

## Chapter 5

### New Brunswick

#### 5.1 Introduction

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

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 5.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in New Brunswick, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 5.2 describes adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 5.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 5.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 5.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 5.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in New Brunswick, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 5.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

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

When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in New Brunswick includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

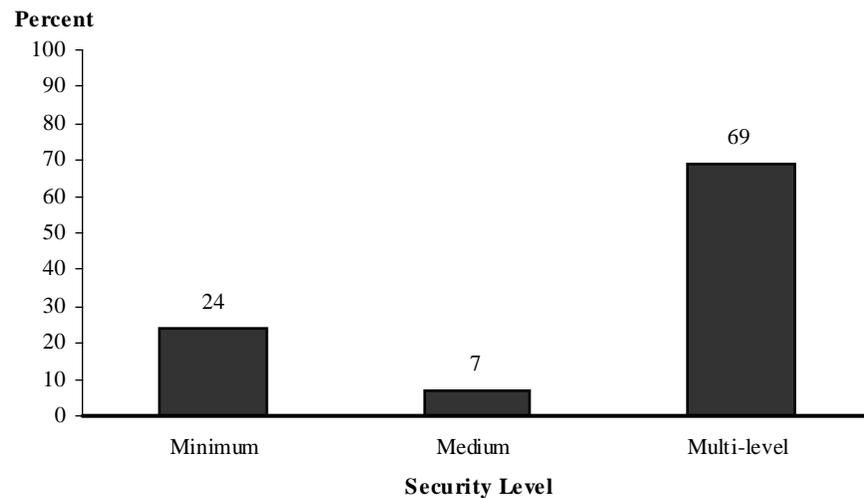
#### 5.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 10 adult correctional facilities in operation in New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>. The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 10 facilities in New Brunswick was 388.

Table 5-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in New Brunswick. Among the 10 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 15 for the smallest facility (Tracadie Community Residential Centre, a minimum security facility) to 82 for the largest (Saint John Regional Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility).

<sup>1</sup> As of November 1998, six facilities have been closed as a result of the three year operational plan for Community and Correctional Services (Fredericton Provincial Jail, Richibucto Community Residential Centre, Tracadie Community Residential Centre, Dorchester Provincial Jail, Perth/Andover Provincial Jail, and Woodstock Provincial Jail).

**Figure 5-A**  
**Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: New Brunswick**



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

As can be seen in the table, at the time of the Snapshot, more than one-half of New Brunswick's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification. Six of the 10 facilities were classified as multi-level, three were minimum security, and one was a medium security facility. There were no solely dedicated maximum security institutions in New Brunswick. Figure 5-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level<sup>2</sup>. Over two-thirds of the beds in New Brunswick's facilities (69%) were classified as multi-level security. A further 24% were classified as minimum security, and 7% as medium security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions.

Unlike many jurisdictions, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as correctional centres, the largest proportion of facilities in New Brunswick (five out of 10) were classified as jail/detention centres (Table 5-1). Two facilities were classified as correctional centres, two as community residential centres, and one as a farm.

Four of the 10 facilities housed both male and female inmates on the day of the Snapshot (all four were multi-level). One of the four facilities was designated to accommodate women and the three other facilities were used on a short-term basis (e.g., weekends) to respond to overcrowding situations. At the time of the Snapshot, all four facilities accommodated females. The remaining six facilities housed only male inmates. New Brunswick had one facility that accommodated both adults and young offenders<sup>3</sup>.

Regarding special features, eight of New Brunswick's 10 facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. Other notable special features in New Brunswick included eight institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and five facilities housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. On Snapshot day, there were four institutions accommodating protective custody inmates.

## 5.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

### 5.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 496 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick<sup>4</sup>. The 496 inmates in New Brunswick facilities accounted for 2% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day.

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

<sup>3</sup> New Brunswick re-converted the facility accommodating both adult and young offenders to a dedicated adult facility in January 1998 with the opening of its new young offender secure custody facility, the New Brunswick Youth Centre.

<sup>4</sup> On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in New Brunswick (80%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 17% were on temporary absences, and 3% were on day-parole, temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, on a removal warrant, or serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the “on-register” inmate population, 8.5 persons per 10,000 of New Brunswick’s adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day.

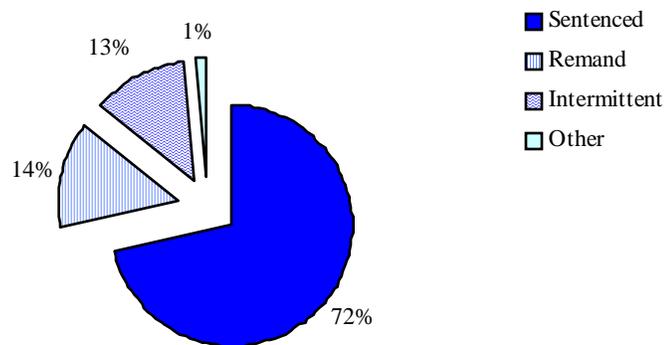
### 5.3.2 Inmates’ Legal Status

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

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates’ legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence<sup>5</sup>, on remand, or an “other” category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 5-B, nearly three-quarters (72%) of inmates on-register in New Brunswick were regular sentenced inmates. A further 14% were remand inmates, 13% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 1% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, 23 were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

**Figure 5-B**  
**On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: New Brunswick**



**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.  
n = 496.

### 5.3.3 Inmate Capacity

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

<sup>5</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.

As noted earlier, 496 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in New Brunswick on Snapshot day (Table 5-1). Based on the on-register population, New Brunswick's correctional facilities were over capacity by 28%. Individually, most facilities were operating well above capacity. Only one facility (Perth/Andover) was operating under capacity (operating at 84% of capacity). Five of the six multi-level security facilities were operating over capacity. Dalhousie Provincial Jail (operating at 177% of capacity) and Moncton Detention Centre (operating at 160% of capacity) were the most over capacity. All three minimum facilities were operating at above capacity: New Brunswick Central Reformatory (103%); Richibucto Community Residential Centre (150%); and Tracadie Community Residential Centre (153%).

When capacity was calculated based on the "actual-in" inmate populations (i.e., the total number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, New Brunswick's correctional facilities were operating at 2% above capacity based on the "actual-in" inmate counts. Four of the six multi-level security facilities were still operating over capacity, but to a lesser extent (a range of 104% to 128%). All other facilities were operating at or below 100% capacity (a range of 69% to 100% of capacity).

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available on type of accommodation. In New Brunswick, 39% of inmates were being accommodated in single cells on Snapshot day. Sixty percent of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations - 23% were being double-bunked and 37% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.).

Table 5-2 illustrates the considerable variation in type of accommodation across facilities in New Brunswick. Most inmates in New Brunswick's three minimum security facilities were housed in some form of shared accommodations. Of the three facilities, only one (Richibucto Community Residential Centre) had some inmates (6%) housed in individual cells. Of the six multi-level facilities, three had the largest proportion of inmates housed individually (Moncton Detention Centre – 50%; Saint John Regional Correctional Centre – 61%; and Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre – 98%). Dalhousie Provincial Jail was primarily using a combination of double-bunking and other shared accommodations. Woodstock Provincial Jail and Perth/Andover were primarily using some other form of shared accommodation for their inmates (82% and 91%, respectively).

## 5.4 Current Offences

The Snapshot survey produced detailed information for up to five of the "most serious offences" (MSO) for which inmates were currently incarcerated (see Appendix D for offence categories)<sup>6</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 38% of New Brunswick's inmates on Snapshot day was "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (Table 5-3), such as impaired-driving offences. Another 36% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, one-quarter (26%) were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily serious assault and sexual assault.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (32% versus 25%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different "types" of offences for which inmates were incarcerated<sup>7</sup>. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending.

<sup>6</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).

<sup>7</sup> "Current" refers to the current incarceration at the time of the Snapshot.

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

Seventy percent of inmates in New Brunswick facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 5-4). Less than one-fifth (17%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 13% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 30% incarcerated for a violent offence). New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island had the lowest proportion of inmates incarcerated for violent offences (30% and 27%, respectively).

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (37% versus 29%).

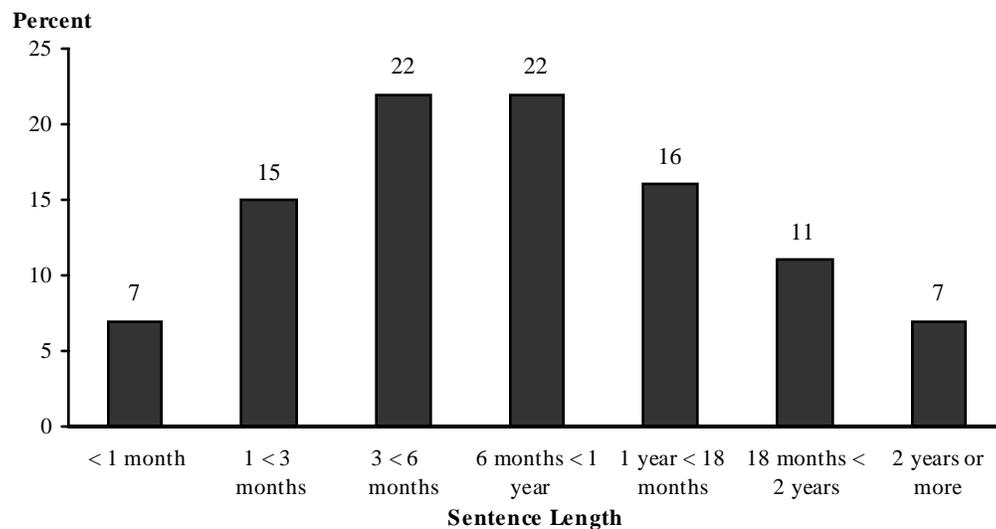
In New Brunswick, the largest proportion of inmates was currently incarcerated for one offence (42%) (Table 5-5). A further 27% were incarcerated for two offences, 18% for three offences, 9% for four offences, and 4% for five or more offences. There were more sentenced than remand inmates with one offence (44% versus 35%).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to other jurisdictions, New Brunswick's inmates show a somewhat lower incidence of crimes against the person and a smaller proportion of inmates with both crimes against the person and non-violent offences occurring together. The data for New Brunswick also indicate that inmates have somewhat less numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of less seriousness and less volume of offending for New Brunswick's inmates.

### 5.5 Sentence Length

Figure 5-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in New Brunswick (also see Table 5-6)<sup>8</sup>. On Snapshot day, 44% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 22% were serving terms of 6 months to less than one year, 27% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 7% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term

**Figure 5-C**  
**Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: New Brunswick<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 = 421).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 6 inmates (1%).

<sup>8</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.

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>9</sup> aggregate sentence length for inmates in New Brunswick was 200 days (approximately six and one-half months).

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

## 5.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

### 5.6.1 Gender

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

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in New Brunswick (49% male and 51% female)<sup>10</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 5-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences (i.e., under full sentence), this was slightly more often the case for males - 72% of males were regular sentenced inmates compared to 68% of females.

Males and females differed in the offences for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 5-3). A larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (41% versus 25%). A larger proportion of males than females were currently incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (39% versus 18%).

As illustrated in Figure 5-D, similar proportions of males and females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Over one-half of both males and females (58% and 59%, respectively) had more than one offence (also see Table 5-5).

The median aggregate sentence length for males was 206 days, compared to 90 days for females (Table 5-6). These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

### 5.6.2 Age

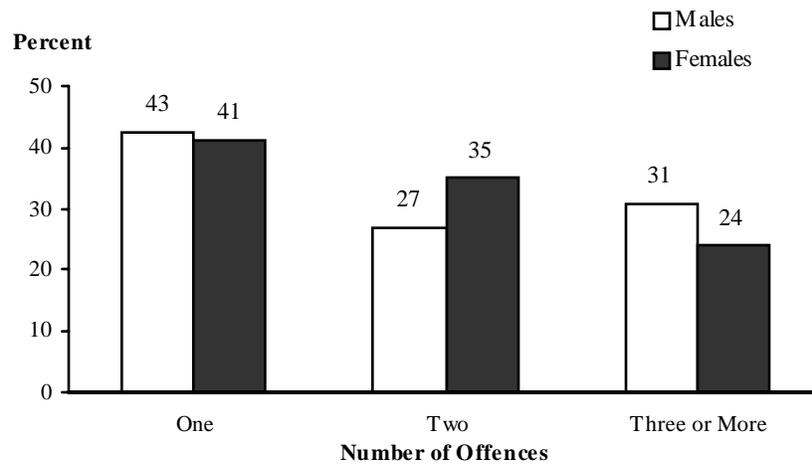
On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in New Brunswick's facilities was 29 years. The median age for the adult population in New Brunswick in 1996 was 42.

Figures 5-E and 5-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in New Brunswick was distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups were over-represented in custodial

<sup>9</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.

<sup>10</sup> Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

**Figure 5-D**  
**Number of Current Offences by Gender: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**



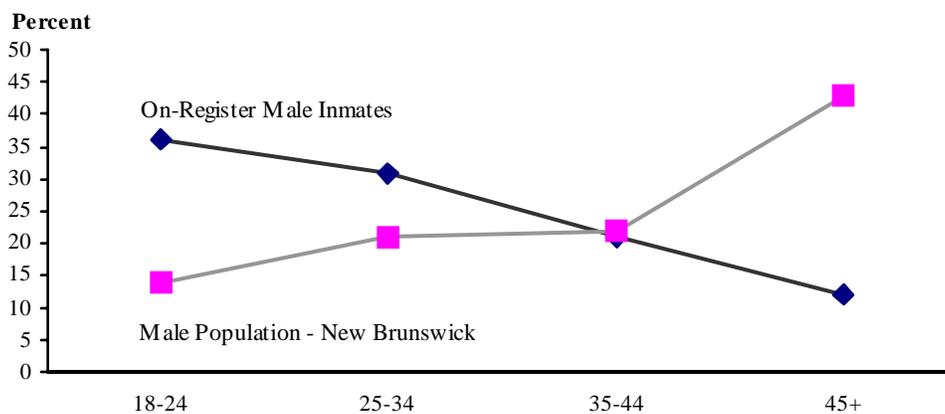
**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.  
<sup>1</sup> Data were missing for 39 inmates (8%).

populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern was reversed (see Table 5-7).

On Snapshot day, the largest proportion of male inmates were between the ages of 18 and 24 (36%). This age group was also the most over-represented (only 14% of the adult male population in New Brunswick were 18-24). Males were also over-represented in the 25-34 year old group with 31% of inmates falling into this age group compared to only 21% of the adult male population in New Brunswick. The proportion of male inmates 45 years of age or older was much smaller than that of the general population of New Brunswick (12% versus 43%).

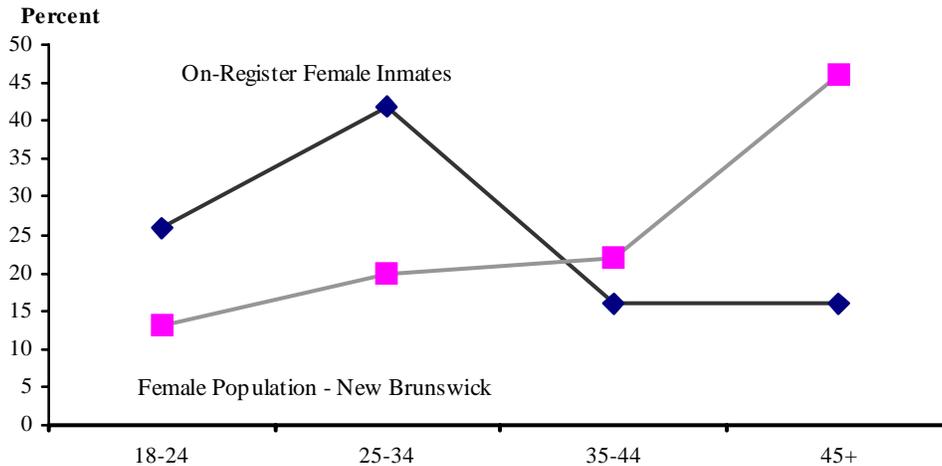
Among the 19 female inmates, the largest proportion (42% - 8 inmates) were between 25 and 34 years of age. This age group was also the most over-represented compared to the adult female population in New Brunswick (20% were 25-34). Females aged 18-24 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in New Brunswick (5 inmates - 26% versus 13%).

**Figure 5-E**  
**Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: New Brunswick**



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

**Figure 5-F**  
**Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates:**  
**New Brunswick**



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

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

When offence types are examined, it is found that the proportions of inmates incarcerated for a crime against the person (only most serious offence analyzed) decreased with age (Table 5-3). Almost one-third (30%) of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to about one-quarter of those aged 25-34 and 35-44 (24% and 25%, respectively) and 19% of those aged 45 or older. The reverse was generally true for property offences and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute violations.

For all age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for break and enter, however, this was more predominant with older age groups (approximately one-quarter of inmates aged 25 and above were incarcerated for break and enter compared to 16% of those aged 18-24). In examining crimes against the person, among inmates aged 18-24, the most predominant crime against the person was serious assault (10%). Among inmates aged 25-34 and 45 and over, equal proportions were incarcerated for serious assault and sexual assault (8% each). Among inmates aged 35-44, the most predominant crime against the person was sexual assault (7%).

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (42%). However, unlike other jurisdictions, older inmates were currently incarcerated for more offences (Figure 5-G). Almost one-half (46%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 45% of inmates aged 25-34, 38% of those aged 35-44, and 34% of those 45 and over (also see Table 5-5).

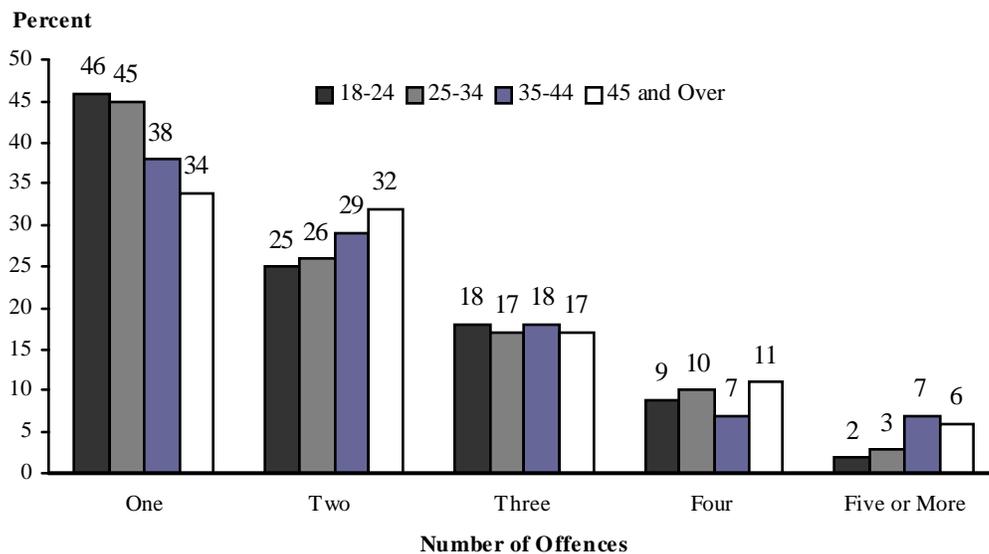
As can be seen in Table 5-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 7 months (215 days) for inmates aged 18-24, 6 months (184 days) for those 25-34, 6½ months (199 days) for those 35-44, and 5 months (152 days) for those aged 45 and over. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

### 5.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for only 1% of the adult population in New Brunswick in 1996, they accounted for 5% of the inmates on Snapshot day. It should be noted that there were only 25 adult Aboriginal inmates incarcerated in New Brunswick on Snapshot day. Therefore not all analyses were possible and caution should be used in interpreting the information.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences (i.e., under full sentence), this was slightly more often the case for non-Aboriginal inmates (see Table 5-7). Almost three-quarters (72%) of non-Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 68% (17 inmates) of Aboriginal inmates. A smaller proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were on remand (13% versus 24% (6 Aboriginal inmates)).

**Figure 5-G**  
**Number of Current Offences by Age: New Brunswick<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> Missing data for 40 inmates (8%).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 5-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (44% versus 38%) (11 Aboriginal inmates). A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (37% versus 28%) (7 Aboriginal inmates).

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

As illustrated in Figure 5-H, similar proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Fifty-eight percent of non-Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 56% of Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 5-5).

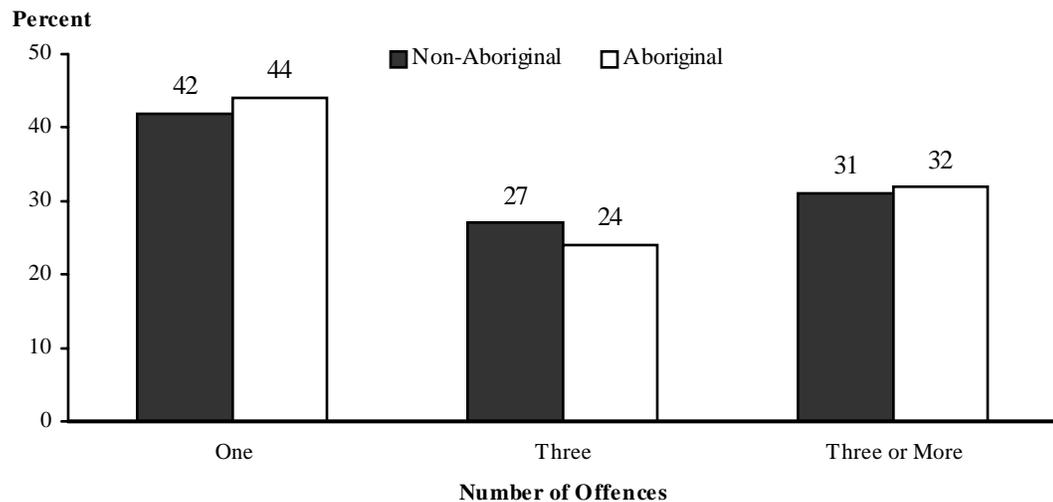
In New Brunswick, Aboriginal inmates received longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 5-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 388 days (based on information available for 18 sentenced Aboriginal inmates), compared to 190 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

#### 5.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

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

As illustrated in Table 5-8, while 25% of adults in New Brunswick had a grade nine education or less, this was the case for 42% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day. Almost one-third (31%) of inmates had grade 10 or 11, and 27% had grade 12 or higher. A slightly larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (43% versus 38%).

**Figure 5-H**  
**Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**



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

<sup>1</sup> Data were missing for 39 inmates (8%).

Almost two-thirds (65%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 15% of adults in New Brunswick<sup>11</sup>. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were unemployed (77% versus 63%).

Less than one-third (29%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of adults in New Brunswick. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (22% versus 30%).

The majority of inmates in New Brunswick (67%) reported that English was their home language, which is similar to the proportion of adults in New Brunswick who reported English as their mother tongue<sup>12</sup>. It is of interest to note that New Brunswick is the only officially bilingual province in Canada. This may be reflected in the language profile, which showed a substantial proportion of inmates who reported French as their home language (30%) (34% of adults in New Brunswick reported French as their mother tongue). Next to Quebec, New Brunswick had the largest proportion of inmates who reported French as their home language. The majority of inmates (97%) reported Canadian citizenship.

### 5.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. In New Brunswick, the majority of inmates (86%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 5-9). In fact, 17% of the inmates had fifteen or more previous adult convictions. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had previous adult convictions (90% versus 85%).

Further, two-thirds (66%) of the inmates in New Brunswick had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, 37% had a previous probation term, and 14% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (66% versus 58%) and previous probation terms (39% versus 24%). However, a slightly larger proportion of remand inmates had previous terms of federal incarceration (18% versus 13%). These results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

Twenty-four per cent of inmates had failed probation, 10% had failed parole, and 8% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed parole (11% versus 0%).

<sup>11</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.

<sup>12</sup> Based on the 1996 Census of Population, 64% of persons 20 years of age or older reported English as their mother tongue.

Similar proportions of male and female inmates in New Brunswick had previous convictions (87% versus 85%).

### 5.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available. In New Brunswick, data on the offender-victim relationship were not available for 51% of the inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting this analysis.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in New Brunswick, there was only one victim (91%). Nine percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (73%) (Table 5-10). Overall, the largest proportion of victims (32%) were in "other" known relationships with the offender. A further 17% were the offender's child (or a child in trust<sup>13</sup>), 10% were a spouse or ex-spouse, 5% were other family members, and 9% were friends. Approximately one-quarter (27%) of victims were strangers to the offender.

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, in New Brunswick, the majority of most crimes against the person were committed by persons known to the victim.

### 5.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

The Snapshot survey was able to collect a fairly comprehensive set of criminal history and need indicators for the inmate population<sup>14</sup>. The criminal history and need data allowed for the elaboration of risk profiles. It also allowed comparisons of inmate risk levels, and the general level and types of needs exhibited by the inmate population to assess whether current programming efforts can adequately address those needs (see Chapter 1 for a theoretical overview of risk/need assessment). It should be noted that risk refers to the risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

New Brunswick gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates<sup>15</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 New Brunswick, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as medium risk (31%), followed by high risk (30%). A further 20% were classified as low risk, 14% as very high risk, and only 5% as very low risk (see Figure 5-1).

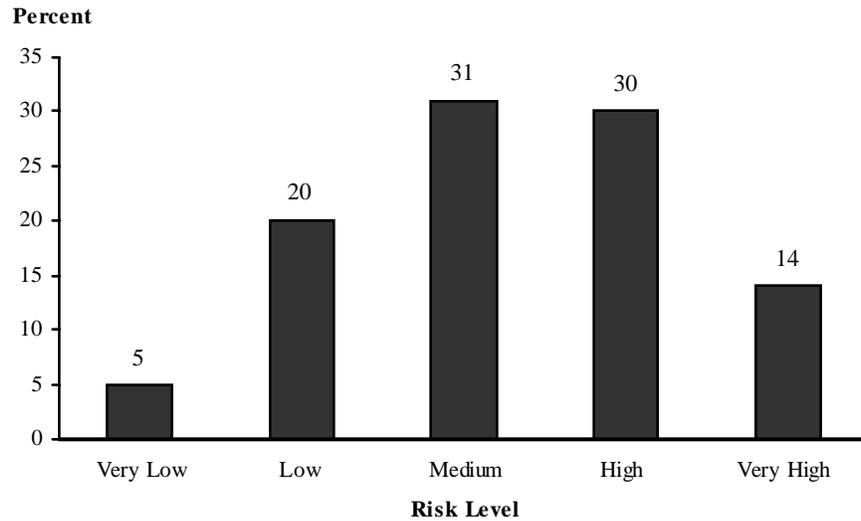
Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Table 5-11, 44% of inmates in New Brunswick were classified as "high" risk.

<sup>13</sup> This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

<sup>14</sup> In November 1996 New Brunswick implemented the Level of Supervision Inventory (LSI) as a method of assessing risk/needs in both institutions and community corrections.

<sup>15</sup> Risk and need information was based on an adaptation of the LSI. Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates (typically those serving sentences of less than 30 days do not have assessments completed on them).

**Figure 5-I**  
**Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: New Brunswick<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 ( $n = 428$ ).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 107 inmates (25%).

As shown in Table 5-11, a higher proportion of females than males in New Brunswick were considered high risk (50% versus 43%). However, due to the small number of female inmates (based on 12 female inmates), caution should be used in interpreting patterns.

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. More than three-quarters (81%) of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high risk, in comparison to 42% of non-Aboriginal inmates. Since the number of Aboriginal inmates in New Brunswick is small (based on 16 Aboriginal inmates), caution should be used in interpreting the findings.

Table 5-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined<sup>16</sup>. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (98%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (91%). In addition, almost one-half (47%) had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (335 days versus 202 and 177). Also, unlike other jurisdictions that provided data, high-risk offenders were currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person than low-risk offenders (28% versus 11%), but similar to medium-risk offenders (27%).

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. More than one-half (54%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 35% of low-risk offenders and 40% of medium-risk offenders. Further, 71% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 47% of low-risk and 58% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were as likely as medium-risk offenders to be single (55% and 56%, respectively), but slightly more likely than low-risk offenders (49%). High-risk offenders were similar in age to both low- and medium-risk offenders (median ages of 30, 30 and 28, respectively). This pattern is similar to that shown by other jurisdictions for which risk data were available.

<sup>16</sup> Data were missing on between 25% and 31% of inmates for these variables. Therefore, caution should be used in interpreting the results.

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-six percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and more than three-quarters (79%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 5-13 shows that inmates with some crimes against the person – such as other violent offences<sup>17</sup> – as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups (69% of the inmates in this category were classified as high risk). Inmates with minor assaults were more frequently classified as low/medium risk (64%). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

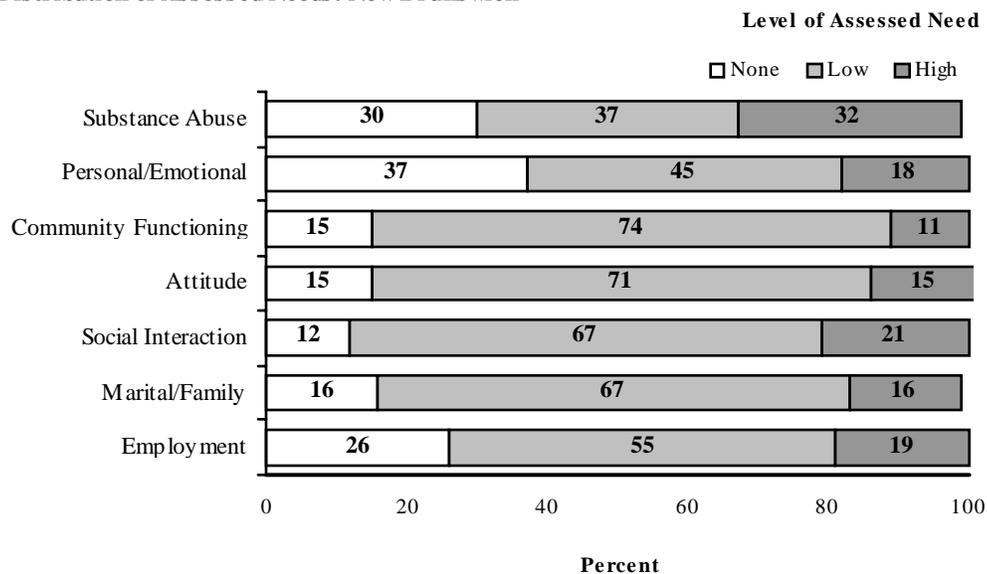
With the exception of fraud, the largest proportion of inmates with property offences were classified as low/medium risk to re-offend.

Inmates serving sentences for administration of justice offences tended to be classified as high-risk to re-offend (60%). However, those serving sentences for impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as low/medium risk (68%). The distribution of risk by offence category in New Brunswick illustrates that many non-violent inmates are at relatively high risk of recidivism.

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

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: “none”; “low”; and “high” need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 5-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having “no” needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions, which could refer to moderate problems or interference in functioning. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data. The dimension where the largest proportion of inmates were assessed as having no needs was personal/emotional (37% of inmates assessed as having no needs).

**Figure 5-J**  
**Distribution of Assessed Needs: New Brunswick<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).

<sup>17</sup> Due to small numbers, homicide/attempted murder and robbery are included within the category “other” violent offences.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (32%), followed by social interaction (21%) and employment (19%).

In New Brunswick, male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 5-14). Although caution should be used in interpreting the data due to the small number of females (based on data for 19 female inmates), female inmates showed higher levels of needs on all dimensions. Females had highest needs in areas of personal/emotional (9 out of 19 females or 47%), employment, marital/family, and substance abuse (8 out of 19 females or 42% each). Males had highest needs in the area of substance abuse (32%).

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. Once again, caution should be used in interpreting the data due to the small number of Aboriginal inmates in the analysis (based on data for 21 Aboriginal inmates). On all dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse (12 out of 21 Aboriginal inmates or 57%) and personal/emotional (8 out of 21 Aboriginal inmates or 38%) needs. Non-Aboriginal inmates had highest needs in the area of substance abuse (31%).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (45% of inmates had high needs in this area) and employment (27%) dimensions. High substance abuse needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (29% were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 5-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low/medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (69%), social interaction (45%), and employment (44%).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in New Brunswick. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among female and male inmates, as well as among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates, differ – indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different groups.

### 5.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

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

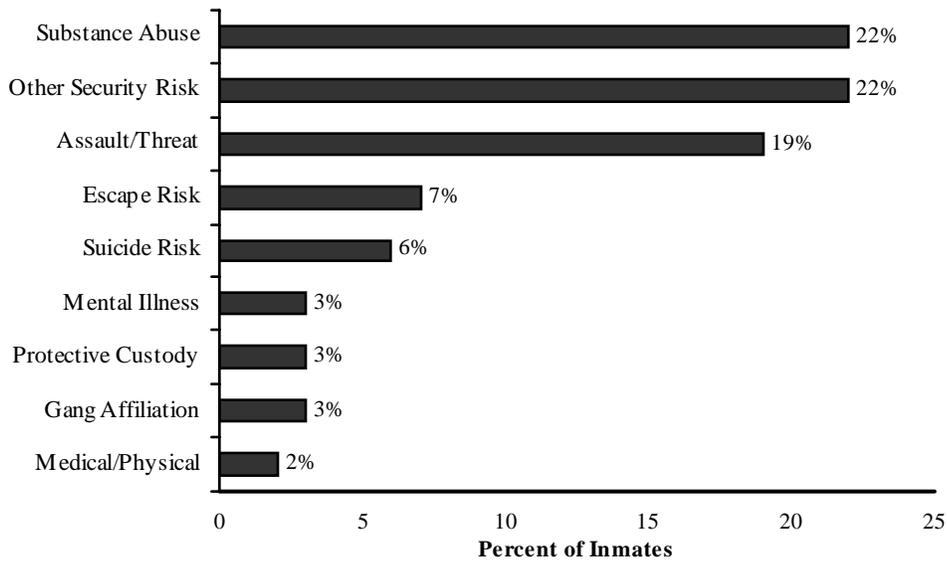
Figure 5-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in New Brunswick. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern<sup>18</sup>. In New Brunswick, 22% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems, and a further 19% exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff. Another 22% presented “other” security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: escape risk (7%), suicide risk (6%), showing some form of gang affiliation (3%), needing protective custody (3%), mental illness (3%), and medical/physical (2%).

In New Brunswick on Snapshot day, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as having mental illnesses (9% versus 2%), needing protective custody (7% versus 2%), being a suicide risk (10% versus 5%), having gang affiliations (6% versus 3%), and exhibiting assaultive/threatening (24% versus 18%) (Figure 5-L). A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were seen as having substance abuse problems (25% versus 6%), and presenting “other” security risks (24% versus 12%).

An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In New Brunswick on Snapshot day, 15% of inmates on remand (n = 10) and 8% of sentenced inmates (n = 28) were held in segregation (Table 5-15).

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

**Figure 5-K**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns: New Brunswick<sup>1,2</sup>**

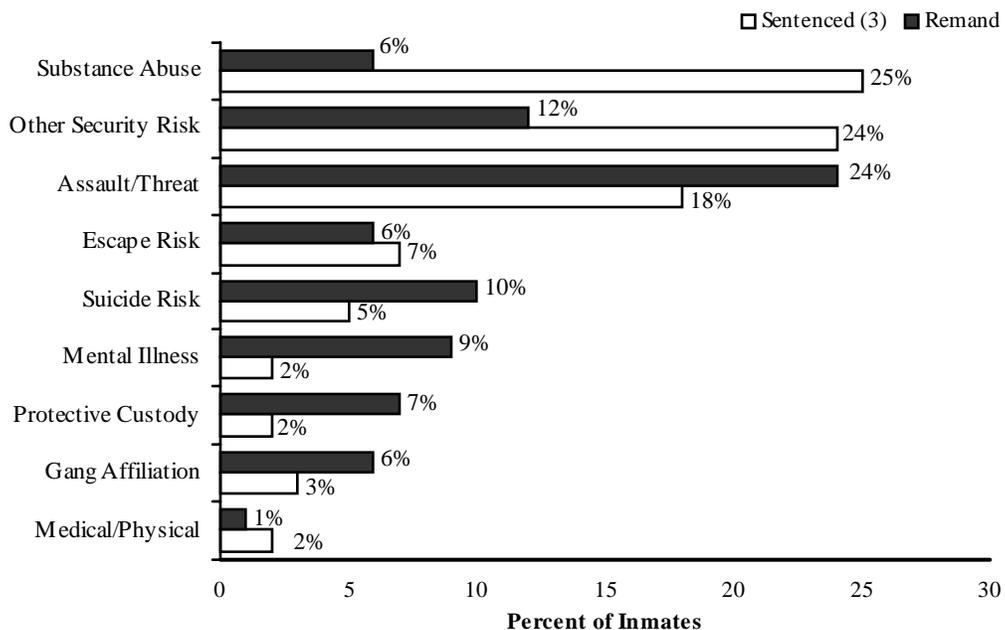


**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996).

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

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 79 inmates (16%).

**Figure 5-L**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: New Brunswick<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> For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 79 inmates (16%).

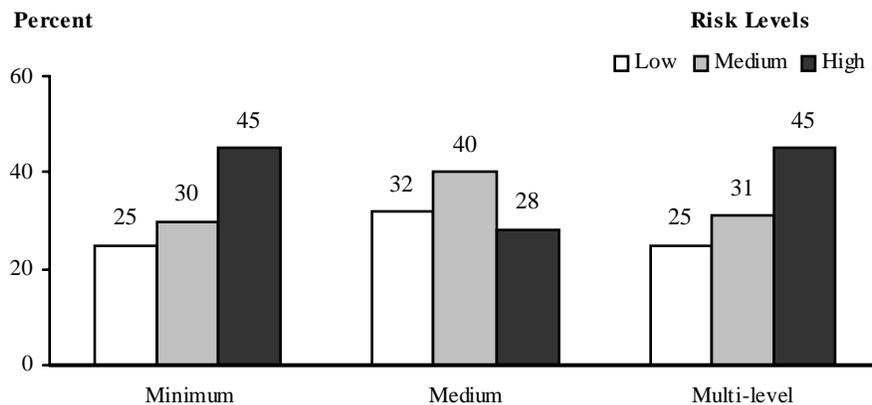
<sup>3</sup> 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 5-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for New Brunswick. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were non-existent at the minimum and medium levels of security. Only at the multi-level of security was there a large proportion of remand inmates (19% of inmates in multi-level were remands)<sup>19</sup>. Further, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were slightly less likely than those in multi-level security to have a crime against the person (25% versus 28%). However, those in medium security facilities were the least likely to have a crime against the person (10%). Perhaps due to the small proportion of inmates with crimes against the person in medium security facilities, the median aggregate sentence length for those in medium security facilities was shorter than in both minimum and multi-level security facilities (183 days versus 215 and 207 days).

Regarding inmate characteristics, all female inmates were housed in multi-level security facilities. There were similar proportions of Aboriginal inmates in all security levels. Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in other levels of security. The median age was 34 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 24 in medium security facilities, and 28 in multi-level security facilities.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 5-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for New Brunswick. The proportion of low-risk inmates in medium security institutions (32%) was slightly higher than the proportion in minimum and multi-level security institutions (25% each). Minimum and multi-level security facilities, on the other hand, accommodated the largest proportion of high-risk inmates (45% each versus 28% in medium security facilities). This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

**Figure 5-M**  
**Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security**  
**Level: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**



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

<sup>1</sup> Data were missing for 107 sentenced inmates (25%).

<sup>19</sup> This is the case because, according to correctional policy in New Brunswick, all inmates on remand are to be considered maximum security.

## 5.7 Tables

Table 5-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: New Brunswick
Table 5-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: New Brunswick
Table 5-3	Distribution of Offence Types: New Brunswick
Table 5-4	Nature of Current Offences: New Brunswick
Table 5-5	Number of Current Offences: New Brunswick
Table 5-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: New Brunswick
Table 5-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: New Brunswick
Table 5-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: New Brunswick
Table 5-9	Criminal History of Inmates: New Brunswick
Table 5-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: New Brunswick
Table 5-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: New Brunswick
Table 5-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: New Brunswick
Table 5-13	Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: New Brunswick
Table 5-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': New Brunswick
Table 5-15	Use of Segregation: New Brunswick
Table 5-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: New Brunswick

Table 5-1

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

Facility	Type	Gender <sup>2</sup>	Total Capacity <sup>3</sup>	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count <sup>4</sup>	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Minimum</b>							
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	Farm	Males	62	64	103	49	79
Richibucto Community Residential Centre	Community Residence	Males	16	24	150	16	100
Tracadie Community Residential Centre	Community Residence	Males	15	23	153	15	100
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>93</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Medium</b>							
Dorchester	Jail/Detention	Males	29	31	107	29	100
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Multi-Level</b>							
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	26	46	177	27	104
Moncton Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	50	80	160	64	128
Perth/Andover Provincial Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	32	27	84	22	69
Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	82	113	138	102	124
Woodstock Provincial Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	30	39	130	33	110
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	46	49	107	39	85
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>266</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>388</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>102</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>										
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Richibucto Community Residential Centre	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Tracadie Community Residential Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Medium</b>										
Dorchester	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
<b>Multi-Level</b>										
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Moncton Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Perth/Andover Provincial Jail	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Woodstock Provincial Jail	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Only the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre was designated to accommodate females, but on Snapshot Day women were also held in Dalhousie Provincial Jail, Moncton Detention Centre, and Woodstock Provincial Jail.

<sup>3</sup> Defined as the number of permanent beds in the facility.

<sup>4</sup> Defined as the total number of inmates who were physically located in the correctional facilities on Snapshot Day.

**Table 5-2**  
**Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
<b>Minimum Level</b>				
New Brunswick Central Reformatory	49	-	-	100
Richibucto Community Residential Centre	16	6	-	94
Tracadie Community Residential Centre	14	-	100	-
<b>Medium Level</b>				
Dorchester	28	25	36	39
<b>Multi-Level</b>				
Dalhousie Provincial Jail	27	15	44	41
Moncton Detention Centre	64	50	36	14
Perth/Andover Provincial Jail	22	9	-	91
Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	109	61	30	8
Woodstock Provincial Jail	33	18	-	82
Madawaska Regional Correctional Centre	41	98	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</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 93 inmates (19%).

**Table 5-3**  
**Distribution of Offence Types<sup>1</sup>: New Brunswick**

	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	2	9	7	4	3	1	25				
Remand	60	8	--	13	5	--	-	32				
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>				
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	440	3	7	8	4	3	1	25				
Females	17	-	18	--	--	--	--	41				
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	432	2	7	8	4	3	1	26				
Aboriginal	25	--	16	--	--	-	-	28				
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>												
18-24	164	4	7	10	5	2	2	30				
25-34	144	3	8	8	4	--	--	24				
35-44	95	--	7	5	6	4	--	25				
45+	37	-	8	8	-	--	-	19				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%										
<b>Legal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>3</sup>	21	1	2	12	35	1	9	11	9	11	40	
Remand	20	-	8	13	42	--	5	7	--	8	27	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	20	1	3	12	36	1	8	11	8	10	39	
Females	29	--	-	--	41	-	--	-	-	--	18	
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	21	1	3	12	37	1	8	10	8	10	38	
Aboriginal	--	-	--	16	28	-	--	--	--	16	44	
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>												
18-24	16	2	2	14	34	--	11	7	10	--	37	
25-34	25	-	3	9	37	3	7	12	6	12	39	
35-44	21	-	5	11	37	-	6	11	8	13	38	
45+	23	--	--	15	42	-	6	17	8	9	40	

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 39 inmates (8%).

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

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 40 inmates (8%).

**Table 5-4**  
**Nature of Current Offences<sup>1,2</sup>: New Brunswick**

	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	12	17	71
Remand	60	15	22	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</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)*.

<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 39 inmates (8%).

<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 5-5**  
**Number of Current Offences: New Brunswick**

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	397	44	27	17	9	3
Remand	60	35	25	25	8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Males	440	43	27	18	9	4
Females	17	41	35	--	--	-
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	432	42	27	17	9	4
Aboriginal	25	44	24	--	--	--
<b>Age<sup>3</sup></b>						
18-24	164	46	25	18	9	2
25-34	144	45	26	17	10	3
35-44	95	38	29	18	7	7
45+	53	34	32	17	11	6

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 39 inmates (8%).

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 40 inmates (8%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 5-6**  
**Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
<b>Total Inmates<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>415</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>					
Males	398	43	22	35	206
Females	17	53	24	24	90
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>2</sup></b>					
Non-Aboriginal	397	44	22	33	190
Aboriginal	18	28	17	56	388
<b>Age<sup>3</sup></b>					
18-24	143	39	23	38	215
25-34	129	43	24	33	184
35-44	89	47	19	34	199
45+	53	51	21	28	152

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 421).

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 7 inmates (2%).

**Table 5-7**  
**Selected Inmate Characteristics: New Brunswick**

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
<b>Legal Status</b>						
Intermittent	64	13	--	64	13	--
Other	7	1	-	7	1	--
Sentenced	357	72	68	357	72	68
Remand	68	14	--	68	13	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age<sup>1</sup></b>						
18-24	175	36	26	175	35	36
25-34	155	31	42	155	31	32
35-44	103	21	16	103	20	--
45+	62	12	16	62	13	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Males				477	97	88
Females				19	3	12
<b>Total</b>				<b>496</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> Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

**Table 5-8**  
**Background Characteristics<sup>1</sup> of Inmates: New Brunswick**

		Total	Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	Remand
<b>Grade Completed</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>483</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>66</b>
9 or less	%	42	43	38
10 to 11	%	31	30	36
12 or higher	%	27	27	26
<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>411</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>57</b>
Unemployed	%	65	63	77
Employed	%	35	37	23
<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>490</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>67</b>
Single	%	55	54	61
Married	%	29	30	22
Separated or Divorced	%	16	16	16
Widowed	%	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>490</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>67</b>
English	%	67	66	73
French	%	30	32	18
Aboriginal	%	3	2	--
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>491</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>68</b>
Canadian	%	97	98	90
Other	%	3	2	10
<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 13 inmates (3%).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 40). Missing data for 45 inmates (9%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

<sup>6</sup> Missing data for 5 inmates (<1%).

**Table 5-9**  
**Criminal History of Inmates: New Brunswick**

	Number of Inmates <sup>1</sup>	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	345	15			85		
Remand	29	10			90		
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>14</b>			<b>86</b>		
	Number of Inmates <sup>3</sup>	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	390	39	61	66	34	13	87
Remand	38	24	76	58	42	18	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>86</b>
	Number of Inmates <sup>3</sup>	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>	390	24	76	11	89	9	91
Remand	38	26	74	-	100	--	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>92</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 122 inmates (25%).

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 68 inmates (14%).

**Table 5-10**  
**Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: New Brunswick<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>63</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Most Serious Offence</b>										
Sexual Assault	24	--	33	--	17	25	88	12	-	12
Serious and Minor Assault	27	--	11	--	--	37	67	33	-	33
Other Violent Offences <sup>5</sup>	12	25	-	-	-	33	58	42	-	42

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<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 = 58) (relationship data were unavailable for 51% 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, robbery and other violent offences.

**Table 5-11**  
**Distribution of Risk Levels<sup>1</sup>: New Brunswick**

	Number of Inmates <sup>2</sup>	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Males	309	57	43
Females	12	50	50
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>			
Non-Aboriginal	305	58	42
Aboriginal	16	19	81

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

<sup>1</sup> Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 428).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 107 inmates (25%).

**Table 5-12**  
**Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction <sup>2</sup>	63	86	98
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration <sup>3</sup>	49	79	91
Prior Federal Incarceration <sup>3</sup>	8	12	22
Prior Failure on Community Supervision <sup>3</sup>	5	20	47
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) <sup>4</sup>	202	177	335
MSO = Crime Against the Person <sup>5</sup>	11	27	28
Median Age (in years) <sup>6</sup>	30	28	30
Grade 9 or less <sup>7</sup>	35	40	54
Single <sup>8</sup>	49	56	55
Unemployed <sup>9</sup>	47	58	71

*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 completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 428).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 107 inmates (25%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 134 inmates (31%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 110 inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (26%). Inmates serving "other" sentences not included in analysis.

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 128 inmates (30%).

<sup>6</sup> Missing data for 107 inmates (25%).

<sup>7</sup> Missing data for 116 inmates (27%).

<sup>8</sup> Missing data for 112 inmates (26%).

<sup>9</sup> Data for 26 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 132 inmates (31%).

**Table 5-13**  
**Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: New Brunswick<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates <sup>2</sup>	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
		%	
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>			
Sexual Assault	23	48	52
Serious Assault	20	50	50
Minor Assault	11	64	36
Other Violent <sup>3</sup>	16	31	69
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>			
Break and Enter	67	58	42
Theft	4	--	--
Fraud	5	-	100
Other Property	40	70	30
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes</b>			
Offensive Weapons	3	100	-
Administration of Justice	25	40	60
Drugs	26	50	50
Impaired Driving Offences	31	68	32
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statute	29	62	38
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>56</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 = 428).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 128 inmates (30%).

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

**Table 5-14**  
**Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': New Brunswick<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>457</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Males	438	18	15	21	15	10	16	32
Females	19	42	42	26	21	32	47	42
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>								
Non-Aboriginal	436	19	16	21	15	9	17	31
Aboriginal	21	29	29	24	19	33	38	57
<b>Offence Type</b>								
Crimes Against the Person	107	27	24	22	23	17	25	45
Property Crimes	155	20	17	22	12	8	14	29
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	158	14	10	18	11	8	15	27
<b>Risk Level</b>								
Low-Medium	181	--	6	5	5	-	2	6
High	140	44	31	45	28	24	39	69

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<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 5-15

## Use of Segregation: New Brunswick

	Number of Inmates <sup>1</sup>	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>			
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	338	92	8
Remand	65	85	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>9</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 93 inmates (19%).

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

Table 5-16

## Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: New Brunswick

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Medium	Multi-Level
		%		
<b>Legal Status</b>				
Sentenced <sup>1</sup>	428	100	100	81
Remand	68	-	-	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Offence Type<sup>2</sup></b>				
Crimes Against the Person	119	25	10	28
Property and Other Crimes <sup>3</sup>	338	75	90	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>415</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	477	100	100	95
Females	19	-	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>				
Non-Aboriginal	471	95	--	95
Aboriginal	25	5	--	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Age (in years)<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>495</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</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> "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 39 inmates (8%).

<sup>3</sup> "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

<sup>4</sup> Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 421). Missing data for 6 inmates (1%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).

