

# 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 trial<sup>1</sup>. 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”.

<sup>1</sup> 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 level<sup>2</sup>. 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.

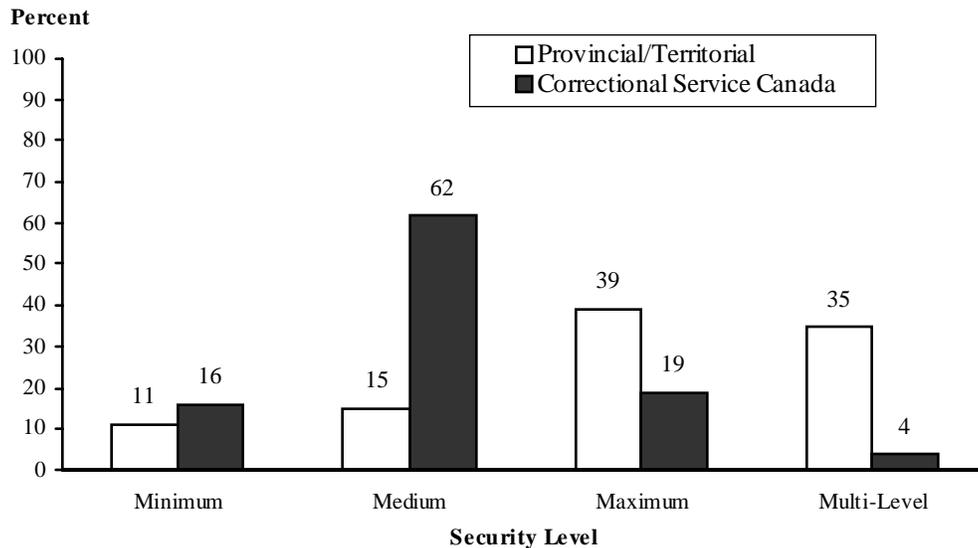
Maximum and multi-level security facilities were used more commonly at the provincial/territorial than the federal level. More than one-third (39%) of the beds in provincial/territorial facilities were classified as maximum security and 35% were classified as multi-level security. Only 15% of beds in 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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 Brunswick<sup>3</sup>, 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.

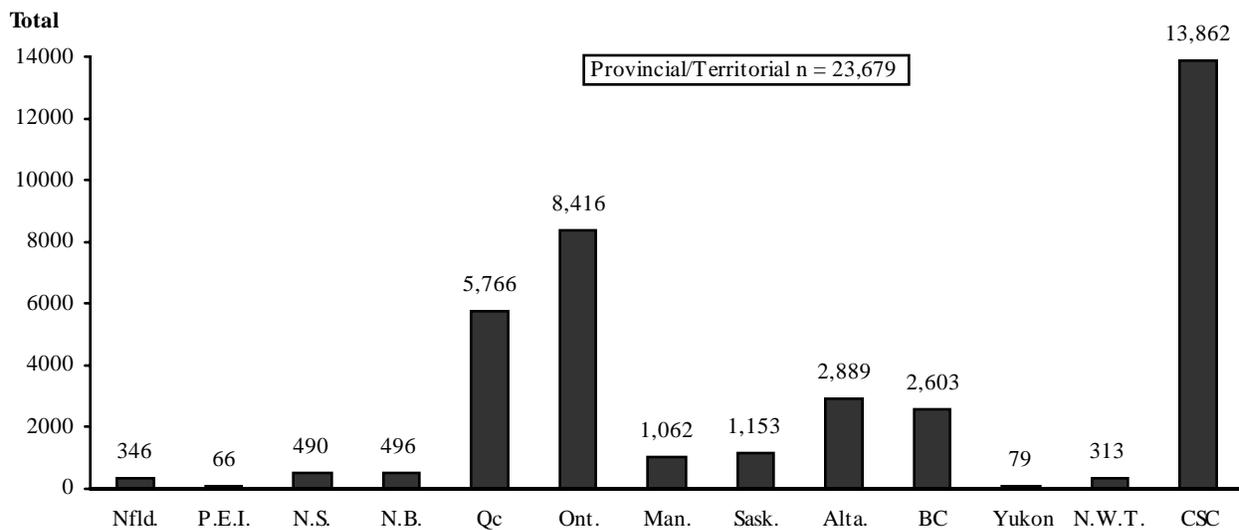
<sup>3</sup> As of November 1998, six facilities have been closed as a result of the three year operational plan for Community and Correctional Services (Fredericton Provincial Jail, Richibucto Community Residential Centre, Tracadie Community Residential Centre, Dorchester Provincial Jail, Perth/Andover 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 Canada<sup>4</sup>. 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)<sup>5</sup>. 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)<sup>6</sup>. 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.

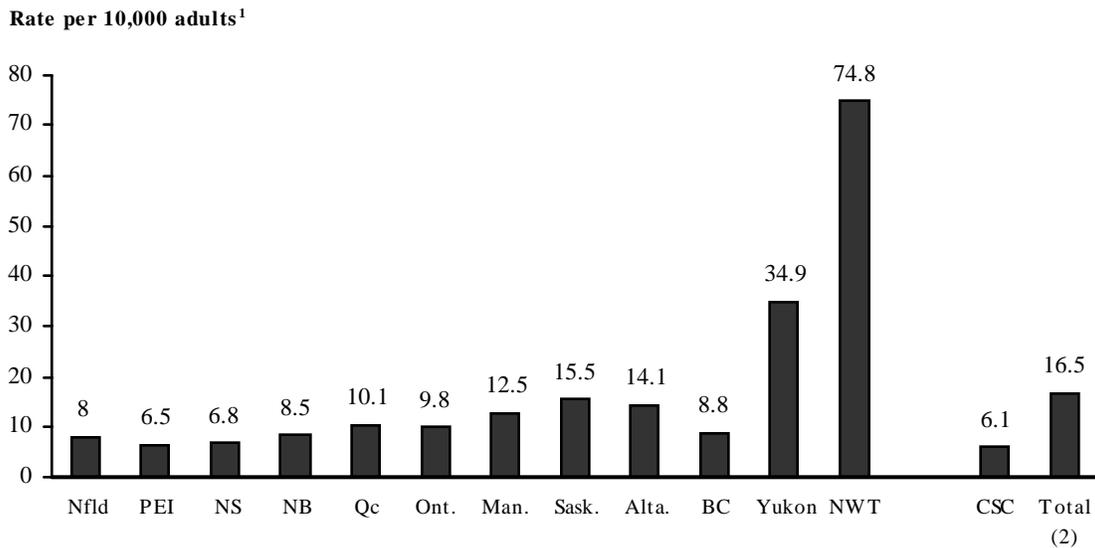
Rates of incarceration for the provincial/territorial jurisdictions provide information about adults incarcerated for shorter periods of time (i.e., less than two years). Federal rates of incarceration provide information about those incarcerated for longer periods of time (two years or more).

<sup>4</sup> 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).

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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)*.

<sup>1</sup> Rates were calculated using 1996 Census.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

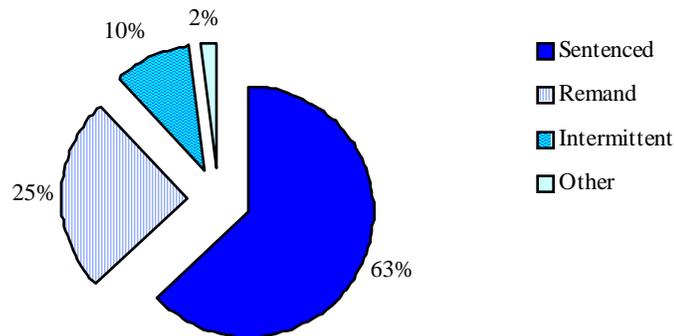
Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence<sup>7</sup>, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

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).

<sup>7</sup> 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<sup>1,2</sup>**



**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.

<sup>1</sup> Data were missing for 20 provincial/territorial inmates.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

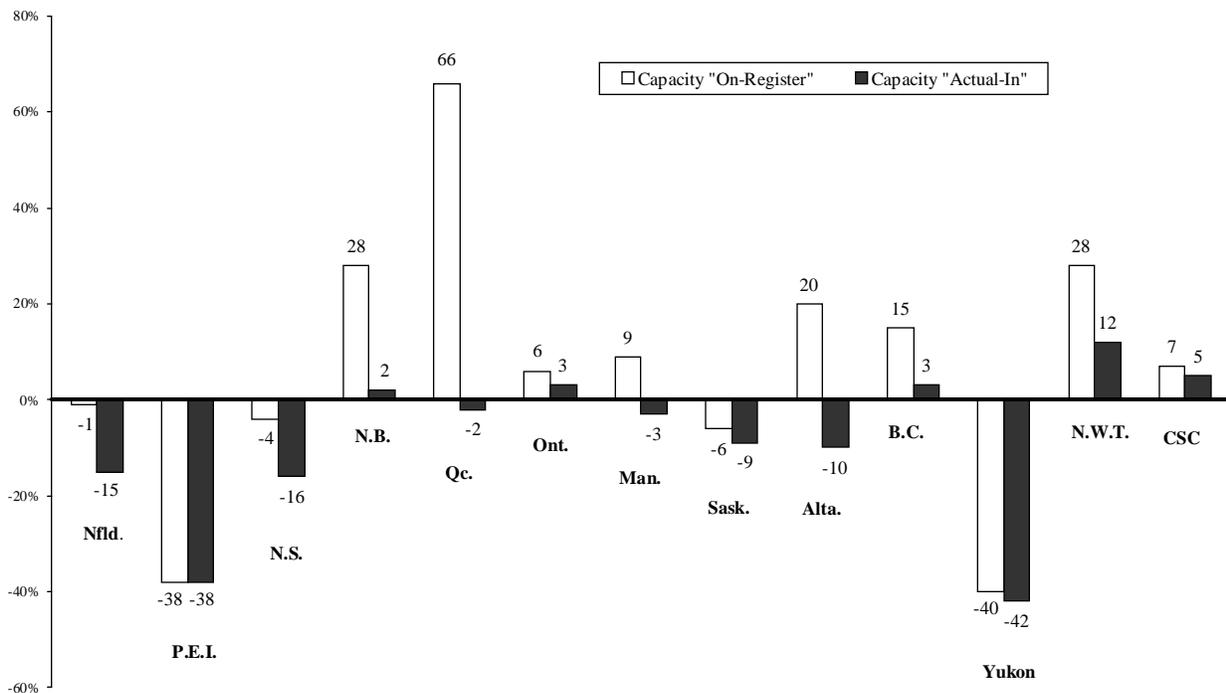
Figure 1-E contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity<sup>8</sup>. Based on the on-register populations, CSC and seven of the provinces/territories reported over-capacity populations, 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 Brunswick<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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 jurisdictions<sup>10</sup> 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.

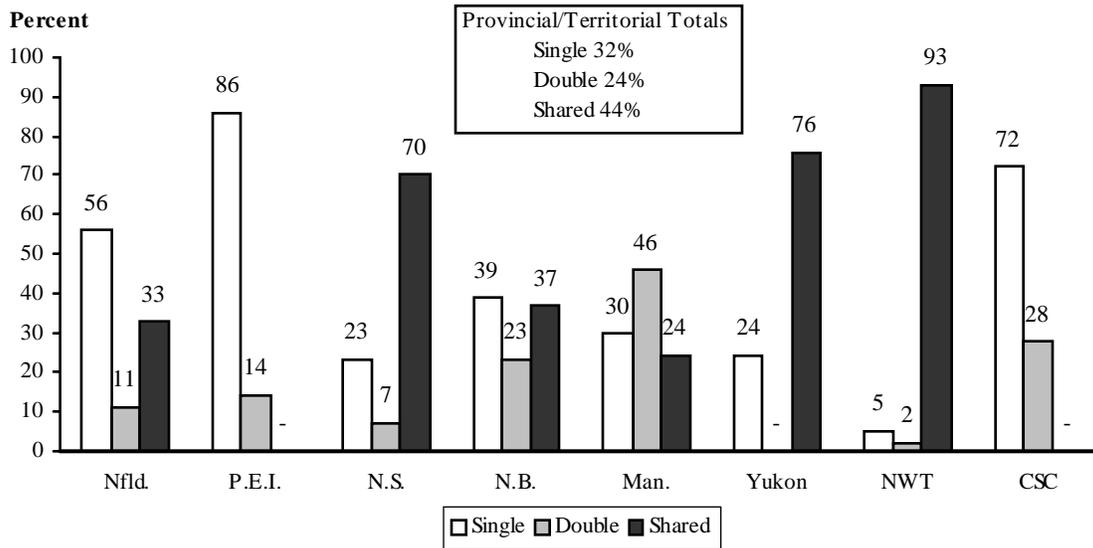
#### 1.4 Current Offences

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)<sup>11</sup>. Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

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

<sup>11</sup> 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<sup>1,2</sup>**



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

- nil or zero.

<sup>1</sup> Data were not available for Alta., B.C., Sask., Ont., Qc.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

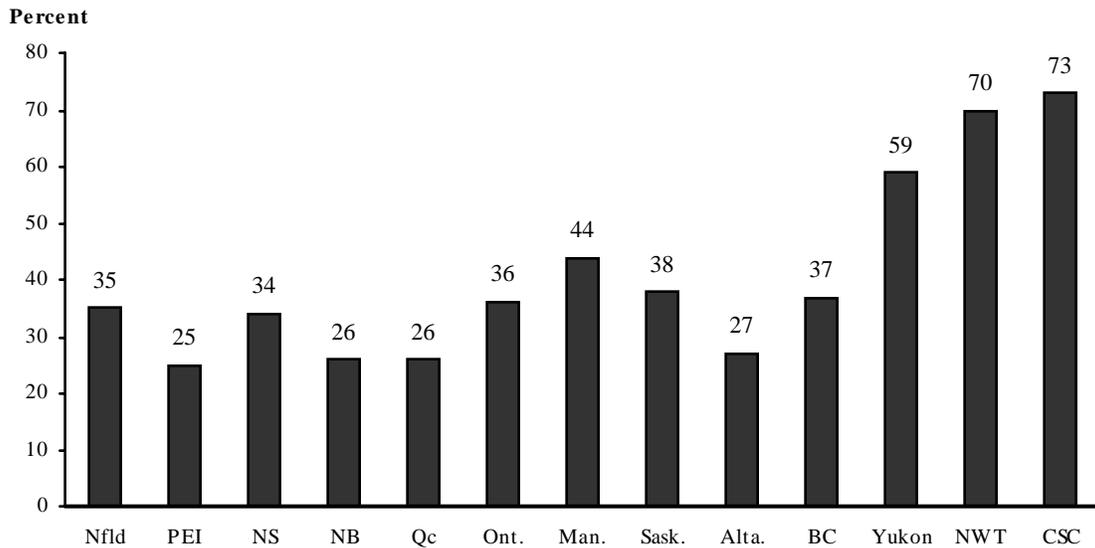
One-third (33%) of the provincial/territorial inmates had crimes against the person as their most serious offence, primarily robbery and sexual assault (9% and 7%, respectively). A similar proportion of provincial/territorial inmates were incarcerated for property offences (35%), primarily break and 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 incarcerated<sup>12</sup>. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

<sup>12</sup> Data were not available for Ontario.

**Figure 1-G****Proportion of Inmates Incarcerated for Crimes Against the Person<sup>1</sup>**

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 inmates<sup>13</sup>. 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.

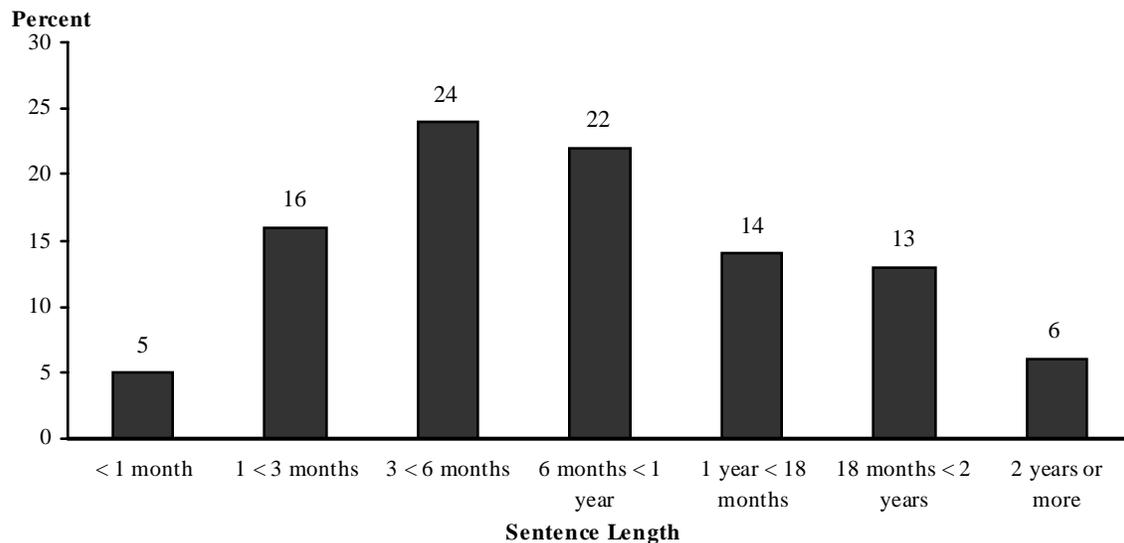
<sup>13</sup> Ontario provided data on the most serious offence only and is excluded from this calculation.

### 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)<sup>14</sup>. 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<sup>1,2</sup>**



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

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

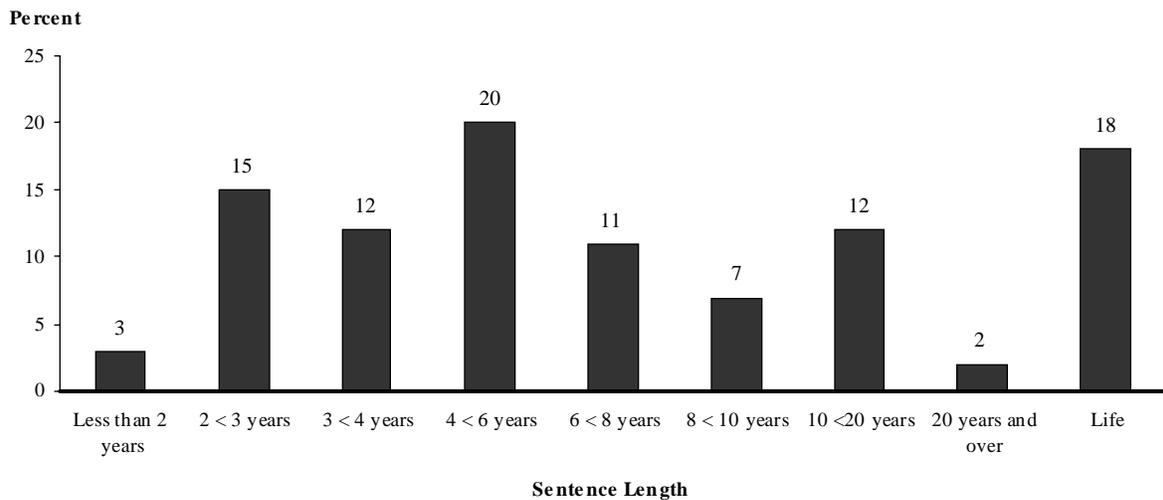
<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 210 provincial/territorial inmates (1%).

The median<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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 Canada<sup>1</sup>**

**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.  
<sup>1</sup> 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)<sup>16</sup>, 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

<sup>16</sup> 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.

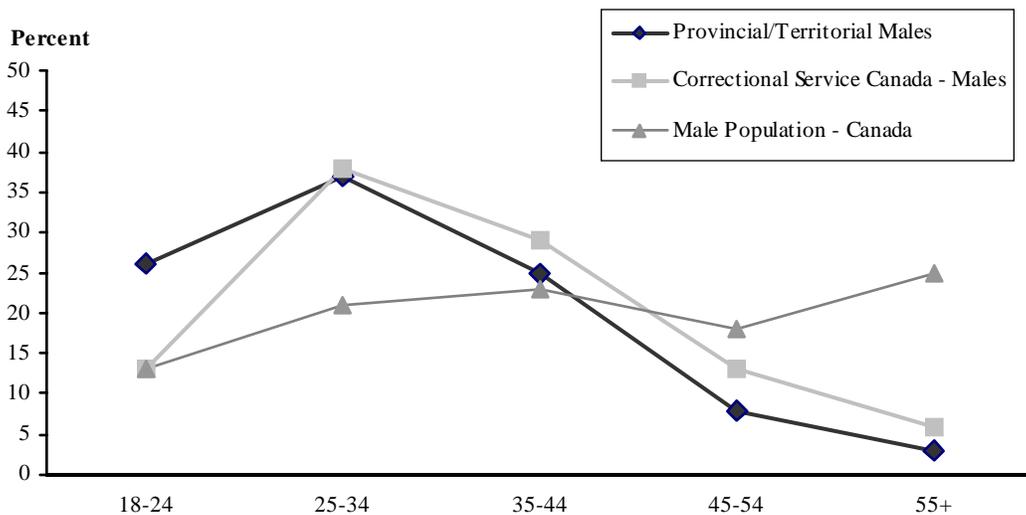
Figures 1-J and 1-K illustrate how the male and female adult population in Canada is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards,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

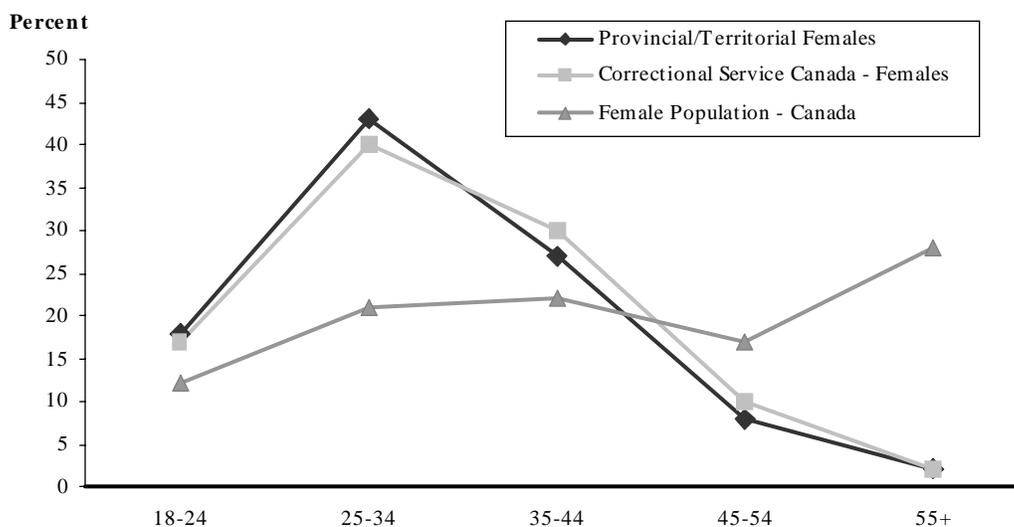
Some differences were evident among age groups in offence types (Table 1-3). Although the largest proportion of federal inmates in all age groups were incarcerated for crimes against the person, the proportions incarcerated for a crime against the person increased with age, and the proportions incarcerated 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 Population<sup>1</sup> 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)*.  
<sup>1</sup> Based on 1996 Census.

**Figure 1-K**  
**Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> 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)*.  
<sup>1</sup> 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.

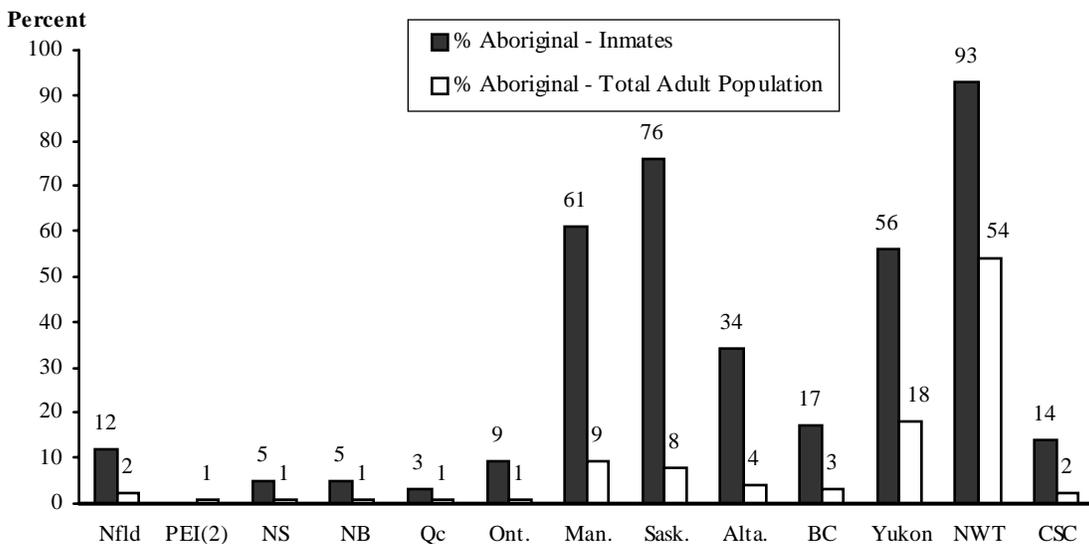
### 1.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

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 jurisdictions<sup>17</sup>. 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 Population<sup>1</sup> 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)*.

<sup>1</sup> Based on 1996 Census.

<sup>2</sup> Data for P.E.I. suppressed due to small numbers.

<sup>17</sup> 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 available<sup>18</sup>, 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 facility<sup>19</sup>, compared to 10% of adults in Canada<sup>20</sup>.

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.

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

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

<sup>20</sup> 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 information<sup>21</sup>. 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 jurisdictions<sup>22</sup>. 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 trust<sup>23</sup>), 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 analyses<sup>24</sup>. In addition, risk data collected for CSC may not be directly comparable with other jurisdictions.

<sup>21</sup> 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.

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

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

<sup>24</sup> 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.

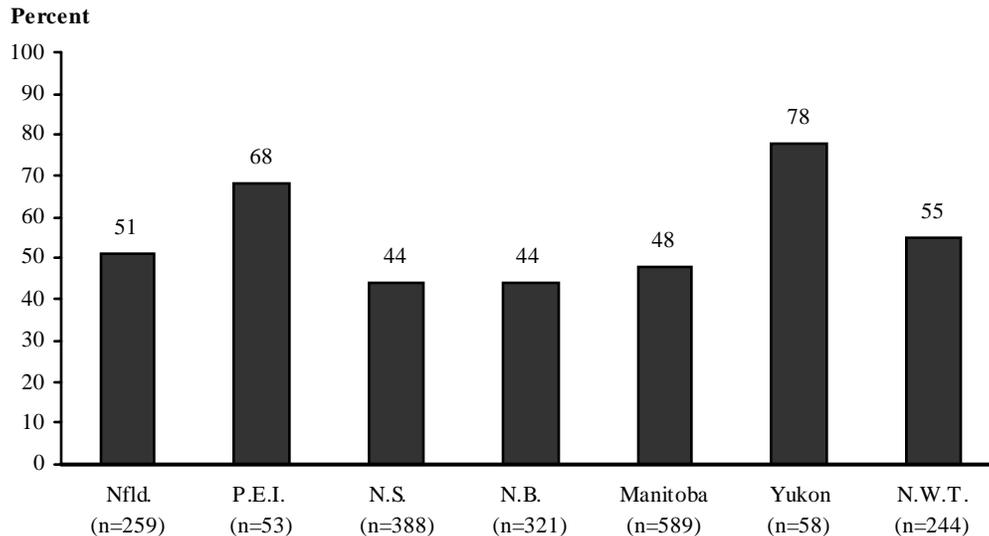
In summary, risk analysis is one important guidepost for informing correctional administrators on how they can best focus their efforts. It points to which offenders may need the greatest level of support, intervention or supervision in order to reduce the chances of re-offending. Alternatively, risk 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 risk<sup>25</sup>, 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 Jurisdictions<sup>1</sup>**



**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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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 activity<sup>26</sup>. 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.

<sup>26</sup> Criminal history data were not available from CSC.

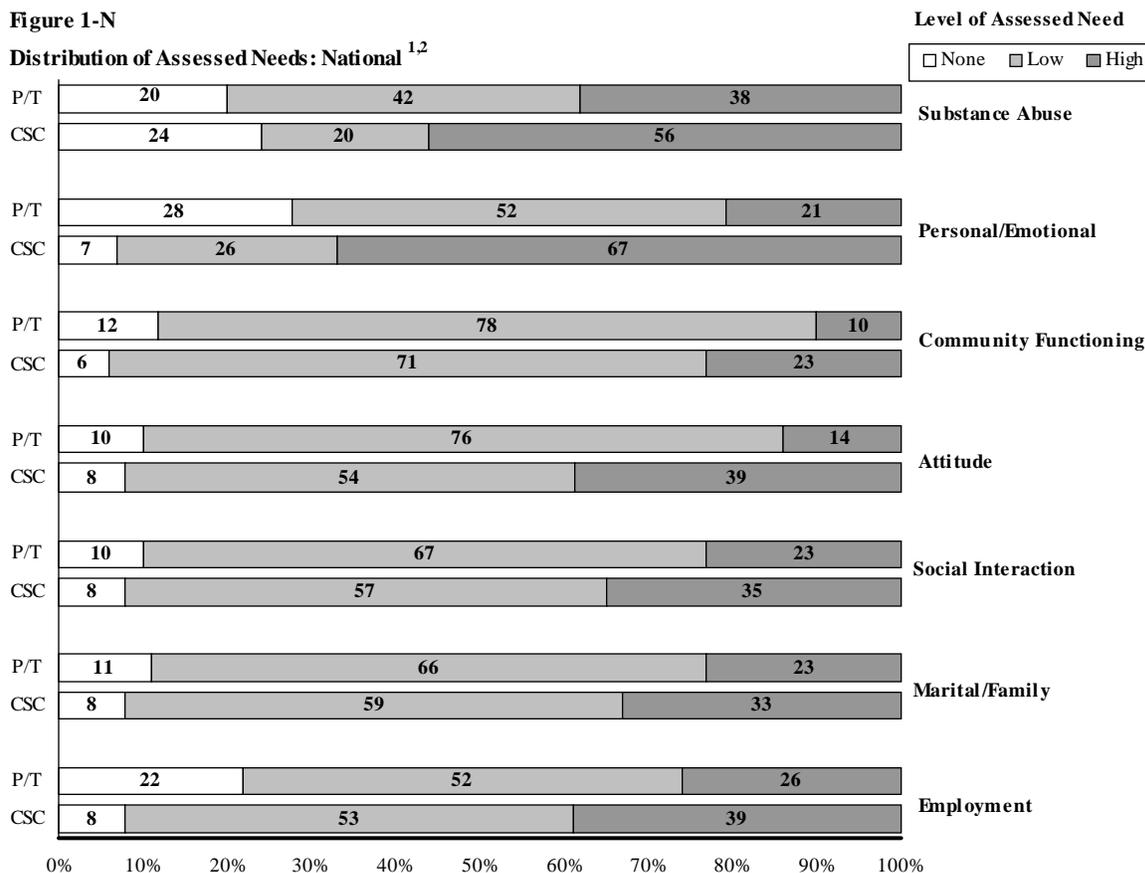
In provincial/territorial facilities, the largest proportion of inmates with property offences were also classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past. In federal facilities, a fairly large proportion of inmates with property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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 jurisdictions<sup>27</sup>.

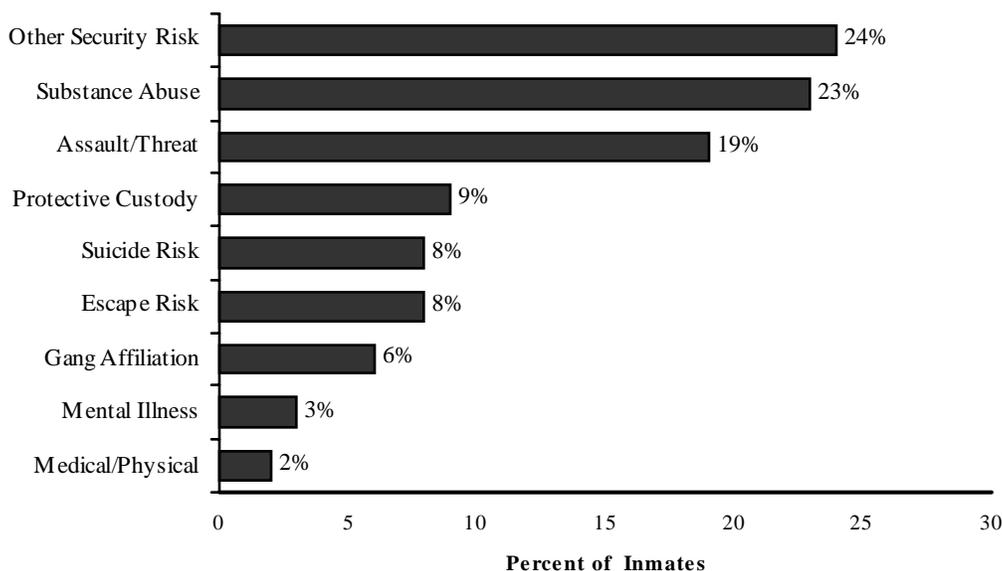
Figure 1-O shows the prevalence of various security concerns among the jurisdictions. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern<sup>28</sup>. Overall, 23% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, 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.

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

<sup>28</sup> For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

**Figure 1-O**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns: National<sup>1,2,3</sup>**



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

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

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

<sup>3</sup> 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).

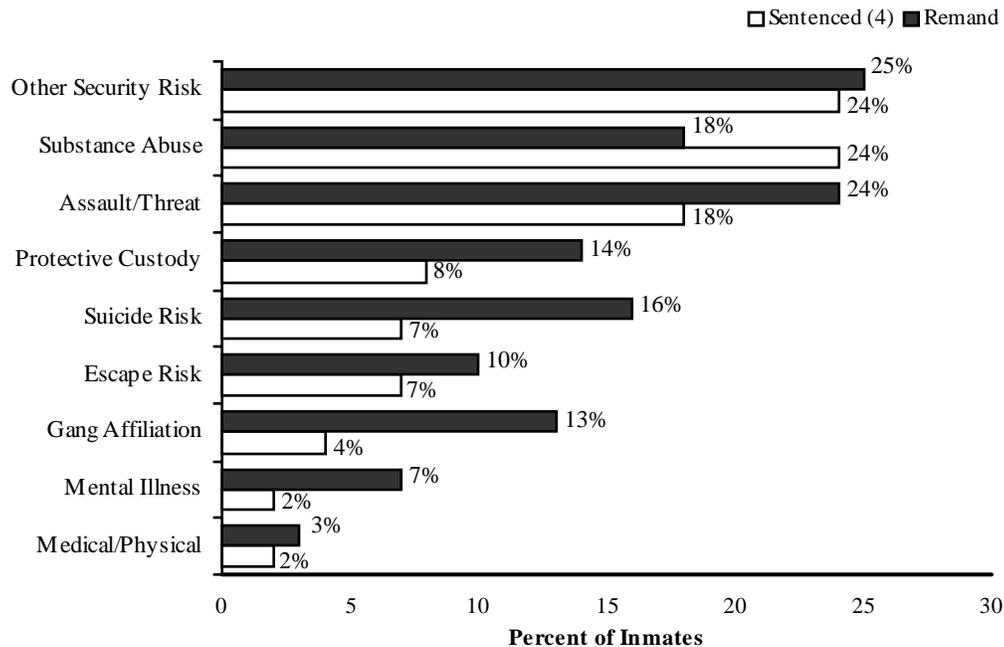
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In jurisdictions that reported data<sup>29</sup>, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova 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.

<sup>29</sup> 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>**



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

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

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

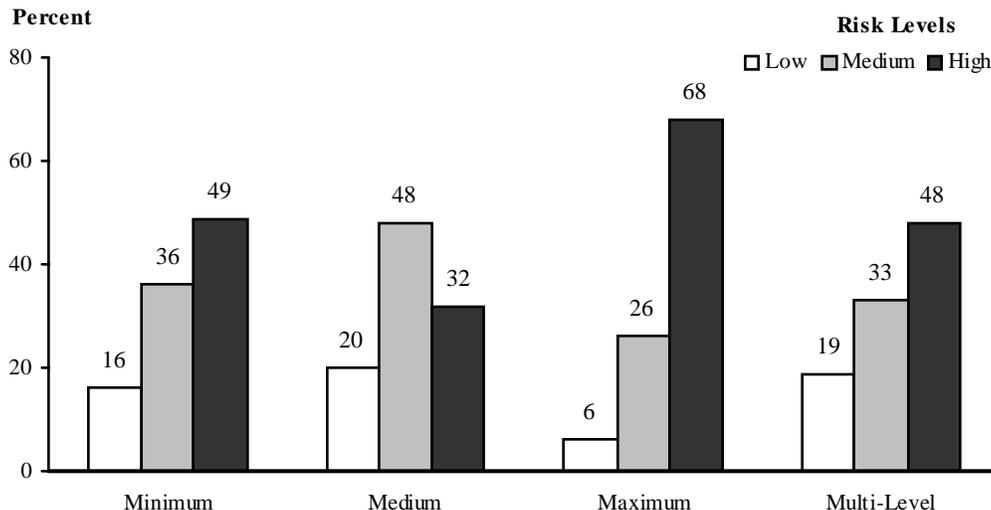
<sup>3</sup> Data were missing for 275 inmates (10%).

<sup>4</sup> '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<sup>1,2</sup>**



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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

Table 1-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: National
Table 1-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: National
Table 1-3	Distribution of Offence Types: National
Table 1-4	Nature of Current Offences: National
Table 1-5	Number of Current Offences: National
Table 1-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: National
Table 1-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: National
Table 1-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: National
Table 1-9	Criminal History of Inmates: National
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Table 1-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996<sup>1</sup>: National

Jurisdiction	Number of Facilities	Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	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
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>20,005</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>23,679</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>19,690</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Correctional Service Canada</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>13,862</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>13,610</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>32,926</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>37,541</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>33,300</b>	<b>101</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

<sup>2</sup> Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Includes two facilities that were operational but that had no inmates.

Table 1-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: National<sup>1</sup>

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
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>13,299</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>

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

- nil or zero.

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

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

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

**Table 1-3**  
**Distribution of Offence Types<sup>1</sup>: National**

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
%												
<b>Legal Status</b>												
Correctional Service Canada <sup>2</sup>	13,829	24	14	4	--	24	7	73				
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>3</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>4</sup>	16,547	2	7	6	5	8	2	30				
Remand	5,471	9	6	6	6	11	4	43				
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>				
<b>Gender</b>												
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	13,619	24	14	4	--	24	7	74				
Females	210	37	1	10	-	13	3	64				
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>5</sup></b>												
Males	20,537	3	7	6	6	9	3	34				
Females	1,484	5	2	6	3	9	2	28				
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>												
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>2</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	24	12	3	--	25	8	72				
Aboriginal	1,964	23	20	10	--	21	4	79				
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>6</sup></b>												
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</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
%						%						
<b>Legal Status</b>												
Correctional Service Canada <sup>2</sup>	12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11	
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>3</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>4</sup>	19	8	4	6	38	2	3	7	10	10	32	
Remand	13	5	3	5	27	4	4	2	7	12	29	
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>32</b>	
<b>Gender</b>												
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11	
Females	-	4	--	--	7	--	-	-	27	--	29	
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>5</sup></b>												
Males	19	7	3	6	35	3	3	6	9	10	31	
Females	8	12	10	5	36	2	4	5	13	13	36	
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>												
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>2</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	9	3	13	
Aboriginal	13	1	--	--	16	--	-	1	2	1	5	
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>6</sup></b>												
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 Types<sup>1</sup>: National – Concluded**

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL																																	
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent																																		
%																																									
<b>Age</b>																																									
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>7</sup></b>																																									
18-24	1,816	14	5	6	--	35	7	<b>67</b>																																	
25-34	5,310	21	9	5	--	28	7	<b>71</b>																																	
35-44	4,067	26	13	4	--	24	7	<b>74</b>																																	
45-54	1,829	33	22	3	-	12	7	<b>78</b>																																	
55+	805	29	45	2	-	5	6	<b>87</b>																																	
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>8</sup></b>																																									
18-24	5,824	4	5	7	4	12	2	<b>34</b>																																	
25-34	8,285	3	5	6	6	9	2	<b>32</b>																																	
35-44	5,440	3	7	6	6	7	3	<b>33</b>																																	
45-54	1,801	4	11	5	6	6	2	<b>34</b>																																	
55+	640	4	23	3	5	3	2	<b>40</b>																																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5">Property Crimes</th> <th colspan="6">Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Break and Enter</th> <th>Theft</th> <th>Fraud</th> <th>Other Property</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>Weapons Offences</th> <th>Adminis- tration of Justice</th> <th>Impaired Driving Offences</th> <th>Drug Offences</th> <th>Other CC/ Federal</th> <th>TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">%</td> <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>									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	%					%					
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																															
%					%																																				
<b>Age</b>																																									
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>7</sup></b>																																									
18-24	21	2	--	2	<b>25</b>	--	--	--	6	1	<b>8</b>																														
25-34	15	2	--	2	<b>18</b>	1	--	1	8	2	<b>11</b>																														
35-44	9	1	--	2	<b>12</b>	--	-	1	9	3	<b>13</b>																														
45-54	4	2	1	1	<b>8</b>	--	--	1	10	4	<b>15</b>																														
55+	1	1	1	2	<b>4</b>	--	--	--	5	3	<b>9</b>																														
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>8</sup></b>																																									
18-24	26	7	3	7	<b>42</b>	2	3	3	8	8	<b>24</b>																														
25-34	18	7	4	6	<b>35</b>	3	3	5	10	11	<b>33</b>																														
35-44	14	8	4	5	<b>31</b>	3	3	9	9	11	<b>36</b>																														
45-54	10	8	6	5	<b>29</b>	2	3	11	9	11	<b>37</b>																														
55+	7	5	4	4	<b>21</b>	3	3	10	8	14	<b>39</b>																														

**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.

<sup>1</sup> Based on the current most serious offence.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

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

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

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

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

Table 1-4

Nature of Current Offences<sup>1,2</sup>: National

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" <sup>3</sup>	Only "Other" Offence <sup>3</sup>
			%	
<b>Legal Status</b>				
Correctional Service Canada <sup>4</sup>	13,829	31	47	22
<b>Provincial/Territorial<sup>5</sup></b>				
Sentenced <sup>6</sup>	11,229	15	20	65
Remand	3,029	19	29	52
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>14,258</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>62</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>6</sup> "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

**Table 1-5**  
**Number of Current Offences: National<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
		%				
<b>Legal Status</b>						
Correctional Service Canada <sup>2</sup>	13,829	26	19	14	11	30
<b>Provincial/Territorial<sup>3</sup></b>						
Sentenced <sup>4</sup>	11,229	35	20	14	11	21
Remand	3,029	27	18	13	15	26
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>14,258</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Correctional Service Canada <sup>2</sup>						
Males	13,619	26	19	14	11	31
Females	210	55	14	5	9	16
<b>Provincial/Territorial<sup>5</sup></b>						
Males	13,347	33	20	14	12	22
Females	914	38	19	10	10	23
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>						
Correctional Service Canada <sup>2</sup>						
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	26	18	14	10	32
Aboriginal	1,964	30	21	15	11	22
<b>Provincial/Territorial<sup>6</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	10,678	35	20	14	12	20
Aboriginal	3,433	27	20	14	11	28
<b>Age</b>						
Correctional Service Canada <sup>7</sup>						
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
<b>Provincial/Territorial<sup>8</sup></b>						
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)*.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 33 inmates (<1%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 1,005 inmates (7%).

<sup>4</sup> "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 1,002 inmates (7%).

<sup>6</sup> Missing data for 1,152 inmates (7%).

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

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

**Table 1-6**  
**Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: National<sup>1</sup>**

Provincial/Territorial	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence	
		%			days	
<b>Total Inmates<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>17,102</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>184</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>3</sup></b>						
Males	15,952	44	22	34	184	
Females	1,149	51	21	27	153	
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>4</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	13,659	47	21	32	183	
Aboriginal	3,350	34	28	38	245	
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>						
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 <sup>6</sup>
		%			days	
<b>Total Inmates<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>13,852</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1,787</b>
<b>Gender<sup>7</sup></b>						
Males	13,642	50	30	2	18	1,796
Females	210	53	--	--	21	1,643
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>7</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	11,883	48	31	2	18	1,825
Aboriginal	1,969	60	24	1	15	1,460
<b>Age<sup>8</sup></b>						
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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 210 inmates (1%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 211 inmates (1%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 303 inmates (2%).

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

<sup>6</sup> Excludes inmates serving a life sentence (n = 2,433).

<sup>7</sup> Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%).

<sup>8</sup> 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
		%			%	
<b>Legal Status</b>						
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>1</sup></b>						
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
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>23,658</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,475</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>2</sup></b>						
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
<b>Correctional Service Canada Total</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,860</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>3</sup></b>						
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
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>23,641</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,457</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Correctional Service Canada</b>						
Males				13,652	99	98
Females				210	1	2
<b>Correctional Service Canada Total</b>				<b>13,862</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Provinces/Territories<sup>4</sup></b>						
Males				21,901	94	91
Females				1,592	6	9
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>				<b>23,493</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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,

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 186 inmates (1%).

**Table 1-8**  
**Background Characteristics<sup>1</sup> of Inmates: National**

	Provincial/Territorial			Correctional Service Canada
	Total	Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	Remand	Total
<b>Grade Completed</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>19,897</b>	<b>15,098</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>5,002</b>
9 or less	34	35	32	46
10 to 11	39	38	40	29
12 or higher	27	27	28	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>4,5</sup></b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>7,290</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>2,602</b>
Unemployed	55	55	57	43
Employed	45	45	43	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>18,663</b>	<b>14,023</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>13,693</b>
Single	64	62	68	47
Married	24	25	20	41
Separated or Divorced	12	12	12	11
Widowed	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>22,272</b>	<b>16,677</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>13,740</b>
English	73	72	76	76
French	21	22	18	24
Aboriginal	1	1	--	-
Other	5	4	6	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Citizenship</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>23,619</b>	<b>17,806</b>	<b>5,813</b>	<b>13,754</b>
Canadian	94	95	90	94
Other	6	5	10	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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.

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

<sup>2</sup> Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

<sup>3</sup> 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%).

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

<sup>5</sup> 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%).

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

<sup>7</sup> 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%).

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

Table 1-9  
Criminal History of Inmates: National<sup>1</sup>

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Sentenced includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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<sup>1,2,3</sup>

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child <sup>4</sup>	Other Family <sup>5</sup>	Friend	Other	Total known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
<b>Total Victims</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Most Serious Offence</b>										
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.

<sup>1</sup> Includes data from Nfld, PEI, NS, NB, Manitoba, Yukon and the NWT.

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

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

<sup>5</sup> Includes any other immediate or extended family.

Table 1-11

## Distribution of Risk Levels: National

	Number of inmates	Risk Level						
		Provincial/Territorial <sup>1,2</sup>			Number of inmates <sup>3</sup>	Correctional Service Canada		
		Low	Medium	High			Low	Medium
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Gender<sup>4</sup></b>								
Males	1,814	17	34	49	12,725	7	34	59
Females	98	20	36	44	196	38	35	28
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>5</sup></b>								
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).

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 941 Correctional Service of Canada inmates (7%).

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

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

Table 1-12

Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: National<sup>1,2,3</sup>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> Prior criminal history data not available for Correctional Service Canada.

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

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

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

<sup>7</sup> 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).

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

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

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

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

<sup>12</sup> 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<sup>1,2</sup>

	Number of Inmates <sup>3</sup>	Risk Level						
		Provincial/Territorial			Number of Inmates <sup>4</sup>	Correctional Service Canada		
		Low	Medium	High		Low	Medium	High
		%				%		
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>								
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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9,464</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>								
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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes</b>								
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
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12,894</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59</b>

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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 477 inmates (21%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 968 inmates (7%).

**Table 1-14**  
**Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': National<sup>1,2</sup>**

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
%								
<b>Correctional Service Canada</b>	<b>12,124</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
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
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>								
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
<b>Offence Type</b>								
Correctional Service Canada <sup>3</sup>								
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
<b>Risk Level</b>								
Correctional Service Canada <sup>4</sup>								
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.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 1,764 inmates (13%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 1,892 inmates (14%).

**Table 1-15**  
**Use of Segregation: National<sup>1</sup>**

Legal Status by Jurisdiction	Number of Inmates	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
<b>Correctional Service Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>13,025</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>6</b>
Provincial/Territorial <sup>3</sup>			
Sentenced <sup>4</sup>	6,341	96	4
Remand	1,940	94	6
<b>Provincial/Territorial Total</b>	<b>8,281</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>5</b>
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)*.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 837 inmates (6%).

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

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

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 20 inmates (<1%).

<sup>2</sup> "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 36 inmates (<1%).

<sup>4</sup> "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 1,657 inmates (7%).

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

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

<sup>8</sup> Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

<sup>9</sup> Missing data for 185 inmates (1%).

<sup>10</sup> Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

<sup>11</sup> Missing data for 22 inmates (<1%).