

Chapter 14

Correctional Service Canada

14.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Correctional Service Canada's (CSC) inmate population included components from all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). CSC conducted an electronic compilation of all relevant information for the survey based on information maintained in its computerized offender management system. Included in the data captured for the survey were: a profile of facility characteristics; type of accommodation (i.e., single, double-bunked, shared accommodation); demographic and background information on inmates; use of segregation; legal status, offence, and sentence length data on each inmate; and, a risk and needs profile for inmates.

The survey data are presented in seven sections. Section 14.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted for federal CSC inmates, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 14.2 describes federal adult correctional facilities, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 14.3 examines the number of inmates in federal adult correctional facilities, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 14.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 14.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 14.6 provides a profile of the federal inmate population, 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 14.7 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 the federal CSC 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 CSC includes only correctional facilities under federal jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

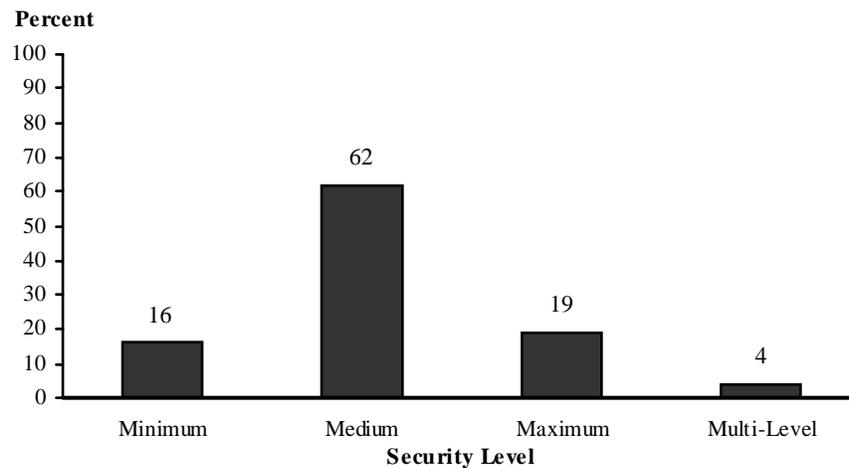
14.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were 48 adult federal correctional facilities in operation in Canada¹ (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). The total "operational capacity" (i.e., the total number of permanent beds in each facility) for the 48 facilities was 12,921. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 269 inmates per facility, which is larger than the average operational capacity of all provincial/territorial facilities. The average operational capacity in Alberta is the closest (241 inmates per facility).

Table 14-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility operated by CSC. Among the 48 correctional facilities, the reported operational capacity ranged from 13 for the smallest facility (Isabel McNeil House, a minimum security facility for female inmates) to 537 for the largest (Saskatchewan Penitentiary, a medium security facility).

¹ These 48 facilities do not include an additional 11 Community Correctional Centres (CCCs) for which data were not collected as part of the Snapshot project.

Figure 14-A
Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facilities: Correctional Service
Canada



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

As can be seen in the table, nearly one-half of all CSC facilities were classified as medium security. Twenty of the 48 facilities were classified as medium security, 12 were minimum security, 10 were maximum security, and six were classified as "multi-level" security facilities. Figure 14-A shows the number of beds in the facilities by security level². Almost two-thirds of the beds in CSC facilities (62%) were classified as medium security. A further 19% were classified as maximum security, 16% as minimum security, and 4% as multi-level security. Whereas the more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions, the largest proportion of beds in federal facilities were classified as medium security. Only in Alberta provincial facilities were a large proportion of beds also medium security.

All CSC facilities, except three, were classified as penitentiaries (Table 14-1). The remaining three were classified as psychiatric centres.

Most CSC facilities accommodated only male inmates. Forty of the 48 facilities housed only male inmates, five housed only female inmates (one minimum security facility and four multi-level security facilities), and three housed both male and female inmates (two medium security and one multi-level security facilities).

Regarding special features, 30 of CSC's 48 facilities had punitive or administrative segregation units. A number of provincial/territorial facilities also had these types of units. 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 CSC facilities included 27 facilities with protective custody units, eight institutions with psychiatric units for managing inmates with psychiatric conditions, seven facilities with reception units for inmates being newly admitted to serve federal sentences (no provincial/territorial facilities had these units), and one facility equipped with special handling units to accommodate inmates who pose a serious threat to the operational security of the system.

It is clear from the Snapshot data that CSC has created flexibility in its accommodation strategy through the use of numerous security levels, including multi-level security designations for newer facilities housing female inmates.

² 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.

14.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

14.3.1 Inmates On-Register³

On Snapshot day, a total of 13,862 inmates were on-register in adult federal correctional facilities in Canada⁴. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows CSC's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 13,862 inmates in federal CSC facilities was more than one-half (58%) of the combined total of inmates in all provincial/territorial facilities (23,679). CSC's on-register count accounted for 37% of all inmates on-register in correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 6.1 persons per 10,000 of Canada's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). Among CSC's five regions, rates of incarceration were lowest in Ontario (4.6 persons per 10,000 adult population) and highest in the Atlantic and Prairies (10.6 and 9.5 persons per 10,000, respectively). They were similar to the overall federal rate in the Pacific and Quebec (6.6 and 7.0 persons per 10,000, respectively).

Among the provinces/territories, rates of incarceration ranged from 6.5 (in Prince Edward Island) to 74.8 persons per 10,000 adult population (in the Northwest Territories). It should be noted that the CSC incarceration rates refer to the rate of incarceration for inmates receiving sentences of two years or more. The provincial/territorial incarceration rates refer to the rates of incarceration for inmates receiving less serious penalties of less than two years.

14.3.2 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 14-1, based on the "on-register" population on Snapshot day, CSC's correctional facilities were over capacity by 7%. Over one-half (56%) of the 48 facilities were operating above the rated capacity. The over-capacity situation was particularly evident for medium and maximum security facilities. While both minimum and multi-level facilities were operating under capacity (at 92% and 90% of capacity, respectively), medium security facilities were operating at 111% and maximum security facilities at 113% of capacity.

Of the 27 facilities reporting over-capacity situations, 13 were only over capacity by 15% or less.

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 slightly. Overall, CSC's correctional facilities were 5% over capacity based on the actual-in inmate counts. Twenty-four facilities still reported over-capacity situations, although to a slightly lesser extent.

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 capacity⁵. CSC and seven of the 12 provinces/territories reported total "on-register" populations in excess of operational capacities. As noted above, the percent in excess of capacity for CSC was about 7%. Based on the "actual-in" population, CSC was still operating over capacity (5%), as were four provinces/territories (Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Ontario, New Brunswick).

³ Note: Analysis of inmates by legal status is not applicable for CSC (all inmates are serving regular sentences). Therefore, Figure 14-B is not included in this chapter.

⁴ The CSC Snapshot does not include inmates who were serving their federal sentences in provincial/territorial facilities through Exchange of Service Agreements (these inmates were included as part of the provincial/territorial inmate populations). On Snapshot day, most of the inmates on-register in CSC facilities (99%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. Less than 1% were on temporary absences or on day parole.

⁵ 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.

In addition to information on overcrowding based on capacity, information was also available from eight jurisdictions⁶ on type of accommodation. With the exception of Prince Edward Island 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.

As mentioned above, almost three-quarters (72%) of federal inmates were being accommodated in single cells. The other 28% were being double-bunked. Not surprisingly, in federal facilities there were larger proportions of inmates being housed in single cells as compared to provincial/territorial facilities. Table 14-2 illustrates the type of accommodation across CSC facilities. The number of inmates who were double-bunked was reported to be higher in medium and maximum security facilities (29% each) than in minimum (22%) or multi-level (14%) security facilities. The largest proportion of inmates (75%) in the one minimum security facility for women (Isabel McNeil House) were double-bunked.

14.4 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)⁷. 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 three-quarters (73%) of CSC’s inmates on Snapshot day was a crime against the person (Table 14-3), primarily homicide/attempt murder and robbery. Another 15% were incarcerated for property offences, primarily break and enter. Finally, 11% were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily drug-related offences.

Among CSC’s five regions, the Pacific region had the highest proportion of inmates with crimes against the person as their most serious offence (83%). This was the case for three-quarters of the inmates in Ontario and the Prairie region (75% and 74%, respectively). In the Atlantic region and Quebec, roughly two-thirds of the inmates (66% and 69%, respectively) had crimes against the person as their most serious offence.

There was a greater incidence of inmates with crimes against the person in federal facilities as compared to provincial/territorial facilities (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). Among the provinces/territories, the proportion of inmates incarcerated for crimes against the person ranged from 25% in Prince Edward Island to 70% in the Northwest Territories. 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 CSC facilities had break and enter (22%) and theft (15%) 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 other jurisdictions.

Approximately one-quarter (22%) of inmates in federal facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 14-4). A further one-half (47%) had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and almost one-third (31%) were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 78% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a larger proportion of violent offenders than all 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)⁸.

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

⁷ 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).

⁸ Data were not available for Ontario.

In CSC facilities, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (30%) (Table 14-5). A further 26% were incarcerated for one offence, 19% for two offences, 14% for three offences, and 11% for four offences. In other jurisdictions (except Saskatchewan and Alberta), the largest proportion of inmates were incarcerated for one offence (ranging from 29% in Newfoundland to 50% in the Northwest Territories). In Saskatchewan and Alberta, similar to CSC, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (43% and 38%, respectively).

Some general conclusions can be derived from these data. In comparison to most other jurisdictions, CSC inmates showed 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 CSC also indicate that inmates had more numerous offences on their current records. Overall, in comparison to provincial/territorial inmates, there was a pattern of more seriousness, versatility, and greater volume in offending for CSC's inmates.

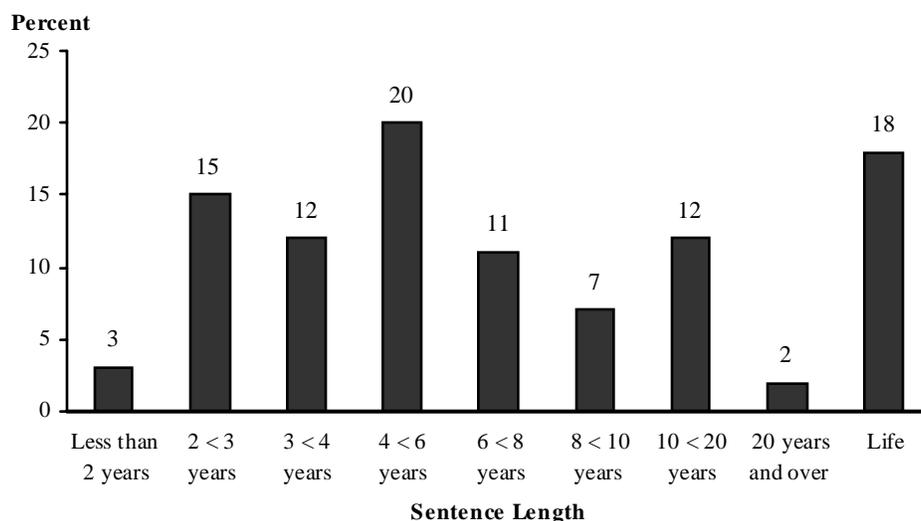
14.5 Sentence Length

Figure 14-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for inmates in federal CSC facilities (also see Table 14-6). On Snapshot day, one-half (50%) were serving sentences of less than six years. Almost one-third (30%) were serving sentences of between six and 20 years, and 2% were serving sentences of a fixed length of 20 years or more. An additional 18% of federal inmates were serving life sentences.

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 six years account for 83% of sentenced admissions to federal facilities, these offenders represent 50% of the inmates in the One-Day Snapshot.

Excluding those serving life sentences, the median⁹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in federal facilities was 1,787 days (approximately 5 years).

Figure 14-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Correctional Service
Canada^{1,2}



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

¹ n = 13,862.

² Data were missing for 10 inmates (<1%).

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.

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.

14.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

14.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Canada (49% male and 51% female)¹⁰, 98% of inmates on-register in adult federal correctional facilities on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was also found in provincial/territorial facilities, although to a lesser extent than in federal institutions.

Males and females differed in the offence types for which they were currently incarcerated (Table 14-3). A larger proportion of males than females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (74% versus 64%) and property offences (15% versus 7%). However, for "other" *Criminal Code*/Federal Statutes, a greater proportion of females than males were incarcerated (29% versus 11%).

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

A more specific examination of the types of crimes in federal institutions revealed that the greatest proportion of females were incarcerated for homicide/attempted murder (37%), followed by drug-related offences (27%). Among males, the greatest proportion were incarcerated for homicide/attempted murder and robbery (24% each).

As illustrated in Figure 14-D, larger proportions of males than females were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Three-quarters (75%) of males had more than one current offence compared to 44% of females (also see Table 14-5).

Figure 14-D
Number of Current Offences by Gender: Correctional Service Canada¹



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 33 inmates (<1%).

¹⁰ Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

Males tended to receive longer sentences than females (Table 14-6). The median aggregate sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) for males was 1,796 days (approximately 5 years), compared to 1,643 days (4½ years) for females. These differences are likely due to factors such as severity of offence or the criminal history of the offender. Since it is not possible to analyze sentence length by offence categories using data from the Snapshot, this cannot be examined further.

14.6.2 Age

The median age for federal inmates was less than that for adults in Canada. On Snapshot day, the median age of inmates in CSC facilities was 34. The median age for the adult population in Canada in 1996 was 41. Inmates in provincial/territorial facilities were younger than those in federal facilities, the median age for provincial/territorial inmates overall was 31 years of age.

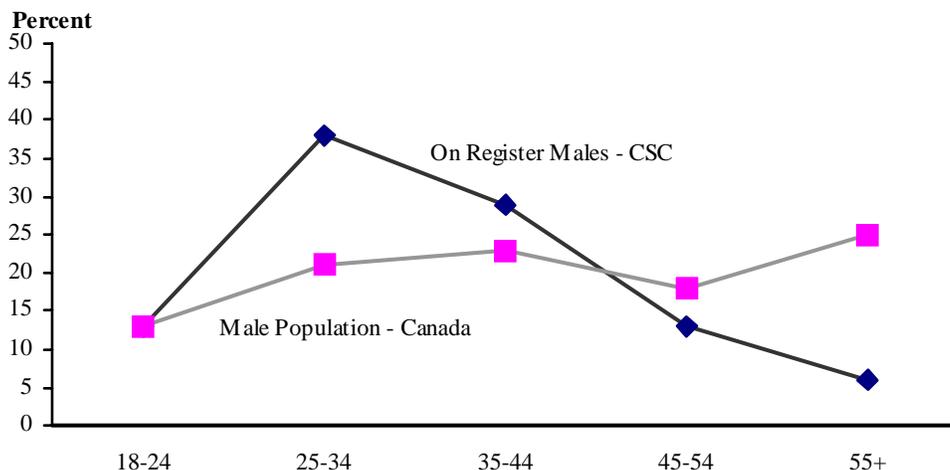
Figures 14-E and 14-F illustrate how the male and female adult population in Canada is distributed by age compared with the on-register federal inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 44. From age 45 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 14-7).

On Snapshot day, males aged 25-34 were the most over-represented. Over one-third (38%) of the male inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 21% of the adult male population in Canada. Among female inmates, those aged 25-34 were also the most over-represented. Forty percent of the female inmates were in this age group, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Canada. Unlike most provinces/territories, federal inmates aged 35-44 were also over-represented in comparison to the adult population in Canada.

The largest proportion of inmates in all age groups were incarcerated for crimes against the person (Table 14-3). However, the proportions of inmates incarcerated for a crime against the person increased with age, and the proportions of inmates incarcerated for property crimes decreased with age. Approximately two-thirds (67%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to 87% of those 55 years of age or over.

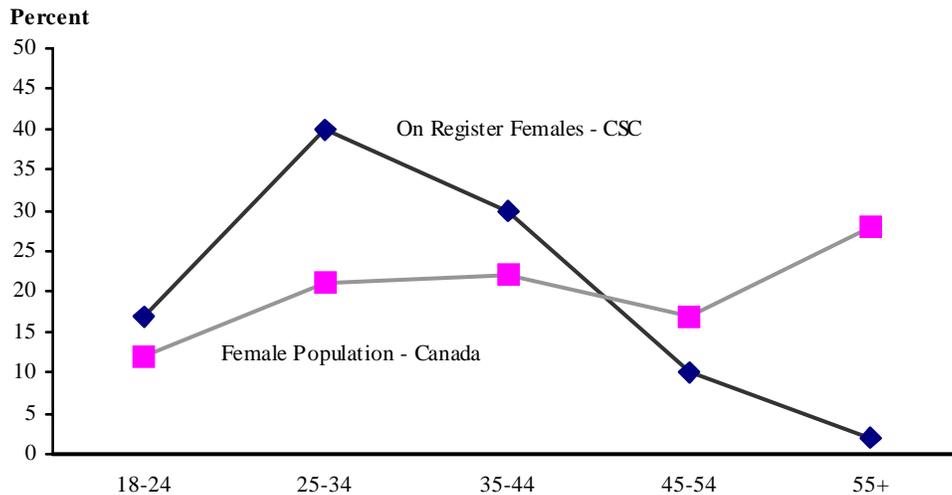
The largest proportion of federal inmates were currently incarcerated for five or more offences (30%). However, as inmate age increased, the number of offences generally decreased (Figure 14-G). Twenty-one percent of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for only one offence. This increased to 24% of those aged 25-34, 28% of those 35-44, 33% of those aged 45-54, and 34% of those aged 55 and over (also see Table 14-5).

Figure 14-E
Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Correctional Service Canada



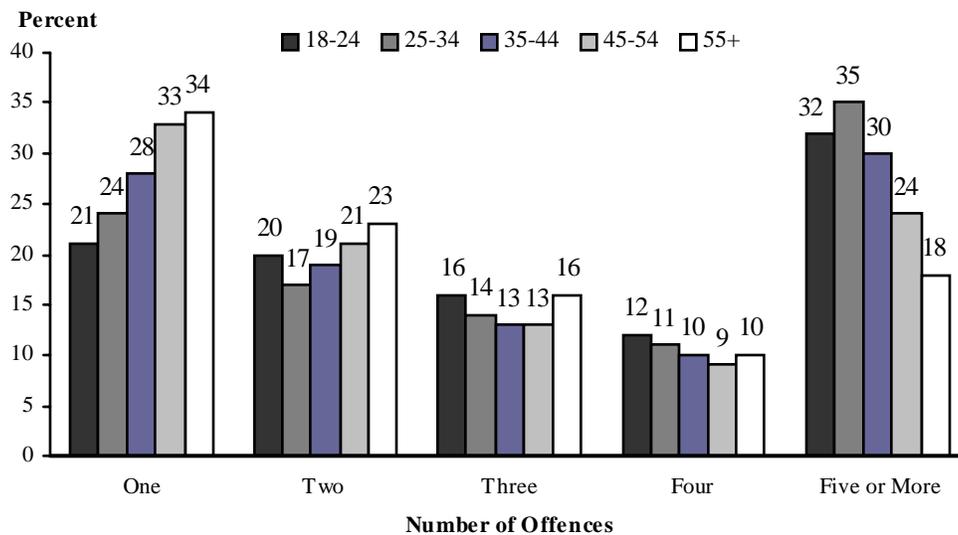
Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

Figure 14-F
Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates:
Correctional Service Canada



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

Figure 14-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

As can be seen in Table 14-6, older inmates were serving longer aggregate sentences than younger inmates. Three-quarters (75%) of the inmates younger than 25 and more than one-half (53%) of inmates aged 25-34 were serving sentences of less than six years. This was the case for less than one-half of those over 35 years of age (43% of those 35-44, and 37% of those 45-54 and 55 and over). Similarly, the median sentence length increased from approximately 3½ years for those aged 18-24 to 5½ years for those aged 45-54 and 55 and older (excluding those serving life sentences). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

14.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

While Aboriginal persons accounted for approximately 2% of the adult population in Canada in 1996, they accounted for 14% of the federal 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 population.

Some differences were evident in the offence characteristics reported for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 14-3). A larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (79% versus 72%). The difference is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for sexual assault (20% versus 12%) and serious assault (10% versus 3%).

A larger proportion of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (13% versus 5%), primarily due to a larger proportion of non-Aboriginal inmates incarcerated for drug-related offences (9% versus 2%).

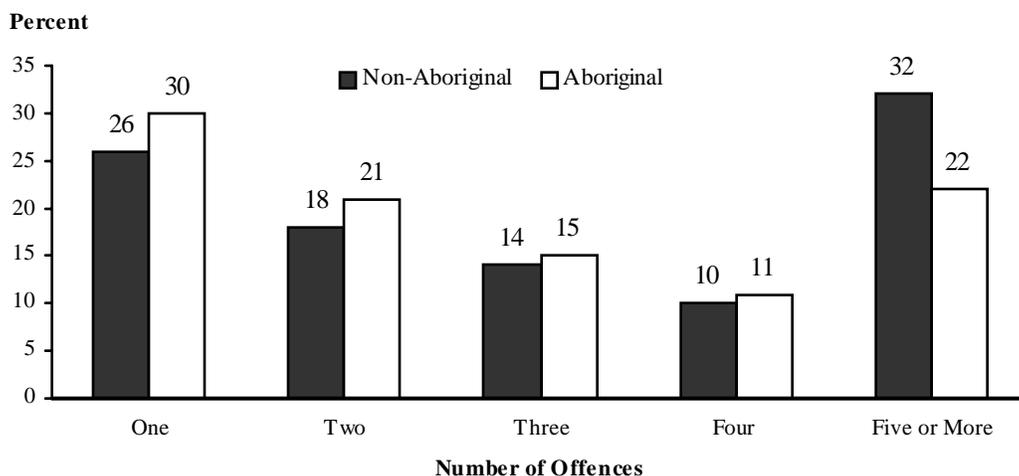
Overall, among the provinces/territories, some differences in offence types between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates were found, although in some, such as Ontario, the differences were less evident.

There were small proportions of female inmates among Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates (2% versus 1%). However, larger proportions of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for crimes against the person (85% of Aboriginal females compared to 60% of non-Aboriginal females). This difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females is primarily due to a larger proportion of Aboriginal females incarcerated for serious assaults (21% versus 7% for non-Aboriginal females) and homicide/attempt murder (45% versus 35% for non-Aboriginal females). Instead, a greater proportion of non-Aboriginal females were incarcerated for drug offences (31%) than was reported for Aboriginal females (12%). The distinction in offence type patterns between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates is largely due to these differences between the two groups of females – differences between the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males were less apparent.

As illustrated in Figure 14-H, slightly larger proportions of non-Aboriginal than Aboriginal inmates were currently incarcerated for more than one offence. Almost three-quarters (74%) of non-Aboriginal inmates had more than one current offence compared to 69% of Aboriginal inmates (also see Table 14-5).

In contrast, in most provinces/territories, 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.

Figure 14-H
Number of Current Offences by Aboriginal Status: Correctional Service Canada¹



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

¹ Data were missing for 33 inmates (<1%).

In federal facilities, Aboriginal inmates received shorter aggregate sentences than non-Aboriginal inmates (Table 14-6). The median aggregate sentence length (excluding those serving life sentences) for Aboriginal inmates was 1,460 days (4 years), compared to 1,825 days (5 years) for non-Aboriginal inmates. The difference was primarily among males – the median aggregate sentence length for Aboriginal males was 1,460 days (4 years), compared to 1,825 days (5 years) for non-Aboriginal males. Aboriginal females received a median aggregate sentence of 1,460 days compared to 1,644 days for non-Aboriginal females (4 and 4½ years, respectively). It is not possible from the Snapshot to determine the reasons for these differences.

14.6.4 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 14-8, almost one-half (46%) of those incarcerated in federal facilities on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less¹¹, compared to 19% of adults in Canada. Another 29% had grade 10 or 11, and 25% had grade 12 or higher.

Almost one-half (43%) 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 facility¹², compared to 10% of adults in Canada¹³.

Forty-one percent of federal inmates were married at the time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (63%) of adults in Canada. Provincial/territorial inmates were less likely than federal inmates to be married.

The majority of federal inmates (76%) reported that English was their home language. Almost one-quarter (24%) reported that French was their home language. The majority of inmates (94%) reported Canadian citizenship.

14.6.5 Criminal History

Data on criminal history were not available from CSC¹⁴.

14.6.6 Offender-Victim Relationship

Data on the offender-victim relationship were not available from CSC¹⁵.

14.6.7 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.

CSC used a different instrument than the other jurisdictions for risk data. Risk/needs data for federal inmates were supplied by CSC through an extract of the Offender Management System (OMS). The data were based on the "Offender Intake Assessment" (OIA) system which was developed specifically for use with federal offenders. These scale scores are provided by case management staff during assessments of inmates at admission and regularly throughout the sentence (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). 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.

¹¹ Information on educational level is based on 5,002 federal inmates – 64% of the data on educational level was not available.

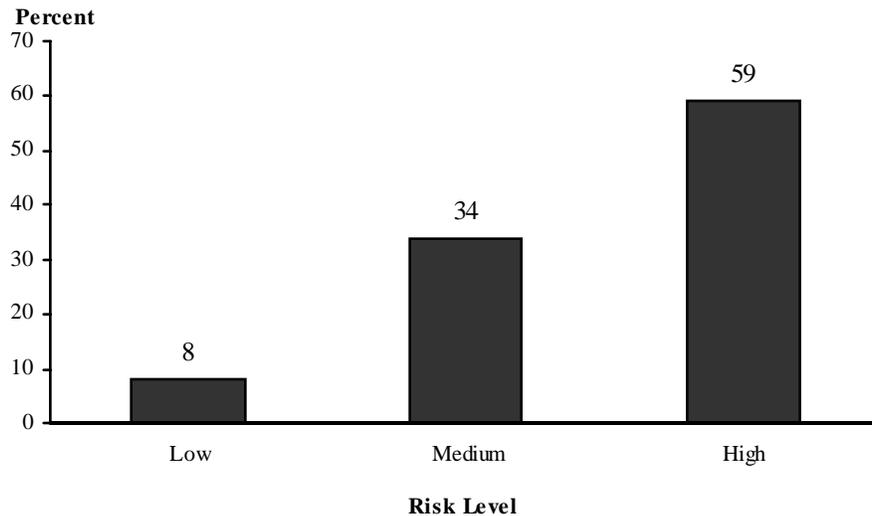
¹² Information on employment status is based on 2,620 federal inmates – 81% of the data on employment status was not available.

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.

¹⁴ Because data on criminal history were not available from CSC, Table 14-9 is not included in this chapter.

¹⁵ Because data on offender-victim relationship were not available from CSC, Table 14-10 is not included in this chapter.

Figure 14-I
Distribution of Risk Level: Correctional Service Canada¹



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

¹ Data were missing for 941 inmates (7%).

In CSC, inmates were classified according to three levels of risk, ranging from “low” to “high” risk. The largest proportion of federal inmates were classified as high risk (59%). A further 34% were classified as medium risk, and 8% as low risk (see Figure 14-I).

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%). CSC were not included in the national chapter because of differences in scoring of the risk data, however, 59% of inmates were classified as high risk using this analysis.

As shown in Table 14-11, a higher proportion of females than males were considered low risk (38% versus 7%). There was a larger proportion of Aboriginal inmates classified as high risk than non-Aboriginal inmates. More than two-thirds of Aboriginal inmates (69%) were classified as high risk, compared to 57% of non-Aboriginal inmates.

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

Table 14-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium-, and high-risk inmates vary when current offence, and demographic factors are examined¹⁶. High-risk offenders were currently serving longer median sentences than medium- and low-risk offenders (1,915 days versus 1,460 days each). High-risk offenders were also currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. Eighty-four percent of high-risk offenders were incarcerated for crimes against the person, compared to 63% of medium-risk, and 37% of low-risk offenders.

In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less education than low- and medium-risk offenders. Almost one-half (49%) of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 36% of low-risk offenders and 42% of medium-risk offenders. Both high- and medium-risk offenders had less employment stability than low-risk offenders. Almost one-half of both high- and medium-risk offenders (45% and 43%, respectively) were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 22% of low-risk offenders. High- and medium-risk offenders were also more likely than low-risk offenders to be single (48% and 46% versus 34%). With respect to age, medium-risk offenders were the youngest, followed by high-risk, then low-risk offenders (median ages of 32, 35 and 37, respectively).

¹⁶ Data on criminal history are not available from CSC.

Table 14-13 shows that inmates with crimes against the person as their most serious offences were most frequently in the highest risk groups. The largest proportion of the inmates who committed these offences were classified as high risk. These offenders were less frequently classified as low risk. However, a large proportion of inmates incarcerated for robbery were also classified as medium risk (45%). The differences in risk classification for these offences may be due to the number of current and prior offences.

Inmates incarcerated for break and enter were classified most often as high or medium risk to re-offend. Those incarcerated for theft were most frequently classified as medium risk (49%). This is most likely because they have committed a number of property offences in the past. Those incarcerated for fraud were classified as low or medium risk (43% and 41%, respectively).

Inmates serving sentences for "other" *Criminal Code* and Federal Statute offences, such as offensive weapons, drug-related offences, and impaired driving offences were most frequently classified as medium risk.

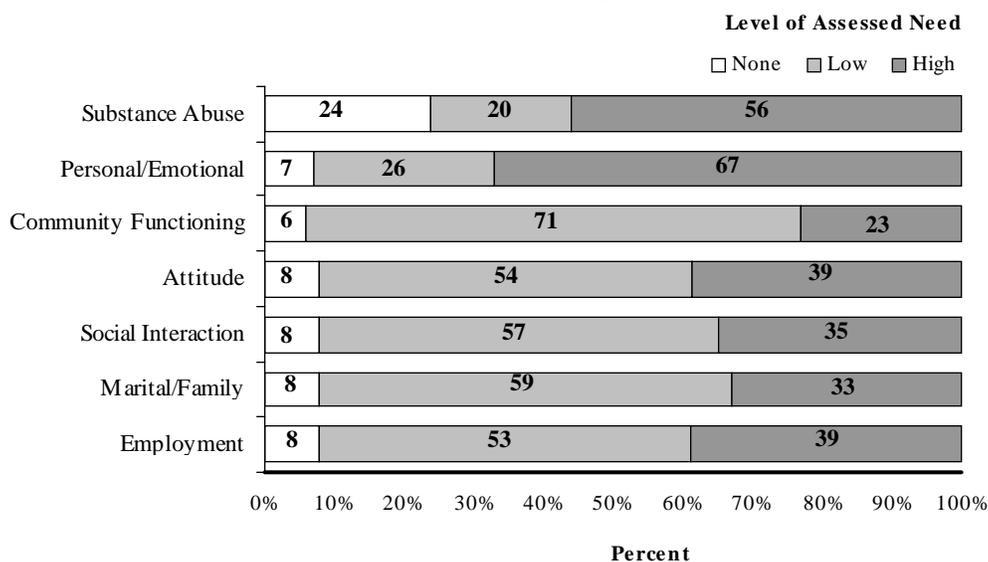
While discussions of risk of criminal recidivism provide important information about the types of inmates who may need greater programming attention, examination of criminogenic needs provides information about the types of interventions that may be required to reduce risk. The Snapshot data provided 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 14-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.

The personal/emotional and substance abuse dimensions were the most frequently occurring high need areas for CSC inmates. High levels of need were registered for two-thirds (67%) of federal inmates on the personal/emotional dimension, and over one-half (56%) on the substance abuse dimension. Other areas of high need include attitude and employment (39% each).

Federal inmates showed substantially higher levels of needs than provincial/territorial inmates on all need dimensions. The difference was particularly evident for personal/emotional and attitude dimensions. Although substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs area in most provinces/territories, it was still higher among federal inmates.

Figure 14-J
Distribution of Assessed Needs: Correctional Service Canada¹



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

¹ Data were missing for 1,738 inmates (13%).

Male and female inmates differed somewhat on the seven need dimensions (see Table 14-14). On all of the need dimensions, male inmates exhibited higher levels of need in comparison to female inmates. In particular, larger proportions of males were assessed as having high needs in the areas of attitude (39% versus 7%), social interaction (35% versus 17%), community functioning (24% versus 11%), and personal/emotional (68% versus 38%). In most other jurisdictions, differences in needs between male and female inmates were evident.

As also shown in the table, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal inmates differed on the seven need dimensions. For four dimensions, a larger proportion of Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal inmates showed high needs. Larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates had high substance abuse (83% versus 51% for non-Aboriginal), employment (46% versus 37%), personal/emotional (75% versus 66%), and marital/family (40% versus 32%) needs.

For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs were observed in the personal/emotional and substance abuse dimensions (74% and 58%, respectively). High personal/emotional, substance abuse, and employment needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences (62%, 61% and 48%, respectively).

Finally, as shown in Table 14-14, 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 personal/emotional and substance abuse (79% and 62%, respectively).

The analysis of criminogenic needs by inmate sub-groups provides some insight into the nature of interventions required for different groups within the federal inmate population. Overall, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on personal/emotional issues and substance abuse since these were high-need areas. For offenders who have committed property crimes, the data also point to a need for intervention in the employment domain. 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.

14.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

Data on the security concerns were not available from CSC¹⁷.

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 CSC facilities, 6% of the inmate population were reported to be in segregation on Snapshot day (Table 14-15). In provinces/territories that reported data¹⁸, the proportions of inmates in segregation ranged from 1% in Quebec to 21% in Nova Scotia.

Within federal facilities, the highest proportion of segregation was reported by maximum security facilities (13% of inmates were segregated on Snapshot day). Smaller proportions of inmates were in segregation within medium (5%), minimum (2%), and multi-level security (2%) institutions.

Another question that arises in looking at management of inmate populations is how inmates are being differentiated by level of security. Table 14-16 provides a profile of inmates by security level of facilities for CSC. As can be seen in the table, inmates housed in minimum security facilities were less likely than those in facilities with other security designations to have a crime against the person. Less than two-thirds (62%) of the inmates in minimum security facilities were currently incarcerated for a crime against the person, compared to approximately three-quarters in facilities with other security designations (74% in medium, 78% in maximum and multi-level). The median aggregate sentence length for those in minimum security facilities (2,159 days - 5.9 years) was shorter than in maximum security facilities (2,737 days - 7.5 years). However, it was similar to multi-level security facilities (2,191 days – 6.0 years), and slightly more than that found in medium security facilities (1,948 days - 5.3 years).

Regarding inmate characteristics, in multi-level security facilities there were a larger proportion of females compared to other security levels (41% versus 1% or less in other levels). In multi-level and medium security facilities there were larger proportions of Aboriginal inmates (23% and 17%, respectively) compared to maximum and minimum

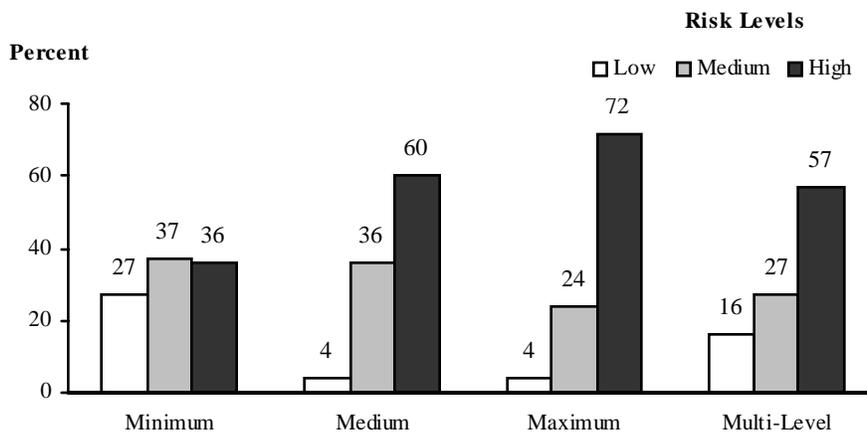
¹⁷ Because data on security concerns were not available from CSC, figures 14-K and 14-L are not included in this chapter.

¹⁸ 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.

security facilities (10% and 7%, respectively). Finally, those in minimum level security tended to be older than those in other levels of security. The median age was 39 years of age for those in minimum security facilities, compared to 34 in medium security facilities, and 33 in both maximum and multi-level security facilities.

A final analysis was conducted to examine whether risk level of inmates varied across the levels of security. As illustrated in Figure 14-M, there appears to be little relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities. For medium, maximum and multi-level security facilities, the proportion of low-, medium- and high-risk offenders does not differ appreciably from the overall distribution of risk levels for CSC. In these three levels of security, the largest proportions of inmates were classified as high risk. In minimum security facilities, there were similar levels of inmates classified as medium and high risk (37% and 36%, respectively) and fewer low-risk inmates (27%). If a relationship existed between risk level of inmates and security level of institution, one would expect mostly low-risk inmates in minimum security facilities – which was not the case. This is not surprising because the risk measurement focuses on risk of re-offending rather than the seriousness of the offence.

Figure 14-M
Risk Level of On-Register Inmates by Institutional Security Level: Correctional Service Canada¹



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Data were missing for 941 inmates (7%).

14.7 Tables

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

Table 14-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Correctional Service Canada¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"
			No.	No.	%	No.	%
Minimum							
Westmorland Institution	Penitentiary	Males	237	209	88	205	87
Federal Training Centre	Penitentiary	Males	377	432	115	402	107
Montee St-Francois Institution	Penitentiary	Males	243	187	77	162	67
Ste-Anne-des Plaines Institution	Penitentiary	Males	180	161	89	144	80
Beaver Creek Institution	Penitentiary	Males	208	182	88	175	84
Frontenac Institution	Penitentiary	Males	193	168	87	145	75
Isabel McNeil House	Penitentiary	Females	13	12	92	10	77
Pittsburgh Institution	Penitentiary	Males	124	107	86	103	83
Rockwood Institution	Penitentiary	Males	167	145	87	143	86
Riverbend Institution	Penitentiary	Males	102	91	89	81	79
Elbow Lake Institution	Penitentiary	Males	90	72	80	66	73
Ferndale Institution	Penitentiary	Males	110	112	102	87	79
Subtotal			2,044	1,878	92	1,723	84
Medium							
Springhill Institution	Penitentiary	Males & Females	449	465	104	454	101
Dorchester Institution	Penitentiary	Males	326	358	110	354	109
Archambault Institution	Penitentiary	Males	426	486	114	484	114
Cowansville Institution	Penitentiary	Males	424	485	114	483	114
Drummond Institution	Penitentiary	Males	252	327	130	325	129
LaMacaza Institution	Penitentiary	Males	240	308	128	308	128
Leclerc Institution	Penitentiary	Males	482	491	102	484	100
Bath Institution	Penitentiary	Males	293	346	118	346	118
Collins Bay Institution	Penitentiary	Males	462	475	103	475	103
Joyceville Institution	Penitentiary	Males	495	558	113	558	113
Warkworth Institution	Penitentiary	Males	523	669	128	668	128
Stony Mountain Institution	Penitentiary	Males	530	524	99	523	99
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	Penitentiary	Males & Females	537	535	100	532	99
Bowden Institution	Penitentiary	Males	495	664	134	654	132
Drumheller Institution	Penitentiary	Males	469	593	126	573	122
Matsqui Institution	Penitentiary	Males	351	418	119	417	119
Mission Institution	Penitentiary	Males	230	291	127	291	127
Mountain Institution	Penitentiary	Males	320	335	105	333	104
William Head Institution	Penitentiary	Males	200	202	101	183	92
Grande Cache Institution	Penitentiary	Males	440	259	59	256	58
Subtotal			7,944	8,789	111	8,701	110
Maximum							
Atlantic Institution	Penitentiary	Males	240	265	110	265	110
Donnacona Institution	Penitentiary	Males	359	351	98	351	98
Port Cartier Institution	Penitentiary	Males	247	272	110	272	110
Quebec Regional Reception Centre	Penitentiary	Males	191	261	137	260	136
Kingston Penitentiary	Penitentiary	Males	396	306	77	306	77
Millhaven Institution	Penitentiary	Males	426	549	129	544	128
Ontario Regional Treatment Centre	Psychiatric Centre	Males	99	153	155	152	154
Special Handling Unit	Penitentiary	Males	79	33	42	33	42
Edmonton Institution	Penitentiary	Males	216	295	137	295	137
Kent Institution	Penitentiary	Males	192	269	140	269	140
Subtotal			2,445	2,754	113	2,747	112
Multi-Level							
Nova Institution for Women	Penitentiary	Females	26	18	69	18	69
Prison for Women	Penitentiary	Females	128	114	89	114	89
Prairie Regional Psychiatric Centre	Psychiatric Centre	Males & Females	110	100	91	100	91
Pacific Regional Psychiatric Centre	Psychiatric Centre	Males	138	166	120	165	120
Edmonton Institution for Women	Penitentiary	Females	57	23	40	22	39
Okimaw OHCI Healing Lodge	Penitentiary	Females	29	20	69	20	69
Subtotal			488	441	90	439	90
Total			12,921	13,862	107	13,610	105

Table 14-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Correctional Service Canada¹ – Continued

Facility	Special Features within Facilities										
	Reception Units	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											
Westmorland Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Training Centre	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Montee St-Francois Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ste-Anne-des Plaines Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaver Creek Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frontenac Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isabel McNeil House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsburgh Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rockwood Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverbend Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elbow Lake Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ferndale Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium											
Springhill Institution	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dorchester Institution	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Archambault Institution	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cowansville Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drummond Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
LaMacaza Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leclerc Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bath Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collins Bay Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Joyceville Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Warkworth Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stony Mountain Institution	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Bowden Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Drumheller Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Matsqui Institution	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mission Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mountain Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
William Head Institution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grande Cache Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Maximum											
Atlantic Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Donnacona Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Port Cartier Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quebec Regional Reception Centre	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kingston Penitentiary	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Millhaven Institution	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ontario Regional Treatment Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Special Handling Unit	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edmonton Institution	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kent Institution	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Multi-Level											
Nova Institution for Women	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Prison for Women	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prairie Regional Psychiatric Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pacific Regional Psychiatric Centre	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edmonton Institution for Women	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Okimaw OHCI Healing Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	1	27	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	73

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 14-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Correctional Service Canada¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
			%	
Minimum Security				
Westmorland Institution	194	74	26	-
Federal Training Centre	409	77	23	-
Montee St.-Francois Institution	182	70	30	-
Ste-Annes-des Plaines Institution	154	98	2	-
Beaver Creek Institution	163	83	17	-
Frontenac Institution	156	97	3	-
Isabel McNeil House	12	25	75	-
Pittsburgh Institution	100	56	44	-
Rockwood Institution	136	74	26	-
Riverbend Institution	82	96	4	-
Elbow Lake Institution	65	97	3	-
Ferndale Institution	107	50	50	-
Subtotal	1,760	78	22	-
Medium Security				
Springhill Institution	445	87	13	-
Dorchester Institution	345	83	17	-
Archambault Institution	457	71	29	-
Cowansville Institution	474	74	26	-
Drummond Institution	319	61	39	-
LaMacaza Institution	300	60	40	-
Leclerc Institution	474	80	20	-
Bath Institution	332	49	51	-
Collins Bay Institution	459	91	9	-
Joyceville Institution	538	75	25	-
Warkworth Institution	655	61	39	-
Stony Mountain Institution	499	86	14	-
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	521	94	6	-
Bowden Institution	642	45	55	-
Drumheller Institution	555	59	41	-
Matsqui Institution	397	68	32	-
Mission Institution	285	63	37	-
Mountain Institution	323	94	6	-
William Head Institution	193	93	7	-
Grande Cache Institution	253	15	85	-
Subtotal	8,466	71	29	-
Maximum Security				
Atlantic Institution	260	83	17	-
Donnacona Institution	341	76	24	-
Port Cartier Institution	271	73	27	-
Quebec Regional Reception Centre	251	72	28	-
Kingston Penitentiary	296	99	1	-
Millhaven Institution	503	57	43	-
Ontario Regional Treatment Centre	144	71	29	-
Special Handling Unit	32	100	-	-
Edmonton Institution	283	57	43	-
Kent Institution	263	61	39	-
Subtotal	2,644	71	29	-
Multi-Level Security				
Nova Institution For Women	18	100	-	-
Prison for Women	110	99	1	-
Prairie Regional Psychiatric Centre	96	94	6	-
Pacific Regional Psychiatric Centre	162	68	32	-
Edmonton Institution For Women	23	100	-	-
Okimaw OHCI Healing Lodge	20	100	-	-
Subtotal	429	86	14	-
Total	13,299	72	28	-

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

- nil or zero.

¹ Data were missing for 563 inmates (4%).

Table 14-3
Distribution of Offence Types¹: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL				
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent					
Total²	13,829	24	14	4	--	24	7	73				
Region²												
Pacific	1,865	32	15	--	--	8	24	83				
Prairies ³	3,250	18	21	7	--	23	5	74				
Ontario	3,639	28	13	4	--	23	6	75				
Quebec	3,760	22	6	2	--	28	10	69				
Atlantic ⁴	1,315	18	17	6	--	19	5	66				
Gender²												
Males	13,619	24	14	4	--	24	7	74				
Females	210	37	1	10	-	13	3	64				
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	24	12	3	--	25	8	72				
Aboriginal	1,964	23	20	10	--	21	4	79				
Age⁵												
18-24	1,816	14	5	6	--	35	7	67				
25-34	5,310	21	9	5	--	28	7	71				
35-44	4,067	26	13	4	--	24	7	74				
45-54	1,829	33	22	3	-	12	7	78				
55+	805	29	45	2	-	5	6	87				
		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
Total²		12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11
Region²												
Pacific		8	1	--	1	11	--	-	1	4	2	7
Prairies ³		12	2	--	2	17	--	--	1	7	2	9
Ontario		8	1	1	2	11	--	--	1	9	3	13
Quebec		14	1	--	1	16	1	--	--	11	3	15
Atlantic ⁴		19	4	1	2	25	--	--	--	6	2	9
Gender²												
Males		12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	8	2	11
Females		-	4	--	--	7	--	-	-	27	--	29
Aboriginal Status²												
Non-Aboriginal		12	1	--	2	15	--	--	1	9	3	13
Aboriginal		13	1	--	--	16	--	-	1	2	1	5
Age⁵												
18-24		21	2	--	2	25	--	--	--	6	1	8
25-34		15	2	--	2	18	1	--	1	8	2	11
35-44		9	1	--	2	12	--	-	1	9	3	13
45-54		4	2	1	1	8	--	--	1	10	4	15
55+		1	1	1	2	4	--	--	--	5	3	9

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

- nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

¹ Based on the current most serious offence.

² Missing data for 33 inmates (<1%).

³ Includes federal inmates from Manitoba (n = 669), Saskatchewan (n = 779) and Alberta (n = 1,802).

⁴ Includes federal inmates from Nova Scotia (n = 483) and New Brunswick (n = 832).

⁵ Missing data for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-4

Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
%				
Legal Status				
Total	13,829	31	47	22

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 33 inmates (<1%).

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

Table 14-5

Number of Current Offences: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
%						
Total¹	13,829	26	19	14	11	30
Gender¹						
Males	13,619	26	19	14	11	31
Females	210	55	14	5	9	16
Aboriginal Status¹						
Non-Aboriginal	11,865	26	18	14	10	32
Aboriginal	1,964	30	21	15	11	22
Age²						
18-24	1,816	21	20	16	12	32
25-34	5,310	24	17	14	11	35
35-44	4,067	28	19	13	10	30
45-54	1,829	33	21	13	9	24
55+	805	34	23	16	10	18

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 33 inmates (<1%).

² Missing data for 34 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	< 6 years	6 - < 20 years	20 years or more	Life Sentence	Median Sentence ¹
		%				days
Total Inmates²	13,852	50	30	2	18	1,787
Gender²						
Males	13,642	50	30	2	18	1,796
Females	210	53	--	--	21	1,643
Aboriginal Status²						
Non-Aboriginal	11,883	48	31	2	18	1,825
Aboriginal	1,969	60	24	1	15	1,460
Age³						
18-24	1,825	75	--	--	8	1,277
25-34	5,322	53	32	1	13	1,822
35-44	4,071	43	33	4	20	1,836
45-54	1,829	37	30	4	29	1,997
55+	803	37	33	2	27	2,039

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 Excludes inmates serving a life sentence (n = 2,433).

² Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%).

³ Missing data for 11 inmates (<1%) and data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates	Gender		Number of Inmates	Aboriginal Status	
		Males	Females		Non-Aboriginal	Aboriginal
		%			%	
Age¹						
18-24	1,825	13	17	1,825	12	17
25-34	5,322	38	40	5,322	37	46
35-44	4,075	29	30	4,075	30	25
45-54	1,833	13	10	1,833	14	9
55+	805	6	2	805	6	3
Total	13,860	100	100	13,860	100	100
Gender						
Males				13,652	99	98
Females				210	1	2
Total				13,862	100	100

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

¹ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%). Data for 1 inmate under 18 excluded.

Table 14-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Correctional Service Canada

		Total
Grade Completed		
Number of Inmates²		5,002
9 or less	%	46
10 to 11	%	29
12 or higher	%	25
Total	%	100
Employment Status		
Number of Inmates³		2,602
Unemployed	%	43
Employed	%	57
Total	%	100
Marital Status		
Number of Inmates⁴		13,693
Single	%	47
Married	%	41
Separated or Divorced	%	11
Widowed	%	1
Total	%	100
Language		
Number of Inmates⁵		13,740
English	%	76
French	%	24
Aboriginal	%	-
Other	%	-
Total	%	100
Citizenship		
Number of Inmates⁶		13,754
Canadian	%	94
Other	%	6
Total	%	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.

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

² Missing data for 8,860 inmates (64%).

³ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission (n = 18). Missing data for 11,242 inmates (81%).

⁴ Missing data for 169 inmates (1%).

⁵ Missing data for 122 inmates (<1%).

⁶ Missing data for 108 inmates (<1%).

Table 14-11
Distribution of Risk Levels: Correctional Services Canada

	Number of Inmates ¹	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
Total	12,921	8	34	59
%				
Gender				
Males	12,725	7	34	59
Females	196	38	35	28
Aboriginal Status				
Non-Aboriginal	11,049	8	35	57
Aboriginal	1,872	3	28	69

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 941 inmates (7%).

Table 14-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Correctional Service Canada¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ²	1,460	1,460	1,915
MSO = Crime Against the Person ³	37	63	84
Median Age (in years) ⁴	37	32	35
Grade 9 or less ⁵	36	42	49
Single ⁶	34	46	48
Unemployed ⁷	22	43	45

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

¹ Data on prior adult convictions, prior federal and provincial/territorial incarcerations, and prior failures on community supervision were not available.

² Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%); inmates serving life sentences excluded (n = 2,433).

³ Missing data for 968 inmates (7%).

⁴ Missing data for 941 inmates (7%).

⁵ Missing data for 9,256 inmates (67%).

⁶ Missing data for 1,102 inmates (8%).

⁷ Data for 17 inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 11,356 inmates (82%).

Table 14-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates ¹	Risk Level		
		Low	Medium	High
		%		
Crimes Against the Person				
Homicide/Attempt Murder	3,114	4	16	80
Sexual Assault	1,816	7	25	68
Serious Assault	582	2	27	71
Minor Assault	29	-	35	66
Robbery	3,024	3	45	52
Other Violent	899	2	27	71
Subtotal	9,464	4	29	67
Property Crimes				
Break and Enter	1,482	7	47	47
Theft	181	16	49	35
Fraud	54	43	41	17
Other Property	209	10	47	43
Subtotal	1,926	9	47	45
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes				
Offensive Weapons	50	8	62	30
Administration of Justice	6	-	--	--
Drugs	1,039	33	48	20
Impaired Driving Offences	86	14	51	35
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	323	27	44	29
Subtotal	1,504	30	48	23
Total	12,894	8	34	59

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 968 inmates (7%).

Table 14-14

Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Correctional Service Canada

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined¹	12,124	39	33	35	39	23	67	56
Gender¹								
Males	11,935	39	33	35	39	24	68	56
Females	189	29	29	17	7	11	38	40
Aboriginal Status¹								
Non-Aboriginal	10,380	37	32	35	40	24	66	51
Aboriginal	1,744	46	40	33	36	21	75	83
Offence Type²								
Crimes Against the Person	8,991	38	37	33	40	25	74	58
Property Crimes	1,726	48	28	41	39	24	62	61
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> /Federal Statutes	1,381	31	14	35	31	14	33	36
Risk Level³								
Low	878	21	15	13	15	8	31	25
Medium	3,940	35	24	33	30	16	54	52
High	7,157	42	40	39	47	29	79	62

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 1,738 inmates (13%).

² Missing data for 1,764 inmates (13%).

³ Missing data for 1,892 inmates (13%).

Table 14-15

Use of Segregation: Correctional Service Canada

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Minimum	1,843	98	2
Medium	8,340	95	5
Maximum	2,409	87	13
Multi-Level	433	98	2
Total	13,025	94	6

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 837 inmates (6%).

Table 14-16

Differentiation of Inmates by Security Level of Facilities: Correctional Service Canada

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Level of Security			
		Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Multi-Level
		%			
Offence Type¹					
Crimes Against the Person	10,149	62	74	78	78
Property and Other Crimes ²	3,680	38	26	22	22
Total	13,829	100	100	100	100
Median Aggregate Sentence (in days)³	11,419	1,644	1,679	1,946	1,778
Gender					
Males	13,652	99	100	100	59
Females	210	1	-	-	41
Total	13,862	100	100	100	100
Aboriginal Status					
Non-Aboriginal	11,891	93	83	90	77
Aboriginal	1,971	7	17	10	23
Total	13,862	100	100	100	100
Median Age (in years)⁴	13,861	39	34	33	33

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

- nil or zero.

¹ Missing data for 36 inmates (<1%).

² "Other Crimes" includes all other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences.

³ Missing data for 10 inmates (<1%); excludes inmates serving a life sentence (n = 2,433).

⁴ Missing data for 1 inmate (<1%).