

## Chapter 8

### Manitoba

#### 8.1 Introduction

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

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 8.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Manitoba, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 8.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Manitoba, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 8.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Manitoba, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 8.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 8.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 8.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Manitoba, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, Aboriginal status, education, employment, etc. This section also describes criminal history characteristics of the inmate population. Finally, this section provides a description of the risk and need characteristics of sentenced inmates, and some management issues associated with inmate characteristics. Section 8.7 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 Manitoba'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 Manitoba includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

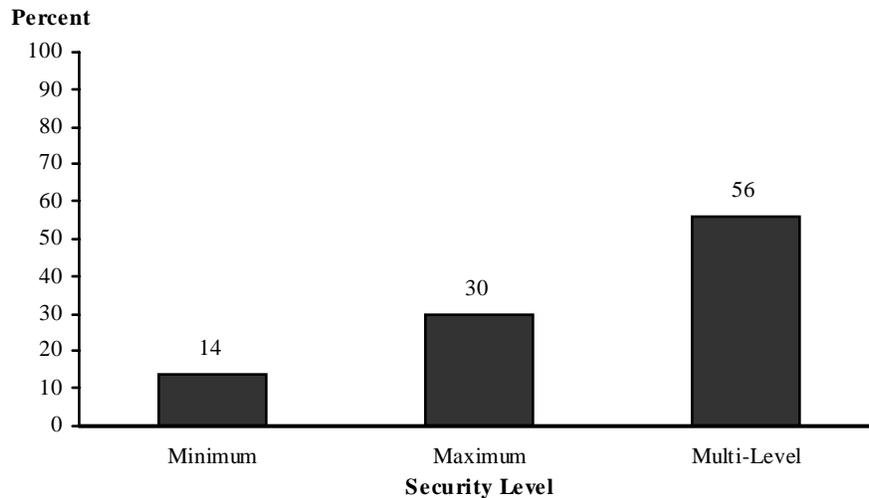
#### 8.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were eight adult correctional facilities in operation in Manitoba. Only four jurisdictions had fewer facilities in operation than Manitoba (Prince Edward Island, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Newfoundland) (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the eight facilities in Manitoba was 976. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 122 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for Alberta, Quebec and Ontario (241, 183 and 168 inmates per facility, respectively), but larger than other jurisdictions. Manitoba's average operational capacity per facility is about one-half the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 8-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Manitoba. Among the eight correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 36 for the smallest facility (Egg Lake Camp, a minimum security facility) to 289 for the largest (Winnipeg Remand Centre, a maximum security facility).

As can be seen in the table, the majority of Manitoba's facilities carried the "multi-level" security classification. Five of the eight facilities were classified as multi-level, two were minimum security<sup>1</sup>, and one was a maximum security facility. There were no designated medium security institutions in Manitoba. Figure 8-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level<sup>2</sup>. Over one-half of the beds in Manitoba's facilities (56%) were classified as multi-level security. A further 30% were classified as maximum security, and 14% as minimum security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

**Figure 8-A**  
**Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Manitoba**



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

Like other jurisdictions (except Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres), most of Manitoba's facilities (six out of eight) were classified as correctional centres (Table 8-1). In addition, Manitoba was operating one facility as a remand centre and one as a camp.

Four of the eight facilities housed both male and female inmates (the one maximum security facility and three multi-level security facilities). In addition, one multi-level facility was exclusively for female inmates. The remaining three facilities (both minimum security facilities and one multi-level security facility) housed only male inmates. The number of institutions accommodating both adults and young offenders was higher in Manitoba than in most other jurisdictions. Six of the eight facilities (75%) housed both adults and young offenders. Only 43 of the remaining 143 provincial/territorial institutions in other jurisdictions (30%) reported that both adults and young offenders were accommodated in the same facility.

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

Other notable special features in Manitoba included four institutions housing full-time inmates in dormitories and one facility housing intermittent inmates in dormitories. Another feature, which was infrequently reported by other jurisdictions, was the existence of police lock-ups or holding cells. Three Manitoba facilities included this feature, compared to only nine institutions in all other jurisdictions combined. Finally, three facilities had protective custody units, two had special handling units, and two had psychiatric units.

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

<sup>1</sup> In addition, 66 intermittent offenders temporarily reported to a Community Release Centre until other accommodation became available.

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

## 8.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

### 8.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 1,062 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Manitoba<sup>3</sup>. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Manitoba's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 1,062 inmates in Manitoba facilities was the sixth largest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 4% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Saskatchewan was the next largest jurisdiction, with approximately 100 more inmates (1,153). The next smallest jurisdiction was New Brunswick with roughly one-half the number of inmates on-register (496) in comparison to Manitoba.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 12.5 persons per 10,000 of Manitoba's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). This was the fifth highest rate of incarceration among the 12 provinces/territories. Only the Northwest Territories (74.8), Yukon (34.9), Saskatchewan (15.5) and Alberta (14.1) had higher rates. Other jurisdictions ranged from 6.5 to 10.1 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

### 8.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

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

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence<sup>4</sup>, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 8-B, almost two-thirds (63%) of on-register inmates in Manitoba were regular sentenced inmates. A further 29% were remand inmates, 7% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 1% had other legal status. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, three were serving federal sentences under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

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. Manitoba had the same proportion of regular sentenced inmates as the national total (63%).

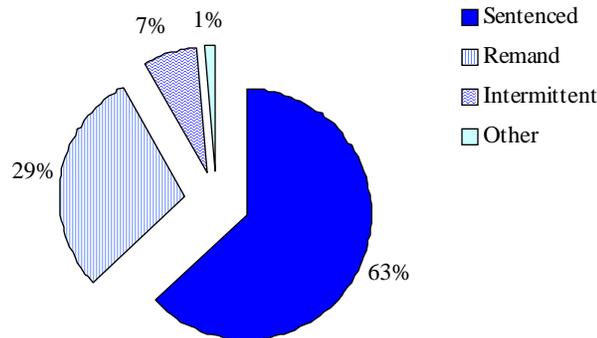
Compared to the national total, Manitoba had slightly fewer intermittent sentenced inmates (7% versus 10%). However, the proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

In Manitoba, there was a slightly larger proportion of inmates on remand, compared to the proportion nationally (29% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

<sup>3</sup> On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Manitoba (88%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. A further 6% were on temporary absences, 3% were on day-parole, and 3% were temporarily in a facility in another jurisdiction, on a removal warrant, or serving an intermittent sentence on weekdays.

<sup>4</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.

**Figure 8-B**  
**On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Manitoba**



**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.  
*n = 1,062.*

### 8.3.3 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 8-1, based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Manitoba’s correctional facilities were over capacity by 9%. Individually, most facilities were operating at very close to capacity, and several were operating above capacity. Two multi-level security facilities were operating over capacity: Portage Correctional Centre for female inmates was operating at 127%; and Dauphin Correctional Institution was operating at 114%. In addition, Winnipeg Remand Centre (maximum security) was operating at 102%, and Milner Ridge Correctional Centre (minimum security) was operating at 115%. An additional 66 inmates, classified as minimum security inmates, were not being accommodated in an institution on Snapshot day because of the unavailability of space. When this group of inmates is included, minimum security institutions in Manitoba were operating at 49% over capacity.

When capacity was calculated based on the “actual-in” inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot day), the number of facilities with over-capacity situations decreased. Overall, Manitoba’s correctional facilities were operating at 97% of capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Two multi-level security facilities were still operating over capacity, but to a lesser extent (116% and 110%, respectively). Similarly, Milner Ridge Correctional Centre was operating at 102%.

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total “on-register” and “actual-in” inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity<sup>5</sup>. Manitoba 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 Manitoba was about 9%. However, Manitoba’s inmate population was slightly under capacity when the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity (97%).

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions<sup>6</sup> on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC)

<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

<sup>6</sup> Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

(where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in double or shared accommodations designed for more than two inmates (see Figure 1-F – national chapter). The proportions accommodated in living quarters of this type ranged from 44% in Newfoundland to 95% in the Northwest Territories.

Although facilities in Manitoba were 3% under capacity based on the actual-in count, less than one-third (30%) of inmates were being accommodated in single cells. Seventy percent of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations - 46% were being double-bunked and 24% were in other shared accommodation (e.g., dormitories, cottages, etc.). Manitoba reported the highest level of double-bunking. Proportions of inmates being double-bunked in other jurisdictions ranged from 0% in Yukon to 28% in federal facilities.

Table 8-2 illustrates the considerable variation in type of accommodation across facilities in Manitoba. With the exception of Headingley Correctional Centre where 71% of inmates were housed individually in cells, all of the remaining facilities were most often double-bunking or using some other form of shared accommodation for their inmates. For example, 61% of inmates in Manitoba's largest facility (Winnipeg Remand Centre - maximum security), and almost all of the inmates (95%) in the third largest institution (Brandon Correctional Institution – multi-level) were double-bunked. Almost three-quarters of female inmates (71%) in the Portage Correctional Centre were in shared accommodation.

## 8.4 Current Offences

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

The most serious current offence for almost one-half (44%) of Manitoba's inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 8-3), primarily serious assaults and robbery. Another 35% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, 20% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, such as administration of justice offences and drug-related offences.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (59% versus 38%). 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.

Among inmates in Manitoba, there was a greater incidence of crimes against the person as compared to most other provinces/territories (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). In Manitoba, 44% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the third highest among the provinces/territories, lower only than the Northwest Territories (70%) and Yukon (59%). Other provinces/territories ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 38% in Saskatchewan. Among federal inmates, almost three-quarters (73%) had a crime against the person as their most serious offence, which is not surprising since offenders in federal institutions are typically those involved in more violent or serious offences.

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

In examining not just the most serious but “any” of the five most serious non-violent offences, the data show that a large proportion of inmates in Manitoba had break and enter or theft (18% each) as part of their current offence pattern – offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

<sup>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).

Approximately one-half (49%) of inmates in Manitoba facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 8-4). A further one-third (31%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 20% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 51% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than most other provinces/territories. In all provinces/territories except Manitoba, Yukon and the Northwest Territories, less than one-half of inmates were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person (ranging from 27% in Prince Edward Island to 46% in Saskatchewan)<sup>8</sup>. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person.

Similar to most provinces/territories, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (65% versus 45%).

In Manitoba, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (37%) (Table 8-5). A further 26% were incarcerated for two offences, 16% for three offences, 11% for four offences, and 10% for five or more offences. These proportions were fairly similar for sentenced and remand inmates, with slightly more sentenced inmates having one offence (39% versus 33%). In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan, Alberta and federally), the largest proportion of inmates were also incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan, Alberta, and federal facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43%, 38%, and 30%, respectively).

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

## 8.5 Sentence Length

Figure 8-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Manitoba (also see Table 8-6)<sup>9</sup>. On Snapshot day, 36% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 25% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 35% 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.

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

The median<sup>10</sup> aggregate sentence length for inmates in Manitoba was 273 days (approximately nine months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each). It was the same as the median for Newfoundland (273 days). All remaining jurisdictions had shorter median aggregate sentences than Manitoba.

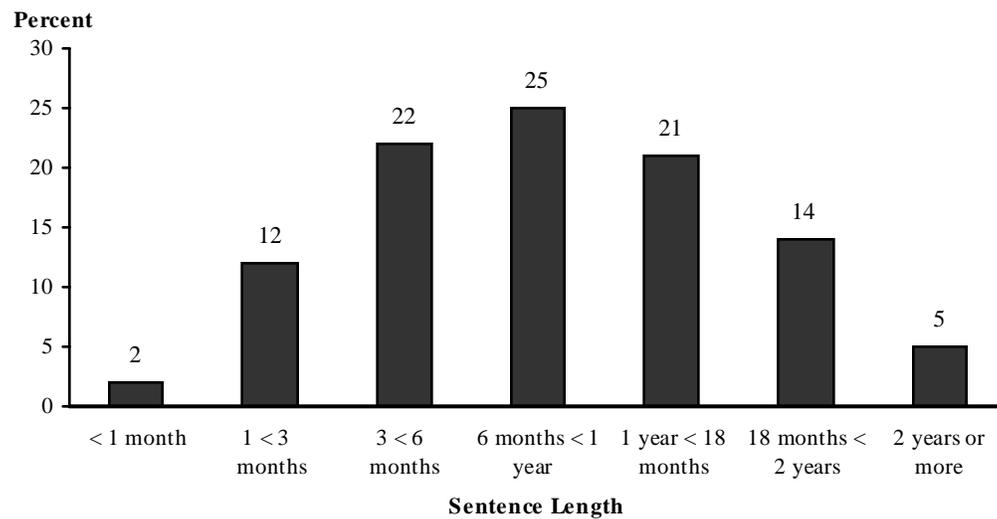
A detailed analysis of sentence lengths for major offence categories was not possible with data from the Snapshot. Information on sentence length was based on the aggregate sentence (i.e., the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve for the current incarceration). An offender can be convicted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

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

<sup>9</sup> For this analysis, sentenced inmates include regular sentenced inmates and those serving intermittent sentences. It excludes those on remand and "other" inmates, such as those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

<sup>10</sup> The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

**Figure 8-C**  
**Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Manitoba<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 = 743).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 18 inmates (2%).

## 8.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

### 8.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Manitoba (49% male and 51% female)<sup>11</sup>, 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 8-7, while the majority of both male and female inmates were serving regular sentences, this was more often the case for females – 70% of females were regular sentenced inmates compared to 62% of males. In contrast, larger proportions of males than females were on remand (30% of males versus 19% of females).

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 8-3). For both males and females, there were similar proportions currently incarcerated for crimes against the person (44% and 42%), property offences (36% and 33%), and “other” *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (20% and 25%). However, males were most often incarcerated for break and enter (18%). Females, on the other hand, were most often incarcerated for robbery (21%).

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

As illustrated in Figure 8-D, larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost two-thirds (64%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 51% of females (also see Table 8-5).

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

**Figure 8-D**  
**Number of Current Offences by Gender: Manitoba<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 44 inmates (4%).

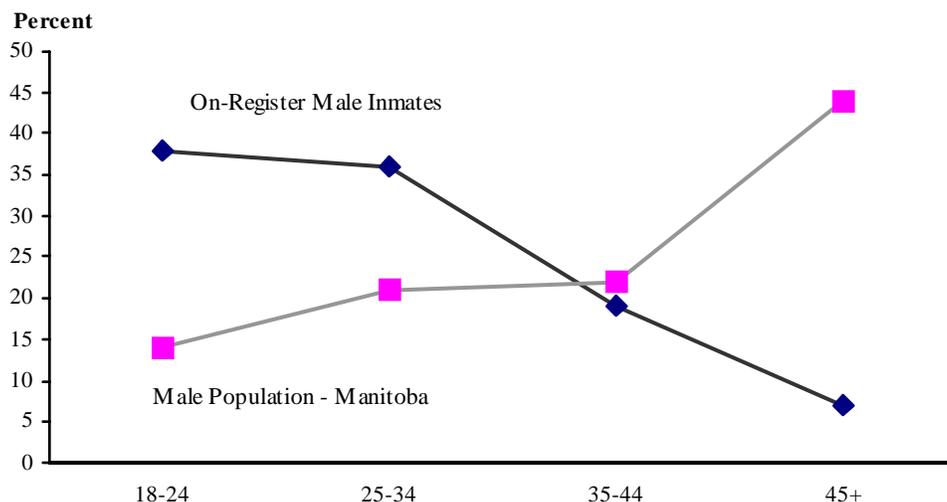
Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 8-6). The median aggregate sentence length for males was 273 days, compared to 184 days for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

**8.6.2 Age**

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Manitoba. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Manitoba's facilities was 28. The median age for the adult population in Manitoba in 1996 was 42.

Figures 8-E and 8-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Manitoba 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 8-7).

**Figure 8-E**  
**Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: Manitoba<sup>2</sup>**

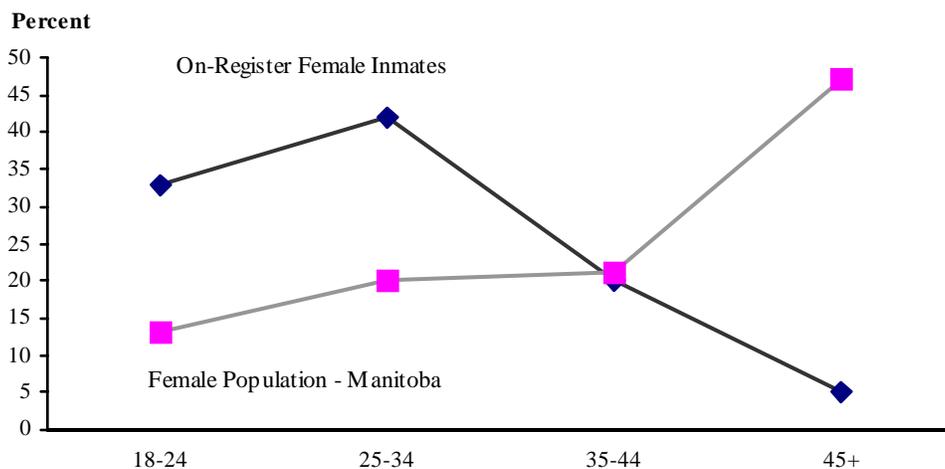


**Source:** The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.

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

<sup>2</sup> Males under 18 years of age accounted for 1% of male on-register inmates and were removed from this analysis.

**Figure 8-F**  
**Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population<sup>1</sup> and On-Register Inmates: Manitoba<sup>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> Based on 1996 Census.

<sup>2</sup> Females under 18 years of age accounted for 4% of female on-register inmates and were removed from this analysis.

On Snapshot day, males aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 14% of the adult male population in Manitoba. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Forty-two percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 20% of the adult female population in Manitoba. Females aged 18-24 were the next most over-represented compared to the adult female population in Manitoba (33% versus 13%).

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (48%) (Table 8-3), in particular break and enter. Among other age groups, the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (37%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 8-G). Slightly more than one-quarter (28%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 39% of inmates aged 25-34, 43% of those aged 35-44, and 55% of those aged 45 and over (also see Table 8-5).

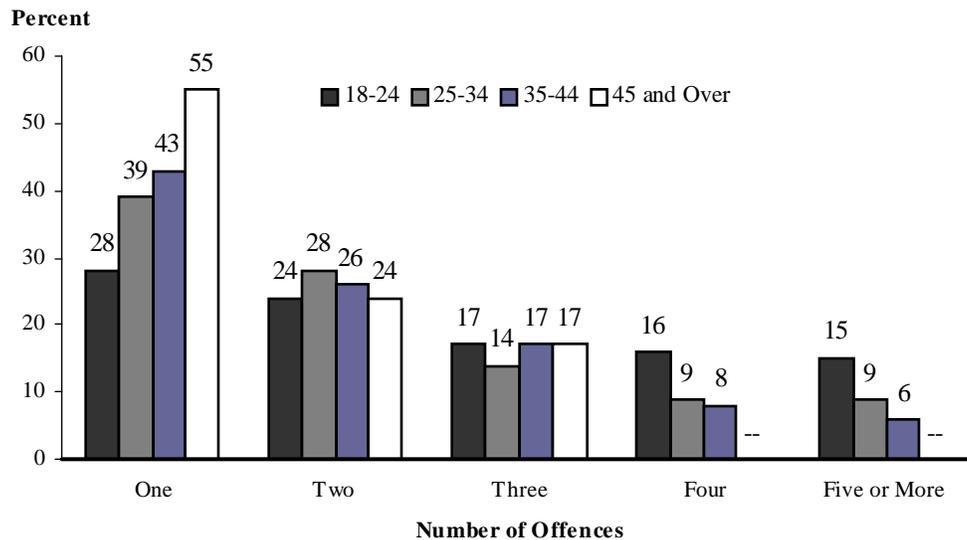
As can be seen in Table 8-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 9 months for those under 35 (276 days for inmates aged 18-24, 273 for those aged 25-34), compared to 6 months for inmates 35 and over (184 days for inmates aged 35-44, 182 days for inmates aged 45 and over). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

### 8.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 9% of the adult population in Manitoba in 1996, they accounted for 61% of the inmates on Snapshot day. As illustrated in Figure 1-L (national chapter), the proportion of Aboriginal inmates varied considerably across jurisdictions. However, in all jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

The majority of Aboriginal inmates in Manitoba were North American Indian (75%, compared to 63% in the Manitoba population). The remaining one-quarter (25%) were Métis (36% in Manitoba population). A larger proportion of regular sentenced Aboriginal inmates were North American Indian (81%), compared to remand (64%) or intermittent (67%) inmates.

**Figure 8-G**  
**Number of Current Offences by Age: Manitoba<sup>1</sup>**



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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 44 inmates (4%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

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 8-7). More than two-thirds (67%) of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 56% of non-Aboriginal inmates. A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were on remand (32% versus 28%) and intermittent sentences (11% versus 5%). In most jurisdictions, there were greater proportions of Aboriginal inmates serving regular sentences, and smaller proportions serving intermittent sentences, as compared to non-Aboriginal inmates. Two exceptions were Saskatchewan (no differences) and New Brunswick (slightly larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving regular sentences).

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 8-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (48% versus 38%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (14% versus 9%), robbery (13% versus 10%), and minor assault (10% versus 7%).

A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for property offences (39% versus 33%) and "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (23% versus 19%). In particular, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for drug-related offences (8% versus 2%).

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 (7%). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (55% of Aboriginal females compared to 19% of non-Aboriginal females).

As illustrated in Figure 8-H, slightly larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost two-thirds (65%) of Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 60% of non-Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 8-5).

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

**Figure 8-H**  
**Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Manitoba<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 45 inmates (4%).

In Manitoba, Aboriginal inmates received slightly shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 8-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 245 days, compared to 273 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among females – Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 184 days, compared to 213 days for non-Aboriginal females. Among males, the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 270 days, compared to 273 days for non-Aboriginal males. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

#### 8.6.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

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

As illustrated in Table 8-8, one-half (50%) of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 20% of adults in Manitoba. Another one-quarter (25%) had grade 10 or 11, and 25% had grade 12 or higher. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had grade 9 education or less (63% versus 45%).

More than two-thirds (70%) of inmates who reported that they were in the labour market at the time of incarceration were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 8% of adults in Manitoba<sup>12</sup>. Fairly similar proportions of remand and sentenced inmates were unemployed (71% and 69%, respectively).

Less than one-third (29%) of inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Manitoba. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions. Fewer remand inmates were married as compared to sentenced inmates (22% versus 31%).

The majority of inmates in Manitoba (92%) reported that English was their home language. Seven percent reported an Aboriginal language as their home language. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates reported an Aboriginal language as their home language (8% versus 2%). The majority of inmates (97%) reported Canadian citizenship.

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

### 8.6.5 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 Manitoba, the majority of inmates (82%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 8-9). In fact, 17% of the inmates had fifteen or more previous adult convictions. This is similar to other jurisdictions. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had previous adult convictions (84% versus 70%).

Further, more than three-quarters (77%) of the inmates had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, almost one-half (46%) had a previous probation term, and 11% had a prior term of federal incarceration. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had prior terms of provincial/territorial incarceration (80% versus 59%) and previous probation terms (48% versus 29%). Again, these results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

Twenty-eight percent of inmates had failed probation, 16% had failed parole, and 12% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed probation (30% versus 14%) and escaped (13% versus 9%).

A larger proportion of male than female inmates in Manitoba had previous convictions (83% versus 69%).

### 8.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Another important perspective on the character of offending behaviour is provided in the nature of the relationship between the offender and the victim. This is often not well documented in inmate case files, and correctional statistics on the nature of offender-victim relationships are sparse. The Snapshot survey examined the offender-victim relationship for up to three victims for the most serious offence in the inmate's current offence record. Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions<sup>14</sup>. In this report, the offender-victim relationship is only examined for crimes against the person because a large proportion of relationship information for other offences was not available.

For most of those incarcerated for crimes against the person in Manitoba, there was only one victim (88%). Twelve percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (58%), in particular a spouse or ex-spouse (Table 8-10). Overall, one-third (31%) of victims were a spouse or ex-spouse, 9% were the offender's child (or a child in trust<sup>15</sup>), 5% were other family members, 5% were friends, and 8% involved other relationships. Forty-two percent of victims were strangers to the offender (primarily adult victims).

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, it is clear that the majority of robberies are committed against strangers – 80% of those who were victims of robbery were strangers to the offender (primarily adult strangers). However, other crimes against the person tend to be committed against those known to the victim. The largest proportion of assault victims (both minor and serious assault) were victimized by someone known to them (74%), in particular spouses or ex-spouses. Similarly, the largest proportion of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them (67%), in particular the largest proportion of victims were the offender's child (or a child in trust).

### 8.6.7 Risk and Need Profile of Inmates

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

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

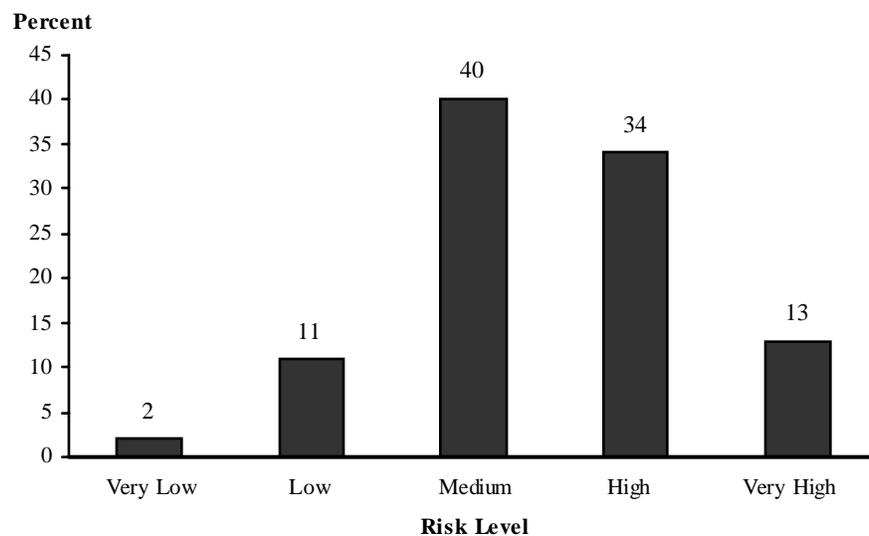
<sup>14</sup> Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

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

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

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from “very low” to “very high” risk. In Manitoba, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as medium risk (40%), followed by high risk (34%). A further 13% were classified as very high risk, 11% as low risk, and only 2% as very low risk (see Figure 8-1).

**Figure 8-1**  
**Distribution of Risk Levels of Sentenced Inmates: Manitoba<sup>1,2</sup>**



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

<sup>1</sup> Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and “other” types of sentences (n = 751).

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 162 inmates (22%).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as “high” risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). In Manitoba, 48% of inmates were classified as high risk.

As shown in Table 8-11, male and female inmates in Manitoba did not differ substantially in risk level, although a slightly higher proportion of females were considered low risk (18% versus 13%).

There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Over one-half of Aboriginal inmates (55%) were classified as high risk, in comparison to 35% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that Manitoba 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.

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

Table 8-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than both low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (92%). In addition, 40% had a prior failure on community supervision.

High-risk offenders were also currently serving longer median sentences than low- and medium-risk offenders (304 days versus 258 and 276). 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 (51%), compared to medium and high-risk offenders (36% and 39%, respectively). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education and less employment stability than low- and medium-risk offenders. More than one-half (58%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 28% of low-risk offenders and 38% of medium-risk offenders. Further, 85% of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 43% of low-risk and 62% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were as likely as medium-risk offenders to be single (59% and 61%, respectively), but slightly more likely than low-risk offenders (51%). High-risk offenders were similar in age to both medium- and low-risk offenders (median ages of 27, 27 and 28, respectively).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Eighty-one percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost three-quarters (74%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 8-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person such as homicide/attempted murder, robbery, serious 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 infrequently classified as low risk. Inmates with sexual assaults and minor assaults were more frequently classified as medium risk (49% and 44%, respectively). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

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

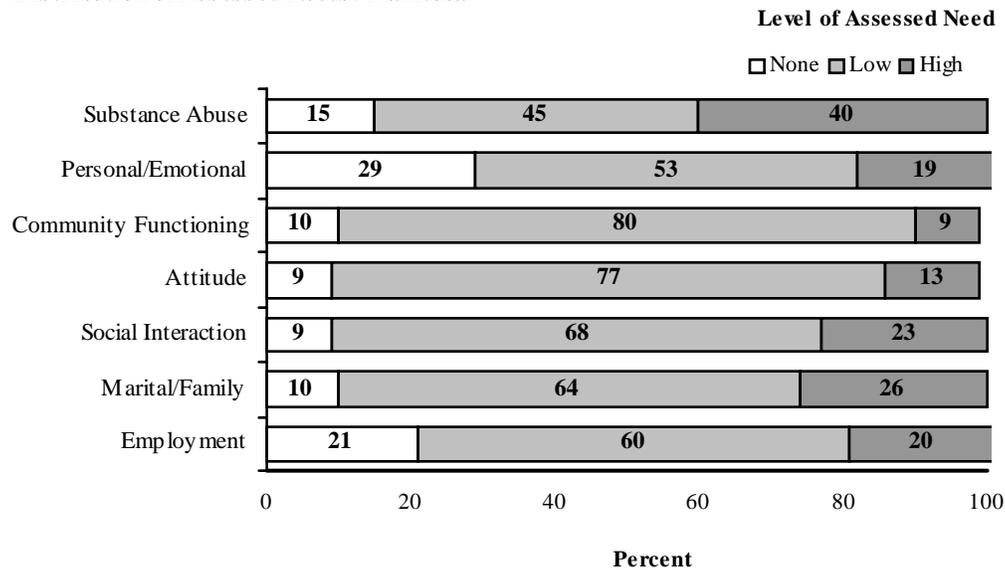
Inmates serving sentences for administration of justice and offensive weapons offences also tended to be classified as high risk to re-offend (57% and 56%, respectively). However, those serving sentences for drug-related offences, impaired driving offences and "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, were most frequently classified as medium risk.

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

For each need dimension, inmates were classified according to three levels of need: "none"; "low"; and "high" need using cut-off scores established for the LSI-OR (see Appendix B). As seen in Figure 8-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions. The majority of inmates were assessed as having low or high needs on all seven dimensions. This was similar to the other jurisdictions which provided data.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (40%), followed by marital/family (26%) and social interaction (23%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area.

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 8-14). Substantially larger proportions of females were assessed as having high needs in the area of substance abuse (53% versus 39%). Slightly larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the area of personal/emotional (19% versus 14%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

**Figure 8-J****Distribution of Assessed Needs: Manitoba<sup>1</sup>**

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

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

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For all dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse (48% versus 26% for non-Aboriginal), marital/family (29% versus 18%), employment (24% versus 13%) and social interaction (26% versus 17%) needs.

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, fairly high needs were observed in the substance abuse (42% of inmates had high needs in this area), marital/family (34%), and personal/emotional (25%) dimensions. High substance abuse and social interaction needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (41% and 29%, respectively, were assessed as high need).

Finally, as shown in Table 8-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at medium or low risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in substance abuse (72%).

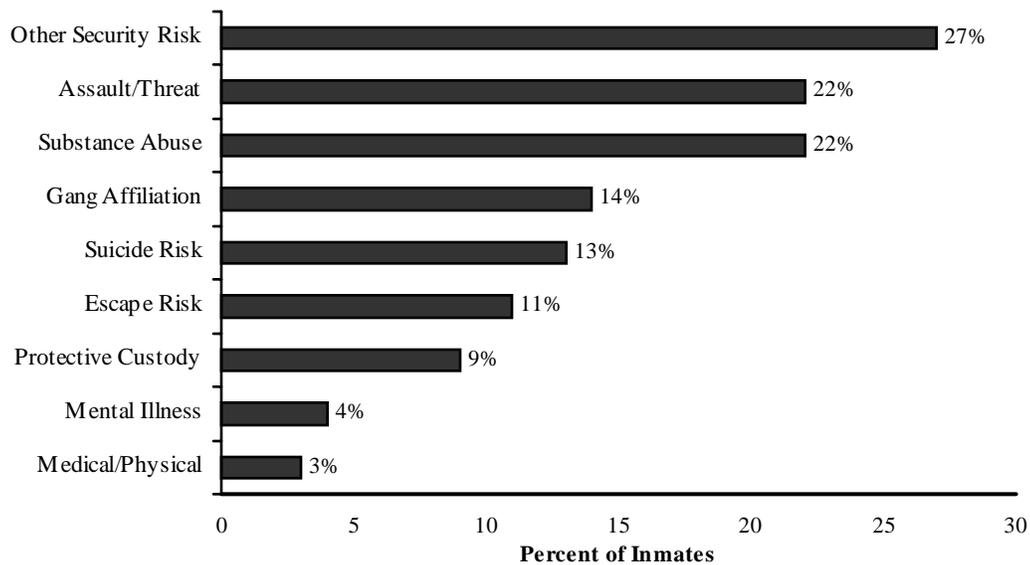
The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the sentenced population in Manitoba. Overall, there appears to be a need for substance abuse programs since this was a high-need area. For offenders who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

### 8.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

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

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

**Figure 8-K**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns: Manitoba<sup>1,2</sup>**



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

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

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 147 inmates (14%).

Figure 8-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Manitoba. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern<sup>18</sup>. In Manitoba, 22% of inmates exhibited assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff, and a further 22% presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems. The largest proportion of inmates (27%) exhibited “other” security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc. Other security concerns included: showing some form of gang affiliation (14%), suicide risk (13%), escape risk (11%), needing protective custody (9%), having a mental illness (4%), and medical/physical problems (3%).

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

Remand inmates were seen as posing more security concerns than sentenced inmates. In particular, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as having mental illnesses (7% versus 2%), needing protective custody (15% versus 6%), being a suicide risk (21% versus 10%), and having gang affiliations (21% versus 10%) (Figure 8-L).

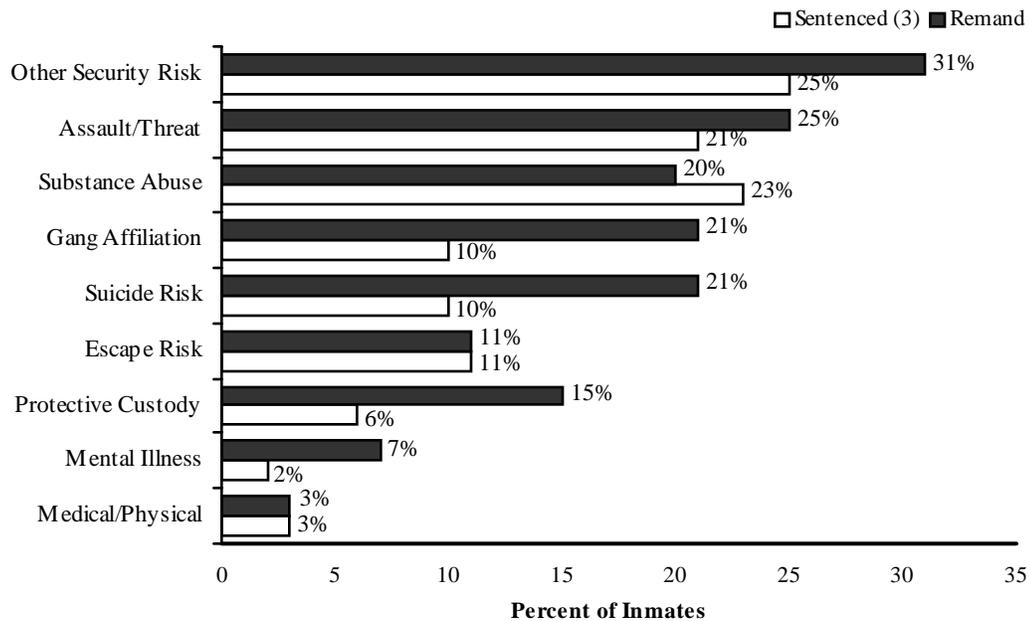
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Manitoba, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 8-15). Segregation was used for 19% of remand inmates compared to 11% of sentenced inmates.

In jurisdictions that reported data<sup>19</sup>, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia. In all provinces/territories, except Nova Scotia, larger proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were in segregation.

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

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

**Figure 8-L**  
**Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Manitoba<sup>1,2</sup>**



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

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

<sup>2</sup> Data were missing for 147 inmates (14%).

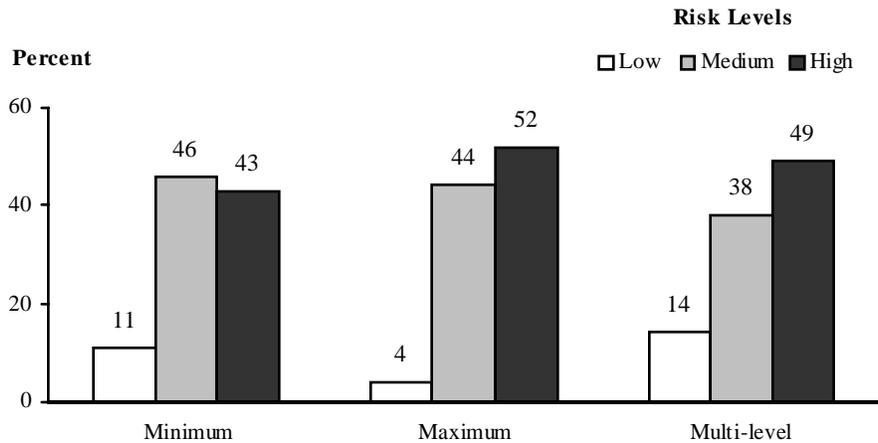
<sup>3</sup> 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 8-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for Manitoba. 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 (83% of inmates in maximum were remands). Further, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were much less likely than those in maximum or multi-level security to have a crime against the person (22% versus 55% and 47%, respectively). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities was shorter than in multi-level security facilities (183 days versus 304 days), but less than inmates in maximum security facilities (151 days).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in multi-level security facilities there was a larger proportion of females (10% of inmates were female), compared to other security levels (minimum - 5%, maximum - 4%). Also, in multi-level security facilities there was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates (69%) compared to minimum and maximum facilities (49% and 54%, respectively). There were no substantial differences in median age between security level.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 8-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. Regardless of the security level of the facility, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders accommodated in these facilities does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for Manitoba. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

**Figure 8-M**  
**Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Manitoba<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 162 sentenced inmates (22%).

## 8.7 Tables

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

Table 8-1

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

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity <sup>2</sup>	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count <sup>3</sup>	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Minimum</b>							
Egg Lake Camp	Camp	Males	36	22	61	21	58
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	100	115	115	102	102
Other <sup>4</sup>	Administrative		-	66	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>136</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Maximum</b>							
Winnipeg Remand Centre	Remand Centre	Males & Females	289	296	102	284	98
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>289</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Multi-Level</b>							
Brandon Correctional Institution	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	168	164	98	150	89
Dauphin Correctional Institution	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	49	56	114	54	110
Headingley Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	212	210	99	204	96
Portage Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Females	44	56	127	51	116
The Pas Correctional Institute	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	78	77	99	76	97
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>551</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>976</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>97</b>

## Special Features within Facilities

	Special Handling Unit	Protective Custody	Punitive/Administrative Segregation	Psychiatric Unit	Dormitory for Intermittent Sentences	Dormitory for Regular Sentences	Holding Cells	Young Offenders with Adults	Alcohol Treatment Facility	Total Special Features
<b>Minimum</b>										
Egg Lake Camp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Other <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Maximum</b>										
Winnipeg Remand Centre	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
<b>Multi-Level</b>										
Brandon Correctional Institution	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Dauphin Correctional Institution	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Headingley Correctional Centre	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	6
Portage Correctional Centre	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
The Pas Correctional Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</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.

<sup>4</sup> The "other" category refers to 66 intermittent offenders who were on-register in Manitoba and temporarily reported to a Community Release Centre until other accommodation became available. The inmates were originally accommodated at Headingley Correctional Centre before the April 1996 disturbance.

**Table 8-2**  
**Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Manitoba<sup>1</sup>**

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
<b>Minimum</b>				
Egg Lake Camp	22	9	91	-
Milner Ridge Correctional Centre	105	-	67	33
<b>Maximum</b>				
Winnipeg Remand Centre	294	37	61	2
<b>Multi-Level</b>				
Brandon Correctional Institution	157	5	95	-
Dauphin Correctional Institution	54	-	6	94
Headingley Correctional Centre	203	71	-	29
Portage Correctional Centre	51	29	-	71
The Pas Correctional Institution	77	17	25	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>

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

- nil or zero.

<sup>1</sup> Data were missing for 99 inmates (9%).

**Table 8-3**  
**Distribution of Offence Types<sup>1</sup>: Manitoba**

	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>	731	1	6	11	9	10	1	38				
Remand	287	9	8	14	10	15	3	59				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>44</b>				
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	945	3	7	12	10	11	2	44				
Females	73	--	-	15	--	21	-	42				
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>4</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	389	4	6	9	7	10	2	38				
Aboriginal	628	3	7	14	10	13	1	48				
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>												
18-24	386	4	3	12	4	16	2	41				
25-34	360	3	9	11	10	11	2	46				
35-44	190	--	6	13	16	7	--	45				
45+	71	--	15	10	8	--	-	42				
		Property Crimes				Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (CC) / Federal Statutes						
		Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Admin- istration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
		%					%					
<b>Legal Status<sup>2</sup></b>												
Sentenced <sup>3</sup>	18	9	3	9	39	2	5	6	6	4	23	
Remand	14	6	--	--	26	2	8	--	--	3	14	
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>												
Males	18	8	2	8	36	2	6	4	4	4	20	
Females	--	15	7	--	33	-	8	--	10	--	25	
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>4</sup></b>												
Non-Aboriginal	16	10	4	9	39	1	5	4	8	5	23	
Aboriginal	18	7	1	7	33	2	7	5	2	3	19	
<b>Age<sup>5</sup></b>												
18-24	28	7	1	12	48	2	4	2	2	2	11	
25-34	13	7	4	7	30	2	8	6	5	4	24	
35-44	9	12	2	4	27	--	7	6	8	--	28	
45+	--	13	--	4	23	-	13	8	8	6	35	

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 44 inmates (4%).

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

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 45 inmates (4%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 44 inmates (4%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 8-4**  
**Nature of Current Offences<sup>1,2</sup>: Manitoba**

	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>	731	18	27	55
Remand	287	24	41	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>49</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 44 inmates (4%).

<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 8-5**  
**Number of Current Offences: Manitoba**

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	731	39	25	16	10	10
Remand	287	33	26	17	14	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Males	945	36	26	17	11	10
Females	73	49	25	5	11	10
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>3</sup></b>						
Non-Aboriginal	389	40	27	15	10	8
Aboriginal	628	36	25	17	12	11
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>						
18-24	386	28	24	17	16	15
25-34	360	39	28	14	9	9
35-44	190	43	26	17	8	6
45+	71	55	24	17	--	--

**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 44 inmates (4%).

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 45 inmates (4%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 44 inmates (4%) and data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 8-6**  
**Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Manitoba<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>725</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>					
Males	665	35	25	40	273
Females	60	43	22	35	184
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>3</sup></b>					
Non-Aboriginal	269	37	21	42	273
Aboriginal	455	35	27	38	245
<b>Age<sup>4</sup></b>					
18-24	269	29	27	44	276
25-34	248	35	26	39	273
35-44	146	44	22	34	184
45+	58	48	14	38	182

**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 = 743).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 18 inmates (2%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 19 inmates (3%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 18 inmates (2%) and data for 4 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 8-7**  
**Selected Inmate Characteristics: Manitoba**

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non- Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
<b>Legal Status<sup>1</sup></b>						
Intermittent	77	7	11	77	11	5
Other	8	1	-	8	1	1
Sentenced	666	62	70	665	56	67
Remand	311	30	19	311	32	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Age<sup>1,2</sup></b>						
18-24	398	38	33	397	31	42
25-34	379	36	42	379	35	37
35-44	198	19	20	198	23	16
45+	76	7	5	76	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Gender<sup>1</sup></b>						
Males				982	93	92
Females				79	7	8
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,061</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> Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%) in the Aboriginal analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 11 inmates under 18 excluded.

**Table 8-8**  
**Background Characteristics<sup>1</sup> of Inmates: Manitoba**

		Total	Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	Remand
<b>Grade Completed</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>3</sup></b>		<b>965</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>270</b>
9 or less	%	50	45	63
10 to 11	%	25	29	16
12 or higher	%	25	26	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employment Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>979</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>284</b>
Unemployed	%	70	69	71
Employed	%	30	31	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Marital Status</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>5</sup></b>		<b>1,055</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>309</b>
Single	%	60	57	67
Married	%	29	31	22
Separated or Divorced	%	10	11	--
Widowed	%	1	1	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Language</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>6</sup></b>		<b>1,045</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>306</b>
English	%	92	90	96
French	%	--	--	--
Aboriginal	%	7	8	2
Other	%	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Citizenship</b>				
<b>Number of Inmates<sup>7</sup></b>		<b>1,057</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>307</b>
Canadian	%	97	97	96
Other	%	3	3	4
<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).

-- amount too small to be expressed.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 97 inmates (9%).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n=30). Missing data for 44 inmates (<1%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 7 inmates (<1%).

<sup>6</sup> Missing data for 17 inmates (2%).

<sup>7</sup> Missing data for 5 inmates (< 1%).

**Table 8-9**  
**Criminal History of Inmates: Manitoba**

	Number of Inmates <sup>1</sup>	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None				1 or more	
		%					
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	626	16				84	
Remand	70	30				70	
<b>Total</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>18</b>				<b>82</b>	
	Number of Inmates <sup>3</sup>	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	586	48	52	80	20	11	89
Remand	70	29	71	59	41	13	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>89</b>
	Number of Inmates <sup>4</sup>	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>							
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	585	30	70	18	82	13	87
Remand	70	14	86	--	--	9	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88</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 366 inmates (34%).

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

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 406 inmates (38%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 407 inmates (38%).

**Table 8-10**  
**Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Manitoba<sup>1,2</sup>**

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child <sup>3</sup>	Other Family <sup>4</sup>	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
<b>Total Victims</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Most Serious Offence</b>										
Homicide/Attempt Murder	18	--	--	17	--	--	50	--	--	50
Sexual Assault	60	15	35	10	--	--	67	22	12	33
Serious and Minor Assault	171	52	3	4	8	7	74	23	4	26
Robbery	79	5	--	--	--	13	20	73	6	80
Other Violent Offences	12	--	--	--	--	--	58	--	--	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> Analysis only includes inmates for whom the MSO was a Crime Against the Person, and where the nature of the relationship to the offender could be determined (n=301) (relationship data were unavailable for 33% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

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

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

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

**Table 8-11**  
**Distribution of Risk Levels<sup>1</sup>: Manitoba**

	Number of Inmates	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>589</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Gender<sup>2</sup></b>			%	
Males	544	13	40	48
Females	45	18	36	47
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>3</sup></b>				
Non-Aboriginal	205	20	45	35
Aboriginal	383	9	36	55

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

<sup>1</sup> Risk assessments were only completed for inmates serving regular, "other", and intermittent sentences (n = 751).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 162 inmates (22%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 163 inmates (22%).

**Table 8-12**  
**Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Manitoba<sup>1</sup>**

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction <sup>2</sup>	46	81	96
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration <sup>3</sup>	48	74	92
Prior Federal Incarceration <sup>4</sup>	--	7	15
Prior Failure on Community Supervision <sup>3</sup>	9	22	40
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) <sup>5</sup>	258	276	304
MSO = Crime Against the Person <sup>6</sup>	51	36	39
Median Age (in years) <sup>2</sup>	28	27	27
Grade 9 or less <sup>7</sup>	28	38	58
Single <sup>8</sup>	51	61	59
Unemployed <sup>9</sup>	43	62	85

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

-- amount too small to be expressed.

<sup>1</sup> Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 751).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 154 inmates (21%).

<sup>3</sup> Missing data for 226 inmates (30%).

<sup>4</sup> Missing data for 227 inmates (31%).

<sup>5</sup> Missing data for 167 inmates (22%).

<sup>6</sup> Missing data for 160 inmates (21%).

<sup>7</sup> Missing data for 195 inmates (26%).

<sup>8</sup> Missing data for 159 inmates (21%).

<sup>9</sup> Data for 27 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 134 inmates (18%).

**Table 8-13**  
**Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Manitoba<sup>1</sup>**

	Number of Inmates <sup>2</sup>	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
		%		
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>				
Homicide/Attempt Murder	8	--	--	63
Sexual Assaults	37	32	49	19
Serious Assaults	67	15	31	54
Minor Assaults	48	15	44	42
Robbery	62	10	32	58
Other Violent	7	--	--	57
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Property Crimes</b>				
Break and Enter	118	9	39	52
Theft	50	--	--	50
Fraud	13	23	46	31
Other Property	51	8	37	55
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes</b>				
Offensive Weapons	9	--	--	56
Administration of Justice	35	11	31	57
Drugs	31	10	48	42
Impaired Driving Offences	30	20	47	33
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	17	18	53	29
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</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> Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 751).

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 160 inmates (21%).

**Table 8-14**  
**Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Manitoba<sup>1</sup>**

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
<b>All Inmates Combined</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Gender</b>								
Males	654	20	26	23	13	9	19	39
Females	50	16	24	26	14	12	14	53
<b>Aboriginal Status</b>								
Non-Aboriginal	244	13	18	17	10	7	15	26
Aboriginal	459	24	29	26	15	11	21	48
<b>Offence Type</b>								
Crimes Against the Person	291	19	34	20	19	12	25	42
Property Crimes	262	21	22	29	11	9	15	41
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	140	19	15	18	6	5	13	36
<b>Risk Level</b>								
Low	76	-	4	1	3	-	9	1
Medium	233	6	9	7	6	2	7	17
High	280	38	45	40	21	18	31	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.

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

**Table 8-15**  
**Use of Segregation: Manitoba**

	Number of Inmates <sup>1</sup>	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
<b>Legal Status</b>			
Sentenced <sup>2</sup>	655	89	11
Remand	308	81	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>13</b>

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

<sup>1</sup> Missing data for 99 inmates (9%).

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

**Table 8-16**  
**Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Manitoba**

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security		
		Minimum	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%		
<b>Legal Status</b>				
Sentenced <sup>1</sup>	751	100	17	89
Remand	311	--	83	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Offence Type<sup>2</sup></b>				
Crimes Against the Person	449	22	55	47
Property and Other Crimes <sup>3</sup>	569	78	45	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>725</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Males	983	95	96	90
Females	79	5	4	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Aboriginal Status<sup>5</sup></b>				
Non-Aboriginal	415	51	46	31
Aboriginal	646	49	54	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Median Age (in years)</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</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> "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

<sup>2</sup> Missing data for 44 inmates (4%).

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

<sup>4</sup> Sentencing data includes regular and intermittent types of sentences (n = 743). Missing data for 18 inmates (2%).

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