

Chapter 7

Ontario

7.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Ontario's inmate population included components from nine of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Ontario conducted an electronic compilation of all relevant information for the survey. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; demographic and background information on inmates; some data on security concerns; 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 7.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Ontario, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 7.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Ontario, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 7.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Ontario, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 7.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 7.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 7.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Ontario, 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 a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 7.7 includes all the tables for this chapter.

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

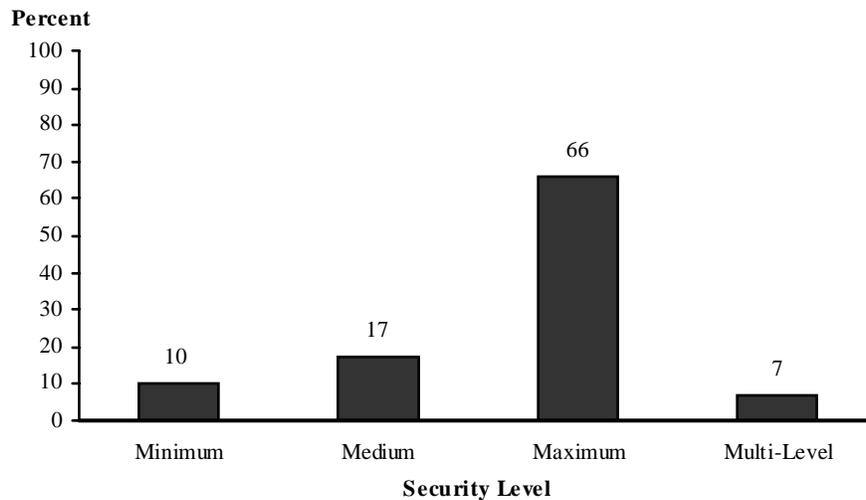
Although the focus of the chapter is Ontario's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference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

7.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 47 adult correctional facilities in operation in Ontario, about one-third (31%) of the total 151 provincial/territorial facilities in Canada. Among the provinces/territories, Ontario had the largest number of facilities in operation, followed by Quebec and British Columbia (19 facilities each). Correctional Services Canada were operating 48 federal facilities (see Table 1-1 in national chapter).

The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 47 facilities in Ontario was 7,914. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 168 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for Alberta and Quebec (241 and 183 inmates per facility, respectively), but larger than other jurisdictions. Ontario's average operational capacity per facility is about two-thirds the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Figure 7-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Ontario



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

Table 7-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Ontario. Among the 47 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 18 for the smallest facility (Haileybury Jail, a maximum security facility) to 546 for the largest (Mimico Correctional Centre, a multi-level security facility). The range of facility sizes reflects the various population centres in the province.

As can be seen in the table, the majority of Ontario's facilities were maximum security facilities. Thirty-seven of the 47 facilities were classified as maximum security, five were medium security, four were minimum security, and one was a multi-level security facility. Figure 7-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. Two-thirds (66%) of the beds in Ontario's facilities were classified as maximum security. A further 17% were classified as medium security, 10% as minimum, and 7% as multi-level. The only other jurisdictions with a large proportion of beds designated as maximum security were British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security. However, the extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among most other jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level.

In Ontario, the majority of institutions (36), were designated as jail/detention centres² all of which were classified as maximum security (Table 7-1). In New Brunswick, the largest proportion of facilities were also classified as jail/detention centres. However, in other provinces/territories, most facilities were classified as correctional centres, a designation that was used for the nine facilities in Ontario. The remaining two facilities were treatment centres.

Just over one-half of the facilities (24) housed both male and female inmates (one medium security and the rest maximum security). Twenty-two facilities housed only males, and only one facility was reserved exclusively for the accommodation of female inmates (Vanier Centre for Women, a minimum security facility). Thirteen of the 47 facilities (28%) housed both adults and young offenders.

Regarding special features, all of Ontario's facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units, which is higher than many jurisdictions. In four other jurisdictions (Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta),

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

² There are two basic types of adult institutions in Ontario:

- Jails and detention centres - house remand inmates, inmates with short sentences (usually less than four months), immigration holds, police lock-ups, etc. Jails tend to be older facilities, usually with no more than 120 beds (except Toronto Jail), while detention centres are newer with 100-500 beds. All jails and detention centres are maximum security facilities.
- Correctional centres (formerly provincial reformatories) usually house offenders serving provincial sentences of between four months and two years less a day (exceptions are those serving intermittent sentences). Offenders are usually transferred to correctional centres once they have been sentenced and classified for placement. Among the correctional centres, there are a range of security levels (including two clinical treatment facilities shown as medium security in Table 7-1). Mimico Correctional Centre is classified as multi-level security because there is a detention centre housed on the grounds, dormitory buildings for intermittent sentences, and buildings for inmates on straight provincial sentences.

almost all institutions also had punitive/administrative segregation units. Only Saskatchewan had no facilities with these units. In addition, most facilities in Ontario (43) were equipped with protective custody units.

Other notable special features in Ontario include six facilities with special handling units. The use of dormitories, which was relatively frequent in other jurisdictions, was used to a lesser extent in Ontario. There were three institutions with dormitories for intermittent inmates and eight institutions that made use of dormitories for regular sentenced inmates. A feature that was infrequently reported in other jurisdictions was the existence of psychiatric units. Ontario reported seven facilities with psychiatric units. There were only 14 other such units reported in all other provincial/territorial institutions in Canada.

Ontario differs from most other jurisdictions in terms of the types of facilities. Unlike other jurisdictions, correctional facilities in Ontario are primarily maximum security institutions. Further, the majority of facilities are jail/detention centres rather than correctional centres. Since there are very few multi-level security facilities, it appears that Ontario has less flexibility in its' accommodation strategy than other jurisdictions.

7.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

7.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 8,416 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Ontario. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Ontario's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 8,416 inmates in Ontario facilities was the largest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for more than one-third (35%) of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Quebec was the next largest jurisdiction, with approximately 2,700 fewer inmates (5,766).

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 9.8 persons per 10,000 of Ontario's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the sixth lowest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. The incarceration rate in Quebec was similar. The Northwest Territories (74.8), Yukon (34.9), Saskatchewan (15.5), Alberta (14.1) and Manitoba (12.5) had higher rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 8.8 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

7.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

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

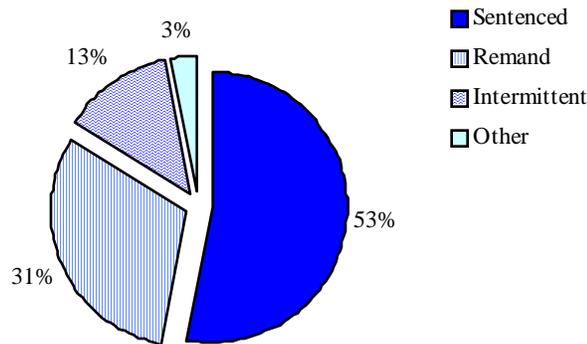
Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence³, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 7-B, over one-half (53%) of on-register inmates in Ontario were regular sentenced inmates. A further 31% were remand inmates, 13% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 3% had other legal status⁴. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, two were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement. There were also 107 inmates in Ontario who were beginning to serve a federal sentence and who were still within the 15-day waiting period that can precede transfer to a federal facility.

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

⁴ The "other" category included 0.4% of inmates on detention status for reasons related to conditional release violations, as well as 2.2% of inmates incarcerated for a variety of reasons (e.g., immigration holds, arrestees, material witnesses, prisoners in transit).

Figure 7-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Ontario



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996). n = 8,416.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates. However, this varied by province/territory – with Ontario having the smallest proportion of regular sentenced inmates (53%), and the Northwest Territories having the largest proportion (83%). Compared to the national total, Ontario had a smaller proportion of regular sentenced inmates (53% versus 63%).

Ontario had a larger proportion of remand inmates than all other provinces/territories, and more intermittent sentenced inmates than all provinces/territories except New Brunswick. The proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

7.3.3 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 7-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Ontario’s correctional facilities were over capacity by 6%⁵. Over one-half (55%) of the 47 facilities were operating above the rated capacity. The over-capacity situation was particularly evident for the maximum security facilities, where 23 institutions were housing more inmates than the capacity described for their facilities. In combination, maximum security institutions in Ontario were operating at 112% of capacity. In addition, the only multi-level facility (Mimico Correctional Centre) was operating at 132% of capacity, and two of the minimum security facilities were operating at 109% of capacity (Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre, Vanier Centre for Women). None of the medium level security facilities reported over-capacity situations. In fact, on average the medium security facilities were operating at 78% of capacity on Snapshot day.

Of the 26 facilities reporting over-capacity situations, seven were over capacity by 15% or less. However, two facilities (Cornwall Jail and Stratford Jail) were operating at double capacity or higher.

⁵ It should be noted that when on-register count data were extracted from the offender database in Ontario, only the initial admitting institution was extracted. The only transfers that were extracted were for inmates classified and transferred to correctional centres. Consequently, the distribution of inmates by institution based on the aggregate data differs slightly from the actual institutional count.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Ontario’s correctional facilities were operating at 3% over capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Twenty-one facilities still reported over-capacity situations, however for the most part, to a lesser extent. Thirteen of the 21 were over capacity by 15% or less.

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 capacity⁶. Ontario was among seven of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for Ontario was about 6%. However, this decreased to 3% when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity. It should be noted that the Ontario total hides the more serious over-capacity situations being experienced by some of the facilities in the province.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁷ 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 Ontario⁸.

7.4 Current Offences

For all jurisdictions except Ontario, 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)⁹. In Ontario, information was only available on the MSO (not other offences). Therefore, the MSO analyzed within this section is not necessarily the only offence for which an inmate was currently incarcerated.

In Ontario, there were similar distributions of inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person, property and “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (approximately one-third in each category). The most serious current offence for over one-third (36%) of Ontario’s inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 7-3), primarily robbery. Another 34% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences. Finally, 31% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (46% versus 31%). This was consistent with almost all other jurisdictions (the Northwest Territories was the exception). This would be expected since offenders who are held on remand often are those involved in more serious offences. However, it should be noted that remand inmates have not yet been convicted, and that they may be convicted of a less serious offence than that for which they are currently incarcerated, or acquitted.

In relation to other provinces/territories, Ontario had the sixth highest incidence of crimes against the person (36%) (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). This was substantially lower than the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Manitoba (70%, 59% and 44%, respectively). But it was close to Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Saskatchewan (ranging from 34% to 38%). Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

An analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which each inmate was currently incarcerated was conducted to provide a picture of the number of different “types” of offences for which inmates were incarcerated. This essentially provides an indication of the variety of offending. As indicated above, these data were not available for Ontario¹⁰.

⁶ 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.

⁷ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

⁸ Table 7-2 is not included in this chapter because accommodation data were not available.

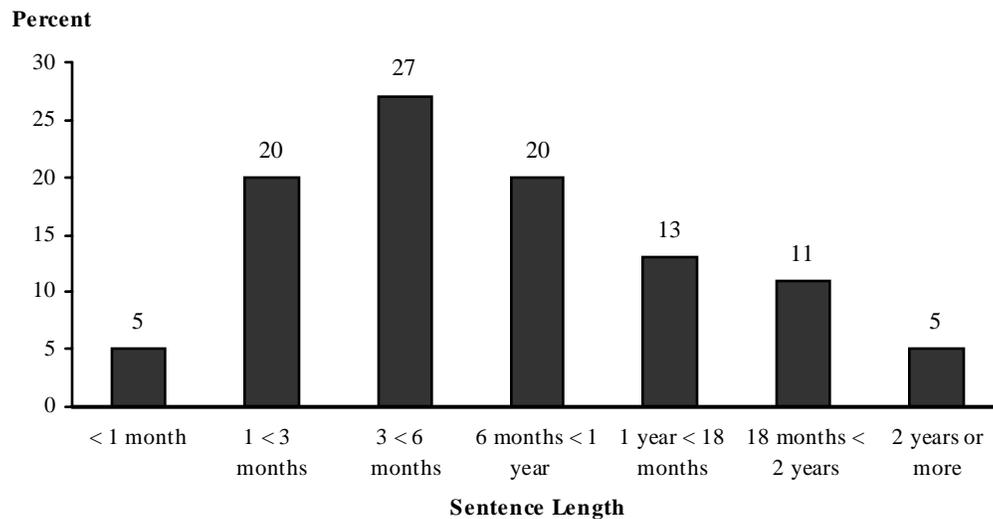
⁹ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following 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).

¹⁰ Tables 7-4 and 7-5 are not included in this chapter because data were only available on the “most serious offence”, not other offences the inmates were currently incarcerated for.

7.5 Sentence Length

Figure 7-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Ontario (also see Table 7-6)¹¹. On Snapshot day, 52% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 20% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 24% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 5% 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.

Figure 7-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Ontario^{1,2}



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

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences ($n = 5,569$).

² Data were missing for 22 inmates (<1%).

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 median¹² aggregate sentence length for inmates in Ontario was 153 days (approximately five months). This is the lowest of all other provinces/territories, the next lowest being Quebec and Nova Scotia (181 days each). The longest median aggregate sentences were in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each).

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.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

7.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

7.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Ontario (48% male and 52% female)¹³, 93% 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 7-7, the proportions of male and female inmates serving various types of sentences was similar. The largest proportion of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences (53% and 51%, respectively).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 7-3). A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (37% versus 23%). However, a larger proportion of females than males were incarcerated for property offences (35% versus 30%) and "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes (41% versus 33%). The most common offence for which males were incarcerated was break and enter (19%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for "other *Criminal Code*" offences (20%), such as prostitution and driving while prohibited.

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 also incarcerated for crimes against the person in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and federally. In Nova Scotia, Quebec and Manitoba, the proportions were very similar between the sexes. However, in New Brunswick, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories, a larger proportion of females than males were currently incarcerated for crimes against the person.

Data on the number of current offences were not available for Ontario, therefore gender comparisons were not possible¹⁴.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 7-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 153 days, compared to 92 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.

7.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Ontario. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Ontario's facilities was 31. The median age for the adult population in Ontario in 1996 was 41.

Figures 7-E and 7-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Ontario 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 7-7).

On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Over one-quarter (27%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult male population in Ontario. Males aged 25-34 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult male population in Ontario (37% versus 22%). Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Forty-four percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Ontario.

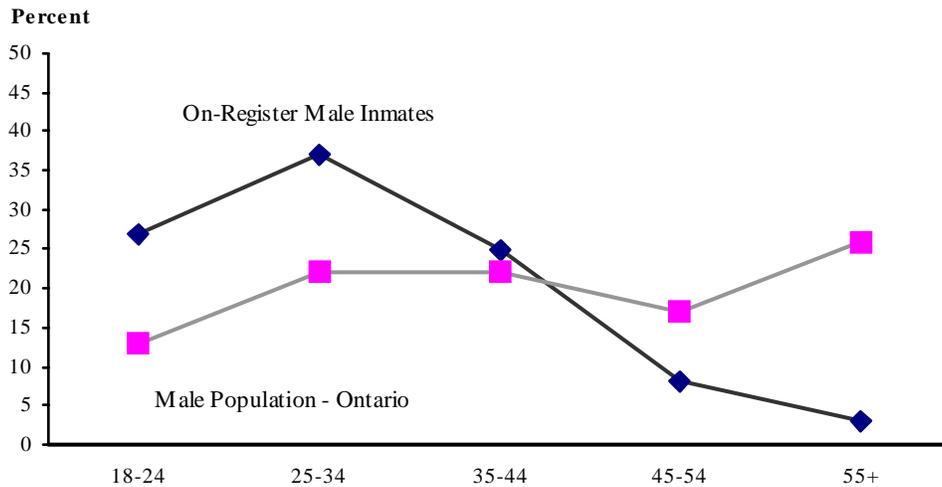
These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

Similar proportions of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences and crimes against the person (39% and 38%, respectively) (Table 7-3). The most common offence for which these inmates were incarcerated was break and enter. Among those aged 25-34 and 35-44, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (36% and 38%, respectively). Similar proportions of those aged 45-54 were incarcerated for crimes against the person and "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (38% and 39%, respectively). The largest proportion of those 55 years of age and older were incarcerated for crimes against the person (46%), in particular sexual assaults.

¹³ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

¹⁴ Figure 7-D is not included in this chapter because data on the number of current were not available from Ontario.

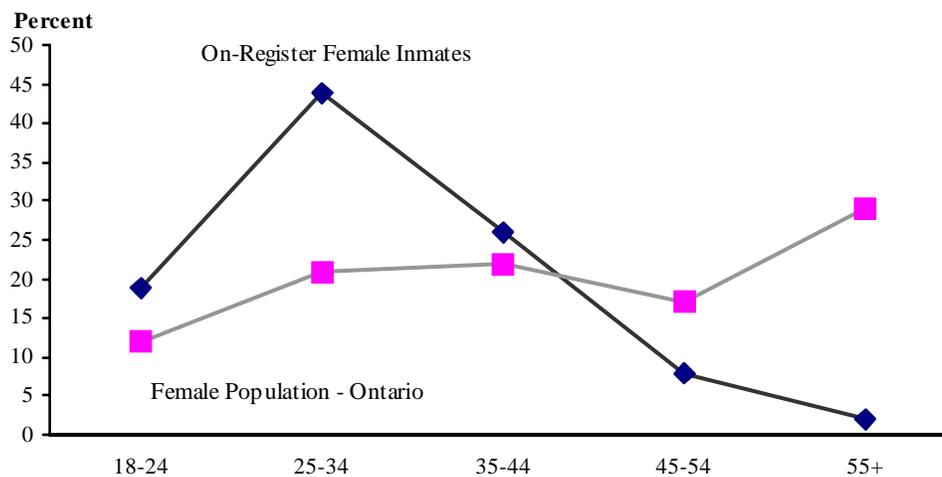
Figure 7-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Ontario



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

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 7-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Ontario



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

¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Data on the number of current offences were not available for Ontario, therefore age comparisons were not possible¹⁵.

As can be seen in Table 7-6, unlike some jurisdictions, inmates of various age groups did not differ substantially in aggregate sentence lengths. Approximately one-half of inmates in each age group were serving sentences of less than six months. This was the case for slightly fewer of those aged 18-24 (47%), and for slightly more of those aged 35-44 (57%). The median sentence length in Ontario was similar for both the youngest (182 days for those 18-24) and the oldest (184 days for those 55 and over) inmates. Among other age groups, the median sentence length varied from 153 days for inmates in both the 25-34 and the 45-54 age groups, and 122 days for inmates 35-44. As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

¹⁵ Figure 7-G is not included in this chapter because data on the number of current offences were not available from Ontario.

7.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 1% of the adult population in Ontario in 1996, they accounted for 9% 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.

While the majority of both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for Aboriginal inmates (see Table 7-7). Two-thirds (66%) of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 52% of non-Aboriginal inmates. A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (32% versus 24%) and intermittent sentences (13% versus 9%). 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).

Only minor differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 7-3). Slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (38% versus 35%) and property offences (35% versus 30%).

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 (9% and 7%, respectively). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (37% of Aboriginal females compared to 21% of non-Aboriginal females). This difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal females incarcerated for robbery (16%) and minor assault (10%).

No information was available on the number of current offences for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates¹⁶.

In Ontario, Aboriginal inmates received slightly longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 7-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 182 days, compared to 153 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among males – Aboriginal males received a median aggregate sentence of 183 days, compared to 153 days for non-Aboriginal males. Among females, the median aggregate sentence length for non-Aboriginal inmates was 96 days, compared to 90 days for Aboriginal females. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

7.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

As part of the Snapshot survey, some additional background and demographic data on inmates were gathered to provide a more comprehensive profile of the inmate populations. The survey included information on marital status, educational level, and employment situation at the time of the most recent admission to custody¹⁷. As well, information is provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 7-8, 21% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 15% of adults in Ontario. Almost another one-half (48%) had grade 10 or 11, and 30% had grade 12 or higher. Fairly similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates had grade 9 education or less (20% and 22%, respectively). Compared to most other jurisdictions (except Prince Edward Island, where inmates had similar educational levels), inmates in Ontario had higher levels of educational attainment.

Less than one-third (28%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Ontario. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (21% versus 33%).

The majority of inmates in Ontario (98%) reported that English was their home language. Another 1% reported that French was their home language. The majority of inmates (87%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹⁶ Because data on number of current offences are not available for Ontario, Figure 7-H is not shown in this chapter.

¹⁷ Employment situation was not available for Ontario.

7.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹⁸. Similar to other jurisdictions, in Ontario, the majority of inmates (81%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (see Table 7-9)¹⁹. Further, more than one-half (51%) had a previous probation term.

A slightly larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (83% versus 77%) and previous probation terms (52% versus 49%). These results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

7.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from Ontario²⁰.

7.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

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

Ontario gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates²¹. Ontario used a different instrument than the other jurisdictions that provided risk/needs data. In Ontario, the Level of Service Inventory - Ontario Revised (LSI-OR) instrument was used to assess risk for the inmate population. Based on the widely used LSI, the LSI-OR combines a criminal history scale and seven criminogenic need scales to form an overall assessment of risk of future offending (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used)²². Ontario is the only jurisdiction to use this criminal history scale. In Ontario, the seven need dimensions, which are similar to, but not exactly the same as, the need dimensions identified in other jurisdictions, included employment/education problems, family/marital problems, leisure/recreation, companions (i.e., pro-criminal), pro-criminal attitudes, substance abuse, and anti-social behavioural patterns (criminal history is also included as a need).

The methodology for the risk analysis classified inmates according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk, using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR²³. Of particular note is the small proportion of inmates that were classified in the low or very low categories using the LSI-OR scoring method. In Ontario, only 3% were classified as very low risk while 13% were classified as low risk. The largest proportion of inmates in Ontario were classified as high risk (36%), followed by medium risk (34%). A further 13% were classified as very high risk (see Figure 7-I).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as "high" risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). Ontario was not included in the national chapter because of differences in scoring of the risk data, however, 49% of inmates were classified as high risk using this analysis.

As shown in Table 7-11, a higher proportion of females were considered low risk (29% versus 16%).

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Information is not available from Ontario on prior convictions, previous federal incarceration, failed probations, failed paroles, and escapes.

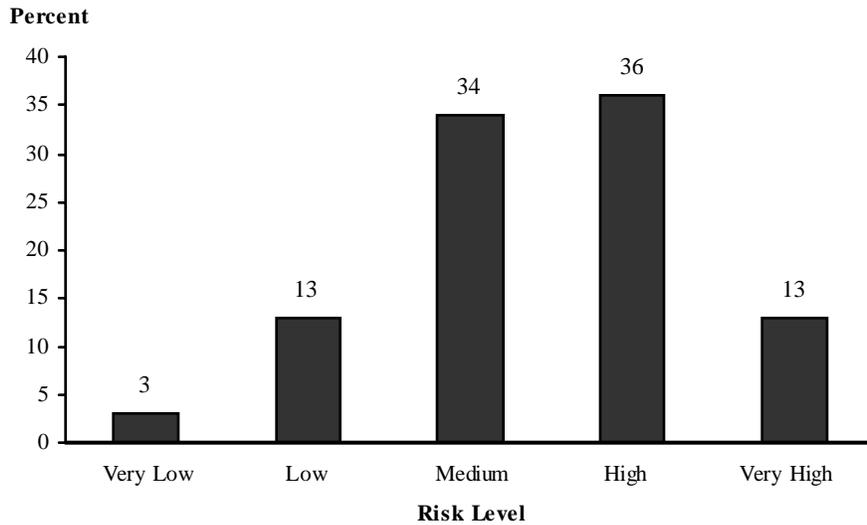
²⁰ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from Ontario, Table 7-10 is not included in this chapter.

²¹ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates serving less than 30 days.

²² While risk/needs data were collected for seven other provinces/territories, the risk assessments used a different risk/need scoring methodology. Therefore, the distribution of risk for the other jurisdictions was not comparable to that of Ontario. The distribution for Ontario was used as a model to select cut-off scores that could be applied to the risk scales used by the other jurisdictions in order to render them more comparable.

²³ The following cut-off scores were used to categorize inmates into the 5 risk groupings: 0-4 – very low; 5-10 – low; 11-19 – medium; 20-29 – high; 30+ – very high.

Figure 7-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Ontario^{1,2}



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

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences (n = 5,787).

² Data were missing for 1,846 inmates (32%).

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. More than two-thirds of Aboriginal inmates (67%) were classified as high risk, compared to 47% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that Ontario faces a situation where there are larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates in the sentenced population scoring at the higher end of the risk dimension, and requiring a greater concentration of programming resources to address their criminogenic needs.

Table 7-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when some criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined²⁴. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (97%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration. High-risk offenders were also currently serving considerably longer median sentences than medium- and low-risk offenders (243 days versus 181 and 122 days). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, low-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (35%), compared to medium- and high-risk offenders (30% and 32%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education than low- and medium-risk offenders. More than one-quarter (29%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 12% of low-risk offenders and 20% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were also more likely than medium- and low-risk offenders to be single (62% versus 51% and 48%, respectively). With respect to age, high-risk offenders were found to be, on average, younger than both medium- and low-risk offenders (median age of 29 versus 32 and 33, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. For example, 86% of this group had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

²⁴ Data on prior conviction, prior federal incarceration, prior failure on community supervision, and employment are not available from Ontario.

Table 7-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as homicide/attempted murder, robbery, sexual assault, and other violent offences as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk. These offenders were less frequently classified as low risk. Inmates with minor and serious assaults were more frequently classified as medium risk (46% and 45%, respectively). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

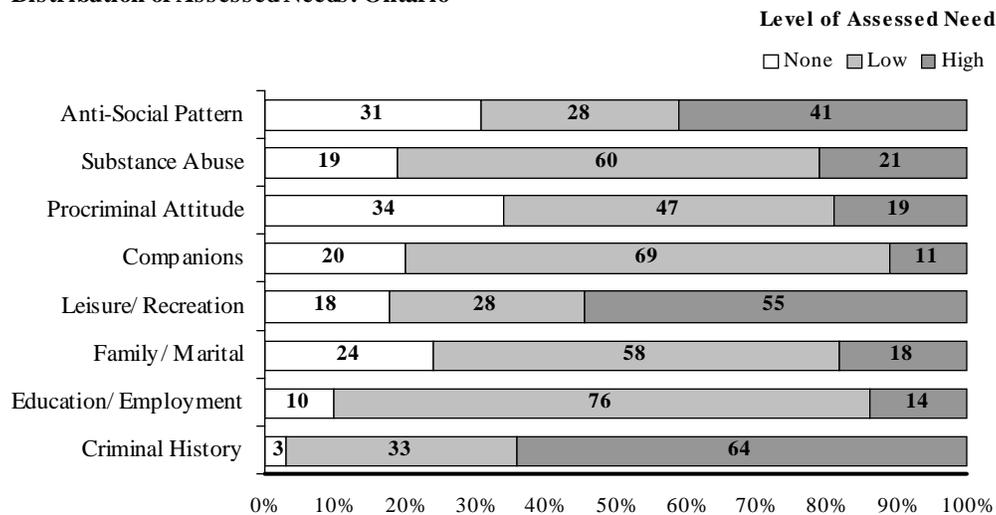
The largest proportion of inmates with various types of property offences were classified as high risk to re-offend. This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past.

Inmates serving sentences for offensive weapons offences also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend (52%). However, those serving sentences for drug-related offences were most frequently classified as medium risk (43%). Inmates serving sentences for impaired driving and administration of justice offences were most frequently classified as low risk (52% and 41%, respectively).

While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided an opportunity to examine criminogenic needs of inmates. It should be noted, as previously mentioned, that the scoring of the needs was different for Ontario as compared to the other jurisdictions who collected data.

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established by the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 7-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions²⁵. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Figure 7-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Ontario¹



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

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

²⁵ Cases with scores of 0 on a particular dimension were categorized as having no needs in that area ("none"). Those with scores above 0 and below the suggested LSI-OR cut-offs for medium and high-risk scores were classified as "low"; and the remainder as "high". The following cut-offs applied: employment/ education – low = 1-7, high = 8-9; marital/family – low = 1-2, high = 3-4; leisure – low = 1, high = 2; companions – low = 1-2, high = 3-4; pro-criminal attitudes – low = 1-2, high = 3-4; anti-social pattern – low = 1, high = 2-4; criminal history – low = 1-4, high = 5-8; substance abuse – low = 1-5, high = 6-8.

In Ontario, the need categories differ somewhat from those in other jurisdictions. Criminal history, as an indicator of need, was the most frequently occurring high need area among inmates in Ontario (64%). Leisure/recreation needs were identified as a high need for over one-half of the inmates (55%), followed by anti-social patterns (41%) and substance abuse (21%). In contrast, in other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area although it should be noted that criminal history, as a need category, is not identified in other jurisdictions.

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the need dimensions (see Table 7-14). Substantially larger proportions of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of marital/family (24% versus 17%). Larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the areas of criminal history (65% versus 50%), leisure/recreation (55% versus 48%), and anti-social patterns (41% versus 31%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were also evident.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the need dimensions. For all dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates were classified as high need in the areas of education/employment (25% versus 13% for non-Aboriginal), substance abuse (34% versus 19%), and companions (16% versus 10%).

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs were observed in the criminal history (60% of inmates had high needs in this area), leisure/recreation (54%), and anti-social patterns (41%) dimensions. Inmates incarcerated for property offences show a similar distribution of offenders classified as high need in the areas of criminal history (77%), leisure/recreation (61%), and anti-social patterns (48%).

Finally, as shown in Table 7-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs, particularly in the areas of criminal history (90%), leisure/recreation (77%), and anti-social pattern needs (72%).

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 Ontario. Overall, although criminal history cannot be addressed through programming, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on leisure/recreation activities, as well as programs to address anti-social life patterns and substance abuse. The distribution of inmates in the high need categories suggests that programming would not have to differentiate between offenders incarcerated for crimes against the person and those incarcerated for property crimes. 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.

7.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

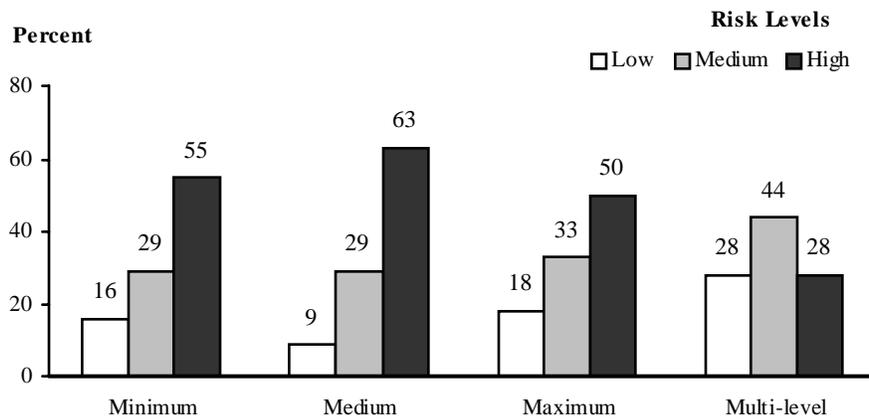
A question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security²⁶. Table 7-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Ontario. As can be seen in the table, remand inmates were almost non-existent at the minimum level of security. Only at the maximum level of security were there a large proportion of remand inmates (44% of inmates in maximum were remands). Further, inmates housed in minimum and multi-level security facilities were much less likely than those in medium or maximum to have a crime against the person (25% in both minimum and multi-level security versus 42% in medium and 37% in maximum). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in medium security facilities (244 days versus 394 days), but longer than inmates in maximum (91 days) and multi-level (90 days) facilities.

Regarding inmate characteristics, in minimum security facilities there was a higher proportion of female inmates (17% of inmates were female), compared to other security levels (medium and multi-level - 0%, maximum - 8%). In minimum, medium and maximum security facilities there were higher proportions of Aboriginal inmates (11%, 13% and 9%, respectively) compared to multi-level facilities (1%). There were no substantial differences in median age between security level.

²⁶ Figures 7-K, 7-L and Table 7-15 are not included in this chapter. Information on security concerns presented by individual inmates (e.g., escape risk, misconducts, etc.) was provided by Ontario. However, unlike other jurisdictions, these data were based on electronic sources and were not in a consistent format for all inmates. Therefore, it was decided not to include it in this chapter. Segregation data were not available from Ontario.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 7-M, there appears to be little direct 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 Ontario. The largest proportion of inmates in all security levels, except multi-level, are classified as high-risk. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 7-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Ontario¹



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

¹ Data were missing for 1,846 sentenced inmates (32%).

7.7 Tables

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

Table 7-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Ontario¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count ³	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ⁴	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Burch Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	264	239	91	239	91
Monteith Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	120	84	70	85	71
Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	268	291	109	306	114
Vanier Centre for Women	Correctional Centre	Females	118	129	109	118	100
Subtotal			770	743	97	748	97
Medium							
Guelph Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	497	365	73	476	96
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	432	371	86	412	95
Northern Treatment Centre ⁵	Treatment Centre	Males & Females	80	31	39	75	94
Ontario Correctional Institute	Treatment Centre	Males	220	186	85	199	90
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	128	111	87	113	88
Subtotal			1,357	1,064	78	1,275	94
Maximum							
Barrie Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	116	195	168	143	123
Brantford Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	83	93	112	78	94
Brockville Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	38	50	132	38	100
Chatham Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	50	63	126	56	112
Cobourg Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	50	32	64	45	90
Cornwall Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	33	73	221	55	167
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	324	348	107	361	111
Fort Francis Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	21	30	143	28	133
Haileybury Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	18	18	100	19	106
Hamilton-Wentworth	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	396	386	98	373	94
Kenora Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	81	81	100	77	95
Lindsay Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	36	49	136	36	100
L'Orignal Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	32	39	122	28	88
Maplehurst Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males	260	346	133	311	120
Metro Toronto East	Jail/Detention	Males	368	471	128	448	122
Metro Toronto West	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	480	648	135	573	119
Millbrook Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	260	165	64	241	93
Monteith Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	80	91	114	86	108
Niagara Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males	244	195	80	222	91
North Bay Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	118	78	66	100	85
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	286	328	115	320	112
Owen Sound Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	50	36	72	32	64
Parry Sound Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	45	64	142	47	104
Pembroke Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	37	48	130	41	111
Peterborough Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	52	67	129	42	81
Quinte Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	204	194	95	216	106
Sarnia Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	63	86	137	91	144
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	102	67	66	94	92
Stratford Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	30	60	200	53	177
Sudbury Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	171	149	87	162	95
Thunder Bay Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	119	113	95	119	100
Toronto Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	504	631	125	571	113
Walkerton Jail	Jail/Detention	Males	50	37	74	50	100
Waterloo Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males	76	151	199	73	96
Wellington Detention Centre	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	102	73	72	94	92
Whitby Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	128	186	145	133	104
Windsor Jail	Jail/Detention	Males & Females	134	147	110	137	102
Subtotal			5,241	5,888	112	5,593	107
Multi-Level							
Mimico Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	546	721	132	549	101
Subtotal			546	721	132	549	101
Total			7,914	8,416	106	8,165	103

Table 7-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Ontario¹ – Concluded

Facility	Special Features within Facilities									Total Special Features
	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	
Minimum										
Burtch Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Monteith Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Vanier Centre for Women	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	5
Medium										
Guelph Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Maplehurst Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Northern Treatment Centre ⁵	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ontario Correctional Institute	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Thunder Bay Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Maximum										
Barrie Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brantford Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brockville Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Chatham Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cobourg Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cornwall Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Fort Francis Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Haileybury Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hamilton-Wentworth	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Kenora Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Lindsay Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
L'Original Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maplehurst Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Metro Toronto East	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Metro Toronto West	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Millbrook Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5
Monteith Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Niagara Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
North Bay Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
Owen Sound Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Parry Sound Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pembroke Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Peterborough Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quinte Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Sarnia Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sault Ste- Marie Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Stratford Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sudbury Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Thunder Bay Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Toronto Jail	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Walkerton Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Waterloo Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wellington Detention Centre	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Whitby Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Windsor Jail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Multi-Level										
Mimico Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Total	6	43	47	7	3	8	-	13	-	127

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

- nil or zero.

¹ Includes all facilities that were operational on Snapshot Day.

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

³ When on-register count data were extracted from the offender database, only the initial admitting institution was extracted. The only transfers that are extracted were for inmates classified and transferred to correctional centres. Consequently, the distribution of inmates by institution based on the aggregate data differs slightly from the actual institutional count.

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

⁵ There were an additional 47 inmates serving federal sentences at the Northern Treatment Centre on Snapshot Day.

Table 7-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Ontario

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
		%										
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³	5,318	1	8	3	5	11	2	31				
Remand	2,442	11	7	3	6	14	6	46				
Total	7,760	4	8	3	5	12	4	36				
Gender²												
Males	7,190	4	8	3	6	12	4	37				
Females	570	4	1	3	5	9	1	23				
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal	7,043	4	7	3	5	12	4	35				
Aboriginal	711	4	12	3	6	10	2	38				
Age⁵												
18-24	2,105	5	5	3	4	18	3	38				
25-34	2,902	4	6	3	5	12	3	34				
35-44	1,919	4	8	3	7	8	4	34				
45-54	607	5	14	3	8	6	4	38				
55+	222	4	29	2	5	2	4	46				
		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
		%					%					
Legal Status²												
Sentenced ³		21	5	7	3	35	4	2	6	6	16	34
Remand		10	3	4	3	21	7	4	-	4	18	33
Total		18	4	6	3	31	5	2	4	5	17	34
Gender²												
Males		19	4	5	3	30	5	2	4	5	16	33
Females		5	9	17	5	35	4	2	4	11	20	41
Aboriginal Status⁴												
Non-Aboriginal		18	4	6	3	30	5	2	4	5	17	34
Aboriginal		22	5	4	4	35	5	3	3	2	14	28
Age⁵												
18-24		28	4	4	4	39	5	1	1	3	13	23
25-34		18	4	6	2	30	5	3	4	6	19	36
35-44		13	5	7	3	28	7	2	7	6	17	38
45-54		6	5	9	3	23	4	3	9	6	17	39
55+		3	3	--	--	11	6	4	10	1	22	43

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 656 inmates (8%).

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

⁴ Missing data for 662 inmates (8%).

⁵ Missing data for 661 inmates (8%).

Table 7-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Ontario¹

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence days
		%			
Total Inmates²	5,547	52	20	29	153
Gender²					
Males	5,166	51	20	29	153
Females	381	60	19	22	92
Aboriginal Status³					
Non-Aboriginal	4,967	52	19	29	153
Aboriginal	566	48	23	29	182
Age⁴					
18-24	1,463	47	23	30	182
25-34	2,045	53	19	28	153
35-44	1,421	57	18	25	122
45-54	451	51	16	34	153
55+	164	43	14	43	184

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

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences ($n = 5,569$).

² Missing data for 22 inmates (<1%).

³ Missing data for 36 inmates (1%).

⁴ Missing data for 25 inmates (<1%).

Table 7-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Ontario

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Legal Status¹						
Intermittent	1,090	13	13	1,090	13	9
Other	218	3	2	218	3	1
Sentenced	4,479	53	51	4,465	52	66
Remand	2,629	31	34	2,626	32	24
Total	8,416	100	100	8,399	100	100
Age^{1,2}						
18-24	2,219	27	19	2,214	26	34
25-34	3,174	37	44	3,167	37	40
35-44	2,102	25	26	2,098	25	21
45-54	668	8	8	667	8	4
55+	245	3	2	245	3	1
Total	8,408	100	100	8,391	100	100
Gender¹						
Males				7,804	93	91
Females				595	7	9
Total				8,399	100	100

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

¹ Missing data for 17 inmates (<1%) for Aboriginal status.

² Data for 8 inmates under 18 excluded.

Table 7-8
Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: Ontario

	Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Grade Completed			
Number of Inmates⁴	7,594	5,254	2,340
9 or less	21	22	20
10 to 11	48	47	50
12 or higher	30	30	30
Total	100	100	100
Marital Status			
Number of Inmates⁵	3,491	2,030	1,461
Single	58	53	65
Married	28	33	21
Separated or Divorced	14	14	13
Widowed	1	--	1
Total	100	100	100
Language			
Number of Inmates⁶	8,402	5,777	2,625
English	98	98	98
French	1	1	1
Aboriginal	--	--	-
Other	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100
Citizenship			
Number of Inmates	8,416	5,787	2,629
Canadian	87	89	84
Other	13	11	16
Total	100	100	100

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

² Data on employment status were not available.

³ Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

⁴ Missing data for 822 inmates (10%).

⁵ Missing data for 4,925 inmates (59%).

⁶ Missing data for 14 inmates (<1%).

Table 7-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Ontario¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Previous Disposition Types			
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%	
Legal Status					
Sentenced ³	5,732	52	48	83	17
Remand	2,622	49	51	77	23
Total	8,354	51	49	81	19

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

¹ Data on prior adult convictions, prior federal incarcerations and previous disposition outcomes were not available.

² Missing data for 62 inmates (1%).

³ 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Table 7-11
Distribution of Risk Levels¹: Ontario

	Number of Inmates	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
Total²	3,941	17	34	49
Gender²			%	
Males	3,686	16	34	50
Females	255	29	28	43
Aboriginal Status³				
Non-Aboriginal	3,521	18	35	47
Aboriginal	419	8	25	67

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

¹ Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 5,787).

² Missing data for 1,846 inmates (32%).

³ Missing data for 1,847 inmates (32%).

Table 7-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Ontario^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	57	86	97
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁴	122	181	243
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁵	35	30	32
Median Age (in years) ⁶	33	32	29
Grade 9 or less ⁷	12	20	29
Single ⁸	48	51	62

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

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences (n = 5,787).

² Data on prior adult convictions, prior federal incarcerations, prior failures on community supervision, and employment status of inmates were not available.

³ Missing data for 1,858 inmates (32%).

⁴ Missing data for 1,860 inmates (32%).

⁵ Missing data for 2,035 inmates (35%).

⁶ Missing data for 1,846 inmates (32%).

⁷ Missing data for 2,139 inmates (37%).

⁸ Missing data for 4,700 inmates (81%).

Table 7-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Ontario¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
%				
Crimes Against the Person				
Homicide/Attempt Murder	35	20	37	43
Sexual Assault	325	31	31	38
Serious Assault	108	30	45	25
Minor Assault	175	14	46	39
Robbery	451	10	24	67
Other Violent	103	15	34	51
Subtotal	1,197	19	32	49
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	931	4	27	69
Theft	147	18	39	44
Fraud	262	27	35	38
Other Property	89	13	38	48
Subtotal	1,429	10	31	59
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	156	12	36	52
Administration of Justice	49	41	39	20
Drugs	205	17	43	40
Impaired Driving Offences	147	52	41	7
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	569	22	39	39
Subtotal	1,126	24	40	36
Total	3,752	17	34	49

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

¹ Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 5,787).

² Missing data for 2,035 inmates (35%).

Table 7-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Ontario¹

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs							
		Criminal History	Education/ Employment	Family/ Marital	Leisure/ Recreation	Companions	Procriminal Attitude	Substance Abuse	Anti-social Pattern
%									
All Inmates Combined	4,782	64	14	18	55	11	19	21	41
Gender									
Males	4,480	65	14	17	55	11	19	21	41
Females	302	50	13	24	48	13	15	22	31
Aboriginal Status									
Non-Aboriginal	4,299	63	13	17	53	10	19	19	39
Aboriginal	482	73	25	25	66	16	22	34	51
Offence Type									
Crimes Against the Person	1,477	60	15	20	54	11	20	21	41
Property Crimes	1,636	77	18	18	61	13	19	24	48
Other Criminal Code/ Federal Statutes	1,395	51	10	14	48	8	16	16	30
Risk Level									
Low	665	7	-	3	15	-	1	--	1
Medium	1,337	53	2	9	39	1	7	8	11
High	1,939	90	27	28	77	21	32	37	72

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ 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 7-16
Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Ontario

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security			
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%			
Legal Status					
Sentenced ¹	5,787	100	99	56	96
Remand	2,629	-	1	44	4
Total	8,416	100	100	100	100
Offence Type²					
Crimes Against the Person	2,272	25	42	37	25
Property and Other Crimes ³	4,988	75	58	63	75
Total	7,260	100	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)⁴	5,547	244	394	91	90
Gender					
Males	7,820	83	100	92	100
Females	596	17	-	8	-
Total	8,416	100	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status⁵					
Non-Aboriginal	7,651	89	97	91	99
Aboriginal	748	11	13	9	1
Total	8,399	100	110	100	100
Median Age (in years)⁶	8,408	31	30	31	31

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

- nil or zero.

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

² Missing data for 1,156 inmates (14%).

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

⁴ Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 5,569). Missing data for 22 inmates (<1%).

⁵ Missing data for 17 inmates (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 8 inmates (<1%).