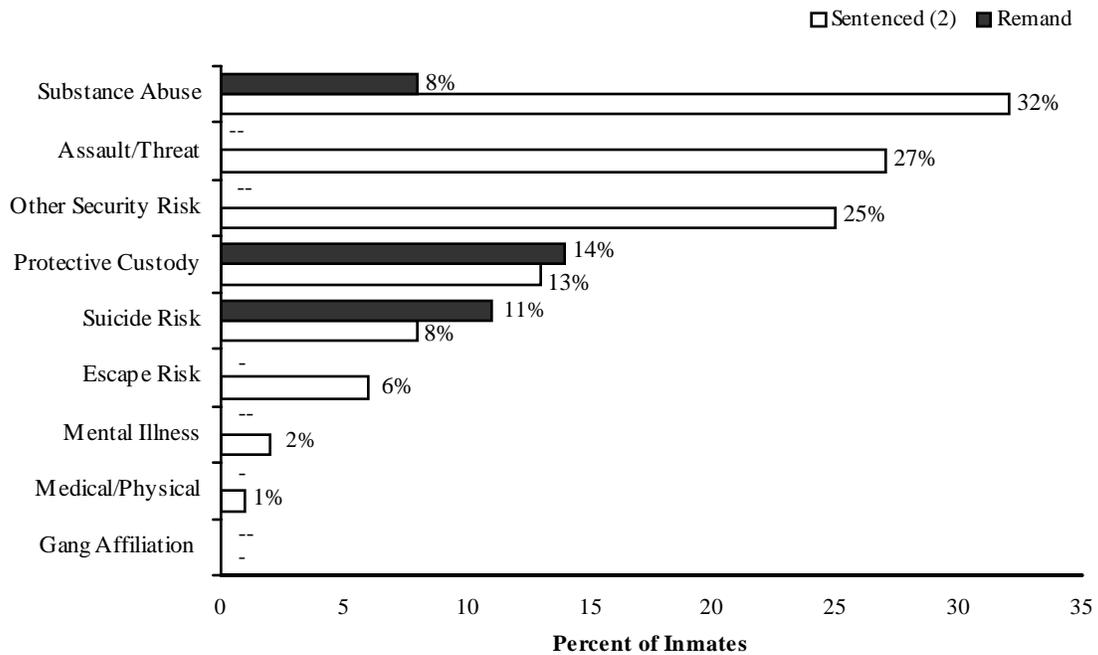
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Newfoundland, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 2-15). Segregation was used for 23% of remand inmates compared to 12% of sentenced inmates. Overall, 13% of inmates in Newfoundland were in segregation.

In jurisdictions that reported data¹⁹, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

¹⁸ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

¹⁹ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

Figure 2-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

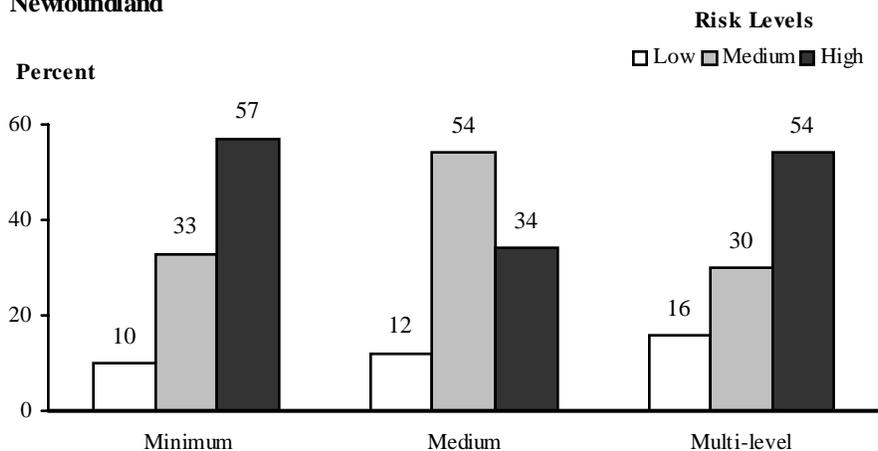
² 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 2-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Newfoundland. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum level of security. Only at the multi-level of security was there a fairly large proportion of remand inmates (14% of inmates in multi-level were remands). Further, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were much less likely than those in medium or multi-level security to have a crime against the person (28% versus 41% and 35%, respectively). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in medium and multi-level security facilities (215 days versus 243 and 304 days).

Regarding inmate characteristics, all female inmates were in multi-level security. However, there were higher proportions of Aboriginal inmates in medium security facilities (81%) compared to minimum and multi-level facilities (0% and 2%, respectively). Inmates in minimum and multi-level security facilities were slightly older than those in medium security (median ages of 31 and 30 versus 27).

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 2-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for Newfoundland. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 2-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level:
Newfoundland¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 51 sentenced inmates (17%).

2.7 Tables

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Table 2-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Newfoundland¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"			
			No.	No.	%	No.	%			
Minimum										
Salmonier Correctional Institution	Camp	Males	68	37	54	37	54			
West Coast Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	50	31	62	29	58			
Subtotal			118	68	58	66	56			
Medium										
Labrador Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	38	48	126	45	118			
Subtotal			38	48	126	45	118			
Multi-Level										
Bishop's Falls Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	26	32	123	28	108			
Her Majesty's Penitentiary	Correctional Centre	Males	147	181	123	146	99			
Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women	Correctional Centre	Females	22	17	77	14	64			
Subtotal			195	230	118	118	96			
Total			351	346	99	299	85			
Special Features within Facilities										
	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Salmonier Correctional Institution	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
West Coast Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Medium										
Labrador Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Multi-Level										
Bishop's Falls Correctional Centre	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Her Majesty's Penitentiary	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	5
Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Total	1	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	-	14

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 2-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Newfoundland¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of Inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
%				
Minimum Level				
Salmonier Correctional Institution	37	-	-	100
West Coast Correctional Centre	29	38	62	-
Medium Level				
Labrador Correctional Centre	45	69	31	-
Multi-Level				
Bishop's Falls Correctional Centre	29	-	-	100
Her Majesty's Penitentiary	145	86	-	14
Newfoundland/Labrador Correctional Centre for Women	14	-	-	100
Total	299	56	11	33

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 47 inmates (14%).

Table 2-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	286	--	9	12	7	2	--	31				
Remand	35	17	14	26	-	--	--	66				
Total	321	--	10	14	6	2	--	35				
Gender²												
Males	306	--	10	13	7	2	--	35				
Females	15	--	-	20	-	-	--	27				
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	280	--	10	12	5	2	--	33				
Aboriginal	41	--	7	24	15	-	--	49				
Age²												
18-24	100	--	-	14	4	3	--	22				
25-34	119	--	12	15	4	--	--	35				
35+	102	4	18	12	11	--	--	46				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Adminis- tration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%					%					
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	28	10	2	6	46	--	6	8	7	--	23	
Remand	14	--	--	-	23	-	11	-	-	-	11	
Total	26	10	2	6	44	-	7	7	6	2	22	
Gender²												
Males	27	9	1	6	43	-	7	8	6	2	22	
Females	--	20	20	--	60	--	--	-	-	-	--	
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	24	11	2	6	44	--	7	8	7	--	24	
Aboriginal	41	--	-	--	44	-	--	--	-	-	7	
Age²												
18-24	48	15	--	--	70	-	3	3	--	--	8	
25-34	23	8	3	5	39	-	8	3	12	3	26	
35+	9	7	--	--	24	--	8	16	4	--	30	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 2-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	286	12	27	61
Remand	35	20	54	26
Total	321	13	30	57

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 25 inmates (7%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 2-5

Number of Current Offences: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	286	29	23	18	16	14
Remand	35	26	20	14	20	20
Total	321	29	23	18	16	14
Gender¹						
Males	306	28	23	19	17	14
Females	15	53	20	-	-	27
Aboriginal Status¹						
Non-Aboriginal	280	30	21	18	16	15
Aboriginal	41	22	32	20	17	10
Age¹						
18-24	100	18	27	16	18	21
25-34	119	31	19	19	18	13
35-44	62	34	24	18	19	5
45-54	30	43	20	--	--	20
55+	10	40	--	30	-	--

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 2-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Newfoundland¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year %	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	296	26	35	39	273
Gender²					
Males	283	25	35	40	273
Females	13	46	31	23	183
Aboriginal Status²					
Non-Aboriginal	261	28	33	39	265
Aboriginal	35	14	49	37	273
Age²					
18-24	97	22	41	37	273
25-34	109	28	29	42	243
35-44	56	27	30	43	276
45-54	26	38	35	27	191
55+	8	-	63	38	290

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 299).

² Missing data for 3 inmates (1%).

Table 2-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates	Gender			Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Total	Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%				%	
Legal Status							
Intermittent	22	6	6	--	22	7	-
Other	11	3	3	--	11	3	--
Sentenced	277	80	81	71	277	80	84
Remand	36	10	10	18	36	10	12
Total	346	100	100	100	346	100	100
Age							
18-24	106	31	32	--	106	30	37
25-34	127	37	37	35	127	35	49
35-44	70	20	19	35	70	22	9
45-54	33	10	9	18	33	11	--
55+	10	3	3	--	10	3	--
Total	346	100	100	100	346	100	100
Gender							
Males					329	95	--
Females					17	5	--
Total					346	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

Table 2-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Newfoundland

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		341	305	36
9 or less	%	37	38	31
10 to 11	%	38	36	47
12 or higher	%	25	26	22
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		319	287	32
Unemployed	%	94	94	--
Employed	%	6	6	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		341	305	36
Single	%	57	58	56
Married	%	30	30	28
Separated or Divorced	%	13	12	17
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁶		344	309	35
English	%	89	90	86
French	%	-	-	-
Aboriginal	%	9	9	--
Other	%	1	1	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates		346	310	36
Canadian	%	99	--	--
Other	%	1	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 5 inmates (1%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 15). Missing data for 12 inmates (3%).

⁵ Inmates with "widowed" marital status excluded from this analysis due to small numbers. Missing data or data excluded for 5 inmates (1%).

⁶ Missing data for 2 inmates (1%).

Table 2-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	281	25			75		
Remand	10	--			--		
Total	291	25			75		
		Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	310	9	91	66	34	15	85
Remand	36	-	100	22	78	--	--
Total	346	8	92	62	38	14	86
		Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	310	8	92	25	75	5	95
Remand	36	-	100	--	--	-	100
Total	346	8	92	23	77	4	96

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 55 inmates (16%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Table 2-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Newfoundland^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
Total Victims	84	36	15	7	8	6	73	15	12	27
Most Serious Offence										
Sexual Assault	27	11	37	--	--	11	70	-	30	30
Serious and Minor Assault	52	50	--	8	12	--	79	--	--	21
Robbery	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	100
Other Violent Offences ⁵	1	--	--	--	--	--	100	-	-	-

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n = 79) (relationship data were unavailable for 29% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, and other violent offences.

Table 2-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
			%	
Total	259	14	34	51
Gender				
Males	245	13	33	53
Females	14	29	--	--
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	224	15	32	54
Aboriginal	35	11	51	37

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).*

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 310).

² Missing data for 51 inmates (16%).

Table 2-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Newfoundland¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	30	66	94
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ²	19	62	91
Prior Federal Incarceration ²	--	8	24
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ²	-	8	13
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ³	184	243	338
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁴	38	30	31
Median Age (in years) ²	34	27	30
Grade 9 or less ⁵	34	29	50
Single ⁶	41	66	57
Unemployed ⁷	86	96	98

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).*

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, intermittent or "other" types of sentences (n = 310).

² Missing data for 51 inmates (16%).

³ Missing data for 58 inmates (19%).

⁴ Missing data for 66 inmates (21%).

⁵ Missing data for 56 inmates (18%).

⁶ Missing data for 54 inmates (17%).

⁷ Data for 12 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment excluded. Missing data for 58 inmates (19%).

Table 2-13

Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Newfoundland¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
		%		
Crimes Against the Person				
Sexual Assault	25	24	28	48
Serious Assault	31	16	23	61
Minor Assault	16	--	--	44
Other Violent ³	5	--	60	--
Subtotal	77	17	32	51
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	71	6	42	52
Theft	25	20	16	64
Fraud	4	-	--	--
Other Property	16	--	--	50
Subtotal	116	9	38	53
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	--	--	--	-
Administration of Justice	13	-	38	62
Drugs	16	--	--	56
Impaired Driving Offences	15	27	40	33
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	--	--	--	67
Subtotal	51	22	27	51
Total	244	14	34	52

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 310).

² Missing data for 66 inmates (21%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 2-14

Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Newfoundland¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	292	26	20	20	17	10	23	35
Gender								
Males	275	27	18	20	17	10	23	36
Females	17	--	59	--	24	18	29	29
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	252	29	20	19	19	11	23	33
Aboriginal	40	--	23	23	8	--	28	50
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	87	23	28	16	22	15	43	31
Property Crimes	127	28	19	23	16	6	15	40
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	57	26	9	14	14	7	11	33
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	126	6	11	11	7	4	13	10
High	133	47	29	30	28	15	34	60

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Table 2-15
Use of Segregation: Newfoundland

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	269	88	12
Remand	31	77	23
Total	300	87	13

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 46 inmates (13%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Table 2-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Newfoundland

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Medium	Multi-Level
		%		
Legal Status				
Sentenced ¹	310	100	92	86
Remand	36	-	8	14
Total	346	100	100	100
Offence Type²				
Crimes Against the Person	111	28	41	35
Property and Other Crimes ³	210	72	59	65
Total	321	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)^{4,5}	296	215	243	304
Gender				
Males	329	100	100	93
Females	17	-	-	7
Total	346	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	303	100	19	98
Aboriginal	43	-	81	2
Total	346	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)	346	31	27	30

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

² Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

³ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 299).

⁵ Missing data for 3 inmates (<1%).

Chapter 3

Prince Edward Island

3.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Prince Edward Island's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Prince Edward Island conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 3.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Prince Edward Island, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 3.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Prince Edward Island, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 3.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Prince Edward Island, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 3.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 3.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 3.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Prince Edward Island, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 3.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Prince Edward Island's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Prince Edward Island includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

3.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were two adult correctional facilities in operation in Prince Edward Island. All other jurisdictions, except Yukon, had more facilities in operation than Prince Edward Island (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). Yukon also had two adult correctional facilities in operation. The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the two facilities in Prince Edward Island was 107. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 54 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for all other jurisdictions, except New Brunswick (average operational capacity of 39 inmates per facility). Prince Edward Island's average operational capacity per facility is about one-fifth the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 3-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Prince Edward Island. The reported operational capacity was 23 for Prince Correctional Centre and 84 for Provincial Correctional Centre (both multi-level security facilities)¹.

As can be seen in the table, both institutions in Prince Edward Island were multi-level security facilities. There were no designated minimum, medium or maximum security institutions. Therefore, all beds were classified as multi-level security². The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. Similar to Prince Edward Island, all facilities in Quebec were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Both facilities in Prince Edward Island were described as correctional centres (Table 3-1). This is similar to other provinces/territories, which classified most of their facilities as correctional centres. Exceptions to this are Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres.

In Prince Edward Island, both facilities were equipped to accommodate male and female inmates, as well as both adults and young offenders. Regarding special features, each facility was equipped with punitive/administrative segregation units, accommodations for the purpose of protective custody, and police lock-up or holding cells.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Prince Edward Island has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of a multi-level security designations for its institutions.

3.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

3.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 66 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Prince Edward Island³. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Prince Edward Island's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 66 inmates in Prince Edward Island facilities was the smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 0.3% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Yukon was the next smallest jurisdiction, with only 13 more inmates (79) than Prince Edward Island.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 6.5 persons per 10,000 of Prince Edward Island's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). The incarceration rates in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (6.8 per 10,000 adult population) were the lowest of all provinces/territories. Other jurisdictions ranged from 8.0 to 74.8 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

3.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

¹ It should be noted that 12 beds at the Provincial Correctional Centre and four beds at the Prince Correctional Centre were designated for use as police lock-up and/or inmate segregation cells.

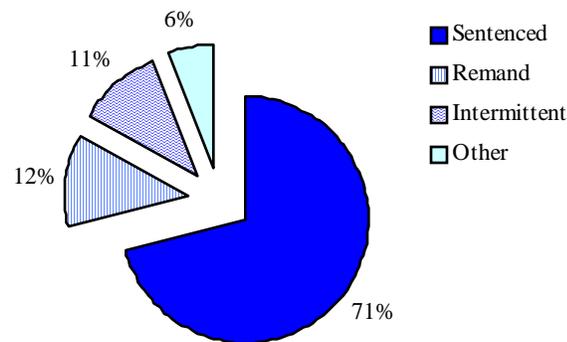
² Because both facilities are classified as multi-level security, Figure 3-A will not be included in this chapter.

³ On Snapshot day, all of the inmates on-register in Prince Edward Island (100%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. No inmates were reported to be on temporary absence.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence⁴, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 3-B, over two-thirds (71%) of on-register inmates in Prince Edward Island were regular sentenced inmates. A further 12% were remand inmates, 11% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 6% had other legal status⁵. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, one was serving a federal sentence under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 3-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Prince Edward Island



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 66

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Prince Edward Island had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (71% versus 63%), and a smaller proportion of inmates on remand (12% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

In Prince Edward Island, there were similar proportions of intermittent sentenced inmates compared to the national total (11% versus 10%). However, the proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

3.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

⁴ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

⁵ The legal status of "other" included 4.5% of inmates under temporary detention (e.g., parole suspension) and 1.5% of inmates who were being held for other reasons (e.g., immigration hold).

As can be seen in Table 3-1, there were no overcrowding problems in either of Prince Edward Island's correctional facilities. Based on the "on-register" population on Snapshot day, Prince Edward Island's correctional facilities reported populations that were considerably lower than their capacities (38% under capacity). Provincial Correctional Centre was operating at 64% of the operational capacity, and Prince Correctional Centre was operating at 52%.

When capacity was calculated based on the "actual-in" inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), Prince Edward Island's correctional facilities remained the same (38% under capacity).

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total "on-register" and "actual-in" inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁶. Prince Edward Island was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total "on-register" populations which were below operational capacities. When the "actual-in" population was used to calculate percentage capacity, similar to Yukon, Prince Edward Island was utilizing less than two-thirds of its' available space (62%) to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁷ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC) (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

As noted above, in Prince Edward Island, 86% of inmates were housed in single cells. The other 14% were double-bunked. As illustrated in Table 3-2, in the smaller facility (Prince Correctional Centre), all inmates were housed in single cells. In the larger facility (Provincial Correctional Centre), 16% of inmates were double-bunked.

3.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the "most serious offences" (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁸. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 38% of Prince Edward Island's inmates on Snapshot day was a property offence (Table 3-3), primarily break and enter. Another 37% were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily impaired driving offences. Finally, one-quarter (25%) of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily sexual assault.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (43% versus 23%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

Among inmates in Prince Edward Island, there was a lower incidence of crimes against the person as compared to other provinces/territories (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). In Prince Edward Island, 25% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the lowest among the provinces/territories. Other provinces/territories ranged from 26% in New Brunswick and Quebec to 70% in the Northwest Territories. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

⁶ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁷ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁸ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Prince Edward Island had break and enter (23%) or theft (18%) as part of their current offence pattern - offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of inmates in Prince Edward Island's facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 3-4). A further 11% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 16% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 27% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a smaller proportion of violent offenders than other provinces/territories. In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 30% in New Brunswick to 69% in the Northwest Territories⁹. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (43% versus 26%).

In Prince Edward Island, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (43%) (Table 3-5). A further 25% were incarcerated for two offences, 11% for three offences, 14% for four offences, and 6% for five or more offences. In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to other jurisdictions, Prince Edward Island's inmates show a lower incidence of crimes against the person and offence records that were more uniformly non-violent. The data for Prince Edward Island also indicate that inmates have less numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of less versatility, seriousness and volume of offending among Prince Edward Island's inmates.

3.5 Sentence Length

Figure 3-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Prince Edward Island (also see Table 3-6)¹⁰. On Snapshot day, 45% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 23% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, and 32% were serving terms of one year or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

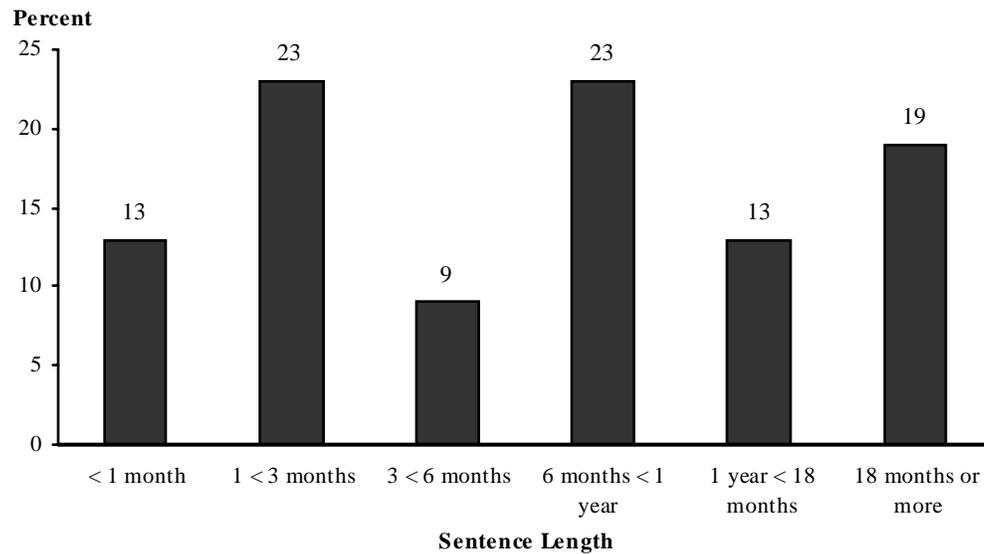
The median¹¹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Prince Edward Island was 182 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British Columbia (244 days). It was similar to all other jurisdictions, except Ontario. Ontario had the lowest median aggregate sentence length of all jurisdictions (153 days).

⁹ Data were not available for Ontario.

¹⁰ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and “other” inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹¹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 3-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 54).

² Data were missing for 1 inmate (1%).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

3.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

3.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Prince Edward Island (49% male and 51% female)¹², 94% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

It should be noted that there were only four adult females incarcerated in Prince Edward Island on Snapshot day. Therefore, further analysis by gender was not possible¹³.

3.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Prince Edward Island. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Prince Edward Island's facilities was 28. The median age for the adult population in Prince Edward Island in 1996 was 42.

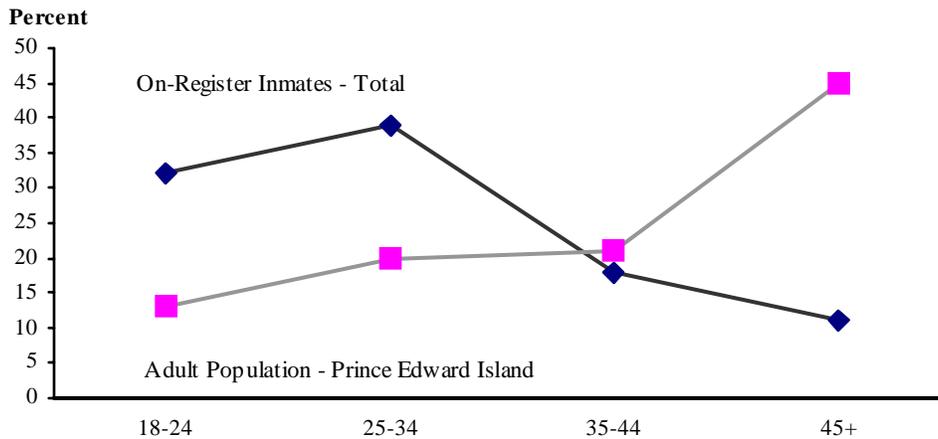
Figure 3-E¹⁴ illustrates how the adult population in Prince Edward Island is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 3-7). On Snapshot day, inmates aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Almost one-third (32%) of the inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult population in Prince Edward Island.

¹² Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

¹³ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Tables 3-3 and 3-7 do not provide breakdowns by gender. Figure 3-D does not appear in this chapter.

¹⁴ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Figure 3-E is not broken down by gender. Figure 3-F does not appear in this chapter.

Figure 3-E
Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Prince Edward Island



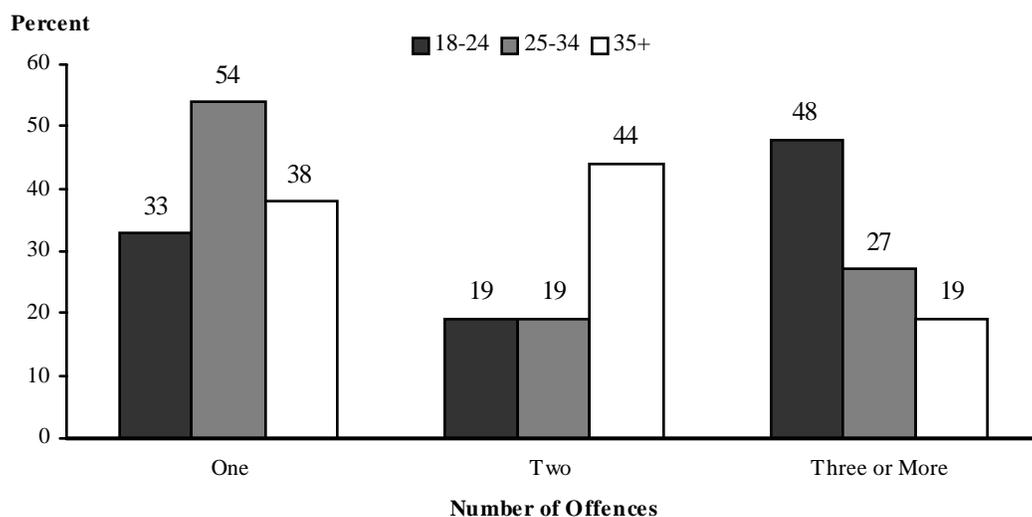
Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (67%) (Table 3-3), in particular break and enter. The largest proportion of those 25-34 and 35 and over were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (42% and 50%, respectively), such as impaired driving offences.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (43%). However, generally, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 3-G). One-third (33%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for over one-half (54%) of inmates aged 25-34 and 38% of those aged 35 and over (also see Table 3-5).

Figure 3-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Prince Edward Island¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Missing data for 3 inmates (5%).

As can be seen in Table 3-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 9 months for those aged 18-24 (274 days), compared to 5 months for inmates 25-34 (153 days), and 3 months for those 35 and over (90 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

3.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

There were not enough Aboriginal persons incarcerated on Snapshot day to conduct separate analysis by Aboriginal status¹⁵. In all other jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

3.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information is provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 3-8, 20% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less. This was similar to the proportion of adults in Prince Edward Island with a grade 9 education or less (21%). Another one-half (49%) had grade 10 or 11, and 31% had grade 12 or higher. In contrast to other jurisdictions (except Ontario where inmates had similar educational levels), inmates in Prince Edward Island had higher levels of educational attainment.

Almost two-thirds (62%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 14% of adults in Prince Edward Island¹⁶.

Less than one-third (28%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (64%) of adults in Prince Edward Island. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions.

The majority of inmates in Prince Edward Island (98%) reported that English was their home language. All inmates (100%) reported Canadian citizenship.

3.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹⁷. In Prince Edward Island, the majority of inmates (89%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 3-9). In fact, 10% of the inmates had fifteen or more previous adult convictions. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had previous adult convictions (100% versus 88%).

Further, the majority of inmates (93%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, 40% had a previous probation term, and 7% had a prior term of federal incarceration.

Forty-four percent of inmates had failed probation, 7% had failed parole, and 5% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record.

3.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record.

¹⁵ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by Aboriginal status, Figure 1-L does not provide data for Prince Edward Island. In addition, Table 3-7 does not provide breakdowns by Aboriginal status. Figure 3-H does not appear in this chapter.

¹⁶ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹⁷ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁸. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in Prince Edward Island, there was only one victim (69%). One-third (31%) of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (68%) (Table 3-10). Overall, 18% of victims were the offender's family or child (or a child in trust¹⁹), 14% were a spouse or ex-spouse, 14% were a friend, and 23% involved other relationships. Approximately one-third (32%) of victims were strangers to the offender.

The number of inmates was not large enough in Prince Edward Island to examine offender-victim relationship by offence type. However, in other jurisdictions, it was found that robberies tend to be committed by strangers, while other crimes against the person (particularly assaults and sexual assaults) tend to be committed by those known to the victim.

3.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

Prince Edward Island gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates²⁰. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk. In Prince Edward Island, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as high risk (42%). One-quarter were classified as very high risk and one-quarter as medium risk (26% each). Six percent were classified as low risk. No inmates were classified as very low risk (see Figure 3-1).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as "high" risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). Examination of risk level by gender and Aboriginal status was not possible due to the small number of females and Aboriginal persons²¹.

Table 3-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium- and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (97%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (94%). In addition, 60% had a prior failure on community supervision.

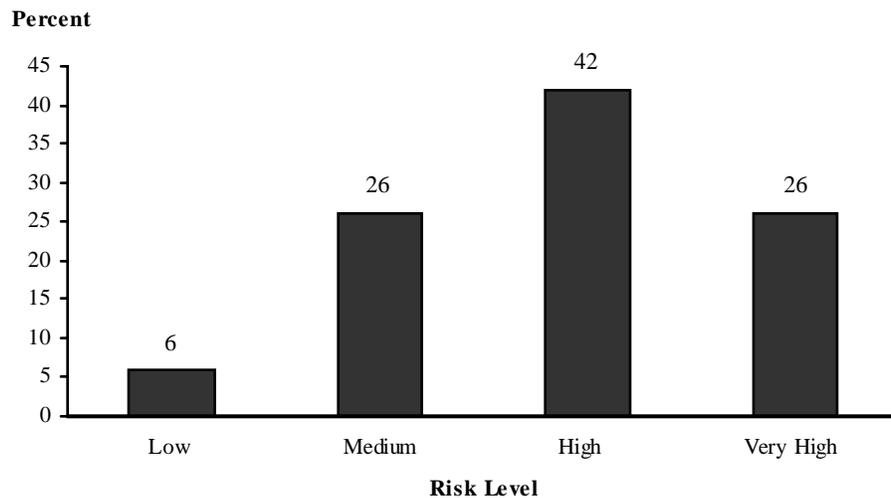
¹⁸ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁹ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

²⁰ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

²¹ Note: Because of the small number females and Aboriginal persons, Table 3-11 does not appear in this chapter.

Figure 3-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences ($n = 58$).

² Data were missing for 5 inmates (9%).

In examining the median sentence lengths for low-, medium-, and high-risk offenders, no direct relationship was found between risk level and median sentence length. High-risk offenders were currently serving longer median sentences than low-risk offenders but shorter median sentences than medium-risk offenders (258 versus 80 days versus 365 days, respectively). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, medium-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (29%), compared to high-risk offenders (20%). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

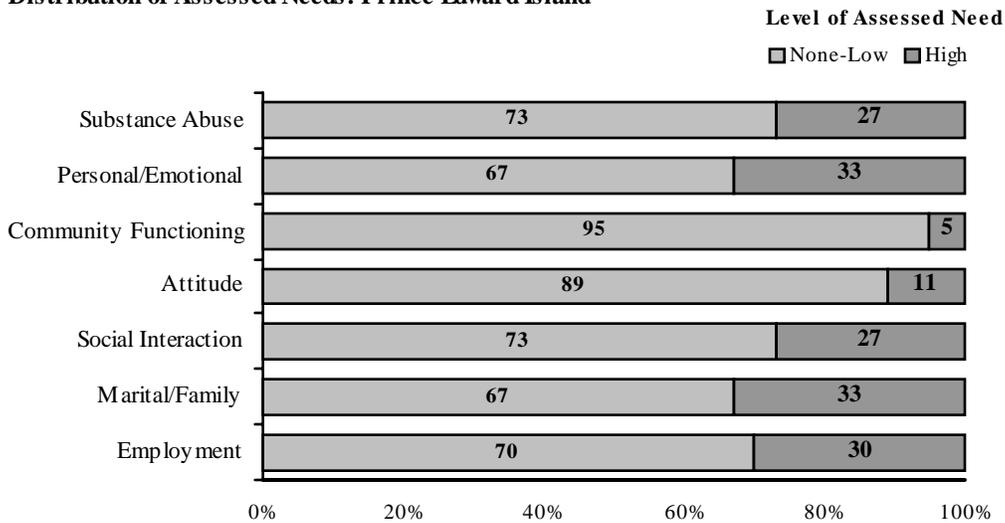
In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less employment stability than medium-risk offenders. Almost two-thirds (64%) of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 50% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were also more likely than medium-risk offenders to be single (83% versus 50%). High-risk offenders were slightly younger than low- and medium-risk offenders (median age of 26 versus 32 and 33, respectively). In contrast to other jurisdictions, high-risk offenders in Prince Edward Island had more education than low/medium-risk offenders. Only 12% of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 45% of medium-risk offenders.

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Seventy-nine percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and 100% had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 3-13 shows that the majority of all inmates (67%) were classified at high risk to re-offend. Fifty-eight percent of inmates who committed crimes against the person were classified as high risk, 86% of those who committed property offences, and 53% of those who committed "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences²².

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

²² Due to small numbers, most offences could not be shown individually.

Figure 3-J**Distribution of Assessed Needs: Prince Edward Island¹**

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: “none”; “low”; and “high” need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 3-J, personal/emotional and marital/family issues were the two most frequently occurring high need areas (33% each), followed by employment problems (30%). In contrast, in other jurisdictions, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs areas.

Table 3-14 illustrates differences in assessed needs for crimes against the person and property offences. Due to the small number of female and Aboriginal inmates, analyses were not possible by gender or Aboriginal status. For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs in the personal/emotional and marital/family dimensions were observed (53% and 40%, respectively, were assessed as high need). High employment (54%), personal/emotional (38%) and marital/family (37%) needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences.

Finally, as shown in Table 3-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low/medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in the areas of personal/emotional needs (42%) and employment (42%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Prince Edward Island. Overall, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on personal/emotional and marital/family needs, since these were high-need areas. Substance abuse does not appear to be as high a need as in other jurisdictions. For offenders who have committed property crimes, the data also point to a need for intervention in the employment domain.

3.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

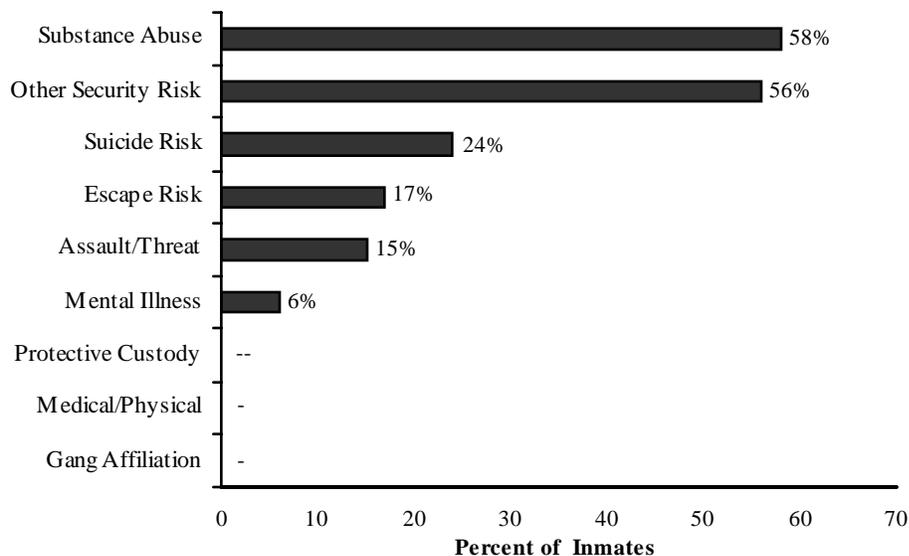
A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions²³.

²³ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 3-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Prince Edward Island. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern²⁴. In Prince Edward Island, 58% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems (could include having substance abuse problems or a concern for bringing substances into the facility), and a further 56% were considered "other security risks" (such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc.). Other security concerns included: suicide risk (24%), escape risk (17%), assaultive/threatening behaviour to other inmates and/or staff (15%), mental illness (6%), as well as a very small proportion of inmates in need of protective custody.

The security concern of substance abuse was also prevalent in the other jurisdictions that provided data. However, in Prince Edward Island, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour. Further, larger proportions of inmates were considered security concerns in Prince Edward Island. In particular, over one-half of the inmates in Prince Edward Island facilities were considered security concerns for substance abuse (58%), compared to around one-quarter in other jurisdictions.

Figure 3-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Prince Edward Island¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

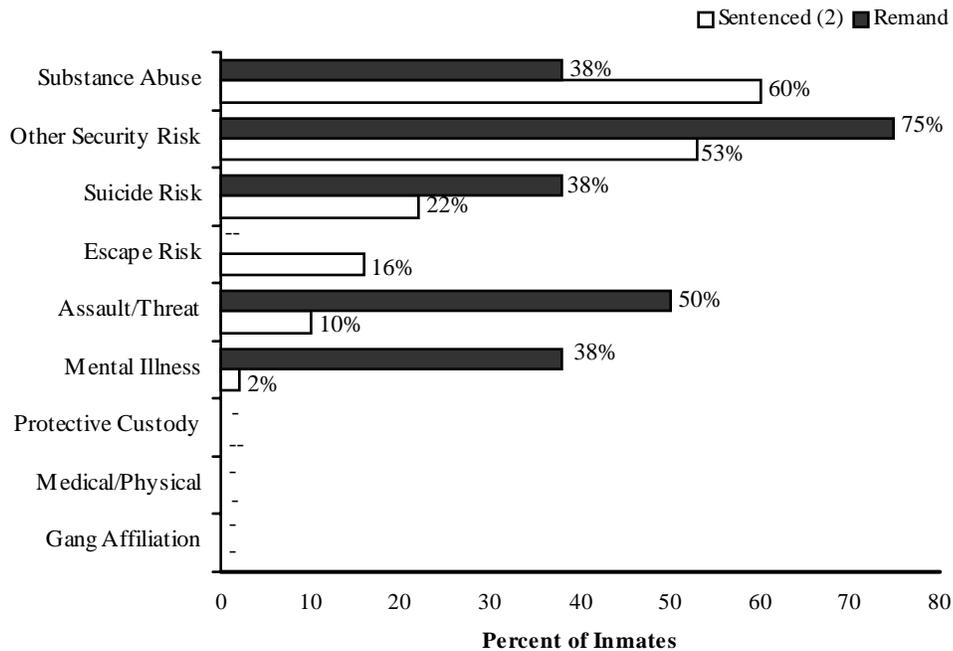
¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

Although the data should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of inmates on remand, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as exhibiting various security concerns. In particular, while almost no sentenced inmates were reported to exhibit mental illness, 38% of remand inmates did. Furthermore, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were reported to exhibit assaultive/threatening behaviour (50% versus 10%), and a risk of suicide (38% versus 22%) (Figure 3-L). A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were reported to have substance abuse problems (60% versus 38%).

An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Prince Edward Island, segregation was used for 5% of inmates (Table 3-15). Examination of segregation for remand and sentenced inmates was not possible due to small numbers of inmates in remand.

²⁴ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

Figure 3-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Prince Edward Island¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

In jurisdictions that reported data²⁵, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

Analyses of the differentiation of inmates by security level of facilities, and the relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities, are not applicable for Prince Edward Island since all facilities are multi-level security²⁶.

²⁵ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

²⁶ Figure 3-M and Table 3-16 are not in this chapter because all facilities in Prince Edward Island are multi-level.

3.7 Tables

Table 3-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-4	Nature of Current Offences: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-5	Number of Current Offences: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Prince Edward Island
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Table 3-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Type of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Prince Edward Island [Not in this Chapter]
Table 3-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Prince Edward Island
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Table 3-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Prince Edward Island¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"			
			No.	No.	%	No.	%			
Multi-Level										
Prince Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and females	23	12	52	12	52			
Provincial Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and females	84	54	64	54	64			
Total			107	66	62	66	62			
Special Features within Facilities										
	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Multi-Level										
Prince Correctional Centre	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Provincial Correctional Centre	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Total	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	10

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 3-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Prince Edward Island¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of Inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
%				
Multi-Level				
Prince Correctional Centre	9	100	-	-
Provincial Correctional Centre	50	84	16	-
Total	59	86	14	-

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 7 inmates (11%).

Table 3-3
Distribution of Offence Types^{1,2}: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL			
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent				
%											
Legal Status³											
Sentenced ⁴	56	-	7	5	5	--	--	23			
Remand	7	43	-	-	-	-	-	43			
Total	63	5	6	5	5	--	--	25			
Age³											
18-24	21	-	-	-	--	--	-	14			
25-34	26	12	--	--	-	-	--	31			
35+	16	-	--	--	--	-	-	31			
		Property Crimes			Other Criminal Code (CC) / Federal Statutes						
	Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Adminis- tration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%											
Legal Status³											
Sentenced ⁴	18	9	5	5	38	--	7	20	--	7	39
Remand	--	--	-	-	--	-	-	-	--	-	--
Total	19	10	5	5	38	--	6	17	5	--	37
Age³											
18-24	29	24	--	--	67	-	--	--	-	--	19
25-34	15	--	-	--	27	-	--	15	--	12	42
35+	--	-	--	-	19	--	-	38	--	-	50

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Analysis by gender and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing data for 3 inmates (4%).

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 3-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
%				
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	56	13	13	75
Remand	7	43	-	57
Total	63	16	11	73

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 3 inmates (4%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 3-5
Number of Current Offences: Prince Edward Island¹

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status²						
Sentenced ³	56	39	27	13	14	7
Remand	7	--	--	-	--	-
Total	63	43	25	11	14	6
Age²						
18-24	21	33	19	14	--	--
25-34	26	54	19	12	--	--
35+	16	38	44	--	--	--

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis by gender and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

² Missing data for 3 inmates (4%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 3-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence
					days
				%	
Total Inmates³	53	45	23	32	182
Age³					
18-24	20	25	35	40	274
25-34	19	53	--	--	153
35+	14	64	--	--	90

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 54).

² Analysis by gender and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing data for 1 inmate (2%).

Table 3-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Prince Edward Island¹

	Number of Inmates	Percentage
Legal Status		
Intermittent	7	11
Other	4	6
Sentenced	47	71
Remand	8	12
Total	66	100
Age		
18-24	21	32
25-34	26	39
35-44	12	18
45+	7	11
Total	66	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis by gender and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 3-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Prince Edward Island

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		59	52	7
9 or less	%	20	19	--
10 to 11	%	49	52	--
12 or higher	%	31	29	43
Total	%	100	100	43
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		53	47	6
Unemployed	%	62	60	--
Employed	%	38	40	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		65	57	8
Single	%	66	68	50
Married	%	28	26	--
Separated or Divorced	%	6	5	--
Widowed	%	-	-	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates		66	58	8
English	%	98	100	--
French	%	--	-	--
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	--	-	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates		66	58	8
Canadian	%	100	100	100
Other	%	-	-	-
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 7 inmates (11%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 13 inmates (20%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (2%).

Table 3-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	56	13			88		
Remand	7	--			100		
Total	63	11			89		
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	50	40	60	94	6	6	94
Remand	7	43	57	--	--	--	--
Total	57	40	60	93	7	7	93
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	50	44	56	8	92	--	--
Remand	7	43	57	-	100	--	--
Total	57	44	56	7	93	5	95

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 3 inmates (5%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

³ Missing data for 9 inmates (14%).

Table 3-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender					Victim Stranger to Offender
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³ / Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	
		%					
Total Victims	22	14	18	14	23	68	32

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of All Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n = 16) (100% of total inmates with this type of MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

Table 3-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Prince Edward Island¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	-	79	97
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	-	100	94
Prior Federal Incarceration ³	-	-	9
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ³	-	--	60
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁴	365	80	258
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁵	--	29	20
Median Age (in years) ⁶	32	33	26
Grade 9 or less ⁷	-	45	12
Single ⁵	-	50	83
Unemployed ⁸	--	50	64

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).*

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 58).

² Missing data for 5 inmates (9%).

³ Missing data for 12 inmates (21%).

⁴ Missing data for 9 inmates (15%).

⁵ Missing data for 6 inmates (10%).

⁶ Missing data for 13 inmates (22%).

⁷ Missing data for 11 inmates (19%).

⁸ Data for inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 16 inmates (28%).

Table 3-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Prince Edward Island¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
		%	
Crimes Against the Person			
Sexual Assault	3	100	-
Serious Assault	3	-	100
Minor Assault	3	--	--
Other Violent ³	3	--	--
Subtotal	12	42	58
Property Crimes			
Break and Enter	10	--	--
Theft	5	--	--
Fraud	3	-	100
Other Property	3	-	100
Subtotal	21	14	86
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes			
Offensive Weapons	--	--	--
Administration of Justice	3	--	--
Drugs	--	--	--
Impaired Driving Offences	10	60	40
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	3	--	--
Subtotal	19	47	53
Total	52	33	67

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).*

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 58).

² Missing data for 6 inmates (10%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 3-14

Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Prince Edward Island^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
%								
All Inmates Combined	64	30	33	27	11	5	33	27
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	15	20	40	27	20	--	53	--
Property Crimes	24	54	37	29	12	--	38	17
Other CC/Federal Statutes	23	13	22	22	--	-	13	44
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	17	--	--	--	-	-	-	-
High	36	42	36	39	8	--	42	28

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

² Analyses by gender and Aboriginal status were not possible due to small numbers.

Table 3-15

Use of Segregation: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
%			
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	56	--	--
Remand	8	--	--
Total	64	95	5

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 2 inmates (3%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Chapter 4

Nova Scotia

4.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Nova Scotia's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Nova Scotia conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 4.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Nova Scotia, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 4.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Nova Scotia, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 4.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Nova Scotia, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 4.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 4.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 4.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Nova Scotia, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 4.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Nova Scotia's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Nova Scotia includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

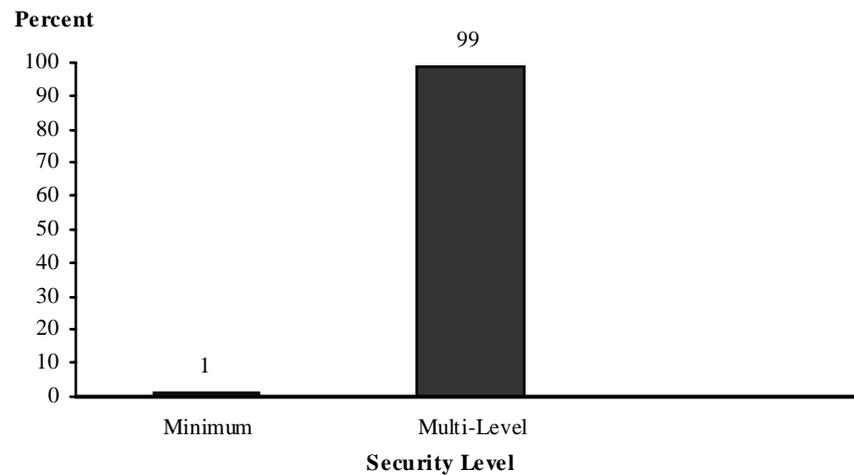
4.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were nine adult correctional facilities in operation in Nova Scotia. Five jurisdictions had fewer facilities in operation than Nova Scotia (Prince Edward Island, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, and Manitoba) (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the nine facilities in Nova Scotia was 512. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 57 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for all jurisdictions, except New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (39 and 54 inmates per facility, respectively). Nova Scotia's average operational capacity per facility is about one-fifth the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 4-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Nova Scotia. Among the nine correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 6 for the smallest facility (Guysborough Correctional Centre, a minimum security facility) to 205 for the largest (Halifax Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility).

As can be seen in the table, the majority of Nova Scotia's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification. Eight of the nine facilities were classified as multi-level, and one was classified as minimum security. There were no designated medium or maximum security institutions in Nova Scotia. Figure 4-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. Almost all (99%) of the beds in Nova Scotia's facilities were classified as multi-level security. Only 1% were classified as minimum security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Figure 4-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Nova Scotia



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

All of Nova Scotia's facilities were classified as correctional centres (Table 4-1). Similarly, in other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), most facilities were classified as correctional centres.

Eight of the nine facilities housed both male and female inmates. The remaining facility (Kings Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility) housed only male inmates. The number of institutions accommodating both adults and young offenders was higher in Nova Scotia than in most other jurisdictions. Five of the nine facilities housed both adults and young offenders. Only 44 of the remaining 143 provincial/territorial institutions in other jurisdictions (29%) reported that both adults and young offenders were accommodated in the same facility.

Regarding special features, six of Nova Scotia's nine facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. The proportion of institutions with these types of units was lower in Nova Scotia (67%) than some other jurisdictions. For instance, almost all institutions in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units. Two facilities in Nova Scotia had protective custody units.

Other notable special features in Nova Scotia included eight institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and five facilities housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. Another feature, which was infrequently reported by other jurisdictions, was the existence of police lock-ups or holding cells. Six Nova Scotia facilities included this feature, compared to only six institutions in all other jurisdictions combined. Finally, Nova Scotia was the only jurisdiction to report alcohol treatment facilities (two such facilities).

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Nova Scotia has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of multi-level security designations for institutions.

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

4.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

4.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 490 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Nova Scotia². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Nova Scotia's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 490 inmates in Nova Scotia facilities was the fifth smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 2% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. New Brunswick was the next largest jurisdiction, with only six more inmates (496). The next smallest jurisdiction was Newfoundland with approximately 150 fewer inmates on-register (346) in comparison to Nova Scotia.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 6.8 persons per 10,000 of Nova Scotia's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). The incarceration rates in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island (6.5 per 10,000 adult population in Prince Edward Island) were the lowest of all provinces/territories. Other jurisdictions ranged from 8.0 to 74.8 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

4.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 4-B, almost three-quarters (73%) of on-register inmates in Nova Scotia were regular sentenced inmates. A further 13% were remand inmates, 10% were serving intermittent sentences⁴, and 3% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 13 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. There were also five inmates in Nova Scotia who were beginning to serve a federal sentence and who were still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

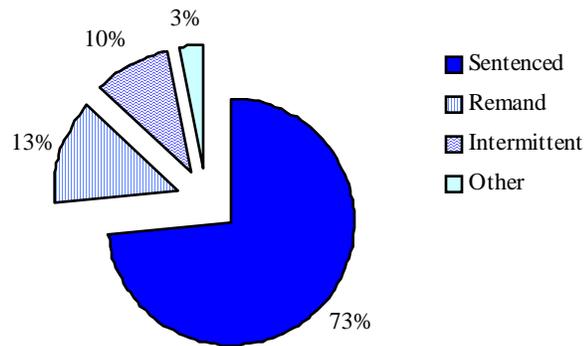
In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Nova Scotia had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (73% versus 63%), and a smaller proportion of inmates on remand (13% versus 25%). However, Nova Scotia had the same proportion of inmates serving intermittent sentences compared to the national total (10%). The proportion of intermittent sentenced and remand inmates also varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Nova Scotia (88%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 11% were on temporary absences, and 1% were serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

⁴ Nova Scotia was able to report that 51 inmates on-register in correctional facilities on Snapshot day were serving intermittent sentences. However, no further inmate characteristics were available. Therefore, intermittent sentenced inmates are grouped with regular sentenced inmates in the remainder of this report.

Figure 4-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

n = 490.

¹ Nova Scotia was able to report that 51 on-register inmates were serving intermittent sentences. However, no further inmate characteristics were available. Therefore, intermittent sentenced inmates are grouped with regularly sentenced inmates in the remainder of this report.

4.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 4-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Nova Scotia’s correctional facilities were operating close to capacity (4% under capacity). However, individually, six of the nine facilities were operating above capacity. The minimum security facility (Guysborough Correctional Centre) was operating under capacity (operating at 83% of capacity). In addition, two multi-level security facilities (Cape Breton Correctional Centre and Halifax Correctional Centre) were operating under capacity (operating at 80% and 82% of capacity, respectively). Since these are the two largest facilities in Nova Scotia, the overall capacity in Nova Scotia’s facilities is 4% under capacity. However, the remaining facilities were operating over capacity, ranging from 107% of capacity (Kings Correctional Centre) to 160% of capacity (Yarmouth Correctional Centre).

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Nova Scotia’s correctional facilities were operating at 84% of capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Four facilities were still operating over capacity, but to a lesser extent (ranged from 103% to 113% of capacity).

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁵. Nova Scotia was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were below operational capacities. As noted above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Nova Scotia was utilizing only 84% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

⁵ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁶ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC) (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in double or shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

Although facilities in Nova Scotia were 16% under capacity based on the actual-in count, less than one-quarter of inmates (23%) were being accommodated in single cells. More than three-quarters (77%) of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations – 7% were being double-bunked and 70% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.). Next to the Northwest Territories and Yukon (93% and 76%, respectively), Nova Scotia reported the highest use of shared accommodations (not including double-bunking). Proportions of inmates in shared accommodations in other jurisdictions ranged from 0% in Prince Edward Island to 37% in New Brunswick.

Table 4-2 illustrates the variation in type of accommodation across facilities in Nova Scotia. With the exceptions of Yarmouth and Lunenburg Correctional Centres, where the largest proportion of inmates were being double-bunked (59% and 40%, respectively), all of the remaining facilities were most often using some other form of shared accommodation for their inmates. For example, 60% of inmates in Nova Scotia's largest facility (Halifax Correctional Centre), and 82% of the inmates in the second largest institution (Cape Breton Correctional Centre) were in shared accommodations.

4.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁷. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for more than one-third (39%) of Nova Scotia's inmates on Snapshot day was a property offence (Table 4-3), primarily break and enter. Another one-third (34%) were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily serious assault. Finally, 27% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug-related offences.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (54% versus 30%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Nova Scotia had the fifth lowest incidence of crimes against the person (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44%, respectively). But it was close to Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan (ranging from 35% to 38%). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Nova Scotia had break and enter (19%) or theft (20%) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

⁶ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁷ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

More than one-half (56%) of inmates in Nova Scotia facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 4-4). A further one-quarter (26%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 18% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 44% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than some provinces/territories. Less than one-third of inmates in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec (27%, 30%, and 32%, respectively) were incarcerated for violent offences. In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 33% in Alberta to 69% in the Northwest Territories⁸. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (58% versus 41%).

In Nova Scotia, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (42%) (Table 4-5). A further one-quarter (25%) were incarcerated for two offences, 16% for three offences, 10% for four offences, and 7% for five or more offences. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had one offence (52% versus 40%). In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to other jurisdictions, Nova Scotia's inmates are about average in the incidence of crimes against the person. However, a larger proportion of Nova Scotia's inmates have both violent and non-violent offences – an indication of more versatility in offending. The data for Nova Scotia also indicate that inmates have fewer offences on their current records than some jurisdictions. This suggests a pattern of more versatility, but less volume in offending for Nova Scotia's inmates.

4.5 Sentence Length

Figure 4-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Nova Scotia (also see Table 4-6)⁹. On Snapshot day, almost one-half (48%) of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional one-quarter (24%) were serving terms of six months to less than one year, one-quarter (23%) were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 3% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median¹⁰ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Nova Scotia was 181 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British Columbia (244 days). It was similar to all other jurisdictions, except Ontario. Ontario had the lowest median aggregate sentence length of all jurisdictions (153 days).

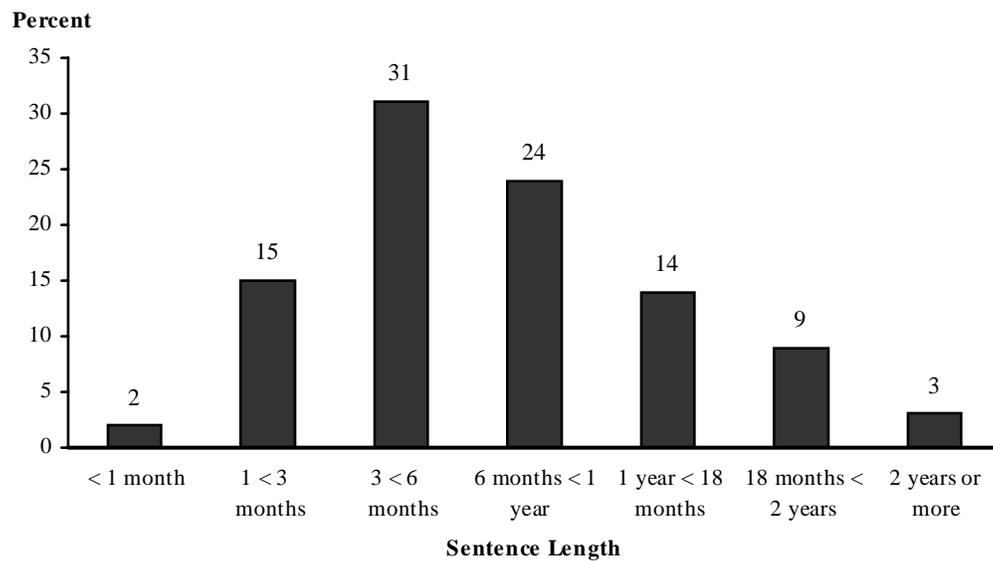
A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

⁹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹⁰ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 4-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Nova Scotia^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 424).

² Data were missing for 16 inmates (4%).

4.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

4.6.1 Gender

It should be noted that there were only 19 adult females incarcerated in Nova Scotia on Snapshot day. Therefore not all gender analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Nova Scotia (48% male and 52% female)¹¹, 96% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

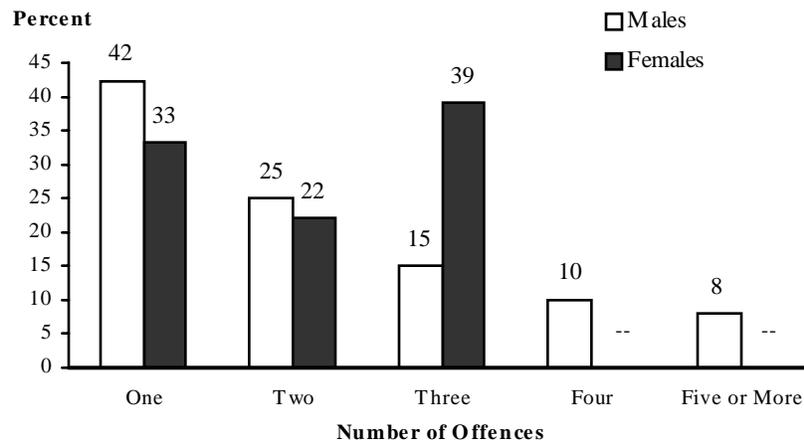
As shown in Table 4-7, similar proportions of males and female inmates were serving regular sentences (84% of females and 83% of males) and were on remand (16% and 13%). Gender information on those serving intermittent sentences was not available.

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 4-3). For both males and females, there were similar proportions currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (34% and 33%). However, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for property offences (56% versus 38%). Males were most often incarcerated for break and enter (20%). Females were most often incarcerated for theft (28%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. Similar to Nova Scotia, in Manitoba and Quebec, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

¹¹ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 4-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
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¹ Data were missing for 32 inmates (7%).

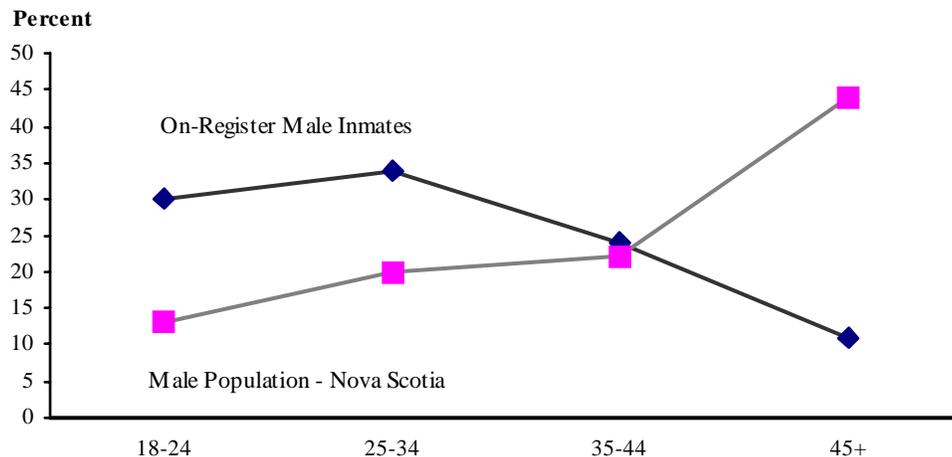
As illustrated in Figure 4-D, unlike other jurisdictions, larger proportions of females than males were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Two-thirds (67%) of females had more than one current offence compared to 58% of males (also see Table 4-5). Since the number of inmates in Nova Scotia is small, caution should be used in interpreting the findings.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 4-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 181 days, compared to 150 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

4.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Nova Scotia. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Nova Scotia's facilities was 30. The median age for the adult population in Nova Scotia in 1996 was 42.

Figure 4-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Nova Scotia



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 4-F**Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Nova Scotia**

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figures 4-E and 4-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Nova Scotia is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 4-7).

On Snapshot day, males and females aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. About one-third (30%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult male population in Nova Scotia. Similarly, 32% of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 12% of the adult female population in Nova Scotia.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions, except that in most other jurisdictions females aged 25-34 were the most over-represented.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 and 25-34 were incarcerated for property offences (52% and 42%, respectively) (Table 4-3), in particular break and enter. Among those aged 35-44, the largest proportion of inmates (43%) were incarcerated for crimes against the person, most often serious assaults. Among those aged 45 years of age and older, the largest proportion were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (39%), in particular impaired driving offences.

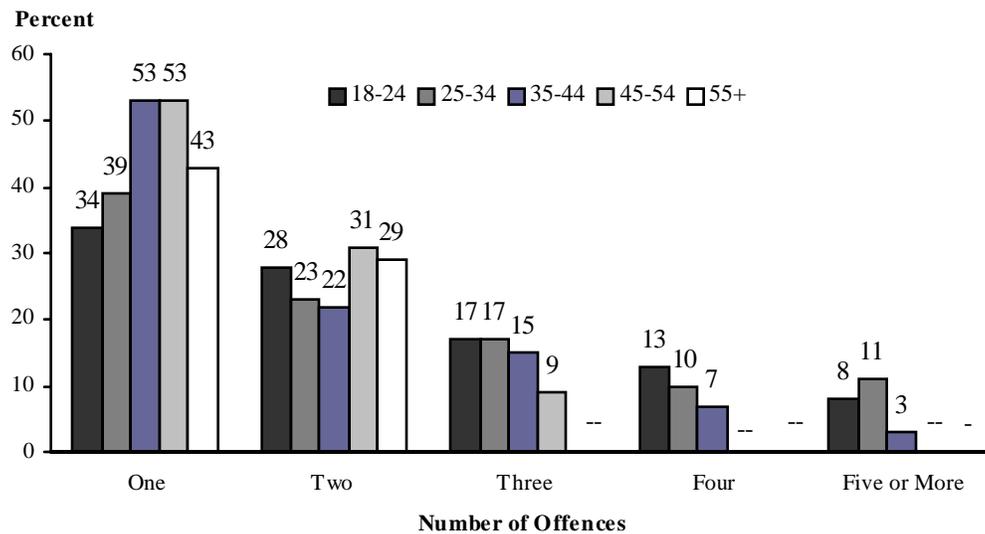
The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (42%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 4-G). About one-third (34%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 39% of inmates aged 25-34, 53% of those aged 35-44 and 45-54, and 43% of inmates aged 55 and over (also see Table 4-5).

As can be seen in Table 4-6, differences could be seen in median aggregate sentence length for different age groups. The median sentence length was approximately 6 months for those aged 18-24 and 45-54 (187 and 180 days, respectively), 5 months for those aged 25-34 and 35-44 (153 and 155 days, respectively), and 4½ months for inmates 55 and over (136 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

4.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

It should be noted that there were only 22 adult Aboriginal persons incarcerated in Nova Scotia on Snapshot day. Therefore not all analyses by Aboriginal status were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

Figure 4-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 32 inmates (7%).

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 1% of the adult population in Nova Scotia in 1996, they accounted for 5% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

All Aboriginal inmates in Nova Scotia on Snapshot day were North American Indian (100%, compared to 91% in the Nova Scotia population).

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 4-7). Ninety-one percent of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 83% of non-Aboriginal inmates. In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences). Information on the Aboriginal status of those serving intermittent sentences in Nova Scotia was not available.

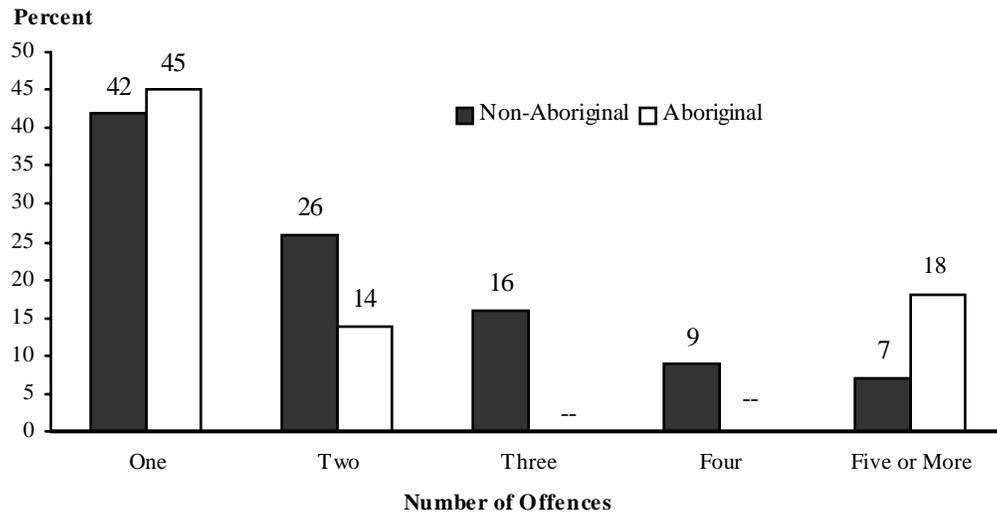
Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 4-3). Although there were similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person (32% and 34%, respectively), a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property crimes (45% versus 39%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for theft (23% versus 9%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were not enough Aboriginal females incarcerated on Snapshot day to conduct gender analysis by Aboriginal status.

As illustrated in Figure 4-H, similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Fifty-eight percent of non-Aboriginal inmates and 55% of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence (also see Table 4-5). However, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates had five or more offences (18% versus 7%).

Figure 4-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Data were missing for 32 inmates (7%).

In contrast to Nova Scotia, in most other jurisdictions, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

In Nova Scotia, Aboriginal inmates received slightly shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 4-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 167 days, compared to 181 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

4.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 4-8, almost one-half (42%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 19% of adults in Nova Scotia. The remaining 58% had grade 12 or higher. Unlike other jurisdictions, a larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (43% versus 39%).

Two-thirds (67%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 13% of adults in Nova Scotia¹². Fairly similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were unemployed (69% and 67%, respectively).

One-third (33%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Nova Scotia. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (25% versus 34%).

The majority of inmates in Nova Scotia (97%) reported that English was their home language. The majority of inmates (99%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹² Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

4.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹³. In Nova Scotia, the majority of inmates (82%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 4-9).

Further, 58% of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, one-half (51%) had a previous probation term, and 12% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (66% versus 9%), previous probation terms (57% versus 9%), and previous terms of federal incarceration (14% versus 5%). These results are similar to other jurisdictions.

Twenty-nine percent of inmates had failed probation, 9% had failed parole, and 3% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed probation (32% versus 5%) or escaped (4% versus 0%).

A larger proportion of male than female inmates in Nova Scotia had previous convictions (82% versus 64%).

4.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁴. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in Nova Scotia, there was only one victim (91%). Nine percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (71%), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse (Table 4-10). Overall, one-quarter (23%) of victims were a spouse or ex-spouse, 16% were friends, 14% were the offender's child (or a child in trust¹⁵), 8% were other family members, and 10% involved other relationships. Over one-quarter (29%) of victims were strangers to the offender (primarily adult victims).

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, in Nova Scotia, the largest proportion of all crimes against the person were committed by someone known to the victim. The largest proportion of assault victims (both minor and serious assaults) were victimized by someone known to them (83% and 61%, respectively), in particular spouses or ex-spouses. Similarly, the largest proportion of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them (74%), in particular the victim was the offender's child (or a child in trust). Unlike the findings in other jurisdictions, the majority of robberies were also committed by someone known to the victim (60%). However, caution should be used in interpreting these results, because the number of robbery victims was small.

4.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

¹³ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

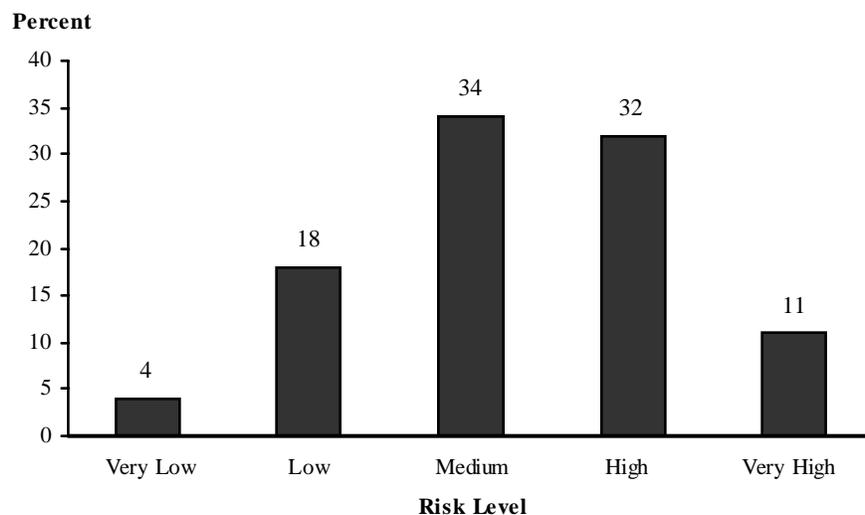
¹⁴ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁵ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

Nova Scotia gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁶. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from “very low” to “very high” risk. In Nova Scotia, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as medium risk (34%), followed by high risk (32%). A further 18% were classified as low risk, 11% as very high risk, and only 4% as very low risk (see Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-1
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Nova Scotia^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and “other” types of sentences (n = 424).

² Data were missing for 36 inmates (8%).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). In Nova Scotia, 44% of inmates were classified as high risk.

As shown in Table 4-11, a higher proportion of females than males in Nova Scotia were considered high risk (57% versus 43%). Larger proportion of males were considered medium risk (35% versus 21%). However, due to the small number of female inmates, caution should be used in interpreting patterns.

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Almost three-quarters (71%) of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk, in comparison to 43% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland. Since the number of Aboriginal inmates in Nova Scotia is small, caution should be used in interpreting the findings.

¹⁶ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

Table 4-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (89%). In addition, 54% had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (184 days versus 136 and 155). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, low-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (36%), compared to medium and high-risk offenders (28% and 29%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had similar educational levels, but less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. Almost one-half (45%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less. This was the same as low-risk offenders (45%), but slightly higher than medium-risk offenders (41%). However, 79% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 49% of low-risk and 61% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were more likely than low- and medium-risk offenders to be single (60% versus 46% and 54%, respectively). High-risk offenders were slightly younger than medium- and low-risk offenders (median ages of 28 versus 33 and 30, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-two percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost three-quarters (71%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 4-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as serious assault and minor assault as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk (50% and 44%, respectively). Inmates with sexual assaults were more frequently classified as low risk (50%). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

The largest proportion of inmates with property offences were also classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past.

Within the category of "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, those serving sentences for drug-related offences were most frequently classified as low risk (40%). Those incarcerated for impaired driving offences and administration of justice offences were most frequently classified as medium risk (50% and 46%, respectively).

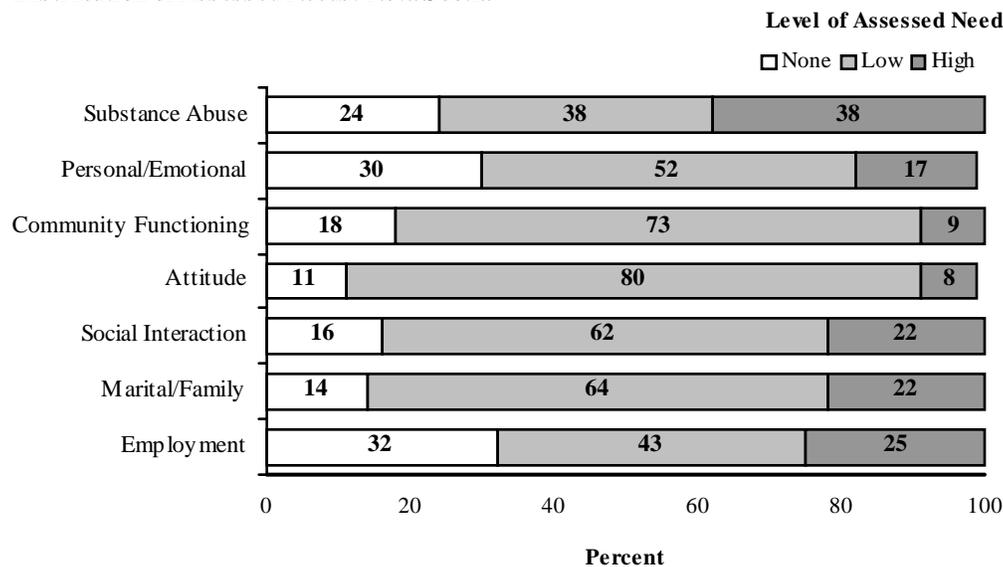
While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 4-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (38%), followed by employment (25%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area.

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 4-14). The largest proportion of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of employment (56%) needs. The largest proportion of males were assessed as having high needs in the area of substance abuse (38%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

Figure 4-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For five of the seven dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse needs (71% versus 36% for non-Aboriginal).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (31% of inmates had high needs in this area) and marital/family (27%) dimensions. High substance abuse, employment and social interaction needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (43%, 33%, and 31%, respectively, were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 4-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low-medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (63%) and employment (48%).

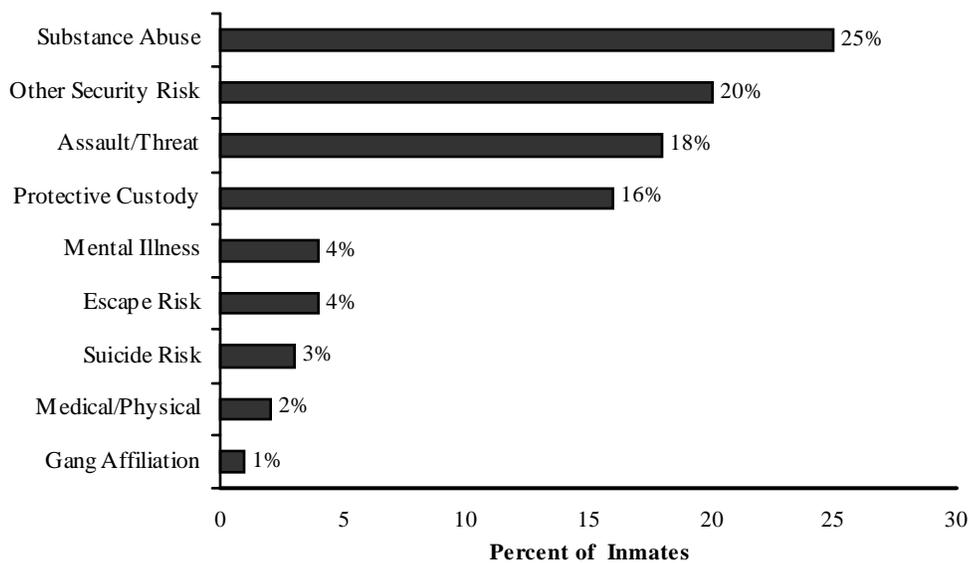
The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Nova Scotia. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. For offenders who have committed crimes against the person, the data also point to a need for intervention in the marital/family domain. Employment and social interaction may also be important targets of intervention for property offenders. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

4.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions¹⁷.

¹⁷ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 4-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

Figure 4-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Nova Scotia. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern¹⁸. In Nova Scotia, 25% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, 18% exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff, and 20% exhibited “other” security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: needing protective custody (16%), mental illness (4%), escape risk (4%), suicide risk (3%), medical/physical problem (2%), and showing some form of gang affiliation (1%).

The top two security concerns in Nova Scotia (substance abuse and assault/threat) were prevalent in the other jurisdictions that provided data, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island, although substance abuse was a top concern, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour.

Remand inmates seen as posing more security concerns than sentenced inmates for all security concerns (except “other” security risks). In particular, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as being a suicide risk (11% versus 2%), having gang affiliations (5% versus 1%), having medical/physical problems (6% versus 2%), and being an escape risk (9% versus 4%) (Figure 4-L).

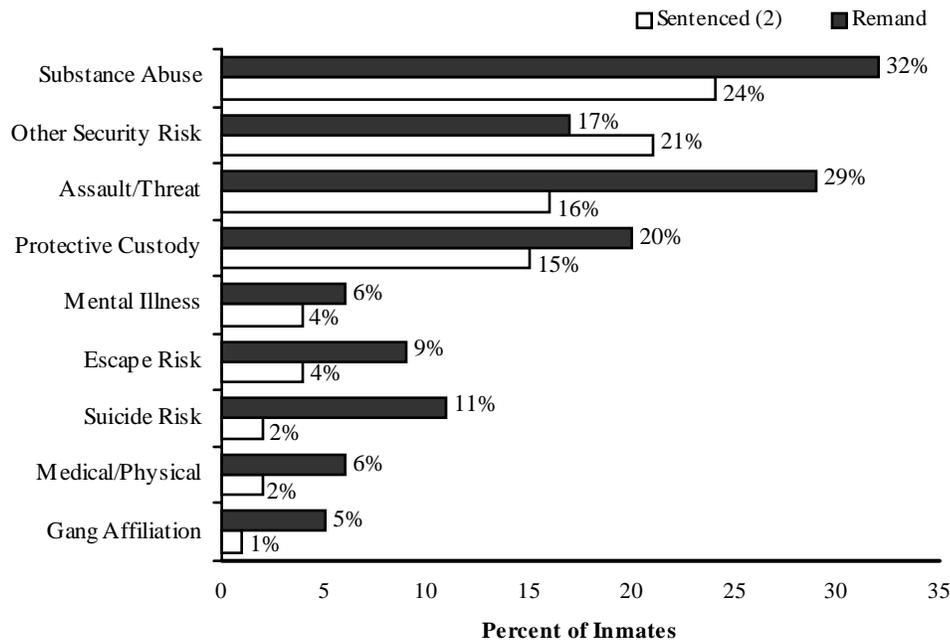
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Nova Scotia, unlike other jurisdictions, segregation was used more often for sentenced than remand inmates (Table 4-15). Segregation was used for 24% of sentenced inmates compared to 5% of remand inmates. Overall, 21% of inmates in Nova Scotia were in segregation.

In jurisdictions that reported data¹⁹, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

¹⁸ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

¹⁹ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

Figure 4-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Nova Scotia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 4-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia, eight out of nine facilities are classified as multi-level security and one is minimum security. Because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is small, some analyses are not possible²⁰. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum level of security. Only in multi-level security facilities were there a large proportion of remand inmates (14% of inmates in multi-level were remands). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was longer than in multi-level security facilities (426 days versus 181 days). However, caution should be used in comparing aggregate sentence lengths since the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is quite small.

Regarding inmate characteristics, all female inmates were housed in multi-level security facilities. Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in multi-level security. The median age was 35 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 30 in multi-level security facilities.

Because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is small, analyses of the relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities is not possible for Nova Scotia²¹.

²⁰ Table 4-16 does not include analyses on offence type and Aboriginal status because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is too small.

²¹ Figure 4-M is not included in this chapter because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is too small.

4.7. Tables

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Table 4-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Nova Scotia¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Guysborough Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	6	5	83	4	67
Subtotal			6	5	83	4	67
Multi-Level							
Antigonish Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	17	22	129	16	94
Cape Breton Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	112	90	80	90	80
Colchester Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	48	57	119	38	79
Cumberland Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	27	30	111	30	111
Halifax Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	205	169	82	151	74
Kings Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	59	63	107	61	103
Lunenburg Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	23	30	130	25	109
Yarmouth Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	15	24	160	17	113
Subtotal			506	485	96	428	85
Total			512	490	96	432	84

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Guysborough Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Multi-Level										
Antigonish Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Cape Breton Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Colchester Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Cumberland Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
Halifax Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	5
Kings Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Lunenburg Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	5
Yarmouth Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
Total										
	-	2	6	-	5	8	6	5	2	34

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).
 - nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 4-2
Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Nova Scotia¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
Minimum Level				
Guysborough Correctional Centre	4	25	-	75
Multi-Level				
Antigonish Correctional Centre	16	-	6	94
Cape Breton Correctional Centre	90	18	-	82
Colchester Correctional Centre	38	3	-	97
Cumberland Correctional Centre	30	33	-	67
Halifax Correctional Centre	151	33	7	60
Kings Correctional Centre	61	15	-	85
Lunenburg Correctional Centre	25	28	40	32
Yarmouth Correctional Centre	17	29	59	12
Total	432	23	7	70

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 58 inmates (12%).

Table 4-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	397	1	7	13	9	1	1	30				
Remand	61	20	5	8	--	11	--	54				
Total	458	3	6	12	9	2	1	34				
Gender²												
Males	440	3	6	12	9	2	1	34				
Females	18	-	--	17	-	--	--	33				
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	436	3	7	12	8	2	1	34				
Aboriginal	22	-	-	18	--	--	-	32				
Age²												
18-24	143	--	3	13	6	3	--	27				
25-34	156	--	4	10	9	4	--	32				
35-44	113	4	11	16	11	--	--	43				
45+	46	9	11	9	9	-	-	37				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	21	9	2	8	40	--	7	7	11	--	30	
Remand	13	11	--	--	34	--	5	-	5	--	11	
Total	20	10	2	7	39	1	7	6	10	4	27	
Gender²												
Males	20	9	2	7	38	1	7	6	10	4	28	
Females	--	28	--	--	--	-	-	-	--	-	--	
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	20	9	3	7	39	1	6	6	10	4	28	
Aboriginal	14	23	--	--	45	-	14	--	-	--	23	
Age²												
18-24	35	9	--	--	52	-	6	3	8	3	21	
25-34	19	11	3	9	42	--	5	5	12	--	26	
35-44	8	10	--	--	25	--	9	8	8	--	32	
45+	--	7	--	9	24	-	9	13	11	7	39	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 32 inmates (7%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 4-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	397	16	25	58
Remand	61	30	28	43
Total	458	18	26	56

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 32 inmates (7%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 4-5
Number of Current Offences: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	397	40	26	16	11	7
Remand	61	52	18	--	--	11
Total	458	42	25	16	10	7
Gender¹						
Males	440	42	25	15	10	8
Females	18	33	22	39	--	--
Aboriginal Status¹						
Non-Aboriginal	436	42	26	16	9	7
Aboriginal	22	45	14	--	--	18
Age¹						
18-24	143	34	28	17	13	8
25-34	156	39	23	17	10	11
35-44	113	53	22	15	7	3
45-54	32	53	31	9	--	--
55+	14	43	29	--	--	--

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 32 inmates (7%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 4-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Nova Scotia¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates	408	48	24	26	181
Gender					
Males	392	48	24	28	181
Females	16	56	--	--	150
Aboriginal Status					
Non-Aboriginal	388	48	24	27	181
Aboriginal	20	50	25	25	167
Age					
18-24	128	40	28	32	187
25-34	134	52	22	26	153
35-44	103	53	22	24	155
45-54	27	48	26	26	180
55+	16	56	25	19	136

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 408).

Table 4-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Other	16	3	-	16	3	--
Sentenced	408	83	84	408	83	91
Remand	66	13	16	66	14	--
Total	490	100	100	490	100	100
Age						
18-24	148	30	32	148	31	14
25-34	166	34	32	166	33	55
35-44	120	24	--	120	24	32
45+	56	11	--	56	12	-
Total	490	100	100	490	100	100
Gender						
Males				471	96	--
Females				19	4	--
Total				490	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Nova Scotia was able to report that 51 on-register inmates in correctional facilities on Snapshot Day were serving intermittent sentences. However, no further inmate characteristics were available. Therefore, intermittent sentenced inmates are grouped with regular sentenced inmates in the remainder of this report.

Table 4-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Nova Scotia

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		481	415	66
9 or less	%	42	43	39
10 to 11	%	-	-	-
12 or higher	%	58	57	61
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		413	355	58
Unemployed	%	67	67	69
Employed	%	33	33	31
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		480	416	64
Single	%	55	55	56
Married	%	33	34	25
Separated or Divorced	%	11	10	19
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates		490	424	66
English	%	97	97	97
French	%	--	--	-
Aboriginal	%	1	1	--
Other	%	--	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁶		488	422	66
Canadian	%	99	--	--
Other	%	1	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 9 inmates (2%).

⁴ Excludes 8 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 69 inmates (14%).

⁵ Inmates with "widowed" marital status excluded from this analysis due to small numbers. Missing data or data excluded for 10 inmates (2%).

⁶ Missing data for 2 inmates (<1%).

Table 4-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	389	18			82		
Remand	12	--			--		
Total	401	18			82		
	Number of Inmates	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	424	57	43	66	34	14	86
Remand	66	9	91	9	91	5	95
Total	490	51	49	58	42	12	88
	Number of Inmates	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	424	32	68	10	90	4	96
Remand	66	5	95	--	--	-	100
Total	490	29	71	9	91	3	97

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 89 inmates (18%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Table 4-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Nova Scotia^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
Total Victims	132	23	14	8	16	10	71	27	2	29
Most Serious Offence										
Sexual Assault	27	--	48	--	15	-	74	--	--	26
Serious Assault	49	24	--	12	12	--	61	39	-	39
Minor Assault	29	48	--	--	10	10	83	17	-	17
Robbery	10	-	--	-	--	50	60	40	-	40
Other Violent Offences ⁵	17	18	--	--	41	--	76	--	--	24

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of All Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n=121) (relationship data were unavailable for 21% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, and other violent offences.

Table 4-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
			%	
Total	388	22	34	44
Gender				
Males	374	22	35	43
Females	14	21	21	57
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	371	23	35	43
Aboriginal	17	--	--	71

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 424).

² Missing data for 36 inmates (8%).

Table 4-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Nova Scotia¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	52	82	96
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ²	32	71	89
Prior Federal Incarceration ²	4	8	24
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ²	5	30	54
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ³	136	155	184
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁴	36	28	29
Median Age (in years) ²	33	30	28
Grade 9 or less ³	45	41	45
Single ⁵	46	54	60
Unemployed ⁶	49	61	79

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, intermittent or "other" types of sentences (n = 424).

² Missing data for 36 inmates (8%).

³ Missing data for 43 inmates (10%).

⁴ Missing data for 59 inmates (14%).

⁵ Missing data for 42 inmates (10%).

⁶ Data for 7 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 94 inmates (23%).

Table 4-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Nova Scotia¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
		%		
Crimes Against the Person				
Sexual Assault	24	50	21	29
Serious Assault	46	13	37	50
Minor Assault	32	31	25	44
Other Violent ³	8	--	63	--
Subtotal	110	26	32	42
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	77	12	36	52
Theft	35	--	--	71
Fraud	9	--	--	44
Other Property	28	18	36	46
Subtotal	149	12	33	55
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	--	-	--	--
Administration of Justice	24	33	46	21
Drugs	40	40	35	25
Impaired Driving Offences	26	19	50	31
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	--	29	21	50
Subtotal	106	31	40	29
Total	365	22	35	44

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 424).

² Missing data for 59 inmates (14%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 4-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Nova Scotia¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	404	25	22	22	8	9	17	38
Gender								
Males	388	23	22	22	8	9	17	38
Females	16	56	31	19	19	19	25	31
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	387	24	23	21	9	9	17	36
Aboriginal	17	29	--	35	--	24	24	71
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	118	21	27	19	7	8	18	31
Property Crimes	153	33	28	31	10	12	21	43
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	109	16	6	13	6	6	9	36
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	218	6	7	6	5	1	5	19
High	170	48	41	42	11	18	32	63

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Table 4-15
Use of Segregation: Nova Scotia

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	366	76	24
Remand	66	95	5
Total	432	79	21

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 58 inmates (12%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Table 4-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities¹: Nova Scotia

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security	
		Minimum	Multi-Level
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	424	100	86
Remand	66	-	14
Total	490	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)³	408	426	181
Gender			
Males	471	100	96
Females	19	-	4
Total	490	100	100
Median Age (in years)	490	35	30

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Analysis by offence type and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 408).

Chapter 5

New Brunswick

5.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of New Brunswick's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). New Brunswick conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 5.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in New Brunswick, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 5.2 describes adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 5.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 5.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 5.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 5.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in New Brunswick, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 5.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in New Brunswick includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

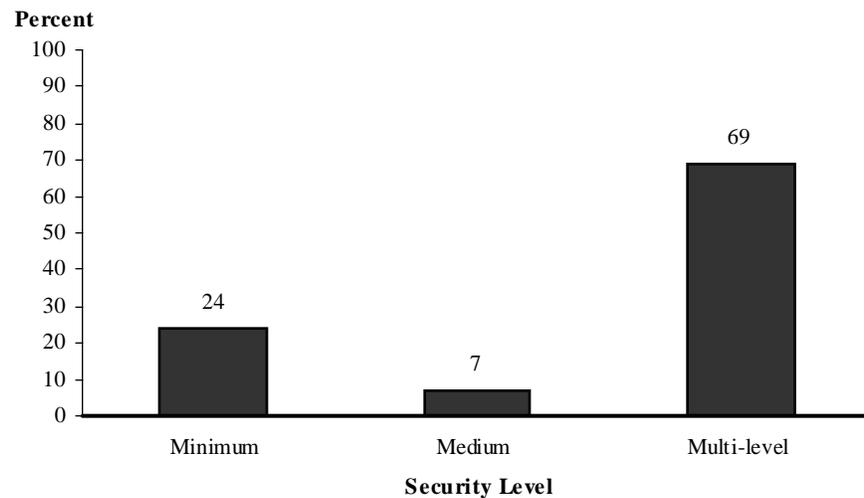
5.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 10 adult correctional facilities in operation in New Brunswick¹. The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 10 facilities in New Brunswick was 388.

Table 5-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in New Brunswick. Among the 10 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 15 for the smallest facility (Tracadie Community Residential Centre, a minimum security facility) to 82 for the largest (Saint John Regional Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility).

¹ As of November 1998, six facilities have been closed as a result of the three year operational plan for Community and Correctional Services (Fredericton Provincial Jail, Richibucto Community Residential Centre, Tracadie Community Residential Centre, Dorchester Provincial Jail, Perth/Andover Provincial Jail, and Woodstock Provincial Jail).

Figure 5-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: New Brunswick



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

As can be seen in the table, at the time of the Snapshot, more than one-half of New Brunswick's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification. Six of the 10 facilities were classified as multi-level, three were minimum security, and one was a medium security facility. There were no solely dedicated maximum security institutions in New Brunswick. Figure 5-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level². Over two-thirds of the beds in New Brunswick's facilities (69%) were classified as multi-level security. A further 24% were classified as minimum security, and 7% as medium security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions.

Unlike many jurisdictions, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as correctional centres, the largest proportion of facilities in New Brunswick (five out of 10) were classified as jail/detention centres (Table 5-1). Two facilities were classified as correctional centres, two as community residential centres, and one as a farm.

Four of the 10 facilities housed both male and female inmates on the day of the Snapshot (all four were multi-level). One of the four facilities was designated to accommodate women and the three other facilities were used on a short-term basis (e.g., weekends) to respond to overcrowding situations. At the time of the Snapshot, all four facilities accommodated females. The remaining six facilities housed only male inmates. New Brunswick had one facility that accommodated both adults and young offenders³.

Regarding special features, eight of New Brunswick's 10 facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. Other notable special features in New Brunswick included eight institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and five facilities housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. On Snapshot day, there were four institutions accommodating protective custody inmates.

5.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

5.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 496 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick⁴. The 496 inmates in New Brunswick facilities accounted for 2% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day.

² In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

³ New Brunswick re-converted the facility accommodating both adult and young offenders to a dedicated adult facility in January 1998 with the opening of its new young offender secure custody facility, the New Brunswick Youth Centre.

⁴ On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in New Brunswick (80%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 17% were on temporary absences, and 3% were on day-parole, temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, on a removal warrant, or serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the “on-register” inmate population, 8.5 persons per 10,000 of New Brunswick’s adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day.

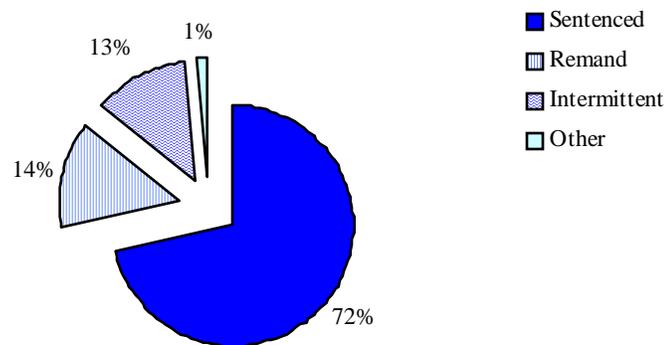
5.3.2 Inmates’ Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been “remanded” to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates’ legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence⁵, on remand, or an “other” category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 5-B, nearly three-quarters (72%) of inmates on-register in New Brunswick were regular sentenced inmates. A further 14% were remand inmates, 13% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 1% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 23 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 5-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: New Brunswick



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 496.

5.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

⁵ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

As noted earlier, 496 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick on Snapshot day (Table 5-1). Based on the on-register population, New Brunswick's correctional facilities were over capacity by 28%. Individually, most facilities were operating well above capacity. Only one facility (Perth/Andover) was operating under capacity (operating at 84% of capacity). Five of the six multi-level security facilities were operating over capacity. Dalhousie Provincial Jail (operating at 177% of capacity) and Moncton Detention Centre (operating at 160% of capacity) were the most over capacity. All three minimum facilities were operating at above capacity: New Brunswick Central Reformatory (103%); Richibucto Community Residential Centre (150%); and Tracadie Community Residential Centre (153%).

When capacity was calculated based on the "actual-in" inmate populations (i.e., the total number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, New Brunswick's correctional facilities were operating at 2% above capacity based on the "actual-in" inmate counts. Four of the six multi-level security facilities were still operating over capacity, but to a lesser extent (a range of 104% to 128%). All other facilities were operating at or below 100% capacity (a range of 69% to 100% of capacity).

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available on type of accommodation. In New Brunswick, 39% of inmates were being accommodated in single cells on Snapshot day. Sixty percent of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations - 23% were being double-bunked and 37% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.).

Table 5-2 illustrates the considerable variation in type of accommodation across facilities in New Brunswick. Most inmates in New Brunswick's three minimum security facilities were housed in some form of shared accommodations. Of the three facilities, only one (Richibucto Community Residential Centre) had some inmates (6%) housed in individual cells. Of the six multi-level facilities, three had the largest proportion of inmates housed individually (Moncton Detention Centre – 50%; Saint John Regional Correctional Centre – 61%; and Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre – 98%). Dalhousie Provincial Jail was primarily using a combination of double-bunking and other shared accommodations. Woodstock Provincial Jail and Perth/Andover were primarily using some other form of shared accommodation for their inmates (82% and 91%, respectively).

5.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the "most serious offences" (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁶. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 38% of New Brunswick's inmates on Snapshot day was "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (Table 5-3), such as impaired-driving offences. Another 36% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, one-quarter (26%) were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily serious assault and sexual assault.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (32% versus 25%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different "types" of offences for which inmates were incarcerated⁷. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

⁶ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

⁷ "Current" refers to the current incarceration at the time of the Snapshot.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in New Brunswick had break and enter (20%) as part of their current offence pattern – an offence category that is typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This was similar to other jurisdictions.

Seventy percent of inmates in New Brunswick facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 5-4). Less than one-fifth (17%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 13% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 30% incarcerated for a violent offence). New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had the lowest proportion of inmates incarcerated for violent offences (30% and 27%, respectively).

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (37% versus 29%).

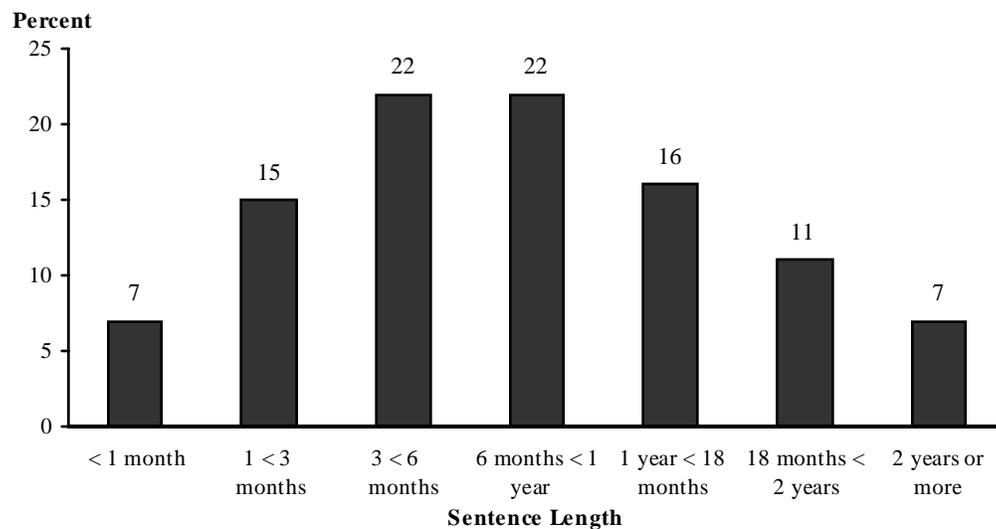
In New Brunswick, the largest proportion of inmates was currently incarcerated for one offence (42%) (Table 5-5). A further 27% were incarcerated for two offences, 18% for three offences, 9% for four offences, and 4% for five or more offences. There were more sentenced than remand inmates with one offence (44% versus 35%).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to other jurisdictions, New Brunswick's inmates show a somewhat lower incidence of crimes against the person and a smaller proportion of inmates with both crimes against the person and non-violent offences occurring together. The data for New Brunswick also indicate that inmates have somewhat less numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of less seriousness and less volume of offending for New Brunswick's inmates.

5.5 Sentence Length

Figure 5-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in New Brunswick (also see Table 5-6)⁸. On Snapshot day, 44% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 22% were serving terms of 6 months to less than one year, 27% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 7% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term

Figure 5-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: New Brunswick^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 421).

² Data were missing for 6 inmates (1%).

⁸ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and “other” inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in New Brunswick was 200 days (approximately six and one-half months).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

5.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

5.6.1 Gender

It should be noted that there were only 19 adult females incarcerated in New Brunswick on Snapshot day. Therefore not all gender analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in New Brunswick (49% male and 51% female)¹⁰, 96% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 5-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences (i.e., under full sentence), this was slightly more often the case for males - 72% of males were regular sentenced inmates compared to 68% of females.

Males and females differed in the offences for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 5-3). A larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (41% versus 25%). A larger proportion of males than females were currently incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (39% versus 18%).

As illustrated in Figure 5-D, similar proportions of males and females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Over one-half of both males and females (58% and 59%, respectively) had more than one offence (also see Table 5-5).

The median aggregate sentence length for males was 206 days, compared to 90 days for females (Table 5-6). These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

5.6.2 Age

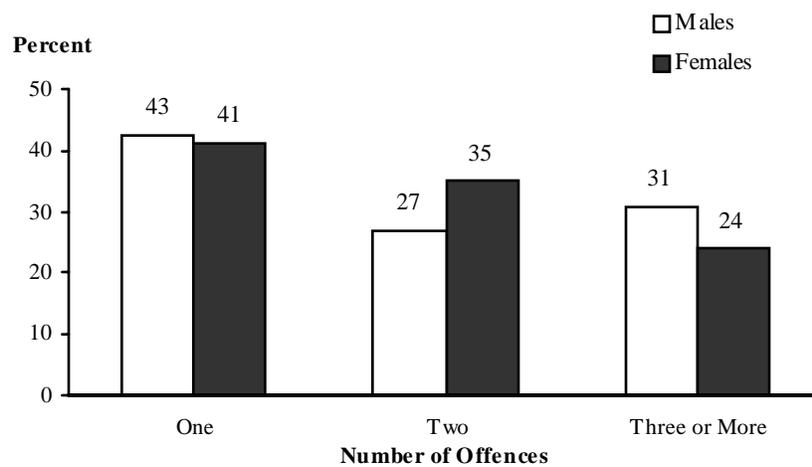
On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in New Brunswick's facilities was 29 years. The median age for the adult population in New Brunswick in 1996 was 42.

Figures 5-E and 5-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in New Brunswick was distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups were over-represented in custodial

⁹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

¹⁰ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 5-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: New Brunswick¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 39 inmates (8%).

populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern was reversed (see Table 5-7).

On Snapshot day, the largest proportion of male inmates were between the ages of 18 and 24 (36%). This age group was also the most over-represented (only 14% of the adult male population in New Brunswick were 18-24). Males were also over-represented in the 25-34 year old group with 31% of inmates falling into this age group compared to only 21% of the adult male population in New Brunswick. The proportion of male inmates 45 years of age or older was much smaller than that of the general population of New Brunswick (12% versus 43%).

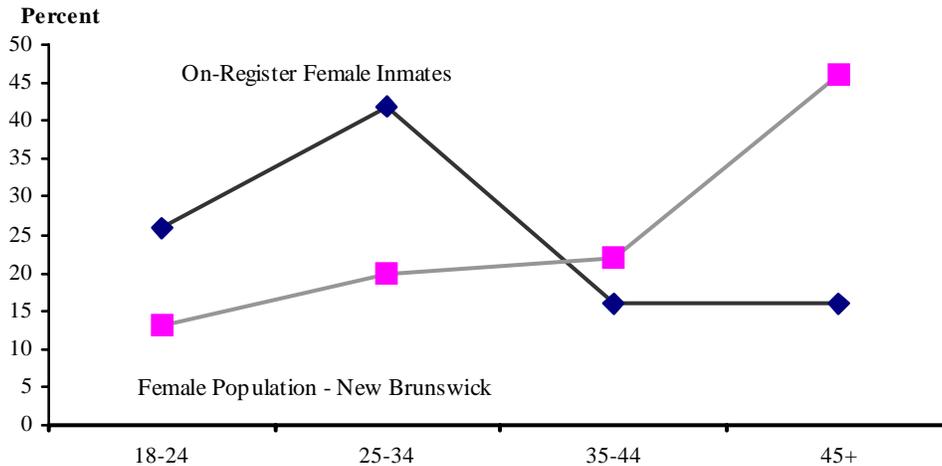
Among the 19 female inmates, the largest proportion (42% - 8 inmates) were between 25 and 34 years of age. This age group was also the most over-represented compared to the adult female population in New Brunswick (20% were 25-34). Females aged 18-24 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in New Brunswick (5 inmates - 26% versus 13%).

Figure 5-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: New Brunswick



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 5-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates:
New Brunswick



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

When offence types are examined, it is found that the proportions of inmates incarcerated for a crime against the person (only most serious offence analyzed) decreased with age (Table 5-3). Almost one-third (30%) of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to about one-quarter of those aged 25-34 and 35-44 (24% and 25%, respectively) and 19% of those aged 45 or older. The reverse was generally true for property offences and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute violations.

For all age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for break and enter, however, this was more predominant with older age groups (approximately one-quarter of inmates aged 25 and above were incarcerated for break and enter compared to 16% of those aged 18-24). In examining crimes against the person, among inmates aged 18-24, the most predominant crime against the person was serious assault (10%). Among inmates aged 25-34 and 45 and over, equal proportions were incarcerated for serious assault and sexual assault (8% each). Among inmates aged 35-44, the most predominant crime against the person was sexual assault (7%).

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (42%). However, unlike other jurisdictions, older inmates were currently incarcerated for more offences (Figure 5-G). Almost one-half (46%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 45% of inmates aged 25-34, 38% of those aged 35-44, and 34% of those 45 and over (also see Table 5-5).

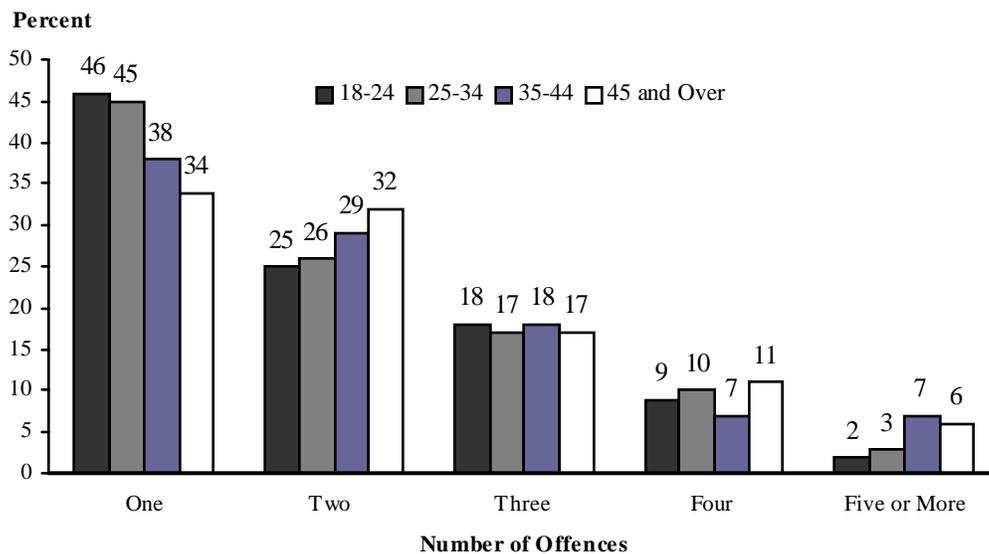
As can be seen in Table 5-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 7 months (215 days) for inmates aged 18-24, 6 months (184 days) for those 25-34, 6½ months (199 days) for those 35-44, and 5 months (152 days) for those aged 45 and over. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

5.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for only 1% of the adult population in New Brunswick in 1996, they accounted for 5% of the inmates on Snapshot day. It should be noted that there were only 25 adult Aboriginal inmates incarcerated in New Brunswick on Snapshot day. Therefore not all analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences (i.e., under full sentence), this was slightly more often the case for non-Aboriginal inmates (see Table 5-7). Almost three-quarters (72%) of non-Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 68% (17 inmates) of Aboriginal inmates. A smaller proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were on remand (13% versus 24% (6 Aboriginal inmates)).

Figure 5-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: New Brunswick¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 40 inmates (8%).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 5-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (44% versus 38%) (11 Aboriginal inmates). A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (37% versus 28%) (7 Aboriginal inmates).

There were not enough Aboriginal females incarcerated on Snapshot day in New Brunswick to conduct gender analysis by Aboriginal status.

As illustrated in Figure 5-H, similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Fifty-eight percent of non-Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 56% of Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 5-5).

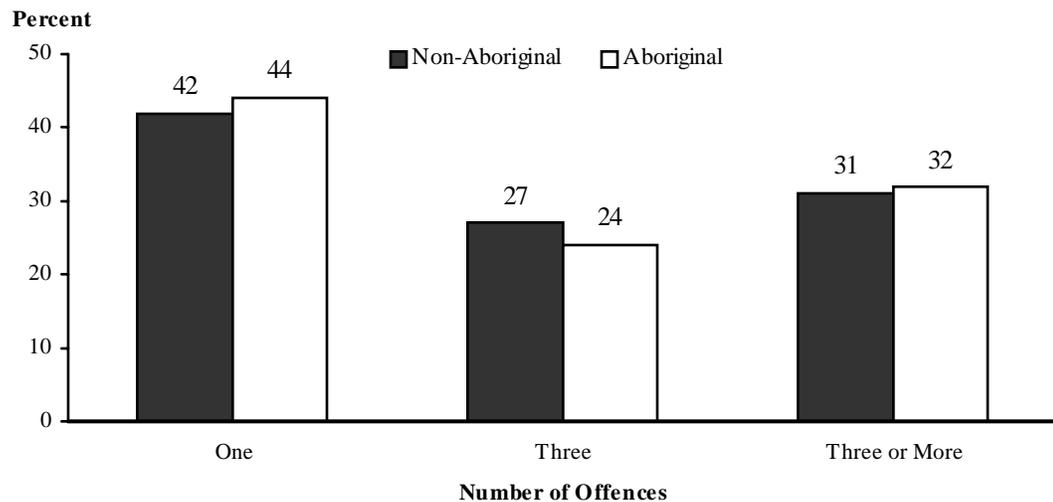
In New Brunswick, Aboriginal inmates received longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 5-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 388 days (based on information available for 18 sentenced Aboriginal inmates), compared to 190 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

5.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were obtained to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information is provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 5-8, while 25% of adults in New Brunswick had a grade nine education or less, this was the case for 42% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day. Almost one-third (31%) of inmates had grade 10 or 11, and 27% had grade 12 or higher. A slightly larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (43% versus 38%).

Figure 5-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: New Brunswick¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 39 inmates (8%).

Almost two-thirds (65%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 15% of adults in New Brunswick¹¹. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were unemployed (77% versus 63%).

Less than one-third (29%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of adults in New Brunswick. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (22% versus 30%).

The majority of inmates in New Brunswick (67%) reported that English was their home language, which is similar to the proportion of adults in New Brunswick who reported English as their mother tongue¹². It is of interest to note that New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province in Canada. This may be reflected in the language profile, which showed a substantial proportion of inmates who reported French as their home language (30%) (34% of adults in New Brunswick reported French as their mother tongue). Next to Quebec, New Brunswick had the largest proportion of inmates who reported French as their home language. The majority of inmates (97%) reported Canadian citizenship.

5.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. In New Brunswick, the majority of inmates (86%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 5-9). In fact, 17% of the inmates had fifteen or more previous adult convictions. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had previous adult convictions (90% versus 85%).

Further, two-thirds (66%) of the inmates in New Brunswick had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, 37% had a previous probation term, and 14% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (66% versus 58%) and previous probation terms (39% versus 24%). However, a slightly larger proportion of remand inmates had previous terms of federal incarceration (18% versus 13%). These results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

Twenty-four per cent of inmates had failed probation, 10% had failed parole, and 8% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed parole (11% versus 0%).

¹¹ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹² Based on the 1996 Census of Population, 64% of persons 20 years of age or older reported English as their mother tongue.

Similar proportions of male and female inmates in New Brunswick had previous convictions (87% versus 85%).

5.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available. In New Brunswick, data on the offender-victim relationship were not available for 51% of the inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting this analysis.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in New Brunswick, there was only one victim (91%). Nine percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (73%) (Table 5-10). Overall, the largest proportion of victims (32%) were in "other" known relationships with the offender. A further 17% were the offender's child (or a child in trust¹³), 10% were a spouse or ex-spouse, 5% were other family members, and 9% were friends. Approximately one-quarter (27%) of victims were strangers to the offender.

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, in New Brunswick, the majority of most crimes against the person were committed by persons known to the victim.

5.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population¹⁴. The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

New Brunswick gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁵. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (See Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk. In New Brunswick, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as medium risk (31%), followed by high risk (30%). A further 20% were classified as low risk, 14% as very high risk, and only 5% as very low risk (see Figure 5-1).

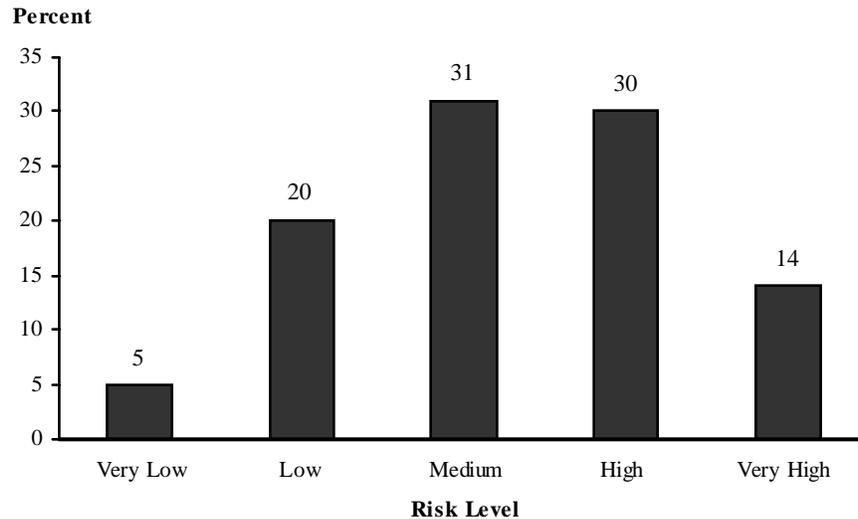
Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Table 5-11, 44% of inmates in New Brunswick were classified as "high" risk.

¹³ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

¹⁴ In November 1996 New Brunswick implemented the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) as a method of assessing risk/needs in both institutions and community corrections.

¹⁵ Risk and need information was based on an adaptation of the LSI. Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Figure 5-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: New Brunswick^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences ($n = 428$).

² Data were missing for 107 inmates (25%).

As shown in Table 5-11, a higher proportion of females than males in New Brunswick were considered high risk (50% versus 43%). However, due to the small number of female inmates (based on 12 female inmates), caution should be used in interpreting patterns.

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. More than three-quarters (81%) of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk, in comparison to 42% of non-Aboriginal inmates. Since the number of Aboriginal inmates in New Brunswick is small (based on 16 Aboriginal inmates), caution should be used in interpreting the findings.

Table 5-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined¹⁶. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (98%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (91%). In addition, almost one-half (47%) had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (335 days versus 202 and 177). Also, unlike other jurisdictions that provided data, high-risk offenders were currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person than low-risk offenders (28% versus 11%), but similar to medium-risk offenders (27%).

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. More than one-half (54%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 35% of low-risk offenders and 40% of medium-risk offenders. Further, 71% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 47% of low-risk and 58% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were as likely as medium-risk offenders to be single (55% and 56%, respectively), but slightly more likely than low-risk offenders (49%). High-risk offenders were similar in age to both low- and medium-risk offenders (median ages of 30, 30 and 28, respectively). This pattern is similar to that shown by other jurisdictions for which risk data were available.

¹⁶ Data were missing on between 25% and 31% of inmates for these variables. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting the results.

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-six percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and more than three-quarters (79%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 5-13 shows that inmates with some crimes against the person – such as other violent offences¹⁷ – as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups (69% of the inmates in this category were classified as high risk). Inmates with minor assaults were more frequently classified as low/medium risk (64%). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

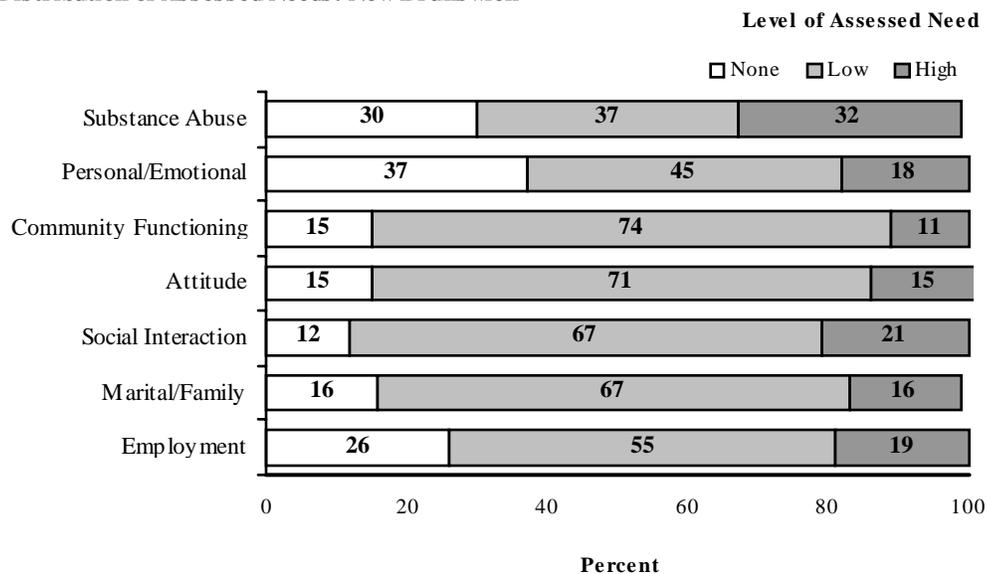
With the exception of fraud, the largest proportion of inmates with property offences were classified as low/medium risk to re-offend.

Inmates serving sentences for administration of justice offences tended to be classified as high-risk to re-offend (60%). However, those serving sentences for impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as low/medium risk (68%). The distribution of risk by offence category in New Brunswick illustrates that many non-violent inmates are at relatively high risk of recidivism.

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: “none”; “low”; and “high” need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 5-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having “no” needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions, which could refer to moderate problems or interference in functioning. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data. The dimension where the largest proportion of inmates were assessed as having no needs was personal/emotional (37% of inmates assessed as having no needs).

Figure 5-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: New Brunswick¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

¹⁷ Due to small numbers, homicide/attempted murder and robbery are included within the category “other” violent offences.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (32%), followed by social interaction (21%) and employment (19%).

In New Brunswick, male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 5-14). Although caution should be used in interpreting the data due to the small number of females (based on data for 19 female inmates), female inmates showed higher levels of needs on all dimensions. Females had highest needs in areas of personal/emotional (9 out of 19 females or 47%), employment, marital/family, and substance abuse (8 out of 19 females or 42% each). Males had highest needs in the area of substance abuse (32%).

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. Once again, caution should be used in interpreting the data due to the small number of Aboriginal inmates in the analysis (based on data for 21 Aboriginal inmates). On all dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse (12 out of 21 Aboriginal inmates or 57%) and personal/emotional (8 out of 21 Aboriginal inmates or 38%) needs. Non-Aboriginal inmates had highest needs in the area of substance abuse (31%).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (45% of inmates had high needs in this area) and employment (27%) dimensions. High substance abuse needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (29% were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 5-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low/medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (69%), social interaction (45%), and employment (44%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in New Brunswick. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

5.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present.

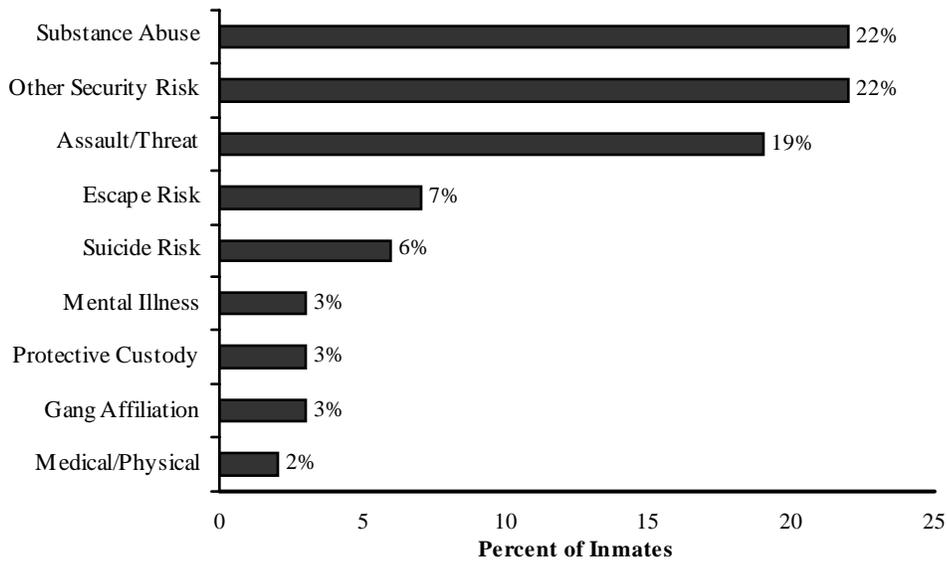
Figure 5-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in New Brunswick. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern¹⁸. In New Brunswick, 22% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, and a further 19% exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff. Another 22% presented “other” security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: escape risk (7%), suicide risk (6%), showing some form of gang affiliation (3%), needing protective custody (3%), mental illness (3%), and medical/physical (2%).

In New Brunswick on Snapshot day, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as having mental illnesses (9% versus 2%), needing protective custody (7% versus 2%), being a suicide risk (10% versus 5%), having gang affiliations (6% versus 3%), and exhibiting assaultive/threatening (24% versus 18%) (Figure 5-L). A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were seen as having substance abuse problems (25% versus 6%), and presenting “other” security risks (24% versus 12%).

An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In New Brunswick on Snapshot day, 15% of inmates on remand (n = 10) and 8% of sentenced inmates (n = 28) were held in segregation (Table 5-15).

¹⁸ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

Figure 5-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: New Brunswick^{1,2}

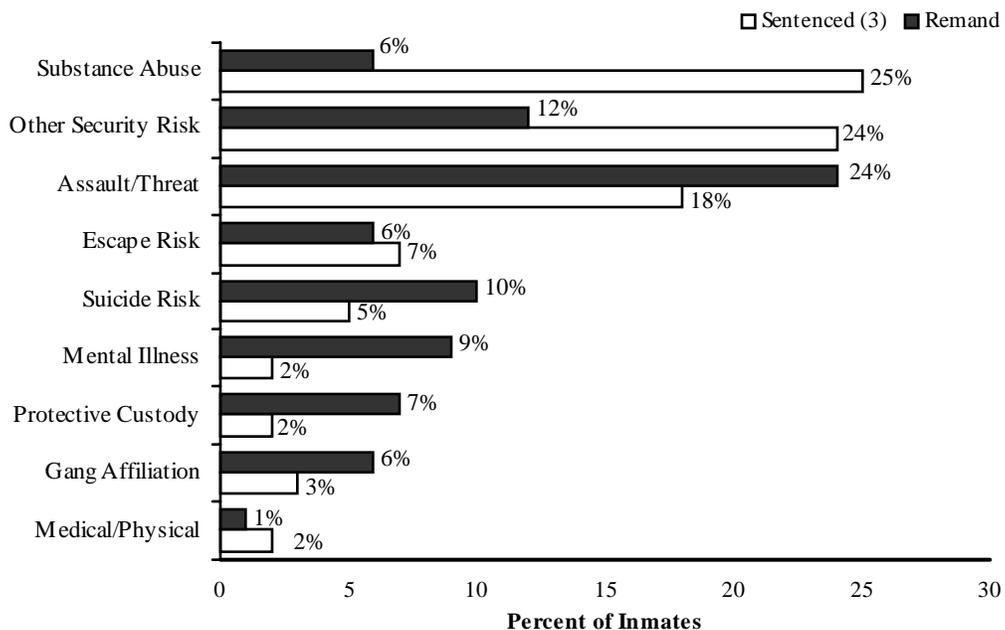


Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² Data were missing for 79 inmates (16%).

Figure 5-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: New Brunswick^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² Data were missing for 79 inmates (16%).

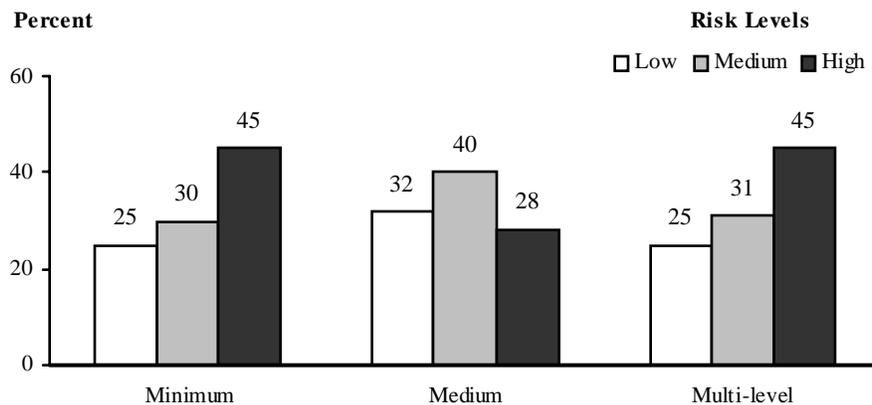
³ 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 5-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for New Brunswick. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum and medium levels of security. Only at the multi-level of security was there a large proportion of remand inmates (19% of inmates in multi-level were remands)¹⁹. Further, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were slightly less likely than those in multi-level security to have a crime against the person (25% versus 28%). However, those in medium security facilities were the least likely to have a crime against the person (10%). Perhaps due to the small proportion of inmates with crimes against the person in medium security facilities, the median aggregate sentence length for those in medium security facilities was shorter than in both minimum and multi-level security facilities (183 days versus 215 and 207 days).

Regarding inmate characteristics, all female inmates were housed in multi-level security facilities. There were similar proportions of Aboriginal inmates in all security levels. Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in other levels of security. The median age was 34 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 24 in medium security facilities, and 28 in multi-level security facilities.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 5-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for New Brunswick. The proportion of low-risk inmates in medium security institutions (32%) was slightly higher than the proportion in minimum and multi-level security institutions (25% each). Minimum and multi-level security facilities, on the other hand, accommodated the largest proportion of high-risk inmates (45% each versus 28% in medium security facilities). This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 5-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security
Level: New Brunswick¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 107 sentenced inmates (25%).

¹⁹ This is the case because, according to correctional policy in New Brunswick, all inmates on remand are to be considered maximum security.

5.7 Tables

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Table 5-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: New Brunswick

Table 5-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: New Brunswick¹

Facility	Type	Gender ²	Total Capacity ³	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ⁴	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	Farm	Males	62	64	103	49	79
Richibucto Community Residential Centre	Community Residence	Males	16	24	150	16	100
Tracadie Community Residential Centre	Community Residence	Males	15	23	153	15	100
Subtotal			93	111	119	80	86
Medium							
Dorchester	Jail/Detention	Males	29	31	107	29	100
Subtotal			29	31	107	29	100
Multi-Level							
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	26	46	177	27	104
Moncton Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	50	80	160	64	128
Perth/Andover Provincial Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	32	27	84	22	69
Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	82	113	138	102	124
Woodstock Provincial Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	30	39	130	33	110
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	46	49	107	39	85
Subtotal			266	354	133	287	108
Total			388	496	128	396	102

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Richibucto Community Residential Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Tracadie Community Residential Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Medium										
Dorchester	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Multi-Level										
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Moncton Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Perth/Andover Provincial Jail	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Woodstock Provincial Jail	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	2	4	8	-	5	8	-	1	-	28

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day. Bathurst Day Detention Centre was also operating at the time of the Snapshot but was only in operation as a holding facility on weekdays. Therefore, no offenders were accommodated in this facility on Snapshot day.

² Only the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre was designated to accommodate females, but on Snapshot Day women were also held in Dalhousie Provincial Jail, Moncton Detention Centre, and Woodstock Provincial Jail.

³ Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

⁴ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 5-2
Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: New Brunswick¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
Minimum Level				
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	49	-	-	100
Richibucto Community Residential Centre	16	6	-	94
Tracadie Community Residential Centre	14	-	100	-
Medium Level				
Dorchester	28	25	36	39
Multi-Level				
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	27	15	44	41
Moncton Detention Centre	64	50	36	14
Perth/Andover Provincial Jail	22	9	-	91
Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	109	61	30	8
Woodstock Provincial Jail	33	18	-	82
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	41	98	2	-
Total	403	39	23	37

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 93 inmates (19%).

Table 5-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
%												
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	397	2	9	7	4	3	1	25				
Remand	60	8	--	13	5	--	-	32				
Total	457	2	8	8	4	3	1	26				
Gender²												
Males	440	3	7	8	4	3	1	25				
Females	17	-	18	--	--	--	--	41				
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	432	2	7	8	4	3	1	26				
Aboriginal	25	--	16	--	--	-	-	28				
Age⁴												
18-24	164	4	7	10	5	2	2	30				
25-34	144	3	8	8	4	--	--	24				
35-44	95	--	7	5	6	4	--	25				
45+	37	-	8	8	-	--	-	19				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%												
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	21	1	2	12	35	1	9	11	9	11	40	
Remand	20	-	8	13	42	--	5	7	--	8	27	
Total	21	1	3	12	36	1	8	10	8	10	38	
Gender²												
Males	20	1	3	12	36	1	8	11	8	10	39	
Females	29	--	-	--	41	-	--	-	-	--	18	
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	21	1	3	12	37	1	8	10	8	10	38	
Aboriginal	--	-	--	16	28	-	--	--	--	16	44	
Age⁴												
18-24	16	2	2	14	34	--	11	7	10	--	37	
25-34	25	-	3	9	37	3	7	12	6	12	39	
35-44	21	-	5	11	37	-	6	11	8	13	38	
45+	23	--	--	15	42	-	6	17	8	9	40	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 39 inmates (8%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 40 inmates (8%).

Table 5-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	397	12	17	71
Remand	60	15	22	63
Total	457	13	17	70

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 39 inmates (8%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 5-5
Number of Current Offences: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	397	44	27	17	9	3
Remand	60	35	25	25	8	7
Total	457	42	27	18	9	4
Gender¹						
Males	440	43	27	18	9	4
Females	17	41	35	--	--	-
Aboriginal Status¹						
Non-Aboriginal	432	42	27	17	9	4
Aboriginal	25	44	24	--	--	--
Age³						
18-24	164	46	25	18	9	2
25-34	144	45	26	17	10	3
35-44	95	38	29	18	7	7
45+	53	34	32	17	11	6

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 39 inmates (8%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 40 inmates (8%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 5-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: New Brunswick¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year %	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	415	44	22	34	200
Gender²					
Males	398	43	22	35	206
Females	17	53	24	24	90
Aboriginal Status²					
Non-Aboriginal	397	44	22	33	190
Aboriginal	18	28	17	56	388
Age³					
18-24	143	39	23	38	215
25-34	129	43	24	33	184
35-44	89	47	19	34	199
45+	53	51	21	28	152

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 421).

² Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

³ Missing data for 7 inmates (2%).

Table 5-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status						
Intermittent	64	13	--	64	13	--
Other	7	1	-	7	1	--
Sentenced	357	72	68	357	72	68
Remand	68	14	--	68	13	24
Total	496	100	100	496	100	100
Age¹						
18-24	175	36	26	175	35	36
25-34	155	31	42	155	31	32
35-44	103	21	16	103	20	--
45+	62	12	16	62	13	--
Total	495	100	100	495	100	100
Gender						
Males				477	97	88
Females				19	3	12
Total				496	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

Table 5-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: New Brunswick

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		483	417	66
9 or less	%	42	43	38
10 to 11	%	31	30	36
12 or higher	%	27	27	26
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		411	354	57
Unemployed	%	65	63	77
Employed	%	35	37	23
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		490	423	67
Single	%	55	54	61
Married	%	29	30	22
Separated or Divorced	%	16	16	16
Widowed	%	-	-	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁵		490	423	67
English	%	67	66	73
French	%	30	32	18
Aboriginal	%	3	2	--
Other	%	--	-	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁶		491	423	68
Canadian	%	97	98	90
Other	%	3	2	10
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 13 inmates (3%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 40). Missing data for 45 inmates (9%).

⁵ Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

⁶ Missing data for 5 inmates (<1%).

Table 5-9
Criminal History of Inmates: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None				1 or more	
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	345	15				85	
Remand	29	10				90	
Total	374	14				86	

	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	390	39	61	66	34	13	87
Remand	38	24	76	58	42	18	82
Total	428	37	63	66	34	14	86

	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	390	24	76	11	89	9	91
Remand	38	26	74	-	100	--	-
Total	428	24	76	10	90	8	92

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 122 inmates (25%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

³ Missing data for 68 inmates (14%).

Table 5-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: New Brunswick^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%		%		%		%		
Total Victims	63	10	17	5	9	32	73	27	-	27
Most Serious Offence										
Sexual Assault	24	--	33	--	17	25	88	12	-	12
Serious and Minor Assault	27	--	11	--	--	37	67	33	-	33
Other Violent Offences ⁵	12	25	-	-	-	33	58	42	-	42

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n = 58) (relationship data were unavailable for 51% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, robbery and other violent offences.

Table 5-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
Total	321	56	44
Gender			
Males	309	57	43
Females	12	50	50
Aboriginal Status			
Non-Aboriginal	305	58	42
Aboriginal	16	19	81

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 428).

² Missing data for 107 inmates (25%).

Table 5-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: New Brunswick¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	63	86	98
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	49	79	91
Prior Federal Incarceration ³	8	12	22
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ³	5	20	47
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁴	202	177	335
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁵	11	27	28
Median Age (in years) ⁶	30	28	30
Grade 9 or less ⁷	35	40	54
Single ⁸	49	56	55
Unemployed ⁹	47	58	71

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 428).

² Missing data for 107 inmates (25%).

³ Missing data for 134 inmates (31%).

⁴ Missing data for 110 inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (26%). Inmates serving "other" sentences not included in analysis.

⁵ Missing data for 128 inmates (30%).

⁶ Missing data for 107 inmates (25%).

⁷ Missing data for 116 inmates (27%).

⁸ Missing data for 112 inmates (26%).

⁹ Data for 26 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 132 inmates (31%).

Table 5-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: New Brunswick¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
		%	
Crimes Against the Person			
Sexual Assault	23	48	52
Serious Assault	20	50	50
Minor Assault	11	64	36
Other Violent ³	16	31	69
Subtotal	70	47	53
Property Crimes			
Break and Enter	67	58	42
Theft	4	--	--
Fraud	5	-	100
Other Property	40	70	30
Subtotal	116	60	40
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes			
Offensive Weapons	3	100	-
Administration of Justice	25	40	60
Drugs	26	50	50
Impaired Driving Offences	31	68	32
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statute	29	62	38
Subtotal	114	57	43
Total	300	56	44

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 428).

² Missing data for 128 inmates (30%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 5-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': New Brunswick¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	457	19	16	21	15	11	18	32
Gender								
Males	438	18	15	21	15	10	16	32
Females	19	42	42	26	21	32	47	42
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	436	19	16	21	15	9	17	31
Aboriginal	21	29	29	24	19	33	38	57
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	107	27	24	22	23	17	25	45
Property Crimes	155	20	17	22	12	8	14	29
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	158	14	10	18	11	8	15	27
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	181	--	6	5	5	-	2	6
High	140	44	31	45	28	24	39	69

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Table 5-15

Use of Segregation: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	338	92	8
Remand	65	85	15
Total	403	91	9

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 93 inmates (19%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Table 5-16

Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: New Brunswick

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Medium	Multi-Level
		%		
Legal Status				
Sentenced ¹	428	100	100	81
Remand	68	-	-	19
Total	496	100	100	100
Offence Type²				
Crimes Against the Person	119	25	10	28
Property and Other Crimes ³	338	75	90	72
Total	457	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁴	415	215	183	207
Gender				
Males	477	100	100	95
Females	19	-	-	5
Total	496	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	471	95	--	95
Aboriginal	25	5	--	5
Total	496	100	--	100
Median Age (in years)⁵	495	34	24	28

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

² Missing data for 39 inmates (8%).

³ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 421). Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

Chapter 6

Quebec

6.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Quebec's inmate population included most elements from nine of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Quebec assembled electronic data to meet the requirements of the survey. The range of data captured by the Quebec survey included a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; use of segregation; and, legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate. Although some information about inmate criminal history was available through electronic sources, the risk and need components of the Snapshot survey were not completed for Quebec.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 6.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Quebec, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 6.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Quebec, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 6.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Quebec, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 6.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 6.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 6.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Quebec, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides an analysis of some issues related to the management of the inmate population. Section 6.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a broad picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Quebec's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Quebec includes only facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

6.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 19 adult correctional facilities in operation in Quebec. Only Ontario had more facilities in operation (47) and British Columbia had the same number of facilities in operation on Snapshot day (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 19 facilities in Quebec was 3,483. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 183 inmates per facility, which is larger than all other jurisdictions with the exception of Alberta (241), and smaller than the average operational capacity of federal facilities (269) in Canada.

Table 6-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Quebec. Among the 19 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from two in the smallest facility (Établissement d'Hàvre-Aubert) to 985 for the largest (Établissement de détention de Montréal).

As can be seen in the table, all of Quebec's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification¹. Quebec and Prince Edward Island are the only jurisdictions in which all facilities were designated as multi-level in security. However, the more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), most of Quebec's facilities (17 of 19) were classified as correctional centres (Table 6-1). In addition, Quebec was operating one facility as a remand centre and one day detention centre.

Of the 19 facilities in operation on Snapshot day, one housed both male and female inmates. In addition, one facility was used exclusively to accommodate female offenders (Maison Tanguay). The number of institutions (17) accommodating both adults and young offenders was greater in Quebec than in other jurisdictions. Of the remaining 132 provincial/territorial facilities, only 32 (24%) reported that both adults and young offenders were housed in the same facility.

With respect to special features, 18 of Quebec's 19 facilities had punitive/segregation units as well as facilities for protective custody. Other notable special features included 16 institutions reporting special handling units, and one facility equipped to accommodate inmates requiring psychiatric care. In contrast to most other jurisdictions, which frequently reported the use of dormitories, Quebec reported no dormitories for intermittent or full-time inmates.

The Snapshot data highlights Quebec's unique use of multi-level security designations in all facilities, which suggest that a great deal of flexibility has been built into the provincial corrections system.

6.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

6.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 5,766 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Quebec². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Quebec's on-register count compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 5,766 inmates in Quebec's facilities accounted for almost one-quarter (24%) of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Only Ontario (8,416) had more inmates on-register on this day.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Figure 1-C (national chapter) shows jurisdictional rates of incarceration per 10,000 adult population in each jurisdiction. As can be seen from this, Quebec has the sixth highest rate of incarceration, based on the on-register population, among the 12 provinces/territories. Quebec's rate of 10.1 persons per 10,000 of Quebec's population was similar to Ontario's rate (9.8) and was somewhat lower than Manitoba's rate (12.5). Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 persons per 10,000 population to 74.8 persons per 10,000 population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 population.

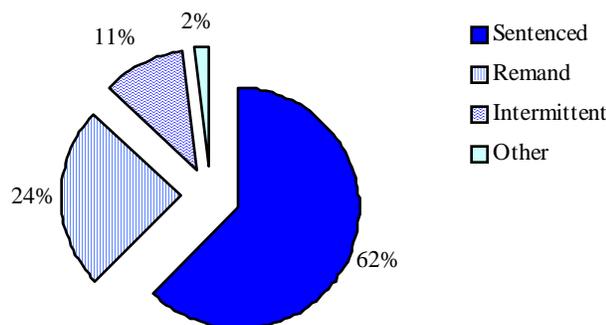
6.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

¹ Because all facilities in Quebec are designated as multi-level facilities, Figure 6-A is not included in this chapter.

² On Snapshot day, less than two-thirds of the inmates on register in Quebec (59%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 41% were on temporary absences, and 0.1% were either serving intermittent sentences on weekdays or were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction (e.g., court appearance).

Figure 6-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Quebec



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 5,766.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 6-B, 62% of on-register inmates in Quebec were regular sentenced inmates, including 39 inmates serving federal sentences on Exchange of Service Agreements. Almost one-quarter (24%) of the inmates were on remand status, 11% were serving intermittent sentences, and an additional 2% consisted of inmates who had other legal status.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Quebec had a similar proportion of regular sentenced inmates as the national total (62% and 63%, respectively).

Quebec had a similar proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates as the national total (12% and 10%, respectively). The proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied across provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

The proportion of inmates on remand in Quebec was similar to the proportion nationally (24% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

6.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 6-1, based on the "on-register" population on Snapshot day, Quebec's correctional facilities were operating at 66% above their capacity. Quebec's over-capacity situation was the highest across all jurisdictions. Quebec's situation was unique as a provincial/territorial jurisdiction, as all but one of the correctional facilities reported significant over-capacity situations when calculations were based on the "on-register" population. The

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

largest facility (Établissement de détention de Montréal), which reported a capacity of 985 inmates, had 1,488 inmates on-register (51% over capacity). In addition, the Centre de détention de Québec was operating at 219% of capacity. Only the Établissement de Baie-Comeau, which was operating at 95% capacity on Snapshot day, was under capacity when calculations were based on the “on-register” population.

When capacity was calculated based on the actual-in population (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility) on Snapshot day, the over-capacity situation in Quebec was reversed to one of under capacity overall. Based on the “actual-in” population, Quebec’s correctional facilities overall were operating at 98% of their capacity, despite 11 of 19 facilities still operating at over-capacity levels ranging from 102% at the Établissement de Roberval to 216% at the Établissement de St. Jérôme. The under-capacity situation that existed when examining the “actual-in” population in Quebec serves to highlight a significant difference in the management of the inmate population in Quebec compared with other jurisdictions. In Quebec, a total of 41% of the inmate population was reported to be on temporary absence on Snapshot day. The proportion of inmates on temporary absence in other jurisdictions is significantly lower and, in fact, account for only 7% of all inmates “on-register” in all provincial/territorial facilities outside of Quebec. The data suggest that the use of a regular temporary absence program in Quebec is a key factor in managing the inmate population in the province.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁴. Quebec was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. However, as noted above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Quebec was utilizing only 98% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). In most jurisdictions, large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates. These data were not available for Quebec⁶.

6.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁷. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

In Quebec, the largest proportion of inmates on Snapshot day (39%) were incarcerated for property crimes as their most serious current offence, primarily break and enter (Table 6-3). Another 26% were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily robbery. Finally, 35% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug-related offences.

Slightly higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated in Quebec for crimes against the person (29% versus 25%). Almost all other jurisdictions, with the exception of the Northwest Territories, had higher numbers of remand inmates versus sentenced inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person. This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and if convicted, they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Quebec had the second lowest incidence of crimes against the person (26%) (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). Only Prince Edward Island with 25% of their inmates incarcerated for against the person had a lower percentage. New Brunswick had the same proportion of persons with crimes against the person as Quebec. Quebec’s percentage was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon, and

⁴ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁶ Table 6-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

⁷ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44% respectively). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different "types" of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but "any" of the five most serious offences, the data show that a large proportion of sentenced inmates in Quebec had administration of justice offences (28%), break and enter (18%) or theft (17%) as part of their current offence pattern. These three offence categories are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

Table 6-4 shows that more than two-thirds (68%) of inmates in Quebec were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only. A further 21% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 11% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person. Therefore, a total of 32% of the inmates incarcerated in Quebec had a crime against the person among their current offences which was slightly higher than those in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (27% and 30%, respectively) but substantially below most other jurisdictions (the proportion ranges from 33% in Alberta to 69% in the Northwest Territories)⁸. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Although a slightly larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates in Quebec had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (39% versus 30%), the offence records were more uniformly non-violent in character than those seen in other jurisdictions.

Similar to most other jurisdictions, in Quebec, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (38%). As shown in Table 6-5, a further 18% were incarcerated for two offences, 14% for three offences, 14% for four offences, and 16% were incarcerated for five or more offences. Larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for five or more offences (23% versus 13%). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38% and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data on current offence patterns. Inmates in Quebec show a greater incidence of non-violent offences and they have offence records that were often both violent and non-violent. They also show a pattern of less numerous offences on their current offence records. These data may suggest a pattern of less seriousness, more versatility, and less volume in offending in comparison to the offending pattern observed in other jurisdictions. These data may also contribute, to some degree, to the more extensive use of temporary absences in Quebec compared to other jurisdictions.

6.5 Sentence Length

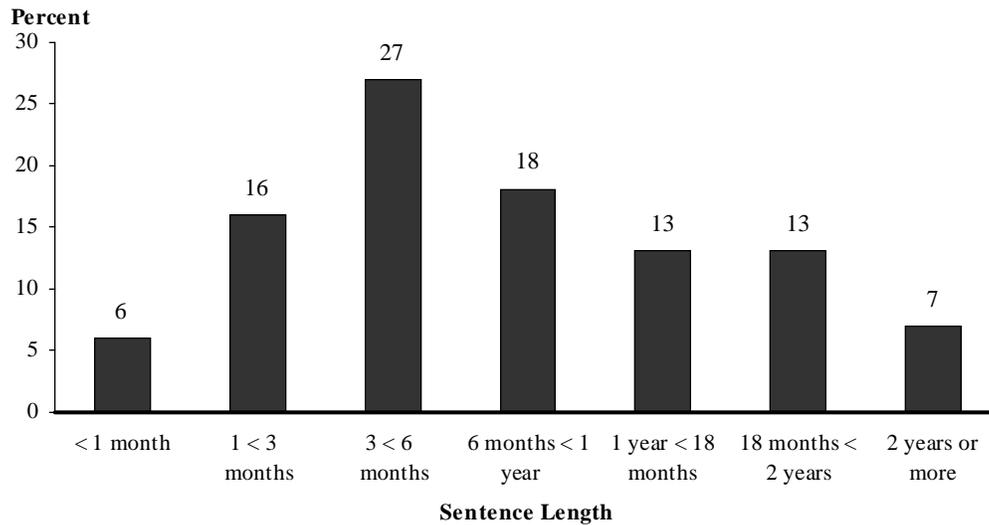
Figure 6-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Quebec (also see Table 6-6)⁹. On Snapshot day, 49% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 18% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 26% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 7% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

⁹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

Figure 6-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Quebec^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 4,244$).

² Data were missing for 65 inmates (2%).

The median¹⁰ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Quebec was 181 days (approximately 6 months). Other jurisdictions ranged from 153 days (in Ontario) to 365 days (Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

6.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

6.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Quebec (49% male and 51% female)¹¹, 94% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

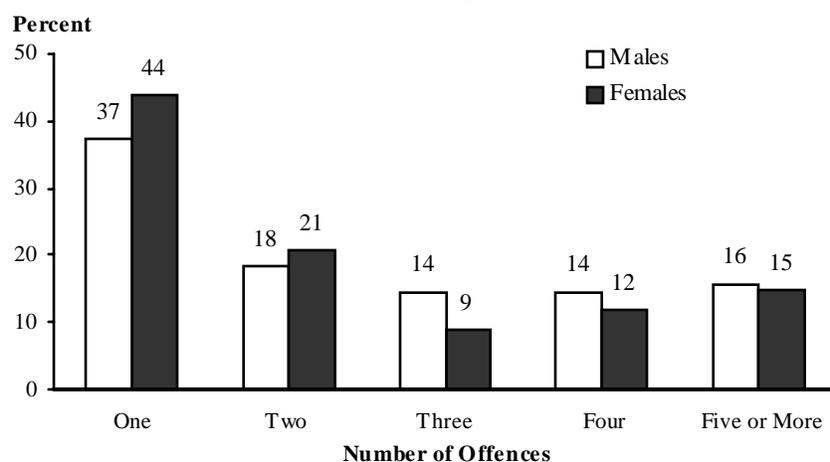
As shown in Table 6-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was slightly more often the case for males – 62% of males were regular sentenced inmates compared to 57% of females. A slightly larger proportion of females than males were serving “other” sentences (9% versus 2%).

Very few differences were noted between males and females in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 6-3). Similar proportions of males and females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (26% and 25%, respectively), property offences (39% and 37%, respectively), and “other” *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute offences (38% and 35%, respectively). The most common offence for which males were incarcerated was break and enter (20%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for drug offences (18%).

¹⁰ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

¹¹ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 6-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Quebec¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 619 inmates (11%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. Similar to Quebec, in Nova Scotia and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Figure 6-D, in Quebec, larger proportions of females than males were currently incarcerated for one offence. Sixty-two percent of males and 57% of females had more than one current offence although similar proportions of males and females were incarcerated for five or more offences (16% and 15%, respectively) (also see Table 6-5).

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 6-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 181 days, compared to 134 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

6.6.2 Age

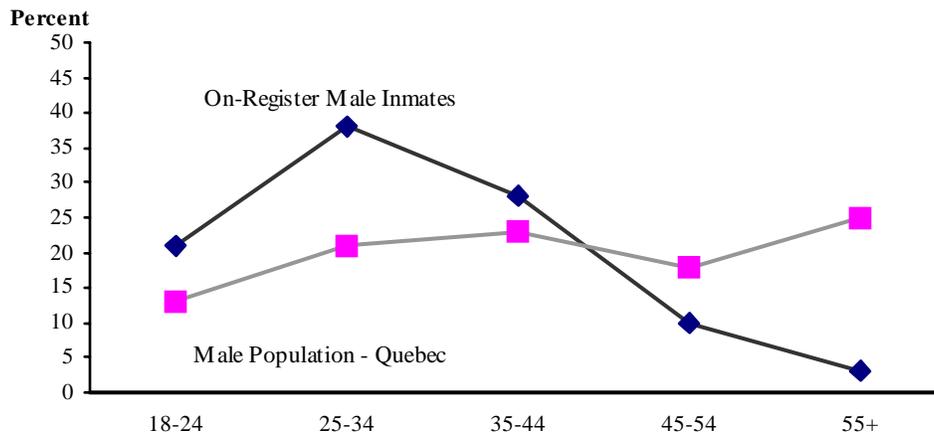
The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Quebec. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Quebec's facilities was 32. The median age for the adult population in Quebec in 1996 was 42.

Figures 6-E and 6-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Quebec is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 6-7).

On Snapshot day, males aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 21% of the adult male population in Quebec. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were also the most over-represented. Forty-seven percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 20% of the adult female population in Quebec. Females aged 35-44 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in Quebec (30% versus 21%). Contrary to most other jurisdictions, female inmates aged 18-24 in Quebec were actually under-represented compared to the female population in Quebec (11% versus 13%).

Among all age groups in Quebec, fairly similar proportions of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person, property offences and "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes (Table 6-3).

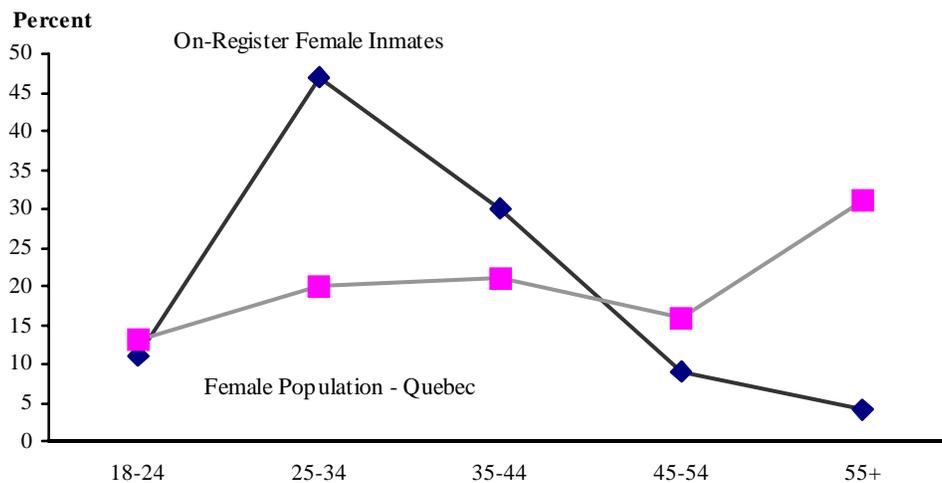
Figure 6-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Quebec



Source : The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 6-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Quebec



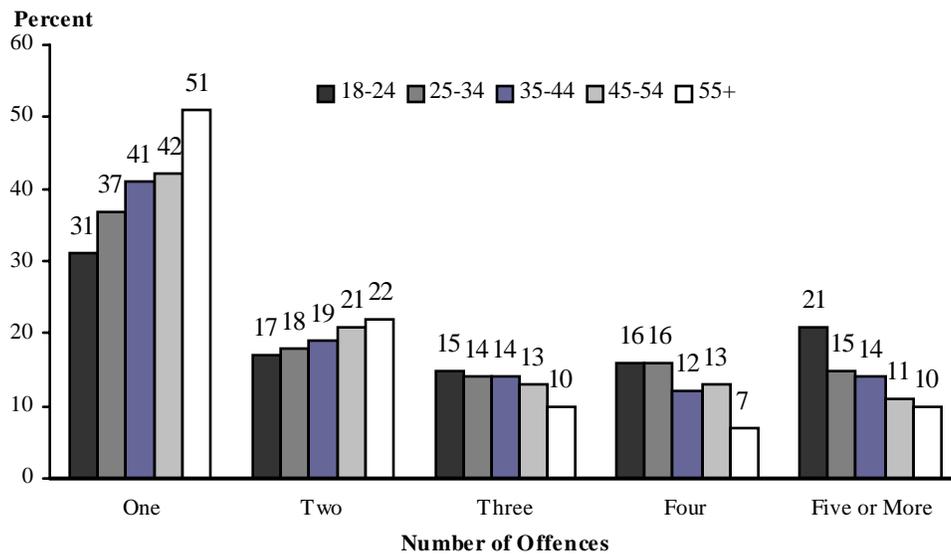
Source : The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

As mentioned earlier, similar to most other jurisdictions, the largest proportion of inmates in Quebec were currently incarcerated for one offence (38%). However, some differences were observed by age groups (see Figure 6-G). Generally, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences. While just over one-fifth (21%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for five or more offences, this was the case for only 10% of inmates aged 55 and over. Further, 42% of inmates aged 45-54 and over half of the inmates (51%) aged 55 and over were currently incarcerated for only one offence, compared to 31% of those aged 18-24 (also see Table 6-5).

As can be seen in Table 6-6, older inmates were generally serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 8 months (243 days) for inmates aged 18-24, approximately 6 months (183 days) for those aged 25-34, almost 5 months for inmates 35-44 (138 days) and 45-54 (148 days), and approximately 3 months for inmates aged 55 and over (92 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

Figure 6-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Quebec¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 619 inmates (11%) and data for 3 inmates under 18 excluded.

6.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 1% of the adult population in Quebec in 1996, and for 3% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

Similar to most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates in Quebec (72% versus 62%) (Table 6-7). Close to one-quarter of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (26% and 24%, respectively). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to Non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Substantial differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 6-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (49% versus 25%). The difference is seen in the larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for sexual assault (12% versus 4%), serious assault (16% versus 5%) and minor assault (14% versus 4%).

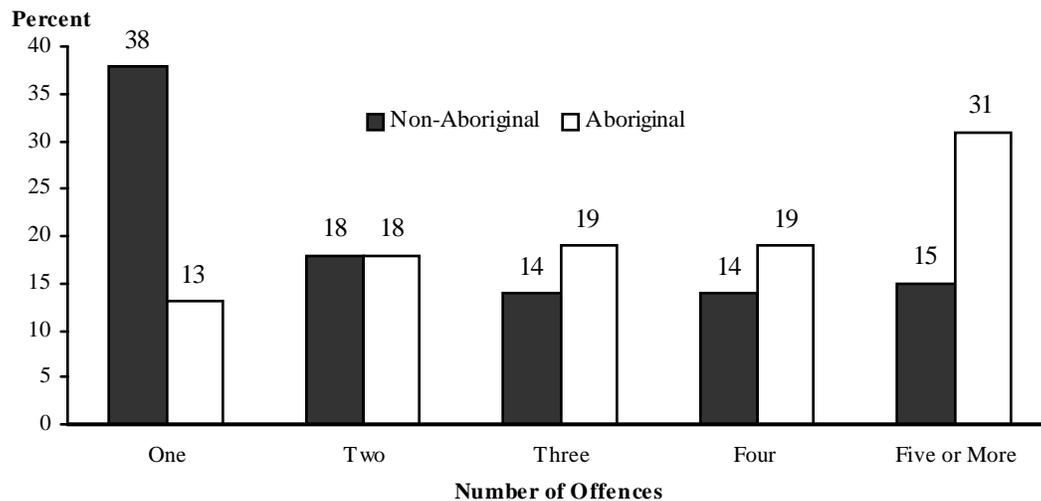
A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (39% versus 31%) and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (36% versus 20%). These differences were primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for break and enter (20% versus 15%), and drug-related offences (14% versus 5%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were similar proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (8% and 6%, respectively).

As illustrated in Figure 6-H, significantly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Eighty-seven percent of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 61% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 6-5).

Figure 6-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Quebec¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 749 inmates (13%).

In most other jurisdictions, there were also slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. Other than in Quebec, these differences were most noticeable in Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

In Quebec, Aboriginal inmates received considerably longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 6-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 303 days, compared to 181 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

6.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation¹² at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 6-8, almost one-half (47%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 27% of adults in Quebec. Another 31% had grade 10 or 11, and 22% had grade 12 or higher. A slightly larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (48% versus 45%).

In Quebec, 6% of inmates, both sentenced and remand, reported that they were legally married at the time of admission, compared to almost half (47%) of adults in Quebec. Eighty-one percent of the inmates were identified as single which was much higher than in other jurisdictions. The category "common law" was not identified as a marital partnership in Quebec as it was in other jurisdictions. Hence, it is likely that a significant proportion of the large group of single inmates in Quebec were involved in common law relationships.

Almost all inmates (97%) in Quebec reported Canadian citizenship and over three-quarters (77%) of the inmates reported French as their official language.

6.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹³. In Quebec, the majority of inmates (83%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 6-9). In fact, 31% of the inmates had between 2 and 4 previous adult convictions and 21% had between

¹² Employment status was not available for Quebec.

¹³ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

5 and 9 previous convictions. Among the jurisdictions providing information, Quebec had the lowest proportion of inmates with 15 or more previous adult convictions (2% compared to a range of 6% to 27% in the other jurisdictions). A larger percentage of sentenced than remand inmates had at least one previous adult conviction (87% versus 71%). As well, males were somewhat more likely than females (84% versus 80%) to have had at least one previous adult conviction.

Further, almost two-thirds (62%) of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, and one-half (50%) had a previous probation term. Although there were no differences with respect to the latter between sentenced and remand inmates, sentenced inmates were more likely than remand inmates to have had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (69% versus 39%).

6.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from Quebec¹⁴.

6.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

Data on risk and needs were not available from Quebec¹⁵.

6.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Although data on security concerns were not available for Quebec¹⁶, information was provided regarding the use of segregation. The use of segregation is a sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations and is used whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. Table 6-15 indicates that the use of segregation in Quebec for both remand and sentenced inmates was very sparse (only 1% of sentenced and 1% of remand inmates were segregated). In other jurisdictions that reported data¹⁷, the proportion of inmates in segregation ranged from 5% in Prince Edward Island to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Analyses of the differentiation of inmates by security level of facilities, and the relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities, are not applicable for Quebec since all facilities are multi-level security¹⁸.

6.7 Tables

Table 6-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Quebec
Table 6-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Quebec [Not in this Chapter]
Table 6-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Quebec
Table 6-4	Nature of Current Offences: Quebec
Table 6-5	Number of Current Offences: Quebec
Table 6-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Quebec
Table 6-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: Quebec
Table 6-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: Quebec
Table 6-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Quebec
Table 6-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Quebec [Not in this Chapter]
Table 6-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Quebec [Not in this Chapter]
Table 6-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Quebec [Not in this Chapter]
Table 6-13	Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Quebec [Not in this Chapter]
Table 6-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Quebec [Not in this Chapter]
Table 6-15	Use of Segregation: Quebec
Table 6-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Quebec [Not in this Chapter]

¹⁴ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from Quebec, Table 6-10 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁵ Because data on risks and needs were not available from Quebec, Tables 6-11 through 6-14 and Figures 6-I and 6-J are not included in this chapter.

¹⁶ Because data on security concerns were not available for Quebec, Figures 6-K and 6-L are not included in this chapter.

¹⁷ Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC provided segregation data.

¹⁸ Figure 6-M and Table 6-16 are not in this chapter because all facilities in Quebec are multi-level.

Table 6-1
Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Quebec¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"			
			No.	No.	%	No.	%			
Multi-Level										
Centre de détention de Québec	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	435	952	219	543	125			
Centre de prévention de Montréal	Remand Centre	Males	466	470	101	450	97			
Centre Viger	Day Detention Centre	Males	290	290	100	-	-			
Établissement d'Amos	Correctional Centre	Males	82	129	157	77	94			
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	Correctional Centre	Males	92	87	95	80	87			
Établissement de détention de Montréal	Correctional Centre	Males	985	1,488	151	938	95			
Établissement de Chicoutimi	Correctional Centre	Males	62	110	177	61	98			
Établissement d'Havre-Aubert	Correctional Centre	Males	2	4	200	3	150			
Établissement de Hull	Correctional Centre	Males	167	266	159	149	89			
Établissement de New Carlisle	Correctional Centre	Males	64	117	183	67	105			
Établissement de Rimouski	Correctional Centre	Males	68	136	200	70	103			
Établissement de Roberval	Correctional Centre	Males	60	86	143	61	102			
Établissement de St-Jerome	Correctional Centre	Males	130	553	425	281	216			
Établissement de Sept-Iles	Correctional Centre	Males	19	33	174	20	105			
Établissement de Sherbrooke	Correctional Centre	Males	158	307	194	186	118			
Établissement de Sorel	Correctional Centre	Males	65	131	202	84	129			
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	Correctional Centre	Males	154	293	190	166	108			
Établissement de Valleyfield	Correctional Centre	Males	52	112	215	58	112			
Maison Tanguay	Correctional Centre	Females	132	202	153	130	99			
Total			3,483	5,766	166	3,424	98			
Special Features within Facilities										
	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Multi-Level										
Centre de détention de Québec	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Centre de prévention de Montréal	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Centre Viger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Établissement d'Amos	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de détention de Montréal	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Établissement de Chicoutimi	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement d'Havre-Aubert	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Établissement de Hull	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de New Carlisle	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Rimouski	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Roberval	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de St-Jerome	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Sept-Iles	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Établissement de Sherbrooke	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Sorel	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Valleyfield	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Maison Tanguay	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Total	16	18	18	1	-	-	-	17	-	70

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 6-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Quebec

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
%												
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	3,843	2	4	5	4	8	2	25				
Remand	1,304	4	3	6	5	8	3	29				
Total	5,147	3	4	5	4	8	2	26				
Gender²												
Males	4,851	3	4	5	4	8	2	26				
Females	296	5	2	4	2	10	2	25				
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal	4,865	3	4	5	4	8	2	25				
Aboriginal	152	--	12	16	14	5	--	49				
Age⁵												
18-24	1,076	3	4	5	3	9	2	27				
25-34	1,992	2	3	5	5	8	2	25				
35-44	1,411	3	4	6	4	7	2	26				
45-54	501	2	6	6	3	8	3	28				
55+	164	3	11	2	4	6	2	28				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code (CC)</i> / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%												
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³		19	10	3	7	39	1	4	9	14	8	36
Remand		20	7	4	8	39	2	4	6	12	8	32
Total		20	9	3	7	39	1	4	8	14	8	35
Gender²												
Males		20	9	3	7	39	2	3	8	14	8	35
Females		13	12	8	4	37	--	6	4	18	--	38
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal		20	9	3	7	39	1	4	8	14	8	36
Aboriginal		15	7	2	7	31	3	--	7	5	--	20
Age⁵												
18-24		22	7	2	6	37	2	3	5	18	7	36
25-34		21	9	4	8	42	2	4	7	13	7	33
35-44		18	10	3	7	37	2	4	10	12	10	38
45-54		16	10	4	8	38	1	2	11	13	8	35
55+		12	6	6	7	31	--	--	11	18	10	42

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 619 inmates (11%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 749 inmates (13%).

⁵ Missing data for 619 inmates (11%) and data for 3 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 6-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Quebec

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	3,843	12	18	70
Remand	1,304	9	30	61
Total	5,147	11	21	68

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 619 inmates (11%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 6-5
Number of Current Offences: Quebec

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	3,843	41	20	14	12	13
Remand	1,304	28	15	14	20	23
Total	5,147	38	18	14	14	16
Gender¹						
Males	4,851	37	18	14	14	16
Females	296	44	21	9	12	15
Aboriginal Status³						
Non-Aboriginal	4,865	38	18	14	14	15
Aboriginal	152	13	18	19	19	31
Age⁴						
18-24	1,076	31	17	15	16	21
25-34	1,992	37	18	14	16	15
35-44	1,411	41	19	14	12	14
45-54	501	42	21	13	13	11
55+	164	51	22	10	7	10

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 619 inmates (11%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 749 inmates (13%).

⁴ Missing data for 619 inmates (11%) and data for 3 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 6-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Quebec¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year %	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	4,179	49	18	33	181
Gender²					
Males	3,943	48	18	34	181
Females	236	53	19	28	134
Aboriginal Status³					
Non-Aboriginal	4,002	49	17	33	181
Aboriginal	113	21	30	49	303
Age²					
18-24	819	39	20	41	243
25-34	1,632	46	19	35	183
35-44	1,169	54	17	30	138
45-54	415	55	17	28	148
55+	144	61	8	31	92

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences ($n = 4,244$).

² Missing data for 65 inmates (2%).

³ Missing data for 129 inmates (3%).

Table 6-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Quebec

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	662	11	13	653	12	--
Other	121	2	9	116	2	--
Sentenced	3,582	62	57	3,525	62	72
Remand	1,401	24	21	1,326	24	26
Total	5,766	100	100	5,620	100	100
Age^{1,2}						
18-24	1,177	21	11	1,128	20	21
25-34	2,219	38	47	2,172	38	50
35-44	1,599	28	30	1,565	28	22
45-54	572	10	9	559	10	--
55+	195	3	4	192	4	--
Total	5,762	100	100	5,616	100	100
Gender¹						
Males				5,278	94	92
Females				342	6	8
Total				5,620	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 146 inmates (2%) for Aboriginal status.

² Data for 4 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 6-8
Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: Quebec

		Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates⁴		5,678	4,320	1,358
9 or less	%	47	48	45
10 to 11	%	31	31	30
12 or higher	%	22	21	26
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates		5,766	4,365	1,401
Single	%	80	80	82
Married	%	6	6	6
Separated or Divorced	%	13	13	12
Widowed	%	1	1	1
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁵		5,761	4,361	1,400
English	%	8	7	12
French	%	77	79	70
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	15	14	19
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates		5,766	4,365	1,401
Canadian	%	97	98	95
Other	%	3	2	5
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Data on employment status were not available.

³ Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

⁴ Missing data for 88 inmates (2%).

⁵ Missing data for 5 inmates (<1%).

Table 6-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Quebec¹

	Number of Inmates	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions			
		None		1 or more	
		%			
Legal Status					
Sentenced ²	4,365	13			87
Remand	1,401	29			71
Total	5,766	17			83

	Number of Inmates	Previous Disposition Types			
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%	
Legal Status					
Sentenced ²	4,365	50	50	69	31
Remand	1,401	50	50	39	61
Total	5,766	50	50	62	38

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Data on prior federal incarcerations and previous disposition outcomes were not available.

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Table 6-15
Use of Segregation: Quebec

	Number of Inmates	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ¹	4,365	99	1
Remand	1,401	99	1
Total	5,766	99	1

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Chapter 7

Ontario

7.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Ontario's inmate population included components from nine of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Ontario conducted an electronic compilation of all relevant information for the survey. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; some data on security concerns; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 7.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Ontario, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 7.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Ontario, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 7.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Ontario, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 7.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 7.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 7.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Ontario, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 7.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

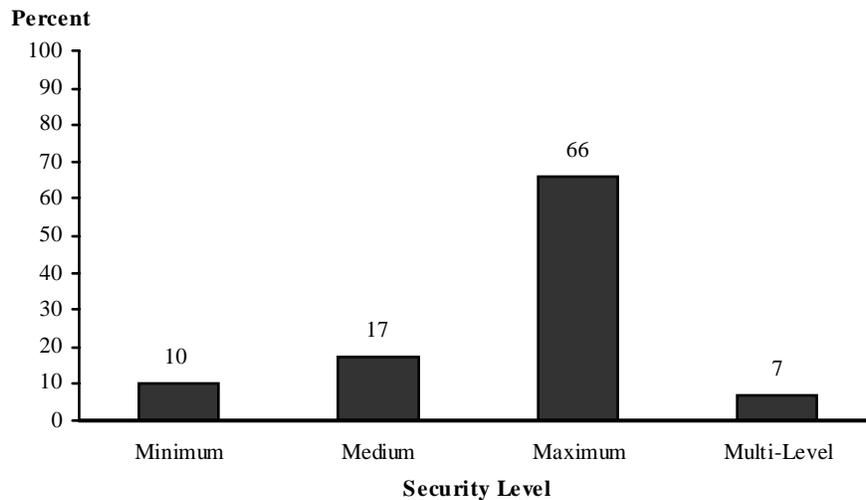
Although the focus of the chapter is Ontario's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Ontario includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

7.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 47 adult correctional facilities in operation in Ontario, about one-third (31%) of the total 151 provincial/territorial facilities in Canada. Among the provinces/territories, Ontario had the largest number of facilities in operation, followed by Quebec and British Columbia (19 facilities each). Correctional Services Canada were operating 48 federal facilities (see Table 1-1 in national chapter).

The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 47 facilities in Ontario was 7,914. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 168 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for Alberta and Quebec (241 and 183 inmates per facility, respectively), but larger than other jurisdictions. Ontario's average operational capacity per facility is about two-thirds the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Figure 7-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Ontario



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

Table 7-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Ontario. Among the 47 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 18 for the smallest facility (Haileybury Jail, a maximum security facility) to 546 for the largest (Mimico Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility). The range of facility sizes reflects the various population centres in the province.

As can be seen in the table, the majority of Ontario's facilities were maximum security facilities. Thirty-seven of the 47 facilities were classified as maximum security, five were medium security, four were minimum security, and one was a multi-level security facility. Figure 7-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. Two-thirds (66%) of the beds in Ontario's facilities were classified as maximum security. A further 17% were classified as medium security, 10% as minimum, and 7% as multi-level. The only other jurisdictions with a large proportion of beds designated as maximum security were British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security. However, the extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among most other jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level.

In Ontario, the majority of institutions (36), were designated as jail/detention centres² all of which were classified as maximum security (Table 7-1). In New Brunswick, the largest proportion of facilities were also classified as jail/detention centres. However, in other provinces/territories, most facilities were classified as correctional centres, a designation that was used for the nine facilities in Ontario. The remaining two facilities were treatment centres.

Just over one-half of the facilities (24) housed both male and female inmates (one medium security and the rest maximum security). Twenty-two facilities housed only males, and only one facility was reserved exclusively for the accommodation of female inmates (Vanier Centre for Women, a minimum security facility). Thirteen of the 47 facilities (28%) housed both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, all of Ontario's facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units, which is higher than many jurisdictions. In four other jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta),

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

² There are two basic types of adult institutions in Ontario:

- Jails and detention centres - house remand inmates, inmates with short sentences (usually less than four months), immigration holds, police lock-ups, etc. Jails tend to be older facilities, usually with no more than 120 beds (except Toronto Jail), while detention centres are newer with 100-500 beds. All jails and detention centres are maximum security facilities.
- Correctional centres (formerly provincial reformatories) usually house offenders serving provincial sentences of between four months and two years less a day (exceptions are those serving intermittent sentences). Offenders are usually transferred to correctional centres once they have been sentenced and classified for placement. Among the correctional centres, there are a range of security levels (including two clinical treatment facilities shown as medium security in Table 7-1). Mimico Correctional Centre is classified as multi-level security because there is a detention centre housed on the grounds, dormitory buildings for intermittent sentences, and buildings for inmates on straight provincial sentences.

almost all institutions also had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units. In addition, most facilities in Ontario (43) were equipped with protective custody units.

Other notable special features in Ontario include six facilities with special handling units. The use of dormitories, which was relatively frequent in other jurisdictions, was used to a lesser extent in Ontario. There were three institutions with dormitories for intermittent inmates and eight institutions that made use of dormitories for regular sentenced inmates. A feature that was infrequently reported in other jurisdictions was the existence of psychiatric units. Ontario reported seven facilities with psychiatric units. There were only 14 other such units reported in all other provincial/territorial institutions in Canada.

Ontario differs from most other jurisdictions in terms of the types of facilities. Unlike other jurisdictions, correctional facilities in Ontario are primarily maximum security institutions. Further, the majority of facilities are jail/detention centres rather than correctional centres. Since there are very few multi-level security facilities, it appears that Ontario has less flexibility in its' accommodation strategy than other jurisdictions.

7.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

7.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 8,416 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Ontario. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Ontario's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 8,416 inmates in Ontario facilities was the largest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for more than one-third (35%) of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Quebec was the next largest jurisdiction, with approximately 2,700 fewer inmates (5,766).

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 9.8 persons per 10,000 of Ontario's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the sixth lowest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. The incarceration rate in Quebec was similar. The Northwest Territories (74.8), Yukon (34.9), Saskatchewan (15.5), Alberta (14.1) and Manitoba (12.5) had higher rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 8.8 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

7.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

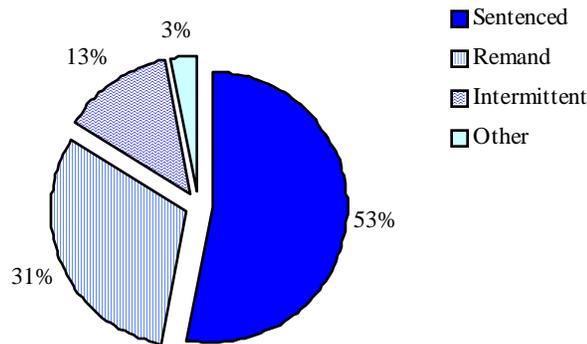
Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 7-B, over one-half (53%) of on-register inmates in Ontario were regular sentenced inmates. A further 31% were remand inmates, 13% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 3% had other legal status⁴. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, two were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. There were also 107 inmates in Ontario who were beginning to serve a federal sentence and who were still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

⁴ The "other" category included 0.4% of inmates on detention status for reasons related to conditional release violations, as well as 2.2% of inmates incarcerated for a variety of reasons (e.g., immigration holds, arrestees, material witnesses, prisoners in transit).

Figure 7-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Ontario



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996). n = 8,416.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates. However, this varied by province/territory – with Ontario having the smallest proportion of regular sentenced inmates (53%), and the Northwest Territories having the largest proportion (83%). Compared to the national total, Ontario had a smaller proportion of regular sentenced inmates (53% versus 63%).

Ontario had a larger proportion of remand inmates than all other provinces/territories, and more intermittent sentenced inmates than all provinces/territories except New Brunswick. The proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

7.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 7-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Ontario’s correctional facilities were over capacity by 6%⁵. Over one-half (55%) of the 47 facilities were operating above the rated capacity. The over-capacity situation was particularly evident for the maximum security facilities, where 23 institutions were housing more inmates than the capacity described for their facilities. In combination, maximum security institutions in Ontario were operating at 112% of capacity. In addition, the only multi-level facility (Mimico Correctional Centre) was operating at 132% of capacity, and two of the minimum security facilities were operating at 109% of capacity (Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre, Vanier Centre for Women). None of the medium level security facilities reported over-capacity situations. In fact, on average the medium security facilities were operating at 78% of capacity on Snapshot day.

Of the 26 facilities reporting over-capacity situations, seven were over capacity by 15% or less. However, two facilities (Cornwall Jail and Stratford Jail) were operating at double capacity or higher.

⁵ It should be noted that when on-register count data were extracted from the offender database in Ontario, only the initial admitting institution was extracted. The only transfers that were extracted were for inmates classified and transferred to correctional centres. Consequently, the distribution of inmates by institution based on the aggregate data differs slightly from the actual institutional count.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Ontario’s correctional facilities were operating at 3% over capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Twenty-one facilities still reported over-capacity situations, however for the most part, to a lesser extent. Thirteen of the 21 were over capacity by 15% or less.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁶. Ontario was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for Ontario was about 6%. However, this decreased to 3% when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity. It should be noted that the Ontario total hides the more serious over-capacity situations being experienced by some of the facilities in the province.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁷ on type of accommodation (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). In most jurisdictions, large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates. These data were not available for Ontario⁸.

7.4 Current Offences

For all jurisdictions except Ontario, the Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁹. In Ontario, information was only available on the MSO (not other offences). Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

In Ontario, there were similar distributions of inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person, property and “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (approximately one-third in each category). The most serious current offence for over one-third (36%) of Ontario’s inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 7-3), primarily robbery. Another 34% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences. Finally, 31% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (46% versus 31%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Ontario had the sixth highest incidence of crimes against the person (36%) (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44%, respectively). But it was close to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan (ranging from 34% to 38%). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending. As indicated above, these data were not available for Ontario¹⁰.

⁶ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁷ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁸ Table 7-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

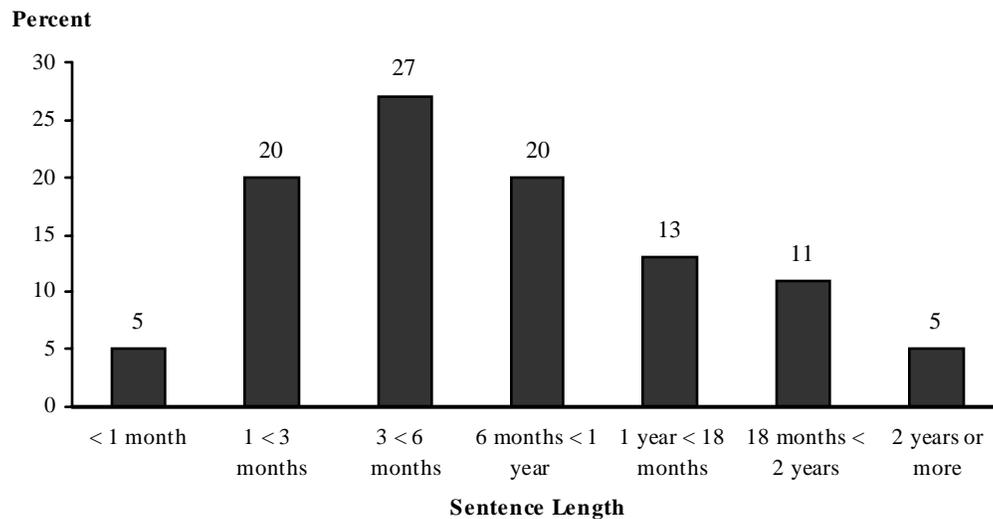
⁹ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

¹⁰ Tables 7-4 and 7-5 are not included in this chapter because data were only available on the “most serious offence”, not other offences the inmates were currently incarcerated for.

7.5 Sentence Length

Figure 7-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Ontario (also see Table 7-6)¹¹. On Snapshot day, 52% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 20% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 24% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 5% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 7-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Ontario^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 5,569$).

² Data were missing for 22 inmates (<1%).

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median¹² aggregate sentence length for inmates in Ontario was 153 days (approximately five months). This is the lowest of all other provinces/territories, the next lowest being Quebec and Nova Scotia (181 days each). The longest median aggregate sentences were in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

¹¹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹² The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

7.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

7.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Ontario (48% male and 52% female)¹³, 93% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 7-7, the proportions of male and female inmates serving various types of sentences was similar. The largest proportion of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences (53% and 51%, respectively).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 7-3). A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (37% versus 23%). However, a larger proportion of females than males were incarcerated for property offences (35% versus 30%) and "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes (41% versus 33%). The most common offence for which males were incarcerated was break and enter (19%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for "other *Criminal Code*" offences (20%), such as prostitution and driving while prohibited.

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were also incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

Data on the number of current offences were not available for Ontario, therefore gender comparisons were not possible¹⁴.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 7-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 153 days, compared to 92 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

7.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Ontario. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Ontario's facilities was 31. The median age for the adult population in Ontario in 1996 was 41.

Figures 7-E and 7-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Ontario is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 7-7).

On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Over one-quarter (27%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult male population in Ontario. Males aged 25-34 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult male population in Ontario (37% versus 22%). Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Forty-four percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Ontario.

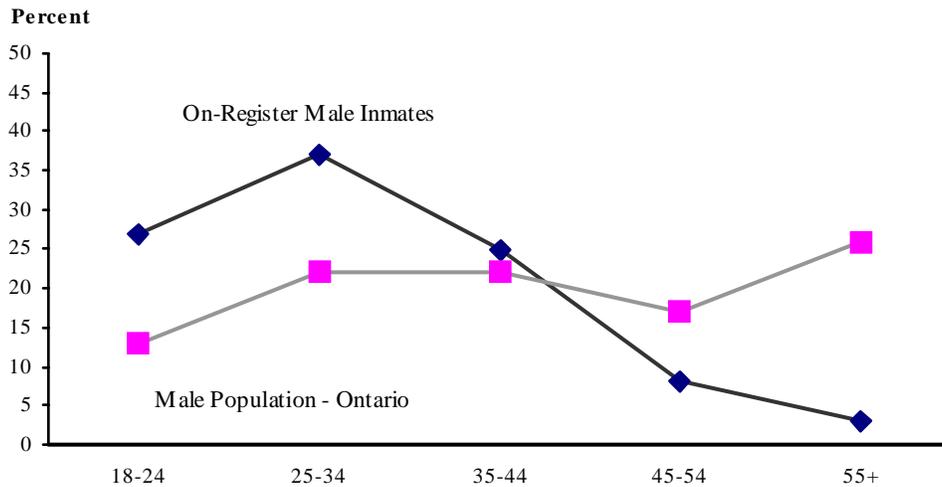
These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

Similar proportions of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences and crimes against the person (39% and 38%, respectively) (Table 7-3). The most common offence for which these inmates were incarcerated was break and enter. Among those aged 25-34 and 35-44, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (36% and 38%, respectively). Similar proportions of those aged 45-54 were incarcerated for crimes against the person and "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (38% and 39%, respectively). The largest proportion of those 55 years of age and older were incarcerated for crimes against the person (46%), in particular sexual assaults.

¹³ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

¹⁴ Figure 7-D is not included in this chapter because data on the number of current were not available from Ontario.

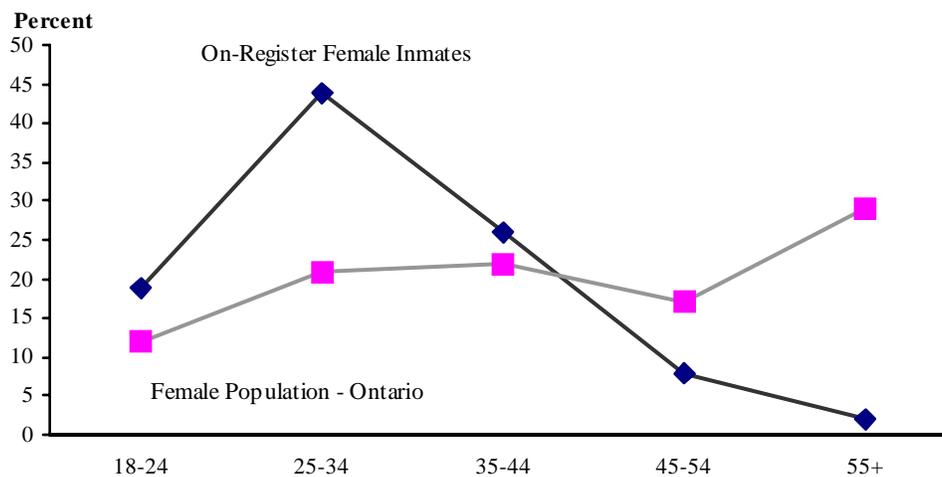
Figure 7-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Ontario



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 7-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Ontario



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Data on the number of current offences were not available for Ontario, therefore age comparisons were not possible¹⁵.

As can be seen in Table 7-6, unlike some jurisdictions, inmates of various age groups did not differ substantially in aggregate sentence lengths. Approximately one-half of inmates in each age group were serving sentences of less than six months. This was the case for slightly fewer of those aged 18-24 (47%), and for slightly more of those aged 35-44 (57%). The median sentence length in Ontario was similar for both the youngest (182 days for those 18-24) and the oldest (184 days for those 55 and over) inmates. Among other age groups, the median sentence length varied from 153 days for inmates in both the 25-34 and the 45-54 age groups, and 122 days for inmates 35-44. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

¹⁵ Figure 7-G is not included in this chapter because data on the number of current offences were not available from Ontario.

7.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 1% of the adult population in Ontario in 1996, they accounted for 9% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 7-7). Two-thirds (66%) of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 52% of non-Aboriginal inmates. A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (32% versus 24%) and intermittent sentences (13% versus 9%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Only minor differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 7-3). Slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (38% versus 35%) and property offences (35% versus 30%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were similar proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (9% and 7%, respectively). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (37% of Aboriginal females compared to 21% of non-Aboriginal females). This difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal females incarcerated for robbery (16%) and minor assault (10%).

No information was available on the number of current offences for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates¹⁶.

In Ontario, Aboriginal inmates received slightly longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 7-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 182 days, compared to 153 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among males – Aboriginal males received a median aggregate sentence of 183 days, compared to 153 days for non-Aboriginal males. Among females, the median aggregate sentence length for non-Aboriginal inmates was 96 days, compared to 90 days for Aboriginal females. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

7.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody¹⁷. As well, information is provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 7-8, 21% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 15% of adults in Ontario. Almost another one-half (48%) had grade 10 or 11, and 30% had grade 12 or higher. Fairly similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates had grade 9 education or less (20% and 22%, respectively). Compared to most other jurisdictions (except Prince Edward Island, where inmates had similar educational levels), inmates in Ontario had higher levels of educational attainment.

Less than one-third (28%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Ontario. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (21% versus 33%).

The majority of inmates in Ontario (98%) reported that English was their home language. Another 1% reported that French was their home language. The majority of inmates (87%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹⁶ Because data on number of current offences are not available for Ontario, Figure 7-H is not shown in this chapter.

¹⁷ Employment situation was not available for Ontario.

7.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹⁸. Similar to other jurisdictions, in Ontario, the majority of inmates (81%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (see Table 7-9)¹⁹. Further, more than one-half (51%) had a previous probation term.

A slightly larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (83% versus 77%) and previous probation terms (52% versus 49%). These results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

7.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from Ontario²⁰.

7.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

Ontario gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates²¹. Ontario used a different instrument than the other jurisdictions that provided risk/needs data. In Ontario, the Level of Service Inventory - Ontario Revised (LSI-OR) instrument was used to assess risk for the inmate population. Based on the widely used LSI, the LSI-OR combines a criminal history scale and seven criminogenic need scales to form an overall assessment of risk of future offending (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used)²². Ontario is the only jurisdiction to use this criminal history scale. In Ontario, the seven need dimensions, which are similar to, but not exactly the same as, the need dimensions identified in other jurisdictions, included employment/education problems, family/marital problems, leisure/recreation, companions (i.e., pro-criminal), pro-criminal attitudes, substance abuse, and anti-social behavioural patterns (criminal history is also included as a need).

The methodology for the risk analysis classified inmates according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk, using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR²³. Of particular note is the small proportion of inmates that were classified in the low or very low categories using the LSI-OR scoring method. In Ontario, only 3% were classified as very low risk while 13% were classified as low risk. The largest proportion of inmates in Ontario were classified as high risk (36%), followed by medium risk (34%). A further 13% were classified as very high risk (see Figure 7-I).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as "high" risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). Ontario was not included in the national chapter because of differences in scoring of the risk data, however, 49% of inmates were classified as high risk using this analysis.

As shown in Table 7-11, a higher proportion of females were considered low risk (29% versus 16%).

¹⁸ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

¹⁹ Information is not available from Ontario on prior convictions, previous federal incarceration, failed probations, failed paroles, and escapes.

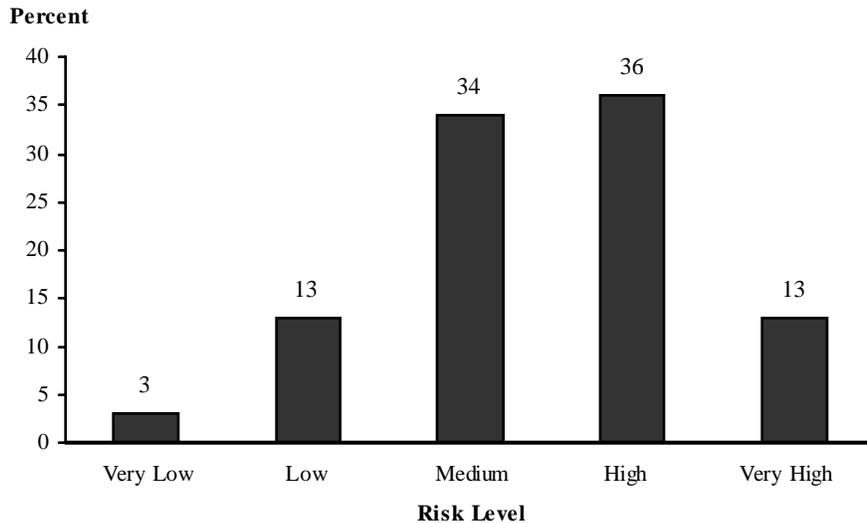
²⁰ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from Ontario, Table 7-10 is not included in this chapter.

²¹ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates serving less than 30 days.

²² While risk/needs data were collected for seven other provinces/territories, the risk assessments used a different risk/need scoring methodology. Therefore, the distribution of risk for the other jurisdictions was not comparable to that of Ontario. The distribution for Ontario was used as a model to select cut-off scores that could be applied to the risk scales used by the other jurisdictions in order to render them more comparable.

²³ The following cut-off scores were used to categorize inmates into the 5 risk groupings: 0-4 – very low; 5-10 – low; 11-19 – medium; 20-29 – high; 30+ – very high.

Figure 7-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Ontario^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences (n = 5,787).

² Data were missing for 1,846 inmates (32%).

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. More than two-thirds of Aboriginal inmates (67%) were classified as high risk, compared to 47% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that Ontario faces a situation where there are larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates in the sentenced population scoring at the higher end of the risk dimension, and requiring a greater concentration of programming resources to address their criminogenic needs.

Table 7-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when some criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined²⁴. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (97%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration. High-risk offenders were also currently serving considerably longer median sentences than medium- and low-risk offenders (243 days versus 181 and 122 days). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, low-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (35%), compared to medium- and high-risk offenders (30% and 32%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education than low- and medium-risk offenders. More than one-quarter (29%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 12% of low-risk offenders and 20% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were also more likely than medium- and low-risk offenders to be single (62% versus 51% and 48%, respectively). With respect to age, high-risk offenders were found to be, on average, younger than both medium- and low-risk offenders (median age of 29 versus 32 and 33, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. For example, 86% of this group had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

²⁴ Data on prior conviction, prior federal incarceration, prior failure on community supervision, and employment are not available from Ontario.

Table 7-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as homicide/attempted murder, robbery, sexual assault, and other violent offences as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk. These offenders were less frequently classified as low risk. Inmates with minor and serious assaults were more frequently classified as medium risk (46% and 45%, respectively). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

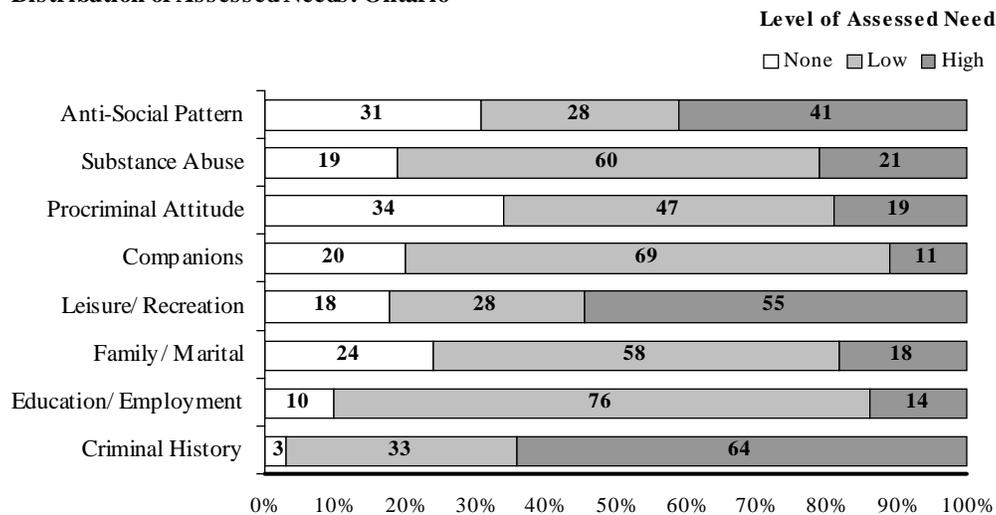
The largest proportion of inmates with various types of property offences were classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past.

Inmates serving sentences for offensive weapons offences also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend (52%). However, those serving sentences for drug-related offences were most frequently classified as medium risk (43%). Inmates serving sentences for impaired driving and administration of justice offences were most frequently classified as low risk (52% and 41%, respectively).

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine criminogenic needs of inmates. It should be noted, as previously mentioned, that the scoring of the needs was different for Ontario as compared to the other jurisdictions who collected data.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established by the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 7-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions²⁵. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Figure 7-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Ontario¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

²⁵ Cases with scores of 0 on a particular dimension were categorized as having no needs in that area ("none"). Those with scores above 0 and below the suggested LSI-OR cut-offs for medium and high-risk scores were classified as "low"; and the remainder as "high". The following cut-offs applied: employment/ education – low = 1-7, high = 8-9; marital/family – low = 1-2, high = 3-4; leisure – low = 1, high = 2; companions – low = 1-2, high = 3-4; pro-criminal attitudes – low = 1-2, high = 3-4; anti-social pattern – low = 1, high = 2-4; criminal history – low = 1-4, high = 5-8; substance abuse – low = 1-5, high = 6-8.

In Ontario, the need categories differ somewhat from those in other jurisdictions. Criminal history, as an indicator of need, was the most frequently occurring high need area among inmates in Ontario (64%). Leisure/recreation needs were identified as a high need for over one-half of the inmates (55%), followed by anti-social patterns (41%) and substance abuse (21%). In contrast, in other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area although it should be noted that criminal history, as a need category, is not identified in other jurisdictions.

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the need dimensions (see Table 7-14). Substantially larger proportions of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of marital/family (24% versus 17%). Larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the areas of criminal history (65% versus 50%), leisure/recreation (55% versus 48%), and anti-social patterns (41% versus 31%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were also evident.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the need dimensions. For all dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high need in the areas of education/employment (25% versus 13% for non-Aboriginal), substance abuse (34% versus 19%), and companions (16% versus 10%).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs were observed in the criminal history (60% of inmates had high needs in this area), leisure/recreation (54%), and anti-social patterns (41%) dimensions. Inmates incarcerated for property offences show a similar distribution of offenders classified as high need in the areas of criminal history (77%), leisure/recreation (61%), and anti-social patterns (48%).

Finally, as shown in Table 7-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs, particularly in the areas of criminal history (90%), leisure/recreation (77%), and anti-social pattern needs (72%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Ontario. Overall, although criminal history cannot be addressed through programming, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on leisure/recreation activities, as well as programs to address anti-social life patterns and substance abuse. The distribution of inmates in the high need categories suggests that programming would not have to differentiate between offenders incarcerated for crimes against the person and those incarcerated for property crimes. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

7.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

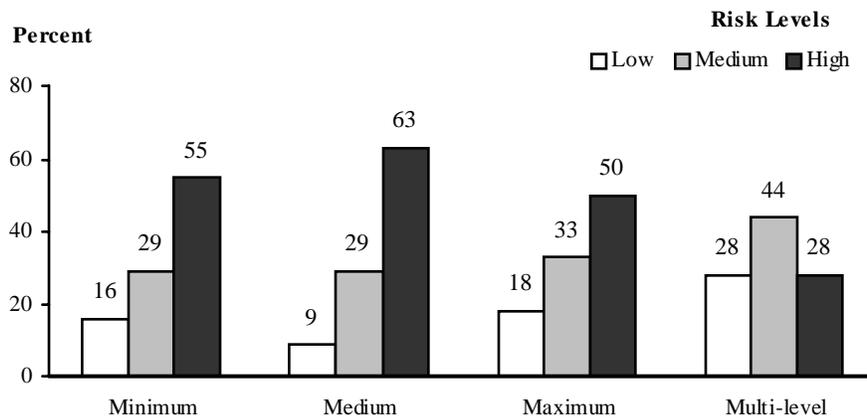
A question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security²⁶. Table 7-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Ontario. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were almost non-existent at the minimum level of security. Only at the maximum level of security were there a large proportion of remand inmates (44% of inmates in maximum were remands). Further, inmates housed in minimum and multi-level security facilities were much less likely than those in medium or maximum to have a crime against the person (25% in both minimum and multi-level security versus 42% in medium and 37% in maximum). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in medium security facilities (244 days versus 394 days), but longer than inmates in maximum (91 days) and multi-level (90 days) facilities.

Regarding inmate characteristics, in minimum security facilities there was a higher proportion of female inmates (17% of inmates were female), compared to other security levels (medium and multi-level - 0%, maximum - 8%). In minimum, medium and maximum security facilities there were higher proportions of Aboriginal inmates (11%, 13% and 9%, respectively) compared to multi-level facilities (1%). There were no substantial differences in median age between security level.

²⁶ Figures 7-K, 7-L and Table 7-15 are not included in this chapter. Information on security concerns presented by individual inmates (e.g., escape risk, misconducts, etc.) was provided by Ontario. However, unlike other jurisdictions, these data were based on electronic sources and were not in a consistent format for all inmates. Therefore, it was decided not to include it in this chapter. Segregation data were not available from Ontario.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 7-M, there appears to be little direct relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for Ontario. The largest proportion of inmates in all security levels, except multi-level, are classified as high-risk. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 7-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Ontario¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 1,846 sentenced inmates (32%).

7.7 Tables

Table 7-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Ontario
Table 7-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Ontario [Not in this Chapter]
Table 7-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Ontario
Table 7-4	Nature of Current Offences: Ontario [Not in this Chapter]
Table 7-5	Number of Current Offences: Ontario [Not in this Chapter]
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Table 7-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: Ontario
Table 7-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: Ontario
Table 7-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Ontario
Table 7-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Type of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Ontario [Not in this Chapter]
Table 7-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Ontario
Table 7-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Ontario
Table 7-13	Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Ontario
Table 7-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Ontario
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Table 7-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Ontario

Table 7-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Ontario¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count ³	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ⁴	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Burch Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	264	239	91	239	91
Monteith Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	120	84	70	85	71
Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	268	291	109	306	114
Vanier Centre for Women	Correctional Centre	Females	118	129	109	118	100
Subtotal			770	743	97	748	97
Medium							
Guelph Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	497	365	73	476	96
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	432	371	86	412	95
Northern Treatment Centre ⁵	Treatment Centre	Males & Females	80	31	39	75	94
Ontario Correctional Institute	Treatment Centre	Males	220	186	85	199	90
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	128	111	87	113	88
Subtotal			1,357	1,064	78	1,275	94
Maximum							
Barrie Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	116	195	168	143	123
Brantford Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	83	93	112	78	94
Brockville Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	38	50	132	38	100
Chatham Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	50	63	126	56	112
Cobourg Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	50	32	64	45	90
Cornwall Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	33	73	221	55	167
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	324	348	107	361	111
Fort Francis Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	21	30	143	28	133
Haileybury Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	18	18	100	19	106
Hamilton-Wentworth	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	396	386	98	373	94
Kenora Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	81	81	100	77	95
Lindsay Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	36	49	136	36	100
L'Orignal Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	32	39	122	28	88
Maplehurst Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males	260	346	133	311	120
Metro Toronto East	Jail/Detention	Males	368	471	128	448	122
Metro Toronto West	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	480	648	135	573	119
Millbrook Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	260	165	64	241	93
Monteith Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	80	91	114	86	108
Niagara Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males	244	195	80	222	91
North Bay Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	118	78	66	100	85
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	286	328	115	320	112
Owen Sound Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	50	36	72	32	64
Parry Sound Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	45	64	142	47	104
Pembroke Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	37	48	130	41	111
Peterborough Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	52	67	129	42	81
Quinte Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	204	194	95	216	106
Sarnia Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	63	86	137	91	144
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	102	67	66	94	92
Stratford Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	30	60	200	53	177
Sudbury Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	171	149	87	162	95
Thunder Bay Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	119	113	95	119	100
Toronto Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	504	631	125	571	113
Walkerton Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	50	37	74	50	100
Waterloo Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males	76	151	199	73	96
Wellington Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	102	73	72	94	92
Whitby Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	128	186	145	133	104
Windsor Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	134	147	110	137	102
Subtotal			5,241	5,888	112	5,593	107
Multi-Level							
Mimico Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	546	721	132	549	101
Subtotal			546	721	132	549	101
Total			7,914	8,416	106	8,165	103

Table 7-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Ontario¹ – Concluded

Facility	Special Features within Facilities									Total Special Features
	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	
Minimum										
Burtch Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Monteith Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Vanier Centre for Women	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Medium										
Guelph Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Northern Treatment Centre ⁵	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ontario Correctional Institute	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Maximum										
Barrie Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brantford Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brockville Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Chatham Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cobourg Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cornwall Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Fort Francis Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Haileybury Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Kenora Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Lindsay Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
L'Original Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maplehurst Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Metro Toronto East	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Metro Toronto West	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Millbrook Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Monteith Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Niagara Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
North Bay Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Owen Sound Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Parry Sound Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pembroke Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peterborough Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quinte Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Sarnia Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sault Ste- Marie Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Stratford Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sudbury Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thunder Bay Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Toronto Jail	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Walkerton Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Waterloo Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wellington Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Whitby Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Windsor Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Multi-Level										
Mimico Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Total	6	43	47	7	3	8	-	13	-	127

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ When on-register count data were extracted from the offender database, only the initial admitting institution was extracted. The only transfers that are extracted were for inmates classified and transferred to correctional centres. Consequently, the distribution of inmates by institution based on the aggregate data differs slightly from the actual institutional count.

⁴ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

⁵ There were an additional 47 inmates serving federal sentences at the Northern Treatment Centre on Snapshot Day.

Table 7-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Ontario

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	5,318	1	8	3	5	11	2	31				
Remand	2,442	11	7	3	6	14	6	46				
Total	7,760	4	8	3	5	12	4	36				
Gender²												
Males	7,190	4	8	3	6	12	4	37				
Females	570	4	1	3	5	9	1	23				
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal	7,043	4	7	3	5	12	4	35				
Aboriginal	711	4	12	3	6	10	2	38				
Age⁵												
18-24	2,105	5	5	3	4	18	3	38				
25-34	2,902	4	6	3	5	12	3	34				
35-44	1,919	4	8	3	7	8	4	34				
45-54	607	5	14	3	8	6	4	38				
55+	222	4	29	2	5	2	4	46				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%					%					
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³		21	5	7	3	35	4	2	6	6	16	34
Remand		10	3	4	3	21	7	4	-	4	18	33
Total		18	4	6	3	31	5	2	4	5	17	34
Gender²												
Males		19	4	5	3	30	5	2	4	5	16	33
Females		5	9	17	5	35	4	2	4	11	20	41
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal		18	4	6	3	30	5	2	4	5	17	34
Aboriginal		22	5	4	4	35	5	3	3	2	14	28
Age⁵												
18-24		28	4	4	4	39	5	1	1	3	13	23
25-34		18	4	6	2	30	5	3	4	6	19	36
35-44		13	5	7	3	28	7	2	7	6	17	38
45-54		6	5	9	3	23	4	3	9	6	17	39
55+		3	3	--	--	11	6	4	10	1	22	43

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 656 inmates (8%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 662 inmates (8%).

⁵ Missing data for 661 inmates (8%).

Table 7-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Ontario¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
		%			
Total Inmates²	5,547	52	20	29	153
Gender²					
Males	5,166	51	20	29	153
Females	381	60	19	22	92
Aboriginal Status³					
Non-Aboriginal	4,967	52	19	29	153
Aboriginal	566	48	23	29	182
Age⁴					
18-24	1,463	47	23	30	182
25-34	2,045	53	19	28	153
35-44	1,421	57	18	25	122
45-54	451	51	16	34	153
55+	164	43	14	43	184

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences ($n = 5,569$).

² Missing data for 22 inmates (<1%).

³ Missing data for 36 inmates (1%).

⁴ Missing data for 25 inmates (<1%).

Table 7-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Ontario

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	1,090	13	13	1,090	13	9
Other	218	3	2	218	3	1
Sentenced	4,479	53	51	4,465	52	66
Remand	2,629	31	34	2,626	32	24
Total	8,416	100	100	8,399	100	100
Age^{1,2}						
18-24	2,219	27	19	2,214	26	34
25-34	3,174	37	44	3,167	37	40
35-44	2,102	25	26	2,098	25	21
45-54	668	8	8	667	8	4
55+	245	3	2	245	3	1
Total	8,408	100	100	8,391	100	100
Gender¹						
Males				7,804	93	91
Females				595	7	9
Total				8,399	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 17 inmates (<1%) for Aboriginal status.

² Data for 8 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 7-8
Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: Ontario

	Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Grade Completed			
Number of Inmates⁴	7,594	5,254	2,340
9 or less	21	22	20
10 to 11	48	47	50
12 or higher	30	30	30
Total	100	100	100
Marital Status			
Number of Inmates⁵	3,491	2,030	1,461
Single	58	53	65
Married	28	33	21
Separated or Divorced	14	14	13
Widowed	1	--	1
Total	100	100	100
Language			
Number of Inmates⁶	8,402	5,777	2,625
English	98	98	98
French	1	1	1
Aboriginal	--	--	-
Other	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Citizenship			
Number of Inmates	8,416	5,787	2,629
Canadian	87	89	84
Other	13	11	16
Total	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Data on employment status were not available.

³ Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

⁴ Missing data for 822 inmates (10%).

⁵ Missing data for 4,925 inmates (59%).

⁶ Missing data for 14 inmates (<1%).

Table 7-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Ontario¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Previous Disposition Types			
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%	
Legal Status					
Sentenced ³	5,732	52	48	83	17
Remand	2,622	49	51	77	23
Total	8,354	51	49	81	19

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Data on prior adult convictions, prior federal incarcerations and previous disposition outcomes were not available.

² Missing data for 62 inmates (1%).

³ 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Table 7-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Ontario

	Number of Inmates	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
Total²	3,941	17	34	49
Gender²			%	
Males	3,686	16	34	50
Females	255	29	28	43
Aboriginal Status³				
Non-Aboriginal	3,521	18	35	47
Aboriginal	419	8	25	67

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 5,787).

² Missing data for 1,846 inmates (32%).

³ Missing data for 1,847 inmates (32%).

Table 7-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Ontario^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	57	86	97
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁴	122	181	243
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁵	35	30	32
Median Age (in years) ⁶	33	32	29
Grade 9 or less ⁷	12	20	29
Single ⁸	48	51	62

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences (n = 5,787).

² Data on prior adult convictions, prior federal incarcerations, prior failures on community supervision, and employment status of inmates were not available.

³ Missing data for 1,858 inmates (32%).

⁴ Missing data for 1,860 inmates (32%).

⁵ Missing data for 2,035 inmates (35%).

⁶ Missing data for 1,846 inmates (32%).

⁷ Missing data for 2,139 inmates (37%).

⁸ Missing data for 4,700 inmates (81%).

Table 7-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Ontario¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
%				
Crimes Against the Person				
Homicide/Attempt Murder	35	20	37	43
Sexual Assault	325	31	31	38
Serious Assault	108	30	45	25
Minor Assault	175	14	46	39
Robbery	451	10	24	67
Other Violent	103	15	34	51
Subtotal	1,197	19	32	49
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	931	4	27	69
Theft	147	18	39	44
Fraud	262	27	35	38
Other Property	89	13	38	48
Subtotal	1,429	10	31	59
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	156	12	36	52
Administration of Justice	49	41	39	20
Drugs	205	17	43	40
Impaired Driving Offences	147	52	41	7
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	569	22	39	39
Subtotal	1,126	24	40	36
Total	3,752	17	34	49

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 5,787).

² Missing data for 2,035 inmates (35%).

Table 7-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Ontario¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs							
		Criminal History	Education/ Employment	Family/ Marital	Leisure/ Recreation	Companions	Procriminal Attitude	Substance Abuse	Anti-social Pattern
%									
All Inmates Combined	4,782	64	14	18	55	11	19	21	41
Gender									
Males	4,480	65	14	17	55	11	19	21	41
Females	302	50	13	24	48	13	15	22	31
Aboriginal Status									
Non-Aboriginal	4,299	63	13	17	53	10	19	19	39
Aboriginal	482	73	25	25	66	16	22	34	51
Offence Type									
Crimes Against the Person	1,477	60	15	20	54	11	20	21	41
Property Crimes	1,636	77	18	18	61	13	19	24	48
Other Criminal Code/ Federal Statutes	1,395	51	10	14	48	8	16	16	30
Risk Level									
Low	665	7	-	3	15	-	1	--	1
Medium	1,337	53	2	9	39	1	7	8	11
High	1,939	90	27	28	77	21	32	37	72

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Table 7-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Ontario

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security			
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%			
Legal Status					
Sentenced ¹	5,787	100	99	56	96
Remand	2,629	-	1	44	4
Total	8,416	100	100	100	100
Offence Type²					
Crimes Against the Person	2,272	25	42	37	25
Property and Other Crimes ³	4,988	75	58	63	75
Total	7,260	100	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁴	5,547	244	394	91	90
Gender					
Males	7,820	83	100	92	100
Females	596	17	-	8	-
Total	8,416	100	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status⁵					
Non-Aboriginal	7,651	89	97	91	99
Aboriginal	748	11	13	9	1
Total	8,399	100	110	100	100
Median Age (in years)⁶	8,408	31	30	31	31

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

² Missing data for 1,156 inmates (14%).

³ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 5,569). Missing data for 22 inmates (<1%).

⁵ Missing data for 17 inmates (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 8 inmates (<1%).

Chapter 8

Manitoba

8.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Manitoba's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Manitoba conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 8.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Manitoba, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 8.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Manitoba, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 8.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Manitoba, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 8.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 8.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 8.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Manitoba, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 8.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Manitoba's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Manitoba includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

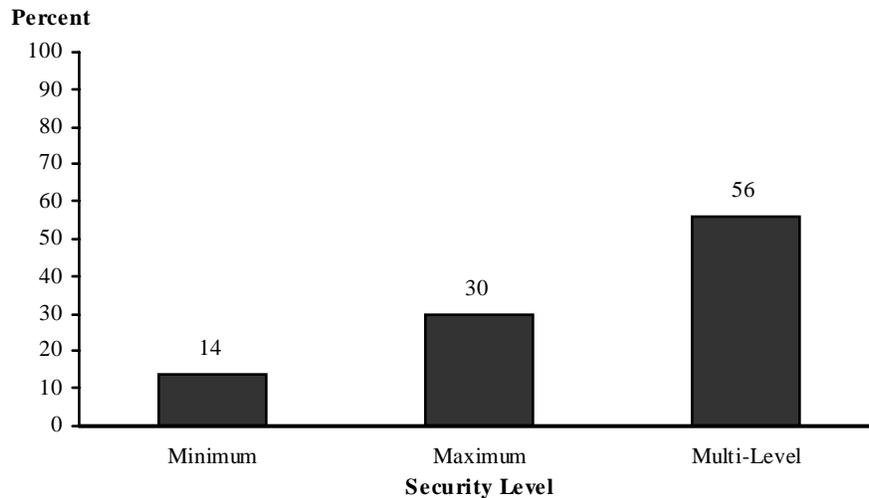
8.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were eight adult correctional facilities in operation in Manitoba. Only four jurisdictions had fewer facilities in operation than Manitoba (Prince Edward Island, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Newfoundland) (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the eight facilities in Manitoba was 976. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 122 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for Alberta, Quebec and Ontario (241, 183 and 168 inmates per facility, respectively), but larger than other jurisdictions. Manitoba's average operational capacity per facility is about one-half the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 8-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Manitoba. Among the eight correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 36 for the smallest facility (Egg Lake Camp, a minimum security facility) to 289 for the largest (Winnipeg Remand Centre, a maximum security facility).

As can be seen in the table, the majority of Manitoba's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification. Five of the eight facilities were classified as multi-level, two were minimum security¹, and one was a maximum security facility. There were no designated medium security institutions in Manitoba. Figure 8-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level². Over one-half of the beds in Manitoba's facilities (56%) were classified as multi-level security. A further 30% were classified as maximum security, and 14% as minimum security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Figure 8-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Manitoba



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), most of Manitoba's facilities (six out of eight) were classified as correctional centres (Table 8-1). In addition, Manitoba was operating one facility as a remand centre and one as a camp.

Four of the eight facilities housed both male and female inmates (the one maximum security facility and three multi-level security facilities). In addition, one multi-level facility was exclusively for female inmates. The remaining three facilities (both minimum security facilities and one multi-level security facility) housed only male inmates. The number of institutions accommodating both adults and young offenders was higher in Manitoba than in most other jurisdictions. Six of the eight facilities (75%) housed both adults and young offenders. Only 43 of the remaining 143 provincial/territorial institutions in other jurisdictions (30%) reported that both adults and young offenders were accommodated in the same facility.

Regarding special features, four of Manitoba's eight facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. The proportion of institutions with these types of units was lower in Manitoba (50%) than some other jurisdictions. For instance, almost all institutions in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units.

Other notable special features in Manitoba included four institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and one facility housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. Another feature, which was infrequently reported by other jurisdictions, was the existence of police lock-ups or holding cells. Three Manitoba facilities included this feature, compared to only nine institutions in all other jurisdictions combined. Finally, three facilities had protective custody units, two had special handling units, and two had psychiatric units.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Manitoba has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of multi-level security designations for institutions.

¹ In addition, 66 intermittent offenders temporarily reported to a Community Release Centre until other accommodation became available.

² In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

8.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

8.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 1,062 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Manitoba³. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Manitoba's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 1,062 inmates in Manitoba facilities was the sixth largest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 4% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Saskatchewan was the next largest jurisdiction, with approximately 100 more inmates (1,153). The next smallest jurisdiction was New Brunswick with roughly one-half the number of inmates on-register (496) in comparison to Manitoba.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 12.5 persons per 10,000 of Manitoba's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the fifth highest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. Only the Northwest Territories (74.8), Yukon (34.9), Saskatchewan (15.5) and Alberta (14.1) had higher rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 10.1 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

8.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence⁴, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 8-B, almost two-thirds (63%) of on-register inmates in Manitoba were regular sentenced inmates. A further 29% were remand inmates, 7% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 1% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, three were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Manitoba had the same proportion of regular sentenced inmates as the national total (63%).

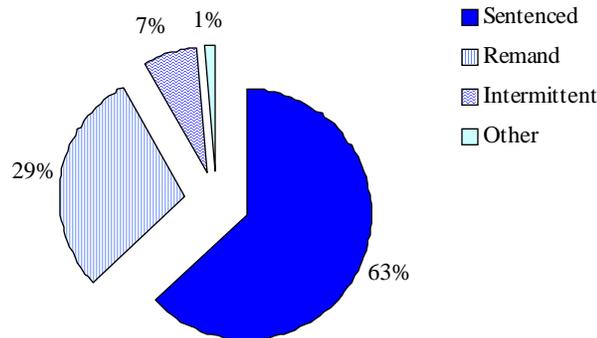
Compared to the national total, Manitoba had slightly fewer intermittent sentenced inmates (7% versus 10%). However, the proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

In Manitoba, there was a slightly larger proportion of inmates on remand, compared to the proportion nationally (29% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

³ On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Manitoba (88%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 6% were on temporary absences, 3% were on day-parole, and 3% were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, on a removal warrant, or serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays.

⁴ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 8-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Manitoba



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 1,062.

8.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 8-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Manitoba’s correctional facilities were over capacity by 9%. Individually, most facilities were operating at very close to capacity, and several were operating above capacity. Two multi-level security facilities were operating over capacity: Portage Correctional Centre for female inmates was operating at 127%; and Dauphin Correctional Institution was operating at 114%. In addition, Winnipeg Remand Centre (maximum security) was operating at 102%, and Milner Ridge Correctional Centre (minimum security) was operating at 115%. An additional 66 inmates, classified as minimum security inmates, were not being accommodated in an institution on Snapshot day because of the unavailability of space. When this group of inmates is included, minimum security institutions in Manitoba were operating at 49% over capacity.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Manitoba’s correctional facilities were operating at 97% of capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Two multi-level security facilities were still operating over capacity, but to a lesser extent (116% and 110%, respectively). Similarly, Milner Ridge Correctional Centre was operating at 102%.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁵. Manitoba was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for Manitoba was about 9%. However, Manitoba’s inmate population was slightly under capacity when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity (97%).

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁶ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC)

⁵ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁶ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

(where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in double or shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

Although facilities in Manitoba were 3% under capacity based on the actual-in count, less than one-third (30%) of inmates were being accommodated in single cells. Seventy percent of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations - 46% were being double-bunked and 24% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.). Manitoba reported the highest level of double-bunking. Proportions of inmates being double-bunked in other jurisdictions ranged from 0% in Yukon to 28% in federal facilities.

Table 8-2 illustrates the considerable variation in type of accommodation across facilities in Manitoba. With the exception of Headingley Correctional Centre where 71% of inmates were housed individually in cells, all of the remaining facilities were most often double-bunking or using some other form of shared accommodation for their inmates. For example, 61% of inmates in Manitoba's largest facility (Winnipeg Remand Centre - maximum security), and almost all of the inmates (95%) in the third largest institution (Brandon Correctional Institution – multi-level) were double-bunked. Almost three-quarters of female inmates (71%) in the Portage Correctional Centre were in shared accommodation.

8.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁷. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for almost one-half (44%) of Manitoba's inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 8-3), primarily serious assaults and robbery. Another 35% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, 20% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, such as administration of justice offences and drug-related offences.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (59% versus 38%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

Among inmates in Manitoba, there was a greater incidence of crimes against the person as compared to most other provinces/territories (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). In Manitoba, 44% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the third highest among the provinces/territories, lower only than the Northwest Territories (70%) and Yukon (59%). Other provinces/territories ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 38% in Saskatchewan. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Manitoba had break and enter or theft (18% each) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

⁷ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

Approximately one-half (49%) of inmates in Manitoba facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 8-4). A further one-third (31%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 20% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 51% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than most other provinces/territories. In all provinces/territories except Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, less than one-half of inmates were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person (ranging from 27% in Prince Edward Island to 46% in Saskatchewan)⁸. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person.

Similar to most provinces/territories, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (65% versus 45%).

In Manitoba, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (37%) (Table 8-5). A further 26% were incarcerated for two offences, 16% for three offences, 11% for four offences, and 10% for five or more offences. These proportions were fairly similar for sentenced and remand inmates, with slightly more sentenced inmates having one offence (39% versus 33%). In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to most other jurisdictions, Manitoba's inmates show a greater incidence of crimes against the person and a larger proportion of inmates with both crimes against the person and non-violent offences occurring together. The data for Manitoba also indicate that inmates have somewhat less numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of more seriousness and versatility, but less volume in offending for Manitoba's inmates.

8.5 Sentence Length

Figure 8-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Manitoba (also see Table 8-6)⁹. On Snapshot day, 36% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 25% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 35% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 5% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median¹⁰ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Manitoba was 273 days (approximately nine months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each). It was the same as the median for Newfoundland (273 days). All remaining jurisdictions had shorter median aggregate sentences than Manitoba.

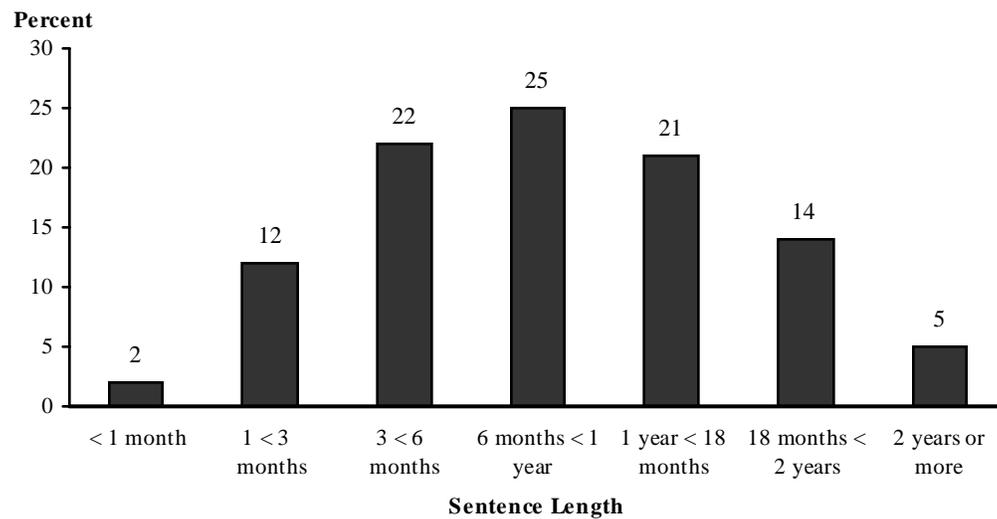
A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

⁹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹⁰ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 8-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Manitoba^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 743).

² Data were missing for 18 inmates (2%).

8.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

8.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Manitoba (49% male and 51% female)¹¹, 93% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 8-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for females – 70% of females were regular sentenced inmates compared to 62% of males. In contrast, larger proportions of males than females were on remand (30% of males versus 19% of females).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 8-3). For both males and females, there were similar proportions currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (44% and 42%), property offences (36% and 33%), and “other” *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (20% and 25%). However, males were most often incarcerated for break and enter (18%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for robbery (21%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. Similar to Manitoba, in Nova Scotia and Quebec, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Figure 8-D, larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost two-thirds (64%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 51% of females (also see Table 8-5).

¹¹ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 8-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Manitoba¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 44 inmates (4%).

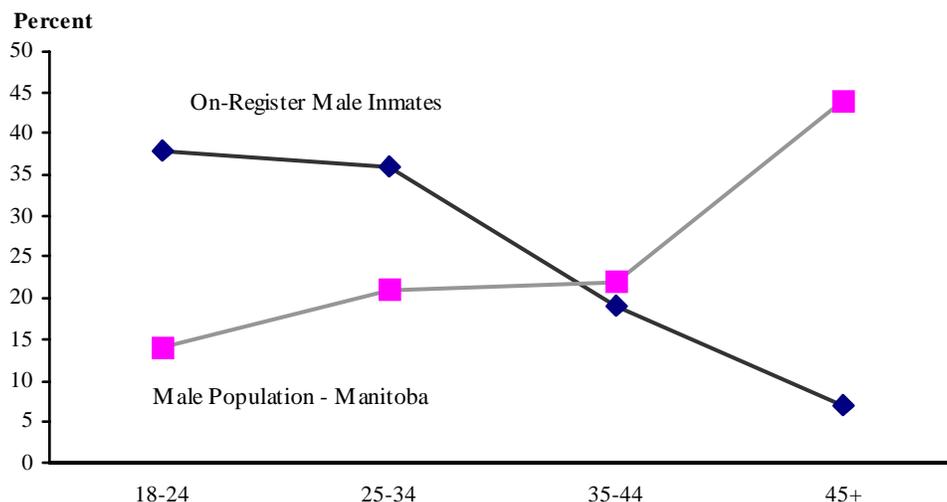
Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 8-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 273 days, compared to 184 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

8.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Manitoba. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Manitoba's facilities was 28. The median age for the adult population in Manitoba in 1996 was 42.

Figures 8-E and 8-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Manitoba is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 8-7).

Figure 8-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Manitoba²

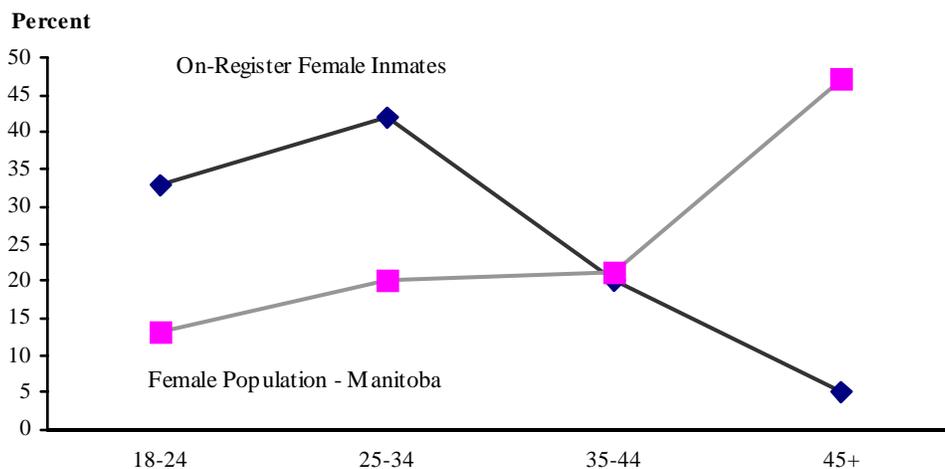


Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

² Males under 18 years of age accounted for 1% of male on-register inmates and were removed from this analysis.

Figure 8-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Manitoba²



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

² Females under 18 years of age accounted for 4% of female on-register inmates and were removed from this analysis.

On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 14% of the adult male population in Manitoba. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Forty-two percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 20% of the adult female population in Manitoba. Females aged 18-24 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in Manitoba (33% versus 13%).

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (48%) (Table 8-3), in particular break and enter. Among other age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (37%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 8-G). Slightly more than one-quarter (28%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 39% of inmates aged 25-34, 43% of those aged 35-44, and 55% of those aged 45 and over (also see Table 8-5).

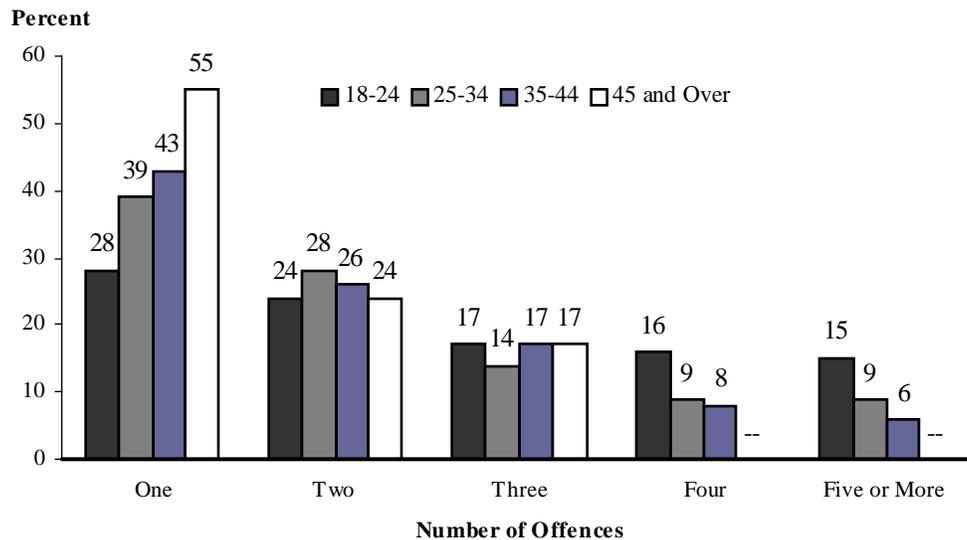
As can be seen in Table 8-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 9 months for those under 35 (276 days for inmates aged 18-24, 273 for those aged 25-34), compared to 6 months for inmates 35 and over (184 days for inmates aged 35-44, 182 days for inmates aged 45 and over). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

8.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 9% of the adult population in Manitoba in 1996, they accounted for 61% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

The majority of Aboriginal inmates in Manitoba were North American Indian (75%, compared to 63% in the Manitoba population). The remaining one-quarter (25%) were Métis (36% in Manitoba population). A larger proportion of regular sentenced Aboriginal inmates were North American Indian (81%), compared to remand (64%) or intermittent (67%) inmates.

Figure 8-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Manitoba¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 44 inmates (4%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 8-7). More than two-thirds (67%) of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 56% of non-Aboriginal inmates. A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (32% versus 28%) and intermittent sentences (11% versus 5%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 8-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (48% versus 38%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (14% versus 9%), robbery (13% versus 10%), and minor assault (10% versus 7%).

A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (39% versus 33%) and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (23% versus 19%). In particular, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for drug-related offences (8% versus 2%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were similar proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (7%). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (55% of Aboriginal females compared to 19% of non-Aboriginal females).

As illustrated in Figure 8-H, slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost two-thirds (65%) of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 60% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 8-5).

In most other jurisdictions, there were also slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 8-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Manitoba¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 45 inmates (4%).

In Manitoba, Aboriginal inmates received slightly shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 8-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 245 days, compared to 273 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among females – Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 184 days, compared to 213 days for non-Aboriginal females. Among males, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 270 days, compared to 273 days for non-Aboriginal males. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

8.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 8-8, one-half (50%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 20% of adults in Manitoba. Another one-quarter (25%) had grade 10 or 11, and 25% had grade 12 or higher. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had grade 9 education or less (63% versus 45%).

More than two-thirds (70%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 8% of adults in Manitoba¹². Fairly similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were unemployed (71% and 69%, respectively).

Less than one-third (29%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Manitoba. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (22% versus 31%).

The majority of inmates in Manitoba (92%) reported that English was their home language. Seven percent reported an Aboriginal language as their home language. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates reported an Aboriginal language as their home language (8% versus 2%). The majority of inmates (97%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹² Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

8.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹³. In Manitoba, the majority of inmates (82%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 8-9). In fact, 17% of the inmates had fifteen or more previous adult convictions. This is similar to other jurisdictions. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had previous adult convictions (84% versus 70%).

Further, more than three-quarters (77%) of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, almost one-half (46%) had a previous probation term, and 11% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (80% versus 59%) and previous probation terms (48% versus 29%). Again, these results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

Twenty-eight percent of inmates had failed probation, 16% had failed parole, and 12% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed probation (30% versus 14%) and escaped (13% versus 9%).

A larger proportion of male than female inmates in Manitoba had previous convictions (83% versus 69%).

8.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁴. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in Manitoba, there was only one victim (88%). Twelve percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (58%), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse (Table 8-10). Overall, one-third (31%) of victims were a spouse or ex-spouse, 9% were the offender's child (or a child in trust¹⁵), 5% were other family members, 5% were friends, and 8% involved other relationships. Forty-two percent of victims were strangers to the offender (primarily adult victims).

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, it is clear that the majority of robberies are committed against strangers – 80% of those who were victims of robbery were strangers to the offender (primarily adult strangers). However, other crimes against the person tend to be committed against those known to the victim. The largest proportion of assault victims (both minor and serious assault) were victimized by someone known to them (74%), in particular spouses or ex-spouses. Similarly, the largest proportion of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them (67%), in particular the largest proportion of victims were the offender's child (or a child in trust).

8.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

¹³ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

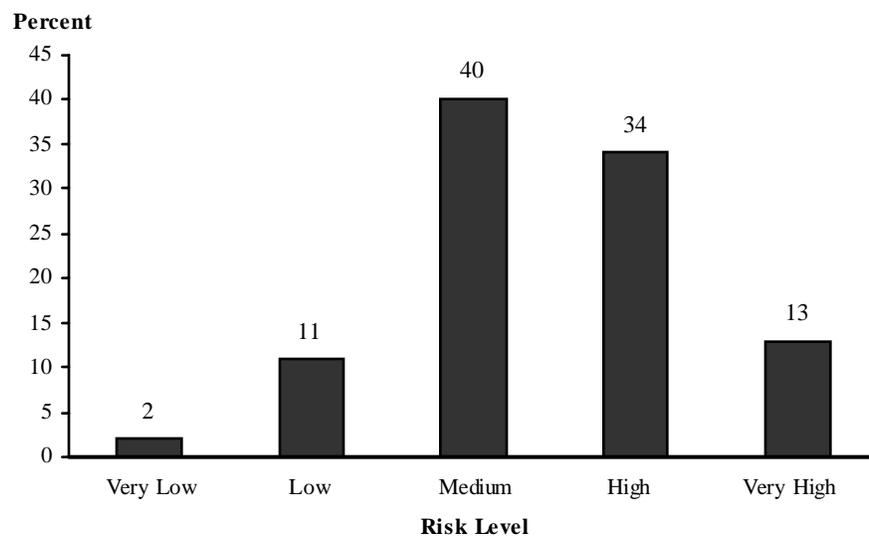
¹⁴ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁵ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

Manitoba gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁶. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from “very low” to “very high” risk. In Manitoba, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as medium risk (40%), followed by high risk (34%). A further 13% were classified as very high risk, 11% as low risk, and only 2% as very low risk (see Figure 8-I).

Figure 8-I
Distribution of Risk Levels of Sentenced Inmates: Manitoba^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and “other” types of sentences (n = 751).

² Data were missing for 162 inmates (22%).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). In Manitoba, 48% of inmates were classified as high risk.

As shown in Table 8-11, male and female inmates in Manitoba did not differ substantially in risk level, although a slightly higher proportion of females were considered low risk (18% versus 13%).

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Over one-half of Aboriginal inmates (55%) were classified as high risk, in comparison to 35% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that Manitoba faces a situation where there are larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates in the sentenced population, scoring at the higher end of the risk dimension, and requiring a greater concentration of programming resources to address their criminogenic needs.

¹⁶ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

Table 8-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (92%). In addition, 40% had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (304 days versus 258 and 276). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, low-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (51%), compared to medium and high-risk offenders (36% and 39%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. More than one-half (58%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 28% of low-risk offenders and 38% of medium-risk offenders. Further, 85% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 43% of low-risk and 62% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were as likely as medium-risk offenders to be single (59% and 61%, respectively), but slightly more likely than low-risk offenders (51%). High-risk offenders were similar in age to both medium- and low-risk offenders (median ages of 27, 27 and 28, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-one percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost three-quarters (74%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 8-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as homicide/attempted murder, robbery, serious assault, and other violent offences as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk. These offenders were infrequently classified as low risk. Inmates with sexual assaults and minor assaults were more frequently classified as medium risk (49% and 44%, respectively). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

With the exception of fraud, the largest proportion of inmates with property offences were classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past.

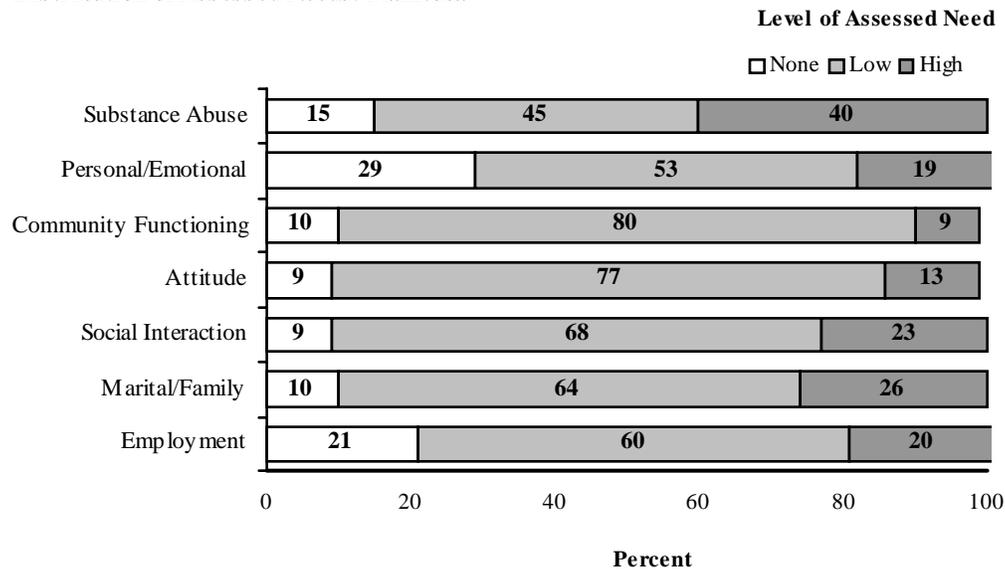
Inmates serving sentences for administration of justice and offensive weapons offences also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend (57% and 56%, respectively). However, those serving sentences for drug-related offences, impaired driving offences and "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, were most frequently classified as medium risk.

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 8-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (40%), followed by marital/family (26%) and social interaction (23%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area.

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 8-14). Substantially larger proportions of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of substance abuse (53% versus 39%). Slightly larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the area of personal/emotional (19% versus 14%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

Figure 8-J**Distribution of Assessed Needs: Manitoba¹**

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For all dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse (48% versus 26% for non-Aboriginal), marital/family (29% versus 18%), employment (24% versus 13%) and social interaction (26% versus 17%) needs.

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (42% of inmates had high needs in this area), marital/family (34%), and personal/emotional (25%) dimensions. High substance abuse and social interaction needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (41% and 29%, respectively, were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 8-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (72%).

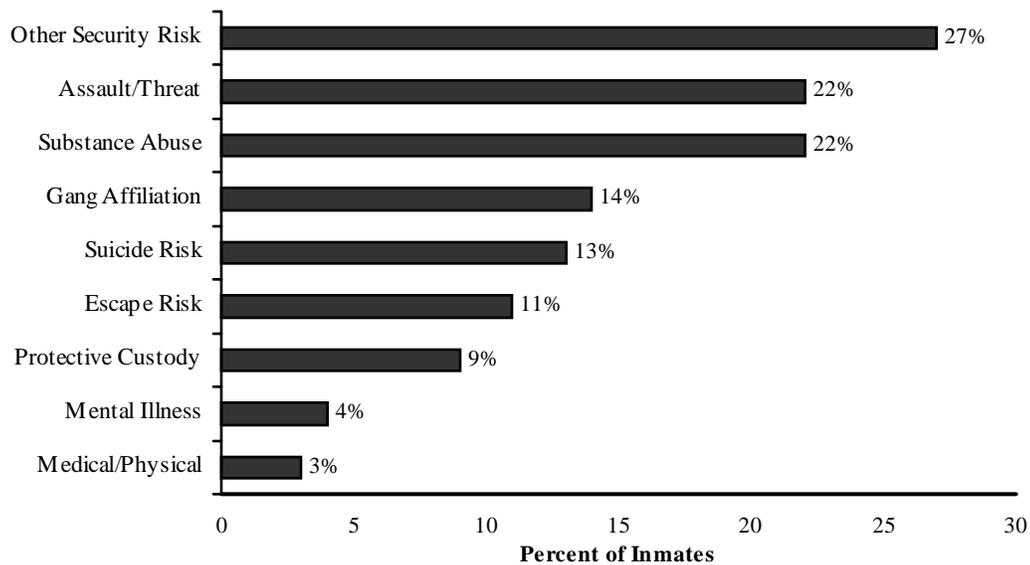
The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Manitoba. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. For offenders who have committed crimes against the person, the data also point to a need for intervention in the marital/family and personal/emotional domains. Social interaction may also be an important target of intervention for property offenders. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

8.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions¹⁷.

¹⁷ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 8-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Manitoba^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² Data were missing for 147 inmates (14%).

Figure 8-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Manitoba. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern¹⁸. In Manitoba, 22% of inmates exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff, and a further 22% presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems. The largest proportion of inmates (27%) exhibited “other” security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: showing some form of gang affiliation (14%), suicide risk (13%), escape risk (11%), needing protective custody (9%), having a mental illness (4%), and medical/physical problems (3%).

The top two security concerns in Manitoba (substance abuse and assault/threat) were prevalent in the other jurisdictions that provided data, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island, although substance abuse was a top concern, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour.

Remand inmates were seen as posing more security concerns than sentenced inmates. In particular, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as having mental illnesses (7% versus 2%), needing protective custody (15% versus 6%), being a suicide risk (21% versus 10%), and having gang affiliations (21% versus 10%) (Figure 8-L).

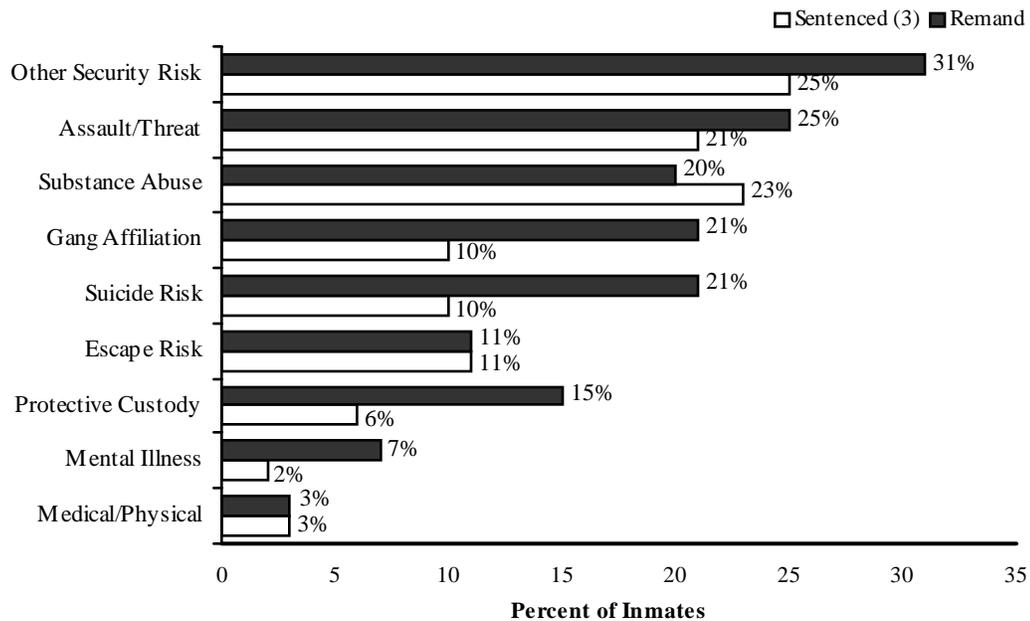
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Manitoba, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 8-15). Segregation was used for 19% of remand inmates compared to 11% of sentenced inmates.

In jurisdictions that reported data¹⁹, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

¹⁸ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

¹⁹ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

Figure 8-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Manitoba^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² Data were missing for 147 inmates (14%).

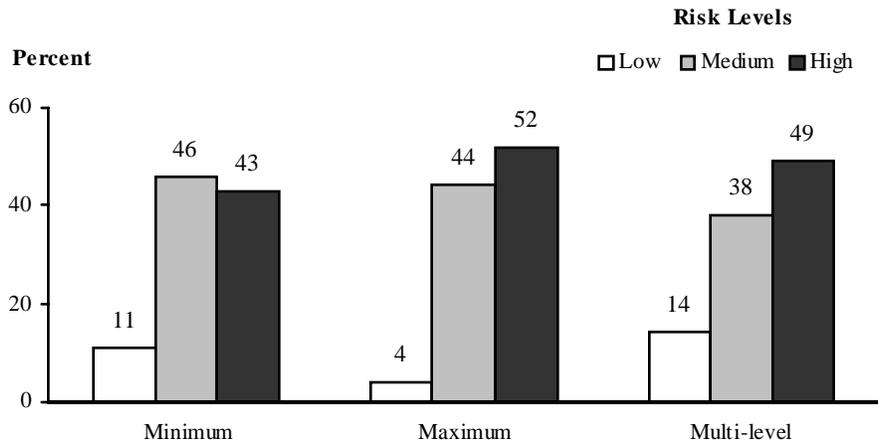
³ 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 8-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Manitoba. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were almost non-existent at the minimum level of security. Only at the maximum level of security were there a large proportion of remand inmates (83% of inmates in maximum were remands). Further, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were much less likely than those in maximum or multi-level security to have a crime against the person (22% versus 55% and 47%, respectively). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in multi-level security facilities (183 days versus 304 days), but less than inmates in maximum security facilities (151 days).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in multi-level security facilities there was a larger proportion of females (10% of inmates were female), compared to other security levels (minimum - 5%, maximum - 4%). Also, in multi-level security facilities there was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates (69%) compared to minimum and maximum facilities (49% and 54%, respectively). There were no substantial differences in median age between security level.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 8-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for Manitoba. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 8-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Manitoba¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 162 sentenced inmates (22%).

8.7 Tables

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Table 8-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Manitoba¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Egg Lake Camp	Camp	Males	36	22	61	21	58
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	100	115	115	102	102
Other ⁴	Administrative		-	66	-	-	-
Subtotal			136	203	149	123	90
Maximum							
Winnipeg Remand Centre	Remand Centre	Males & Females	289	296	102	284	98
Subtotal			289	296	102	284	98
Multi-Level							
Brandon Correctional Institution	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	168	164	98	150	89
Dauphin Correctional Institution	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	49	56	114	54	110
Headingley Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	212	210	99	204	96
Portage Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Females	44	56	127	51	116
The Pas Correctional Institute	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	78	77	99	76	97
Subtotal			551	563	102	535	97
Total			976	1,062	109	942	97

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Egg Lake Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Other ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum										
Winnipeg Remand Centre	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
Multi-Level										
Brandon Correctional Institution	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Dauphin Correctional Institution	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Headingley Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	6
Portage Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
The Pas Correctional Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	2	3	4	2	1	4	3	6	-	25

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

⁴ The "other" category refers to 66 intermittent offenders who were on-register in Manitoba and temporarily reported to a Community Release Centre until other accommodation became available. The inmates were originally accommodated at Headingley Correctional Centre before the April 1996 disturbance.

Table 8-2
Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Manitoba¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
Minimum				
Egg Lake Camp	22	9	91	-
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	105	-	67	33
Maximum				
Winnipeg Remand Centre	294	37	61	2
Multi-Level				
Brandon Correctional Institution	157	5	95	-
Dauphin Correctional Institution	54	-	6	94
Headingley Correctional Centre	203	71	-	29
Portage Correctional Centre	51	29	-	71
The Pas Correctional Institution	77	17	25	58
Total	963	30	46	24

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 99 inmates (9%).

Table 8-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	731	1	6	11	9	10	1	38				
Remand	287	9	8	14	10	15	3	59				
Total	1,018	3	6	12	9	12	2	44				
Gender²												
Males	945	3	7	12	10	11	2	44				
Females	73	--	-	15	--	21	-	42				
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal	389	4	6	9	7	10	2	38				
Aboriginal	628	3	7	14	10	13	1	48				
Age⁵												
18-24	386	4	3	12	4	16	2	41				
25-34	360	3	9	11	10	11	2	46				
35-44	190	--	6	13	16	7	--	45				
45+	71	--	15	10	8	--	-	42				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%					%					
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	18	9	3	9	39	2	5	6	6	4	23	
Remand	14	6	--	--	26	2	8	--	--	3	14	
Total	17	8	2	8	35	2	6	4	5	4	20	
Gender²												
Males	18	8	2	8	36	2	6	4	4	4	20	
Females	--	15	7	--	33	-	8	--	10	--	25	
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal	16	10	4	9	39	1	5	4	8	5	23	
Aboriginal	18	7	1	7	33	2	7	5	2	3	19	
Age⁵												
18-24	28	7	1	12	48	2	4	2	2	2	11	
25-34	13	7	4	7	30	2	8	6	5	4	24	
35-44	9	12	2	4	27	--	7	6	8	--	28	
45+	--	13	--	4	23	-	13	8	8	6	35	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 44 inmates (4%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 45 inmates (4%).

⁵ Missing data for 44 inmates (4%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 8-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	731	18	27	55
Remand	287	24	41	34
Total	1,018	20	31	49

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 44 inmates (4%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 8-5
Number of Current Offences: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	731	39	25	16	10	10
Remand	287	33	26	17	14	10
Total	1,018	37	26	16	11	10
Gender¹						
Males	945	36	26	17	11	10
Females	73	49	25	5	11	10
Aboriginal Status³						
Non-Aboriginal	389	40	27	15	10	8
Aboriginal	628	36	25	17	12	11
Age⁴						
18-24	386	28	24	17	16	15
25-34	360	39	28	14	9	9
35-44	190	43	26	17	8	6
45+	71	55	24	17	--	--

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 44 inmates (4%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 45 inmates (4%).

⁴ Missing data for 44 inmates (4%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 8-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Manitoba¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
		%			
Total Inmates²	725	36	25	40	273
Gender²					
Males	665	35	25	40	273
Females	60	43	22	35	184
Aboriginal Status³					
Non-Aboriginal	269	37	21	42	273
Aboriginal	455	35	27	38	245
Age⁴					
18-24	269	29	27	44	276
25-34	248	35	26	39	273
35-44	146	44	22	34	184
45+	58	48	14	38	182

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 743).

² Missing data for 18 inmates (2%).

³ Missing data for 19 inmates (3%).

⁴ Missing data for 18 inmates (2%) and data for 4 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 8-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	77	7	11	77	11	5
Other	8	1	-	8	1	1
Sentenced	666	62	70	665	56	67
Remand	311	30	19	311	32	28
Total	1,062	100	100	1,061	100	100
Age^{1,2}						
18-24	398	38	33	397	31	42
25-34	379	36	42	379	35	37
35-44	198	19	20	198	23	16
45+	76	7	5	76	10	5
Total	1,051	100	100	1,050	100	100
Gender¹						
Males				982	93	92
Females				79	7	8
Total				1,061	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%) in the Aboriginal analysis.

² Data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 8-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Manitoba

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		965	695	270
9 or less	%	50	45	63
10 to 11	%	25	29	16
12 or higher	%	25	26	21
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		979	695	284
Unemployed	%	70	69	71
Employed	%	30	31	29
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		1,055	746	309
Single	%	60	57	67
Married	%	29	31	22
Separated or Divorced	%	10	11	--
Widowed	%	1	1	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁶		1,045	739	306
English	%	92	90	96
French	%	--	--	--
Aboriginal	%	7	8	2
Other	%	1	1	2
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁷		1,057	750	307
Canadian	%	97	97	96
Other	%	3	3	4
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 97 inmates (9%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n=30). Missing data for 44 inmates (<1%).

⁵ Missing data for 7 inmates (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 17 inmates (2%).

⁷ Missing data for 5 inmates (< 1%).

Table 8-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None				1 or more	
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	626	16				84	
Remand	70	30				70	
Total	696	18				82	
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	586	48	52	80	20	11	89
Remand	70	29	71	59	41	13	87
Total	656	46	54	77	23	11	89
	Number of Inmates ⁴	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	585	30	70	18	82	13	87
Remand	70	14	86	--	--	9	91
Total	655	28	72	16	84	12	88

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 366 inmates (34%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

³ Missing data for 406 inmates (38%).

⁴ Missing data for 407 inmates (38%).

Table 8-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Manitoba^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
Total Victims	340	31	9	5	5	8	58	36	5	42
Most Serious Offence										
Homicide/Attempt Murder	18	--	--	17	--	--	50	--	--	50
Sexual Assault	60	15	35	10	--	--	67	22	12	33
Serious and Minor Assault	171	52	3	4	8	7	74	23	4	26
Robbery	79	5	--	--	--	13	20	73	6	80
Other Violent Offences	12	--	--	--	--	--	58	--	--	42

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n=301) (relationship data were unavailable for 33% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

Table 8-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
Total²	589	13	40	48
Gender²			%	
Males	544	13	40	48
Females	45	18	36	47
Aboriginal Status³				
Non-Aboriginal	205	20	45	35
Aboriginal	383	9	36	55

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 751).

² Missing data for 162 inmates (22%).

³ Missing data for 163 inmates (22%).

Table 8-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Manitoba¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	46	81	96
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	48	74	92
Prior Federal Incarceration ⁴	--	7	15
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ³	9	22	40
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁵	258	276	304
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁶	51	36	39
Median Age (in years) ²	28	27	27
Grade 9 or less ⁷	28	38	58
Single ⁸	51	61	59
Unemployed ⁹	43	62	85

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 751).

² Missing data for 154 inmates (21%).

³ Missing data for 226 inmates (30%).

⁴ Missing data for 227 inmates (31%).

⁵ Missing data for 167 inmates (22%).

⁶ Missing data for 160 inmates (21%).

⁷ Missing data for 195 inmates (26%).

⁸ Missing data for 159 inmates (21%).

⁹ Data for 27 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 134 inmates (18%).

Table 8-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Manitoba¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
		%		
Crimes Against the Person				
Homicide/Attempt Murder	8	--	--	63
Sexual Assaults	37	32	49	19
Serious Assaults	67	15	31	54
Minor Assaults	48	15	44	42
Robbery	62	10	32	58
Other Violent	7	--	--	57
Subtotal	229	17	36	47
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	118	9	39	52
Theft	50	--	--	50
Fraud	13	23	46	31
Other Property	51	8	37	55
Subtotal	232	9	41	51
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	9	--	--	56
Administration of Justice	35	11	31	57
Drugs	31	10	48	42
Impaired Driving Offences	30	20	47	33
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	17	18	53	29
Subtotal	122	14	43	43
Total	583	13	40	48

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 751).

² Missing data for 160 inmates (21%).

Table 8-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Manitoba¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	704	20	26	23	13	9	19	40
Gender								
Males	654	20	26	23	13	9	19	39
Females	50	16	24	26	14	12	14	53
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	244	13	18	17	10	7	15	26
Aboriginal	459	24	29	26	15	11	21	48
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	291	19	34	20	19	12	25	42
Property Crimes	262	21	22	29	11	9	15	41
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	140	19	15	18	6	5	13	36
Risk Level								
Low	76	-	4	1	3	-	9	1
Medium	233	6	9	7	6	2	7	17
High	280	38	45	40	21	18	31	72

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Table 8-15
Use of Segregation: Manitoba

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	655	89	11
Remand	308	81	19
Total	963	87	13

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 99 inmates (9%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Table 8-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Manitoba

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%		
Legal Status				
Sentenced ¹	751	100	17	89
Remand	311	--	83	11
Total	1,062	100	100	100
Offence Type²				
Crimes Against the Person	449	22	55	47
Property and Other Crimes ³	569	78	45	53
Total	1,018	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁴	725	183	151	304
Gender				
Males	983	95	96	90
Females	79	5	4	10
Total	1,062	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status⁵				
Non-Aboriginal	415	51	46	31
Aboriginal	646	49	54	69
Total	1,061	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)	1,062	29	28	27

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

² Missing data for 44 inmates (4%).

³ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 743). Missing data for 18 inmates (2%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

Chapter 9

Saskatchewan

9.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Saskatchewan's inmate population included components from eight of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Saskatchewan conducted an electronic data compilation of all relevant information for the survey. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; and, legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 9.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Saskatchewan, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 9.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Saskatchewan, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 9.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Saskatchewan, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 9.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 9.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 9.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Saskatchewan, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. Finally, this section discusses some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 9.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Saskatchewan's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Saskatchewan includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

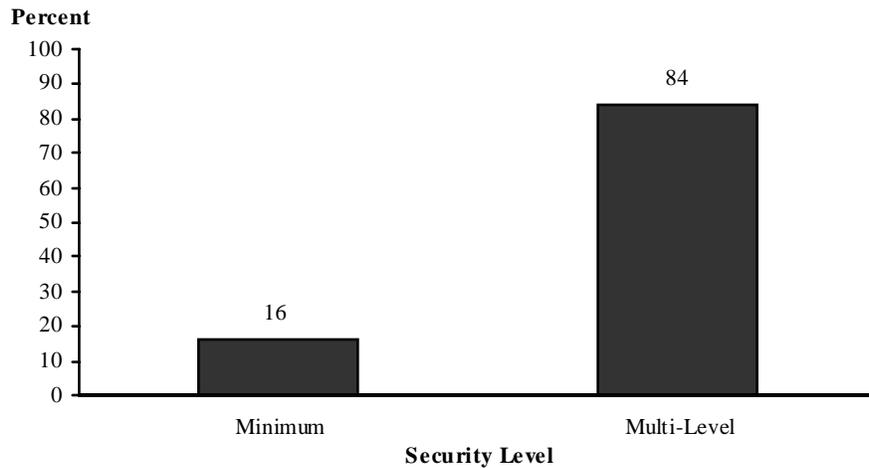
9.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 15 adult correctional facilities in operation in Saskatchewan¹. Only three jurisdictions had more facilities in operation than Saskatchewan (Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia) (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 15 facilities in Saskatchewan was 1,228. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 82 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for Alberta, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia (241, 183, 168, 122, and 119 inmates per facility, respectively), but larger than other jurisdictions. Saskatchewan's average operational capacity per facility is about one-third the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 9-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Saskatchewan. Among the 15 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 4 for the smallest facility (YMCA Community Treatment Residence, a minimum security facility) to 380 for the largest (Regina Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility).

¹ This includes two facilities that were operational but had no inmates.

Figure 9-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Saskatchewan



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

As can be seen in the table, the majority of Saskatchewan's facilities were minimum security. Eleven of the 15 facilities were classified as minimum security, and the other four as multi-level security. There were no designated medium or maximum security institutions in Saskatchewan. Figure 9-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level². Although 11 of the 15 facilities were classified as minimum security, the majority of the beds in Saskatchewan's facilities (84%) were classified as multi-level security. The remaining 16% were classified as minimum security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), many of Saskatchewan's facilities (seven out of 15) were classified as correctional centres (Table 9-1)³. However, unlike other jurisdictions, Saskatchewan also had a large number of community residential centres (six facilities). The only other jurisdictions with community residential centres were New Brunswick and British Columbia. Finally, Saskatchewan was operating two facilities as camps.

Three of the 15 facilities housed female inmates (two minimum security community residences and one multi-level security correctional centre). In addition, one minimum security correctional centre (St. Louis Rehabilitation Correctional Centre) housed both male and female inmates. The remaining 11 facilities housed only male inmates. Similar to the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan had no facilities which housed both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, Saskatchewan had four institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and four facilities housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. Unlike other jurisdictions, none of Saskatchewan's 15 facilities had punitive/administrative segregation or protective custody units. Saskatchewan was the only jurisdiction without these units. No other special features were noted in Saskatchewan facilities.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Saskatchewan has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of multi-level security designations for institutions.

² In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

³ Two correctional centres (North Battleford Correctional Centre and St. Louis Rehabilitation Correctional Centre, both minimum security facilities) are similar in nature to community residential centres.

9.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

9.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 1,153 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Saskatchewan⁴. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Saskatchewan's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 1,153 inmates in Saskatchewan facilities was the fifth largest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 5% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. British Columbia was the next largest jurisdiction, with more than double the number of inmates (2,603). The next smallest jurisdiction was Manitoba with approximately 100 fewer inmates on-register (1,062) than Saskatchewan.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 15.5 persons per 10,000 of Saskatchewan's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the third highest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. Only the Northwest Territories (74.8) and Yukon (34.9) had higher rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 14.1 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

9.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence⁵, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 9-B, more than four-fifths (81%) of on-register inmates in Saskatchewan were regular sentenced inmates. A further 16% were remand inmates, 3% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 1% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 13 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement and 11 inmates were within the 15-day period awaiting transfer to serve a federal sentence.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Saskatchewan had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (81% versus 63%), and a smaller proportion of inmates on remand (16% versus 25%) and intermittent sentences (3% versus 10%). The proportion of intermittent sentenced and remand inmates also varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

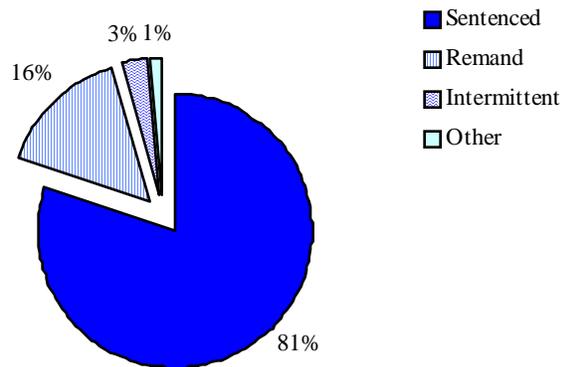
9.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not

⁴ On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Saskatchewan (97%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 3% were on temporary absences, and less than 1% were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction.

⁵ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 9-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Saskatchewan



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 1,153.

have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 9-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Saskatchewan’s correctional facilities were under capacity by 6%. Individually, most facilities were operating at close to capacity, and a few were operating slightly above capacity. One multi-level security facility (Saskatoon Correctional Centre) was operating at 101%. Also, three minimum security facilities were operating over capacity: Besnard Corrections Camp (104%); Prince Albert Community Treatment Residence (108%); and, Regina Community Treatment Residence (113%). Two facilities (E-Fry Community Treatment Residence and YMCA Community Treatment Residence) were operational but had no inmates on Snapshot day.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Saskatchewan’s correctional facilities were operating at 91% capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Only Besnard Corrections Camp was still operating over capacity based on the actual-in count (104%).

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁶. Saskatchewan was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were below operational capacities. As mentioned above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Saskatchewan was utilizing only 91% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁷ on type of accommodation (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). In most jurisdictions, large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates. These data were not available for Saskatchewan⁸.

⁶ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁷ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁸ Table 9-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

9.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁹. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 41% of Saskatchewan’s inmates on Snapshot day was a property crime (Table 9-3). Another 38% were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily serious assaults. Finally, 21% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily impaired driving offences.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (64% versus 33%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Saskatchewan had the fourth highest incidence of crimes against the person (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44%, respectively), but it was close to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Ontario, and British Columbia (ranging from 34% to 37%). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Saskatchewan had break and enter (20%) or theft (19%) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

More than one-half (54%) of inmates in Saskatchewan facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 9-4). A further 30% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 16% were currently incarcerated for only offences against a person (a total of 46% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than some provinces/territories. Less than one-third of inmates in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec (27%, 30% and 32%, respectively) were incarcerated for violent offences. In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 33% in Alberta to 69% in the Northwest Territories¹⁰. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (68% versus 42%).

Unlike most other jurisdictions, in Saskatchewan, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%) (Table 9-5). A further 16% were incarcerated for one offence, 16% for two offences, 13% for three offences, and 12% for four offences. Larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates had five or more offences (60% versus 40%). In other jurisdictions (except Alberta, Saskatchewan and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Alberta and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (38% and 30%, respectively).

⁹ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

¹⁰ Data were not available for Ontario.

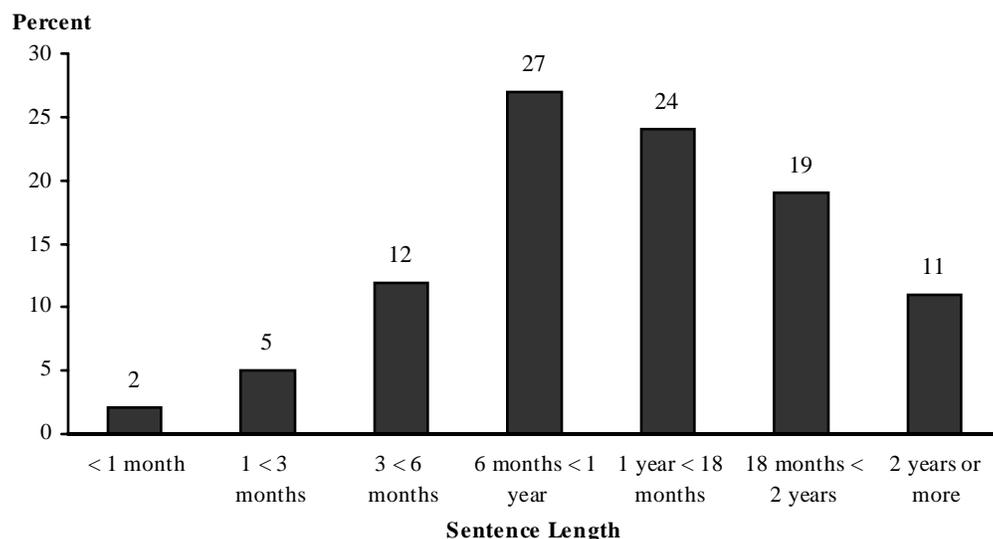
Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to most other jurisdictions, Saskatchewan's inmates show a slightly greater incidence of crimes against the person and a larger proportion of inmates with both crimes against the person and non-violent offences occurring together. The data for Saskatchewan also indicate that inmates have substantially more numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of more versatility and greater volume in offending for Saskatchewan's inmates.

9.5 Sentence Length

Figure 9-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Saskatchewan (also see Table 9-6)¹¹. On Snapshot day, 19% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 27% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 43% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 11% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 9-C

Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Saskatchewan^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 960$).

² Data were missing for 1 inmate (<1%).

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median¹² aggregate sentence length for inmates in Saskatchewan was 365 days (12 months). This was the same as the Northwest Territories, and was the longest median aggregate sentence of all jurisdictions. Other jurisdictions ranged from 153 days (in Ontario) to 273 days (Newfoundland and Manitoba).

¹¹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹² The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

9.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

9.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Saskatchewan (49% male and 51% female)¹³, 94% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 9-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was slightly more often the case for males – 81% of males were regular sentenced inmates compared to 78% of females.

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 9-3). A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (38% versus 30%). However, a larger proportion of females than males were incarcerated for property offences (50% versus 40%). There were similar proportions of males and females incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute offences (21% and 20%, respectively). The most common offence for which males were incarcerated was break and enter (21%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for theft (23%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were also incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Figure 9-D, there were similar proportions of males and females currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Eighty-four percent of males and 86% of females had more than one current offence (also see Table 9-5).

Figure 9-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Saskatchewan¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 25 inmates (2%).

¹³ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

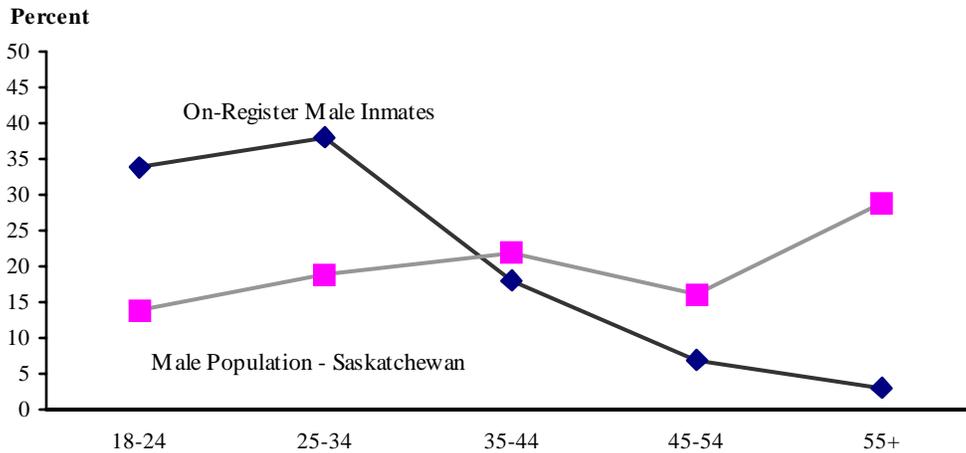
Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 9-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 365 days, compared to 213 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

9.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Saskatchewan. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Saskatchewan's facilities was 29. The median age for the adult population in Saskatchewan in 1996 was 42.

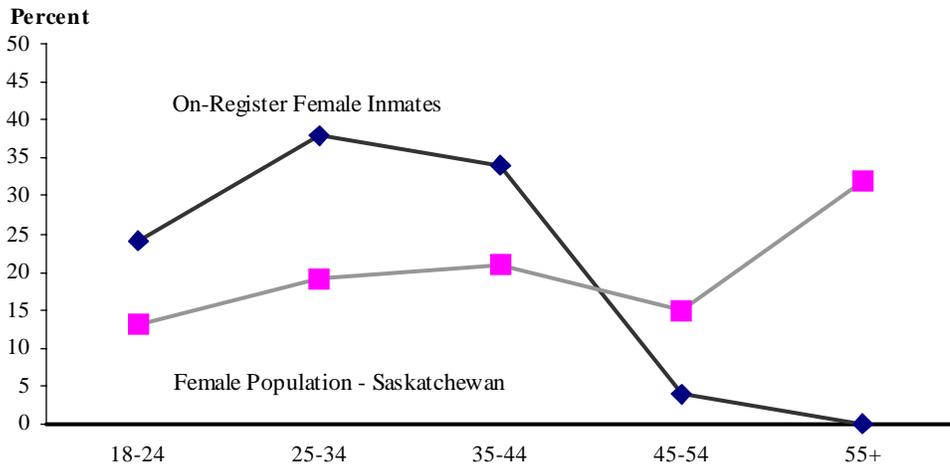
Figures 9-E and 9-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Saskatchewan is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 9-7).

Figure 9-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Saskatchewan



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 9-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Saskatchewan



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

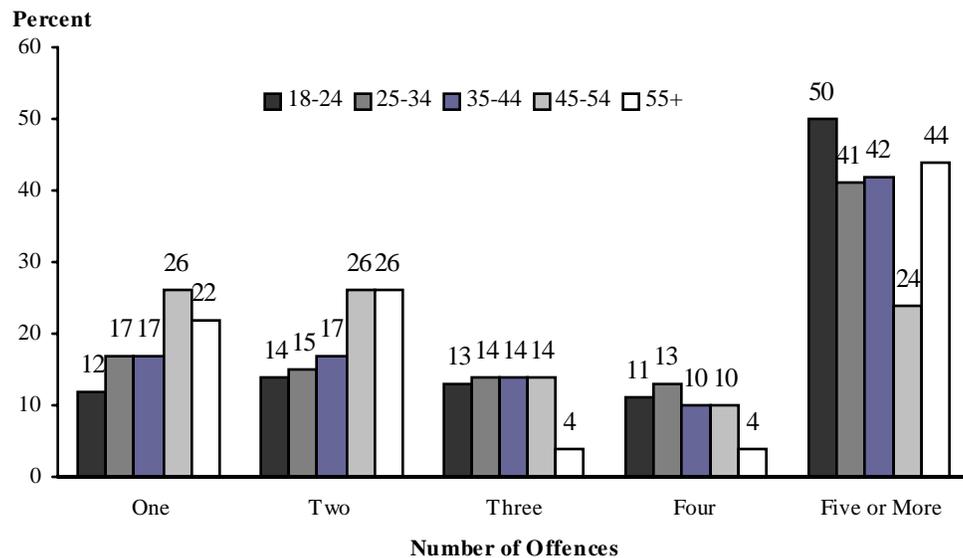
On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (34%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 14% of the adult male population in Saskatchewan. Males aged 25-34 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult male population in Saskatchewan (38% versus 19%). Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Thirty-eight percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 19% of the adult female population in Saskatchewan. Females aged 18-24 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in Saskatchewan (24% versus 13%).

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (58%) (Table 9-3), in particular break and enter. Among other age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As mentioned earlier, unlike most other jurisdictions, the largest proportion of inmates in Saskatchewan were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%). However, generally, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 9-G). One-half (50%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for five or more offences. This was the case for 41% of inmates aged 25-34, 42% of those aged 35-44, 24% of those aged 45-54, and 44% of inmates aged 55 and over. Further, about one-quarter of inmates aged 45-54 and 55 and over were currently incarcerated for only one offence (26% and 22%, respectively), compared to only 12% of those aged 18-24 (also see Table 9-5).

Figure 9-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Saskatchewan¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 24 inmates (2%).

As can be seen in Table 9-6, sentence lengths were similar across all age groups. The median sentence length was 369 days for inmates aged 18-24, and 365 days inmates in older age groups. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

9.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 8% of the adult population in Saskatchewan in 1996, they accounted for 76% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

The majority of Aboriginal inmates in Saskatchewan were North American Indian (87%, compared to 66% in the Saskatchewan population). The remaining 13% were Métis (33% in Saskatchewan population). Among Aboriginal inmates, similar proportions of regular sentenced, remand and intermittent inmates were North American Indian (87%, 85%, and 86%, respectively).

The majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences. Unlike some jurisdictions, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates did not differ substantially in the proportion that were serving a regular sentence (see Table 9-7). Over three-quarters of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates (81% each), less than one-fifth were on remand (16% and 15%, respectively), and the remainder were serving intermittent or other sentences. In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 9-3). A slightly larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (39% versus 32%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (16% versus 7%) and minor assault (7% versus 2%).

A slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (44% versus 40%) and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (24% versus 20%). These differences were primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for fraud (6% versus 2%), and drug-related offences (10% versus 4%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were similar proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (6% and 5%, respectively). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (21% of Aboriginal females compared to 14% of non-Aboriginal females). This difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal females incarcerated for administration of justice (10%) and impaired driving offences (8%).

As illustrated in Figure 9-H, slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Eighty-five percent of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 82% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 9-5).

In most other jurisdictions, there were also slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

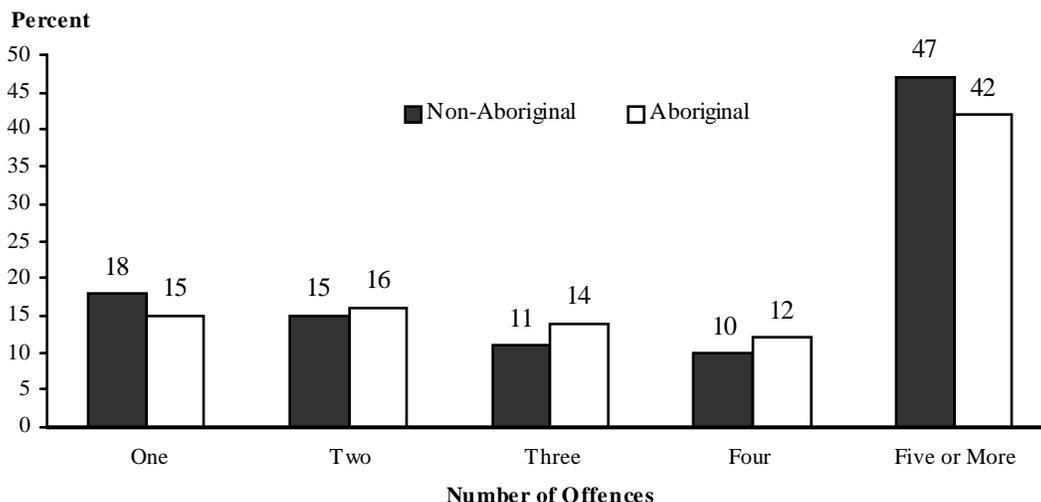
In Saskatchewan, Aboriginal inmates received slightly shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 9-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 365 days, compared to 392 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among females – Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 212 days compared to 366 days for non-Aboriginal females. Among males, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 365 days compared to 392 days for non-Aboriginal males. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

9.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language¹⁴.

¹⁴ Home language was not available for Saskatchewan.

Figure 9-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Saskatchewan¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 29 inmates (3%).

As illustrated in Table 9-8, almost one-half (44%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 20% of adults in Saskatchewan. Another 37% had grade 10 or 11, and 20% had grade 12 or higher. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (46% versus 35%).

Almost three-quarters (71%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 7% of adults in Saskatchewan¹⁵. Similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were unemployed (71% and 72%, respectively).

Forty-one percent of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of adults in Saskatchewan. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were married (40% and 42%, respectively).

The majority of inmates (99%) in Saskatchewan reported Canadian citizenship.

9.6.5 Criminal History

Data on criminal history were not available from Saskatchewan¹⁶.

9.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from Saskatchewan¹⁷.

9.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

Data on risk and needs were not available from Saskatchewan¹⁸.

¹⁵ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹⁶ Because data on criminal history were not available from Saskatchewan, Table 9-9 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁷ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from Saskatchewan, Table 9-10 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁸ Because data on risks and needs were not available from Saskatchewan, Tables 9-11 through 9-14 and Figures 9-I and 9-J are not included in this chapter.

9.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Data on the security concerns and use of segregation were not available from Saskatchewan¹⁹.

A significant question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 9-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Saskatchewan. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum level of security. All remand inmates were housed in multi-level security facilities. Further, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were much less likely than those in multi-level security facilities to have a crime against the person (28% versus 39%). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in multi-level security facilities (274 days versus 365 days).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in multi-level security facilities there was a higher proportion of females (7% of inmates were female), compared to minimum security (1%). However, there were similar proportions of Aboriginal inmates in both minimum and multi-level security facilities (78% and 76%, respectively). Inmates in minimum security facilities were slightly older than those in multi-level security (median ages of 31 versus 28).

9.7 Tables

Table 9-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Saskatchewan
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¹⁹ Because data on security concerns, use of segregation, and risk were not available from Saskatchewan, Table 9-15 and Figures 9-K through 9-M are not included in this chapter.

Table 9-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Saskatchewan¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Besnard Corrections Camp	Correctional Camp	Males	23	24	104	24	104
Waden Lake Corrections Camp	Correctional Camp	Males	16	14	88	13	81
Buffalo Narrows Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	18	16	89	15	83
North Battleford Community Training Residence	Community Residence	Males	12	12	100	10	83
North Battleford Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre ⁴	Males	30	25	83	24	80
Prince Albert Community Training Residence	Community Residence	Males	12	13	108	5	42
Saskatoon Community Training Residence	Community Residence	Males	14	12	86	11	79
Regina Community Training Residence	Community Residence	Males	24	27	113	22	92
E-Fry Community Training Residence	Community Residence	Females	12	-	-	-	-
YMCA Community Training Residence	Community Residence	Females	4	-	-	-	-
St. Louis Rehab. Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre ⁴	Males & Females	26	24	92	23	89
Subtotal			191	167	87	147	77
Multi-Level							
Pine Grove Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Females	70	66	94	65	93
Prince Albert Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	290	286	99	281	97
Regina Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	380	334	88	327	86
Saskatoon Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	297	300	101	297	100
Subtotal			1,037	986	95	970	94
Total			1,228	1,153	94	1,117	91

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Besnard Corrections Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waden Lake Corrections Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buffalo Narrows Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Battleford Community Training Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Battleford Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Albert Community Training Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon Community Training Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regina Community Training Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E-Fry Community Training Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YMCA Community Training Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St-Louis Rehab. Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-Level										
Pine Grove Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Prince Albert Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Regina Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Saskatoon Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	8

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

⁴ These two correctional centres are similar in nature to community residential centres.

Table 9-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Saskatchewan

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	947	1	6	14	5	6	1	33				
Remand	182	9	14	14	8	13	5	64				
Total	1,129	2	7	14	6	7	2	38				
Gender⁴												
Males	1,062	3	8	13	6	7	2	38				
Females	66	-	-	18	--	9	--	30				
Aboriginal Status⁵												
Non-Aboriginal	262	3	10	7	2	8	3	32				
Aboriginal	862	2	6	16	7	7	2	39				
Age²												
18-24	382	2	4	14	4	8	2	34				
25-34	436	3	5	14	7	6	2	38				
35-44	214	--	12	15	5	9	--	44				
45+	97	--	18	8	7	3	--	39				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	22	10	3	10	45	1	4	10	5	3	23	
Remand	10	3	--	--	21	2	4	--	7	--	15	
Total	10	9	3	10	41	1	4	8	5	3	21	
Gender⁴												
Males	21	8	2	10	40	1	4	8	5	3	21	
Females	6	23	9	12	50	--	8	6	5	--	20	
Aboriginal Status⁵												
Non-Aboriginal	21	8	6	9	44	1	3	7	10	3	24	
Aboriginal	20	9	2	10	40	1	5	8	4	3	20	
Age²												
18-24	34	9	2	13	58	--	3	3	1	--	8	
25-34	16	7	3	9	35	1	4	8	9	6	27	
35-44	11	9	4	7	30	--	6	12	5	--	26	
45+	--	12	5	--	25	-	5	20	5	6	36	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 24 inmates (2%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 25 inmates (2%).

⁵ Missing data for 29 inmates (3%).

Table 9-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Saskatchewan

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	947	12	30	59
Remand	182	38	30	32
Total	1,129	16	30	54

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 24 inmates (2%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 9-5

Number of Current Offences: Saskatchewan

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	947	17	17	14	11	40
Remand	182	9	8	9	14	60
Total	1,129	16	16	13	12	43
Gender³						
Males	1,062	16	16	13	12	43
Females	66	14	17	17	11	42
Aboriginal Status⁴						
Non-Aboriginal	262	18	15	11	10	47
Aboriginal	862	15	16	14	12	42
Age¹						
18-24	382	12	14	13	11	50
25-34	436	17	15	14	13	41
35-44	214	17	17	14	10	42
45-54	70	26	26	14	10	24
55+	27	22	26	4	4	44

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 24 inmates (2%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 25 inmates (2%).

⁴ Missing data for 29 inmates (3%).

Table 9-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Saskatchewan¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year %	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	959	19	27	54	365
Gender³					
Males	901	18	27	55	365
Females	57	30	30	40	213
Aboriginal Status⁴					
Non-Aboriginal	226	16	22	62	392
Aboriginal	728	19	29	52	365
Age²					
18-24	329	14	30	57	369
25-34	358	22	27	51	365
35-44	182	20	26	54	365
45-54	69	22	23	55	365
55+	21	19	19	62	365

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 960).

² Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

³ Missing data for 2 inmates (<1%).

⁴ Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

Table 9-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Saskatchewan

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	30	2	--	27	2	3
Other	10	1	--	10	1	1
Sentenced	929	81	78	928	81	81
Remand	183	16	13	183	15	16
Total	1,152	100	100	1,148	100	100
Age¹						
18-24	386	34	24	386	29	35
25-34	438	38	38	434	33	39
35-44	223	18	34	223	19	19
45-54	76	7	4	76	13	5
55+	29	3	-	29	6	1
Total	1,152	100	100	1,148	100	100
Gender²						
Males				1,079	95	94
Females				68	5	6
Total				1,147	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%) for gender analysis and 5 inmates (<1%) for the Aboriginal analysis.

² Missing data for 6 inmates (<1%).

Table 9-8

Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: Saskatchewan

		Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates⁴		1,133	955	178
9 or less	%	44	46	35
10 to 11	%	37	37	37
12 or higher	%	20	18	28
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		1,129	952	177
Unemployed	%	71	72	71
Employed	%	29	28	29
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁶		1,147	965	182
Single	%	50	49	52
Married	%	41	42	40
Separated or Divorced	%	9	9	--
Widowed	%	--	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁷		1,148	965	183
Canadian	%	99	99	99
Other	%	1	1	1
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Data on language were not available.

³ Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 0). Missing data for 20 inmates (2%).

⁵ Missing data for 24 inmates (2%).

⁶ Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

⁷ Missing data for 5 inmates (<1%).

Table 9-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Saskatchewan

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security	
		Minimum	Multi-Level
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ¹	970	100	81
Remand	183	-	19
Total	1,153	100	100
Offence Type²			
Crimes Against the Person	426	28	39
Property and Other Crimes ³	703	72	61
Total	1,129	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁴	959	274	365
Gender⁵			
Males	1,084	99	93
Females	68	1	7
Total	1,152	100	100
Aboriginal Status⁶			
Non-Aboriginal	272	22	24
Aboriginal	876	78	76
Total	1,148	100	100
Median Age (in years)	1,153	31	28

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

² Missing data for 24 inmates (2%).

³ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 960). Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 5 inmates (<1%).

Chapter 10

Alberta

10.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Alberta's inmate population included components from eight of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Alberta conducted an electronic data compilation of all relevant information for the survey. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; and, legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 10.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Alberta, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 10.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Alberta, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 10.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Alberta, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 10.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 10.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 10.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Alberta, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. Finally, this section discusses some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 10.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

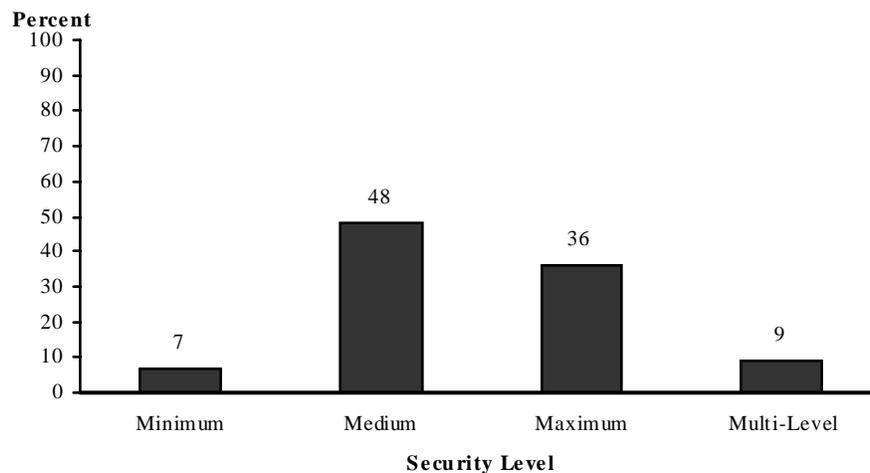
Although the focus of the chapter is Alberta's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Alberta includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

10.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 10 adult correctional facilities in operation in Alberta. Four provinces/territories had more facilities in operation than Alberta (Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan). New Brunswick had the same number of facilities (see Table 1-1 – in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 10 facilities in Alberta was 2,412. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 241 inmates per facility, which is the highest average of all jurisdictions. Alberta's average operational capacity per facility is closer in size to the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 10-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Alberta. Among the 10 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 24 for the smallest facility (Kainai Correctional Centre, a minimum security facility) to 536 for the largest (Edmonton Remand Centre, a maximum security facility).

Figure 10-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Alberta



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

As can be seen in the table, the largest number of Alberta's facilities were medium security. Four of the 10 facilities were classified as medium security, two as minimum security, two as maximum security, and two as multi-level security. Figure 10-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. Almost one-half (48%) of the beds in Alberta's facilities were classified as medium security. Although there were two facilities at each of the other levels of security, 36% of beds were classified as maximum security, 9% as multi-level security, and 7% as minimum security. The only other jurisdiction with a large proportion of beds designated as medium security was federal Correctional Service Canada facilities (62%). Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. However, the more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among most other jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level.

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), many of Alberta's facilities (six out of 10) were classified as correctional centres (Table 10-1). However, unlike other jurisdictions, Alberta also had a large number of remand centres (four facilities). The only other jurisdictions with remand centres were Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Seven of the 10 facilities housed both male female inmates (one minimum security, two medium security, and all maximum and multi-level facilities). The remaining three facilities housed only male inmates. Alberta had two facilities which housed both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, nine of Alberta's 10 facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units, which is higher than many jurisdictions. In four other jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario), almost all institutions also had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units. In addition, three facilities in Alberta were equipped with units for the purpose of housing inmates who needed protective custody, and one facility with a special handling unit.

Another notable special feature in Alberta is four facilities with psychiatric units. This was infrequently reported in other jurisdictions. There were only 17 other such units reported in all other provincial/territorial institutions in Canada. The use of dormitories, which was relatively frequent in other jurisdictions, was used to a lesser extent in Alberta. There were two institutions with dormitories for regular sentenced inmates and one institution that made use of dormitories for intermittent inmates.

The Snapshot data suggest that Alberta has created some flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of all four security levels in the province.

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

10.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

10.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 2,889 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Alberta². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Alberta's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 2,889 inmates in Alberta facilities was the third largest population of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 12% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Quebec was the next largest jurisdiction, with almost double the number of inmates (5,766). The next smallest jurisdiction was British Columbia with approximately 300 fewer inmates on-register (2,603) than Alberta.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 14.1 persons per 10,000 of Alberta's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the fourth highest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. Only the Northwest Territories (74.8), Yukon (34.9) and Saskatchewan (15.5) had higher rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 12.5 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

10.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 10-B, more than two-thirds (70%) of on-register inmates in Alberta were regular sentenced inmates. A further 15% were remand inmates, 12% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 3% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 32 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. There were also 38 inmates in Alberta who were beginning to serve a federal sentence and who were still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Alberta had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (70% versus 63%), and a smaller proportion of inmates on remand (15% versus 25%). However, Alberta had a similar proportion of inmates serving intermittent sentences compared to the national total (12% versus 10%). The proportion of intermittent sentenced and remand inmates also varied among the jurisdictions. In three jurisdictions (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

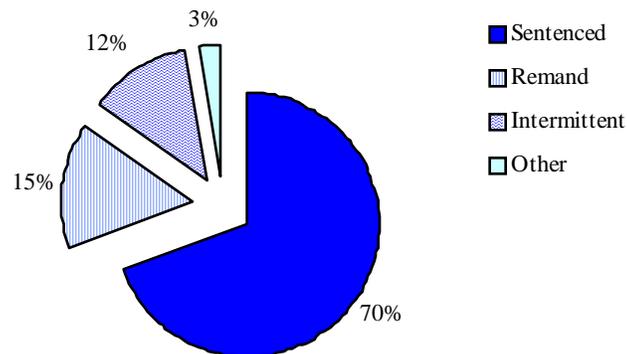
10.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Alberta (75%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 16% were on temporary absences, 5% were serving intermittent sentences on weekdays, 1% were on removal warrants to medical or psychiatric facilities, 1% were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, and 1% were away from the facility for other reasons such as day parole.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 10-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Alberta¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

n = 2,889.

¹ Data were missing for 6 inmates (<1%).

day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 10-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Alberta’s correctional facilities were over capacity by 20%. Individually, six of the 10 facilities were operating above capacity. Both maximum security facilities, which are two of the largest facilities in Alberta (Edmonton Remand Centre and Calgary Remand Centre) were operating above capacity (148% and 111%, respectively). In addition, three of the four medium security facilities were operating above capacity. In particular, Calgary Correctional Centre was operating at 159%. One multi-level security facility (Red Deer Remand Centre) was also operating above capacity (111%). Both minimum security facilities were operating below capacity.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Alberta’s correctional facilities were operating at 90% capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Only three facilities remained over capacity based on the actual-in count – Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre (115%), Calgary Correctional Centre (114%), and Edmonton Remand Centre (105%). Based on the actual-in count, minimum security facilities in Alberta were operating at one-third (32%) of capacity.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁴. Alberta was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were above operational capacities. However, as noted above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Alberta was utilizing only 90% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). In most jurisdictions, large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates. These data were not available for Alberta⁶.

⁴ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁶ Table 10-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

10.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁷. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 40% of Alberta's inmates on Snapshot day was “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (Table 10-3), in particular drug-related offences. Another 33% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, one-quarter (27%) were incarcerated for crimes against the person, such as serious assault and robbery.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (32% versus 26%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Alberta had the fourth lowest incidence of crimes against the person (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was similar to Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec (25%, 26%, and 26%, respectively). However, it was substantially lower than all other provinces/territories (ranged from 34% in Nova Scotia to 70% in the Northwest Territories). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

Alberta was one of only two jurisdictions whose greatest proportion of most serious offences were “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences. In New Brunswick, 38% of inmates were also incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences. Alberta and New Brunswick also shared a similar distribution for property offences (33% and 36%) and crimes against the person (27% and 26%).

When examining specific offences, the largest proportion of inmates in Alberta were incarcerated for drug offences (17%). This was the largest proportion of inmates incarcerated for drug offences of any jurisdiction. In Quebec, 14% of inmates were incarcerated for drug offences (as most serious offence), while other jurisdictions reported between 2-10%. Federally, the proportion of inmates incarcerated for drug offences was 8%.

The next largest proportion of inmates in Alberta were incarcerated for break and enter (14%). This was one of the lowest proportions across jurisdictions. Most other jurisdictions reported between 18-26% of the inmates incarcerated for break and enter.

Finally, the third largest proportion of inmates in Alberta were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (12%). This included “offences against public order” (7%), “offences against the rights of property” (1%), “dangerous operation of a vehicle” (1%) and “other *Criminal Code* traffic violations” (1%).

Slightly larger proportions of sentenced than remand inmates were incarcerated for drug offences, break and enter, and “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences. However, as stated earlier, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Alberta had break and enter (15%) or theft (20%) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

⁷ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

Two-thirds (67%) of inmates in Alberta facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 10-4). A further 20% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 13% were currently incarcerated for only offences against a person (a total of 33% incarcerated for a violent offence). Only Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Quebec had lower proportions of inmates incarcerated for violent offences (27%, 30% and 32%, respectively). In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 42% in British Columbia to 69% in the Northwest Territories⁸. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (37% versus 32%).

Unlike most other jurisdictions, in Alberta, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (38%) (Table 10-5). A further 26% were incarcerated for one offence, 15% for two offences, 12% for three offences, and 9% for four offences. Slightly larger proportions of sentenced than remand inmates had five or more offences (39% versus 35%). In other jurisdictions (except Alberta, Saskatchewan and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). As in Alberta, in Saskatchewan and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43% and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to most other jurisdictions, Alberta's inmates show a lower incidence of crimes against the person and a smaller proportion of inmates with both crimes against the person and non-violent offences occurring together. However, the data for Alberta also indicate that inmates have substantially more numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of less seriousness and versatility, but greater volume in offending for Alberta's inmates.

10.5 Sentence Length

Figure 10-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Alberta (also see Table 10-6)⁹. On Snapshot day, 45% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 21% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 26% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 8% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median¹⁰ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Alberta was 184 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British Columbia (244 days). It was similar to all other jurisdictions, except Ontario. Ontario had the lowest median aggregate sentence length of all jurisdictions (153 days).

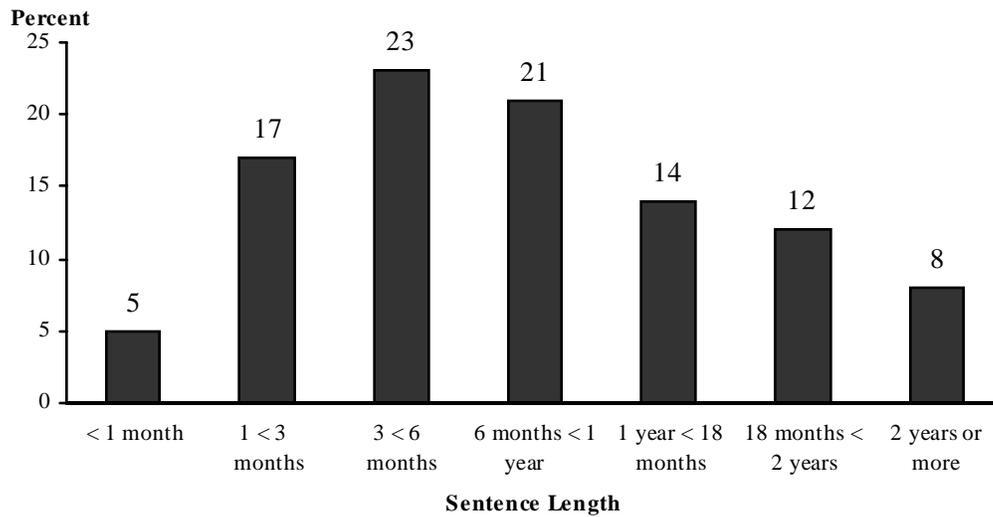
A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

⁹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹⁰ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 10-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Alberta^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 2,362$).

² Data were missing for 12 inmates (1%).

10.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

10.6.1 Gender

Although there are equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Alberta (50% male and 50% female)¹¹, 90% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 10-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was slightly more often the case for females – 73% of females were regular sentenced inmates compared to 69% of males.

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 10-3). A larger proportion of females than males were incarcerated for crimes against the person (33% versus 27%). However, a larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for property offences (34% versus 27%). The same proportions of males and females were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute offences (40% each). The most common offence for which males were incarcerated was drug-related offences (17%), followed by break and enter (15%). Females were most often incarcerated for drug-related offences (14%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, similar to Alberta, in New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Figure 10-D, slightly larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Three-quarters (75%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 69% of females (also see Table 10-5).

¹¹ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 10-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Alberta¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 81 inmates (3%).

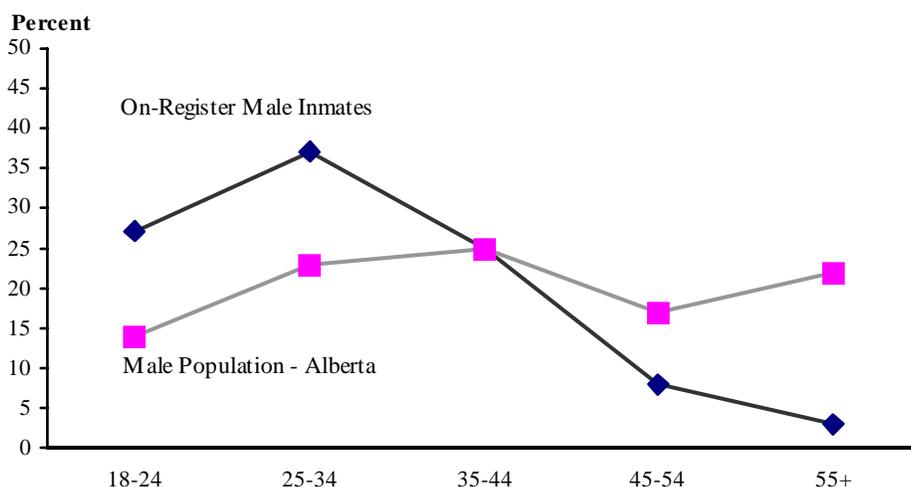
Males and female received fairly similar sentences (Table 10-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 184 days and 181 days for females. This was not the case in other jurisdictions - typically, the median sentence for males was longer than that received by females. Any differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

10.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Alberta. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Alberta's facilities was 31. The median age for the adult population in Alberta in 1996 was 40.

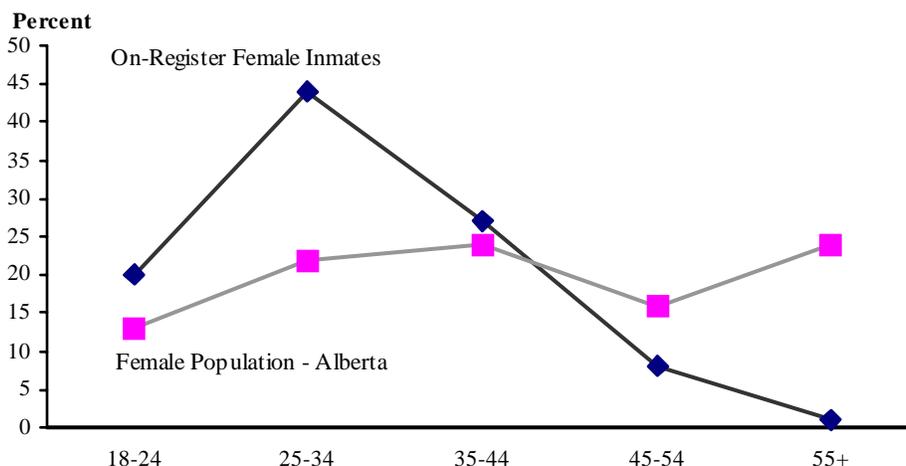
Figures 10-E and 10-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Alberta is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 10-7).

Figure 10-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Alberta



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 10-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Alberta



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Over one-quarter (27%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 14% of the adult male population in Alberta. Males aged 25-34 were also over-represented. Thirty-seven percent of on-register male inmates were in this age group compared to 23% of the population in Alberta. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Forty-four percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 22% of the adult female population in Alberta.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (40%) (Table 10-3), in particular break and enter. Among other age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute offences, in particular drug-related offences.

As mentioned earlier, unlike most other jurisdictions, the largest proportion of inmates in Alberta were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (38%). However, this proportion varied slightly by age group (Figure 10-G). Whereas 37% or more of inmates aged 18-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 55 and over were currently incarcerated for five or more offences, this was only the case for 31% of inmates aged 45-54 (also see Table 10-5).

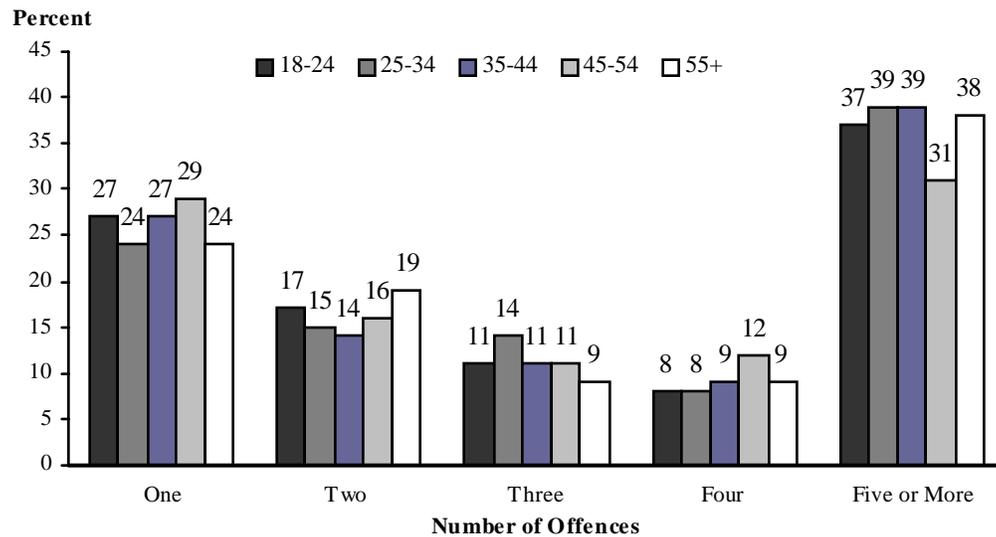
As can be seen in Table 10-6, sentence lengths were similar across all age groups (ranged from 182-184 days), with the exception inmates who were 55 years of age or older. For these older inmates, the median sentence was considerably longer (276 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

10.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 4% of the adult population in Alberta in 1996, they accounted for 34% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

The majority of Aboriginal inmates in Alberta were North American Indian (64%, compared to 57% in the Alberta population). A further one-third (35%) were Métis (compared to 41% in the Alberta population, and less than 1% were Inuit (1% in Alberta population). Fairly similar proportions of regular sentenced, remand and intermittent inmates were North American Indian (65%, 60%, and 63%, respectively).

Figure 10-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Alberta¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 81 inmates (3%).

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 10-7). Three-quarters (75%) of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 67% of non-Aboriginal inmates. A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were on intermittent sentences (15% versus 8%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 10-3). A slightly larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (31% versus 26%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for robbery (8% versus 5%).

A slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (34% versus 31%) and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (41% versus 38%). These differences were primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for drug-related offences (18% versus 14%).

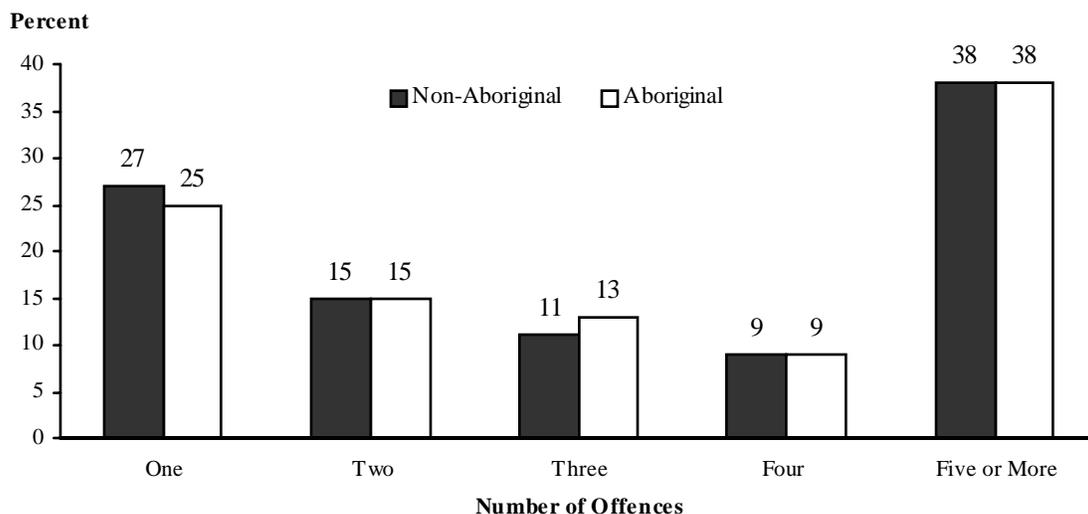
Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were larger proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates (14% versus 7%). Further, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (44% of Aboriginal females compared to 36% of non-Aboriginal females). A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal females were incarcerated for property offences (32% versus 23%).

As illustrated in Figure 10-H, similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Approximately three-quarters (75% and 73%, respectively) of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence (also see Table 10-5).

In most other jurisdictions, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 10-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Alberta¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 88 inmates (3%).

In Alberta, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates received similar aggregate sentences (see Table 10-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 183 days and 184 days for non-Aboriginal inmates.

However, differences existed among female inmates – Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 122 days, compared to 184 days for non-Aboriginal females. Among males, the median aggregate sentence length was 184 days for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

10.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 10-8, more than one-quarter (27%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 14% of adults in Alberta. Another 43% had grade 10 or 11, and 30% had grade 12 or higher. A slightly larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had grade 9 education or less (29% versus 26%).

More than one-half (54%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 7% of adults in Alberta¹². A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were unemployed (61% versus 52%).

Thirty-seven percent of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of adults in Alberta. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Slightly fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (35% versus 38%).

One hundred percent of inmates in Alberta spoke English¹³. The majority of inmates (96%) in Alberta reported Canadian citizenship.

¹² Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹³ Data from Alberta indicate whether inmates can speak English. In other jurisdictions, the data refer to home language.

10.6.5 Criminal History

Data on criminal history were not available from Alberta¹⁴.

10.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from Alberta¹⁵.

10.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

Data on risk and needs were not available from Alberta¹⁶.

10.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Data on the security concerns and use of segregation were not available from Alberta¹⁷.

A significant question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 10-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Alberta. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum level of security. The largest proportion of remand inmates were housed in maximum security facilities (33% of the inmates were on remand). Further, slightly larger proportions of inmates housed in maximum security facilities were incarcerated for crimes against the person compared to other levels of security (29% versus 24% for multi-level and 26% each for minimum and medium). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in medium security facilities (257 days versus 278 days), but substantially longer than in maximum and multi-level security facilities (90 days and 93 days, respectively).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in minimum security facilities 14% of the inmates were female. However, there were similar proportions of females in maximum and multi-level security facilities (11% and 12% of inmates were female, respectively). In medium security facilities, only 8% of the inmates were female. Aboriginal persons comprised 38% of the inmates in medium security facilities, which is larger than in other levels of security. Inmates in minimum security facilities were slightly older (median age of 34) than those in other levels of security (median ages of 30 in medium, and 32 in maximum and multi-level).

10.7 Tables

Table 10-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Alberta
Table 10-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Alberta
Table 10-4	Nature of Current Offences: Alberta
Table 10-5	Number of Current Offences: Alberta
Table 10-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Alberta
Table 10-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: Alberta
Table 10-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: Alberta
Table 10-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offence for Crimes Against the Person: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-13	Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-15	Use of Segregation: Alberta [Not in this Chapter]
Table 10-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Alberta

¹⁴ Because data on criminal history were not available from Alberta, Table 10-9 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁵ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from Alberta, Table 10-10 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁶ Because data on risks and needs were not available from Alberta, Tables 10-11 through 10-14 and 10-I and 10-J are not included in this chapter.

¹⁷ Because data on security concerns, use of segregation, and risk were not available from Alberta, Table 10-15 and Figures 10-K through 10-M are not included in this chapter.

Table 10-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Alberta¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Bow River Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	153	122	80	51	33
Kainai Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	24	14	58	6	25
Subtotal			177	136	77	57	32
Medium							
Calgary Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	283	450	159	322	114
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	392	515	131	449	115
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	217	229	106	197	91
Peace River Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	263	176	67	150	57
Subtotal			1,155	1,370	119	1,118	97
Maximum							
Calgary Remand Centre	Remand Centre	Males & Females	336	374	111	292	87
Edmonton Remand Centre	Remand Centre	Males & Females	536	793	148	563	105
Subtotal			872	1,167	134	855	98
Multi-Level							
Medicine Hat Correctional Centre	Remand Centre	Males & Females	84	78	93	59	70
Red Deer Remand Centre	Remand Centre	Males & Females	124	138	111	87	70
Subtotal			208	216	104	146	70
Total			2,412	2,889	120	2,176	90

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Bow River Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kainai Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium										
Calgary Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Centre	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Lethbridge Correctional Centre	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Peace River Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Maximum										
Calgary Remand Centre	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Edmonton Remand Centre	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Multi-Level										
Medicine Hat Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Red Deer Remand Centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Total	1	3	9	4	1	2	-	2	-	22

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 10-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Alberta

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	2,385	2	5	7	4	6	2	26				
Remand	419	4	5	7	5	7	3	32				
Total	2,804	2	5	7	5	6	2	27				
Gender⁴												
Males	2,535	2	5	7	5	6	2	27				
Females	273	4	5	9	4	7	3	33				
Aboriginal Status⁵												
Non-Aboriginal	1,843	2	5	7	4	5	2	26				
Aboriginal	958	2	4	8	5	8	3	31				
Age⁴												
18-24	733	2	6	6	4	8	2	27				
25-34	1,059	2	5	8	5	6	3	28				
35-44	708	3	4	9	5	6	2	28				
45-54	234	2	3	4	6	5	2	23				
55+	74	--	9	5	--	--	-	22				
		Property Crimes				Other Criminal Code (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Administration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%					%					
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³		14	10	3	6	33	2	3	7	17	12	40
Remand		12	10	4	5	31	2	3	8	13	11	37
Total		14	10	3	6	33	2	3	7	17	12	40
Gender⁴												
Males		15	10	3	6	34	2	3	7	17	12	40
Females		10	10	3	5	27	2	4	7	14	14	40
Aboriginal Status⁵												
Non-Aboriginal		15	10	3	6	34	1	3	7	18	12	41
Aboriginal		13	9	3	6	31	3	3	7	14	12	38
Age⁴												
18-24		20	11	3	6	40	1	3	5	14	10	33
25-34		12	9	3	6	30	2	3	6	19	12	42
35-44		12	11	2	6	31	2	3	10	16	11	41
45-54		12	9	6	5	32	3	2	9	16	15	45
55+		11	14	5	4	34	4	--	--	22	12	45

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 85 inmates (3%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 81 inmates (3%).

⁵ Missing data for 88 inmates (3%).

Table 10-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Alberta

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	2,385	12	20	68
Remand	419	17	20	63
Total	2,804	13	20	67

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 85 inmates (3%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 10-5

Number of Current Offences: Alberta

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	2,385	25	15	12	9	39
Remand	419	29	17	12	7	35
Total	2,804	26	15	12	9	38
Gender³						
Males	2,535	25	16	12	8	39
Females	273	32	13	12	11	33
Aboriginal Status⁴						
Non-Aboriginal	1,843	27	15	11	9	38
Aboriginal	958	25	15	13	9	38
Age³						
18-24	733	27	17	11	8	37
25-34	1,059	24	15	14	8	39
35-44	708	27	14	11	9	39
45-54	234	29	16	11	12	31
55+	74	24	19	9	9	38

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 85 inmates (3%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 81 inmates (3%).

⁴ Missing data for 88 inmates (3%).

Table 10-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Alberta¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	2,350	45	21	34	184
Gender²					
Males	2,114	44	21	35	184
Females	236	48	21	31	181
Aboriginal Status³					
Non-Aboriginal	1,542	44	20	36	184
Aboriginal	804	44	25	31	183
Age²					
18-24	611	41	24	36	184
25-34	905	45	22	33	184
35-44	584	48	20	32	182
45-54	192	44	16	41	184
55+	58	34	22	43	276

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences ($n = 2,362$).

² Missing data for 12 inmates (<1%).

³ Missing data for 16 inmates (1%).

Table 10-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Alberta

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	356	12	12	353	15	8
Other	84	3	2	84	3	2
Sentenced	2,006	69	73	2,004	67	75
Remand	437	15	13	435	15	15
Total	2,883	100	100	2,876	100	100
Age²						
18-24	758	27	20	756	26	27
25-34	1,089	37	44	1,087	35	42
35-44	726	25	27	723	26	24
45-54	239	8	--	239	9	6
55+	77	3	--	77	4	1
Total	2,889	100	100	2,882	100	100
Gender²						
Males				2,604	92	86
Females				278	8	14
Total				2,882	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 6 inmates (<1%) for gender analysis and 13 inmates (<1%) for Aboriginal analysis.

² Missing data for 7 inmates (<1%) for Aboriginal analysis.

Table 10-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Alberta

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		2,867	2,433	434
9 or less	%	27	26	29
10 to 11	%	43	44	43
12 or higher	%	30	30	28
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		2,810	2,387	423
Unemployed	%	54	52	61
Employed	%	46	48	39
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates³		2,867	2,433	434
Single	%	52	52	55
Married	%	37	38	35
Separated or Divorced	%	10	10	--
Widowed	%	--	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁵		2,697	2,292	405
English	%	100	100	100
French	%	-	-	-
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	-	-	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁶		2,861	2,430	431
Canadian	%	96	96	96
Other	%	4	4	4
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 22 inmates (1%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 51). Missing data for 28 inmates (1%).

⁵ Missing data for 192 inmates (7%). Refers to those who reported they spoke English.

⁶ Missing data for 28 inmates (1%).

Table 10-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Alberta

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security			
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%			
Legal Status¹					
Sentenced ²	2,446	100	98	67	84
Remand	437	-	2	33	16
Total	2,883	100	100	100	100
Offence Type³					
Crimes Against the Person	767	26	26	29	24
Property and Other Crimes ⁴	2,041	74	74	71	76
Total	2,808	100	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁵	2,350	257	278	90	93
Gender					
Males	2,611	86	92	89	88
Females	278	14	8	11	12
Total	2,889	100	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status⁶					
Non-Aboriginal	1,899	76	62	69	71
Aboriginal	983	24	38	31	29
Total	2,882	100	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)	2,889	34	30	32	32

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Missing data for 6 inmates (<1%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 81 inmates (3%).

⁴ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁵ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 2,362). Missing data for 12 inmates (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 7 inmates (<1%).

Chapter 11

British Columbia

11.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of British Columbia's inmate population included components from eight of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). British Columbia conducted an electronic compilation of all relevant information for the survey. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; and, legal status, offence, sentence length data on each inmate.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 11.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in British Columbia, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 11.2 describes the adult correctional facilities in British Columbia, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 11.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in British Columbia, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 11.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 11.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 11.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in British Columbia, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, employment status, etc. Finally, this section describes some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 11.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

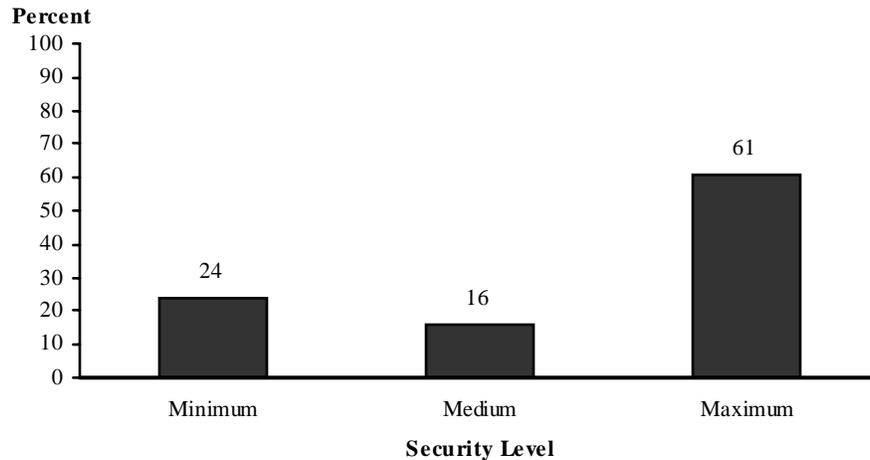
Although the focus of the chapter is British Columbia's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in British Columbia includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

11.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 19 adult correctional facilities in operation in British Columbia. Together with Quebec, British Columbia ranked second to Ontario for number of facilities in operation (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 19 facilities was 2,259. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 119 inmates per facility, a considerably smaller average than found in Quebec (183) and Ontario (168). This average capacity was also smaller than the average for all provinces/territories combined (132), and about one-half the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 11-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in British Columbia. The operational capacity ranged from 28 beds at the Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women (a minimum-security facility) to 280 beds at the Fraser Regional Correctional Centre (a maximum-security facility).

Figure 11-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: British Columbia



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

As can be seen in the table, the majority of British Columbia's facilities were minimum security. Ten of the 19 facilities were classified as minimum security, two as medium security, and seven as maximum-security facilities. There were no designated multi-level security facilities in British Columbia. Figure 11-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. Almost two-thirds of the beds in British Columbia's facilities (61%) were classified as maximum security, 24% as minimum security, and the remainder (16%) as medium security. Unlike British Columbia, many other jurisdictions make extensive use of multi-level security facilities. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), the largest proportion of British Columbia's facilities (nine of 19) were classified as correctional centres (Table 11-1). In addition, British Columbia was operating six camps, two community residential centres and two remand centres. Saskatchewan and New Brunswick were the only other jurisdictions operating community residential centres. British Columbia had the largest number of camps in Canada.

Only two facilities housed female inmates: the Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women - Open (a minimum-security correctional centre), and the Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women – Secure (a maximum-security correctional centre). One facility (Prince George Regional Correctional Centre) housed both males and females. British Columbia had one facility that housed both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, eight of British Columbia's 19 facilities (all maximum security facilities and one medium security facility) had punitive or administrative segregation units. In addition, the seven maximum security facilities had special handling units and were equipped with units for the purpose of housing inmates who needed protective custody. One medium security facility also had a special handling unit for inmates requiring protective custody. Within British Columbia, none of these features were reported in minimum-security facilities.

There were seven institutions with psychiatric units in British Columbia. This number of psychiatric units in the province, similar only in Ontario, represented one-third (33%) of all such units in provincial/territorial jurisdictions across Canada. As well, four facilities in British Columbia reported dormitories used to accommodate inmates with intermittent sentences, while eight institutions used dormitory facilities for housing inmates with full-time sentences.

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

11.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

11.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 2,603 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in British Columbia². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows British Columbia's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. British Columbia ranked fourth largest and accounted for 11% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Alberta was the next largest jurisdiction to British Columbia with approximately 250 more inmates (2,889). The next smallest jurisdiction was Saskatchewan with less than one-half the number of inmates on-register (1,153) than in British Columbia.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 8.8 persons per 10,000 of British Columbia's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). The incarceration rate in British Columbia was fifth lowest of all provinces/territories. Only the Atlantic provinces had lower rates of incarceration. Other jurisdictions ranged from 9.8 per 10,000 population in Ontario to 74.8 in the Northwest Territories. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 population.

11.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remanded inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remanded inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 11-B, nearly three-quarters (73%) of inmates on-register in British Columbia were regular sentenced inmates. A further one-quarter (24%) were remand inmates, 2% had other legal status, and 1% were serving intermittent sentences.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. The proportion of regularly sentenced inmates in British Columbia was considerably higher than the overall provincial/territorial average (73% versus 63%).

Compared to the national total, British Columbia had a considerably lower proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates (1% versus 10%). In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

The proportion of inmates on remand in British Columbia (24%) was similar to the overall provincial/territorial proportion (25%). Ontario had the greatest proportion (31%) of inmates on remand.

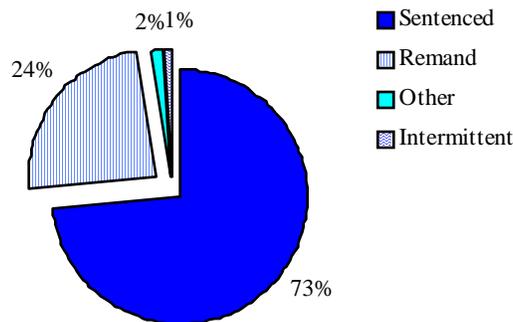
11.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in British Columbia (89%) were actually located in the institution where they were on-register. The remaining 11% were on temporary absences.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 11-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: British Columbia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

n = 2,603.

¹ Data were missing for 14 inmates (<1%).

have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 11-1, based upon the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, British Columbia’s correctional facilities were over capacity by 15%. One medium-security and all maximum-security facilities in British Columbia were operating over capacity. Three of the 10 minimum-security facilities were also operating above capacity. Across facilities, the highest percentages were reported in maximum security facilities. Within these, the greatest on-register over-capacity was reported at the Surrey Pre-Trial Services Remand Centre (172% of capacity) followed by the Vancouver Pre-Trial Services Remand Centre (132% of capacity). The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre and the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre were also high (both operating at 129% of capacity).

When capacity was calculated on the basis of the “actual-in” inmate populations (the total number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, British Columbia’s correctional facilities were operating at 3% over capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. The decreases in over-capacity levels occurred in the Surrey Pre-Trial Services Remand Centre (from 172% to 118% of capacity), the Vancouver Pre-Trial Remand Services (from 132% to 107% of capacity), the Nanaimo Correctional Centre (from 109% to 85% of capacity), the Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women (Secure) (116% to 110% of capacity), the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (from 129% to 107% of capacity), and the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (112% to 101% of capacity). The total number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased from 11 to 10 when calculated using the actual-in inmate population. All maximum security facilities remained over capacity, with the highest percentage reported at the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (129% of capacity).

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁴. British Columbia was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for British Columbia was about 15%. When the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, the over-capacity level decreased to 3%. British Columbia remained as one of four jurisdictions operating over capacity.

⁴ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). In most jurisdictions, large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates. While specific information about the distribution of inmates housed in various types of accommodation in British Columbia was not available at the time the Snapshot survey was conducted, it was noted earlier that eight of the 19 facilities (many of them maximum security) report the existence of dormitories for full-time regularly-sentenced inmates⁶.

11.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot study produced detailed information for up to five of “the most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁷. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 40% of British Columbia's inmates on Snapshot day was a property crime, primarily break and enter (Table 11-3). Another 37% were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily robbery and sexual assault. Finally, 22% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug offences.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. Slightly more than one-half of remanded inmates are held for crimes against the person (51%) whereas one-third (33%) of sentenced inmates were incarcerated for these crimes. This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand are often those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

More specifically, the differences between the two groups of inmates in British Columbia were that the greatest proportion of remanded inmates faced homicide/attempted murder as a most serious offence charge (15%) while for sentenced inmates it was for break and enter (19%).

While remanded inmates also had a large proportion of charges for break and enter (14%), the percentage of robberies (another crime against the person) was higher amongst remanded inmates (12%) than sentenced inmates (8%). Again, sentenced inmates tended to have greater proportions incarcerated for property crimes; theft represented (13%) of all incarcerations for this group whereas among remanded inmates 9% were charged with theft.

In relation to other provinces/territories, British Columbia had the fifth highest incidence of crimes against the person (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44%, respectively), but it was close to Saskatchewan (38%), as well as Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Ontario (ranging from 34% to 36%). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in British Columbia had break and enter (18%) or theft (20%) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁶ Table 11-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

⁷ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

As shown in Table 11-4, more than one-half (59%) of inmates in British Columbia facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only. A further 20% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 22% were currently incarcerated for only offences against a person (a total of 42% incarcerated for at least one violent offence). Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Alberta all had smaller proportions of inmates incarcerated for at least one violent offence (27%, 30%, 32% and 33%, respectively). Among the other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person ranged from 43% in Newfoundland to 69% in the Northwest Territories⁸. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (56% versus 37%).

In British Columbia, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (32%) (Table 11-5). A further 23% were incarcerated for two offences, 14% for three offences, and 9% for four offences. Slightly more than one-fifth (22%) were incarcerated for five or more offences. A greater proportion of remand inmates (32%) had five or more offences than sentenced inmates (18%). Sentenced inmates were more likely to have been incarcerated for only one offence than remand inmates (36% versus 21%). This pattern was similar in most jurisdictions.

In other provinces/territories, except Saskatchewan and Alberta, the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In contrast, the largest proportion of federal inmates (30%) had five or more current offences, although 26% were incarcerated for one offence. The proportion of inmates incarcerated for five or more offences in British Columbia was one of the highest across all jurisdictions, lower only than Saskatchewan (43%) and Alberta (38%).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to most other jurisdictions, British Columbia's inmates showed a greater incidence of property crimes as their most serious offence. The data for British Columbia also indicate that inmates have more numerous offences on their current records including a significant proportion of crimes against the person. This suggests a pattern of serious offending, and more versatility in offending for British Columbia's inmates.

11.5 Sentence Length

Figure 11-C presents a breakdown of total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in British Columbia (also see Table 11-6)⁹. However, it should be noted that no sentence length information was available for British Columbia's "intermittent" sentenced inmates. On Snapshot day, 35% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 33% were serving terms of six months to less than a year, 27% were serving terms of a year to less than two years, and 5% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

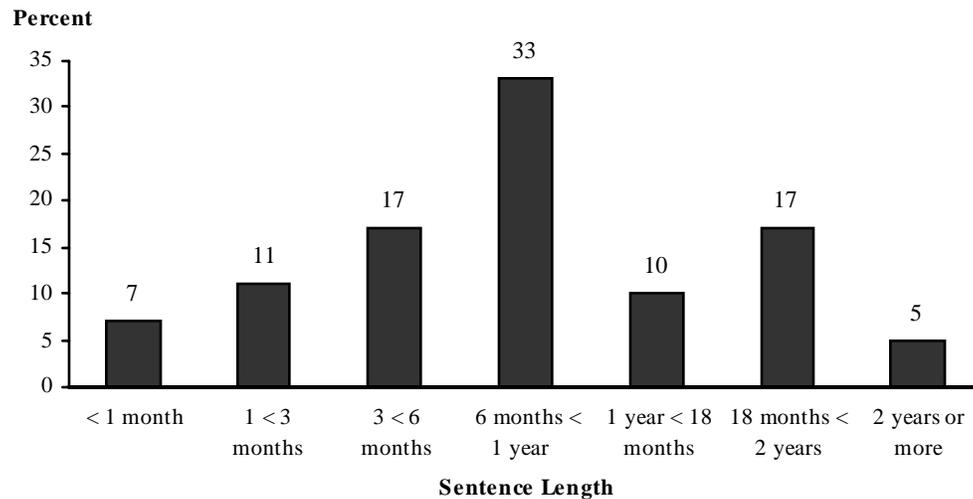
The median¹⁰ aggregate sentence length for inmates in British Columbia was 244 days (approximately eight months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each). It was also shorter than the median for Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each). All remaining jurisdictions had shorter median aggregate sentences than British Columbia.

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

⁹ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. However, it should be noted that no sentence length information was provided on intermittent offenders from British Columbia (only 1% of the inmates). It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

¹⁰ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 11-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: British Columbia^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 1,924$).

² Data were missing for 79 inmates (4%).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot as information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

11.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

11.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in British Columbia (49% male and 51%)¹¹, 94% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 11-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for females - 78% of females were regular sentenced inmates compared to 73% of males. Very similar proportions of males and females were serving intermittent or "other" types of sentences. However, larger proportions of males than females were on remand (24% of males versus 21% of females).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 11-3). For both males and females, there were similar proportions currently incarcerated for property offences (40% and 41%). However, a larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (38% versus 29%). For "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes, a greater proportion of females than males were incarcerated (30% versus 22%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. Similar to British Columbia, a larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

¹¹ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

A more specific examination of the types of crimes in British Columbia revealed that the greatest proportion of females were incarcerated for theft (20%), followed closely by drug offences (19%). Among males, the greatest proportion were incarcerated for break and enter (18%), followed by theft (12%). A much smaller proportion of females were incarcerated for break and enters (6%), however, females were more likely to be incarcerated for fraud than males (9% versus 2%).

Within British Columbia, the profile of specific offences committed against the person is quite distinct between the sexes when the offences are compared. A greater proportion of females were incarcerated for homicide/attempted murder (14%) than males (5%). On the other hand, a greater proportion of males than females were incarcerated for sexual assaults (10% compared to almost no females) and serious assaults (8% versus 4%).

As illustrated in Figure 11-D, slightly larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. More than two-thirds (68%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 61% of females. However, the proportion of males convicted of five or more offences (21%) was slightly lower than that for females (26%) (also see Table 11-5). Gender differences on the number of offences for the current admission was similar in other jurisdictions where a gender analysis could be performed. However, of these jurisdictions, British Columbia was the only one where a higher proportion of females than males had five or more offences.

Figure 11-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: British Columbia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 108 inmates (4%).

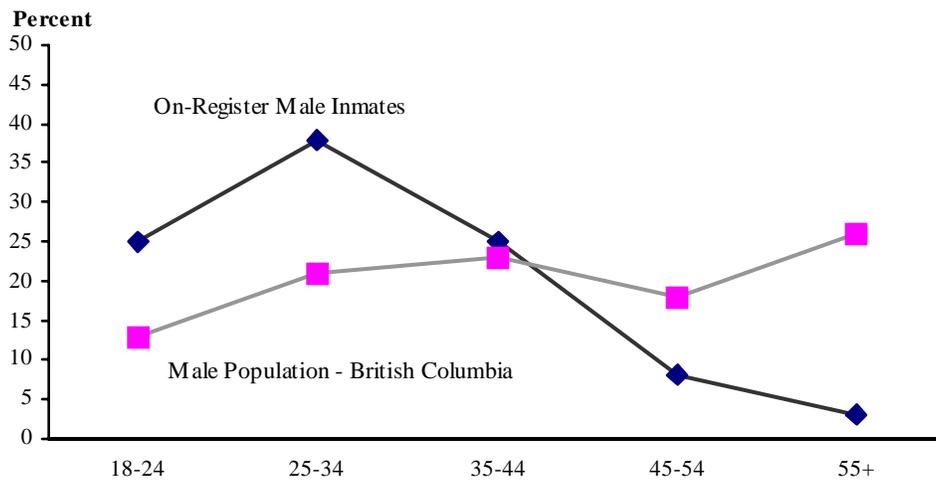
It is notable that the median aggregate sentence length for males and females in British Columbia was similar (247 and 240 days, respectively) (Table 11-6). This was not the case in other jurisdictions - typically, the median sentence for males was longer than that received by females. Any differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of the offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

11.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in British Columbia. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in British Columbia's facilities was 31. The median age for the adult population in British Columbia in 1996 was 42.

Figures 11-E and 11-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in British Columbia is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 11-7).

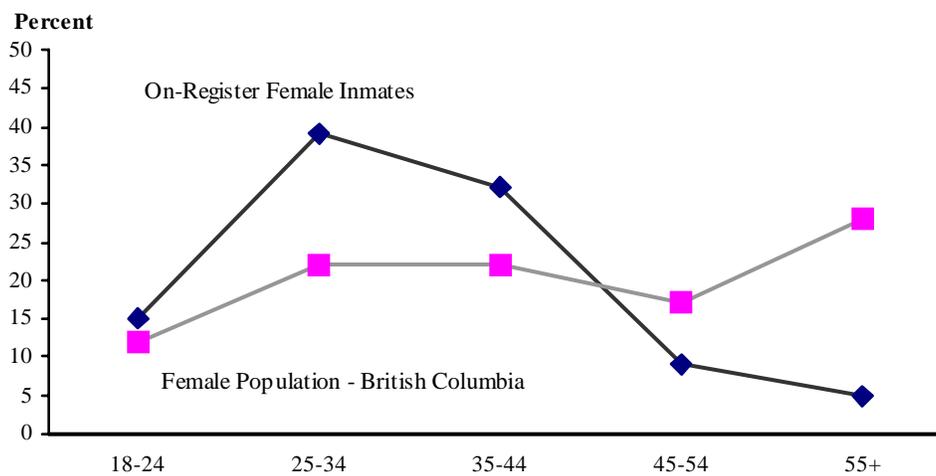
Figure 11-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: British Columbia



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 11-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: British Columbia



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. One-quarter (25%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult male population in British Columbia. The next most over-represented age group were those 25-34 – 38% of male inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult male population in British Columbia. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Thirty-nine percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 22% of the adult female population in British Columbia.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

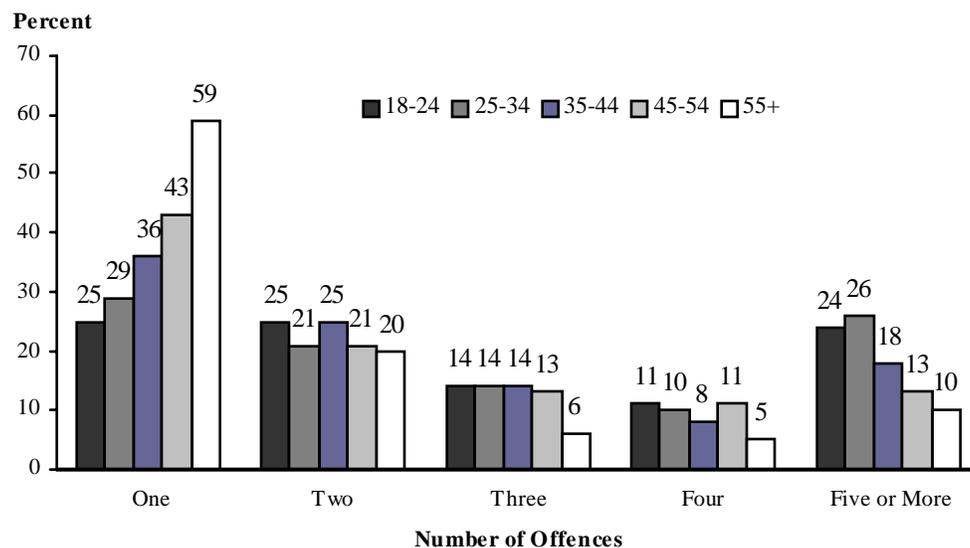
When the general types of offences were examined, it was found that the proportions of inmates incarcerated for a crime against the person (only most serious offence analyzed) or for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute violations increased with age (Table 11-3). The reverse was true for property crimes.

While slightly more than one-third of inmates aged 18-24 (34%) and 25-34 (36%) committed crimes against the person as a most serious offence, 37% of inmates aged 35-44, 45% of inmates aged 45-54, and 57% of inmates aged 55 and over did so. For both the groups aged 18-24 and 25-34, robbery comprised the largest proportion of crimes against the person (12% and 11%, respectively). For all other older age groups, sexual assault accounted for the greatest proportions and these proportions increased with age. More than one-third (41%) of inmates aged 55 and over committed a sexual offence.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 and 25-34 were incarcerated for property offences (50% and 44%, respectively), in particular break and enter. Among other age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (32%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 11-G). One-quarter (25%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for nearly one-third (29%) of inmates aged 25-34, 36% of those aged 35-44, 43% of those aged 45-54, and 59% of inmates aged 55 and over. Further, approximately one-quarter of inmates aged 18-24 and 25-34 were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (24% and 26%, respectively) (also see Table 11-5).

Figure 11-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: British Columbia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 108 inmates (4%).

Taken together with the results of the general analysis of type of crime committed, it may be concluded that, while younger offenders in British Columbia committed greater numbers of offences, older inmates in general were convicted of more serious crimes.

As can be seen in Table 11-6, unlike some jurisdictions, inmates of various age groups did not differ substantially in aggregate sentence lengths. The exception is that a larger proportion (59%) of inmates aged 55 and over received sentences of one year or longer (median sentence length of 471 days). The median sentence length was 224 days for inmates aged 18-24, 243 days for those aged 25-34, 272 for those aged 35-44 and 244 days for inmates aged 45-54. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

11.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 3% of the adult population in British Columbia in 1996, they accounted for 17% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population. In British Columbia, the over-representation of Aboriginal persons relative to the general population was less marked than in the other western provinces.

Unlike some jurisdictions, there were only slight differences between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates in type of sentence (see Table 11-7). While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was slightly more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (76% versus 73%). Another one-quarter were on remand (23% and 24%, respectively), and the remainder were serving intermittent or other sentences. In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences). In British Columbia, the proportions were fairly similar. It should be noted that British Columbia was distinct from other jurisdictions in its relative absence of inmates serving intermittent sentences.

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 11-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (47% versus 35%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for sexual assault (13% versus 8%), serious assault (13% versus 6%), and minor assault (8% versus 4%).

Non-Aboriginal inmates were most likely to be incarcerated for a property crime (41% versus 34% among Aboriginal inmates). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for break and enter (18% versus 15%) and "other property"¹² (9% versus 5%). Similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute offences (19% and 23%, respectively).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were slightly larger proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates (8% versus 5%). A smaller proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (24% of Aboriginal females compared to 31% of non-Aboriginal females). This difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females is primarily due to a large proportion of non-Aboriginal females incarcerated for homicide/attempted murder (16%). However, it must be qualified that the numbers of Aboriginal women in British Columbia were too small to allow valid comparisons by specific offences.

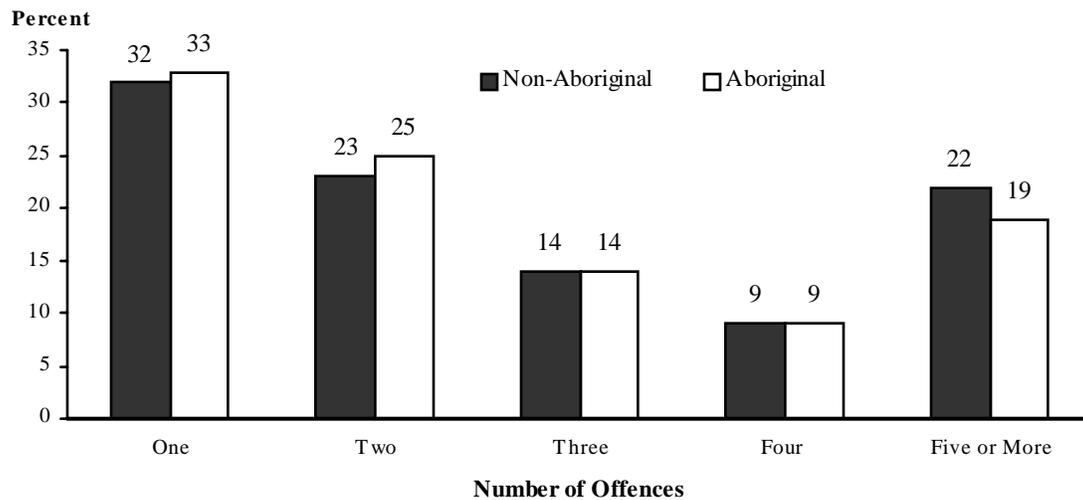
As illustrated in Figure 11-H, similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for more than one offence. Slightly more than two-thirds (67%) of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 68% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 11-5).

In most other jurisdictions, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

In British Columbia, Aboriginal inmates received shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 11-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 213 days, compared to 270 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. Unlike some jurisdictions, the difference was not due to gender - Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 183 days, compared to 244 days for non-Aboriginal females. Aboriginal males received a median aggregate sentence of 213 days, compared to 271 days for non-Aboriginal males. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

¹² Such as arson and mischief.

Figure 11-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: British Columbia¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 116 inmates (4%).

11.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody¹³. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 11-8, one-third (34%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 9% of adults in British Columbia¹⁴. A slightly larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were unemployed (37% versus 33%). Compared to other jurisdictions that reported data, British Columbia had the lowest proportion of inmates who were unemployed at the time of admission. The next lowest province/territory was Alberta, where over one-half (54%) of the inmates were unemployed. Among federal inmates, 43% were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility.

Approximately one-quarter (26%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to 63% of adults in British Columbia. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. In British Columbia, similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were married (25% and 27%, respectively).

Nearly all inmates in British Columbia (99%) reported that English was their home language. Further, the majority of inmates (96%) reported Canadian citizenship.

11.6.5 Criminal History

Data on criminal history were not available from British Columbia¹⁵.

11.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from British Columbia¹⁶.

¹³ Educational level was not available for British Columbia.

¹⁴ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹⁵ Because data on criminal history were not available from British Columbia, Table 11-9 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁶ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from British Columbia, Table 11-10 is not included in this chapter.

11.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

Data on risk and needs were not available from British Columbia¹⁷.

11.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Data on the security concerns and use of segregation were not available from British Columbia¹⁸.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 11-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for British Columbia. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were almost non-existent at the minimum level of security and there were no remand inmates within medium level security facilities. Only at the maximum level of security was there a large proportion of remand inmates (36% of inmates in maximum were on remand). Further, inmates housed in minimum or maximum security facilities were less likely to have committed a crime against the person than those in medium security facilities (40% and 38% versus 30%). Unlike other jurisdictions, the median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities (273 days) was longer than in medium and maximum security facilities (185 and 243 days, respectively).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in minimum and maximum security facilities there were a larger proportion of female inmates compared to in medium security facilities (6% and 7% versus 2%). There were higher proportions of Aboriginal inmates in minimum security facilities (23%) compared to medium and maximum security facilities (16% each). Those in minimum security facilities were slightly older (median age of 35) than those in medium or maximum security facilities (31 and 30, respectively).

11.7 Tables

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Table 11-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
Table 11-3	Distribution of Offence Types: British Columbia
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Table 11-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: British Columbia
Table 11-9	Criminal History of Inmates: British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
Table 11-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offence for Crimes Against the Person: British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
Table 11-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
Table 11-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
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Table 11-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
Table 11-15	Use of Segregation: British Columbia [Not in this Chapter]
Table 11-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: British Columbia

¹⁷ Because data on risks and needs were not available from British Columbia, Tables 11-11 through 11-14 and Figures 11-I and 11-J are not included in this chapter.

¹⁸ Because data on security concerns, use of segregation, and risk were not available from British Columbia, Table 11-15 and Figures 11-K through 11-M are not included in this chapter.

Table 11-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: British Columbia¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"			
			No.	No.	%	No.	%			
Minimum										
Hutda Lake Camp	Camp	Males	60	65	108	65	108			
New Haven Camp	Correctional Centre	Males	56	64	114	64	114			
Stave Lake Camp	Camp	Males	60	59	98	59	98			
Terrace Community Correctional Centre	Community Residence	Males	33	32	97	30	91			
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre	Community Residence	Males	39	30	77	30	77			
Ford Mountain Camp	Camp	Males	56	59	105	59	105			
Mount Thurston Camp	Camp	Males	70	59	84	59	84			
Bear Creek Camp	Camp	Males	64	51	80	51	80			
Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women-Open	Correctional Centre	Females	28	28	100	27	96			
Rayleigh Camp	Camp	Males	65	53	81	53	82			
Subtotal			531	500	94	497	94			
Medium										
Alouette River Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	151	142	94	142	94			
Naniamo Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	203	222	109	172	85			
Subtotal			354	364	103	314	89			
Maximum										
Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women-Secure	Correctional Centre	Females	89	103	116	98	110			
Vancouver Pre-Trial Services Centre	Remand Centre	Males	206	271	132	221	107			
Fraser Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	280	296	106	294	105			
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	192	247	129	205	107			
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	180	233	129	232	129			
Surrey Pre-Trial Services	Remand Centre	Males	186	319	172	219	118			
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	241	270	112	244	101			
Subtotal			1,374	1,739	127	1,513	110			
Total			2,259	2,603	115	2,324	103			
Special Features within Facilities										
	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Hutda Lake Camp	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
New Haven Camp	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Stave Lake Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrace Community Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ford Mountain Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mount Thurston Camp	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bear Creek Camp	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women-Open	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rayleigh Camp	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Medium										
Alouette River Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Naniamo Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Maximum										
Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women-Secure	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Vancouver Pre-Trial Services Centre	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Fraser Regional Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Surrey Pre-Trial Services	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Total	7	8	8	7	4	8	-	1	-	43

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 11-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: British Columbia

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL			
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent				
%											
Legal Status²											
Sentenced ³	1,878	2	9	7	4	8	1	33			
Remand	617	15	8	8	6	12	3	51			
Total	2,495	5	9	7	5	9	2	37			
Gender²											
Males	2,355	5	10	8	5	9	2	38			
Females	140	14	--	4	--	8	2	29			
Aboriginal Status⁴											
Non-Aboriginal	2,059	5	8	6	4	9	2	35			
Aboriginal	428	4	13	13	8	8	1	47			
Age²											
18-24	614	6	3	8	3	12	2	34			
25-34	947	4	7	8	6	11	1	36			
35-44	646	5	11	8	5	6	2	37			
45-54	207	7	21	5	6	4	2	45			
55+	81	9	41	--	4	--	-	57			
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes					
	Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Administration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC / Federal	TOTAL
%											
Legal Status²											
Sentenced ³	19	13	3	9	44	1	2	7	8	5	24
Remand	14	9	1	6	30	1	5	1	6	5	18
Total	18	12	2	8	40	1	3	5	8	5	22
Gender²											
Males	18	12	2	8	40	1	3	5	7	6	22
Females	6	20	9	6	41	-	--	6	19	--	30
Aboriginal Status⁴											
Non-Aboriginal	18	12	3	9	41	1	3	5	9	6	23
Aboriginal	15	12	2	5	34	1	3	6	5	4	19
Age²											
18-24	25	11	1	13	50	1	3	1	6	4	16
25-34	20	13	2	8	44	1	2	3	8	5	20
35-44	11	13	3	6	34	1	3	10	10	6	29
45-54	8	13	2	3	26	1	2	13	7	5	29
55+	--	--	7	4	15	--	-	11	4	11	28

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 108 inmates (4%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 116 inmates (4%).

Table 11-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: British Columbia

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	1,878	19	18	63
Remand	617	30	26	44
Total	2,495	22	20	59

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 108 inmates (4%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 11-5

Number of Current Offences: British Columbia

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status¹						
Sentenced ²	1,878	36	23	15	8	18
Remand	617	21	23	12	12	32
Total	2,495	32	23	14	9	22
Gender¹						
Males	2,355	31	23	14	10	21
Females	140	39	24	6	5	26
Aboriginal Status³						
Non-Aboriginal	2,059	32	23	14	9	22
Aboriginal	428	33	25	14	9	19
Age¹						
18-24	614	25	25	14	11	24
25-34	947	29	21	14	10	26
35-44	646	36	25	14	8	18
45-54	207	43	21	13	11	13
55+	81	59	20	6	5	10

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 108 inmates (4%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 116 inmates (4%).

Table 11-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: British Columbia¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year %	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	1,845	35	33	32	244
Gender²					
Males	1,727	34	34	32	247
Females	118	38	31	31	240
Aboriginal Status³					
Non-Aboriginal	1,509	35	32	33	270
Aboriginal	331	33	39	28	213
Age²					
18-24	443	35	37	27	224
25-34	710	36	33	30	243
35-44	476	34	33	33	272
45-54	150	33	30	37	244
55+	66	21	20	59	471

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 1,924).

² Missing data for 79 inmates (4%).

³ Missing data for 84 inmates (4%).

Table 11-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: British Columbia

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	24	1	-	24	1	--
Other	42	2	2	42	2	--
Sentenced	1,900	73	78	1,895	73	76
Remand	623	24	21	620	24	23
Total	2,589	100	100	2,581	100	100
Age²						
18-24	635	25	15	634	23	30
25-34	990	38	39	986	38	38
35-44	669	25	32	666	26	22
45-54	219	8	9	219	9	8
55+	90	3	5	89	4	2
Total	2,603	100	100	2,594	100	100
Gender²						
Males				2,436	94	92
Females				158	6	8
Total				2,594	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 14 inmates (1%) for gender analysis and 22 inmates (1%) for Aboriginal analysis.

² Missing data for 9 inmates (<1%) for Aboriginal analysis.

Table 11-8
Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: British Columbia

		Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		2,494	1,895	599
Unemployed	%	34	33	37
Employed	%	66	67	63
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		2,570	1,954	616
Single	%	61	60	64
Married	%	26	27	25
Separated or Divorced	%	12	12	10
Widowed	%	1	1	1
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁶		2,589	1,966	623
English	%	99	99	99
French	%	--	--	--
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	1	1	1
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁶		2,589	1,966	623
Canadian	%	96	96	96
Other	%	4	4	4
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Data on education were not available.

³ Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 78). Missing data for 31 inmates (1%).

⁵ Missing data for 33 inmates (1%).

⁶ Missing data for 14 inmates (1%).

Table 11-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: British Columbia

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum
			%	
Legal Status¹				
Sentenced ²	1,966	--	100	64
Remand	623	--	-	36
Total	2,589	100	100	100
Offence Type³				
Crimes Against the Person	929	40	30	38
Property and Other Crimes ⁴	1,566	60	70	62
Total	2,495	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁵	1,845	273	185	243
Gender				
Males	2,444	94	98	93
Females	159	6	2	7
Total	2,603	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status⁶				
Non-Aboriginal	2,151	77	84	84
Aboriginal	443	23	16	16
Total	2,594	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)	2,603	35	31	30

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 14 inmates (1%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 108 inmates (4%).

⁴ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁵ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 1,924). Missing data for 79 inmates (4%).

⁶ Missing data for 9 inmates (<1%).

Chapter 12

Yukon

12.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Yukon's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Yukon conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 12.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Yukon, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 12.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Yukon, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 12.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Yukon, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 12.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 12.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 12.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Yukon, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 12.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is Yukon's adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Yukon includes only correctional facilities under territorial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

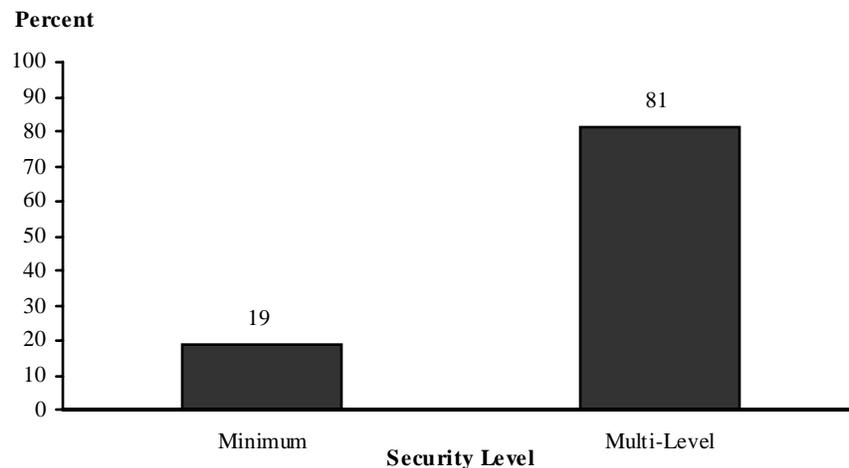
12.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were two adult correctional facilities in operation in Yukon. All other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, had more facilities in operation than Yukon (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). Prince Edward Island also had two adult correctional facilities in operation. The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the two facilities in Yukon was 131. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 66 inmates per facility, which is larger than the average for the four Atlantic provinces and the Northwest Territories, but smaller than other jurisdictions. The average operational capacity in Yukon is slightly larger than that of Prince Edward Island, which also has two facilities (average of 54 inmates per facility). Yukon's average operational capacity per facility is about one-quarter the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 12-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Yukon. The reported operational capacity was 25 for Teslin Community Correctional Centre (a minimum security facility), and 106 for Whitehorse Correctional Centre (a multi-level security facility).

As can be seen in the table, Yukon had one minimum security facility and one multi-level security facility. There were no designated medium or maximum security institutions in Yukon. Figure 12-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. The majority of the beds in Yukon's facilities (81%) were classified as multi-level security, and the remaining 19% were classified as minimum security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Figure 12-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Yukon



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

Both Yukon facilities were described as correctional centres (Table 12-1). This is similar to other provinces/territories, which classified most of their facilities as correctional centres. Exceptions to this are Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres.

In Yukon, the multi-level facility was equipped to accommodate male and female inmates, as well as both adults and young offenders. The minimum security facility housed only male inmates.

Regarding special features, the multi-level facility includes protective custody facilities, punitive/administrative segregation, and a dormitory for inmates serving intermittent sentences.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Yukon has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of a multi-level security designation for its main institution.

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

12.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

12.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 79 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Yukon². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Yukon's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 79 inmates in Yukon facilities was the second smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for less than 1% (0.3%) of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Prince Edward Island was the smallest jurisdiction, with 13 fewer inmates. The next largest jurisdiction was the Northwest Territories with roughly four times the number of inmates on-register (313) in comparison to Yukon.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 34.9 persons per 10,000 of Yukon's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the second highest rate of incarceration among the 12 jurisdictions. Only the Northwest Territories (74.8) had a higher rate of incarceration. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 15.5 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

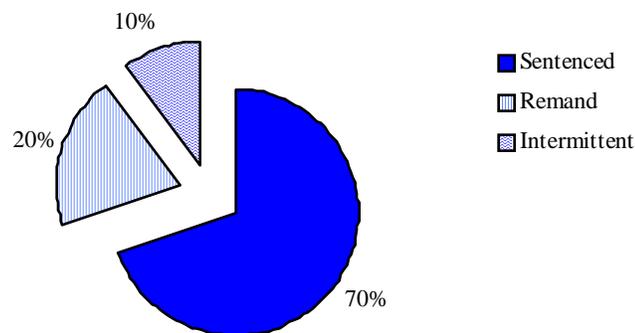
12.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 12-B, 70% of on-register inmates in Yukon were regular sentenced inmates. A further 20% were remand inmates, and 10% were intermittent sentenced inmates.

Figure 12-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Yukon



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 79.

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Yukon (96%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. The remaining inmates were on temporary absences, day-parole, and removal warrants for medical services.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Yukon had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (70% versus 63%). There was a smaller proportion of inmates on remand compared to the proportion nationally (20% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario. Yukon had the same proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates as the national total (10%).

12.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 12-1, there were no over-capacity problems in either of Yukon's institutions. Based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Yukon's correctional facilities reported populations that were considerably lower than their capacities (40% under capacity). Whitehorse Correctional Centre, a multi-level security institution, was operating at 70% of the operational capacity. Teslin Community Correctional Centre, a minimum security institution, was operating at 20% of capacity.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), Yukon's correctional facilities were operating at 58% of capacity. It should be noted that, although the actual-in population is below the operational capacity, the capacities for designated types of inmates (i.e., remand, segregation, special needs) are frequently exceeded, thereby requiring special accommodation arrangements within the multi-level facility.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁴. Yukon was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were below operational capacities. When the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, similar to Prince Edward Island, Yukon was utilizing less than two-thirds of its' available space (58%) to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information⁵ was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC) (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

Although facilities in Yukon were 42% under capacity based on the actual-in count, less than one-quarter of inmates (24%) were being accommodated in single cells. Seventy-six percent of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations, such as dormitories or cottages. The Northwest Territories and Yukon reported the largest proportion of inmates being housed in these types of shared accommodations. No double-bunking was reported in Yukon.

Table 12-2 illustrates the type of accommodation across facilities in Yukon. In Whitehorse Correctional Centre, the majority of inmates (80%) were housed in shared accommodations such as dormitories or cottages. However, at Teslin Community Correctional Centre, the minimum security facility, the majority of inmates (80%) were housed in single cells.

⁴ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

12.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁶. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for over one-half (59%) of Yukon's inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 12-3), primarily serious assaults. Another 30% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily impaired driving offences. Finally, 11% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (73% versus 55%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

Among inmates in Yukon, there was a greater incidence of crimes against the person as compared to most other provinces/territories (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). In Yukon, 59% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the second highest among the provinces/territories, lower only than the Northwest Territories (70%). Other provinces/territories ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 44% in Manitoba. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

Forty-one percent of inmates in Yukon facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 12-4). A further 26% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 33% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 59% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than other provinces/territories. In all provinces/territories except Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, less than one-half of inmates were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person (ranging from 27% in Prince Edward Island to 46% in Saskatchewan)⁷. Manitoba had fewer inmates incarcerated for violent offences (51%) than Yukon and the Northwest Territories (59% and 69%, respectively). Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (73% versus 55%).

In Yukon, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (49%) (Table 12-5). A further 34% were incarcerated for two offences, and 16% for three or more offences. In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. Although inmates in Yukon show a greater incidence of crimes against the person and a larger proportion of inmates with crimes against the person than most other jurisdictions, they also show a pattern of less numerous offences on their current offence records. This suggests a pattern of less versatility and volume of offending, but more seriousness. This pattern applied particularly to Yukon inmates in the sentenced group.

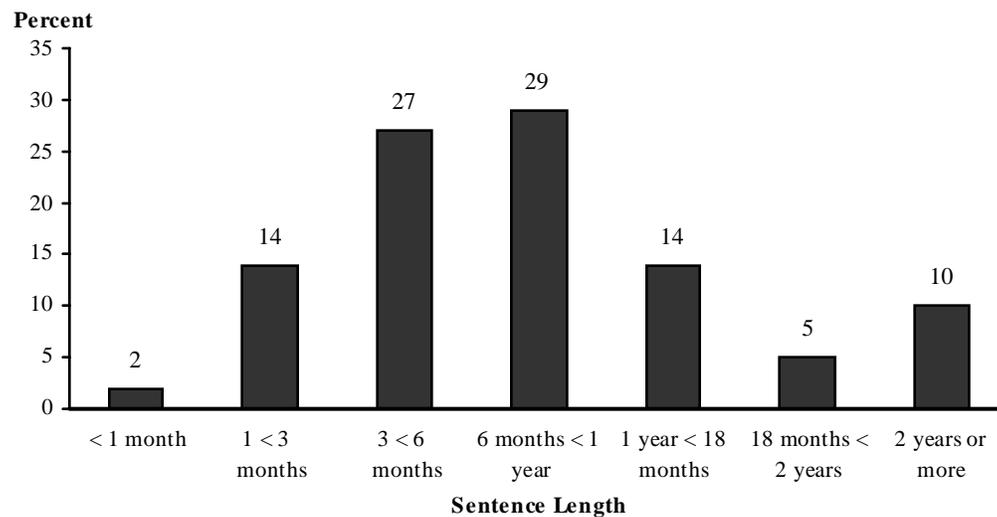
⁶ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

⁷ Data were not available for Ontario.

12.5 Sentence Length

Figure 12-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Yukon (also see Table 12-6)⁸. On Snapshot day, 43% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 29% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 19% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 10% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 12-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Yukon¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 63$).

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Yukon was 184 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British Columbia (244 days). It was similar to all other jurisdictions, except Ontario. Ontario had the lowest median aggregate sentence length of all jurisdictions (153 days).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

⁸ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

⁹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

12.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

12.6.1 Gender

There was only one adult female incarcerated in Yukon on Snapshot day. Therefore, gender analyses were not possible¹⁰. However, it should be noted that the over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

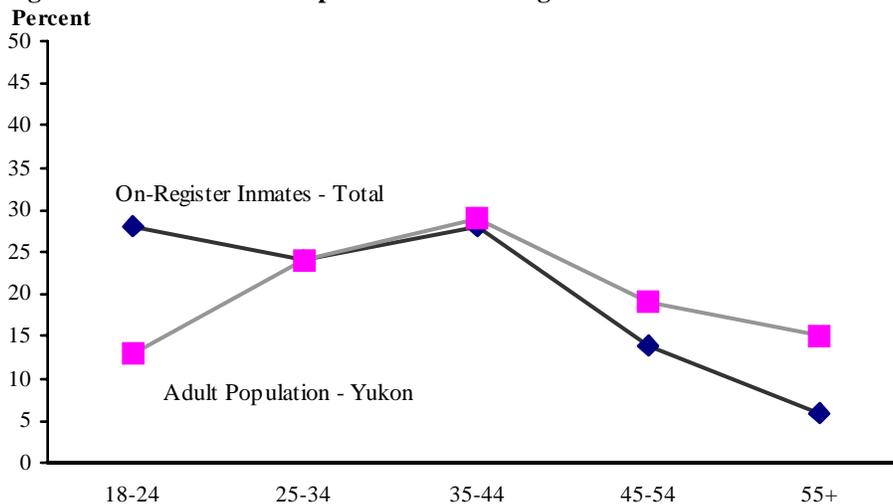
12.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Yukon. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Yukon's facilities was 34. The median age for the adult population in Yukon in 1996 was 38.

Figure 12-E¹¹ illustrates how the adult population in Yukon is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 24. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed. On Snapshot day, inmates aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Almost one-third (28%) of the inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult population in Yukon.

Figure 12-E

Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Yukon



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions, except that in most other jurisdictions inmates aged 25-34 were also over-represented. In Yukon, there was the same proportion of inmates aged 25-34 as there was in the Yukon population (24%).

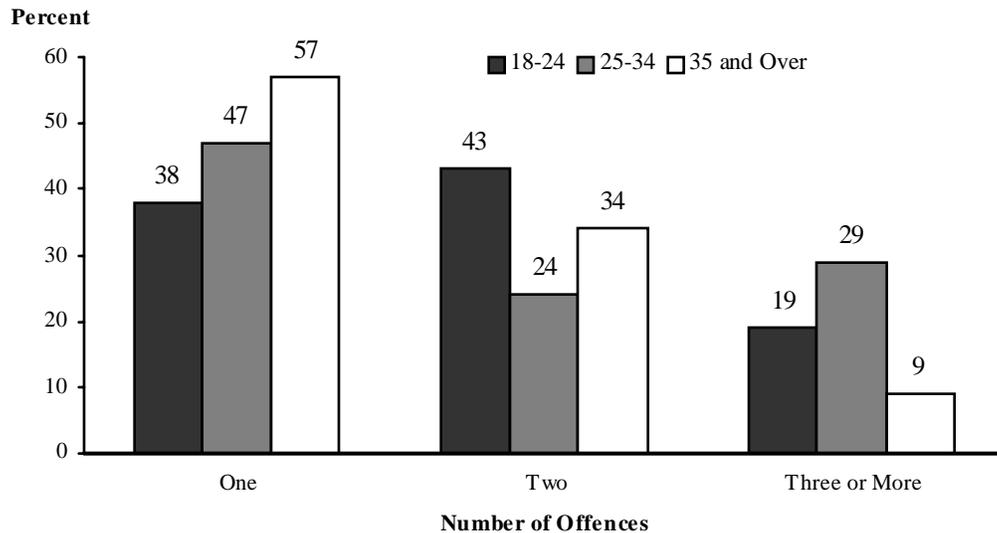
The largest proportion of all inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person, however this increased with age (Table 12-3). About one-half (52%) of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for crimes against the person, compared to 59% of those 25-34 and 63% of those 35 years of age and over.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (49%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 12-G). Thirty-eight percent of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 47% of inmates aged 25-34, and 57% of those aged 35 and over (also see Table 12-5).

¹⁰ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Tables 12-3 and 12-7 do not provide breakdowns by gender. Figure 12-D does not appear in this chapter.

¹¹ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Figure 12-E is not broken down by gender. Figure 12-F does not appear in this chapter.

Figure 12-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Yukon¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 6 inmates (8%).

As can be seen in Table 12-6, inmates aged 25-34 had the longest median sentence length (214 days). Inmates aged 18-24 and 35 and over had shorter sentences (184 days each). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

12.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 18% of the adult population in Yukon in 1996, they accounted for 56% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 12-7). Eighty percent of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 57% of non-Aboriginal inmates. Larger proportions of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving intermittent sentences (23% versus 0%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

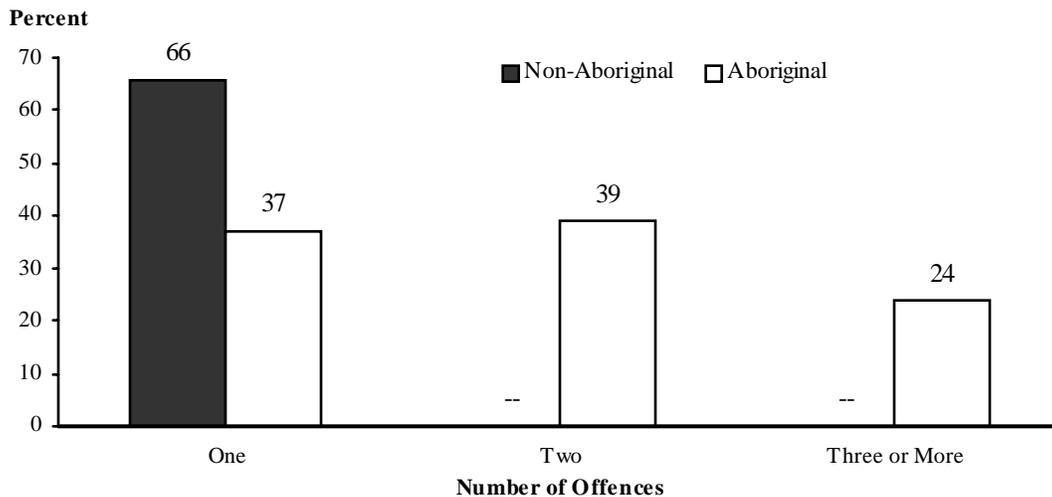
Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 12-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (66% versus 50%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (29% versus 19%).

A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (41% versus 22%). In particular, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for drug-related offences (12% versus 0%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were not enough females incarcerated on Snapshot day to conduct gender analysis by Aboriginal status.

Figure 12-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Yukon¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Data were missing for 6 inmates (8%).

As illustrated in Figure 12-H, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Two-thirds (66%) of non-Aboriginal inmates had only one current offence, compared to 37% of Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 12-5).

In most other jurisdictions, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

In Yukon, Aboriginal inmates received longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 12-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 242 days, compared to 112 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

12.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody¹². As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 12-8, more than three-quarters (79%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 11% of adults in Yukon¹³. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were unemployed (81% versus 71%). This differs from some other jurisdictions, where slightly larger proportions of remand inmates were unemployed. The only other jurisdiction in which slightly larger proportions of sentenced than remand inmates were unemployed was the Northwest Territories.

Approximately one-third (35%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Yukon. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions.

The majority of inmates in Yukon (97%) reported that English was their home language. The majority of inmates (96%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹² Educational level was not available for Yukon.

¹³ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

12.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹⁴. In Yukon, the majority of inmates (92%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 12-9). Although the majority of inmates in other jurisdictions also had previous adult convictions, inmates in Yukon facilities had a larger number of previous convictions.

Further, most of the inmates (88%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration and more than three-quarters (78%) had a previous term of probation. In addition, 11% had a prior term of federal incarceration. Again, these results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

Over two-thirds (70%) of inmates had failed probation, 5% had failed parole, and 16% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed parole (7% versus 0%). However, similar proportions of sentenced and remand inmates had failed probation (69% and 71%, respectively).

12.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁵. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in Yukon, there was only one victim (95%). Five percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

Unlike other jurisdictions, for crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often a stranger to the offender (54%) (Table 12-10). Forty-six percent of victims were known to the offender, primarily a spouse or ex-spouse.

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, it was found that the majority of robberies/other violent offences are committed against strangers – 80% of those who were victims of these offences in Yukon were strangers to the accused. Further, the largest proportion of victims of serious and minor assaults were strangers to the offender (55%). However, two-thirds (67%) of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them. These findings were somewhat distinct from other jurisdictions where, generally it was found that robberies tend to be committed by strangers, while other crimes against the person (particularly assaults and sexual assaults) tend to be committed by someone known by the victim. The fact that this pattern was different in the Yukon may be due to the small number of victims reported.

12.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

Yukon gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁶. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined

¹⁴ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

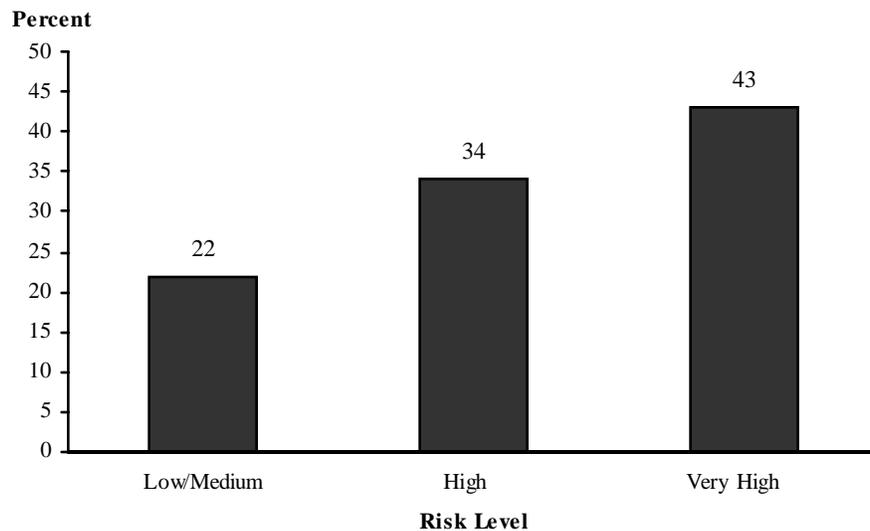
¹⁵ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁶ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk. In Yukon, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as very high risk (43%), followed by high risk (34%). A further 22% were classified as very low/low/medium risk (see Figure 12-1).

Figure 12-1
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Yukon^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences ($n = 63$).

² Data were missing for 5 inmates serving regular, intermittent or "other" types of sentences (8%).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into two categories: low/medium (including very low), and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon reported the highest proportion of inmates classified as "high" risk (78%), followed by Prince Edward Island (68%). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%).

As shown in Table 12-11¹⁷, there was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Most Aboriginal inmates (89%) were classified as high risk, in comparison to 61% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that Yukon faces a situation where there are larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates in the sentenced population, scoring at the higher end of the risk dimension, and requiring a greater concentration of programming resources to address their criminogenic needs.

Table 12-12 provides a profile of how low/medium- and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined¹⁸. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than low/medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (95%). In addition, 86% had a prior failure on community supervision.

¹⁷ Due to the small number of female inmates, breakdowns by gender could not be included in Table 12-11.

¹⁸ Due to small numbers, low- and medium-risk inmates were grouped together.

High-risk offenders were currently serving similar median sentences to low/medium-risk offenders (186 and 183 days, respectively). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to low/medium-risk offenders (58% versus 50%). This pattern was not typical to other jurisdictions which found that low-risk offenders tended to be incarcerated for a higher proportion of crimes against the person. This would not be surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less employment stability than low/medium-risk offenders. Eighty-seven percent of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 50% of low/medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were less likely than low/medium-risk offenders to be single (49% versus 62%). High-risk offenders were older than low/medium-risk offenders (median ages of 35 versus 29).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the low/medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-five percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost three-quarters (73%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

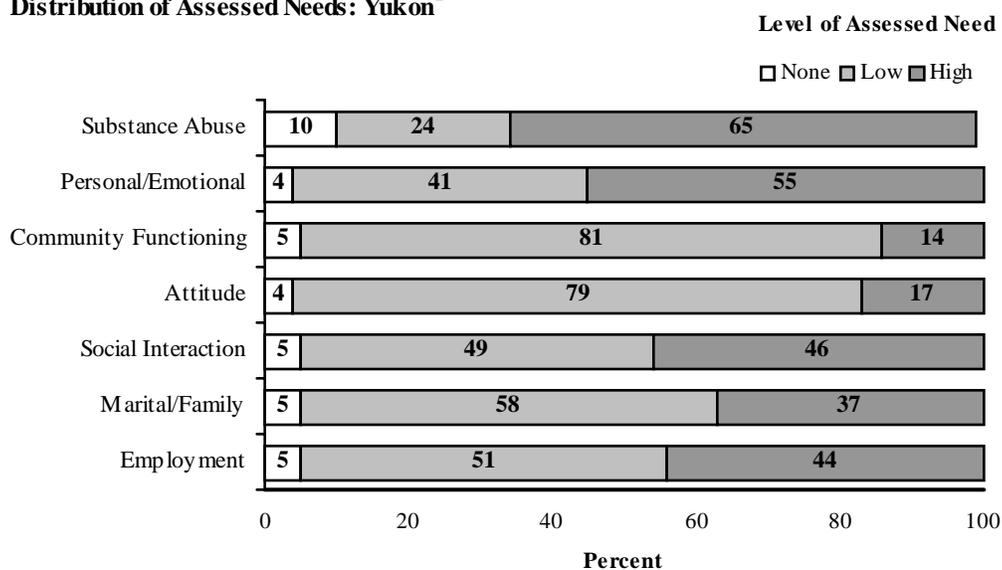
Table 12-13 shows that the majority of all inmates (77%) were classified at high risk to re-offend. This occurred less often for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (66%)¹⁹.

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 12-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions (10% or fewer for all need dimensions). The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data, although generally Yukon inmates had larger proportions of high-need cases within most of the need dimensions.

Figure 12-J

Distribution of Assessed Needs: Yukon¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

¹⁹ Due small numbers, most offences could not be analyzed individually.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (65%), followed by personal/emotional (55%) and social interaction (46%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area. However, the proportion of inmates with substance abuse assessed as a high need was higher in Yukon than in most other jurisdictions. Similarly, personal/emotional needs were rated as high for slightly more than one-half (55%) of inmates in Yukon, which is higher than in other jurisdictions.

As shown in Table 12-14, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For three of the seven dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high social interaction (64% versus 24% for non-Aboriginal), substance abuse (75% versus 53%) and employment (50% versus 35%) needs. Non-Aboriginal inmates were higher on attitude (26% versus 9% had high needs) and marital/family (44% versus 32%) needs.

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs were observed in the personal/emotional (70% of inmates had high needs in this area), substance abuse (67%), and social interaction (53%) dimensions. High substance abuse, personal/emotional, and employment needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (62% of inmates were assessed as high need for each dimension).

Finally, as shown in Table 12-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low/medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in the areas of substance abuse (84%), employment (64%), social interaction (64%), and personal/emotional needs (62%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Yukon. Overall, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on substance abuse and personal/emotional needs, since these were high-need areas. For offenders who have committed crimes against the person, the data also point to a need for intervention in the social interaction domain. Employment may also be an important target area for property offenders. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differ, indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different offenders.

12.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions²⁰.

Figure 12-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Yukon. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern²¹. In Yukon, 18% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems. Other security concerns included: needing protective custody (9%), presenting an escape risk (6%), medical/physical problem (6%), mental illness (6%) and exhibiting assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff (5%). The largest proportion of inmates (23%) exhibited "other" security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc.

The security concern of substance abuse was also prevalent in the six other jurisdictions that provided data²².

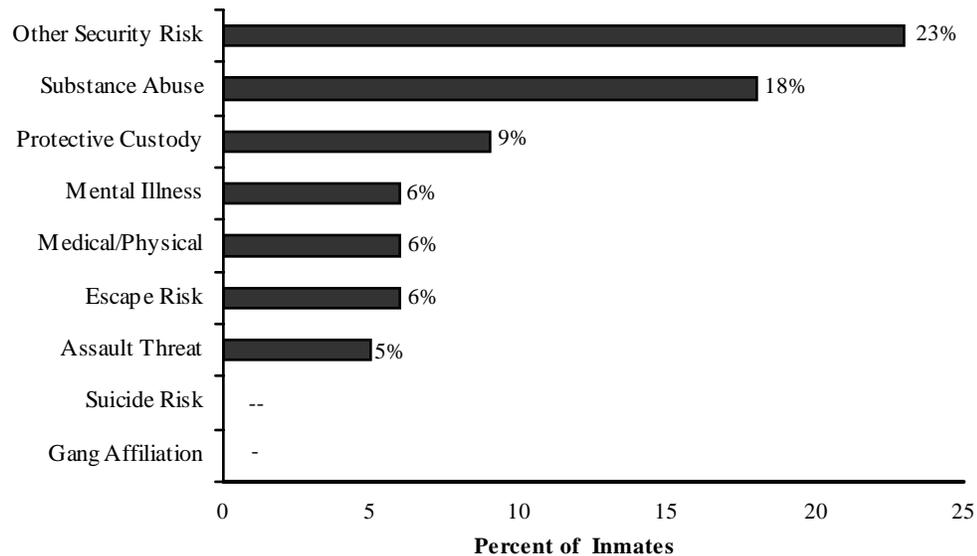
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Yukon, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 12-15). Segregation was used for 44% of remand inmates compared to 10% of sentenced inmates.

²⁰ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

²¹ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

²² Note: Figure 12-L does not appear in this chapter because the number of remand inmates was too small.

Figure 12-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Yukon¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

In jurisdictions that reported data²³, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Because of the small number of inmates in the minimum security facility in Yukon, this analysis was not possible²⁴.

12.7 TABLES

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Table 12-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Yukon [Not in this Chapter]

²³ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

²⁴ Table 12-16 and Figure 12-M are not included in this chapter because the number of inmates in minimum security is too small.

Table 12-1
Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Yukon¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Teslin Community Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	25	5	20	4	16
Subtotal			25	5	20	4	16
Multi-Level							
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	106	74	70	72	68
Subtotal			106	74	70	72	68
Total			131	79	60	76	58

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum										
Teslin Community Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-Level										
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Total										
	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 12-2
Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Yukon

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of Inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
		%		
Minimum				
Teslin Community Correctional Centre	5	80	-	20
Multi-Level				
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	74	20	-	80
Total				
	79	24	-	76

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

Table 12-3
Distribution of Offence Types^{1,2}: Yukon

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person							TOTAL		
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent				
%											
Legal Status³											
Sentenced ⁴	58	--	9	28	15	--	-		55		
Remand	15	--	33	--	--	--	--		73		
Total	73	--	14	25	14	--	--		59		
Aboriginal Status³											
Non-Aboriginal	32	--	12	19	16	-	--		50		
Aboriginal	41	--	15	29	12	--	--		66		
Age³											
18-24	21	-	14	24	-	--	--		52		
25-34	17	--	--	23	18	-	-		59		
35+	35	--	14	26	20	-	--		63		
Property Crimes											
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	Other Criminal Code (CC) / Federal Statutes					
					TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%											
Legal Status³											
Sentenced ⁴	7	--	--	5	14	--	-	17	7	--	31
Remand	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	--	-	-	27
Total	5	--	--	4	11	--	-	16	5	--	30
Aboriginal Status³											
Non-Aboriginal	-	--	-	--	9	--	-	19	12	--	41
Aboriginal	10	-	--	--	12	7	-	15	-	-	22
Age³											
18-24	14	-	-	14	29	--	-	--	--	-	19
25-34	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	--	--
35+	--	-	--	-	--	--	-	23	--	--	--

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing data for 6 inmates (7%).

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 12-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Yukon

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
%				
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	58	36	19	45
Remand	15	20	53	27
Total	73	33	26	41

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 6 inmates (7%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 12-5

Number of Current Offences: Yukon¹

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three+
			%	
Legal Status²				
Sentenced ³	58	57	33	10
Remand	15	20	40	40
Total	73	49	34	16
Aboriginal Status²				
Non-Aboriginal	32	66	--	--
Aboriginal	41	37	39	24
Age				
18-24	21	38	43	19
25-34	17	47	24	29
35+	35	57	34	9

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

² Missing data for 6 inmates (8%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 12-6

Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Yukon^{1,2}

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence
			%		days
Total Inmates	63	43	29	29	184
Aboriginal Status					
Non-Aboriginal	28	61	18	21	112
Aboriginal	35	29	37	34	242
Age					
18-24	17	35	47	18	184
25-34	14	43	--	--	214
35+	32	47	25	28	184

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 63).

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 12-7

Selected Inmate Characteristics: Yukon¹

	Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status		
		Total	Non-Aboriginal %	Aboriginal
Legal Status				
Intermittent	8	10	23	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Sentenced	55	70	57	80
Remand	16	20	20	20
Total	79	100	100	100
Age				
18-24	22	28	14	39
25-34	19	24	20	27
35-44	22	28	34	23
45-54	11	14	20	--
55+	5	6	11	--
Total	79	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 12-8

Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: Yukon

		Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		71	57	14
Unemployed	%	79	81	71
Employed	%	21	19	29
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		78	62	16
Single	%	50	52	44
Married	%	35	34	38
Separated or Divorced	%	10	--	--
Widowed	%	5	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates		79	63	16
English	%	97	97	100
French	%	--	--	-
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	--	--	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates		79	63	16
Canadian	%	96	95	100
Other	%	4	5	-
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Data on education were not available.

³ Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 8 inmates (10%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (1%).

Table 12-9

Criminal History of Inmates: Yukon

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	59	7			93		
Remand	16	--			--		
Total	75	8			92		
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	59	78	22	85	15	14	86
Remand	14	79	21	100	-	-	100
Total	73	78	22	88	12	11	89
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	59	69	31	7	93	17	83
Remand	14	71	29	-	100	--	--
Total	73	70	30	5	95	16	84

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 4 inmates (5%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

³ Missing data for 6 inmates (8%).

Table 12-10

Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Yukon^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender					Total Known	Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other		Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
Total Victims	43	32	7	--	--	-	46	--	--	54
Most Serious Offence										
Sexual Assault	9	--	--	--	-	-	67	--	--	33
Serious and Minor Assault	29	38	-	--	--	-	45	55	-	55
Other Violent Offences ⁵	5	--	--	--	--	--	20	80	-	80

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n = 41) (relationship data were unavailable for 5% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 12-11
Distribution of Risk Levels^{1,2}: Yukon

	Number of Inmates ³	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
Total	58	22	78
		%	
Aboriginal Status			
Non-Aboriginal	23	39	61
Aboriginal	35	11	89

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 63).

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing for 5 inmates (8%).

Table 12-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Yukon¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category	
	Low-Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	85	96
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	73	95
Prior Federal Incarceration ³	-	19
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ³	36	86
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ²	183	186
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁴	50	58
Median Age (in years) ²	29	35
Grade 9 or less	--	--
Single ²	62	49
Unemployed ⁵	50	87

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 63).

² Missing data for 5 inmates (8%).

³ Missing data for 9 inmates (14%).

⁴ Missing data for 10 inmates (16%).

⁵ Data for inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded (n = 0). Missing data for 8 inmates (13%).

Table 12-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Yukon¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
		%	
Crimes Against the Person			
Sexual Assault	4	--	--
Serious Assault	15	--	--
Other Violent ³	11	--	--
Subtotal	30	20	80
Property Crimes			
Break and Enter	4	-	100
Fraud	-	-	-
Other Property ⁴	4	--	--
Subtotal	8	--	--
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes			
Offensive Weapons	--	-	--
Administration of Justice	-	-	-
Drugs	3	--	--
Impaired Driving Offences	8	--	--
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	--	--	-
Subtotal	15	33	66
Total	53	23	77

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 63).

² Missing data for 10 inmates (16%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, minor assault, robbery, and other violent offences.

⁴ Includes theft and other property.

Table 12-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Yukon^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	78	44	37	46	17	14	55	65
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	34	35	44	24	26	--	56	53
Aboriginal	44	50	32	64	9	20	55	75
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	43	44	44	53	16	16	70	67
Property Crimes	8	62	37	50	-	--	62	62
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	21	29	14	29	19	--	24	62
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	13	-	--	-	--	-	23	23
High	45	64	42	64	9	20	62	84

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 12-15
Use of Segregation: Yukon

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
			%
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	61	90	10
Remand	16	56	44
Total	78	83	17

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (1%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Chapter 13

Northwest Territories

13.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of the Northwest Territories' inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). The Northwest Territories conducted a manual compilation of all relevant information for the survey from reviews of inmate case files. The full range of data for the survey were captured including: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for sentenced inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 13.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in the Northwest Territories, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 13.2 describes adult correctional facilities in the Northwest Territories, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 13.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in the Northwest Territories, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 13.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 13.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 13.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in the Northwest Territories, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 13.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is the Northwest Territories' adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in the Northwest Territories includes only correctional facilities under territorial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

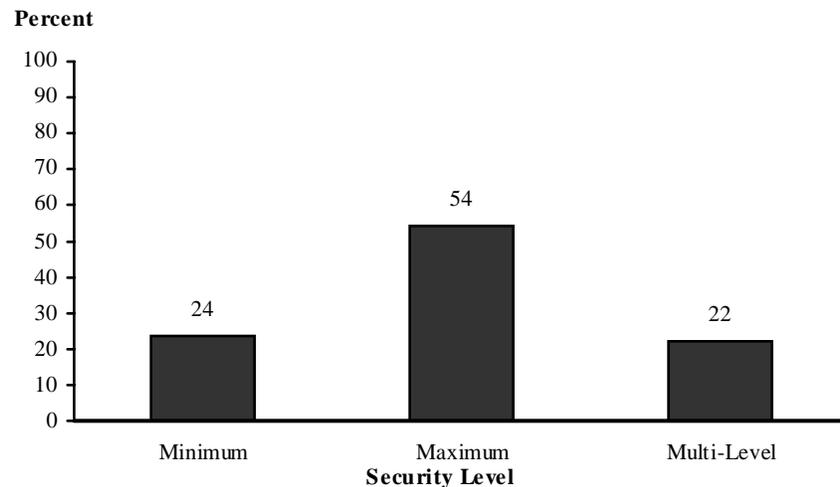
13.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were four adult correctional facilities in operation in the Northwest Territories. Only Prince Edward Island and Yukon had fewer facilities in operation than the Northwest Territories (two each) (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the four facilities in the Northwest Territories was 244. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 61 inmates per facility, which is larger than the average for the Atlantic provinces, but smaller than other jurisdictions. The Northwest Territories' average operational capacity per facility is about one-quarter the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 13-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in the Northwest Territories. Among the four correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 10 for the smallest facility (Territorial Women's Correctional Centre, a minimum security facility) to 132 for the largest (Yellowknife Correctional Centre, a maximum security facility).

As can be seen in the table, the Northwest Territories had two minimum security facilities, one maximum security facility and one multi-level security facility. There were no designated medium security institutions in the Northwest Territories. Figure 13-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. More than one-half (54%) of the beds in the Northwest Territories' facilities were classified as maximum security. A further 24% were classified as minimum security, and 22% as multi-level security. The only other jurisdictions with a large proportion of beds designated as maximum security were Ontario and British Columbia. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security. However, the more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among most other jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level.

Figure 13-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Northwest Territories



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

All facilities in the Northwest Territories were described as correctional centres (Table 13-1). This is similar to other provinces/territories, which classified most of their facilities as correctional centres. Exceptions to this are Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres.

One of the four facilities in the Northwest Territories was exclusively for female inmates (Territorial Women's Correctional Centre, a minimum security facility). The remaining three facilities (a minimum, maximum and multi-level security facility) housed only male inmates. There were no institutions which accommodated both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, two of the Northwest Territories' four facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units, and one facility had protective custody units. Other notable special features in the Northwest Territories included three institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and one facility housing intermittent inmates in dormitories.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that the Northwest Territories has created some flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of minimum and multi-level security facilities. However, a larger proportion of the beds are classified as maximum security than in many other jurisdictions.

¹ In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

13.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

13.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 313 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in the Northwest Territories². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows the Northwest Territories' on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 313 inmates in Northwest Territories' facilities was the third smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for about 1% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Newfoundland was the next largest jurisdiction, with 33 more inmates (346). The next smallest jurisdiction was Yukon, with roughly one-quarter the number of inmates on-register (79) than the Northwest Territories.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 74.8 persons per 10,000 of the Northwest Territories' adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the highest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 34.9 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

13.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

Provincial/territorial corrections in Canada are responsible for offenders who receive custodial sentences of less than two years and federal inmates on Exchange of Service Agreements. In addition, they are responsible for housing persons charged with offences who have been "remanded" to custody while awaiting trial. Remand refers to persons who have been charged with an offence and ordered by the court to custody while awaiting a further court appearance. They have not been sentenced to custody or community service but can be held for a number of reasons (e.g., risk that they will fail to appear for their court date, risk to re-offend, etc.). The dual responsibility for sentenced and remand inmates presents some particular difficulties for managing the inmate population. For example, sentenced and remand inmates have to be considered as separate and distinct populations for purposes of accommodation planning, programming, etc. Where appropriate, throughout this report, comparisons between sentenced and remand inmates will be made.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 13-B, 83% of on-register inmates in the Northwest Territories were regular sentenced inmates. A further 14% were remand inmates, 2% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 1% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 13 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. As well, three inmates were beginning to serve a federal sentence and were still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, the Northwest Territories had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (83% versus 63%).

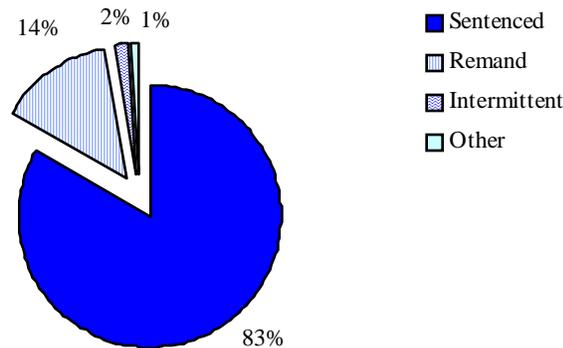
There were fewer intermittent sentenced inmates in the Northwest Territories compared to the proportion nationally (2% versus 10%). However, the proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

In the Northwest Territories, there was also a smaller proportion of inmates on remand, compared to the proportion nationally (14% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in the Northwest Territories (87%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 11% were on temporary absences, and 2% were on day-parole.

³ Intermittent sentences are for 90 days or less and inmates serve their sentences on a periodic basis of 2-3 days at one time, usually on weekends. These inmates return to the community to resume employment and family responsibilities when they are not in custody.

Figure 13-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Northwest Territories



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

n = 313.

13.3.3 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through “on-register” population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through “actual-in” population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 13-1, based upon the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, the Northwest Territories’ correctional facilities were over capacity by 28%. The maximum security facility (Yellowknife Correctional Centre) was operating at 139% of capacity. Both the South Mackenzie Correctional Centre (a multi-level security facility), and the Territorial Women’s Correctional Centre (a minimum security facility), were operating at 120% of capacity. Baffin Correctional Centre (a minimum security facility) was operating at 108% of capacity.

When capacity was calculated on the basis of the “actual-in” inmate populations (the total number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, the Northwest Territories’ correctional facilities were operating at 112% of capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Individually, Yellowknife and South Mackenzie Correctional Centres were still over capacity (120% and 107%, respectively). However, Territorial Women’s Correctional Centre was operating at 100% of capacity, and Baffin Correctional Centre was operating at 96% of capacity.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁴. The Northwest Territories was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for the Northwest Territories was about 28%. When the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, over capacity decreased to 12%. The Northwest Territories remained as one of four jurisdictions operating over capacity.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information⁵ was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC)

⁴ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

(where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

Facilities in the Northwest Territories were 12% over capacity based on the actual-in count. Furthermore, almost all inmates (95%) were being housed in some form of shared accommodations – 2% were being double-bunked and 93% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.). Only 5% of inmates were being accommodated in single cells. The Northwest Territories reported the highest level of shared accommodations (including both double-bunking and other shared accommodations). Proportions of inmates in shared accommodations in other jurisdictions ranged from 14% in Prince Edward Island to 77% in Nova Scotia. This may point to an even more severe over-crowding situation than is indicated by capacity.

Table 13-2 illustrates the type of accommodation across facilities in the Northwest Territories. In all facilities, the majority of inmates were housed in shared accommodations such as dormitories or cottages. This ranged from 90% of inmates in Yellowknife Correctional Centre (maximum security) to 100% in Territorial Women's Correctional Centre (minimum security). There were no single beds in Territorial Women's Correctional Centre or South Mackenzie Correctional Centre (a multi-level security facility).

13.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁶. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for 70% of the Northwest Territories' inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 13-3), primarily serious assault, minor assault and sexual assault. Another 19% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, 11% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences.

Unlike most other jurisdictions, very similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (69% and 70%, respectively).

Among inmates in the Northwest Territories, there was a greater incidence of crimes against the person as compared to other provinces/territories (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). In the Northwest Territories, 70% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the highest among the provinces/territories. Other provinces/territories ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 59% in Yukon. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in the Northwest Territories had break and enter (22%) as part of their current offence pattern – an offence category that is typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions. However, unlike other jurisdictions, few inmates in the Northwest Territories were incarcerated for theft, an offence that is also typically associated with repeat offences.

Thirty percent of inmates in Northwest Territories facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 13-4). A further 18% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 51% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 69% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than other provinces/territories.

⁶ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

In all provinces/territories except Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, less than one-half of inmates were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person (ranging from 27% in Prince Edward Island to 46% in Saskatchewan)⁷. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person.

Unlike most other jurisdictions, the proportions of sentenced and remand inmates who had offences against the person were equal (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (69%).

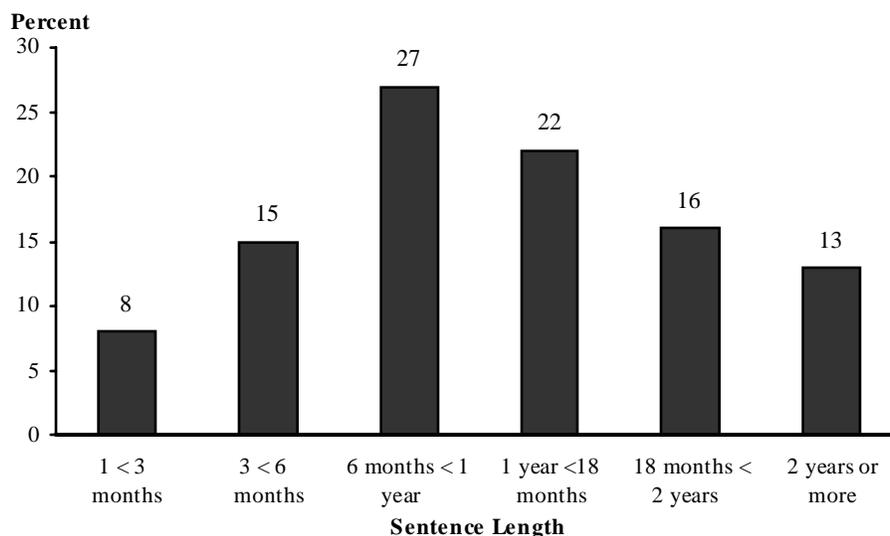
In the Northwest Territories, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (50%) (Table 13-5). A further 20% were incarcerated for two offences, 12% for three offences, and 17% for four or more offences. These proportions were fairly similar for sentenced and remand inmates. In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 49% in Yukon). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. Although inmates in the Northwest Territories show a greater incidence of crimes against the person and a larger proportion of inmates with crimes against the person, they also show a pattern of less numerous offences on their current offence records. This suggests a pattern of less versatility and volume of offending, but more seriousness.

13.5 Sentence Length

Figure 13-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in the Northwest Territories (also see Table 13-6)⁸. On Snapshot day, less than one-quarter (23%) of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 27% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 38% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 13% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 13-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Northwest Territories^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 265).

² Data were missing for 2 inmates (1%).

⁷ Data were not available for Ontario.

⁸ For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than one month account for more than one-third of sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial facilities, these offenders represent 10% or fewer of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

The median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in the Northwest Territories was 365 days (12 months). This was the same as Saskatchewan, and was the longest median aggregate sentence of all jurisdictions. Other jurisdictions ranged from 153 days (in Ontario) to 273 days (Newfoundland and Manitoba).

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

13.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

13.6.1 Gender

It should be noted that there were only 12 adult females incarcerated in the Northwest Territories on Snapshot day. Therefore not all gender analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in the Northwest Territories (48% male and 52% female)¹⁰, 96% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

As shown in Table 13-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for females – 100% of females were regular sentenced inmates compared to 82% of males. A substantially larger proportion of males than females were on remand (15% versus 0%).

Males and females differed in the offences for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 13-3). A larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (82% versus 69%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, as in the Northwest Territories, in New Brunswick and Alberta, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

As illustrated in Figure 13-D, unlike most other jurisdictions, a slightly larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Fifty-five percent of females compared to 50% of males had more than one current offence (also see Table 13-5).

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 13-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 365 days, compared to 168 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

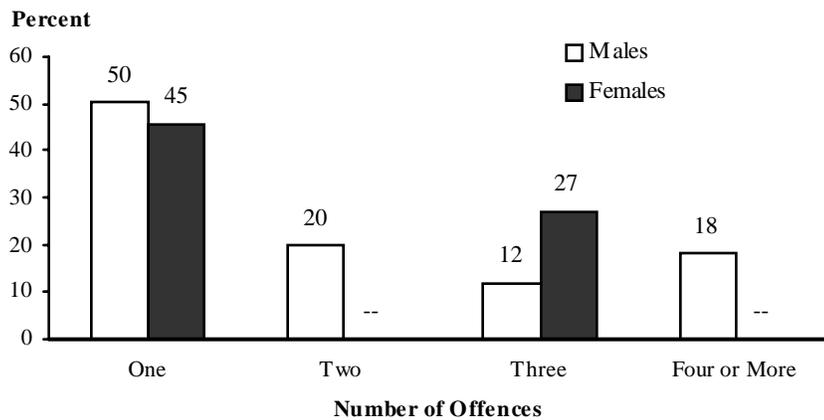
13.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in the Northwest Territories. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Northwest Territories' facilities was 29. The median age for the adult population in the Northwest Territories in 1996 was 35.

⁹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

¹⁰ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Figure 13-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Northwest Territories¹



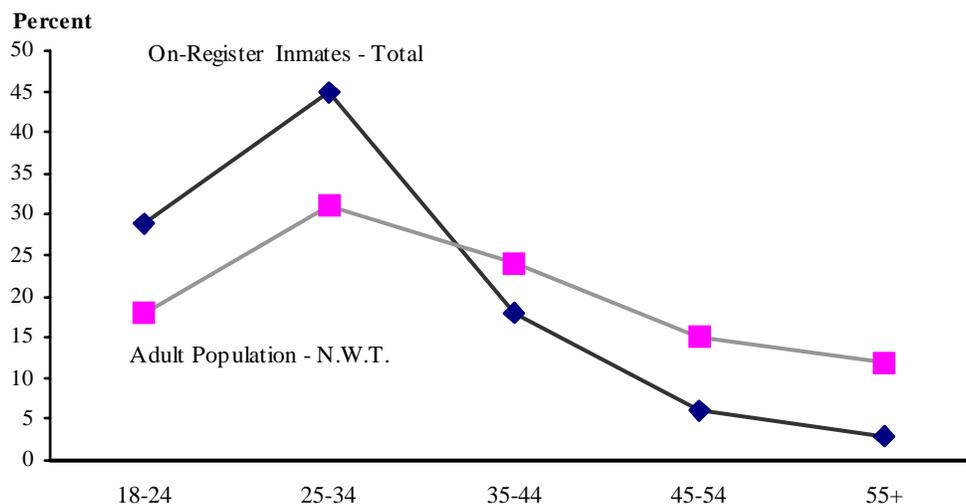
Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
 -- amount too small to be expressed.
¹ Data were missing for 20 inmates (6%).

Figure 13-E¹¹ illustrates how the adult population in the Northwest Territories is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (also see Table 13-7). On Snapshot day, inmates aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Almost one-third (29%) of the inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 18% of the adult population in the Northwest Territories.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

Although the largest proportion of inmates in all age groups were incarcerated for crimes against the person, the proportions generally increased with age (Table 13-3). While 61% of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for crimes against the person, this was the case for 68% of those 25-34, 82% of those 35-44, and 72% of those 45 years of age and older.

Figure 13-E
Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Northwest Territories



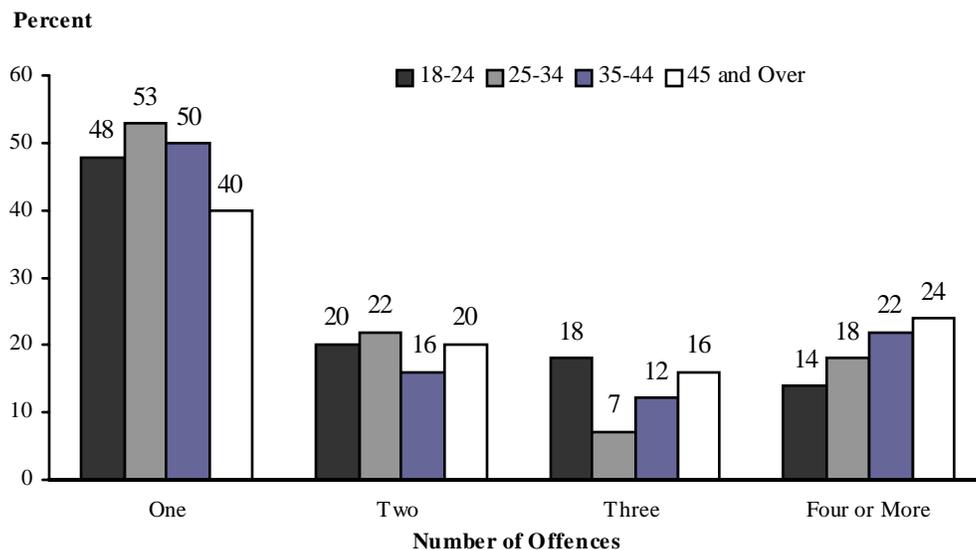
Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

¹¹ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Figure 13-E is not broken down by gender. Figure 13-F does not appear in this chapter.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (50%). However, generally older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 13-G). Forty-eight percent of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 53% of inmates aged 25-34 and 50% of those aged 35-44. However, only 40% of those aged 45 and over were currently incarcerated for one offence (also see Table 13-5).

As can be seen in Table 13-6, older inmates were serving longer sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was 656 days (1.8 years) for those aged 45 and over. In comparison, the median sentence length for those under 45 was a year or less (365 days for those 18-24 and 35-44, and 304 days for those 25-34). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

Figure 13-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Northwest Territories¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 32 inmates (10%).

13.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 54% of the adult population in the Northwest Territories in 1996, they accounted for 93% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

The largest proportion of Aboriginal inmates in the Northwest Territories were Inuit (53%, compared to 62% in the Northwest Territories' population). A further 36% were North American Indian (28% in the Northwest Territories' population), and 11% were Métis (9% in the Northwest Territories' population). Among Aboriginal inmates on remand, a larger proportion were North American Indian (49%), compared to Inuit (41%) or Métis (10%).

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 13-7). Eighty-four percent of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 77% of non-Aboriginal inmates. Larger proportions of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving intermittent sentences (5% versus 1%) and were on remand (18% versus 14%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 13-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (71% versus 50%). The difference is due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault, sexual assault and minor assault.

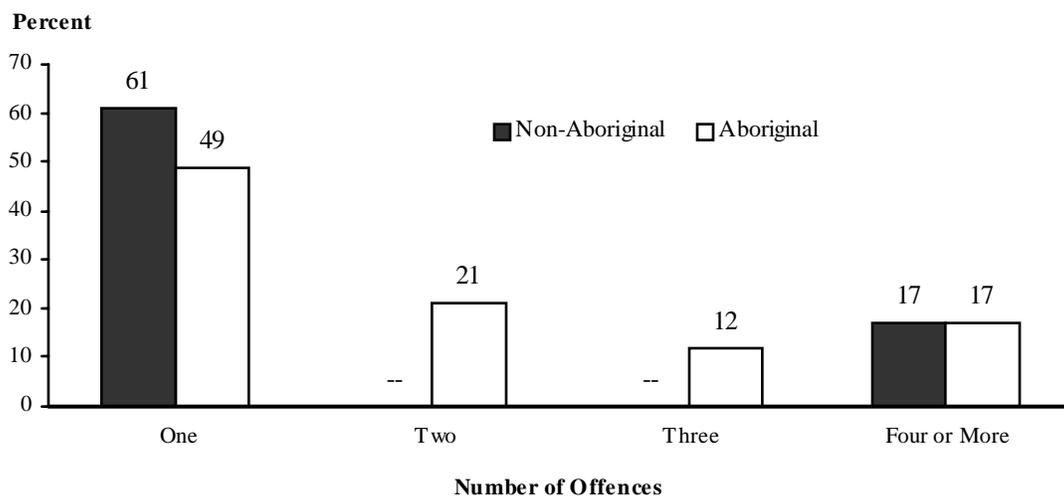
A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (28% versus 10%) and property offences (22% versus 19%).

Overall, among the jurisdictions, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were no Aboriginal females incarcerated on Snapshot day. Therefore, it was not possible to conduct gender analysis by Aboriginal status.

As illustrated in Figure 13-H, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. One-half (50%) of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 39% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 13-5).

Figure 13-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Northwest Territories¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Data were missing for 20 inmates (6%).

In most jurisdictions, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

In the Northwest Territories, Aboriginal inmates received longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 13-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 365 days, compared to 350 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

13.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 13-8, almost two-thirds (64%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 34% of adults in the Northwest Territories. Another one-quarter (26%) had grade 10 or 11, and 10% had grade 12 or higher. The same proportion of remand and sentenced inmates had grade 9 education or less.

Almost two-thirds (62%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 13% of adults in the Northwest Territories¹². A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were unemployed (63% versus 58%). This differs from some other jurisdictions, where slightly larger proportions of remand inmates were unemployed. The only other jurisdiction in which slightly larger proportions of sentenced than remand inmates were unemployed was Yukon.

Almost one-half (44%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in the Northwest Territories. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were married (42% and 44%, respectively).

About one-half (49%) of the inmates in the Northwest Territories reported that English was their home language. A further 39% reported an Aboriginal language as their home language. The Northwest Territories had the largest proportion of inmates who reported an Aboriginal language. One hundred percent of inmates reported Canadian citizenship.

13.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹³. In the Northwest Territories, the majority of inmates (86%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 13-9). In fact, 27% of the inmates had 15 or more previous adult convictions. A slightly larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had previous adult convictions (89% versus 85%). Although the majority of inmates in other jurisdictions also had previous adult convictions, inmates in Northwest Territories facilities had a larger number of previous convictions (in all jurisdictions who reported this information, 6% of inmates had 15 or more previous adult convictions, compared to 27% in the Northwest Territories). Yukon was the only jurisdiction with a larger proportion.

Further, the largest proportion of the inmates (58%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration and 37% had a previous term of probation. In addition, 13% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (66% versus 56%) and federal incarceration (24% versus 12%).

13.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁴. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in the Northwest Territories, there was only one victim (79%). Twenty-one percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (83%) (Table 13-10), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse. Overall, almost one-third (32%) were a spouse or ex-spouse, 21% were friends, 8% were the accused's child (or a child in trust¹⁵), 6% were other family members, and 16% involved other relationships. Seventeen percent of victims were strangers to the offender.

¹² Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹³ Full criminal history data were available for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data.

¹⁴ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁵ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

When the offender-victim relationship was examined by offence type, it was found that, consistent with other jurisdictions, nearly all crimes against the person (particularly assaults and sexual assaults) tend to be committed by someone known to the victim. The number of victims of robbery in the Northwest Territories was too small to report, but in other jurisdictions this type of offence tended to be committed by someone not known to the victim.

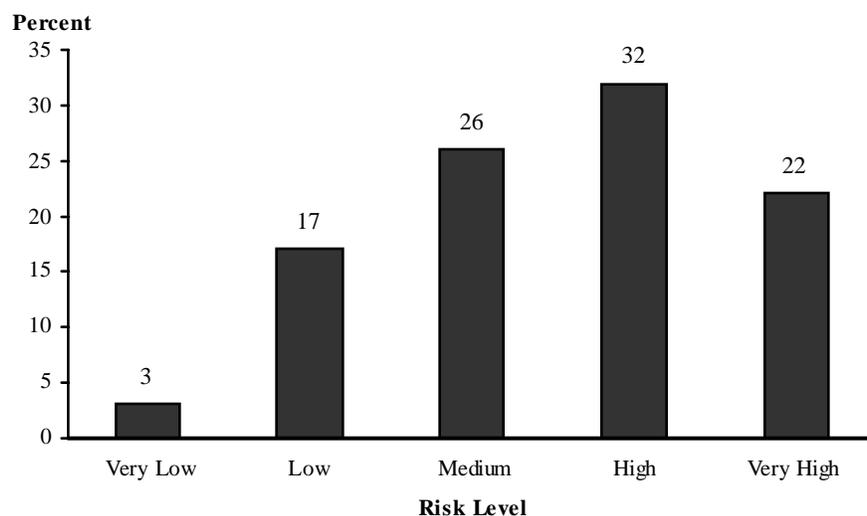
13.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

The Northwest Territories gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁶. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk. In the Northwest Territories, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as high risk (32%), followed by medium risk (26%). A further 22% were classified as very high risk, 17% as low risk, and 3% as very low risk (see Figure 13-I).

Figure 13-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Northwest Territories^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences (n = 268).

² Data were missing for 24 inmates (9%).

¹⁶ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). In the Northwest Territories, 55% of inmates were classified as high risk.

As shown in Table 13-11, a slightly higher proportion of females than males in the Northwest Territories were considered low risk (33% versus 19%). However, caution should be used in interpreting the results in the Northwest Territories because there were a small number of female inmates.

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Over one-half of Aboriginal inmates (56%) were classified as high risk, in comparison to 29% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that the Northwest Territories faces a situation where the majority of inmates are Aboriginal males, scoring at the higher end of the risk dimension, and requiring a greater concentration of programming resources to address their criminogenic needs.

Table 13-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (95%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (84%).

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (365 days versus 259 and 304). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, medium-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (83%), compared to low and high-risk offenders (73% and 64%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

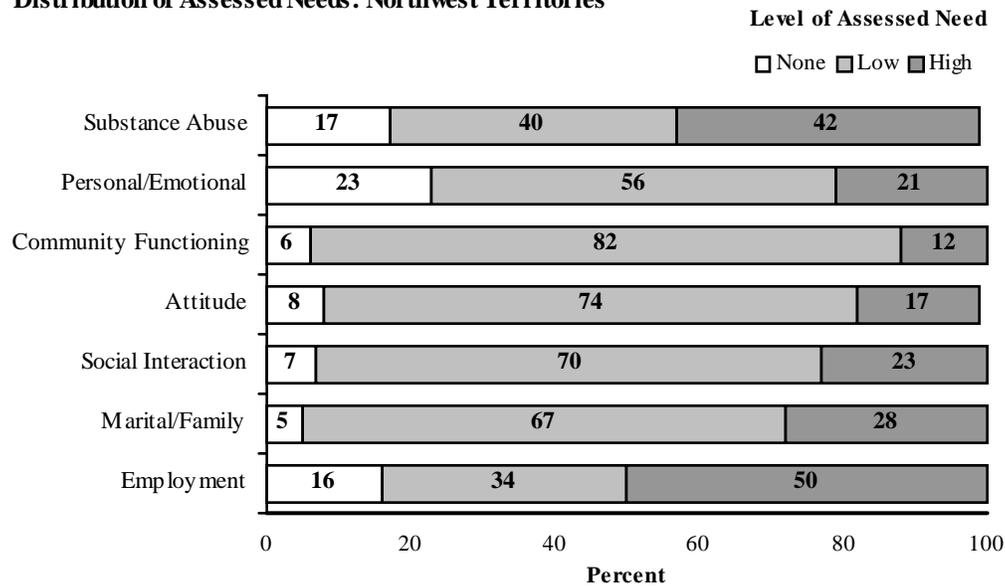
In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. Two-thirds (67%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 57% of low-risk offenders and 61% of medium-risk offenders. Further, 79% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 36% of low-risk and 50% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were also more likely to be single (54%) than low- and medium-risk offenders (44% and 42%, respectively). High-risk offenders were similar in age to both medium- and low-risk offenders (median ages of 28, 29 and 30, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. More than three-quarters (78%) of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost one-half (46%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 13-13 shows that the largest proportion of inmates (54%) were classified at high risk to re-offend. In particular, the largest proportion of inmates incarcerated for break and enter (80%) were classified as high risk. However, for offences such as sexual assault and theft, larger proportions of inmates were classified as low/medium risk (59% and 57%, respectively).

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: “none”; “low”; and “high” need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 13-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having “no” needs on the dimensions (less than 25% on all dimensions). The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Figure 13-J**Distribution of Assessed Needs: Northwest Territories¹**

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Employment was the most frequently occurring high need area (50%), followed by substance abuse (42%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area. Employment was also a high need area in many other jurisdictions.

Male and female inmates differed on the seven need dimensions (see Table 13-14). For all dimensions, a larger proportions of males than females were assessed as having high needs. In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions, although to a lesser extent than in other jurisdictions. The largest proportions of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates had high employment needs (51% and 33%, respectively).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the employment (46% of inmates had high needs in this area), substance abuse (42%), and marital/family (33%) dimensions for offenders. Those incarcerated for property offences tended to have high needs on employment (65% had high needs) and substance abuse (42%).

Finally, as shown in Table 13-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in employment (82%) and substance abuse (79%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in the Northwest Territories. Overall, there appears to be a need for employment and substance abuse programs since these were high-need areas. For offenders who have committed crimes against the person, the data also point to a need for intervention in the marital/family domain. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

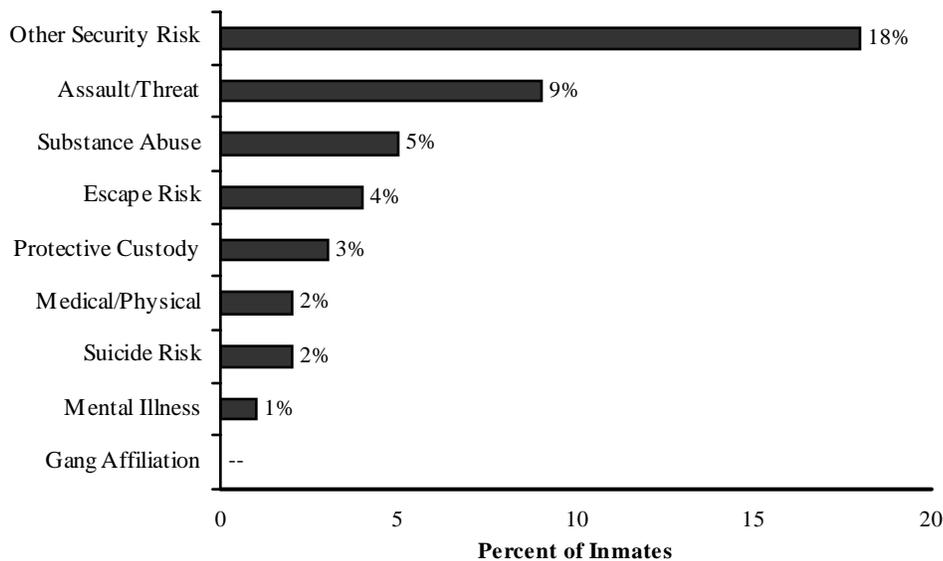
13.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions¹⁷.

Figure 13-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in the Northwest Territories. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern¹⁸. In the Northwest Territories, 9% of inmates exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff, and a further 18% exhibited "other" security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: substance abuse problems (5%), presenting an escape risk (4%), needing protective custody (3%), medical/physical problem (2%), suicide risk (2%), and mental illness (1%).

The top security concern in the Northwest Territories (assault/threat) were prevalent in the six other jurisdictions that provided data, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Prince Edward Island, although substance abuse was a top concern, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour. In the Northwest Territories, substance abuse was not as high a security concern as in other jurisdictions.

Figure 13-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Northwest Territories^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² Data were missing for 49 inmates (16%).

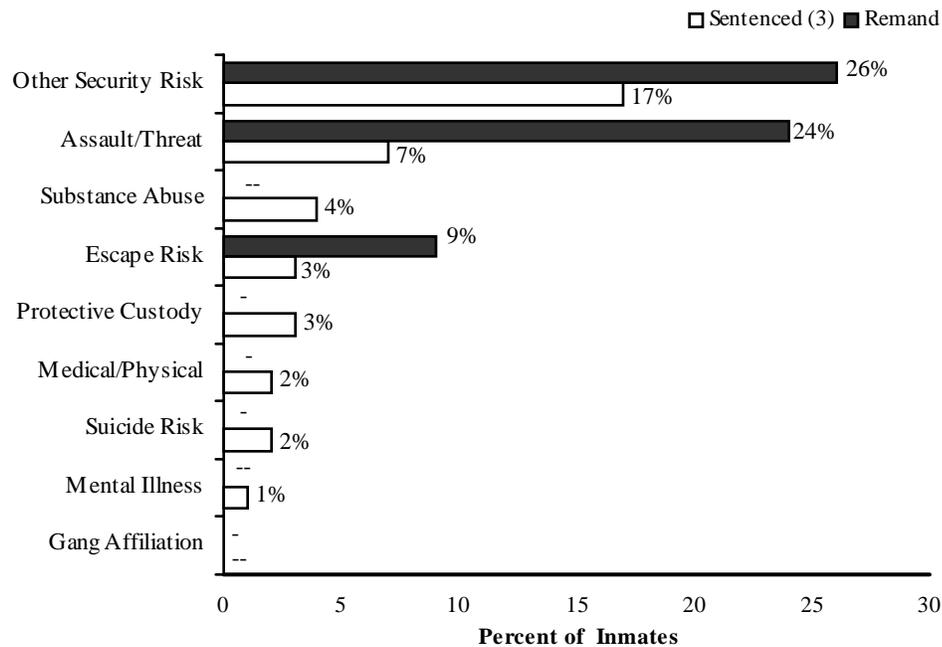
Remand inmates were seen as posing more security concerns than sentenced inmates. In particular, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as exhibiting assaultive or threatening behaviour (24% versus 7%), and being an escape risk (9% versus 3%) (Figure 13-L).

An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In the Northwest Territories, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 13-15). Segregation was used for 24% of remand inmates compared to 8% of sentenced inmates.

¹⁷ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁸ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

Figure 13-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Northwest Territories^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

² Data were missing for 49 inmates (16%).

³ 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

In jurisdictions that reported data¹⁹, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 13-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for the Northwest Territories. As can be seen in the table, there was a slightly larger proportion of remand inmates at the maximum level of security, as compared to the minimum and multi-levels of security (17% versus 14% and 6%, respectively). Unlike other jurisdictions, there were larger proportions of inmates housed in minimum and multi-level security facilities with crimes against the person, as compared to maximum security facilities (75% and 84% versus 62%). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in maximum and multi-level security facilities (259 days versus 365 days for each of maximum and multi-level security).

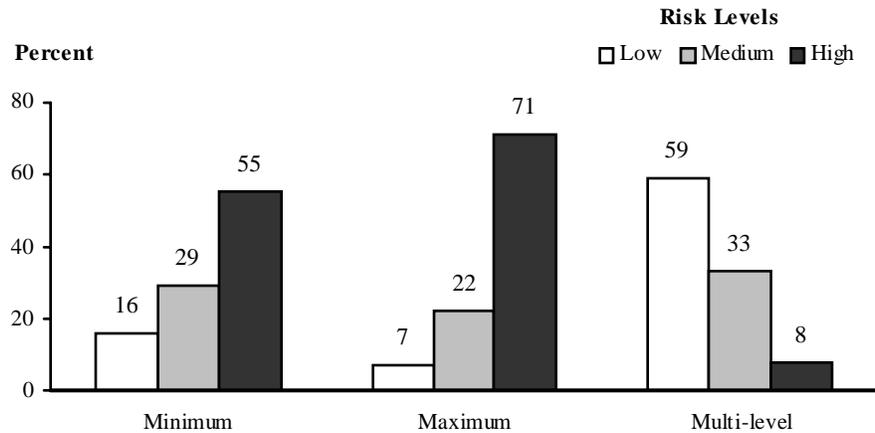
Regarding inmate characteristics, all female inmates were in minimum security facilities. In maximum security facilities there was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates (10%) compared to minimum and multi-level facilities (0% and 5%, respectively). Inmates in minimum security facilities were slightly younger than those in maximum and multi-level security facilities (median age of 27 versus 30 and 29, respectively).

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 13-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. The proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not vary

¹⁹ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

by security level in an expected fashion (i.e., inmates with higher levels of risk concentrated in the higher levels of security). For example, the largest proportion of inmates in both minimum and maximum security facilities were high risk (55% and 71%, respectively). The largest proportion of inmates in multi-level facilities (59%) were low risk. Similarly, in other jurisdictions, no association between risk and security level was observed. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 13-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Northwest Territories¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 24 sentenced inmates (9%).

13.7 Tables

Table 13-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Northwest Territories
Table 13-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Northwest Territories
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Table 13-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Northwest Territories
Table 13-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: Northwest Territories
Table 13-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: Northwest Territories
Table 13-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Northwest Territories
Table 13-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offence for Crimes Against the Person: Northwest Territories
Table 13-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Northwest Territories
Table 13-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Northwest Territories
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Table 13-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Northwest Territories

Table 13-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Northwest Territories¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Baffin Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	48	52	108	46	96
Territorial Women's Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Females	10	12	120	10	100
Subtotal			58	64	110	56	97
Maximum							
Yellowknife Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	132	184	139	159	120
Subtotal			132	184	139	159	120
Multi-Level							
South Mackenzie Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	54	65	120	58	107
Subtotal			54	65	120	58	107
Total			244	313	128	273	112

Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
	Minimum									
Baffin Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Territorial Women's Correctional Centre										
Maximum										
Yellowknife Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Multi-Level										
South Mackenzie Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Total	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	7

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 13-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Northwest Territories¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
%				
Minimum				
Baffin Correctional Centre	47	2	-	98
Territorial Women's Correctional Centre	10	-	-	100
Maximum				
Yellowknife Correctional Centre	171	8	2	90
Multi-Level				
South Mackenzie Correctional Centre	58	-	5	95
Total	286	5	2	93

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 27 inmates (9%).

Table 13-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Northwest Territories

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	251	--	20	24	23	2	--	70				
Remand	42	9	29	19	9	--	--	69				
Total	293	2	21	23	21	1	--	70				
Gender²												
Males	282	2	22	23	20	--	--	69				
Females	11	-	-	36	45	-	-	82				
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	18	--	--	17	17	-	--	50				
Aboriginal	275	2	22	24	21	1	-	71				
Age⁴												
18-24	79	--	15	25	16	--	-	61				
25-34	127	--	17	24	25	--	-	68				
35-44	50	--	34	20	22	--	--	82				
45+	25	--	32	24	12	-	-	72				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	13	3	--	3	20	2	--	3	2	--	10	
Remand	9	--	-	--	14	--	7	-	-	--	17	
Total	13	3	1	3	19	2	2	3	2	3	11	
Gender²												
Males	13	3	--	--	19	2	2	3	2	3	11	
Females	--	--	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	-	-	--	--	22	-	--	--	17	-	28	
Aboriginal	13	3	-	2	19	2	1	2	1	3	10	
Age⁴												
18-24	28	4	-	4	35	--	-	-	--	1	4	
25-34	9	--	--	--	13	2	2	5	4	5	19	
35-44	--	6	--	-	12	--	--	-	-	2	6	
45+	--	--	-	12	--	-	--	--	-	-	--	

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 20 inmates (6%).

³ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

⁴ Missing data for 20 inmates (6%) and data for 12 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 13-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Northwest Territories

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
			%	
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	251	51	18	30
Remand	42	52	17	31
Total	293	51	18	30

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 20 inmates (6%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 13-5

Number of Current Offences: Northwest Territories

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four+
				%	
Legal Status¹					
Sentenced ²	251	50	20	12	18
Remand	42	50	21	17	12
Total	293	50	20	12	17
Gender¹					
Males	282	50	20	12	18
Females	11	45	--	27	--
Aboriginal Status¹					
Non-Aboriginal	18	61	--	--	17
Aboriginal	275	49	21	12	17
Age³					
18-24	79	48	20	18	14
25-34	127	53	22	7	18
35-44	50	50	16	12	22
45+	25	40	20	16	24

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 20 inmates (6%).

² "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

³ Missing data for 32 inmates (10%).

Table 13-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Northwest Territories¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year %	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
Total Inmates²	262	23	27	51	365
Gender²					
Males	250	21	26	52	365
Females	12	50	--	--	168
Aboriginal Status²					
Non-Aboriginal	18	33	17	50	350
Aboriginal	244	22	27	51	365
Age³					
18-24	72	22	22	56	365
25-34	118	22	33	45	304
35-44	37	24	24	51	365
45+	24	21	17	63	656

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 265).

² Missing data for 3 inmates (1%).

³ Missing data for 14 inmates (5%).

Table 13-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Northwest Territories

	Number of Inmates	Gender			Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Total	Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%				%	
Legal Status							
Intermittent	5	2	2	-	5	5	1
Other	3	1	1	-	3	-	1
Sentenced	260	83	82	100	260	77	84
Remand	45	14	15	-	45	18	14
Total	313	100	100	100	313	100	100
Age¹							
18-24	86	29	27	58	86	14	30
25-34	134	45	45	33	134	38	45
35-44	53	18	18	--	53	33	16
45-54	17	6	6	--	17	--	6
55+	10	3	3	--	10	--	3
Total	300	100	100	100	300	100	100
Gender							
Males					301	100	96
Females					12	-	4
Total					313	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 13 inmates (4%).

Table 13-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Northwest Territories

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		296	252	44
9 or less	%	64	64	64
10 to 11	%	26	25	27
12 or higher	%	10	11	9
Total	%	100	100	100
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		306	261	45
Unemployed	%	62	63	58
Employed	%	38	37	42
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		310	265	45
Single	%	49	49	49
Married	%	44	44	42
Separated or Divorced	%	6	6	9
Widowed	%	1	1	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates⁶		309	265	44
English	%	49	45	73
French	%	--	--	-
Aboriginal	%	39	44	9
Other	%	--	--	18
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates⁷		312	267	45
Canadian	%	100	--	100
Other	%	--	--	-
Total	%	100	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 17 inmates (5%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were not "in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 7 inmates (2%).

⁵ Missing data for 3 inmates (1%).

⁶ Missing data for 4 inmates (1%).

⁷ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

Table 13-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Northwest Territories¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions			
		None		1 or more	
		%			
Legal Status					
Sentenced ³	243	15			85
Remand	38	11			89
Total	281	14			86

	Number of Inmates ⁴	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ³	251	37	63	56	44	12	88
Remand	41	37	63	66	34	24	76
Total	292	37	63	58	42	13	87

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Data on previous disposition outcomes were not available.

² Missing data for 32 inmates (10%).

³ 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

⁴ Missing data for 21 inmates (7%).

Table 13-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Northwest Territories^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
Total Victims	223	32	8	6	21	16	83	14	2	17
Most Serious Offence										
Sexual Assault	64	8	17	9	31	17	83	--	--	17
Serious Assault	76	37	4	5	20	14	80	--	--	20
Minor Assault	73	52	--	--	14	14	88	--	--	12
Other Violent Offences ⁵	10	--	--	--	--	30	80	--	--	20

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n = 194) (relationship data were unavailable for 13% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

³ Includes offender's own child or relationships where the offender is in a position of trust to the child.

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, robbery and other violent offences.

Table 13-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Northwest Territories

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
Total	242	20	26	55
Gender			%	
Males	233	19	26	55
Females	9	33	33	33
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	17	35	35	29
Aboriginal	225	19	25	56

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 268).

² Missing data for 26 inmates (10%).

Table 13-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Northwest Territories^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ³	69	78	95
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ⁴	7	46	84
Prior Federal Incarceration ⁴	-	12	16
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁵	259	304	365
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁶	73	83	64
Median Age (in years) ⁷	29	30	28
Grade 9 or less ⁸	57	61	67
Single ⁹	44	42	54
Unemployed ¹⁰	36	50	79

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 268).

² Data on prior failures on community supervision were not available.

³ Missing for 26 inmates (10%).

⁴ Missing data for 41 inmates (15%).

⁵ Missing data for 32 inmates (12%).

⁶ Missing data for 43 inmates (16%).

⁷ Missing data for 34 inmates (13%).

⁸ Missing data for 39 inmates (14%).

⁹ Missing data for 29 inmates (11%).

¹⁰ Data for inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded (n = 0). Missing data for 31 inmates (12%).

Table 13-13

Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Northwest Territories^{1,2}

	Number of Inmates	Risk Level	
		Low to Medium	High
		%	
Crimes Against the Person			
Sexual Assault	46	59	41
Serious Assault	56	48	52
Minor Assault	51	49	51
Other Violent ³	6	--	--
Subtotal	159	51	49
Property Crimes			
Break and Enter	30	20	80
Theft	7	57	43
Fraud	--	--	-
Other Property	--	38	62
Subtotal	46	30	70
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes			
Offensive Weapons	3	--	--
Administration of Justice	--	-	--
Drugs	6	--	--
Impaired Driving Offences	-	-	-
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	--	--	75
Subtotal	21	38	62
Total	226	46	54

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 268).

² Missing data for 160 inmates (21%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 13-14

Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Northwest Territories¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	281	50	28	23	17	12	21	42
Gender								
Males	269	51	29	24	18	12	22	43
Females	12	33	--	-	-	-	--	--
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	18	33	28	22	22	--	22	28
Aboriginal	263	51	28	23	17	12	21	43
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	184	46	33	21	16	12	22	42
Property Crimes	52	65	15	31	13	8	11	42
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	26	42	15	15	19	--	15	46
Risk Level								
Low - Medium	111	16	4	--	--	-	--	--
High	133	82	47	43	29	20	38	79

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

Table 13-15

Use of Segregation: Northwest Territories

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	230	92	8
Remand	45	76	24
Total	275	89	11

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 38 inmates (12%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

Table 13-16

Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Northwest Territories

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%		
Legal Status				
Sentenced ¹	268	86	83	94
Remand	45	14	17	6
Total	313	100	100	100
Offence Type²				
Crimes Against the Person	204	75	62	84
Property and Other Crimes ³	89	25	38	16
Total	293	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁴	262	259	365	365
Gender				
Males	301	81	100	100
Females	12	19	-	-
Total	313	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	22	-	10	5
Aboriginal	291	100	90	95
Total	313	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)⁵	300	27	30	29

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

² Missing data for 20 inmates (6%).

³ "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 265). Missing data for 3 inmates (1%).

⁵ Missing data for 13 inmates (4%).

Chapter 14

Correctional Service Canada

14.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Correctional Service Canada's (CSC) inmate population included components from all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). CSC conducted an electronic compilation of all relevant information for the survey based on information maintained in its computerized offender management system. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 14.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted for federal CSC inmates, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 14.2 describes federal adult correctional facilities, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 14.3 examines the number of inmates in federal adult correctional facilities, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 14.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 14.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 14.6 provides a profile of the federal inmate population, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 14.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

Most analyses in this chapter are based on the "on-register" inmate population (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not physically be located at the facility on Snapshot day), in order to provide a picture of all inmates. This population may differ in some respects from the inmates who were actually-in the facilities on Snapshot day. When examining over-capacity, both "on-register" and "actual-in" (i.e., inmates who were physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) are examined. The actual-in population provides a more realistic indication of over-capacity situations.

Although the focus of the chapter is the federal CSC adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in CSC includes only correctional facilities under federal jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

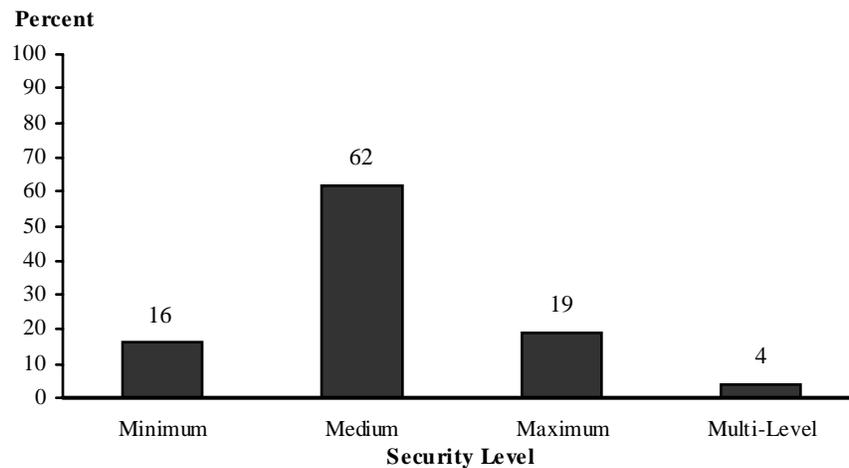
14.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 48 adult federal correctional facilities in operation in Canada¹ (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 48 facilities was 12,921. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 269 inmates per facility, which is larger than the average operational capacity of all provincial/territorial facilities. The average operational capacity in Alberta is the closest (241 inmates per facility).

Table 14-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility operated by CSC. Among the 48 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 13 for the smallest facility (Isabel McNeil House, a minimum security facility for female inmates) to 537 for the largest (Saskatchewan Penitentiary, a medium security facility).

¹ These 48 facilities do not include an additional 11 Community Correctional Centres (CCCs) for which data were not collected as part of the Snapshot project.

Figure 14-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Correctional Service Canada



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

As can be seen in the table, nearly one-half of all CSC facilities were classified as medium security. Twenty of the 48 facilities were classified as medium security, 12 were minimum security, 10 were maximum security, and six were classified as “multi-level” security facilities. Figure 14-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level². Almost two-thirds of the beds in CSC facilities (62%) were classified as medium security. A further 19% were classified as maximum security, 16% as minimum security, and 4% as multi-level security. Whereas the more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions, the largest proportion of beds in federal facilities were classified as medium security. Only in Alberta provincial facilities were a large proportion of beds also medium security.

All CSC facilities, except three, were classified as penitentiaries (Table 14-1). The remaining three were classified as psychiatric centres.

Most CSC facilities accommodated only male inmates. Forty of the 48 facilities housed only male inmates, five housed only female inmates (one minimum security facility and four multi-level security facilities), and three housed both male and female inmates (two medium security and one multi-level security facilities).

Regarding special features, 30 of CSC's 48 facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. A number of provincial/territorial facilities also had these types of units. For instance, almost all institutions in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units.

Other notable special features in CSC facilities included 27 facilities with protective custody units, eight institutions with psychiatric units for managing inmates with psychiatric conditions, seven facilities with reception units for inmates being newly admitted to serve federal sentences (no provincial/territorial facilities had these units), and one facility equipped with special handling units to accommodate inmates who pose a serious threat to the operational security of the system.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that CSC has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of numerous security levels, including multi-level security designations for newer facilities housing female inmates.

² In this report, the security level of beds are the same as the security level of the facility. However, this does not mean that the inmate who occupies the bed is rated at that security level.

14.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

14.3.1 Inmates On-Register³

On Snapshot day, a total of 13,862 inmates were on-register in adult federal correctional facilities in Canada⁴. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows CSC's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 13,862 inmates in federal CSC facilities was more than one-half (58%) of the combined total of inmates in all provincial/territorial facilities (23,679). CSC's on-register count accounted for 37% of all inmates on-register in correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 6.1 persons per 10,000 of Canada's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). Among CSC's five regions, rates of incarceration were lowest in Ontario (4.6 persons per 10,000 adult population) and highest in the Atlantic and Prairies (10.6 and 9.5 persons per 10,000, respectively). They were similar to the overall federal rate in the Pacific and Quebec (6.6 and 7.0 persons per 10,000, respectively).

Among the provinces/territories, rates of incarceration ranged from 6.5 (in Prince Edward Island) to 74.8 persons per 10,000 adult population (in the Northwest Territories). It should be noted that the CSC incarceration rates refer to the rate of incarceration for inmates receiving sentences of two years or more. The provincial/territorial incarceration rates refer to the rates of incarceration for inmates receiving less serious penalties of less than two years.

14.3.2 Inmate Capacity

Based on data from the Snapshot, inmate capacity can be examined in two ways – through "on-register" population counts (i.e., all inmates assigned to the correctional facility, including those not physically located at the facility on Snapshot day) and through "actual-in" population counts (i.e., inmates physically located at the facility on Snapshot day). On-register counts over-estimate capacity levels because inmates who are not located at the facility do not have a substantial impact on the operation or management of the facility. But, on-register counts do provide information on the number of inmates each facility is responsible for (and the correctional facility must deal with administrative issues associated with these inmates). Actual-in counts, on the other hand, provide a more accurate indication of overcrowding. Comparison of both on-register and actual-in counts allows an examination of the total number of inmates that facilities are responsible for, as well as the number of inmates who are not physically located at the facility, on Snapshot day.

As can be seen in Table 14-1, based on the "on-register" population on Snapshot day, CSC's correctional facilities were over capacity by 7%. Over one-half (56%) of the 48 facilities were operating above the rated capacity. The over-capacity situation was particularly evident for medium and maximum security facilities. While both minimum and multi-level facilities were operating under capacity (at 92% and 90% of capacity, respectively), medium security facilities were operating at 111% and maximum security facilities at 113% of capacity.

Of the 27 facilities reporting over-capacity situations, 13 were only over capacity by 15% or less.

When capacity was calculated based on the "actual-in" inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased slightly. Overall, CSC's correctional facilities were 5% over capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Twenty-four facilities still reported over-capacity situations, although to a slightly lesser extent.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total "on-register" and "actual-in" inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁵. CSC and seven of the 12 provinces/territories reported total "on-register" populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for CSC was about 7%. Based on the "actual-in" population, CSC was still operating over capacity (5%), as were four provinces/territories (Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick).

³ Note: Analysis of inmates by legal status is not applicable for CSC (all inmates are serving regular sentences). Therefore, Figure 14-B is not included in this chapter.

⁴ The CSC Snapshot does not include inmates who were serving their federal sentences in provincial/territorial facilities through Exchange of Service Agreements (these inmates were included as part of the provincial/territorial inmate populations). On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in CSC facilities (99%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. Less than 1% were on temporary absences or on day parole.

⁵ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁶ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and CSC (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in double or shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

As mentioned above, almost three-quarters (72%) of federal inmates were being accommodated in single cells. The other 28% were being double-bunked. Not surprisingly, in federal facilities there were larger proportions of inmates being housed in single cells as compared to provincial/territorial facilities. Table 14-2 illustrates the type of accommodation across CSC facilities. The number of inmates who were double-bunked was reported to be higher in medium and maximum security facilities (29% each) than in minimum (22%) or multi-level (14%) security facilities. The largest proportion of inmates (75%) in the one minimum security facility for women (Isabel McNeil House) were double-bunked.

14.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)⁷. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

The most serious current offence for almost three-quarters (73%) of CSC’s inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 14-3), primarily homicide/attempt murder and robbery. Another 15% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, 11% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug-related offences.

Among CSC’s five regions, the Pacific region had the highest proportion of inmates with crimes against the person as their most serious offence (83%). This was the case for three-quarters of the inmates in Ontario and the Prairie region (75% and 74%, respectively). In the Atlantic region and Quebec, roughly two-thirds of the inmates (66% and 69%, respectively) had crimes against the person as their most serious offence.

There was a greater incidence of inmates with crimes against the person in federal facilities as compared to provincial/territorial facilities (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). Among the provinces/territories, the proportion of inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 70% in the Northwest Territories. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in CSC facilities had break and enter (22%) and theft (15%) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to other jurisdictions.

Approximately one-quarter (22%) of inmates in federal facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 14-4). A further one-half (47%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and almost one-third (31%) were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 78% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than all provinces/territories. In all provinces/territories except Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, less than one-half of inmates were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person (ranging from 27% in Prince Edward Island to 46% in Saskatchewan)⁸.

⁶ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁷ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other Criminal Code and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, drug offences, other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences).

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

In CSC facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (30%) (Table 14-5). A further 26% were incarcerated for one offence, 19% for two offences, 14% for three offences, and 11% for four offences. In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan and Alberta), the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan and Alberta, similar to CSC, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43% and 38%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to most other jurisdictions, CSC inmates showed a greater incidence of crimes against the person and a larger proportion of inmates with both crimes against the person and non-violent offences occurring together. The data for CSC also indicate that inmates had more numerous offences on their current records. Overall, in comparison to provincial/territorial inmates, there was a pattern of more seriousness, versatility, and greater volume in offending for CSC's inmates.

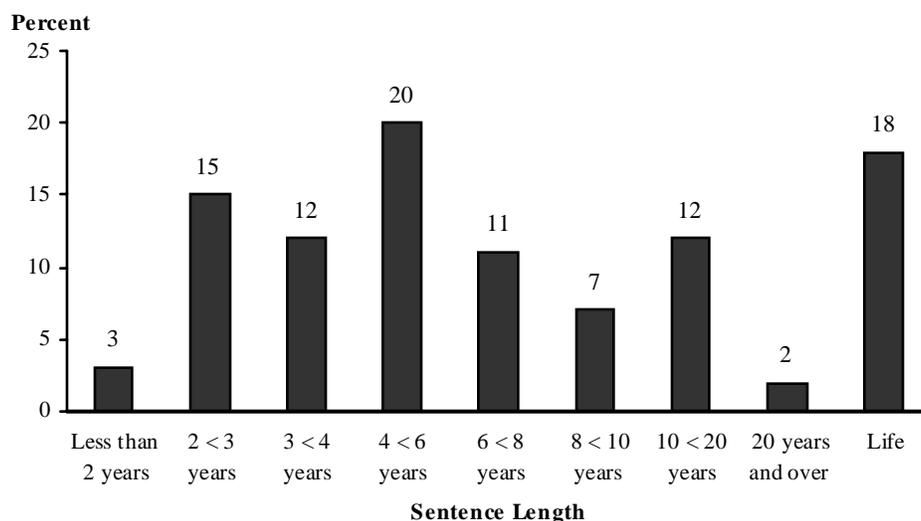
14.5 Sentence Length

Figure 14-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for inmates in federal CSC facilities (also see Table 14-6). On Snapshot day, one-half (50%) were serving sentences of less than six years. Almost one-third (30%) were serving sentences of between six and 20 years, and 2% were serving sentences of a fixed length of 20 years or more. An additional 18% of federal inmates were serving life sentences.

On-register data produces longer average sentence lengths than admissions data. This is the case because those admitted for short sentences will show up in yearly admissions data. However, the one-day count will only include those who are currently on-register in the facility (and many short-term inmates will have completed their sentence). For instance, while sentences of less than six years account for 83% of sentenced admissions to federal facilities, these offenders represent 50% of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

Excluding those serving life sentences, the median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in federal facilities was 1,787 days (approximately 5 years).

Figure 14-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Correctional Service
Canada^{1,2}



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ n = 13,862.

² Data were missing for 10 inmates (<1%).

⁹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

14.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

14.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Canada (49% male and 51% female)¹⁰, 98% of inmates on-register in adult federal correctional facilities on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was also found in provincial/territorial facilities, although to a lesser extent than in federal institutions.

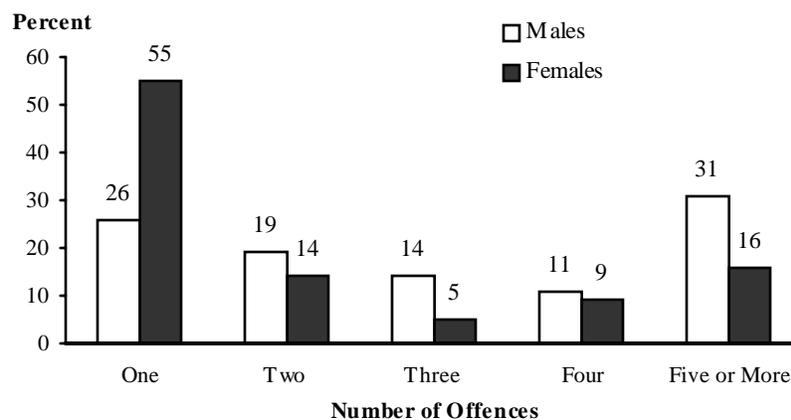
Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 14-3). A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (74% versus 64%) and property offences (15% versus 7%). However, for "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes, a greater proportion of females than males were incarcerated (29% versus 11%).

It should be noted that, due to small numbers of female inmates in several jurisdictions, gender analyses by offence type was not always possible. However, where this analysis was possible, gender differences were found in some jurisdictions. Similar to CSC, a larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

A more specific examination of the types of crimes in federal institutions revealed that the greatest proportion of females were incarcerated for homicide/attempted murder (37%), followed by drug-related offences (27%). Among males, the greatest proportion were incarcerated for homicide/attempted murder and robbery (24% each).

As illustrated in Figure 14-D, larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Three-quarters (75%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 44% of females (also see Table 14-5).

Figure 14-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 33 inmates (<1%).

¹⁰ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 14-6). The median aggregate sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) for males was 1,796 days (approximately 5 years), compared to 1,643 days (4½ years) for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of the offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

14.6.2 Age

The median age for federal inmates was less than that for adults in Canada. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in CSC facilities was 34. The median age for the adult population in Canada in 1996 was 41. Inmates in provincial/territorial facilities were younger than those in federal facilities, the median age for provincial/territorial inmates overall was 31 years of age.

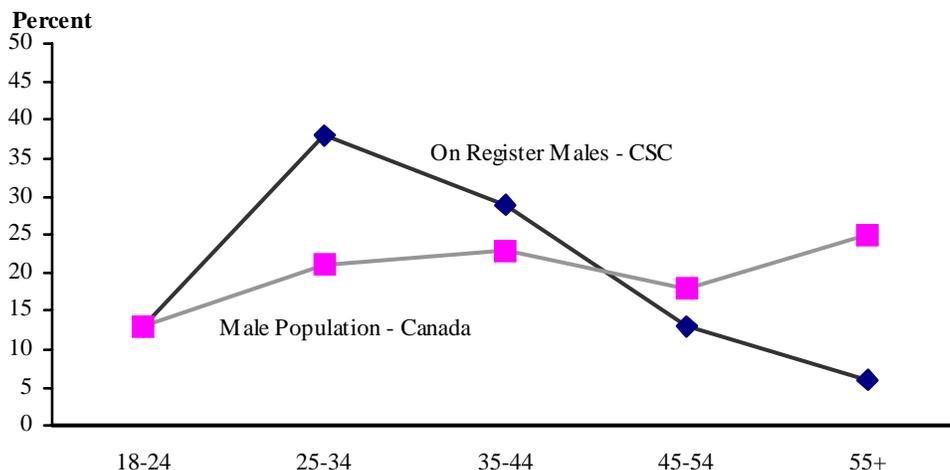
Figures 14-E and 14-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Canada is distributed by age compared with the on-register federal inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 44. From age 45 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 14-7).

On Snapshot day, males aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 21% of the adult male population in Canada. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were also the most over-represented. Forty percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Canada. Unlike most provinces/territories, federal inmates aged 35-44 were also over-represented in comparison to the adult population in Canada.

The largest proportion of inmates in all age groups were incarcerated for crimes against the person (Table 14-3). However, the proportions of inmates incarcerated for a crime against the person increased with age, and the proportions of inmates incarcerated for property crimes decreased with age. Approximately two-thirds (67%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to 87% of those 55 years of age or over.

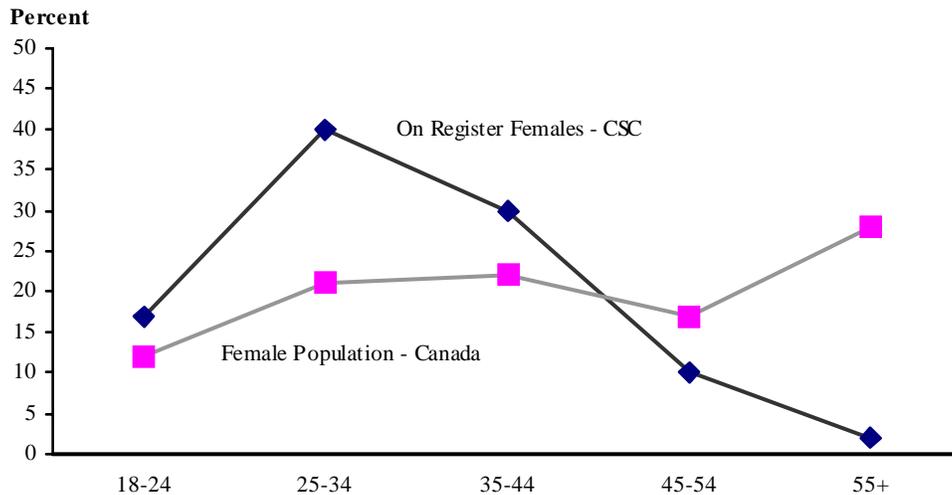
The largest proportion of federal inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (30%). However, as inmate age increased, the number of offences generally decreased (Figure 14-G). Twenty-one percent of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for only one offence. This increased to 24% of those aged 25-34, 28% of those 35-44, 33% of those aged 45-54, and 34% of those aged 55 and over (also see Table 14-5).

Figure 14-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Correctional Service Canada



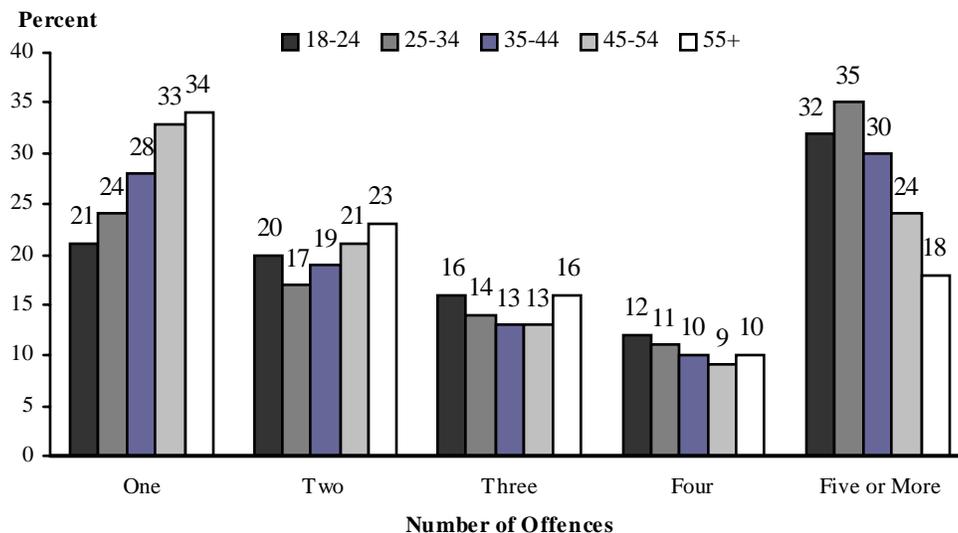
Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 14-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates:
Correctional Service Canada



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 14-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

As can be seen in Table 14-6, older inmates were serving longer aggregate sentences than younger inmates. Three-quarters (75%) of the inmates younger than 25 and more than one-half (53%) of inmates aged 25-34 were serving sentences of less than six years. This was the case for less than one-half of those over 35 years of age (43% of those 35-44, and 37% of those 45-54 and 55 and over). Similarly, the median sentence length increased from approximately 3½ years for those aged 18-24 to 5½ years for those aged 45-54 and 55 and older (excluding those serving life sentences). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

14.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 2% of the adult population in Canada in 1996, they accounted for 14% of the federal inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the population.

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 14-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (79% versus 72%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for sexual assault (20% versus 12%) and serious assault (10% versus 3%).

A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (13% versus 5%), primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for drug-related offences (9% versus 2%).

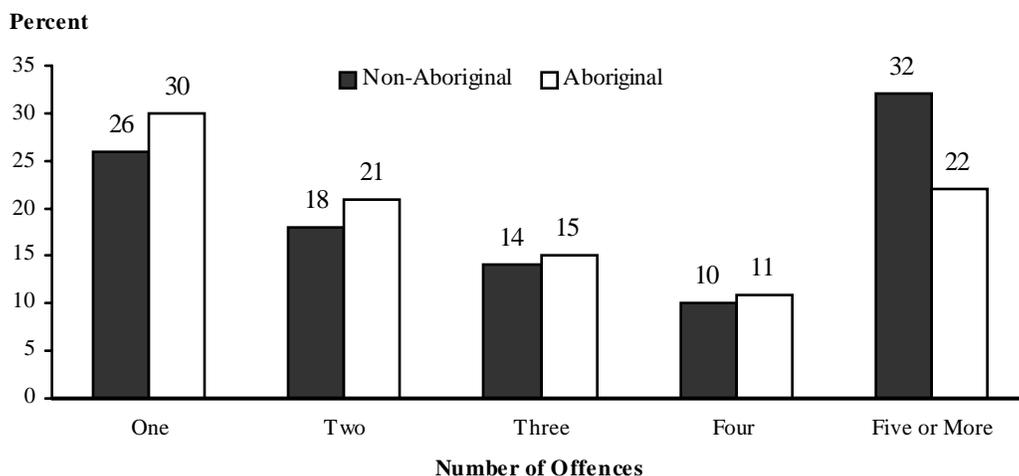
Overall, among the provinces/territories, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were small proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (2% versus 1%). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (85% of Aboriginal females compared to 60% of non-Aboriginal females). This difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal females incarcerated for serious assaults (21% versus 7% for non-Aboriginal females) and homicide/attempt murder (45% versus 35% for non-Aboriginal females). Instead, a greater proportion of non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for drug offences (31%) than was reported for Aboriginal females (12%). The distinction in offence type patterns between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates is largely due to these differences between the two groups of females – differences between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males were less apparent.

As illustrated in Figure 14-H, slightly larger proportions of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost three-quarters (74%) of non-Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 69% of Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 14-5).

In contrast, in most provinces/territories, there were slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for more than one offence. These differences were most noticeable in Quebec, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 14-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 33 inmates (<1%).

In federal facilities, Aboriginal inmates received shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 14-6). The median aggregate sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) for Aboriginal inmates was 1,460 days (4 years), compared to 1,825 days (5 years) for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among males – the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal males was 1,460 days (4 years), compared to 1,825 days (5 years) for non-Aboriginal males. Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 1,460 days compared to 1,644 days for non-Aboriginal females (4 and 4½ years, respectively). It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

14.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 14-8, almost one-half (46%) of those incarcerated in federal facilities on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less¹¹, compared to 19% of adults in Canada. Another 29% had grade 10 or 11, and 25% had grade 12 or higher.

Almost one-half (43%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility¹², compared to 10% of adults in Canada¹³.

Forty-one percent of federal inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Canada. Provincial/territorial inmates were less likely than federal inmates to be married.

The majority of federal inmates (76%) reported that English was their home language. Almost one-quarter (24%) reported that French was their home language. The majority of inmates (94%) reported Canadian citizenship.

14.6.5 Criminal History

Data on criminal history were not available from CSC¹⁴.

14.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from CSC¹⁵.

14.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada). The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

CSC used a different instrument than the other jurisdictions for risk data. Risk/needs data for federal inmates were supplied by CSC through an extract of the Offender Management System (OMS). The data were based on the "Offender Intake Assessment" (OIA) system which was developed specifically for use with federal offenders. These scale scores are provided by case management staff during assessments of inmates at admission and regularly throughout the sentence (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). Need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

¹¹ Information on educational level is based on 5,002 federal inmates – 64% of the data on educational level was not available.

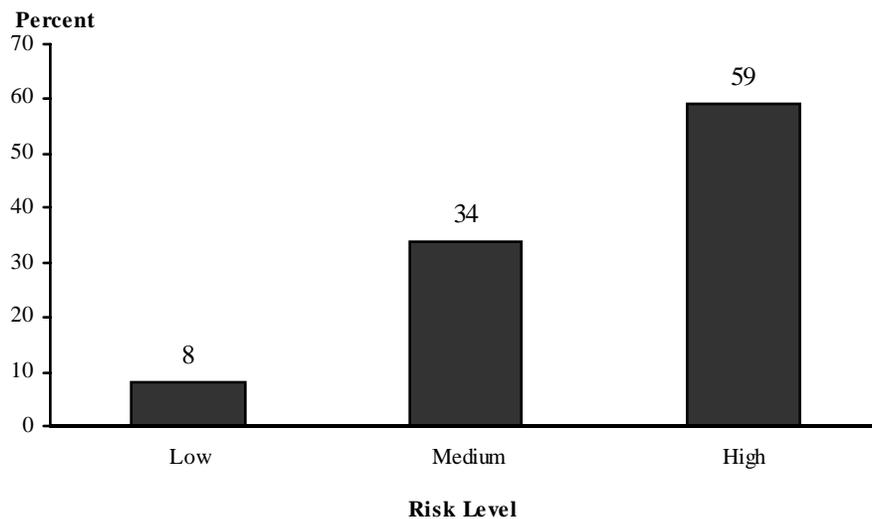
¹² Information on employment status is based on 2,620 federal inmates – 81% of the data on employment status was not available.

¹³ Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available. Younger adults in Canada generally experience higher rates of unemployment, and, since younger age groups are generally over-represented in custodial populations, the proportion of unemployed inmates may be slightly inflated.

¹⁴ Because data on criminal history were not available from CSC, Table 14-9 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁵ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from CSC, Table 14-10 is not included in this chapter.

Figure 14-I
Distribution of Risk Level: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 941 inmates (7%).

In CSC, inmates were classified according to three levels of risk, ranging from “low” to “high” risk. The largest proportion of federal inmates were classified as high risk (59%). A further 34% were classified as medium risk, and 8% as low risk (see Figure 14-I).

As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). CSC were not included in the national chapter because of differences in scoring of the risk data, however, 59% of inmates were classified as high risk using this analysis.

As shown in Table 14-11, a higher proportion of females than males were considered low risk (38% versus 7%). There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. More than two-thirds of Aboriginal inmates (69%) were classified as high risk, compared to 57% of non-Aboriginal inmates.

Generally, it can be concluded that CSC faces a situation where there are larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates scoring at the higher end of the risk dimension, and requiring a greater concentration of programming resources to address their criminogenic needs.

Table 14-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when current offence, and demographic factors are examined¹⁶. High-risk offenders were currently serving longer median sentences than medium- and low-risk offenders (1,915 days versus 1,460 days each). High-risk offenders were also currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. Eighty-four percent of high-risk offenders were incarcerated for crimes against the person, compared to 63% of medium-risk, and 37% of low-risk offenders.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education than low- and medium-risk offenders. Almost one-half (49%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 36% of low-risk offenders and 42% of medium-risk offenders. Both high- and medium-risk offenders had less employment stability than low-risk offenders. Almost one-half of both high- and medium-risk offenders (45% and 43%, respectively) were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 22% of low-risk offenders. High- and medium-risk offenders were also more likely than low-risk offenders to be single (48% and 46% versus 34%). With respect to age, medium-risk offenders were the youngest, followed by high-risk, then low-risk offenders (median ages of 32, 35 and 37, respectively).

¹⁶ Data on criminal history are not available from CSC.

Table 14-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk. These offenders were less frequently classified as low risk. However, a large proportion of inmates incarcerated for robbery were also classified as medium risk (45%). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

Inmates incarcerated for break and enter were classified most often as high or medium risk to re-offend. Those incarcerated for theft were most frequently classified as medium risk (49%). This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past. Those incarcerated for fraud were classified as low or medium risk (43% and 41%, respectively).

Inmates serving sentences for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences, such as offensive weapons, drug-related offences, and impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as medium risk.

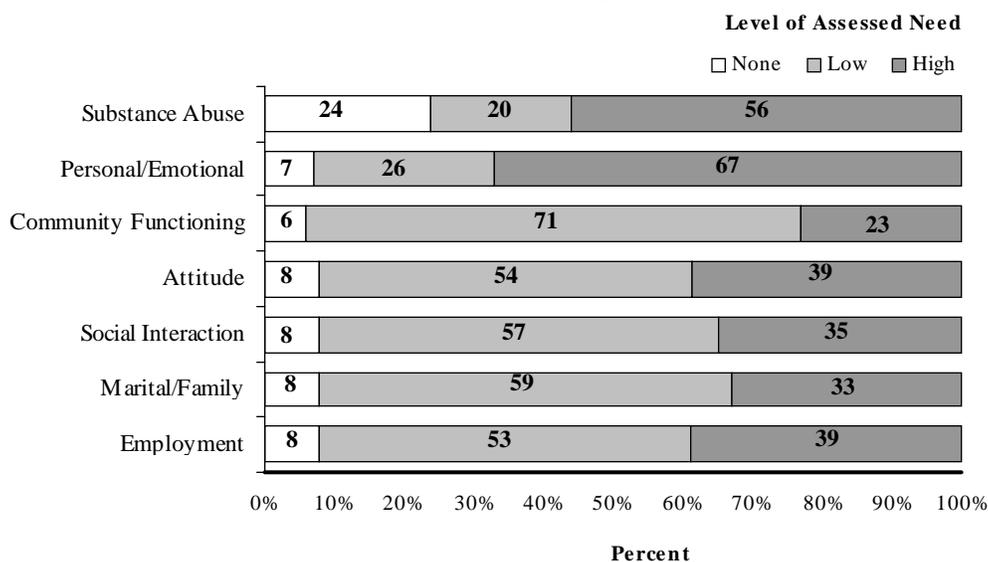
While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine seven criminogenic needs of inmates.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 14-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

The personal/emotional and substance abuse dimensions were the most frequently occurring high need areas for CSC inmates. High levels of need were registered for two-thirds (67%) of federal inmates on the personal/emotional dimension, and over one-half (56%) on the substance abuse dimension. Other areas of high need include attitude and employment (39% each).

Federal inmates showed substantially higher levels of needs than provincial/territorial inmates on all need dimensions. The difference was particularly evident for personal/emotional and attitude dimensions. Although substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area in most provinces/territories, it was still higher among federal inmates.

Figure 14-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data were missing for 1,738 inmates (13%).

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 14-14). On all of the need dimensions, male inmates exhibited higher levels of need in comparison to female inmates. In particular, larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the areas of attitude (39% versus 7%), social interaction (35% versus 17%), community functioning (24% versus 11%), and personal/emotional (68% versus 38%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For four dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. Larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse (83% versus 51% for non-Aboriginal), employment (46% versus 37%), personal/emotional (75% versus 66%), and marital/family (40% versus 32%) needs.

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs were observed in the personal/emotional and substance abuse dimensions (74% and 58%, respectively). High personal/emotional, substance abuse, and employment needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (62%, 61% and 48%, respectively).

Finally, as shown in Table 14-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in personal/emotional and substance abuse (79% and 62%, respectively).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the federal inmate population. Overall, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on personal/emotional issues and substance abuse since these were high-need areas. For offenders who have committed property crimes, the data also point to a need for intervention in the employment domain. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

14.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Data on the security concerns were not available from CSC¹⁷.

An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In CSC facilities, 6% of the inmate population were reported to be in segregation on Snapshot day (Table 14-15). In provinces/territories that reported data¹⁸, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia.

Within federal facilities, the highest proportion of segregation was reported by maximum security facilities (13% of inmates were segregated on Snapshot day). Smaller proportions of inmates were in segregation within medium (5%), minimum (2%), and multi-level security (2%) institutions.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 14-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for CSC. As can be seen in the table, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were less likely than those in facilities with other security designations to have a crime against the person. Less than two-thirds (62%) of the inmates in minimum security facilities were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to approximately three-quarters in facilities with other security designations (74% in medium, 78% in maximum and multi-level). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities (2,159 days - 5.9 years) was shorter than in maximum security facilities (2,737 days - 7.5 years). However, it was similar to multi-level security facilities (2,191 days – 6.0 years), and slightly more than that found in medium security facilities (1,948 days - 5.3 years).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in multi-level security facilities there were a larger proportion of females compared to other security levels (41% versus 1% or less in other levels). In multi-level and medium security facilities there were larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates (23% and 17%, respectively) compared to maximum and minimum

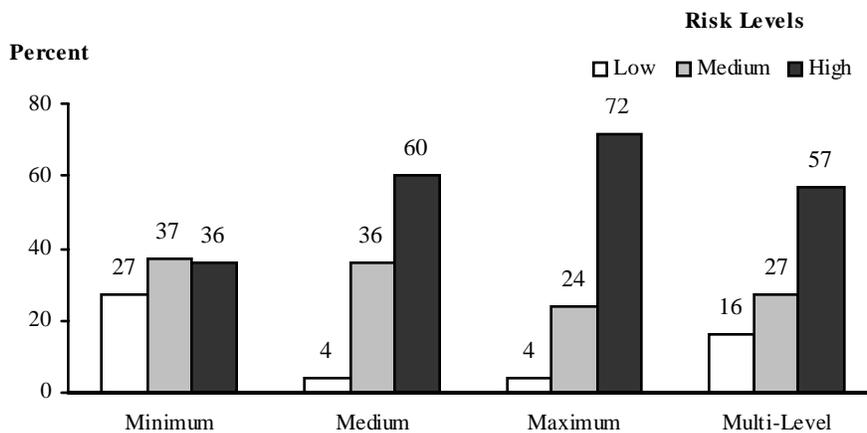
¹⁷ Because data on security concerns were not available from CSC, figures 14-K and 14-L are not included in this chapter.

¹⁸ Segregation data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

security facilities (10% and 7%, respectively). Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in other levels of security. The median age was 39 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 34 in medium security facilities, and 33 in both maximum and multi-level security facilities.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 14-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. For medium, maximum and multi-level security facilities, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for CSC. In these three levels of security, the largest proportions of inmates were classified as high risk. In minimum security facilities, there were similar levels of inmates classified as medium and high risk (37% and 36%, respectively) and fewer low-risk inmates (27%). If a relationship existed between risk level of inmates and security level of institution, one would expect mostly low-risk inmates in minimum security facilities – which was not the case. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 14-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 941 inmates (7%).

14.7 Tables

- Table 14-1 Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Correctional Service Canada
- Table 14-2 Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Correctional Service Canada
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Table 14-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Correctional Service Canada¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Westmorland Institution	Penitentiary	Males	237	209	88	205	87
Federal Training Centre	Penitentiary	Males	377	432	115	402	107
Montee St-Francois Institution	Penitentiary	Males	243	187	77	162	67
Ste-Anne-des Plaines Institution	Penitentiary	Males	180	161	89	144	80
Beaver Creek Institution	Penitentiary	Males	208	182	88	175	84
Frontenac Institution	Penitentiary	Males	193	168	87	145	75
Isabel McNeil House	Penitentiary	Females	13	12	92	10	77
Pittsburgh Institution	Penitentiary	Males	124	107	86	103	83
Rockwood Institution	Penitentiary	Males	167	145	87	143	86
Riverbend Institution	Penitentiary	Males	102	91	89	81	79
Elbow Lake Institution	Penitentiary	Males	90	72	80	66	73
Ferndale Institution	Penitentiary	Males	110	112	102	87	79
Subtotal			2,044	1,878	92	1,723	84
Medium							
Springhill Institution	Penitentiary	Males & Females	449	465	104	454	101
Dorchester Institution	Penitentiary	Males	326	358	110	354	109
Archambault Institution	Penitentiary	Males	426	486	114	484	114
Cowansville Institution	Penitentiary	Males	424	485	114	483	114
Drummond Institution	Penitentiary	Males	252	327	130	325	129
LaMacaza Institution	Penitentiary	Males	240	308	128	308	128
Leclerc Institution	Penitentiary	Males	482	491	102	484	100
Bath Institution	Penitentiary	Males	293	346	118	346	118
Collins Bay Institution	Penitentiary	Males	462	475	103	475	103
Joyceville Institution	Penitentiary	Males	495	558	113	558	113
Warkworth Institution	Penitentiary	Males	523	669	128	668	128
Stony Mountain Institution	Penitentiary	Males	530	524	99	523	99
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	Penitentiary	Males & Females	537	535	100	532	99
Bowden Institution	Penitentiary	Males	495	664	134	654	132
Drumheller Institution	Penitentiary	Males	469	593	126	573	122
Matsqui Institution	Penitentiary	Males	351	418	119	417	119
Mission Institution	Penitentiary	Males	230	291	127	291	127
Mountain Institution	Penitentiary	Males	320	335	105	333	104
William Head Institution	Penitentiary	Males	200	202	101	183	92
Grande Cache Institution	Penitentiary	Males	440	259	59	256	58
Subtotal			7,944	8,789	111	8,701	110
Maximum							
Atlantic Institution	Penitentiary	Males	240	265	110	265	110
Donnacona Institution	Penitentiary	Males	359	351	98	351	98
Port Cartier Institution	Penitentiary	Males	247	272	110	272	110
Quebec Regional Reception Centre	Penitentiary	Males	191	261	137	260	136
Kingston Penitentiary	Penitentiary	Males	396	306	77	306	77
Millhaven Institution	Penitentiary	Males	426	549	129	544	128
Ontario Regional Treatment Centre	Psychiatric Centre	Males	99	153	155	152	154
Special Handling Unit	Penitentiary	Males	79	33	42	33	42
Edmonton Institution	Penitentiary	Males	216	295	137	295	137
Kent Institution	Penitentiary	Males	192	269	140	269	140
Subtotal			2,445	2,754	113	2,747	112
Multi-Level							
Nova Institution for Women	Penitentiary	Females	26	18	69	18	69
Prison for Women	Penitentiary	Females	128	114	89	114	89
Prairie Regional Psychiatric Centre	Psychiatric Centre	Males & Females	110	100	91	100	91
Pacific Regional Psychiatric Centre	Psychiatric Centre	Males	138	166	120	165	120
Edmonton Institution for Women	Penitentiary	Females	57	23	40	22	39
Okimaw OHCI Healing Lodge	Penitentiary	Females	29	20	69	20	69
Subtotal			488	441	90	439	90
Total			12,921	13,862	107	13,610	105

Table 14-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Correctional Service Canada¹ – Continued

Facility	Special Features within Facilities										
	Reception Units	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
Minimum											
Westmorland Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Training Centre	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Montee St-Francois Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ste-Anne-des Plaines Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaver Creek Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frontenac Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isabel McNeil House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rockwood Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverbend Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elbow Lake Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferndale Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium											
Springhill Institution	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dorchester Institution	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Archambault Institution	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cowansville Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drummond Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LaMacaza Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leclerc Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bath Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collins Bay Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Joyceville Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Warkworth Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stony Mountain Institution	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bowden Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drumheller Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Matsqui Institution	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mission Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mountain Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
William Head Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grande Cache Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maximum											
Atlantic Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Donnacona Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Port Cartier Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quebec Regional Reception Centre	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kingston Penitentiary	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Millhaven Institution	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ontario Regional Treatment Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Special Handling Unit	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edmonton Institution	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kent Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Multi-Level											
Nova Institution for Women	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prison for Women	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prairie Regional Psychiatric Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pacific Regional Psychiatric Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edmonton Institution for Women	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Okimaw OHCI Healing Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	1	27	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	73

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

² Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

³ Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

Table 14-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Correctional Service Canada¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
Minimum Security				
Westmorland Institution	194	74	26	-
Federal Training Centre	409	77	23	-
Montee St.-Francois Institution	182	70	30	-
Ste-Annes-des Plaines Institution	154	98	2	-
Beaver Creek Institution	163	83	17	-
Frontenac Institution	156	97	3	-
Isabel McNeil House	12	25	75	-
Pittsburgh Institution	100	56	44	-
Rockwood Institution	136	74	26	-
Riverbend Institution	82	96	4	-
Elbow Lake Institution	65	97	3	-
Ferndale Institution	107	50	50	-
Subtotal	1,760	78	22	-
Medium Security				
Springhill Institution	445	87	13	-
Dorchester Institution	345	83	17	-
Archambault Institution	457	71	29	-
Cowansville Institution	474	74	26	-
Drummond Institution	319	61	39	-
LaMacaza Institution	300	60	40	-
Leclerc Institution	474	80	20	-
Bath Institution	332	49	51	-
Collins Bay Institution	459	91	9	-
Joyceville Institution	538	75	25	-
Warkworth Institution	655	61	39	-
Stony Mountain Institution	499	86	14	-
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	521	94	6	-
Bowden Institution	642	45	55	-
Drumheller Institution	555	59	41	-
Matsqui Institution	397	68	32	-
Mission Institution	285	63	37	-
Mountain Institution	323	94	6	-
William Head Institution	193	93	7	-
Grande Cache Institution	253	15	85	-
Subtotal	8,466	71	29	-
Maximum Security				
Atlantic Institution	260	83	17	-
Donnacona Institution	341	76	24	-
Port Cartier Institution	271	73	27	-
Quebec Regional Reception Centre	251	72	28	-
Kingston Penitentiary	296	99	1	-
Millhaven Institution	503	57	43	-
Ontario Regional Treatment Centre	144	71	29	-
Special Handling Unit	32	100	-	-
Edmonton Institution	283	57	43	-
Kent Institution	263	61	39	-
Subtotal	2,644	71	29	-
Multi-Level Security				
Nova Institution For Women	18	100	-	-
Prison for Women	110	99	1	-
Prairie Regional Psychiatric Centre	96	94	6	-
Pacific Regional Psychiatric Centre	162	68	32	-
Edmonton Institution For Women	23	100	-	-
Okimaw OHCI Healing Lodge	20	100	-	-
Subtotal	429	86	14	-
Total	13,299	72	28	-

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 563 inmates (4%).

Table 14-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
Total²	13,829	24	14	4	--	24	7	73				
Region²												
Pacific	1,865	32	15	--	--	8	24	83				
Prairies ³	3,250	18	21	7	--	23	5	74				
Ontario	3,639	28	13	4	--	23	6	75				
Quebec	3,760	22	6	2	--	28	10	69				
Atlantic ⁴	1,315	18	17	6	--	19	5	66				
Gender²												
Males	13,619	24	14	4	--	24	7	74				
Females	210	37	1	10	-	13	3	64				
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	24	12	3	--	25	8	72				
Aboriginal	1,964	23	20	10	--	21	4	79				
Age⁵												
18-24	1,816	14	5	6	--	35	7	67				
25-34	5,310	21	9	5	--	28	7	71				
35-44	4,067	26	13	4	--	24	7	74				
45-54	1,829	33	22	3	-	12	7	78				
55+	805	29	45	2	-	5	6	87				
		Property Crimes				Other Criminal Code (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
Total²		12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11
Region²												
Pacific		8	1	--	1	11	--	-	1	4	2	7
Prairies ³		12	2	--	2	17	--	--	1	7	2	9
Ontario		8	1	1	2	11	--	--	1	9	3	13
Quebec		14	1	--	1	16	1	--	--	11	3	15
Atlantic ⁴		19	4	1	2	25	--	--	--	6	2	9
Gender²												
Males		12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11
Females		-	4	--	--	7	--	-	-	27	--	29
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal		12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	9	3	13
Aboriginal		13	1	--	--	16	--	-	1	2	1	5
Age⁵												
18-24		21	2	--	2	25	--	--	--	6	1	8
25-34		15	2	--	2	18	1	--	1	8	2	11
35-44		9	1	--	2	12	--	-	1	9	3	13
45-54		4	2	1	1	8	--	--	1	10	4	15
55+		1	1	1	2	4	--	--	--	5	3	9

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 33 inmates (<1%).

³ Includes federal inmates from Manitoba (n = 669), Saskatchewan (n = 779) and Alberta (n = 1,802).

⁴ Includes federal inmates from Nova Scotia (n = 483) and New Brunswick (n = 832).

⁵ Missing data for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
%				
Legal Status				
Total	13,829	31	47	22

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 33 inmates (<1%).

³ "Other" Offence = property crimes, other Criminal Code violations, and other offences not against the person.

Table 14-5

Number of Current Offences: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
%						
Total¹	13,829	26	19	14	11	30
Gender¹						
Males	13,619	26	19	14	11	31
Females	210	55	14	5	9	16
Aboriginal Status¹						
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	26	18	14	10	32
Aboriginal	1,964	30	21	15	11	22
Age²						
18-24	1,816	21	20	16	12	32
25-34	5,310	24	17	14	11	35
35-44	4,067	28	19	13	10	30
45-54	1,829	33	21	13	9	24
55+	805	34	23	16	10	18

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 33 inmates (<1%).

² Missing data for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	< 6 years	6 - < 20 years	20 years or more	Life Sentence	Median Sentence ¹
		%				days
Total Inmates²	13,852	50	30	2	18	1,787
Gender²						
Males	13,642	50	30	2	18	1,796
Females	210	53	--	--	21	1,643
Aboriginal Status²						
Non-Aboriginal	11,883	48	31	2	18	1,825
Aboriginal	1,969	60	24	1	15	1,460
Age³						
18-24	1,825	75	--	--	8	1,277
25-34	5,322	53	32	1	13	1,822
35-44	4,071	43	33	4	20	1,836
45-54	1,829	37	30	4	29	1,997
55+	803	37	33	2	27	2,039

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Excludes inmates serving a life sentence (n = 2,433).

² Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%).

³ Missing data for 11 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Age¹						
18-24	1,825	13	17	1,825	12	17
25-34	5,322	38	40	5,322	37	46
35-44	4,075	29	30	4,075	30	25
45-54	1,833	13	10	1,833	14	9
55+	805	6	2	805	6	3
Total	13,860	100	100	13,860	100	100
Gender						
Males				13,652	99	98
Females				210	1	2
Total				13,862	100	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%). Data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Correctional Service Canada

		Total
Grade Completed		
Number of Inmates²		5,002
9 or less	%	46
10 to 11	%	29
12 or higher	%	25
Total	%	100
Employment Status		
Number of Inmates³		2,602
Unemployed	%	43
Employed	%	57
Total	%	100
Marital Status		
Number of Inmates⁴		13,693
Single	%	47
Married	%	41
Separated or Divorced	%	11
Widowed	%	1
Total	%	100
Language		
Number of Inmates⁵		13,740
English	%	76
French	%	24
Aboriginal	%	-
Other	%	-
Total	%	100
Citizenship		
Number of Inmates⁶		13,754
Canadian	%	94
Other	%	6
Total	%	100

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
 - nil or zero.

¹ The characteristics listed in this table refer to the status of the inmate at the time of admission to the correctional facility.

² Missing data for 8,860 inmates (64%).

³ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 18). Missing data for 11,242 inmates (81%).

⁴ Missing data for 169 inmates (1%).

⁵ Missing data for 122 inmates (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 108 inmates (<1%).

Table 14-11
Distribution of Risk Levels: Correctional Services Canada

	Number of Inmates ¹	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
Total	12,921	8	34	59
%				
Gender				
Males	12,725	7	34	59
Females	196	38	35	28
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	11,049	8	35	57
Aboriginal	1,872	3	28	69

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Missing data for 941 inmates (7%).

Table 14-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Correctional Service Canada¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ²	1,460	1,460	1,915
MSO = Crime Against the Person ³	37	63	84
Median Age (in years) ⁴	37	32	35
Grade 9 or less ⁵	36	42	49
Single ⁶	34	46	48
Unemployed ⁷	22	43	45

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

¹ Data on prior adult convictions, prior federal and provincial/territorial incarcerations, and prior failures on community supervision were not available.

² Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%); inmates serving life sentences excluded (n = 2,433).

³ Missing data for 968 inmates (7%).

⁴ Missing data for 941 inmates (7%).

⁵ Missing data for 9,256 inmates (67%).

⁶ Missing data for 1,102 inmates (8%).

⁷ Data for 17 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 11,356 inmates (82%).

Table 14-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates ¹	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
		%		
Crimes Against the Person				
Homicide/Attempt Murder	3,114	4	16	80
Sexual Assault	1,816	7	25	68
Serious Assault	582	2	27	71
Minor Assault	29	-	35	66
Robbery	3,024	3	45	52
Other Violent	899	2	27	71
Subtotal	9,464	4	29	67
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	1,482	7	47	47
Theft	181	16	49	35
Fraud	54	43	41	17
Other Property	209	10	47	43
Subtotal	1,926	9	47	45
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	50	8	62	30
Administration of Justice	6	-	--	--
Drugs	1,039	33	48	20
Impaired Driving Offences	86	14	51	35
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	323	27	44	29
Subtotal	1,504	30	48	23
Total	12,894	8	34	59

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 968 inmates (7%).

Table 14-14

Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Correctional Service Canada

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined¹	12,124	39	33	35	39	23	67	56
Gender¹								
Males	11,935	39	33	35	39	24	68	56
Females	189	29	29	17	7	11	38	40
Aboriginal Status¹								
Non-Aboriginal	10,380	37	32	35	40	24	66	51
Aboriginal	1,744	46	40	33	36	21	75	83
Offence Type²								
Crimes Against the Person	8,991	38	37	33	40	25	74	58
Property Crimes	1,726	48	28	41	39	24	62	61
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> /Federal Statutes	1,381	31	14	35	31	14	33	36
Risk Level³								
Low	878	21	15	13	15	8	31	25
Medium	3,940	35	24	33	30	16	54	52
High	7,157	42	40	39	47	29	79	62

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 1,738 inmates (13%).

² Missing data for 1,764 inmates (13%).

³ Missing data for 1,892 inmates (13%).

Table 14-15

Use of Segregation: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Minimum	1,843	98	2
Medium	8,340	95	5
Maximum	2,409	87	13
Multi-Level	433	98	2
Total	13,025	94	6

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

¹ Missing data for 837 inmates (6%).

Table 14-16

Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Correctional Service Canada

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security			
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%			
Offence Type¹					
Crimes Against the Person	10,149	62	74	78	78
Property and Other Crimes ²	3,680	38	26	22	22
Total	13,829	100	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)³	11,419	1,644	1,679	1,946	1,778
Gender					
Males	13,652	99	100	100	59
Females	210	1	-	-	41
Total	13,862	100	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status					
Non-Aboriginal	11,891	93	83	90	77
Aboriginal	1,971	7	17	10	23
Total	13,862	100	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)⁴	13,861	39	34	33	33

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

- nil or zero.

¹ Missing data for 36 inmates (<1%).

² "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

³ Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%); excludes inmates serving a life sentence (n = 2,433).

⁴ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

Appendix A

Data Collection Instrument

Province/Territory

Q #

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A One-Day Snapshot Of All Inmates "On-Register" In Federal And Provincial / Territorial Adult Correctional Facilities At Saturday Midnight, October 5th, 1996

Confidential when completed

Please **print clearly** the answer for each question in the boxes provided, or **place an X** in the appropriate circles.

Version française disponible.



Part 1: Profile of Facilities

1.1 Location – Name Of Province/Territory	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">7</td> </tr> </table>	0	7													
0	7															
1.2 Federal Or Provincial/ Territorial Facility	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>	2														
2																
1.3 Name Of Facility (See codes in Appendix A)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>															
1.4 Type Of Facility	<p>03 <input type="radio"/> Ontario - jail/ detention centre</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> Ontario - correctional centre (sentenced inmates only)</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> New Brunswick - jail (small and limited programming)</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> correctional centre</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> remand centre</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> community residential centre</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> day detention centre</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> treatment centre</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> training centre/residence</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> camp</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> farm</p>															
1.5 Security Level Of Facility	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> maximum</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> medium</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> minimum</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> multi-level</p>															
1.6 Special Features Of Facility (Record up to 5 features.)	<p>02 <input type="radio"/> special handling unit</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> protective custody unit</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> punitive / admin. segregation unit</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> mental health / psychiatric unit</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> dormitory - for inmates serving intermittent sentences</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> dormitory - for full-time inmates</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> police lock-up / holding cells</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> adult inmates plus some YOs</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> alcohol treatment facility</p>															
1.7 Operational Capacity Of Facility	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>(Operational Capacity = number of 'permanent' beds in the facility.)</p>															
1.8 Gender Of Inmate Population	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> male only</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> female only</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> males and females</p>															
1.9 Number Of Inmates <u>On-Register</u>	<table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Number Of Males _____</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number Of Females _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Number Of Inmates _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Number Of Males _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>				Number Of Females _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>				Total Number Of Inmates _____	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>			
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3.4a Aboriginal Status - If The Inmate Was Identified As Being A North American Indian / Aboriginal In 3.4 On Previous Page.

- 1 Non-Status Indian
- 2 Status Indian
- 0 unknown

3.5 Marital Status At Time Of Initial Admission

- 1 single (never married)
- 2 common law
- 3 married
- 4 Ontario - separated or divorced
- 5 separated
- 6 divorced
- 7 widowed
- 0 unknown

3.6 Citizenship

- 1 Canadian
- 2 Canadian and other
- 3 American
- 4 W. European country
- 5 E. European country/Russia
- 6 Asian country
- 7 Caribbean country
- 8 other
- 0 unknown

3.7 Home Language

- 1 English
- 2 French
- 3 Aboriginal dialect
- 4 other
- 0 unknown

3.8 Employment Status At Time Of Initial Admission

- 01 unemployed
- 02 New Brunswick - unemployed (on Social Assistance)
- 03 New Brunswick - unemployed (on Employment Insurance)
- 04 employed part-time (non-seasonal)
- 05 employed part-time (seasonal)
- 06 employed full-time
- 07 retired - not employed
- 08 student - not employed
- 09 homemaker - not employed
- 10 not employable - disabled, medical reasons, etc.
- 00 unknown.

Part 4: Legal Status / Hold Reason

4.1 Legal Status / Hold Reason - Provincial / Territorial Facilities

- 13 Ontario - pure remand (regular)
- 14 Ontario - pure remand (psychiatric)
- 15 **pure remand**
- 16 **pure fine default/victim surcharge default - full sentence**
- 17 pure fine default/victim surcharge default - intermittent
- 18 **pure prov. sentence - full time**
- 19 pure prov. sentence - intermittent
- 20 prov. sentence - suspension/revocation of Conditional Sentence Order
- 21 prov. sentence and remand status
- 22 **beginning to serve federal sentence - still in 15 - day awaiting transfer period (CCAs. 12)**
- 23 serving federal sentence under an Exchange Of Service Agreement (ESA)
- 24 serving provincial sentence or federal sentence under an ESA - currently on day parole, requiring daily return to community corrections centre
- 25 Review Board Order (old LGW)
- 26 temporary detention - federal parole or statutory release suspension
- 27 temporary detention - provincial parole suspension
- 28 re-admit re: provincial parole revocation
- 29 re-admit re: violation of conditions of early release TA
- 30 other e.g. arrestee, immigration hold, material witness, prisoner in transit, etc.

Part 5: Offence Information Re: Current Status / Hold Reason

5.1 Total Number Of Offences

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5.2 The Five Most Serious Offences

- For each of the five most serious offences, please record the offence source as listed below, and the number of "counts" for each offence.
- Then, for each CCC, NCA, and FDA offence also record the Section, Sub-Section, Paragraph, and Sub-Paragraph.
- The Seriousness Index used to score MSO for the Centre's UCR Survey is presented in Appendix B.

Offence Source : 1 CCC 3 FDA 5 Prov./Terr. Statute
 2 NCA 4 Other Fed. Statute 6 Municipal By-Law

	Source	Counts	Section	Sub-Sec.	Para. / Sub-Para.
5.2a Offence 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.2b Offence 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.2c Offence 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.2d Offence 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5.2e Offence 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> .	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

5.4 Offender-Victim Relationship Re: The Most Serious Of The Five Offences Recorded In 5.2 Above.

The Victim was the Inmate's: (Record up to 3 victims.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>01 <input type="radio"/> spouse (married)</p> <p>02 <input type="radio"/> spouse (common law)</p> <p>03 <input type="radio"/> ex-spouse (married)</p> <p>04 <input type="radio"/> ex-spouse (common law)</p> <p>05 <input type="radio"/> child under 14 years - inmate's own child or part of extended family</p> <p>06 <input type="radio"/> child 14 - 17 years - inmate's own child or part of extended family</p> <p>07 <input type="radio"/> child under 14 years - inmate was in a position of trust</p> <p>08 <input type="radio"/> child 14 - 17 years - inmate was in a position of trust</p> <p>09 <input type="radio"/> parent</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> aunt or uncle</p> | <p>11 <input type="radio"/> grandmother or grandfather</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> other immediate family</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> close friend</p> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> stranger - adult</p> <p>15 <input type="radio"/> stranger - child under 14 years</p> <p>16 <input type="radio"/> stranger - child 14 - 17 years</p> <p>17 <input type="radio"/> <u>no victim</u> - e.g. simple impaired driving, drug use, etc.</p> <p>18 <input type="radio"/> <u>no victim</u> - e.g. administrative offence - breach, etc.</p> <p>19 <input type="radio"/> other</p> <p>00 <input type="radio"/> unknown</p> |
|--|--|

Part 6: Sentencing Data And Time Left To Serve

6.1 Date Of Initial Admission

year				month		day			

6.2 Date Of Sentence Commencement

year				month		day			

- leave blank if not applicable (i.e. the inmate is not under sentence)

6.3 Total Aggregate Custodial Sentence (Days)

--	--	--	--	--	--

"LIFE" = life sentence

- leave blank if not applicable (i.e. the inmate is not under sentence)

6.4 Warrant Expiry Date

year				month		day			

- leave blank if not applicable (i.e. the inmate is not under sentence)

Part 7: Location Of The Inmate At Midnight On Snapshot Day

7.1 At The Facility Or Not

- 1 at the facility
- 2 on-register **but** not at the facility

7.2 At The Facility Or Where

- 1 was at the facility
- 2 Temporary Absence
- 3 Removal Warrant (at medical or psychiatric facility)
- 4 serving intermittent sentence on week days
- 5 day parole - resident outside facility at which inmate is on-register
- 6 escaped / UAL (including inmates who are "no-shows" at time of Snapshot i.e. not arriving to serve intermittent sentence, or not returning from a TA, or day parole)
- 7 temporarily in other correctional facility or other jurisdiction re: court appearance
- 8 other

Part 8: Security And Accommodation

Leave the questions in Part 8 "blank" and skip to Part 9 - if the Inmate was on: an "early release TA" at the time of the Snapshot, **or** on day parole not requiring daily return to the facility at which he/she is on-register.

8.1 Supervision/Security Concerns (Record up to 5 concerns.)

- 01 none
- 02 assaultive or violent
- 03 threat to other inmates and/or staff
- 04 institutional misconduct - e.g. disobey orders, fighting, cause disturbance, damage to property
- 05 "absent without leave" - while in facility, the inmate is not always at his/her assigned location e.g. classroom, shop, work detail, etc.
- 06 protective custody
- 07 escape risk
- 08 fire risk
- 09 gambling
- 10 smuggling
- 11 theft
- 12 possession of contraband
- 13 affiliation with organized crime, gangs, terrorists
- 14 suicide risk
- 15 medical segregation
- 16 substance abuse
- 17 mental illness - cannot function in general inmate population
- 18 physical disability

8.2 Inmate's Current Accommodation

- 1 inmate is alone in single cell
- 2 inmate is double-bunked - sharing **single cell** with **one other inmate**
- 3 inmate is in "shared accommodation" (i.e. larger cell, cottage, dormitory, etc. with **more than one other inmate**)

8.2a Total Number Of Inmates In The Same Unit Of "Shared Accommodation" With This Inmate Re: Category "3" Above

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8.3 In General Population Or Segregated

- 1 in general remand population
- 2 in general sentenced population
- 3 segregated
- 4 punitive/disassociation seg.
- 5 administrative segregation
- 6 voluntary segregation

Part 9: Information About Temporary Absence (TA)

Leave the items in Part 9 "blank" and skip to Part 10 - if the Inmate was not on a TA at the time of the Snapshot.

9.1 Length Of TA

9.1a TA for less than one-day - specify no. of hours

--	--

 hours

9.1b One-day TA including overnight - specify no. of hours

--	--

 hours

9.1c A single full TA for more than one day - specify the total number of nights that inmate is permitted to be absent from the facility

--	--

 nights

9.1d More than one full TA "back-to-back" - specify the total number of nights that inmate is permitted to be absent from the facility

--	--

 nights

9.2 Individual Or Group TA

- 1 individual
- 2 as part of a group (2 or more inmates)
- 0 unknown

9.3 Main Purpose Of TA

- 01 administrative - early release
- 02 administrative - weekend over-crowding
- 03 administrative - other reason
- 04 family visit
- 05 parental responsibilities
- 06 compassionate / humanitarian reasons
- 07 personal development / socialization / recreation
- 08 medical
- 09 outside hospital (physical)
- 10 outside hospital (psychiatric)
- 11 attend counselling / treatment program
- 12 seeking employment
- 13 attend employment
- 14 perform volunteer work / community service work
- 15 educational / vocational training

9.4 Supervision While On TA

- 1 none - unsupervised
- 2 escorted - supervised
- 3 supervised - e.g. John Howard Society, probation, or parole services do periodic checks
- 4 electronic monitoring
- 0 unknown

**9.5 Main Condition(s) Of TA
(Record up to 3 conditions.)**

- 1 house arrest
- 2 attend work or school
- 3 perform community service work
- 4 abstinence from drugs and alcohol
- 5 attend counselling / treatment program
- 6 no contact with certain persons
- 7 other
- 0 unknown

Important Note

Part 10 Risk Assessment Information and Part 11 Needs Assessment Information should not be collected for all Inmates In the Snapshot.

- Exclude pure remands and all other "non-sentenced" inmates.
- Include all inmates serving a total aggregate sentence of more than 30 days.

Part 10: Risk Assessment Information Re: At Time Of Initial Admission

10.1 Young Offender Record - No. Of Previous Convictions In Youth Court

- 1 no convictions in Youth Court
- **skip to 10.5**
- 2 1 conviction
- 3 2 to 4 convictions
- 4 5 to 9 convictions
- 5 10 to 14 convictions
- 6 15 or more convictions
- 0 unknown

10.2 Young Offender Record - MSO For Previous Convictions

Using the **Uniform Crime Reporting Seriousness Index** in Appendix B, record the UCR "Violation Code" for the inmate's MSO re: previous convictions in Youth Court.

--	--	--	--

0000 = unknown

10.3 Young Offender Record - Types Of Previous Dispositions (Record up to 4 types.)

- 9 not applicable - no previous convictions in Youth Court
- 1 community supervision
- 2 open custody
- 3 secure custody
- 4 other
- 0 unknown

10.4 Young Offender Record - Previous Disposition Outcomes (Record up to 5 outcomes.)

- 9 not applicable - no previous convictions in Youth Court
- 1 problem-free outcome/completion
- 2 failure during community-based supervision
- 3 disciplinary transfers from open to secure custody
- 4 disciplinary reports while in secure custody
- 5 attempt escape/UAL/escape from secure custody
- 6 transfer from secure custody to adult facility
- 0 unknown

10.5 Adult Record - No. Of Previous Convictions in Adult Court

- 1 no convictions in Adult Court - **skip to Part 11.**
- 2 1 conviction
- 3 2 to 4 convictions
- 4 5 to 9 convictions
- 5 10 to 14 convictions
- 6 15 or more convictions
- 0 unknown

10.6 Adult Record - MSO For Previous Convictions

Using the **Uniform Crime Reporting Seriousness Index** in Appendix B, record the UCR "Violation Code" for the inmate's MSO re: previous convictions in Adult Court.

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0000 = unknown

10.7 Adult Record - Types Of Previous Dispositions (Record up to 4 types.)

- 9 not applicable - no previous convictions in Adult Court
- 1 community supervision
- 2 provincial term of incarceration
- 3 federal term of incarceration
- 4 other
- 0 unknown

10.8 Adult Record - Previous Disposition Outcomes (Record up to 5 outcomes.)

- 9 not applicable - no previous convictions in Adult Court
- 1 problem-free outcome/completion
- 2 failure during community - based disposition
- 3 segregation for disciplinary infractions
- 4 attempt escape/UAL/escape
- 5 re-classified to higher level of custody
- 6 failure on conditional release
- 0 unknown

10.9 Crime-Free Periods

- 1 no previous convictions in Youth Court or Adult Court
- 2 less than 6 months since last incarceration
- 3 6 - 12 months since last incarceration
- 4 more than 1 year since last incarceration
- 0 unknown

11.2 Marital/Family Need

- Observations/Impressions

- 1 **pattern of stable and supportive relationships**
(There is evidence of very positive relationships and considerable support of either parents, relatives, or spouse.)
- 2 **no current difficulties**
(There is evidence of a satisfying and caring relationship within a marriage and/or family, which has resulted in no current difficulties while in the community.)
- 3 **occasional instability in relationships**
(There is evidence of uncaring, hostility, arguments, fighting, or indifference in the marital/family relationships causing occasional instability.)
- 4 **very unstable pattern of relationships**
(Any of the aforementioned has been causing a very unstable pattern of marital/family relationships.)

Part 11: Needs Assessment Information Re: At Time Of Initial Admission

11.1 Employment Need

- Observations/Impressions

- 1 **stable pattern of employment**
(Employment has been stable, and has played an important role for the offender.)
- 2 **no current difficulties**
(Neither employment, under-employment, sporadic employment, nor chronic unemployment have interfered with daily functioning.)
- 3 **employment situation causing minor adjustment problems**
(Any of the aforementioned have caused **minor** adjustment problems in the community.)
- 4 **employment situation causing major adjustment problems**
(Any of the aforementioned has caused **serious** adjustment problems.)
- 5 **not applicable**
(Inmate is a student, retired, disabled, etc.)

11.3 Associate/Social Interaction Need

- Observations/Impressions

- 1 **pattern of non-criminal and/or positive associations**
(There is evidence of the offender having had positive personal associations and considerable support.)
- 2 **mostly non-criminal and/or positive associations**
(There is evidence of the offender having had mostly non-criminal and/or positive associates.)
- 3 **some criminal and/or negative associations**
(Evidence indicates that there has been a lack of positive associates and/or some negative companions, e.g. criminal.)
- 4 **mostly criminal and/or negative associations**
(Either of the aforementioned has been interfering consistently with the offender's performance in the community.)

11.4 Substance Abuse Need

- Observations / Impressions

- 1 **no current difficulties**
(The extent, nature, and patterns of alcohol and/or drug consumption by the offender while in the community has had no influence on his/her adjustment, e.g. abstinence, social drinking.)
- 2 **some substance usage causing moderate adjustment problems**
(Alcohol and/or drug consumption has caused **moderate adjustment problems** while in the community.)
- 3 **frequent or un-controlled usage causing serious adjustment problems**
(Substance abuse has caused serious adjustment problems in the community.)

11.6 Personal/Emotional Organization Need

- Observations/Impressions

- 1 **no current difficulties**
(None of the offender's "characteristics or patterns" have been interfering with daily functioning in the community - i.e. self-concept, cognition, behavioral, sexual behaviour, mental ability, and/or mental health.)
- 2 **personal/emotional problems indicate some need for assistance**
(The offender's characteristics or patterns of personal/emotional orientation have caused minor interferences while in the community.)
- 3 **personal/emotional problems indicate significant need for assistance**
(Any of the aforementioned has seriously interfered with daily functioning in the community.)

11.5 Community Functioning Need

- Observations/Impressions

- 1 **pattern of satisfactory adjustment**
(While in the community, the offender has been effectively managing his/her "situation" - i.e. accommodation, employment, health, finance, communication, leisure, support.)
- 2 **no current difficulties**
(The offender has the knowledge and necessary skills for daily living in the community.)
- 3 **deficient skills limit but do not prohibit independent functioning**
(Any of the aforementioned has been causing situational or minor difficulties while in the community.)
- 4 **deficient skills severely limit independent functioning**
(The offender has considerable difficulties functioning in the community.)

11.7 Attitude Need

- Observations/Impressions

- 1 **actively involved and responding consistently well to assistance**
(There is evidence of a very positive attitude and considerable involvement in pro-social activities - e.g. work, school, family, treatment, supervision.)
- 2 **motivated to change, and has attitudes receptive to assistance**
(The offender's attitude toward justice, society, property, violence and life style have not been interfering with daily functioning in the community.)
- 3 **recognizes problem areas, but has attitudes not receptive to assistance**
(Attitudes have caused minor interferences while in the community.)
- 4 **unable to recognize problem areas and has attitudes not receptive to assistance**
(Any of the aforementioned has seriously interfered with daily functioning in the community.)

Appendix B

Methodology

Data Collection Process

The data for the "One-Day Snapshot" were collected manually in six jurisdictions – Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Data were made available as extracts from automated information systems for Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Correctional Service Canada. In Nova Scotia, conducting the Snapshot involved a mixture of manual data collection and extracting data from an automated system.

Data Collected

The data describe all inmates who were "on-register" in federal and provincial/territorial facilities at midnight on Saturday, October 5th, 1996. The "on-register" population refers to the number of inmates who have been placed in a facility to serve their sentence. In addition, counts of the "actual-in" population (i.e., the total number of inmates who were physically located at the correctional facility on Snapshot day, excluding inmates who were away from the facility on temporary absence, serving an intermittent sentence in the community, or away for medical reasons, court appearances, etc.) were collected in order to examine over-crowding. No further information is available on the "actual-in" population.

The One-Day Snapshot survey included 11 modules. The range of data captured for most jurisdictions included: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates (e.g., marital status, education, employment experience, language, and citizenship); security concerns and use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; temporary absences; and, a risk and needs profile data for sentenced inmates. In light of resource limitations at local levels, data for some components of the survey could not be provided by some jurisdictions.

In instances where data were not available from all jurisdictions, the following notes which jurisdictions provided data. In addition, definitions of some variables are included:

- Type of accommodation – data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC (not available from Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia).
- The five most serious offences – data were available from all jurisdictions except Ontario. For Ontario, only the most serious offence (MSO) was available.
- Educational level – data were available from all jurisdictions except British Columbia and Yukon. In addition, educational data were not available for a large proportion (64%) of CSC inmates.
- Employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody – data were available from all jurisdictions except Quebec and Ontario. In addition, employment data were not available for a large proportion (81%) of CSC inmates. Percent unemployed refers to those not employed and seeking work. It does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available.
- Language – data were available from all jurisdictions except Saskatchewan.
- Criminal history – full criminal history data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Yukon. Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest Territories were able to provide some criminal history data (Ontario - prior probation, prior provincial/territorial incarceration; Quebec - prior convictions, prior probation, prior provincial/territorial incarceration; the Northwest Territories – prior convictions, prior probation, prior provincial/territorial incarceration; prior federal incarceration). Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and CSC were not able to provide criminal history data. The Snapshot survey gathered data on young offender history. However, the data could not be used because they were not reported consistently by jurisdictions.

- Offender-victim relationship - data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.
- Risk – data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. However, because data from Ontario and CSC were based on a different instrument than other jurisdictions, they may not be comparable.
- Needs – data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. However, because data from Ontario were based on a different rating method than other jurisdictions, they could not be compared.
- Security concerns – data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. Quebec also provided some data which was extracted from electronic databases. However, the data were not used because they were not comparable with the other jurisdictions. Categories included: assault/threat (assaultive or violent, threat to other inmates and/or staff); escape risk, gang affiliation (affiliation with organized crime, gangs or terrorists); medical/physical (medical segregation, physical disability); mental illness; protective custody; substance abuse; suicide risk; and, other security risks (institutional misconduct, absent without leave, fire risk, gambling, smuggling, theft, possession of contraband).
- Segregation - data were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC. The use of segregation takes into account reasons such as protective custody, observation, disciplinary dispositions, and safety and security of inmates and staff.

Discussion of offences is based primarily on the “most serious offences” (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated. In addition, detailed information was available from all jurisdictions (except Ontario) for up to five of the MSOs for which the inmates were currently incarcerated. The MSO is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following major offence categories: Crimes Against the Person (e.g., homicide/attempt murder, sexual assault, serious assault, minor assault, robbery, and other violent); Property Offences (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud, and other property); and Other *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute Offences (e.g., weapons offences, administration of justice offences, impaired driving offences, other *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences) (see Appendix C for offence categories).

It should be noted that a detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted of multiple charges and a judge may order that various prison sentences be served either consecutively to, or concurrently with, one another. With data from the Snapshot, it was not possible to discern what sentence was received for which offence.

Risk/Needs Data

In the Snapshot, measures of both criminal history and criminogenic needs were combined into a composite risk index. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections. In particular, the methodology borrowed from methods employed by Ontario Correctional Services and in Correctional Service Canada.

For the seven jurisdictions which employed manual data collection methods for assembling risk/need data (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories), an overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. This index is referred to as the “Snapshot Risk Index” in the description of scoring outlined below. The scoring used to derive the measure was based on file reviews conducted specifically for the Snapshot. The Ontario risk/needs data were based entirely on the LSI-OR - a version of the well-validated Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) which has been constructed specifically for use with offenders by the province of Ontario. The scores were derived from electronic databases used to store the LSI-OR assessments completed by Ministry staff. The risk scores provided by CSC represent an overall score that combines results from the risk and needs assessment modules and the professional judgement of the intake assessment officer. The risk/needs data for federal inmates were supplied by CSC through an extract of the Offender Management System (OMS). The data were based on the “Offender Information Assessment” (OIA) system which was developed specifically for use with federal offenders. These scale scores are provided by case management staff during assessments of inmates at admission.

Scoring of the Snapshot Risk Index

The Snapshot Risk Index was based on one criminal history and seven criminogenic need sub-scales which were combined to form an overall risk index. The seven need dimensions that were assessed included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction needs (criminal or negative social associations), substance abuse, community functioning needs (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values).

The criminal history sub-scale is scored as follows:

Risk Items	Score
1 prior conviction	1
2 or more prior convictions	2
Previous probation	1
Previous incarceration	2
2 or more current offences	1
Failure on probation	1
Failure on conditional sentence	1
Escape	1

The criminal history risk sub-scale yields a total score ranging from 0 to 9.

The seven criminogenic sub-scales were formed on the basis of ratings completed by file reviewers for the provincial/territorial jurisdictions. The ratings were completed by case management assessment teams for CSC inmates. The rating scale was based on the methods employed by CSC using the Risk/Needs Management Scale. The following table shows the rating scheme used to derive scores for each need sub-scale:

Need Sub-Scale	Descriptor	Rating ¹
Employment	• stable pattern of employment	0
	• no current difficulties	1
	• employment situation causing minor adjustment problems	2
	• employment situation causing major adjustment problems	3
Marital/Family	• pattern of stable and supportive relationships	0
	• no current difficulties	1
	• occasional instability in relationships	2
	• very unstable pattern of relationships	3
Social Interaction	• pattern of non-criminal and/or positive association	0
	• mostly non-criminal and/or positive associations	1
	• some criminal and/or negative associations	2
	• mostly criminal and/or negative associations	3
Attitude	• actively involved and responding consistently well to assistance	0
	• motivated to change and has attitudes receptive to assistance	1
	• recognizes problem areas but has attitudes not receptive to assistance	2
	• unable to recognize problem areas and has attitudes not receptive to assistance	3
Community Functioning	• pattern of satisfactory adjustment	0
	• no current difficulties	1
	• deficient skills limit but do not prohibit independent functioning	2
	• deficient skills severely limit independent functioning	3
Personal/Emotional	• no current difficulties	0
	• personal/emotional problems indicate some need for assistance	1
	• personal/emotional problems indicate significant need for assistance	2
Substance Abuse	• no current difficulties	0
	• some substance usage causing moderate adjustment problems	1
	• frequent uncontrolled usage causing serious adjustment problems	2

¹ For the purpose of scoring the need sub-scales from the original ratings (shown in the survey instrument, Appendix A), scales were recoded to permit a value of "0" for the lowest rating.

Before summing the criminal history sub-scale and the seven criminogenic need sub-scales, two of the need sub-scales were weighted to reflect greater magnitude of potential predictive power. The substance abuse sub-scale was weighted by 3 (i.e., x3) and the employment sub-scale was weighted by 2 (i.e., x2). These weightings modeled the scoring system for the LSI-OR since this instrument has been well-validated with provincial inmates. The summed criminal history and need sub-scales yielded a total score which ranged from 0 to 35.

A five-level risk classification was used to summarize the scores for the Snapshot Risk Index. The proportional distribution for the LSI-OR for Ontario inmates was used to form cut-off scores for classifying the five groups. The LSI-OR distribution and risk grouping labels was used because the latter scoring conventions have been used with large samples of provincial inmates, was well-validated, and provided a standard for classifying provincial/territorial inmates in the other jurisdictions. The following table presents the cut-off scores that were used to replicate the LSI-OR proportional distribution:

Risk Groupings	Cut-off Scores	LSI-OR Distribution
Very Low	0-3	3.4
Low	4-10	13.5
Medium	11-18	33.9
High	19-25	35.8
Very High	26+	13.4

For most analyses, a three group classification was used: low (combining "very low and low"); medium (same as above); and, high (combining "high" and very high").

Appendix C

Offence Categories

The Snapshot survey produced information for up to five of the most serious current offences for provincial/territorial and CSC inmates¹. The offences were sorted and classified according to the Seriousness Index for the Revised UCR Violation Coding Structure. The following offence categories were created in order to present the offence data in a tabular format:

Offence Category	Violation Code	Description
Crimes Against the Person		
Homicide/Attempt Murder	1110	Murder 1st Degree
	1120	Murder 2nd Degree
	1130	Manslaughter
	1140	Infanticide
	1150	Criminal Negligence Causing Death
	1160	Other Related Offences Causing Death
	1210	Attempted Murder
	1220	Conspire to Commit Murder
Sexual Assault	1310	Aggravated Sexual Assault
	1320	Sexual Assault with a Weapon
	1330	Sexual Assault
	1340	Other Sexual Crimes
Serious Assault	1410	Aggravated Assault – Level 3
	1420	Assault with Weapon on Causing Bodily Harm – Level 2
	1440	Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm
	1450	Discharge Firearm with Intent
	1470	Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm
Minor Assault	1430	Assault – Level 1
	1460	Assault Against Peace-Public Officer
	1480	Other Assaults
Robbery	1610	Robbery
Other Violent Offences	1510	Kidnapping
	1520	Hostage-Taking
	1530	Abduction Under 14
	1540	Abduction Under 16
	1550	Abduction Contravening a Custody Order
	1560	Abduction – No Custody Order
	1620	Extortion
	1625	Criminal Harassment
	1630	Other Violent Violations

¹ Only the most serious offence (MSO) was available for Ontario.

Offence Category	Violation Code	Description
Crimes Against Property		
Break and Enter	2120	Break and Enter
Theft	2130	Theft Over
	2140	Theft Under
Fraud	2160	Fraud
Other Property	2110	Arson
	2150	Have Stolen Goods
	2170	Mischief
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> Violations and Federal Statutes		
Offensive Weapons	3310	Explosives
	3320	Prohibited
	3330	Restricted
	3340	Firearm Transfers/Serial Numbers
	3350	Other Offensive Weapons
	3720	Firearms & Other Offensive Weapons (Part III CC)
Administration of Justice	3410	Bail Violations
	3440	Escape Custody
	3480	Prisoner Unlawfully at Large
	3510	Failure to Appear
	3520	Breach of Probation
3730	Offences Against the Admin of Law & Justice (Part IV CC)	
Impaired Offences	9210	Impaired Operation/Related Violations – Causing Death
	9220	Impaired Operation/Related Violations – Causing Bodily Harm
	9230	Impaired Operation/Related Violations – Operation over 80 mg
	9240	Failure to Provide Breath Sample
	9250	Failure to Provide Blood Sample
Drug Offences	4110	Possession – Heroin
	4120	Possession – Cocaine
	4130	Possession – Other NCA
	4140	Possession – Cannabis
	4210	Trafficking – Heroin
	4220	Trafficking – Cocaine
	4230	Trafficking – Other NCA
	4240	Trafficking – Cannabis
	4310	Importation – Heroin
	4320	Importation – Cocaine
	4330	Importation – Other NCA
	4340	Importation – Cannabis
	4440	Cultivation – Cannabis
	5120	Possession – Restricted Drugs
	5210	Trafficking – Controlled Drugs
5220	Trafficking – Restricted Drugs	

Offence Category	Violation Code	Description
Other CC Offences	3110	Prostitution – Bawdy House
	3120	Prostitution – Procuring
	3130	Prostitution – Other
	3210	Gaming & Betting – Betting House
	3220	Gaming & Betting – Gaming House
	3230	Gaming & Betting – Other
	3420	Counterfeiting Currency
	3430	Disturb the Peace
	3450	Indecent Acts
	3460	Public Morals
	3470	Obstruct Public Peace Officer
	3490	Trespass at Night
	3530	Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls
	3710	Offences Against Public Order (Part II CC)
	3740	Sexual Offences, Public Morals & Disorderly Conduct (Part V CC)
	3750	Invasion of Privacy (Part VI CC)
	3760	Disorderly Houses, Gaming & Betting (Part VII CC)
	3770	Offences Against the Person & Reputation (Part VIII CC)
	3780	Offences Against the Rights of Property (Part IX CC)
	3790	Fraudulent Transactions Relating to Contracts & Trade (Part X CC)
	3810	Willful & Forbidden Acts in Respect of Certain Property (Part XI CC)
	3820	Offences Related to Currency (Part XII CC)
	3830	Attempts, Conspiracies, Accessories (Part XIII CC)
	3890	All other CC (includes Parts XII.1, XII.2 CC)
	9110	Dangerous Operation – Causing Death
	9120	Dangerous Operation – Causing Bodily Harm
	9130	Dangerous Operation of MV, Vessel or Aircraft
	9310	Other CC Traffic Violations – Failure to Stop or Remain
	9320	Other CC Traffic Violations – Driving while Prohibited
	9330	Other CC Traffic Violations – Other CC
Other Federal Statutes	6100	Bankruptcy Act
	6150	Income Tax Act
	6200	Canada Shipping Act
	6250	Public Health Act
	6300	Customs Act
	6350	Competition Act
	6400	Excise Act
	6450	Young Offenders Act
	6500	Immigration Act
	6900	Other Federal Statutes

Appendix D

Overview of Features in Correctional Facilities in Canada

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	CSC
Number of Facilities	6	2	9	10	19	47	8	15	10	19	2	4	48
Security Levels													
Minimum	2	-	1	3	-	4	2	11	2	10	1	2	12
Medium	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	4	2	-	-	20
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	37	1	-	2	7	-	1	10
Multi-Level	3	2	8	6	19	1	5	4	2	-	1	1	6
Gender Accommodation													
Male Only	5	-	1	6	17	22	3	11	3	16	1	3	40
Female Only	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	-	1	5
Mixed	-	2	8	4	1	24	4	1	7	1	1	-	3
Facility Types													
Penitentiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Psychiatric Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Correctional Centre	5	2	9	2	17	9	6	7	6	9	2	4	-
Jail/Detention Centre	-	-	-	5	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remand Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-
Community Residential Centre	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	-
Day Detention Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treatment Centre	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training Centre/Residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	-	-
Farm	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Features													
Reception Units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Special Handling Units	1	2	-	2	16	6	2	-	1	7	-	-	1
Protective Custody Units	3	2	2	4	18	43	3	-	3	8	1	1	27
Punitive/Administrative Segregation	3	2	6	8	18	47	4	-	9	8	1	2	30
Psychiatric Units	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	4	7	-	-	8
Dorm - Intermittents	3	-	5	5	-	3	1	4	1	4	1	1	-
Dorm - Full-Time Inmates	3	-	8	8	-	8	4	4	2	8	-	3	-
Police Lock-up/Holding Cells	-	2	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adult Inmates and Young Offenders	1	2	5	1	17	13	6	-	2	1	1	-	-
Alcohol Treatment Facility	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).
- nil or zero.

Appendix E

Population Figures

Jurisdiction	Canadian Adult Population (Age 18 and Over) – 1996					
	Aboriginal			All Adult Canadians		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Newfoundland	6,735	6,475	13,210	200,655	209,345	410,000
Prince Edward Island	505	410	915	47,350	50,195	97,545
Nova Scotia	5,855	6,130	11,985	328,010	354,905	682,915
New Brunswick	4,885	4,990	9,875	268,270	284,550	552,820
Quebec	34,520	34,840	69,360	2,600,770	2,771,700	5,372,470
Ontario	66,080	70,775	136,855	3,863,760	4,142,825	8,006,585
Manitoba	62,935	64,135	127,070	392,660	416,505	809,165
Saskatchewan	53,745	55,795	109,540	342,075	358,395	700,470
Alberta	58,790	61,790	120,580	960,975	976,695	1,937,670
British Columbia	66,200	68,695	134,895	1,371,065	1,434,285	2,805,350
Yukon	2,885	3,115	6,000	11,300	10,675	21,975
Northwest Territories	19,990	19,520	39,510	20,750	19,155	39,905
Total Canada	383,120	396,670	779,790	10,407,645	11,029,240	21,436,885
CSC	383,120	396,670	779,790	10,407,645	11,029,240	21,436,885

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census of Population.