

Chapter 12

Yukon

12.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Yukon's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Yukon 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 12.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Yukon, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 12.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Yukon, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 12.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Yukon, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 12.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 12.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 12.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Yukon, 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 12.7 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 Yukon's 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 Yukon includes only correctional facilities under territorial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

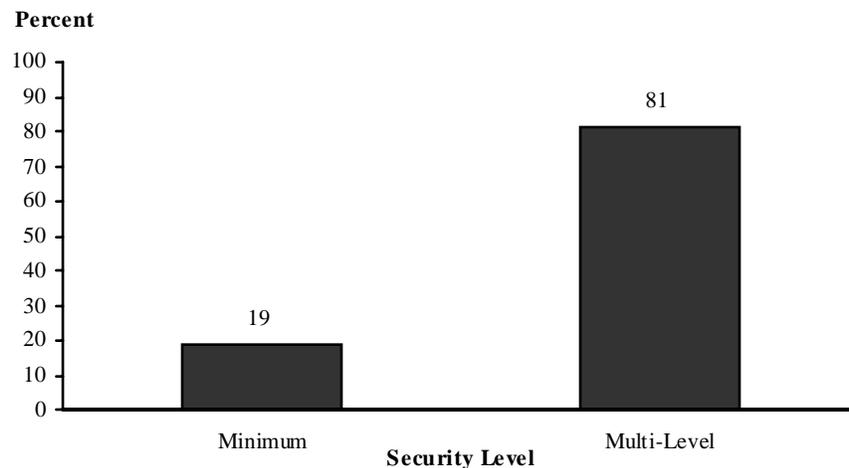
12.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were two adult correctional facilities in operation in Yukon. All other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, had more facilities in operation than Yukon (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). Prince Edward Island also had two adult correctional facilities in operation. The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the two facilities in Yukon was 131. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 66 inmates per facility, which is larger than the average for the four Atlantic provinces and the Northwest Territories, but smaller than other jurisdictions. The average operational capacity in Yukon is slightly larger than that of Prince Edward Island, which also has two facilities (average of 54 inmates per facility). Yukon's average operational capacity per facility is about one-quarter the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 12-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Yukon. The reported operational capacity was 25 for Teslin Community Correctional Centre (a minimum security facility), and 106 for Whitehorse Correctional Centre (a multi-level security facility).

As can be seen in the table, Yukon had one minimum security facility and one multi-level security facility. There were no designated medium or maximum security institutions in Yukon. Figure 12-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level¹. The majority of the beds in Yukon's facilities (81%) were classified as multi-level security, and the remaining 19% were classified as minimum security. The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. In fact, in Quebec and Prince Edward Island, all facilities were designated as multi-level. Only Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories had a large proportion of beds in maximum security facilities. A large proportion of beds in Alberta and federal Correctional Service Canada facilities were classified as medium security.

Figure 12-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Yukon



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

Both Yukon facilities were described as correctional centres (Table 12-1). This is similar to other provinces/territories, which classified most of their facilities as correctional centres. Exceptions to this are Ontario and New Brunswick, which classified the largest proportion of their facilities as jail/detention centres.

In Yukon, the multi-level facility was equipped to accommodate male and female inmates, as well as both adults and young offenders. The minimum security facility housed only male inmates.

Regarding special features, the multi-level facility includes protective custody facilities, punitive/administrative segregation, and a dormitory for inmates serving intermittent sentences.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that Yukon has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of a multi-level security designation for its main institution.

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.

12.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

12.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 79 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Yukon². Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Yukon's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 79 inmates in Yukon facilities was the second smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for less than 1% (0.3%) of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Prince Edward Island was the smallest jurisdiction, with 13 fewer inmates. The next largest jurisdiction was the Northwest Territories with roughly four times the number of inmates on-register (313) in comparison to Yukon.

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

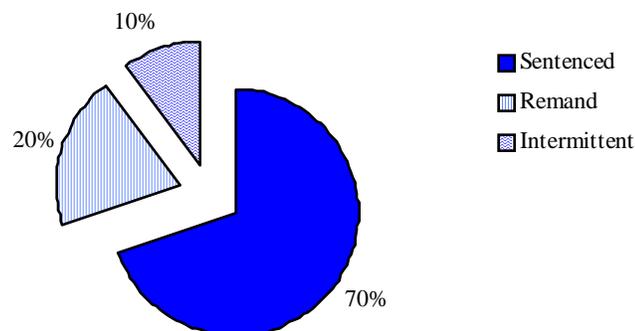
12.3.2 Inmates' Legal Status

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 12-B, 70% of on-register inmates in Yukon were regular sentenced inmates. A further 20% were remand inmates, and 10% were intermittent sentenced inmates.

Figure 12-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Yukon



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 79.

² On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in Yukon (96%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. The remaining inmates were on temporary absences, day-parole, and removal warrants for medical services.

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.

In all provinces/territories, the largest proportions of inmates were regular sentenced inmates, ranging from 53% of inmates in Ontario to 83% in the Northwest Territories. Compared to the national total, Yukon had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (70% versus 63%). There was a smaller proportion of inmates on remand compared to the proportion nationally (20% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario. Yukon had the same proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates as the national total (10%).

12.3.3 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 12-1, there were no over-capacity problems in either of Yukon's institutions. Based on the “on-register” population on Snapshot day, Yukon's correctional facilities reported populations that were considerably lower than their capacities (40% under capacity). Whitehorse Correctional Centre, a multi-level security institution, was operating at 70% of the operational capacity. Teslin Community Correctional Centre, a minimum security institution, was operating at 20% of 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), Yukon's correctional facilities were operating at 58% of capacity. It should be noted that, although the actual-in population is below the operational capacity, the capacities for designated types of inmates (i.e., remand, segregation, special needs) are frequently exceeded, thereby requiring special accommodation arrangements within the multi-level facility.

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 capacity⁴. Yukon was among five of the 12 provinces/territories reporting total “on-register” populations which were below operational capacities. When the “actual-in” population was used to calculate percentage capacity, similar to Prince Edward Island, Yukon was utilizing less than two-thirds of its' available space (58%) to accommodate inmates.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information⁵ was also available from eight jurisdictions⁵ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and Correctional Service Canada (CSC) (where 86% and 72% of inmates were housed in single cells, respectively), in all other jurisdictions large proportions of inmates were housed in 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 Yukon were 42% under capacity based on the actual-in count, less than one-quarter of inmates (24%) were being accommodated in single cells. Seventy-six percent of inmates were housed in some form of shared accommodations, such as dormitories or cottages. The Northwest Territories and Yukon reported the largest proportion of inmates being housed in these types of shared accommodations. No double-bunking was reported in Yukon.

Table 12-2 illustrates the type of accommodation across facilities in Yukon. In Whitehorse Correctional Centre, the majority of inmates (80%) were housed in shared accommodations such as dormitories or cottages. However, at Teslin Community Correctional Centre, the minimum security facility, the majority of inmates (80%) were housed in single cells.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Data on type of accommodation were available from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and CSC.

12.4 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)⁶. 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 over one-half (59%) of Yukon's inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 12-3), primarily serious assaults. Another 30% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily impaired driving offences. Finally, 11% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (73% versus 55%). 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 Yukon, 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 Yukon, 59% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the second highest among the provinces/territories, lower only than the Northwest Territories (70%). Other provinces/territories ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 44% in Manitoba. 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.

Forty-one percent of inmates in Yukon facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 12-4). A further 26% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 33% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 59% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than 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)⁷. Manitoba had fewer inmates incarcerated for violent offences (51%) than Yukon and the Northwest Territories (59% and 69%, respectively). Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person.

Similar to most jurisdictions, a larger proportion of remand inmates had offences against the person (including inmates who had both crimes against the person and other types of offences) (73% versus 55%).

In Yukon, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (49%) (Table 12-5). A further 34% were incarcerated for two offences, and 16% for three or more offences. 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. Although inmates in Yukon show a greater incidence of crimes against the person and a larger proportion of inmates with crimes against the person than most other jurisdictions, they also show a pattern of less numerous offences on their current offence records. This suggests a pattern of less versatility and volume of offending, but more seriousness. This pattern applied particularly to Yukon inmates in the sentenced group.

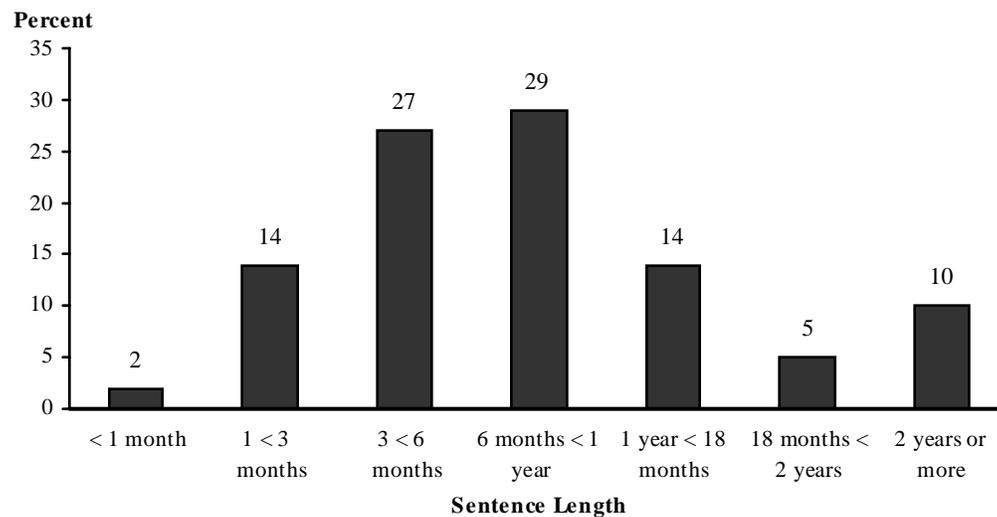
⁶ The most serious offence is based on the Seriousness Index of the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey Violation Coding Structure that defines seriousness in terms of length of maximum sentence and the degree of injury or threat of injury to the victim. Offences are grouped into the following 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).

⁷ Data were not available for Ontario.

12.5 Sentence Length

Figure 12-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Yukon (also see Table 12-6)⁸. On Snapshot day, 43% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 29% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, 19% were serving terms of one year to less than two years, and 10% 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 12-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Yukon¹



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 ($n = 63$).

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 median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Yukon was 184 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British Columbia (244 days). It was similar to all other jurisdictions, except Ontario. Ontario had the lowest median aggregate sentence length of all jurisdictions (153 days).

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

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

12.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

12.6.1 Gender

There was only one adult female incarcerated in Yukon on Snapshot day. Therefore, gender analyses were not possible¹⁰. However, it should be noted that 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.

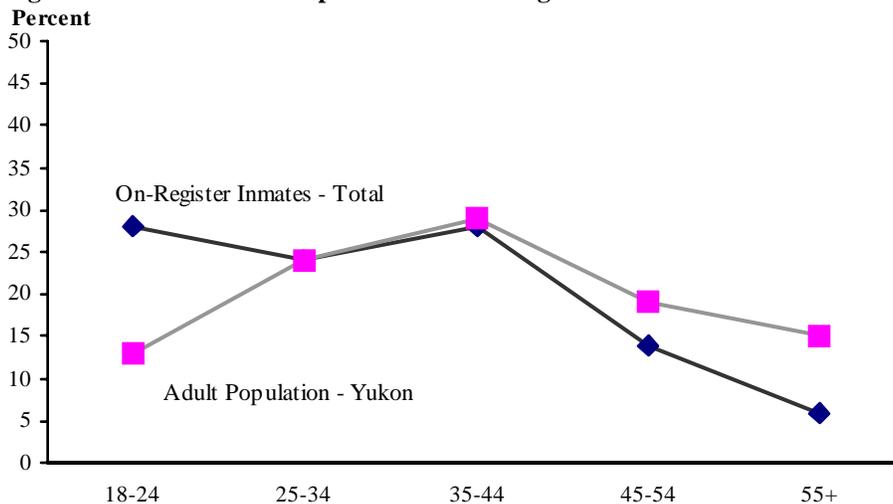
12.6.2 Age

The median age for inmates was less than that for the adult population in Yukon. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in Yukon's facilities was 34. The median age for the adult population in Yukon in 1996 was 38.

Figure 12-E¹¹ illustrates how the adult population in Yukon 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 24. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed. On Snapshot day, inmates aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Almost one-third (28%) of the inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult population in Yukon.

Figure 12-E

Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Yukon



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.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions, except that in most other jurisdictions inmates aged 25-34 were also over-represented. In Yukon, there was the same proportion of inmates aged 25-34 as there was in the Yukon population (24%).

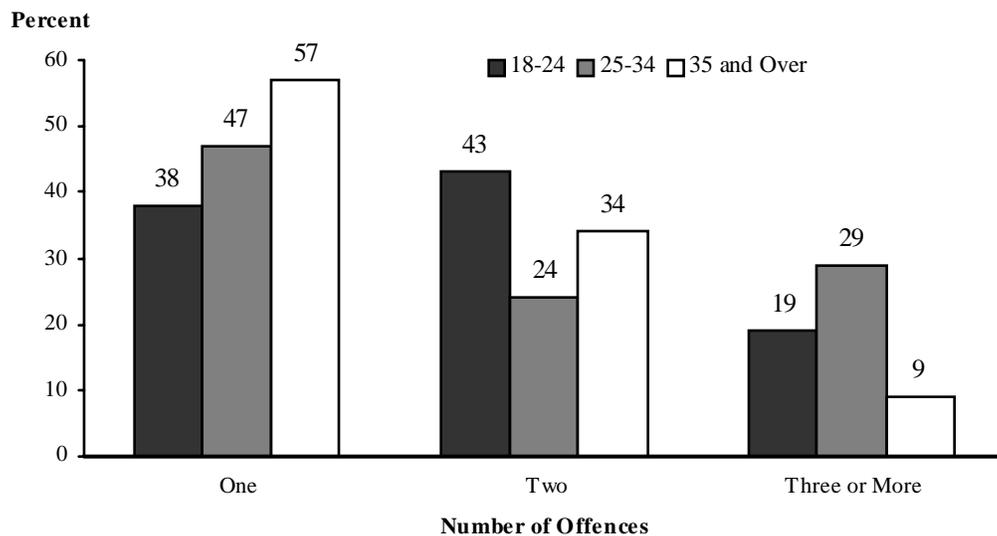
The largest proportion of all inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person, however this increased with age (Table 12-3). About one-half (52%) of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for crimes against the person, compared to 59% of those 25-34 and 63% of those 35 years of age and over.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (49%). However, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 12-G). Thirty-eight percent of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for 47% of inmates aged 25-34, and 57% of those aged 35 and over (also see Table 12-5).

¹⁰ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Tables 12-3 and 12-7 do not provide breakdowns by gender. Figure 12-D does not appear in this chapter.

¹¹ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Figure 12-E is not broken down by gender. Figure 12-F does not appear in this chapter.

Figure 12-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Yukon¹



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 6 inmates (8%).

As can be seen in Table 12-6, inmates aged 25-34 had the longest median sentence length (214 days). Inmates aged 18-24 and 35 and over had shorter sentences (184 days each). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

12.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 18% of the adult population in Yukon in 1996, they accounted for 56% 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 12-7). Eighty percent of Aboriginal inmates were regular sentenced inmates compared to 57% of non-Aboriginal inmates. Larger proportions of non-Aboriginal inmates were serving intermittent sentences (23% versus 0%). 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).

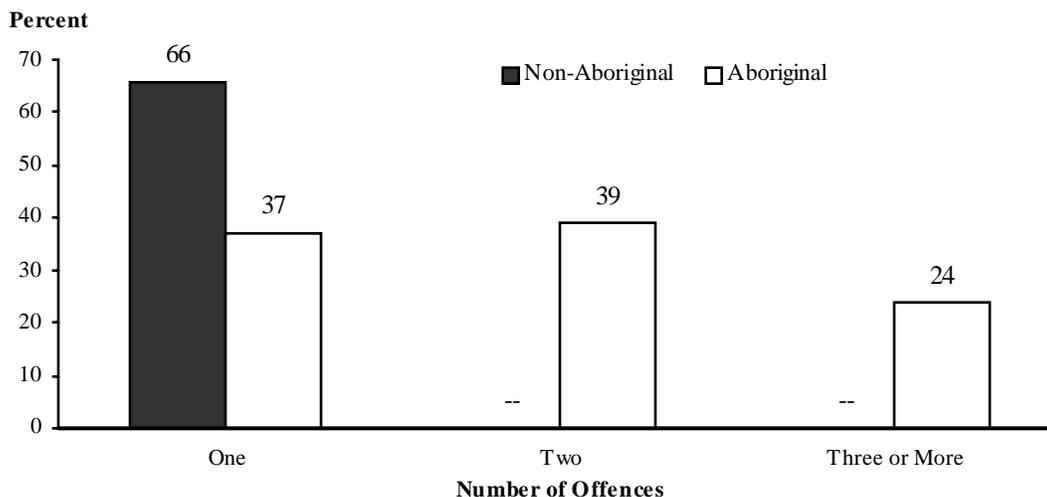
Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 12-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (66% versus 50%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for serious assault (29% versus 19%).

A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (41% versus 22%). In particular, a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for drug-related offences (12% versus 0%).

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

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

Figure 12-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Yukon¹



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.

¹ Data were missing for 6 inmates (8%).

As illustrated in Figure 12-H, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Two-thirds (66%) of non-Aboriginal inmates had only one current offence, compared to 37% of Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 12-5).

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

In Yukon, Aboriginal inmates received longer aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 12-6). The median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal inmates was 242 days, compared to 112 days for non-Aboriginal inmates. It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

12.6.4 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 custody¹². As well, information was provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 12-8, more than three-quarters (79%) 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 11% of adults in Yukon¹³. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were unemployed (81% versus 71%). This differs from some other jurisdictions, where slightly larger proportions of remand inmates were unemployed. The only other jurisdiction in which slightly larger proportions of sentenced than remand inmates were unemployed was the Northwest Territories.

Approximately one-third (35%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Yukon. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions.

The majority of inmates in Yukon (97%) reported that English was their home language. The majority of inmates (96%) reported Canadian citizenship.

¹² Educational level was not available for Yukon.

¹³ 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.

12.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹⁴. In Yukon, the majority of inmates (92%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 12-9). Although the majority of inmates in other jurisdictions also had previous adult convictions, inmates in Yukon facilities had a larger number of previous convictions.

Further, most of the inmates (88%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration and more than three-quarters (78%) had a previous term of probation. In addition, 11% had a prior term of federal incarceration. Again, these results are similar to inmates in other jurisdictions.

Over two-thirds (70%) of inmates had failed probation, 5% had failed parole, and 16% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record. A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates had failed parole (7% versus 0%). However, similar proportions of sentenced and remand inmates had failed probation (69% and 71%, respectively).

12.6.6 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 jurisdictions¹⁵. 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 Yukon, there was only one victim (95%). Five percent of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

Unlike other jurisdictions, for crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often a stranger to the offender (54%) (Table 12-10). Forty-six percent of victims were known to the offender, primarily a spouse or ex-spouse.

When examining the offender-victim relationship for various offences, it was found that the majority of robberies/other violent offences are committed against strangers – 80% of those who were victims of these offences in Yukon were strangers to the accused. Further, the largest proportion of victims of serious and minor assaults were strangers to the offender (55%). However, two-thirds (67%) of sexual assault victims were victimized by someone known to them. These findings were somewhat distinct from other jurisdictions where, generally it was found that robberies tend to be committed by strangers, while other crimes against the person (particularly assaults and sexual assaults) tend to be committed by someone known by the victim. The fact that this pattern was different in the Yukon may be due to the small number of victims reported.

12.6.7 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.

Yukon gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates¹⁶. 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

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

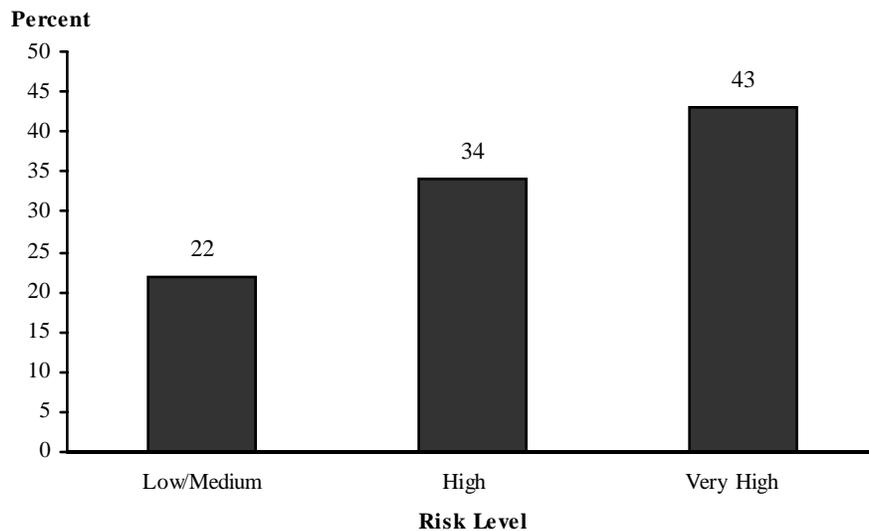
¹⁶ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

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 Yukon, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as very high risk (43%), followed by high risk (34%). A further 22% were classified as very low/low/medium risk (see Figure 12-1).

Figure 12-1

Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Yukon^{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 = 63).

² Data were missing for 5 inmates serving regular, intermittent or "other" types of sentences (8%).

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

As shown in Table 12-11¹⁷, there was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. Most Aboriginal inmates (89%) were classified as high risk, in comparison to 61% of non-Aboriginal inmates. This was consistent with findings in all other jurisdictions, except Newfoundland.

Generally, it can be concluded that Yukon 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 12-12 provides a profile of how low/medium- and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined¹⁸. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than low/medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (96%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (95%). In addition, 86% had a prior failure on community supervision.

¹⁷ Due to the small number of female inmates, breakdowns by gender could not be included in Table 12-11.

¹⁸ Due to small numbers, low- and medium-risk inmates were grouped together.

High-risk offenders were currently serving similar median sentences to low/medium-risk offenders (186 and 183 days, respectively). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to low/medium-risk offenders (58% versus 50%). This pattern was not typical to other jurisdictions which found that low-risk offenders tended to be incarcerated for a higher proportion of crimes against the person. This would not be 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 employment stability than low/medium-risk offenders. Eighty-seven percent of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 50% of low/medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were less likely than low/medium-risk offenders to be single (49% versus 62%). High-risk offenders were older than low/medium-risk offenders (median ages of 35 versus 29).

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the low/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-five percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and almost three-quarters (73%) had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

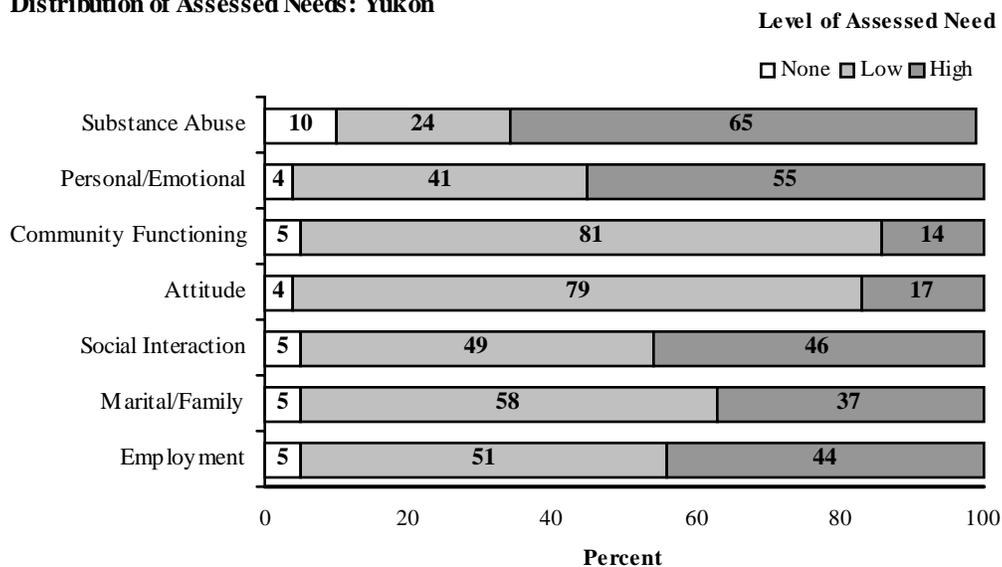
Table 12-13 shows that the majority of all inmates (77%) were classified at high risk to re-offend. This occurred less often for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences (66%)¹⁹.

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 12-J, only a small proportion of inmates were assessed as having "no" needs on the dimensions (10% or fewer for all need 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, although generally Yukon inmates had larger proportions of high-need cases within most of the need dimensions.

Figure 12-J

Distribution of Assessed Needs: Yukon¹



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).

¹⁹ Due small numbers, most offences could not be analyzed individually.

Substance abuse was the most frequently occurring high need area (65%), followed by personal/emotional (55%) and social interaction (46%). In other jurisdictions, except Prince Edward Island, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area. However, the proportion of inmates with substance abuse assessed as a high need was higher in Yukon than in most other jurisdictions. Similarly, personal/emotional needs were rated as high for slightly more than one-half (55%) of inmates in Yukon, which is higher than in other jurisdictions.

As shown in Table 12-14, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For three of the seven dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. In particular, larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high social interaction (64% versus 24% for non-Aboriginal), substance abuse (75% versus 53%) and employment (50% versus 35%) needs. Non-Aboriginal inmates were higher on attitude (26% versus 9% had high needs) and marital/family (44% versus 32%) needs.

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs were observed in the personal/emotional (70% of inmates had high needs in this area), substance abuse (67%), and social interaction (53%) dimensions. High substance abuse, personal/emotional, and employment needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (62% of inmates were assessed as high need for each dimension).

Finally, as shown in Table 12-14, inmates classified at high risk to re-offend tend to have higher needs than those classified at low/medium risk. On all seven dimensions, a larger proportion of high-risk inmates had high needs. In particular, high-risk inmates demonstrated high needs in the areas of substance abuse (84%), employment (64%), social interaction (64%), and personal/emotional needs (62%).

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 Yukon. Overall, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on substance abuse and personal/emotional needs, since these were high-need areas. For offenders who have committed crimes against the person, the data also point to a need for intervention in the social interaction domain. Employment may also be an important target area for property offenders. Finally, the data illustrate that the type or level of needs among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differ, indicating that different intervention programs may be necessary for these different offenders.

12.6.8 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 jurisdictions²⁰.

Figure 12-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Yukon. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern²¹. In Yukon, 18% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems. Other security concerns included: needing protective custody (9%), presenting an escape risk (6%), medical/physical problem (6%), mental illness (6%) and exhibiting assaultive or threatening behaviour against other inmates and/or staff (5%). The largest proportion of inmates (23%) exhibited "other" security risks, such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc.

The security concern of substance abuse was also prevalent in the six other jurisdictions that provided data²².

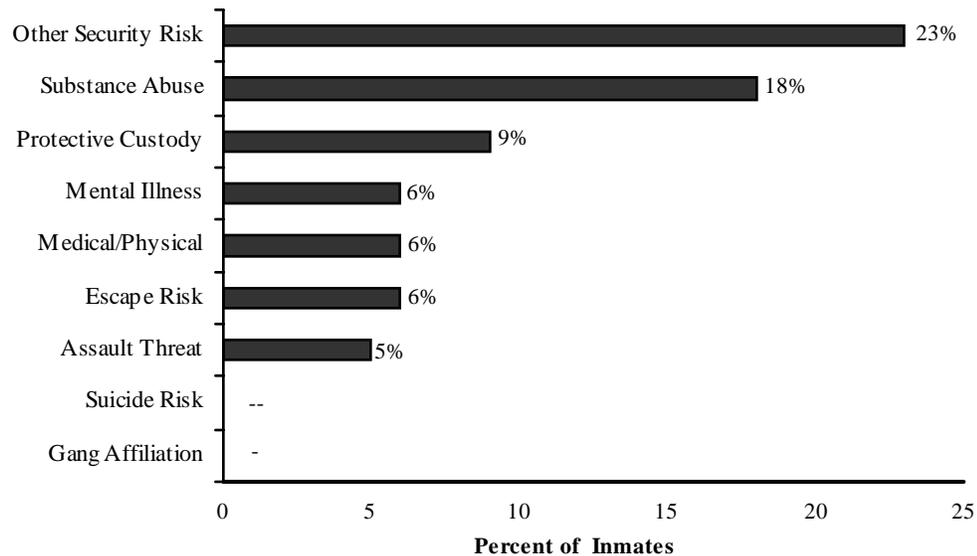
An important and very sensitive aspect of managing inmate populations is the use of segregation of inmates whenever circumstances necessitate this level of restriction. In Yukon, segregation was used more often for remand than sentenced inmates (Table 12-15). Segregation was used for 44% of remand inmates compared to 10% of sentenced inmates.

²⁰ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

²¹ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

²² Note: Figure 12-L does not appear in this chapter because the number of remand inmates was too small.

Figure 12-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Yukon¹



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

In jurisdictions that reported data²³, 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.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Because of the small number of inmates in the minimum security facility in Yukon, this analysis was not possible²⁴.

12.7 TABLES

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²³ 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.

²⁴ Table 12-16 and Figure 12-M are not included in this chapter because the number of inmates in minimum security is too small.

Table 12-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Yukon¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Teslin Community Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males	25	5	20	4	16
Subtotal			25	5	20	4	16
Multi-Level							
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males & Females	106	74	70	72	68
Subtotal			106	74	70	72	68
Total			131	79	60	76	58

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
Minimum										
Teslin Community Correctional Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multi-Level										
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Total										
	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4

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

Table 12-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Yukon

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of Inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
%				
Minimum				
Teslin Community Correctional Centre	5	80	-	20
Multi-Level				
Whitehorse Correctional Centre	74	20	-	80
Total				
	79	24	-	76

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

- nil or zero.

Table 12-3
Distribution of Offence Types^{1,2}: Yukon

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
%												
Legal Status³												
Sentenced ⁴	58	--	9	28	15	--	-	55				
Remand	15	--	33	--	--	--	--	73				
Total	73	--	14	25	14	--	--	59				
Aboriginal Status³												
Non-Aboriginal	32	--	12	19	16	-	--	50				
Aboriginal	41	--	15	29	12	--	--	66				
Age³												
18-24	21	-	14	24	-	--	--	52				
25-34	17	--	--	23	18	-	-	59				
35+	35	--	14	26	20	-	--	63				
		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 Status³												
Sentenced ⁴	7	--	--	5	14	--	-	17	7	--	31	
Remand	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	--	-	-	27	
Total	5	--	--	4	11	--	-	16	5	--	30	
Aboriginal Status³												
Non-Aboriginal	-	--	-	--	9	--	-	19	12	--	41	
Aboriginal	10	-	--	--	12	7	-	15	-	-	22	
Age³												
18-24	14	-	-	14	29	--	-	--	--	-	19	
25-34	-	--	--	-	--	--	-	--	--	--	--	
35+	--	-	--	-	--	--	-	23	--	--	--	

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 Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing data for 6 inmates (7%).

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 12-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Yukon

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
%				
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	58	36	19	45
Remand	15	20	53	27
Total	73	33	26	41

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

¹ Analysis of up to five of the most serious offences for which an inmate was incarcerated.

² Data were missing for 6 inmates (7%).

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

⁴ "Sentenced" includes regular, intermittent and inmates with "other" legal status.

Table 12-5
Number of Current Offences: Yukon¹

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three+
			%	
Legal Status²				
Sentenced ³	58	57	33	10
Remand	15	20	40	40
Total	73	49	34	16
Aboriginal Status²				
Non-Aboriginal	32	66	--	--
Aboriginal	41	37	39	24
Age				
18-24	21	38	43	19
25-34	17	47	24	29
35+	35	57	34	9

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.

¹ Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

² Missing data for 6 inmates (8%).

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

Table 12-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Yukon^{1,2}

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence
			%		days
Total Inmates	63	43	29	29	184
Aboriginal Status					
Non-Aboriginal	28	61	18	21	112
Aboriginal	35	29	37	34	242
Age					
18-24	17	35	47	18	184
25-34	14	43	--	--	214
35+	32	47	25	28	184

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.

¹ Includes data only for inmates serving intermittent and regular sentences (n = 63).

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 12-7

Selected Inmate Characteristics: Yukon¹

	Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status		
		Total	Non-Aboriginal %	Aboriginal
Legal Status				
Intermittent	8	10	23	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Sentenced	55	70	57	80
Remand	16	20	20	20
Total	79	100	100	100
Age				
18-24	22	28	14	39
25-34	19	24	20	27
35-44	22	28	34	23
45-54	11	14	20	--
55+	5	6	11	--
Total	79	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 Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 12-8

Background Characteristics^{1,2} of Inmates: Yukon

		Total	Sentenced ³	Remand
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		71	57	14
Unemployed	%	79	81	71
Employed	%	21	19	29
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		78	62	16
Single	%	50	52	44
Married	%	35	34	38
Separated or Divorced	%	10	--	--
Widowed	%	5	--	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates		79	63	16
English	%	97	97	100
French	%	--	--	-
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	--	--	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates		79	63	16
Canadian	%	96	95	100
Other	%	4	5	-
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 education were not available.

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

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 8 inmates (10%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (1%).

Table 12-9
Criminal History of Inmates: Yukon

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	59	7			93		
Remand	16	--			--		
Total	75	8			92		
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Types					
		Prior Probation		Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration		Prior Federal Incarceration	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	59	78	22	85	15	14	86
Remand	14	79	21	100	-	-	100
Total	73	78	22	88	12	11	89
	Number of Inmates ³	Previous Disposition Outcomes					
		Failed Probation		Failed Parole		Escape or Attempted Escape	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%		%		%	
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	59	69	31	7	93	17	83
Remand	14	71	29	-	100	--	--
Total	73	70	30	5	95	16	84

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 Missing data for 4 inmates (5%).

² 'Sentenced' includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and 'other' sentences.

³ Missing data for 6 inmates (8%).

Table 12-10
Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Yukon^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender						Victim stranger to offender		
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³	Other Family ⁴	Friend	Other	Total Known	Adult Stranger	Child Stranger	Total Stranger
		%						%		
Total Victims	43	32	7	--	--	-	46	--	--	54
Most Serious Offence										
Sexual Assault	9	--	--	--	-	-	67	--	--	33
Serious and Minor Assault	29	38	-	--	--	-	45	55	-	55
Other Violent Offences ⁵	5	--	--	--	--	--	20	80	-	80

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 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 = 41) (relationship data were unavailable for 5% of inmates with crimes against the person as an MSO).

² Up to three victims could be recorded for each inmate.

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

⁴ Includes any other immediate or extended family.

⁵ Includes homicide, manslaughter, robbery, and other violent offences.

Table 12-11
Distribution of Risk Levels^{1,2}: Yukon

	Number of Inmates ³	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
Total	58	22	78
		%	
Aboriginal Status			
Non-Aboriginal	23	39	61
Aboriginal	35	11	89

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 = 63).

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing for 5 inmates (8%).

Table 12-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Yukon¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category	
	Low-Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	85	96
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	73	95
Prior Federal Incarceration ³	-	19
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ³	36	86
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ²	183	186
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁴	50	58
Median Age (in years) ²	29	35
Grade 9 or less	--	--
Single ²	62	49
Unemployed ⁵	50	87

Source: 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 Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 63).

² Missing data for 5 inmates (8%).

³ Missing data for 9 inmates (14%).

⁴ Missing data for 10 inmates (16%).

⁵ Data for inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded (n = 0). Missing data for 8 inmates (13%).

Table 12-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Yukon¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
		%	
Crimes Against the Person			
Sexual Assault	4	--	--
Serious Assault	15	--	--
Other Violent ³	11	--	--
Subtotal	30	20	80
Property Crimes			
Break and Enter	4	-	100
Fraud	-	-	-
Other Property ⁴	4	--	--
Subtotal	8	--	--
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes			
Offensive Weapons	--	-	--
Administration of Justice	-	-	-
Drugs	3	--	--
Impaired Driving Offences	8	--	--
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	--	--	-
Subtotal	15	33	66
Total	53	23	77

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 Risk assessments were completed only on inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" sentences (n = 63).

² Missing data for 10 inmates (16%).

³ Includes homicide, attempted murder, minor assault, robbery, and other violent offences.

⁴ Includes theft and other property.

Table 12-14
Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Yukon^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	78	44	37	46	17	14	55	65
Aboriginal Status								
Non-Aboriginal	34	35	44	24	26	--	56	53
Aboriginal	44	50	32	64	9	20	55	75
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	43	44	44	53	16	16	70	67
Property Crimes	8	62	37	50	-	--	62	62
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	21	29	14	29	19	--	24	62
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	13	-	--	-	--	-	23	23
High	45	64	42	64	9	20	62	84

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).

² Analysis by gender was not possible due to small numbers.

Table 12-15
Use of Segregation: Yukon

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
Legal Status			%
Sentenced ²	61	90	10
Remand	16	56	44
Total	78	83	17

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 1 inmate (1%).

² "Sentenced" includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.