

## Chapter 4

### Nova Scotia

#### 4.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

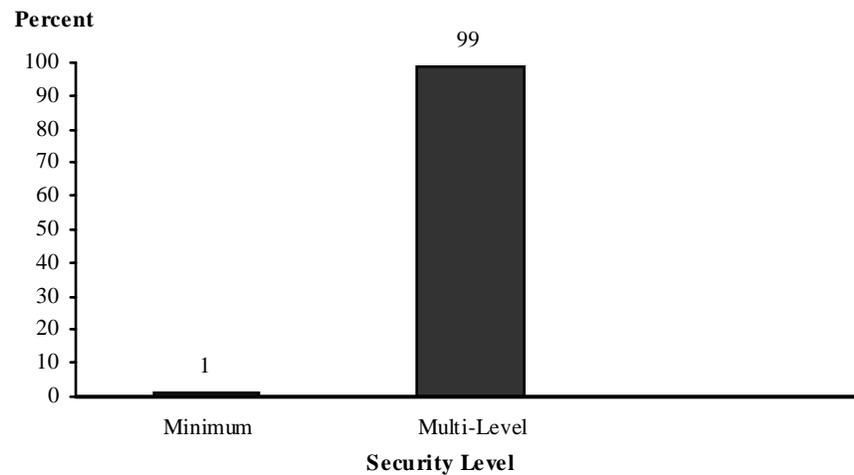
#### 4.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>1</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.

## 4.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

### 4.3.1 Inmates On-Register

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

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

### 4.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

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

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence<sup>3</sup>, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

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

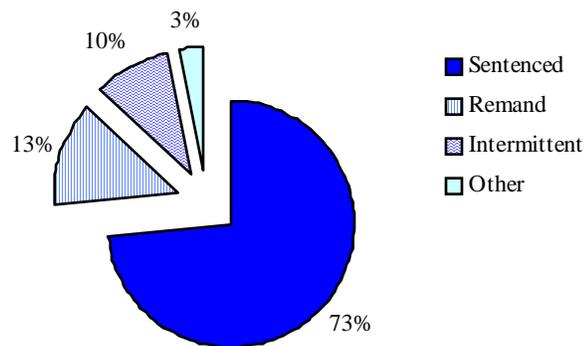
In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Nova Scotia had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (73% versus 63%), and a smaller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

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

<sup>3</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.

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

**Figure 4-B**  
**On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Nova Scotia<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* = 490.

<sup>1</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 are grouped with regularly sentenced inmates in the remainder of this report.

### 4.3.3 Inmate Capacity

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

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

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

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity<sup>5</sup>. Nova Scotia was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were below operational capacities. As noted above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Nova Scotia was utilizing only 84% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

<sup>5</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.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions<sup>6</sup> on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC) (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in double or shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

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

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

#### 4.4 Current Offences

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

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

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

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

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

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Nova Scotia had break and enter (19%) or theft (20%) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

<sup>6</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>7</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).

More than one-half (56%) of inmates in Nova Scotia facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 4-4). A further one-quarter (26%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 18% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 44% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than some provinces/territories. Less than one-third of inmates in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec (27%, 30%, and 32%, respectively) were incarcerated for violent offences. In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 33% in Alberta to 69% in the Northwest Territories<sup>8</sup>. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (58% versus 41%).

In Nova Scotia, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (42%) (Table 4-5). A further one-quarter (25%) were incarcerated for two offences, 16% for three offences, 10% for four offences, and 7% for five or more offences. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had one offence (52% versus 40%). In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to other jurisdictions, Nova Scotia's inmates are about average in the incidence of crimes against the person. However, a larger proportion of Nova Scotia's inmates have both violent and non-violent offences – an indication of more versatility in offending. The data for Nova Scotia also indicate that inmates have fewer offences on their current records than some jurisdictions. This suggests a pattern of more versatility, but less volume in offending for Nova Scotia's inmates.

#### 4.5 Sentence Length

Figure 4-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Nova Scotia (also see Table 4-6)<sup>9</sup>. On Snapshot day, almost one-half (48%) of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional one-quarter (24%) were serving terms of six months to less than one year, one-quarter (23%) were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 3% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

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

The median<sup>10</sup> aggregate sentence length for inmates in Nova Scotia was 181 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British Columbia (244 days). It was similar to all other jurisdictions, except Ontario. Ontario had the lowest median aggregate sentence length of all jurisdictions (153 days).

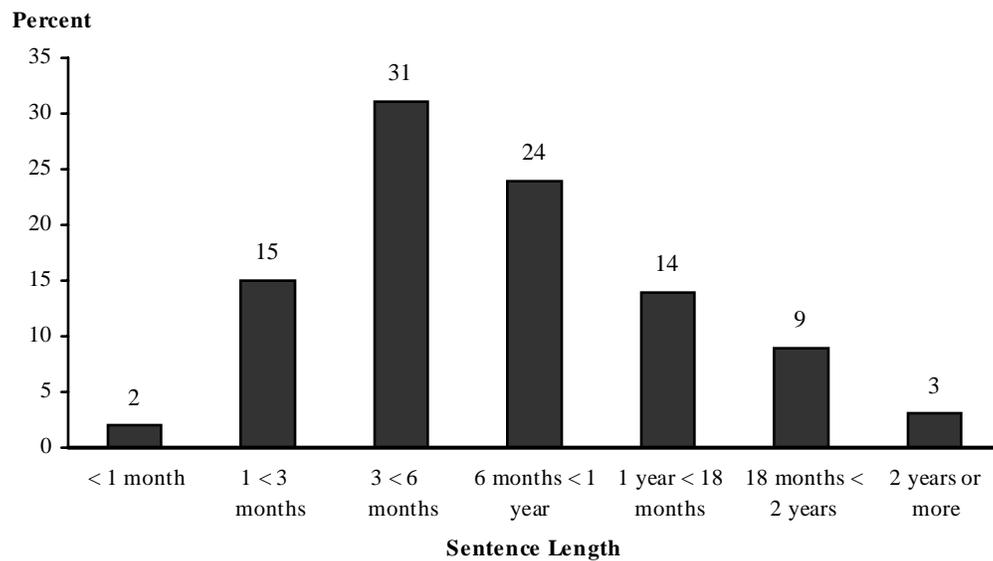
A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted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

<sup>8</sup> Data were not available for Ontario.

<sup>9</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>10</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 4-C**  
**Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Nova Scotia<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 inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 424).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 16 inmates (4%).

## 4.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

### 4.6.1 Gender

It should be noted that there were only 19 adult females incarcerated in Nova Scotia on Snapshot day. Therefore not all gender analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Nova Scotia (48% male and 52% female)<sup>11</sup>, 96% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

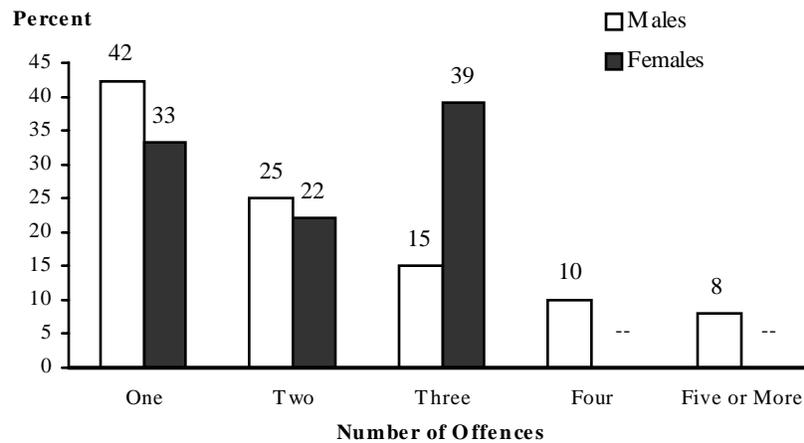
As shown in Table 4-7, similar proportions of males and female inmates were serving regular sentences (84% of females and 83% of males) and were on remand (16% and 13%). Gender information on those serving intermittent sentences was not available.

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 4-3). For both males and females, there were similar proportions currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (34% and 33%). However, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for property offences (56% versus 38%). Males were most often incarcerated for break and enter (20%). Females were most often incarcerated for theft (28%).

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

<sup>11</sup> Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

**Figure 4-D**  
**Number of Current Offences by Gender: Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**



**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> Data were missing for 32 inmates (7%).

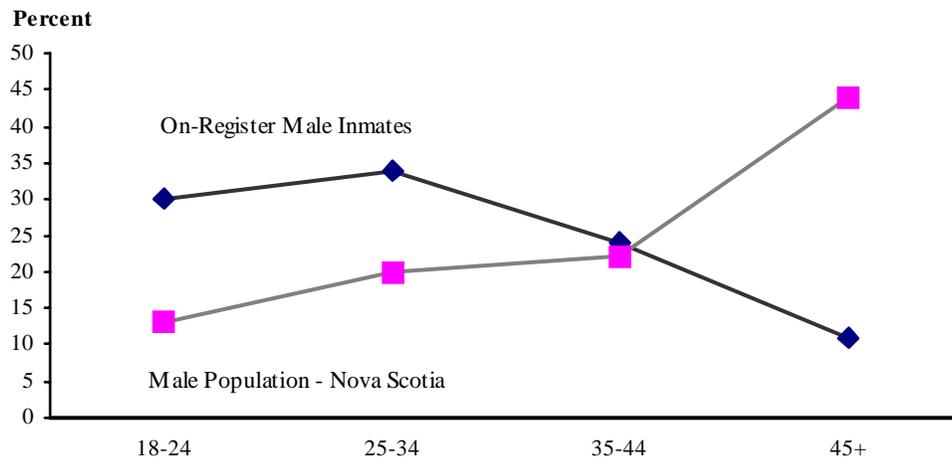
As illustrated in Figure 4-D, unlike other jurisdictions, larger proportions of females than males were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Two-thirds (67%) of females had more than one current offence compared to 58% of males (also see Table 4-5). Since the number of inmates in Nova Scotia is small, caution should be used in interpreting the findings.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 4-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 181 days, compared to 150 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

**4.6.2 Age**

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Nova Scotia. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Nova Scotia's facilities was 30. The median age for the adult population in Nova Scotia in 1996 was 42.

**Figure 4-E**  
**Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: Nova Scotia**



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

**Figure 4-F****Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: Nova Scotia**

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

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

Figures 4-E and 4-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Nova Scotia is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 4-7).

On Snapshot day, males and females aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. About one-third (30%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult male population in Nova Scotia. Similarly, 32% of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 12% of the adult female population in Nova Scotia.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions, except that in most other jurisdictions females aged 25-34 were the most over-represented.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 and 25-34 were incarcerated for property offences (52% and 42%, respectively) (Table 4-3), in particular break and enter. Among those aged 35-44, the largest proportion of inmates (43%) were incarcerated for crimes against the person, most often serious assaults. Among those aged 45 years of age and older, the largest proportion were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (39%), in particular impaired driving offences.

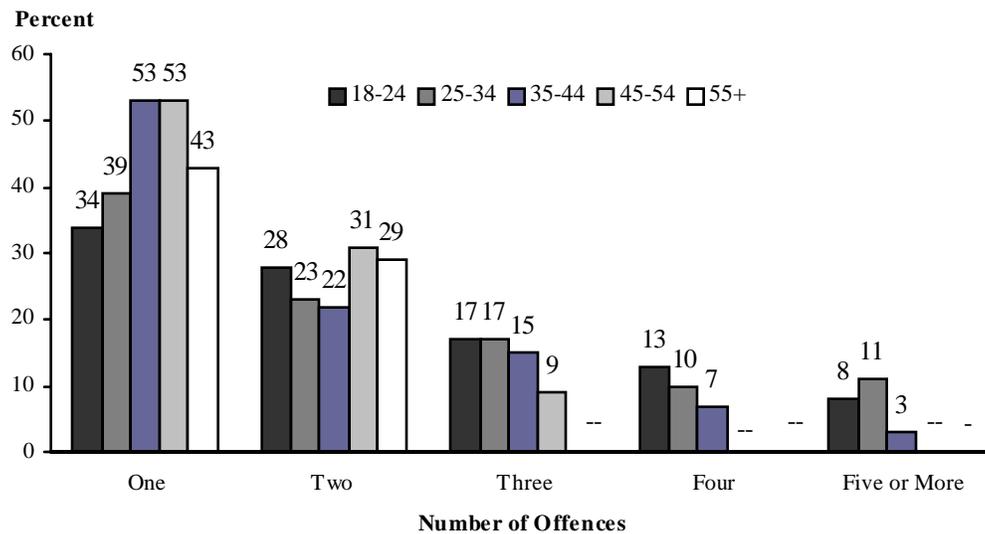
The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (42%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 4-G). About one-third (34%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 39% of inmates aged 25-34, 53% of those aged 35-44 and 45-54, and 43% of inmates aged 55 and over (also see Table 4-5).

As can be seen in Table 4-6, differences could be seen in median aggregate sentence length for different age groups. The median sentence length was approximately 6 months for those aged 18-24 and 45-54 (187 and 180 days, respectively), 5 months for those aged 25-34 and 35-44 (153 and 155 days, respectively), and 4½ months for inmates 55 and over (136 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

#### 4.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

It should be noted that there were only 22 adult Aboriginal persons incarcerated in Nova Scotia on Snapshot day. Therefore not all analyses by Aboriginal status were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

**Figure 4-G**  
**Number of Current Offences by Age: Nova Scotia<sup>1</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.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 32 inmates (7%).

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 1% of the adult population in Nova Scotia in 1996, they accounted for 5% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

All Aboriginal inmates in Nova Scotia on Snapshot day were North American Indian (100%, compared to 91% in the Nova Scotia population).

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 4-7). Ninety-one percent of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 83% of non-Aboriginal inmates. In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences). Information on the Aboriginal status of those serving intermittent sentences in Nova Scotia was not available.

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 4-3). Although there were similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person (32% and 34%, respectively), a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property crimes (45% versus 39%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for theft (23% versus 9%).

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

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

As illustrated in Figure 4-H, similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Fifty-eight percent of non-Aboriginal inmates and 55% of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence (also see Table 4-5). However, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates had five or more offences (18% versus 7%).

**Figure 4-H**  
**Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**



**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> Data were missing for 32 inmates (7%).

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

In Nova Scotia, Aboriginal inmates received slightly shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 4-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 167 days, compared to 181 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

#### 4.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

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

As illustrated in Table 4-8, almost one-half (42%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 19% of adults in Nova Scotia. The remaining 58% had grade 12 or higher. Unlike other jurisdictions, a larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (43% versus 39%).

Two-thirds (67%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 13% of adults in Nova Scotia<sup>12</sup>. Fairly similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were unemployed (69% and 67%, respectively).

One-third (33%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Nova Scotia. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (25% versus 34%).

The majority of inmates in Nova Scotia (97%) reported that English was their home language. The majority of inmates (99%) reported Canadian citizenship.

<sup>12</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.

#### 4.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information<sup>13</sup>. In Nova Scotia, the majority of inmates (82%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 4-9).

Further, 58% of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, one-half (51%) had a previous probation term, and 12% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (66% versus 9%), previous probation terms (57% versus 9%), and previous terms of federal incarceration (14% versus 5%). These results are similar to other jurisdictions.

Twenty-nine percent of inmates had failed probation, 9% had failed parole, and 3% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed probation (32% versus 5%) or escaped (4% versus 0%).

A larger proportion of male than female inmates in Nova Scotia had previous convictions (82% versus 64%).

#### 4.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions<sup>14</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 in Nova Scotia, there was only one victim (91%). Nine percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (71%), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse (Table 4-10). Overall, one-quarter (23%) of victims were a spouse or ex-spouse, 16% were friends, 14% were the offender's child (or a child in trust<sup>15</sup>), 8% were other family members, and 10% involved other relationships. Over one-quarter (29%) of victims were strangers to the offender (primarily adult victims).

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, in Nova Scotia, the largest proportion of all crimes against the person were committed by someone known to the victim. The largest proportion of assault victims (both minor and serious assaults) were victimized by someone known to them (83% and 61%, respectively), in particular spouses or ex-spouses. Similarly, the largest proportion of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them (74%), in particular the victim was the offender's child (or a child in trust). Unlike the findings in other jurisdictions, the majority of robberies were also committed by someone known to the victim (60%). However, caution should be used in interpreting these results, because the number of robbery victims was small.

#### 4.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

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

<sup>13</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.

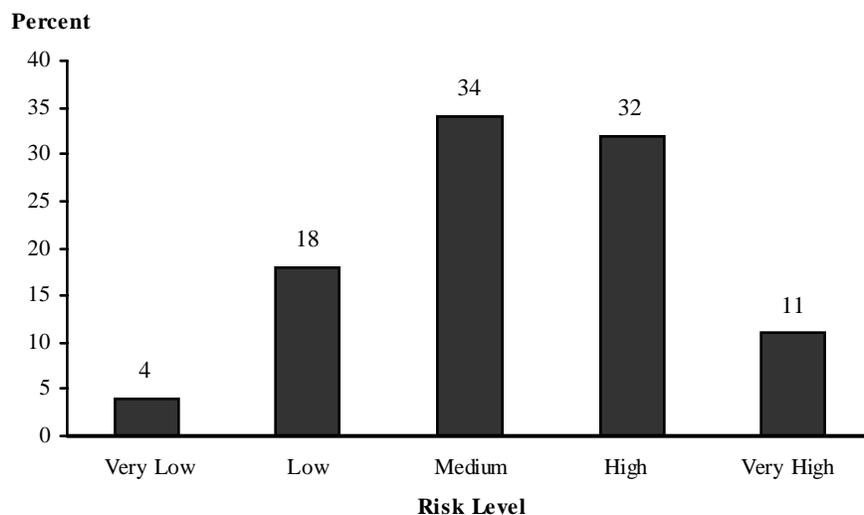
<sup>14</sup> Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

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

Nova Scotia gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates<sup>16</sup>. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from “very low” to “very high” risk. In Nova Scotia, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as medium risk (34%), followed by high risk (32%). A further 18% were classified as low risk, 11% as very high risk, and only 4% as very low risk (see Figure 4-1).

**Figure 4-1**  
**Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Nova Scotia<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 completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and “other” types of sentences (n = 424).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 36 inmates (8%).

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

As shown in Table 4-11, a higher proportion of females than males in Nova Scotia were considered high risk (57% versus 43%). Larger proportion of males were considered medium risk (35% versus 21%). However, due to the small number of female inmates, caution should be used in interpreting patterns.

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Almost three-quarters (71%) of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk, in comparison to 43% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland. Since the number of Aboriginal inmates in Nova Scotia is small, caution should be used in interpreting the findings.

<sup>16</sup> Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

Table 4-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (89%). In addition, 54% had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (184 days versus 136 and 155). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, low-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (36%), compared to medium and high-risk offenders (28% and 29%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had similar educational levels, but less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. Almost one-half (45%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less. This was the same as low-risk offenders (45%), but slightly higher than medium-risk offenders (41%). However, 79% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 49% of low-risk and 61% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were more likely than low- and medium-risk offenders to be single (60% versus 46% and 54%, respectively). High-risk offenders were slightly younger than medium- and low-risk offenders (median ages of 28 versus 33 and 30, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-two percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost three-quarters (71%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 4-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as serious assault and minor assault as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk (50% and 44%, respectively). Inmates with sexual assaults were more frequently classified as low risk (50%). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

The largest proportion of inmates with property offences were also classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past.

Within the category of "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, those serving sentences for drug-related offences were most frequently classified as low risk (40%). Those incarcerated for impaired driving offences and administration of justice offences were most frequently classified as medium risk (50% and 46%, respectively).

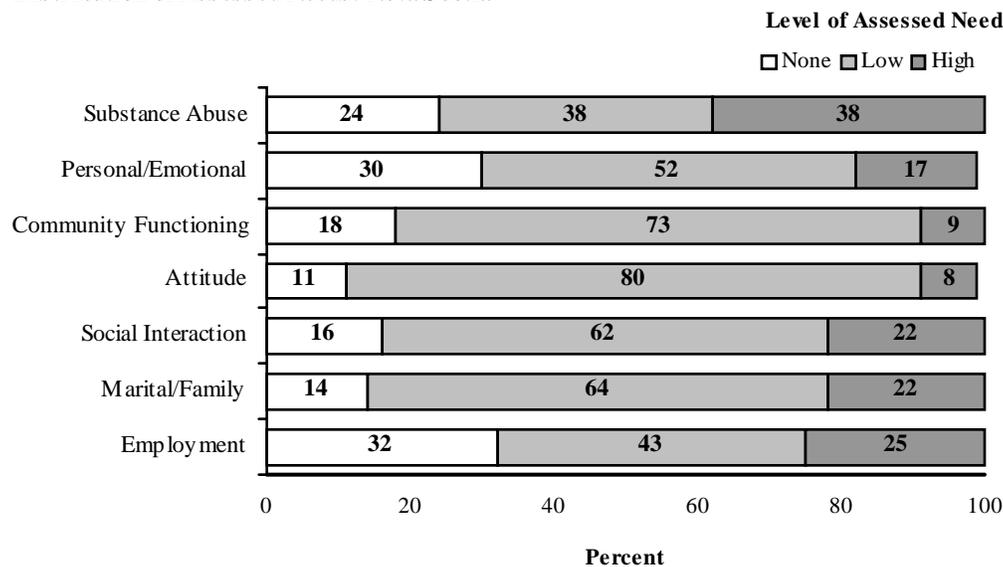
While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided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

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 4-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (38%), followed by employment (25%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area.

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 4-14). The largest proportion of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of employment (56%) needs. The largest proportion of males were assessed as having high needs in the area of substance abuse (38%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

**Figure 4-J**  
**Distribution of Assessed Needs: Nova Scotia<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> Needs assessments were not completed on some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For five of the seven dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse needs (71% versus 36% for non-Aboriginal).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (31% of inmates had high needs in this area) and marital/family (27%) dimensions. High substance abuse, employment and social interaction needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (43%, 33%, and 31%, respectively, were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 4-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low-medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (63%) and employment (48%).

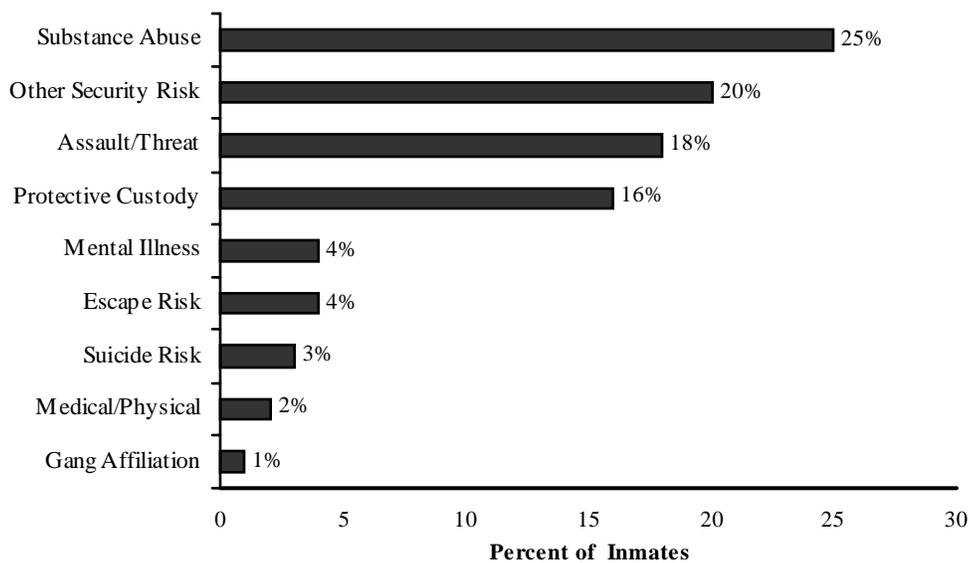
The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Nova Scotia. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. For offenders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

#### 4.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions<sup>17</sup>.

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

**Figure 4-K**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns: Nova Scotia<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> For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

Figure 4-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Nova Scotia. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern<sup>18</sup>. In Nova Scotia, 25% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, 18% exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff, and 20% exhibited “other” security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: needing protective custody (16%), mental illness (4%), escape risk (4%), suicide risk (3%), medical/physical problem (2%), and showing some form of gang affiliation (1%).

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

Remand inmates seen as posing more security concerns than sentenced inmates for all security concerns (except “other” security risks). In particular, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as being a suicide risk (11% versus 2%), having gang affiliations (5% versus 1%), having medical/physical problems (6% versus 2%), and being an escape risk (9% versus 4%) (Figure 4-L).

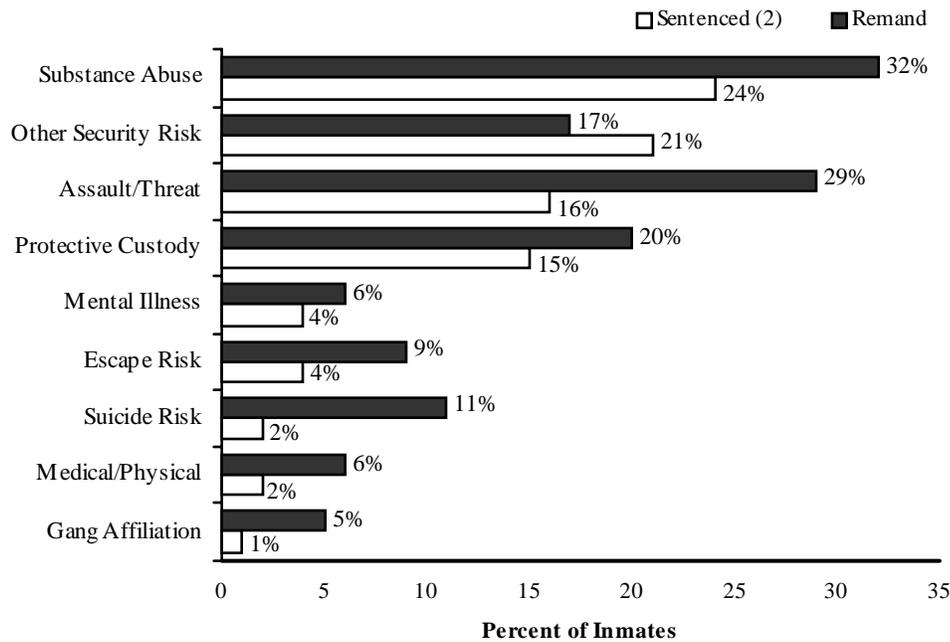
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Nova Scotia, unlike other jurisdictions, segregation was used more often for sentenced than remand inmates (Table 4-15). Segregation was used for 24% of sentenced inmates compared to 5% of remand inmates. Overall, 21% of inmates in Nova Scotia were in segregation.

In jurisdictions that reported data<sup>19</sup>, 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.

<sup>18</sup> For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

<sup>19</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 4-L**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Nova Scotia<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> For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

<sup>2</sup> 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 4-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia, eight out of nine facilities are classified as multi-level security and one is minimum security. Because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is small, some analyses are not possible<sup>20</sup>. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum level of security. Only in multi-level security facilities were there a large proportion of remand inmates (14% of inmates in multi-level were remands). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was longer than in multi-level security facilities (426 days versus 181 days). However, caution should be used in comparing aggregate sentence lengths since the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is quite small.

Regarding inmate characteristics, all female inmates were housed in multi-level security facilities. Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in multi-level security. The median age was 35 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 30 in multi-level security facilities.

Because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is small, analyses of the relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities is not possible for Nova Scotia<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>20</sup> Table 4-16 does not include analyses on offence type and Aboriginal status because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is too small.

<sup>21</sup> Figure 4-M is not included in this chapter because the number of inmates in minimum security facilities is too small.

#### 4.7. Tables

Table 4-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Nova Scotia
Table 4-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Nova Scotia
Table 4-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Nova Scotia
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Table 4-13	Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Nova Scotia
Table 4-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Nova Scotia
Table 4-15	Use of Segregation: Nova Scotia
Table 4-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Nova Scotia

Table 4-1

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

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count <sup>3</sup>	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Minimum</b>							
Guysborough Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	6	5	83	4	67
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Multi-Level</b>							
Antigonish Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	17	22	129	16	94
Cape Breton Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	112	90	80	90	80
Colchester Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	48	57	119	38	79
Cumberland Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	27	30	111	30	111
Halifax Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	205	169	82	151	74
Kings Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	59	63	107	61	103
Lunenburg Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	23	30	130	25	109
Yarmouth Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and Females	15	24	160	17	113
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>506</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>512</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>84</b>

## 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
<b>Minimum</b>										
Guysborough Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
<b>Multi-Level</b>										
Antigonish Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Cape Breton Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Colchester Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Cumberland Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4
Halifax Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	5
Kings Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Lunenburg Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	5
Yarmouth Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4
<b>Total</b>										
	-	2	6	-	5	8	6	5	2	34

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

- nil or zero.

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

**Table 4-2**  
**Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
<b>Minimum Level</b>				
Guysborough Correctional Centre	4	25	-	75
<b>Multi-Level</b>				
Antigonish Correctional Centre	16	-	6	94
Cape Breton Correctional Centre	90	18	-	82
Colchester Correctional Centre	38	3	-	97
Cumberland Correctional Centre	30	33	-	67
Halifax Correctional Centre	151	33	7	60
Kings Correctional Centre	61	15	-	85
Lunenburg Correctional Centre	25	28	40	32
Yarmouth Correctional Centre	17	29	59	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>70</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 missing for 58 inmates (12%).

**Table 4-3**  
**Distribution of Offence Types<sup>1</sup>: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
<b>Legal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>3</sup>	397	1	7	13	9	1	1	30				
Remand	61	20	5	8	--	11	--	54				
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>				
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	440	3	6	12	9	2	1	34				
Females	18	-	--	17	-	--	--	33				
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	436	3	7	12	8	2	1	34				
Aboriginal	22	-	-	18	--	--	-	32				
<b>Age<sup>2</sup></b>												
18-24	143	--	3	13	6	3	--	27				
25-34	156	--	4	10	9	4	--	32				
35-44	113	4	11	16	11	--	--	43				
45+	46	9	11	9	9	-	-	37				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%										
<b>Legal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>3</sup>	21	9	2	8	40	--	7	7	11	--	30	
Remand	13	11	--	--	34	--	5	-	5	--	11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	20	9	2	7	38	1	7	6	10	4	28	
Females	--	28	--	--	--	-	-	-	--	-	--	
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	20	9	3	7	39	1	6	6	10	4	28	
Aboriginal	14	23	--	--	45	-	14	--	-	--	23	
<b>Age<sup>2</sup></b>												
18-24	35	9	--	--	52	-	6	3	8	3	21	
25-34	19	11	3	9	42	--	5	5	12	--	26	
35-44	8	10	--	--	25	--	9	8	8	--	32	
45+	--	7	--	9	24	-	9	13	11	7	39	

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 32 inmates (7%).

<sup>3</sup> "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

**Table 4-4**  
**Nature of Current Offences<sup>1,2</sup>: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" <sup>3</sup>	Only "Other" Offence <sup>3</sup>
			%	
<b>Legal Status</b>				
Sentenced <sup>4</sup>	397	16	25	58
Remand	61	30	28	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</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 missing for 32 inmates (7%).

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

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

**Table 4-5**  
**Number of Current Offences: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	397	40	26	16	11	7
Remand	61	52	18	--	--	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Males	440	42	25	15	10	8
Females	18	33	22	39	--	--
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	436	42	26	16	9	7
Aboriginal	22	45	14	--	--	18
<b>Age<sup>1</sup></b>						
18-24	143	34	28	17	13	8
25-34	156	39	23	17	10	11
35-44	113	53	22	15	7	3
45-54	32	53	31	9	--	--
55+	14	43	29	--	--	--

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 32 inmates (7%).

<sup>2</sup> "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

**Table 4-6**  
**Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence
		%			days
<b>Total Inmates</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Gender</b>					
Males	392	48	24	28	181
Females	16	56	--	--	150
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>					
Non-Aboriginal	388	48	24	27	181
Aboriginal	20	50	25	25	167
<b>Age</b>					
18-24	128	40	28	32	187
25-34	134	52	22	26	153
35-44	103	53	22	24	155
45-54	27	48	26	26	180
55+	16	56	25	19	136

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 408).

**Table 4-7**  
**Selected Inmate Characteristics: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Other	16	3	-	16	3	--
Sentenced	408	83	84	408	83	91
Remand	66	13	16	66	14	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age</b>						
18-24	148	30	32	148	31	14
25-34	166	34	32	166	33	55
35-44	120	24	--	120	24	32
45+	56	11	--	56	12	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Males				471	96	--
Females				19	4	--
<b>Total</b>				<b>490</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> Nova Scotia was able to report that 51 on-register inmates in correctional facilities on Snapshot Day were serving intermittent sentences. However, no further inmate characteristics were available. Therefore, intermittent sentenced inmates are grouped with regular sentenced inmates in the remainder of this report.

**Table 4-8**  
**Background Characteristics<sup>1</sup> of Inmates: Nova Scotia**

		Total	Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	Remand
<b>Grade Completed</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>481</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>66</b>
9 or less	%	42	43	39
10 to 11	%	-	-	-
12 or higher	%	58	57	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>413</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>58</b>
Unemployed	%	67	67	69
Employed	%	33	33	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>480</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>64</b>
Single	%	55	55	56
Married	%	33	34	25
Separated or Divorced	%	11	10	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates</b>		<b>490</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>66</b>
English	%	97	97	97
French	%	--	--	-
Aboriginal	%	1	1	--
Other	%	--	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Citizenship</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>6</sup></b>		<b>488</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>66</b>
Canadian	%	99	--	--
Other	%	1	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</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 9 inmates (2%).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 8 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 69 inmates (14%).

<sup>5</sup> Inmates with "widowed" marital status excluded from this analysis due to small numbers. Missing data or data excluded for 10 inmates (2%).

<sup>6</sup> Missing data for 2 inmates (<1%).

**Table 4-9**  
**Criminal History of Inmates: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates <sup>1</sup>	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	389	18			82		
Remand	12	--			--		
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>18</b>			<b>82</b>		
	Number of Inmates	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	424	57	43	66	34	14	86
Remand	66	9	91	9	91	5	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>
	Number of Inmates	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	424	32	68	10	90	4	96
Remand	66	5	95	--	--	-	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>97</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> Missing data for 89 inmates (18%).

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

**Table 4-10**  
**Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Nova Scotia<sup>1,2</sup>**

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child <sup>3</sup>	Other Family <sup>4</sup>	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
<b>Total Victims</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Most Serious Offence</b>										
Sexual Assault	27	--	48	--	15	-	74	--	--	26
Serious Assault	49	24	--	12	12	--	61	39	-	39
Minor Assault	29	48	--	--	10	10	83	17	-	17
Robbery	10	-	--	-	--	50	60	40	-	40
Other Violent Offences <sup>5</sup>	17	18	--	--	41	--	76	--	--	24

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</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=121) (relationship data were unavailable for 21% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

<sup>2</sup> Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

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

<sup>4</sup> Includes any other immediate or extended family.

<sup>5</sup> Includes homicide, manslaughter, and other violent offences.

**Table 4-11**  
**Distribution of Risk Levels<sup>1</sup>: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates <sup>2</sup>	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
			%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	374	22	35	43
Females	14	21	21	57
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>				
Non-Aboriginal	371	23	35	43
Aboriginal	17	--	--	71

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 424).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 36 inmates (8%).

**Table 4-12**  
**Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction <sup>2</sup>	52	82	96
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration <sup>2</sup>	32	71	89
Prior Federal Incarceration <sup>2</sup>	4	8	24
Prior Failure on Community Supervision <sup>2</sup>	5	30	54
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) <sup>3</sup>	136	155	184
MSO = Crime Against the Person <sup>4</sup>	36	28	29
Median Age (in years) <sup>2</sup>	33	30	28
Grade 9 or less <sup>3</sup>	45	41	45
Single <sup>5</sup>	46	54	60
Unemployed <sup>6</sup>	49	61	79

*Source:* 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 or "other" types of sentences (n = 424).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 36 inmates (8%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 43 inmates (10%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 59 inmates (14%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 42 inmates (10%).

<sup>6</sup> Data for 7 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 94 inmates (23%).

**Table 4-13**  
**Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates <sup>2</sup>	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
			%	
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>				
Sexual Assault	24	50	21	29
Serious Assault	46	13	37	50
Minor Assault	32	31	25	44
Other Violent <sup>3</sup>	8	--	63	--
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>				
Break and Enter	77	12	36	52
Theft	35	--	--	71
Fraud	9	--	--	44
Other Property	28	18	36	46
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes</b>				
Offensive Weapons	--	-	--	--
Administration of Justice	24	33	46	21
Drugs	40	40	35	25
Impaired Driving Offences	26	19	50	31
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	--	29	21	50
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</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> Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 424).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 59 inmates (14%).

<sup>3</sup> Includes homicide, attempted murder, robbery, and other violent offences.

**Table 4-14**  
**Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup>**

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
								%
<b>All Inmates Combined</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Males	388	23	22	22	8	9	17	38
Females	16	56	31	19	19	19	25	31
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>								
Non-Aboriginal	387	24	23	21	9	9	17	36
Aboriginal	17	29	--	35	--	24	24	71
<b>Offence Type</b>								
Crimes Against the Person	118	21	27	19	7	8	18	31
Property Crimes	153	33	28	31	10	12	21	43
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	109	16	6	13	6	6	9	36
<b>Risk Level</b>								
Low-Medium	218	6	7	6	5	1	5	19
High	170	48	41	42	11	18	32	63

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

**Table 4-15**  
**Use of Segregation: Nova Scotia**

	Number of Inmates <sup>1</sup>	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>			
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	366	76	24
Remand	66	95	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>21</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 58 inmates (12%).

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

**Table 4-16**  
**Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities<sup>1</sup>: Nova Scotia**

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security	
		Minimum	Multi-Level
		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>			
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	424	100	86
Remand	66	-	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>408</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Males	471	100	96
Females	19	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Age (in years)</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</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> Analysis by offence type and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

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

<sup>3</sup> Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 408).