

Chapter 2

Newfoundland

2.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

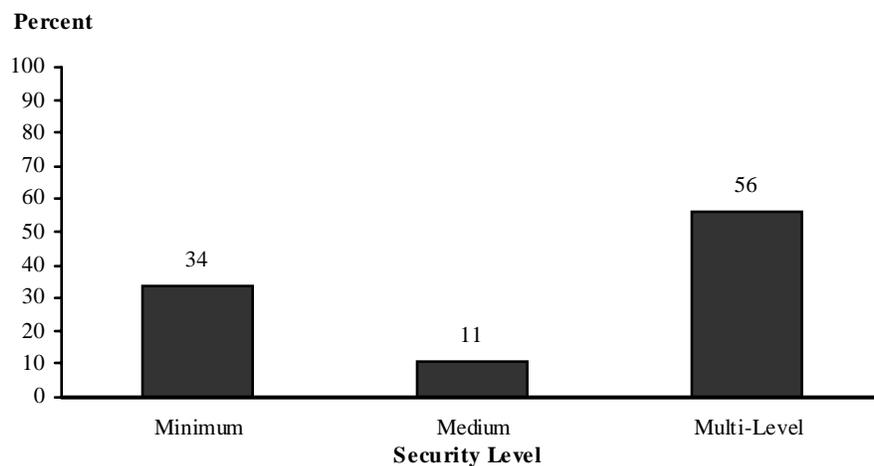
2.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

2.3.1 Inmates On-Register

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

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

2.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

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

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

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

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

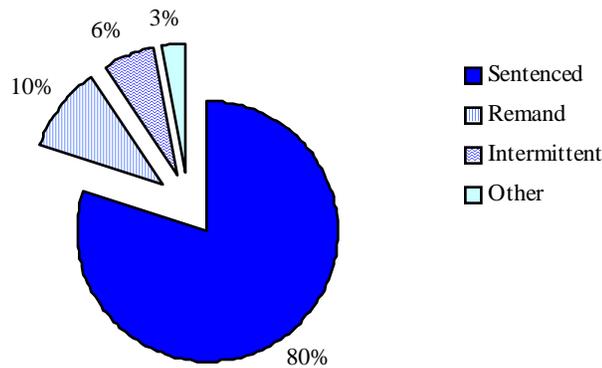
2.3.3 Inmate Capacity

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Current Offences

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Data were not available for Ontario.

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

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

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

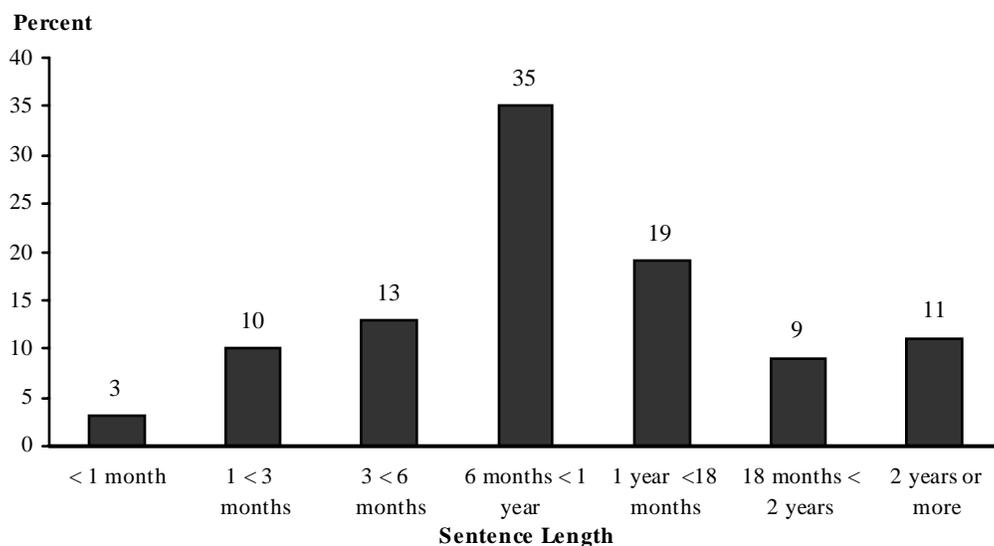
2.5 Sentence Length

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

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

Figure 2-C

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

2.6.1 Gender

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.2 Age

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

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

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

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



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

- nil or zero.

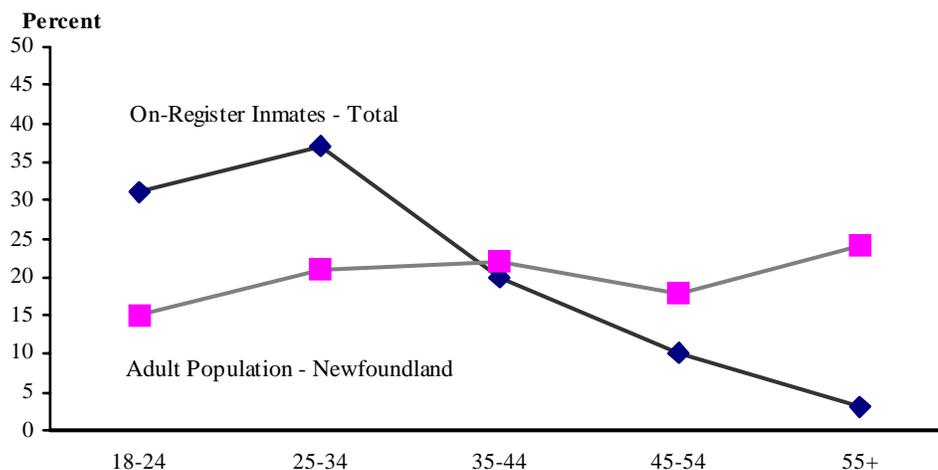
¹ Data were missing for 25 inmates (7%).

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

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

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

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



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

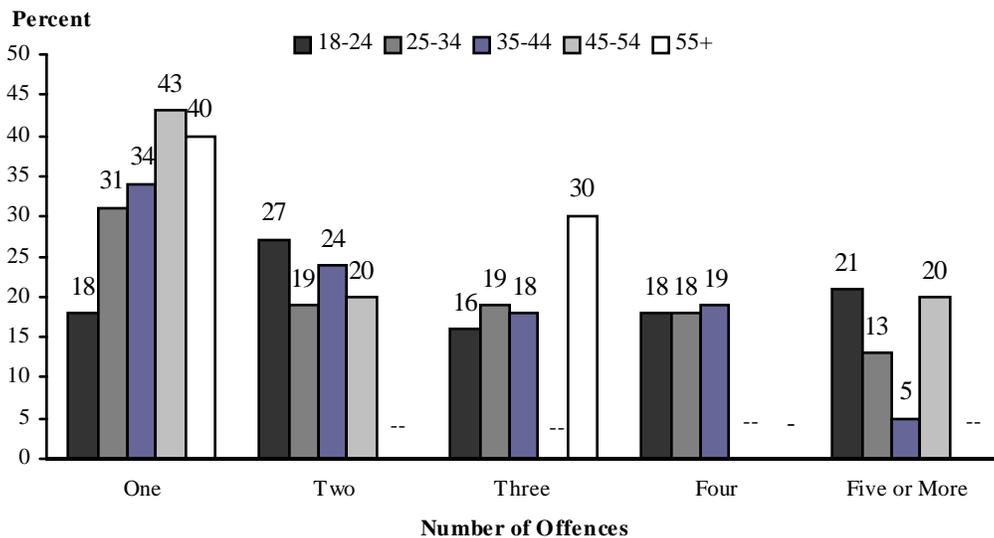
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

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

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

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

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



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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

2.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

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

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

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

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

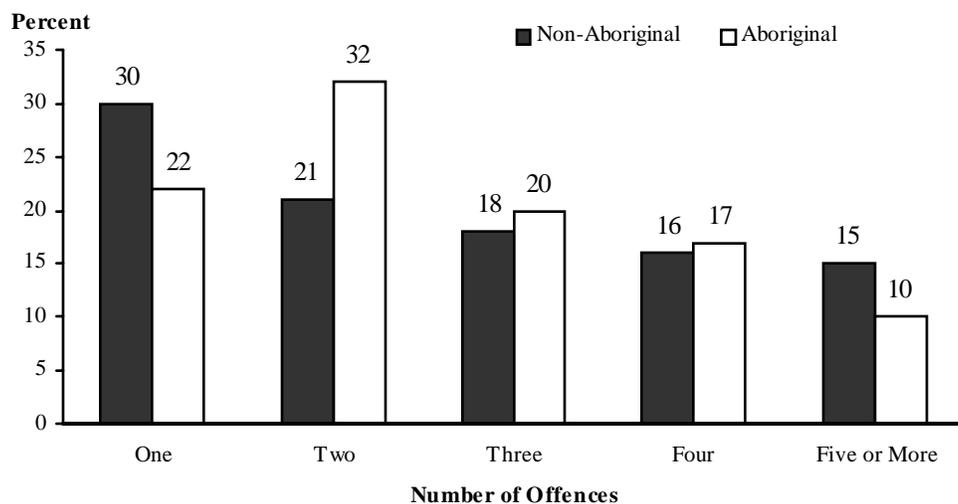
A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (24% versus 7%).

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

2.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.5 Criminal History

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

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

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

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

2.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

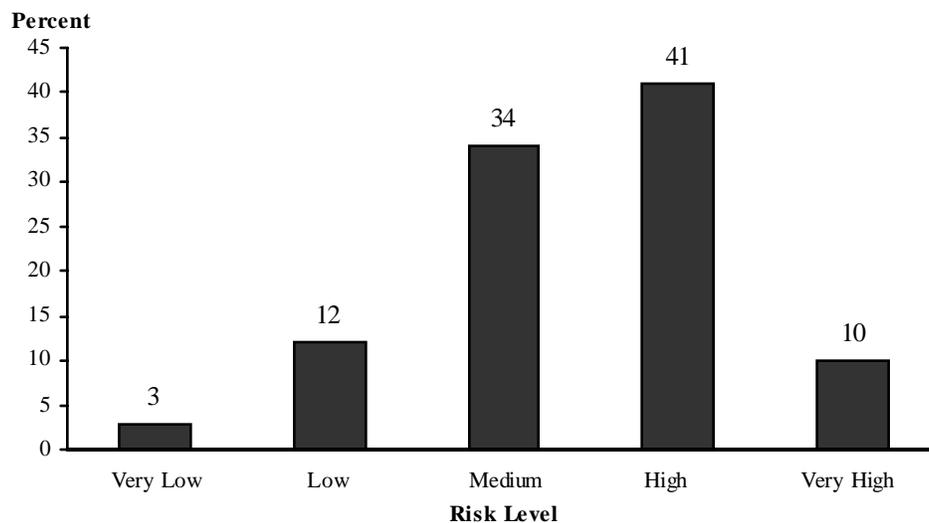
The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population in nine jurisdictions (Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Correctional Service Canada).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

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

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

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

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



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

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

² Data were missing for 51 inmates 16%.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

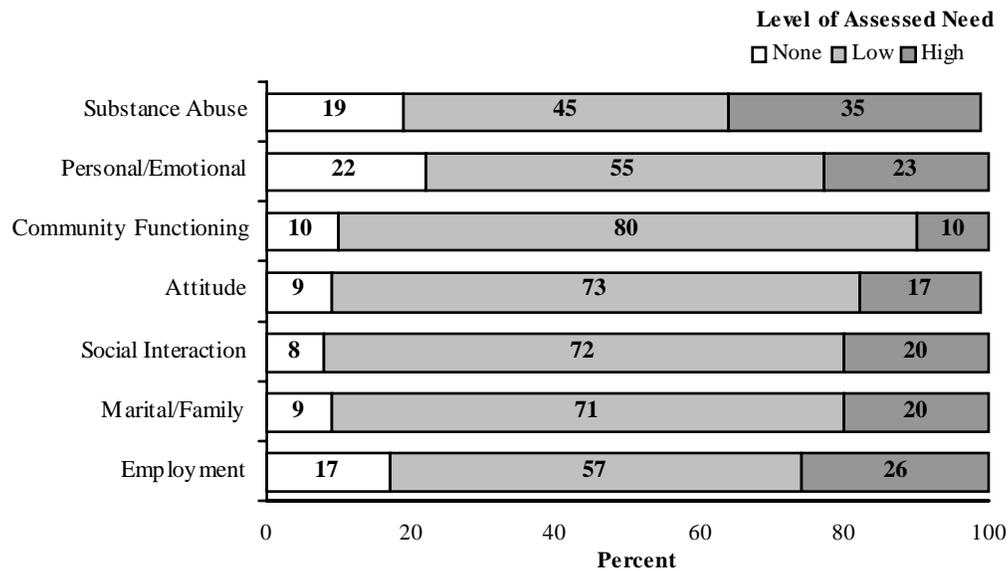
Inmates serving sentences for administration of justice (62%), "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute (67%) and drug-related offences (56%) also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend. However, those serving sentences for impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as medium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

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

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

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

Figure 2-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Newfoundland¹



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

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

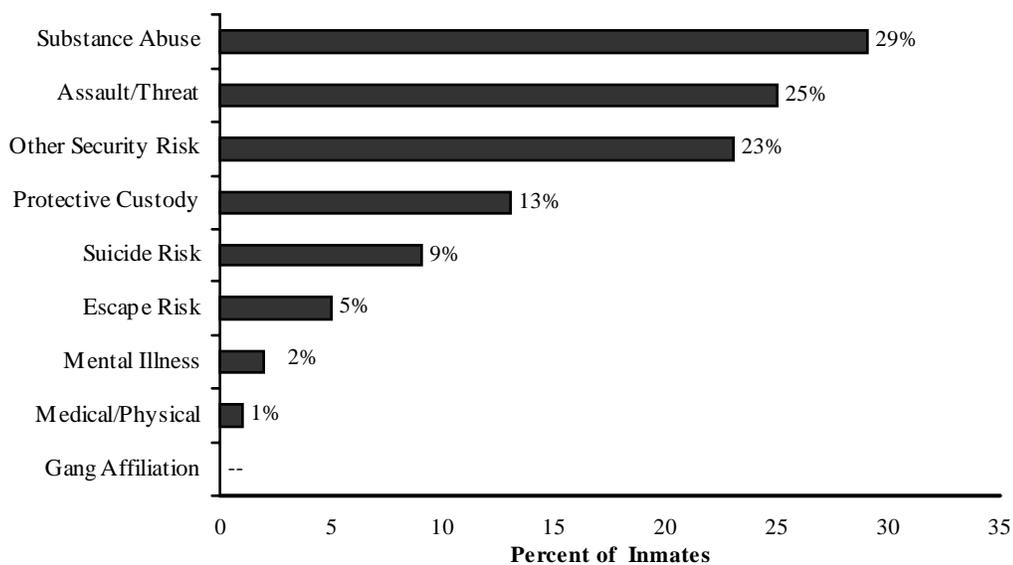
¹⁷ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

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

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

Figure 2-K

Prevalence of Security Concerns: Newfoundland¹



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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

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

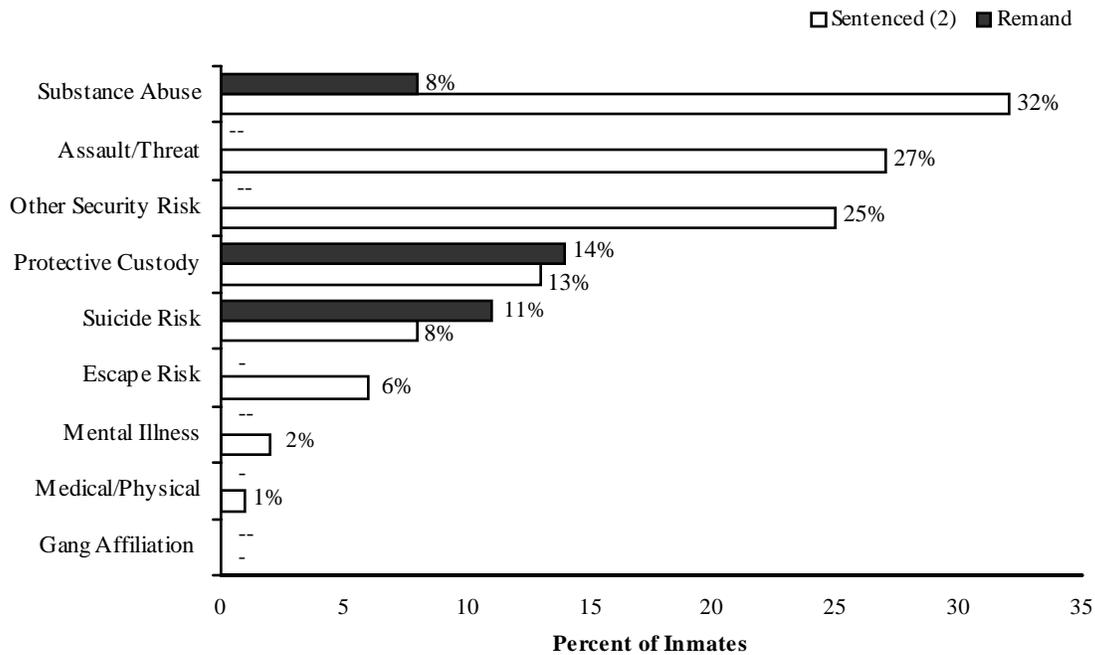
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Newfoundland, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 2-15). Segregation was used for 23% of remand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

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

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

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

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



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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

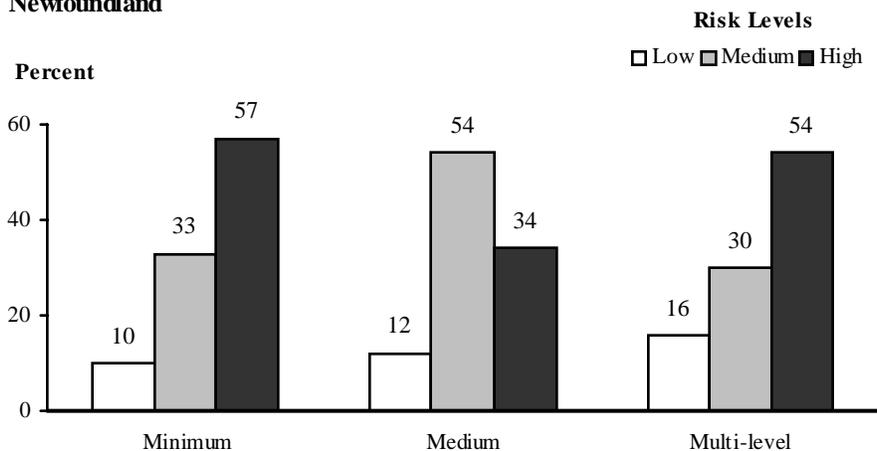
² 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

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

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

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

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



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

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

2.7 Tables

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Table 2-1

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

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

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

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

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

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

Table 2-2

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

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

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

- nil or zero.

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

Table 2-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Newfoundland

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

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

Table 2-4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-5

Number of Current Offences: Newfoundland

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

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

Table 2-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Newfoundland¹

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

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

- nil or zero.

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

² Missing data for 3 inmates (1%).

Table 2-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Newfoundland

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

Table 2-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Newfoundland

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

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

³ Missing data for 5 inmates (1%).

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

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

⁶ Missing data for 2 inmates (1%).

Table 2-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Newfoundland

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Missing data for 55 inmates (16%).

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

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

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

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

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

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, and other violent offences.

Table 2-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Newfoundland

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

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

² Missing data for 51 inmates (16%).

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

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

² Missing data for 51 inmates (16%).

³ Missing data for 58 inmates (19%).

⁴ Missing data for 66 inmates (21%).

⁵ Missing data for 56 inmates (18%).

⁶ Missing data for 54 inmates (17%).

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

Table 2-13

Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Newfoundland¹

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

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

² Missing data for 66 inmates (21%).

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

Table 2-14

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

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

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

Table 2-15
Use of Segregation: Newfoundland

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

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

¹ Missing data for 46 inmates (13%).

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

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

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

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

- nil or zero.

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

² Missing data for 25 inmates (7%).

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

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

⁵ Missing data for 3 inmates (<1%).