

## Chapter 6

### Quebec

#### 6.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Quebec's inmate population included most elements from nine of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Quebec assembled electronic data to meet the requirements of the survey. The range of data captured by the Quebec survey included a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; use of segregation; and, legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate. Although some information about inmate criminal history was available through electronic sources, the risk and need components of the Snapshot survey were not completed for Quebec.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 6.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Quebec, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 6.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Quebec, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 6.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Quebec, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 6.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 6.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 6.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Quebec, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides an analysis of some issues related to the management of the inmate population. Section 6.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

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

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

#### 6.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 19 adult correctional facilities in operation in Quebec. Only Ontario had more facilities in operation (47) and British Columbia had the same number of facilities in operation on Snapshot day (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 19 facilities in Quebec was 3,483. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 183 inmates per facility, which is larger than all other jurisdictions with the exception of Alberta (241), and smaller than the average operational capacity of federal facilities (269) in Canada.

Table 6-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Quebec. Among the 19 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from two in the smallest facility (Établissement d'Hâvre-Aubert) to 985 for the largest (Établissement de détention de Montréal).

As can be seen in the table, all of Quebec's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification<sup>1</sup>. Quebec and Prince Edward Island are the only jurisdictions in which all facilities were designated as multi-level in security. However, the more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), most of Quebec's facilities (17 of 19) were classified as correctional centres (Table 6-1). In addition, Quebec was operating one facility as a remand centre and one day detention centre.

Of the 19 facilities in operation on Snapshot day, one housed both male and female inmates. In addition, one facility was used exclusively to accommodate female offenders (Maison Tanguay). The number of institutions (17) accommodating both adults and young offenders was greater in Quebec than in other jurisdictions. Of the remaining 132 provincial/territorial facilities, only 32 (24%) reported that both adults and young offenders were housed in the same facility.

With respect to special features, 18 of Quebec's 19 facilities had punitive/segregation units as well as facilities for protective custody. Other notable special features included 16 institutions reporting special handling units, and one facility equipped to accommodate inmates requiring psychiatric care. In contrast to most other jurisdictions, which frequently reported the use of dormitories, Quebec reported no dormitories for intermittent or full-time inmates.

The Snapshot data highlights Quebec's unique use of multi-level security designations in all facilities, which suggest that a great deal of flexibility has been built into the provincial corrections system.

## 6.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

### 6.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 5,766 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Quebec<sup>2</sup>. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Quebec's on-register count compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 5,766 inmates in Quebec's facilities accounted for almost one-quarter (24%) of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Only Ontario (8,416) had more inmates on-register on this day.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Figure 1-C (national chapter) shows jurisdictional rates of incarceration per 10,000 adult population in each jurisdiction. As can be seen from this, Quebec has the sixth highest rate of incarceration, based on the on-register population, among the 12 provinces/territories. Quebec's rate of 10.1 persons per 10,000 of Quebec's population was similar to Ontario's rate (9.8) and was somewhat lower than Manitoba's rate (12.5). Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 persons per 10,000 population to 74.8 persons per 10,000 population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 population.

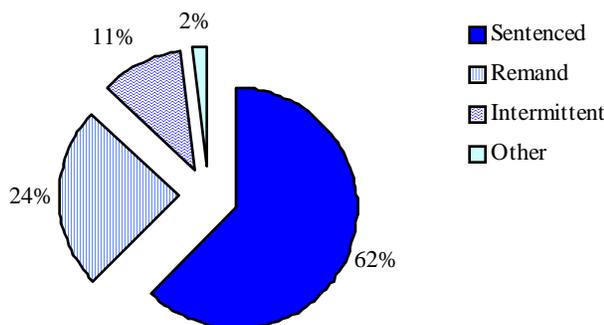
### 6.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

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

<sup>1</sup> Because all facilities in Quebec are designated as multi-level facilities, Figure 6-A is not included in this chapter.

<sup>2</sup> On Snapshot day, less than two-thirds of the inmates on register in Quebec (59%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 41% were on temporary absences, and 0.1% were either serving intermittent sentences on weekdays or were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction (e.g., court appearance).

**Figure 6-B**  
**On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Quebec**



**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.  
*n = 5,766.*

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

As illustrated in Figure 6-B, 62% of on-register inmates in Quebec were regular sentenced inmates, including 39 inmates serving federal sentences on Exchange of Service Agreements. Almost one-quarter (24%) of the inmates were on remand status, 11% were serving intermittent sentences, and an additional 2% consisted of inmates who had other legal status.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Quebec had a similar proportion of regular sentenced inmates as the national total (62% and 63%, respectively).

Quebec had a similar proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates as the national total (12% and 10%, respectively). The proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied across provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

The proportion of inmates on remand in Quebec was similar to the proportion nationally (24% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

### 6.3.3 Inmate Capacity

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

As can be seen in Table 6-1, based on the "on-register" population on Snapshot day, Quebec's correctional facilities were operating at 66% above their capacity. Quebec's over-capacity situation was the highest across all jurisdictions. Quebec's situation was unique as a provincial/territorial jurisdiction, as all but one of the correctional facilities reported significant over-capacity situations when calculations were based on the "on-register" population. The

<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.

largest facility (Établissement de détention de Montréal), which reported a capacity of 985 inmates, had 1,488 inmates on-register (51% over capacity). In addition, the Centre de détention de Québec was operating at 219% of capacity. Only the Établissement de Baie-Comeau, which was operating at 95% capacity on Snapshot day, was under capacity when calculations were based on the “on-register” population.

When capacity was calculated based on the actual-in population (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility) on Snapshot day, the over-capacity situation in Quebec was reversed to one of under capacity overall. Based on the “actual-in” population, Quebec’s correctional facilities overall were operating at 98% of their capacity, despite 11 of 19 facilities still operating at over-capacity levels ranging from 102% at the Établissement de Roberval to 216% at the Établissement de St. Jérôme. The under-capacity situation that existed when examining the “actual-in” population in Quebec serves to highlight a significant difference in the management of the inmate population in Quebec compared with other jurisdictions. In Quebec, a total of 41% of the inmate population was reported to be on temporary absence on Snapshot day. The proportion of inmates on temporary absence in other jurisdictions is significantly lower and, in fact, account for only 7% of all inmates “on-register” in all provincial/territorial facilities outside of Quebec. The data suggest that the use of a regular temporary absence program in Quebec is a key factor in managing the inmate population in the province.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity<sup>4</sup>. Quebec was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. However, as noted above, when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, Quebec was utilizing only 98% of its’ available space to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions<sup>5</sup> on type of accommodation (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). In most jurisdictions, large proportions of inmates were housed in shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates. These data were not available for Quebec<sup>6</sup>.

## 6.4 Current Offences

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

In Quebec, the largest proportion of inmates on Snapshot day (39%) were incarcerated for property crimes as their most serious current offence, primarily break and enter (Table 6-3). Another 26% were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily robbery. Finally, 35% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug-related offences.

Slightly higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated in Quebec for crimes against the person (29% versus 25%). Almost all other jurisdictions, with the exception of the Northwest Territories, had higher numbers of remand inmates versus sentenced inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person. This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and if convicted, they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Quebec had the second lowest incidence of crimes against the person (26%) (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). Only Prince Edward Island with 25% of their inmates incarcerated for against the person had a lower percentage. New Brunswick had the same proportion of persons with crimes against the person as Quebec. Quebec’s percentage was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon, and

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

<sup>5</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>6</sup> Table 6-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

<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).

Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44% respectively). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

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

In examining not just the most serious but "any" of the five most serious offences, the data show that a large proportion of sentenced inmates in Quebec had administration of justice offences (28%), break and enter (18%) or theft (17%) as part of their current offence pattern. These three offence categories are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

Table 6-4 shows that more than two-thirds (68%) of inmates in Quebec were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only. A further 21% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 11% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person. Therefore, a total of 32% of the inmates incarcerated in Quebec had a crime against the person among their current offences which was slightly higher than those in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (27% and 30%, respectively) but substantially below most other jurisdictions (the proportion ranges from 33% in Alberta to 69% in the Northwest Territories)<sup>8</sup>. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one crime against the person.

Although a slightly larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates in Quebec had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (39% versus 30%), the offence records were more uniformly non-violent in character than those seen in other jurisdictions.

Similar to most other jurisdictions, in Quebec, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (38%). As shown in Table 6-5, a further 18% were incarcerated for two offences, 14% for three offences, 14% for four offences, and 16% were incarcerated for five or more offences. Larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for five or more offences (23% versus 13%). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38% and 30%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data on current offence patterns. Inmates in Quebec show a greater incidence of non-violent offences and they have offence records that were often both violent and non-violent. They also show a pattern of less numerous offences on their current offence records. These data may suggest a pattern of less seriousness, more versatility, and less volume in offending in comparison to the offending pattern observed in other jurisdictions. These data may also contribute, to some degree, to the more extensive use of temporary absences in Quebec compared to other jurisdictions.

## 6.5 Sentence Length

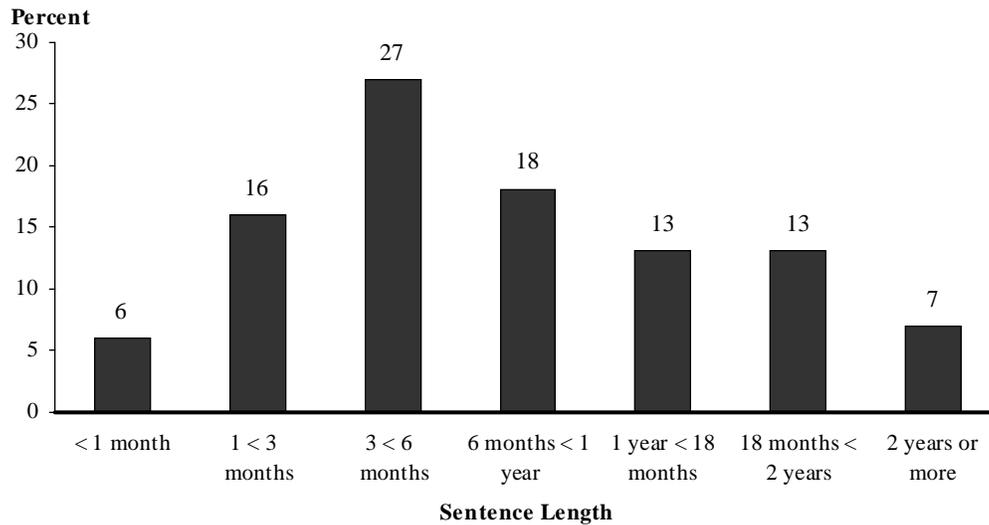
Figure 6-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Quebec (also see Table 6-6)<sup>9</sup>. On Snapshot day, 49% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 18% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 26% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 7% were serving terms of two years or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

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

<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.

**Figure 6-C**  
**Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Quebec**<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 ( $n = 4,244$ ).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 65 inmates (2%).

The median<sup>10</sup> aggregate sentence length for inmates in Quebec was 181 days (approximately 6 months). Other jurisdictions ranged from 153 days (in Ontario) to 365 days (Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan).

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

## 6.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

### 6.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Quebec (49% male and 51% female)<sup>11</sup>, 94% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

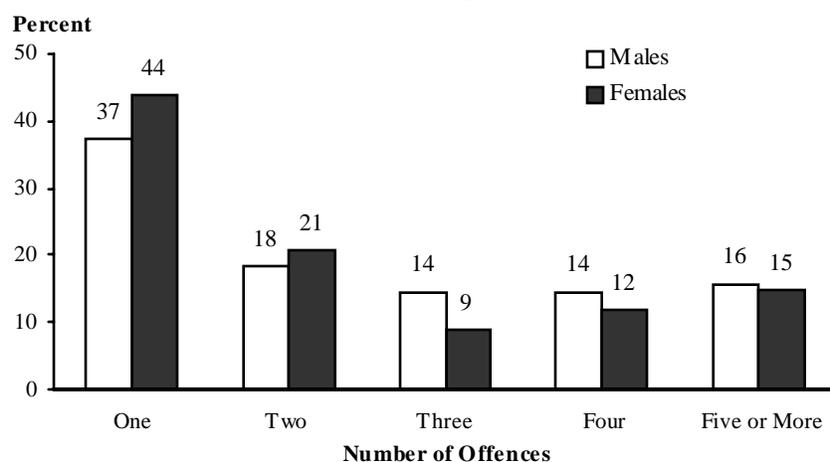
As shown in Table 6-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was slightly more often the case for males – 62% of males were regular sentenced inmates compared to 57% of females. A slightly larger proportion of females than males were serving “other” sentences (9% versus 2%).

Very few differences were noted between males and females in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 6-3). Similar proportions of males and females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (26% and 25%, respectively), property offences (39% and 37%, respectively), and “other” *Criminal Code*/Federal Statute offences (38% and 35%, respectively). The most common offence for which males were incarcerated was break and enter (20%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for drug offences (18%).

<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.

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

**Figure 6-D**  
**Number of Current Offences by Gender: Quebec<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 619 inmates (11%).

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

As illustrated in Figure 6-D, in Quebec, larger proportions of females than males were currently incarcerated for one offence. Sixty-two percent of males and 57% of females had more than one current offence although similar proportions of males and females were incarcerated for five or more offences (16% and 15%, respectively) (also see Table 6-5).

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 6-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 181 days, compared to 134 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

### 6.6.2 Age

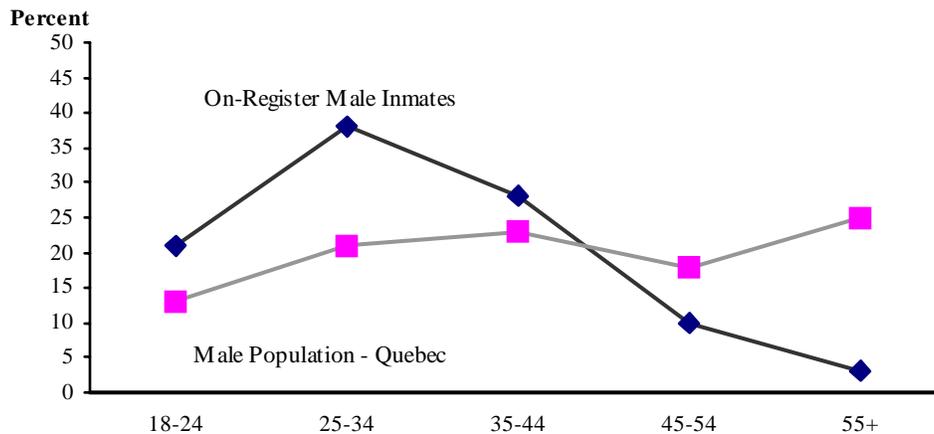
The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Quebec. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Quebec's facilities was 32. The median age for the adult population in Quebec in 1996 was 42.

Figures 6-E and 6-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Quebec is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 6-7).

On Snapshot day, males aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 21% of the adult male population in Quebec. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were also the most over-represented. Forty-seven percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 20% of the adult female population in Quebec. Females aged 35-44 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in Quebec (30% versus 21%). Contrary to most other jurisdictions, female inmates aged 18-24 in Quebec were actually under-represented compared to the female population in Quebec (11% versus 13%).

Among all age groups in Quebec, fairly similar proportions of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person, property offences and "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes (Table 6-3).

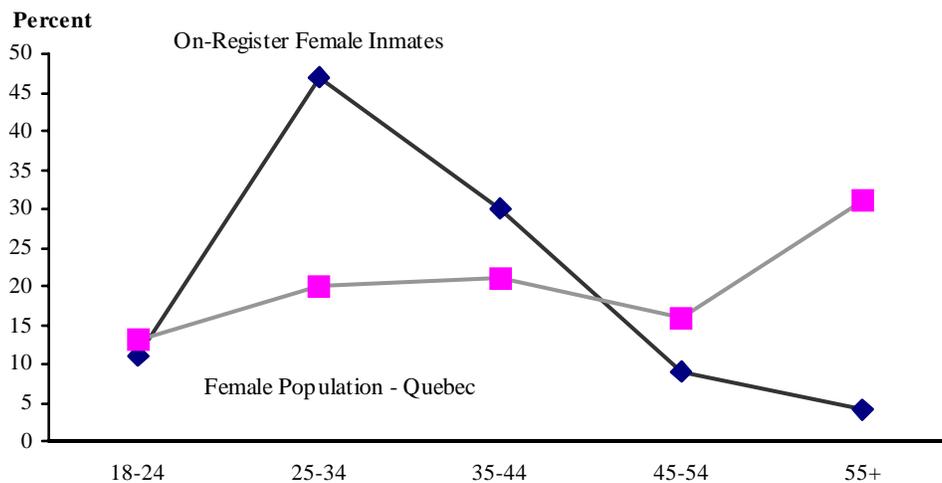
**Figure 6-E**  
**Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: Quebec**



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

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

**Figure 6-F**  
**Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: Quebec**



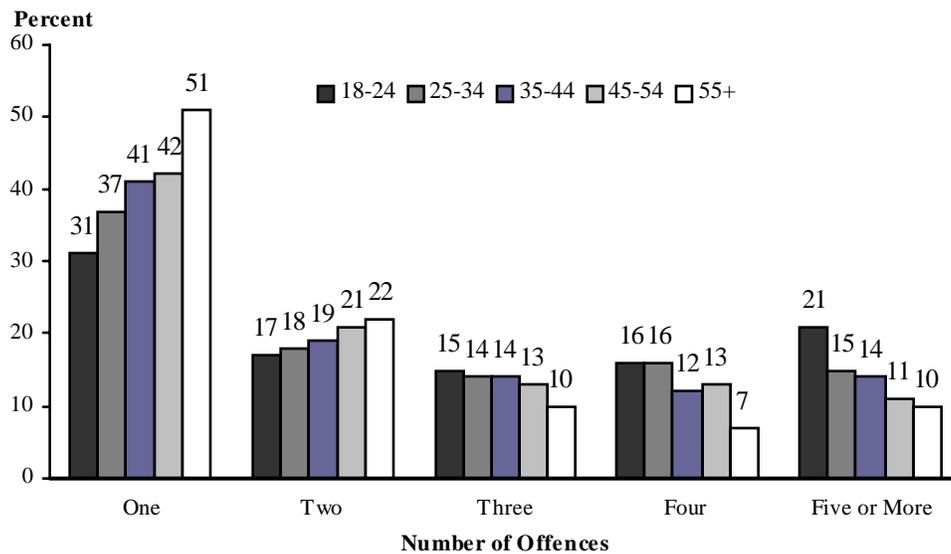
**Source :** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

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

As mentioned earlier, similar to most other jurisdictions, the largest proportion of inmates in Quebec were currently incarcerated for one offence (38%). However, some differences were observed by age groups (see Figure 6-G). Generally, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences. While just over one-fifth (21%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for five or more offences, this was the case for only 10% of inmates aged 55 and over. Further, 42% of inmates aged 45-54 and over half of the inmates (51%) aged 55 and over were currently incarcerated for only one offence, compared to 31% of those aged 18-24 (also see Table 6-5).

As can be seen in Table 6-6, older inmates were generally serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 8 months (243 days) for inmates aged 18-24, approximately 6 months (183 days) for those aged 25-34, almost 5 months for inmates 35-44 (138 days) and 45-54 (148 days), and approximately 3 months for inmates aged 55 and over (92 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

**Figure 6-G**  
**Number of Current Offences by Age: Quebec<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 619 inmates (11%) and data for 3 inmates under 18 excluded.

### 6.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 1% of the adult population in Quebec in 1996, and for 3% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

Similar to most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates in Quebec (72% versus 62%) (Table 6-7). Close to one-quarter of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (26% and 24%, respectively). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to Non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Substantial differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 6-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (49% versus 25%). The difference is seen in the larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for sexual assault (12% versus 4%), serious assault (16% versus 5%) and minor assault (14% versus 4%).

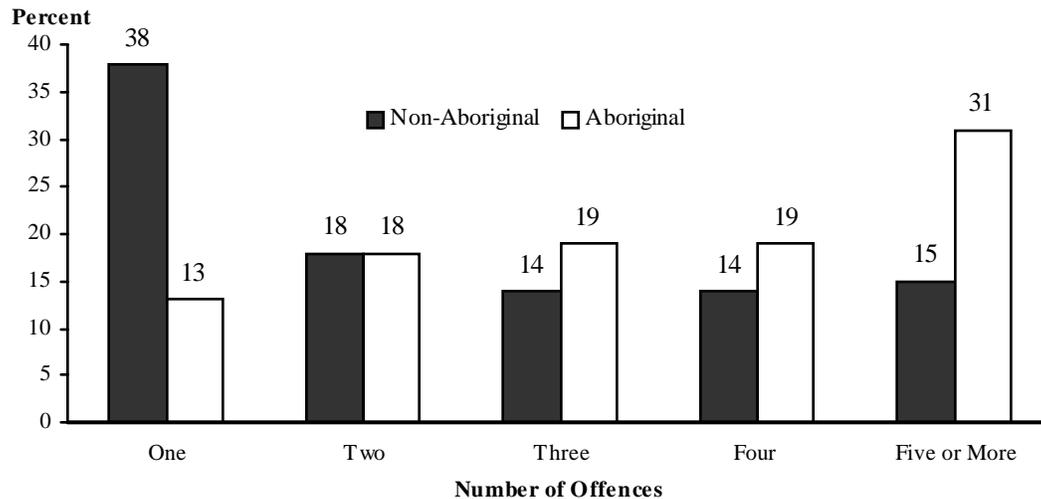
A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (39% versus 31%) and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (36% versus 20%). These differences were primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for break and enter (20% versus 15%), and drug-related offences (14% versus 5%).

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

There were similar proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (8% and 6%, respectively).

As illustrated in Figure 6-H, significantly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Eighty-seven percent of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 61% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 6-5).

**Figure 6-H**  
**Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Quebec<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 749 inmates (13%).

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

In Quebec, Aboriginal inmates received considerably longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 6-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 303 days, compared to 181 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

#### 6.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation<sup>12</sup> at the time of the most recent admission to custody. As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 6-8, almost one-half (47%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 27% of adults in Quebec. Another 31% had grade 10 or 11, and 22% had grade 12 or higher. A slightly larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had grade 9 education or less (48% versus 45%).

In Quebec, 6% of inmates, both sentenced and remand, reported that they were legally married at the time of admission, compared to almost half (47%) of adults in Quebec. Eighty-one percent of the inmates were identified as single which was much higher than in other jurisdictions. The category "common law" was not identified as a marital partnership in Quebec as it was in other jurisdictions. Hence, it is likely that a significant proportion of the large group of single inmates in Quebec were involved in common law relationships.

Almost all inmates (97%) in Quebec reported Canadian citizenship and over three-quarters (77%) of the inmates reported French as their official language.

#### 6.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information<sup>13</sup>. In Quebec, the majority of inmates (83%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 6-9). In fact, 31% of the inmates had between 2 and 4 previous adult convictions and 21% had between

<sup>12</sup> Employment status was not available for Quebec.

<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.

5 and 9 previous convictions. Among the jurisdictions providing information, Quebec had the lowest proportion of inmates with 15 or more previous adult convictions (2% compared to a range of 6% to 27% in the other jurisdictions). A larger percentage of sentenced than remand inmates had at least one previous adult conviction (87% versus 71%). As well, males were somewhat more likely than females (84% versus 80%) to have had at least one previous adult conviction.

Further, almost two-thirds (62%) of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, and one-half (50%) had a previous probation term. Although there were no differences with respect to the latter between sentenced and remand inmates, sentenced inmates were more likely than remand inmates to have had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (69% versus 39%).

### 6.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from Quebec<sup>14</sup>.

### 6.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

Data on risk and needs were not available from Quebec<sup>15</sup>.

### 6.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Although data on security concerns were not available for Quebec<sup>16</sup>, information was provided regarding the use of segregation. The use of segregation is a sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations and is used whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. Table 6-15 indicates that the use of segregation in Quebec for both remand and sentenced inmates was very sparse (only 1% of sentenced and 1% of remand inmates were segregated). In other jurisdictions that reported data<sup>17</sup>, the proportion of inmates in segregation ranged from 5% in Prince Edward Island to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Analyses of the differentiation of inmates by security level of facilities, and the relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities, are not applicable for Quebec since all facilities are multi-level security<sup>18</sup>.

## 6.7 Tables

Table 6-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Quebec
Table 6-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>
Table 6-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Quebec
Table 6-4	Nature of Current Offences: Quebec
Table 6-5	Number of Current Offences: Quebec
Table 6-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Quebec
Table 6-7	Selected Inmate Characteristics: Quebec
Table 6-8	Background Characteristics of Inmates: Quebec
Table 6-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Quebec
Table 6-10	Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>
Table 6-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>
Table 6-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>
Table 6-13	Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>
Table 6-14	Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>
Table 6-15	Use of Segregation: Quebec
Table 6-16	Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Quebec <b>[Not in this Chapter]</b>

<sup>14</sup> Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from Quebec, Table 6-10 is not included in this chapter.

<sup>15</sup> Because data on risks and needs were not available from Quebec, Tables 6-11 through 6-14 and Figures 6-I and 6-J are not included in this chapter.

<sup>16</sup> Because data on security concerns were not available for Quebec, Figures 6-K and 6-L are not included in this chapter.

<sup>17</sup> Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC provided segregation data.

<sup>18</sup> Figure 6-M and Table 6-16 are not in this chapter because all facilities in Quebec are multi-level.

**Table 6-1**  
**Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Quebec<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>Multi-Level</b>										
Centre de détention de Québec	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	435	952	219	543	125			
Centre de prévention de Montréal	Remand Centre	Males	466	470	101	450	97			
Centre Viger	Day Detention Centre	Males	290	290	100	-	-			
Établissement d'Amos	Correctional Centre	Males	82	129	157	77	94			
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	Correctional Centre	Males	92	87	95	80	87			
Établissement de détention de Montréal	Correctional Centre	Males	985	1,488	151	938	95			
Établissement de Chicoutimi	Correctional Centre	Males	62	110	177	61	98			
Établissement d'Havre-Aubert	Correctional Centre	Males	2	4	200	3	150			
Établissement de Hull	Correctional Centre	Males	167	266	159	149	89			
Établissement de New Carlisle	Correctional Centre	Males	64	117	183	67	105			
Établissement de Rimouski	Correctional Centre	Males	68	136	200	70	103			
Établissement de Roberval	Correctional Centre	Males	60	86	143	61	102			
Établissement de St-Jerome	Correctional Centre	Males	130	553	425	281	216			
Établissement de Sept-Iles	Correctional Centre	Males	19	33	174	20	105			
Établissement de Sherbrooke	Correctional Centre	Males	158	307	194	186	118			
Établissement de Sorel	Correctional Centre	Males	65	131	202	84	129			
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	Correctional Centre	Males	154	293	190	166	108			
Établissement de Valleyfield	Correctional Centre	Males	52	112	215	58	112			
Maison Tanguay	Correctional Centre	Females	132	202	153	130	99			
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,483</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>98</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>Multi-Level</b>										
Centre de détention de Québec	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Centre de prévention de Montréal	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Centre Viger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Établissement d'Amos	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Baie-Comeau	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de détention de Montréal	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Établissement de Chicoutimi	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement d'Havre-Aubert	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Établissement de Hull	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de New Carlisle	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Rimouski	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Roberval	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de St-Jerome	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Sept-Iles	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Établissement de Sherbrooke	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Sorel	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Trois-Rivières	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Établissement de Valleyfield	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Maison Tanguay	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70</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.

<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 6-3**  
**Distribution of Offence Types<sup>1</sup>: Quebec**

	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>	3,843	2	4	5	4	8	2	25				
Remand	1,304	4	3	6	5	8	3	29				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>				
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	4,851	3	4	5	4	8	2	26				
Females	296	5	2	4	2	10	2	25				
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>4</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	4,865	3	4	5	4	8	2	25				
Aboriginal	152	--	12	16	14	5	--	49				
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>												
18-24	1,076	3	4	5	3	9	2	27				
25-34	1,992	2	3	5	5	8	2	25				
35-44	1,411	3	4	6	4	7	2	26				
45-54	501	2	6	6	3	8	3	28				
55+	164	3	11	2	4	6	2	28				
		Property Crimes				Other Criminal Code (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%										
<b>Legal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>3</sup>	19	10	3	7	39	1	4	9	14	8	36	
Remand	20	7	4	8	39	2	4	6	12	8	32	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	20	9	3	7	39	2	3	8	14	8	35	
Females	13	12	8	4	37	--	6	4	18	--	38	
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>4</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	20	9	3	7	39	1	4	8	14	8	36	
Aboriginal	15	7	2	7	31	3	--	7	5	--	20	
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>												
18-24	22	7	2	6	37	2	3	5	18	7	36	
25-34	21	9	4	8	42	2	4	7	13	7	33	
35-44	18	10	3	7	37	2	4	10	12	10	38	
45-54	16	10	4	8	38	1	2	11	13	8	35	
55+	12	6	6	7	31	--	--	11	18	10	42	

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 619 inmates (11%).

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

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 749 inmates (13%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 619 inmates (11%) and data for 3 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 6-4**  
**Nature of Current Offences<sup>1,2</sup>: Quebec**

	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>	3,843	12	18	70
Remand	1,304	9	30	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>68</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 619 inmates (11%).

<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 6-5**  
**Number of Current Offences: Quebec**

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	3,843	41	20	14	12	13
Remand	1,304	28	15	14	20	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,147</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Males	4,851	37	18	14	14	16
Females	296	44	21	9	12	15
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>3</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	4,865	38	18	14	14	15
Aboriginal	152	13	18	19	19	31
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>						
18-24	1,076	31	17	15	16	21
25-34	1,992	37	18	14	16	15
35-44	1,411	41	19	14	12	14
45-54	501	42	21	13	13	11
55+	164	51	22	10	7	10

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

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 619 inmates (11%).

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 749 inmates (13%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 619 inmates (11%) and data for 3 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 6-6**  
**Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Quebec<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>4,179</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>					
Males	3,943	48	18	34	181
Females	236	53	19	28	134
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>3</sup></b>					
Non-Aboriginal	4,002	49	17	33	181
Aboriginal	113	21	30	49	303
<b>Age<sup>2</sup></b>					
18-24	819	39	20	41	243
25-34	1,632	46	19	35	183
35-44	1,169	54	17	30	138
45-54	415	55	17	28	148
55+	144	61	8	31	92

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

<sup>1</sup> Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences ( $n = 4,244$ ).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 65 inmates (2%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 129 inmates (3%).

**Table 6-7**  
**Selected Inmate Characteristics: Quebec**

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Intermittent	662	11	13	653	12	--
Other	121	2	9	116	2	--
Sentenced	3,582	62	57	3,525	62	72
Remand	1,401	24	21	1,326	24	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age<sup>1,2</sup></b>						
18-24	1,177	21	11	1,128	20	21
25-34	2,219	38	47	2,172	38	50
35-44	1,599	28	30	1,565	28	22
45-54	572	10	9	559	10	--
55+	195	3	4	192	4	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,762</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Males				5,278	94	92
Females				342	6	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>5,620</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).*

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 146 inmates (2%) for Aboriginal status.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 4 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 6-8**  
**Background Characteristics<sup>1,2</sup> of Inmates: Quebec**

		Total	Sentenced <sup>3</sup>	Remand
<b>Grade Completed</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>5,678</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>1,358</b>
9 or less	%	47	48	45
10 to 11	%	31	31	30
12 or higher	%	22	21	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates</b>		<b>5,766</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>1,401</b>
Single	%	80	80	82
Married	%	6	6	6
Separated or Divorced	%	13	13	12
Widowed	%	1	1	1
<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>5,761</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>1,400</b>
English	%	8	7	12
French	%	77	79	70
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	15	14	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Citizenship</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates</b>		<b>5,766</b>	<b>4,365</b>	<b>1,401</b>
Canadian	%	97	98	95
Other	%	3	2	5
<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.

<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> Data on employment status were not available.

<sup>3</sup> Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 88 inmates (2%).

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

**Table 6-9**  
**Criminal History of Inmates: Quebec<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions			
		None		1 or more	
		%			
<b>Legal Status</b>					
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	4,365	13			87
Remand	1,401	29			71
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>17</b>			<b>83</b>

	Number of Inmates	Previous Disposition Types			
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>					
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	4,365	50	50	69	31
Remand	1,401	50	50	39	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</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> Data on prior federal incarcerations and previous disposition outcomes were not available.

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

**Table 6-15**  
**Use of Segregation: Quebec**

	Number of Inmates	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>			
Sentenced <sup>1</sup>	4,365	99	1
Remand	1,401	99	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,766</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1</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> "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

