

Chapter 3

Prince Edward Island

3.1 Introduction

The One-Day Snapshot survey of Prince Edward Island's inmate population included all of the 11 modules covered in the standard Survey Instrument (see Appendix A for the survey instrument). Prince Edward Island 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 3.1 provides an introduction to the One-Day Snapshot conducted in Prince Edward Island, including a description of the methodology used (for a more in-depth description of the methodology used for this project, see Appendix B). Section 3.2 describes adult correctional facilities in Prince Edward Island, including the number, size and types of facilities utilized. Section 3.3 examines the number of inmates in adult correctional facilities in Prince Edward Island, including rates of incarceration, and on-register versus actual-in capacity levels. Section 3.4 discusses current offence records for the inmate population, focusing on the types of crimes committed. Section 3.5 describes aggregate sentence lengths that inmates received. Section 3.6 provides a profile of the inmate population in Prince Edward Island, in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics such as age, gender, 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 3.7 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 Prince Edward Island's provincial adult inmate population, in order to provide a useful frame of reference, some relevant comparisons are made with other jurisdictions. When reference is made to the "inmate population", this represents the "on-register" inmate population. Reference to this population or to the "total inmate population" in Prince Edward Island includes only correctional facilities under provincial jurisdiction. It should also be noted that data in this report are based on one day. As such, generalizations should be made with caution.

3.2 Adult Correctional Facilities

On October 5th, 1996, there were two adult correctional facilities in operation in Prince Edward Island. All other jurisdictions, except Yukon, had more facilities in operation than Prince Edward Island (see Table 1-1 in national chapter). Yukon 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 Prince Edward Island was 107. On average, this amounts to an operational capacity of 54 inmates per facility, which is smaller than the average for all other jurisdictions, except New Brunswick (average operational capacity of 39 inmates per facility). Prince Edward Island's average operational capacity per facility is about one-fifth the size of the average operational capacity of federal facilities in Canada (269).

Table 3-1 shows the total operational capacity for each adult correctional facility in Prince Edward Island. The reported operational capacity was 23 for Prince Correctional Centre and 84 for Provincial Correctional Centre (both multi-level security facilities)¹.

As can be seen in the table, both institutions in Prince Edward Island were multi-level security facilities. There were no designated minimum, medium or maximum security institutions. Therefore, all beds were classified as multi-level security². The more extensive use of multi-level security facilities appears to be common among many jurisdictions. Similar to Prince Edward Island, all facilities in Quebec 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.

Both facilities in Prince Edward Island were described as correctional centres (Table 3-1). 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 Prince Edward Island, both facilities were equipped to accommodate male and female inmates, as well as both adults and young offenders. Regarding special features, each facility was equipped with punitive/administrative segregation units, accommodations for the purpose of protective custody, and police lock-up or holding cells.

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

3.3 Number of Inmates in Adult Correctional Facilities

3.3.1 Inmates On-Register

On Snapshot day, a total of 66 inmates were on-register in adult correctional facilities in Prince Edward Island³. Figure 1-B (in national chapter) shows Prince Edward Island's on-register count, compared with other jurisdictions across Canada. The 66 inmates in Prince Edward Island facilities was the smallest of the 12 provinces/territories, and accounted for 0.3% of all inmates on-register in provincial/territorial correctional facilities in Canada on Snapshot day. Yukon was the next smallest jurisdiction, with only 13 more inmates (79) than Prince Edward Island.

Rates of incarceration provide a different perspective on the relative size of adult correctional populations. Based on the "on-register" inmate population, 6.5 persons per 10,000 of Prince Edward Island's adult population were incarcerated on Snapshot day (Figure 1-C – national chapter). The incarceration rates in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia (6.8 per 10,000 adult population) were the lowest of all provinces/territories. Other jurisdictions ranged from 8.0 to 74.8 persons per 10,000 adult population. The rate of incarceration for federal inmates was 6.1 persons per 10,000 adult population.

3.3.2 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.

¹ It should be noted that 12 beds at the Provincial Correctional Centre and four beds at the Prince Correctional Centre were designated for use as police lock-up and/or inmate segregation cells.

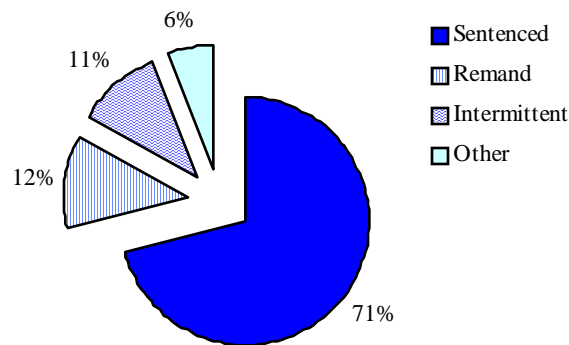
² Because both facilities are classified as multi-level security, Figure 3-A will not be included in this chapter.

³ On Snapshot day, all of the inmates on-register in Prince Edward Island (100%) were actually accommodated in the institution where they were on-register. No inmates were reported to be on temporary absence.

Inmates may be held in provincial/territorial facilities for several reasons. Inmates' legal status include: regular provincial/territorial sentence, serving an intermittent sentence⁴, on remand, or an "other" category which includes those on temporary detention, immigration holds, etc.

As illustrated in Figure 3-B, over two-thirds (71%) of on-register inmates in Prince Edward Island were regular sentenced inmates. A further 12% were remand inmates, 11% were intermittent sentenced inmates, and 6% had other legal status⁵. Of the inmates serving regular sentences, one was serving a federal sentence under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

Figure 3-B
On-Register Inmate Population by Legal Status: Prince Edward Island



Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
n = 66

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, Prince Edward Island had a larger proportion of regular sentenced inmates (71% versus 63%), and a smaller proportion of inmates on remand (12% versus 25%). The proportion of inmates on remand ranged from 10% in Newfoundland to 31% in Ontario.

In Prince Edward Island, there were similar proportions of intermittent sentenced inmates compared to the national total (11% versus 10%). However, the proportion of intermittent sentenced inmates varied among the provinces/territories. In three provinces/territories (British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Saskatchewan), 3% or fewer of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences. In Ontario and New Brunswick, 13% of the inmates were serving intermittent sentences.

3.3.3 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ The legal status of "other" included 4.5% of inmates under temporary detention (e.g., parole suspension) and 1.5% of inmates who were being held for other reasons (e.g., immigration hold).

As can be seen in Table 3-1, there were no overcrowding problems in either of Prince Edward Island's correctional facilities. Based on the "on-register" population on Snapshot day, Prince Edward Island's correctional facilities reported populations that were considerably lower than their capacities (38% under capacity). Provincial Correctional Centre was operating at 64% of the operational capacity, and Prince Correctional Centre was operating at 52%.

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), Prince Edward Island's correctional facilities remained the same (38% under capacity).

Figure 1-E (national chapter) contrasts jurisdictions in terms of how closely their total "on-register" and "actual-in" inmate populations approached or exceeded the reported operational capacity⁶. Prince Edward Island 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 Yukon, Prince Edward Island was utilizing less than two-thirds of its' available space (62%) to accommodate inmates.

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

As noted above, in Prince Edward Island, 86% of inmates were housed in single cells. The other 14% were double-bunked. As illustrated in Table 3-2, in the smaller facility (Prince Correctional Centre), all inmates were housed in single cells. In the larger facility (Provincial Correctional Centre), 16% of inmates were double-bunked.

3.4 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)⁸. 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 38% of Prince Edward Island's inmates on Snapshot day was a property offence (Table 3-3), primarily break and enter. Another 37% were incarcerated for "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences, primarily impaired driving offences. Finally, one-quarter (25%) of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person, primarily sexual assault.

Higher proportions of remand than sentenced inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person (43% versus 23%). 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 Prince Edward Island, there was a lower incidence of crimes against the person as compared to other provinces/territories (see Figure 1-G in national chapter). In Prince Edward Island, 25% of inmates were incarcerated for crimes against the person. This proportion is the lowest among the provinces/territories. Other provinces/territories ranged from 26% in New Brunswick and Quebec 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.

⁶ It should be noted that the Snapshot was taken on a Saturday in order to include inmates serving intermittent sentences. The actual-in count may be smaller on other days of the week because there would be fewer inmates serving intermittent sentences in the institution.

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

⁸ 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).

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 Prince Edward Island had break and enter (23%) or theft (18%) as part of their current offence pattern - offence categories that are typically indicative of a high likelihood of repeat offending. This pattern was similar to that in other jurisdictions.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of inmates in Prince Edward Island's facilities were currently incarcerated for non-violent offences only (Table 3-4). A further 11% had both crimes against the person and other types of offences among their five most serious current offences, and 16% were currently incarcerated for only offences against the person (a total of 27% incarcerated for a violent offence). This is a smaller proportion of violent offenders than other provinces/territories. In other provinces/territories, the proportion of those currently incarcerated for a crime against the person ranged from 30% in New Brunswick to 69% in the Northwest Territories⁹. Among federal inmates, 78% were currently incarcerated for at least one 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) (43% versus 26%).

In Prince Edward Island, the largest proportion of inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (43%) (Table 3-5). A further 25% were incarcerated for two offences, 11% for three offences, 14% for four offences, and 6% for five 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. In comparison to other jurisdictions, Prince Edward Island's inmates show a lower incidence of crimes against the person and offence records that were more uniformly non-violent. The data for Prince Edward Island also indicate that inmates have less numerous offences on their current records. This suggests a pattern of less versatility, seriousness and volume of offending among Prince Edward Island's inmates.

3.5 Sentence Length

Figure 3-C presents a breakdown of the total aggregate sentence lengths for sentenced inmates in Prince Edward Island (also see Table 3-6)¹⁰. On Snapshot day, 45% of sentenced inmates were serving terms of less than six months. An additional 23% were serving terms of six months to less than one year, and 32% were serving terms of one year or more. Normally, a person who is sentenced to a term of incarceration of two years or more is housed in a federal facility. However, inmates with sentences of two years or more in a provincial/territorial facility may be federal inmates who have been newly re-admitted and awaiting transfer to a federal facility or inmates being held under an Exchange of Service Agreement.

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

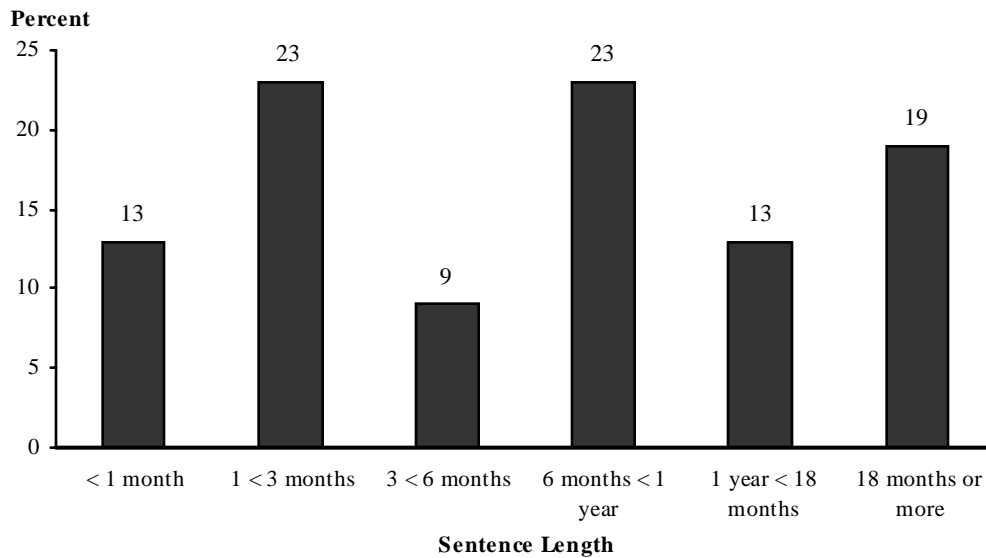
The median¹¹ aggregate sentence length for inmates in Prince Edward Island was 182 days (approximately six months). This was substantially shorter than that found in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories (365 days each), as well as that found in Manitoba and Newfoundland (273 days each) and British 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).

⁹ Data were not available for Ontario.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ The median represents the mid-point when all values are arranged in order of magnitude. One-half of the observations have a value less than or equal to the median, and one-half have a value greater than or equal to the median.

Figure 3-C
Aggregate Sentence Length for On-Register Inmates: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}



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

¹ Sentencing data includes only inmates serving regular and intermittent sentences (n = 54).

² Data were missing for 1 inmate (1%).

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.

3.6 A Profile of Adult Inmates

3.6.1 Gender

Although there are approximately equal proportions of adult males and females in the population in Prince Edward Island (49% male and 51% female)¹², 94% of inmates on-register in adult correctional facilities in the province on Snapshot day were male. The over-representation of males within the inmate population relative to the provincial/territorial population was found in all other jurisdictions, including the federal inmate population.

It should be noted that there were only four adult females incarcerated in Prince Edward Island on Snapshot day. Therefore, further analysis by gender was not possible¹³.

3.6.2 Age

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

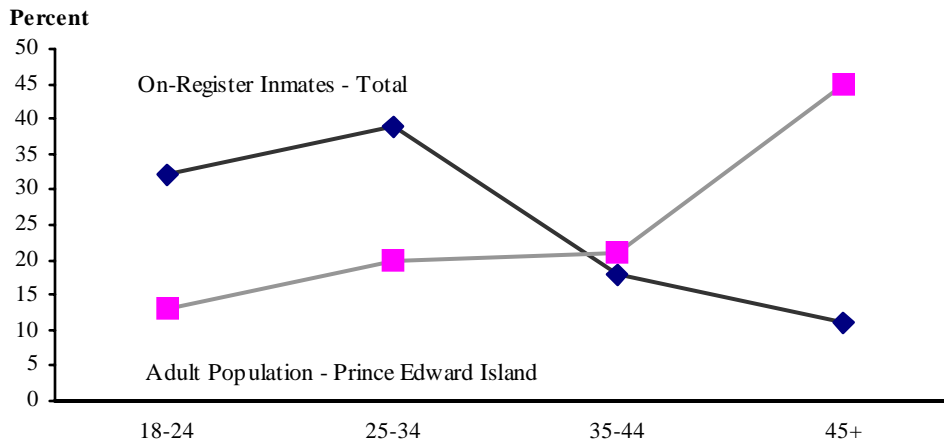
Figure 3-E¹⁴ illustrates how the adult population in Prince Edward Island is distributed by age compared with the on-register inmate population. Generally, younger age groups are over-represented in custodial populations, particularly adults between the ages of 18 and 34. From age 35 onwards, this pattern is reversed (see Table 3-7). On Snapshot day, inmates aged 18-24 were the most over-represented. Almost one-third (32%) of the inmate population falls within this age group, compared to 13% of the adult population in Prince Edward Island.

¹² Based on data from the 1996 Census of Population, Statistics Canada.

¹³ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Tables 3-3 and 3-7 do not provide breakdowns by gender. Figure 3-D does not appear in this chapter.

¹⁴ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by gender, Figure 3-E is not broken down by gender. Figure 3-F does not appear in this chapter.

Figure 3-E
Age Distribution of Adult Population¹ and On-Register Inmates: Prince Edward Island



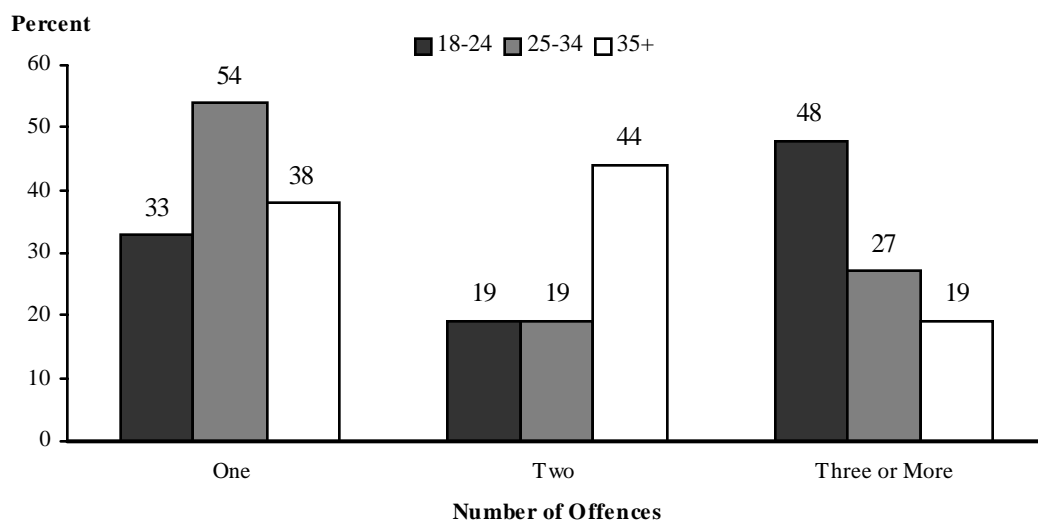
Source: The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. *A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities Survey (1996)*.
¹ Based on 1996 Census.

These age distributions are similar in other jurisdictions.

The largest proportion of inmates aged 18-24 were incarcerated for property offences (67%) (Table 3-3), in particular break and enter. The largest proportion of those 25-34 and 35 and over were incarcerated for “other” *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences (42% and 50%, respectively), such as impaired driving offences.

The largest proportion of all inmates were currently incarcerated for one offence (43%). However, generally, older inmates were currently incarcerated for fewer offences (Figure 3-G). One-third (33%) of inmates aged 18-24 were currently incarcerated for one offence. This was the case for over one-half (54%) of inmates aged 25-34 and 38% of those aged 35 and over (also see Table 3-5).

Figure 3-G
Number of Current Offences by Age: Prince Edward Island¹



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 3 inmates (5%).

As can be seen in Table 3-6, older inmates were serving shorter sentences than younger inmates. The median sentence length was approximately 9 months for those aged 18-24 (274 days), compared to 5 months for inmates 25-34 (153 days), and 3 months for those 35 and over (90 days). As noted earlier, it is not possible to discern the reason for varying sentence lengths from the Snapshot data.

3.6.3 Aboriginal Inmates

There were not enough Aboriginal persons incarcerated on Snapshot day to conduct separate analysis by Aboriginal status¹⁵. In all other jurisdictions the proportion of Aboriginal inmates was substantially larger than the proportion of Aboriginal persons in the provincial/territorial population.

3.6.4 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 is provided on citizenship and home language.

As illustrated in Table 3-8, 20% of those incarcerated on Snapshot day had a grade 9 education or less. This was similar to the proportion of adults in Prince Edward Island with a grade 9 education or less (21%). Another one-half (49%) had grade 10 or 11, and 31% had grade 12 or higher. In contrast to other jurisdictions (except Ontario where inmates had similar educational levels), inmates in Prince Edward Island had higher levels of educational attainment.

Almost two-thirds (62%) 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 14% of adults in Prince Edward Island¹⁶.

Less than one-third (28%) of inmates were married at time of admission, compared to almost two-thirds (64%) of adults in Prince Edward Island. This finding was similar in other jurisdictions.

The majority of inmates in Prince Edward Island (98%) reported that English was their home language. All inmates (100%) reported Canadian citizenship.

3.6.5 Criminal History

The Snapshot survey also provided criminal history information for on-register inmates. Nine jurisdictions were able to provide this information¹⁷. In Prince Edward Island, the majority of inmates (89%) had at least one previous adult conviction (see Table 3-9). In fact, 10% of the inmates had fifteen or more previous adult convictions. A larger proportion of remand than sentenced inmates had previous adult convictions (100% versus 88%).

Further, the majority of inmates (93%) had a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration, 40% had a previous probation term, and 7% had a prior term of federal incarceration.

Forty-four percent of inmates had failed probation, 7% had failed parole, and 5% had an escape or unlawfully at large on their record.

3.6.6 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.

¹⁵ Note: because analyses could not be conducted by Aboriginal status, Figure 1-L does not provide data for Prince Edward Island. In addition, Table 3-7 does not provide breakdowns by Aboriginal status. Figure 3-H does not appear in this chapter.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

Relationship data were only available from seven jurisdictions¹⁸. 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 Prince Edward Island, there was only one victim (69%). One-third (31%) of offenders victimized more than one person during the incident.

For crimes against the person where the relationship between the offender and victim was recorded, the victim was most often known to the offender (68%) (Table 3-10). Overall, 18% of victims were the offender's family or child (or a child in trust¹⁹), 14% were a spouse or ex-spouse, 14% were a friend, and 23% involved other relationships. Approximately one-third (32%) of victims were strangers to the offender.

The number of inmates was not large enough in Prince Edward Island to examine offender-victim relationship by offence type. However, in other jurisdictions, 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 those known to the victim.

3.6.7 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.

Prince Edward Island gathered criminal history and need data for most sentenced inmates²⁰. The method for determining level of risk in the Snapshot survey modeled risk assessment developments that have been made generally in Canadian corrections (see Appendix B for a description of the methodology used). An overall index of risk combined information regarding extent of criminal history with ratings on seven need dimensions. The criminal history factors examined included: number of prior convictions, previous probation, previous incarcerations, number of current offences, negative outcome on community supervision (i.e., probation or conditional release), and history of escape from custody. The need dimensions included: employment problems, marital/family problems, social interaction (criminal or negative social associations), attitude (e.g., unmotivated to change, pro-criminal values), community functioning (e.g., lack of skills to manage life in the community), personal/emotional problems (e.g., mental ability, sexual behaviour, cognitive skills), and substance abuse.

In this study, inmates were classified according to five levels of risk, ranging from "very low" to "very high" risk. In Prince Edward Island, the largest proportion of inmates were classified as high risk (42%). One-quarter were classified as very high risk and one-quarter as medium risk (26% each). Six percent were classified as low risk. No inmates were classified as very low risk (see Figure 3-1).

Because the numbers in some of the risk levels were too small for further analyses, the five levels of risk were grouped into three categories: low (including very low), medium, and high (including very high). As illustrated in Figure 1-M (national chapter), Yukon and Prince Edward Island reported the highest proportions of inmates classified as "high" risk (78% and 68%, respectively). In the other jurisdictions, lower percentages of inmates were classified as high risk (between 44% and 55%). Examination of risk level by gender and Aboriginal status was not possible due to the small number of females and Aboriginal persons²¹.

Table 3-12 provides a profile of how low-, medium- and high-risk inmates vary when criminal history, current offence, and demographic factors are examined. Generally, high-risk inmates showed a greater number of precursors of potential future criminal activity. They had more extensive criminal histories than low- and medium-risk offenders. In particular, almost all of the high-risk offenders (97%) had prior convictions, and a prior term of provincial/territorial incarceration (94%). In addition, 60% had a prior failure on community supervision.

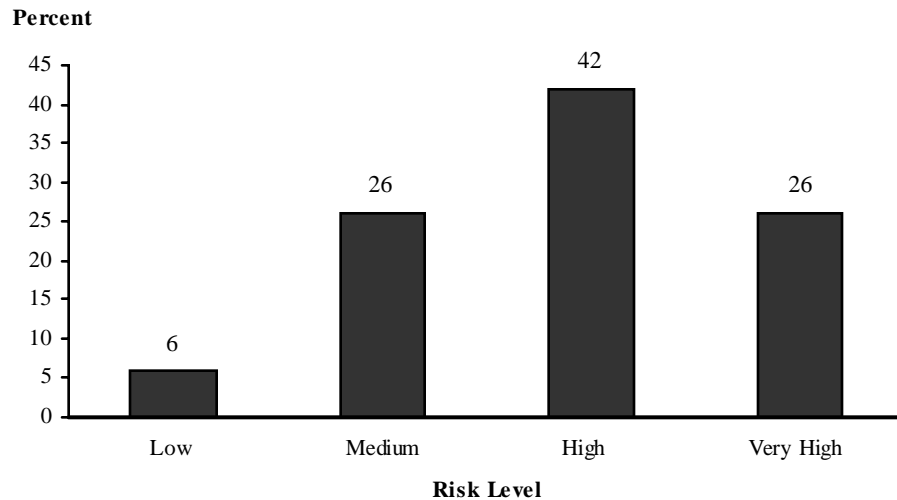
¹⁸ Relationship data were available for: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

¹⁹ This includes relationships where the offender is in a position of trust with the child, including teachers, coaches, etc.

²⁰ Risk assessments were not completed on remand inmates and some sentenced inmates.

²¹ Note: Because of the small number females and Aboriginal persons, Table 3-11 does not appear in this chapter.

Figure 3-I
Distribution of Risk Levels for Sentenced Inmates: Prince Edward Island^{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 ($n = 58$).

² Data were missing for 5 inmates (9%).

In examining the median sentence lengths for low-, medium-, and high-risk offenders, no direct relationship was found between risk level and median sentence length. High-risk offenders were currently serving longer median sentences than low-risk offenders but shorter median sentences than medium-risk offenders (258 versus 80 days versus 365 days, respectively). However, it is interesting to note that high-risk offenders were not currently incarcerated for a larger proportion of crimes against the person as compared to other risk levels. In fact, medium-risk offenders had a larger proportion of crimes against the person (29%), compared to high-risk offenders (20%). This is not surprising since the concept of risk, as measured by the assessment tool, refers to those at risk of re-offending, not necessarily the seriousness of the offence.

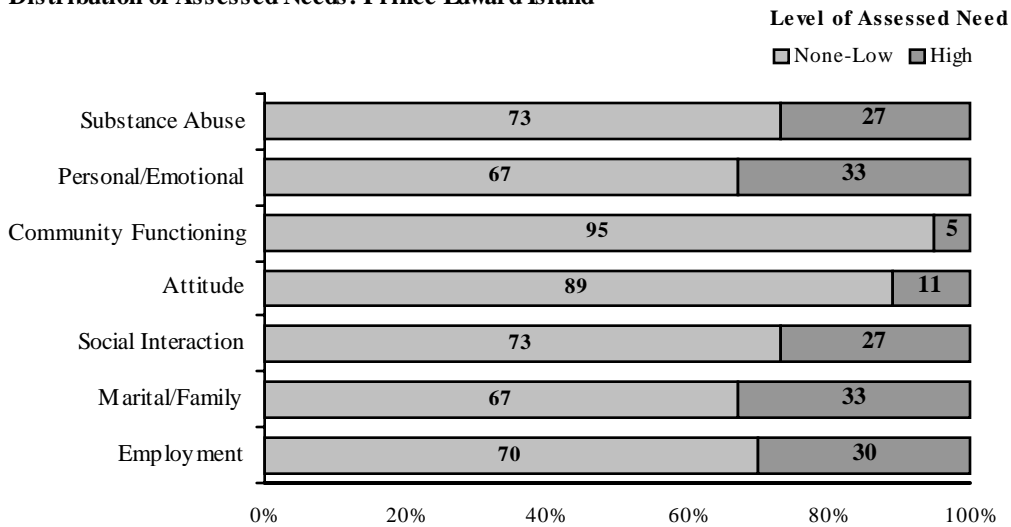
In terms of demographic factors, high-risk offenders had less employment stability than medium-risk offenders. Almost two-thirds (64%) of high-risk offenders were unemployed at the time of admission to the facility, compared to 50% of medium-risk offenders. High-risk offenders were also more likely than medium-risk offenders to be single (83% versus 50%). High-risk offenders were slightly younger than low- and medium-risk offenders (median age of 26 versus 32 and 33, respectively). In contrast to other jurisdictions, high-risk offenders in Prince Edward Island had more education than low/medium-risk offenders. Only 12% of high-risk offenders had a grade 9 education or less, compared to 45% of medium-risk offenders.

While the data for the high-risk group suggest that they are a priority for programming, the risk profile of the medium group also deserves attention. Their characteristics suggest that they require considerable targeted intervention in order to reduce their risk of future criminal behaviour. Seventy-nine percent of this group had at least one prior conviction and 100% had some prior provincial/territorial incarceration.

Table 3-13 shows that the majority of all inmates (67%) were classified at high risk to re-offend. Fifty-eight percent of inmates who committed crimes against the person were classified as high risk, 86% of those who committed property offences, and 53% of those who committed "other" *Criminal Code* or Federal Statute offences²².

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.

²² Due to small numbers, most offences could not be shown individually.

Figure 3-J**Distribution of Assessed Needs: Prince Edward Island¹**

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).

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 3-J, personal/emotional and marital/family issues were the two most frequently occurring high need areas (33% each), followed by employment problems (30%). In contrast, in other jurisdictions, substance abuse was one of the most frequently occurring high needs areas.

Table 3-14 illustrates differences in assessed needs for crimes against the person and property offences. Due to the small number of female and Aboriginal inmates, analyses were not possible by gender or Aboriginal status. For offenders who were incarcerated for crimes against the person, high needs in the personal/emotional and marital/family dimensions were observed (53% and 40%, respectively, were assessed as high need). High employment (54%), personal/emotional (38%) and marital/family (37%) needs were frequently reported for inmates with property offences.

Finally, as shown in Table 3-14, 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 personal/emotional needs (42%) and employment (42%).

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 Prince Edward Island. Overall, there appears to be a need for programs which focus on personal/emotional and marital/family needs, since these were high-need areas. Substance abuse does not appear to be as high a need as in other jurisdictions. For offenders who have committed property crimes, the data also point to a need for intervention in the employment domain.

3.6.8 Management of the Inmate Population

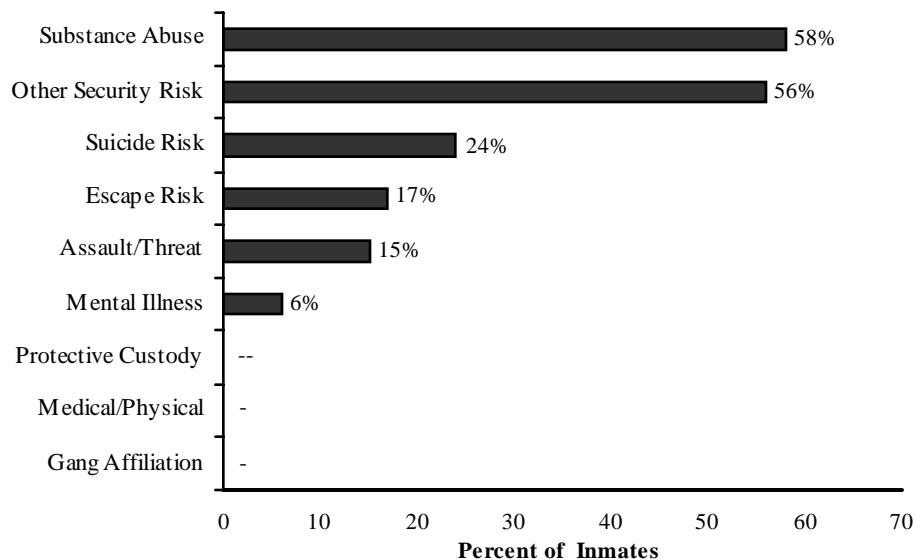
A concern of correctional agencies is how to manage large groups of potentially uncooperative individuals in custody and yet avoid major disruptions in operations. The Snapshot survey attempted to gather information on a range of security concerns or supervision issues in order to give a profile of how inmate populations varied in the kind of management difficulties that they present. Security concern information was available from seven jurisdictions²³.

²³ Security data were provided by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories.

Figure 3-K shows the prevalence of various security concerns in Prince Edward Island. The figure shows what percent of the inmate population was seen as posing a particular security threat or concern²⁴. In Prince Edward Island, 58% of inmates presented security concerns because of substance abuse problems (could include having substance abuse problems or a concern for bringing substances into the facility), and a further 56% were considered "other security risks" (such as smuggling, institutional misconduct, possession of contraband, absent without leave, etc.). Other security concerns included: suicide risk (24%), escape risk (17%), assaultive/threatening behaviour to other inmates and/or staff (15%), mental illness (6%), as well as a very small proportion of inmates in need of protective custody.

The security concern of substance abuse was also prevalent in the other jurisdictions that provided data. However, in Prince Edward Island, suicide risk was considered more prevalent than assaultive/threatening behaviour. Further, larger proportions of inmates were considered security concerns in Prince Edward Island. In particular, over one-half of the inmates in Prince Edward Island facilities were considered security concerns for substance abuse (58%), compared to around one-quarter in other jurisdictions.

Figure 3-K
Prevalence of Security Concerns: Prince Edward Island¹



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.

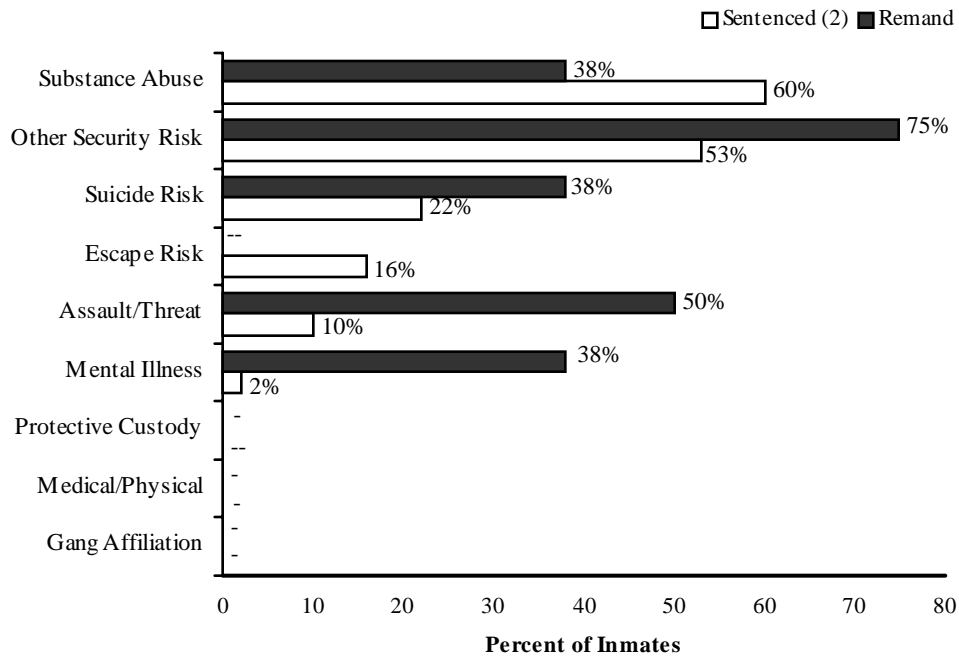
¹ For every inmate, up to three concerns could be listed. Each security concern category could potentially represent 100% of the inmates.

Although the data should be interpreted with caution because of the small number of inmates on remand, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were seen as exhibiting various security concerns. In particular, while almost no sentenced inmates were reported to exhibit mental illness, 38% of remand inmates did. Furthermore, a greater proportion of remand than sentenced inmates were reported to exhibit assaultive/threatening behaviour (50% versus 10%), and a risk of suicide (38% versus 22%) (Figure 3-L). A larger proportion of sentenced than remand inmates were reported to have substance abuse problems (60% versus 38%).

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 Prince Edward Island, segregation was used for 5% of inmates (Table 3-15). Examination of segregation for remand and sentenced inmates was not possible due to small numbers of inmates in remand.

²⁴ For every inmate, up to 3 concerns could be listed.

Figure 3-L
Prevalence of Security Concerns by Legal Status: Prince Edward Island¹



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.

² 'Sentenced' includes all inmates serving intermittent and 'other' sentences.

In jurisdictions that reported data²⁵, 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.

Analyses of the differentiation of inmates by security level of facilities, and the relationship between risk level of offenders and security level of facilities, are not applicable for Prince Edward Island since all facilities are multi-level security²⁶.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Figure 3-M and Table 3-16 are not in this chapter because all facilities in Prince Edward Island are multi-level.

3.7 Tables

Table 3-1	Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-2	Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Prince Edward Island
Table 3-3	Distribution of Offence Types: Prince Edward Island
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Table 3-6	Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Prince Edward Island
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Table 3-9	Criminal History of Inmates: Prince Edward Island
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Table 3-11	Distribution of Risk Levels: Prince Edward Island [Not in this Chapter]
Table 3-12	Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Prince Edward Island
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Table 3-1

Distribution of Correctional Facilities and Inmate Populations on October 5th, 1996: Prince Edward Island¹

Facility	Type	Gender	Total Capacity ²	On-Register Count	Capacity "On-Register"	Actual-In Count ³	Capacity "Actual-In"			
			No.	No.	%	No.	%			
Multi-Level										
Prince Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and females	23	12	52	12	52			
Provincial Correctional Centre	Correctional Centre	Males and females	84	54	64	54	64			
Total			107	66	62	66	62			
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
Multi-Level										
Prince Correctional Centre	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Provincial Correctional Centre	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
Total	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	10

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 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 3-2

Distribution of On-Register Inmates by Type of Accommodation: Prince Edward Island¹

Name and Security Level of Facility	Number of Inmates	Accommodation Type		
		Single	Double	Shared
%				
Multi-Level				
Prince Correctional Centre	9	100	-	-
Provincial Correctional Centre	50	84	16	-
Total	59	86	14	-

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 7 inmates (11%).

Table 3-3
Distribution of Offence Types^{1,2}: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates	Crimes Against the Person						TOTAL			
		Homicide/ Attempt Murder	Sexual Assault	Serious Assault	Minor Assault	Robbery	Other Violent				
%											
Legal Status³											
Sentenced ⁴	56	-	7	5	5	--	--	23			
Remand	7	43	-	-	-	-	-	43			
Total	63	5	6	5	5	--	--	25			
Age³											
18-24	21	-	-	-	--	--	-	14			
25-34	26	12	--	--	-	-	--	31			
35+	16	-	--	--	--	-	-	31			
		Property Crimes			Other Criminal Code (CC) / Federal Statutes						
	Break and Enter	Theft	Fraud	Other Property	TOTAL	Weapons Offences	Adminis- tration of Justice	Impaired Driving Offences	Drug Offences	Other CC/ Federal	TOTAL
%											
Legal Status³											
Sentenced ⁴	18	9	5	5	38	--	7	20	--	7	39
Remand	--	--	-	-	--	-	-	-	--	-	--
Total	19	10	5	5	38	--	6	17	5	--	37
Age³											
18-24	29	24	--	--	67	-	--	--	-	--	19
25-34	15	--	-	--	27	-	--	15	--	12	42
35+	--	-	--	-	19	--	-	38	--	-	50

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 and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

³ Missing data for 3 inmates (4%).

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

Table 3-4
Nature of Current Offences^{1,2}: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates	Only Against Person	Against Person & "Other" ³	Only "Other" Offence ³
%				
Legal Status				
Sentenced ⁴	56	13	13	75
Remand	7	43	-	57
Total	63	16	11	73

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

² Data were missing for 3 inmates (4%).

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 3-5
Number of Current Offences: Prince Edward Island¹

	Number of Inmates	One	Two	Three	Four	Five+
				%		
Legal Status²						
Sentenced ³	56	39	27	13	14	7
Remand	7	--	--	-	--	-
Total	63	43	25	11	14	6
Age²						
18-24	21	33	19	14	--	--
25-34	26	54	19	12	--	--
35+	16	38	44	--	--	--

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 and Aboriginal status was not possible due to small numbers.

² Missing data for 3 inmates (4%).

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

Table 3-6
Distribution of Aggregate Sentence Length: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}

	Number of Inmates	< 6 months	6 months - < 1 year	1 year or more	Median Sentence
					days
				%	
Total Inmates³	53	45	23	32	182
Age³					
18-24	20	25	35	40	274
25-34	19	53	--	--	153
35+	14	64	--	--	90

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 = 54).

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

³ Missing data for 1 inmate (2%).

Table 3-7
Selected Inmate Characteristics: Prince Edward Island¹

	Number of Inmates	Percentage
Legal Status		
Intermittent	7	11
Other	4	6
Sentenced	47	71
Remand	8	12
Total	66	100
Age		
18-24	21	32
25-34	26	39
35-44	12	18
45+	7	11
Total	66	100

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

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

Table 3-8
Background Characteristics¹ of Inmates: Prince Edward Island

		Total	Sentenced ²	Remand
Grade Completed				
Number of Inmates³		59	52	7
9 or less	%	20	19	--
10 to 11	%	49	52	--
12 or higher	%	31	29	43
Total	%	100	100	43
Employment Status				
Number of Inmates⁴		53	47	6
Unemployed	%	62	60	--
Employed	%	38	40	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Marital Status				
Number of Inmates⁵		65	57	8
Single	%	66	68	50
Married	%	28	26	--
Separated or Divorced	%	6	5	--
Widowed	%	-	-	-
Total	%	100	100	100
Language				
Number of Inmates		66	58	8
English	%	98	100	--
French	%	--	-	--
Aboriginal	%	-	-	-
Other	%	--	-	--
Total	%	100	100	100
Citizenship				
Number of Inmates		66	58	8
Canadian	%	100	100	100
Other	%	-	-	-
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 Includes inmates serving regular, intermittent and "other" types of sentences.

³ Missing data for 7 inmates (11%).

⁴ Excludes inmates who were "not in the market" for employment at the time of admission. Missing data for 13 inmates (20%).

⁵ Missing data for 1 inmate (2%).

Table 3-9

Criminal History of Inmates: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates ¹	Adult Record: Number of Prior Convictions					
		None			1 or more		
		%					
Legal Status							
Sentenced ²	56	13		88			
Remand	7	--		100			
Total	63	11		89			
	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	50	40	60	94	6	6	94
Remand	7	43	57	--	--	--	--
Total	57	40	60	93	7	7	93
	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	50	44	56	8	92	--	--
Remand	7	43	57	-	100	--	--
Total	57	44	56	7	93	5	95

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 3 inmates (5%).

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

³ Missing data for 9 inmates (14%).

Table 3-10

Nature of Offender-Victim Relationships by Types of Offences for Crimes Against the Person: Prince Edward Island^{1,2}

	Number recorded victims	Victim known to offender					Total Known	Victim Stranger to Offender
		Spouse/ Ex-spouse	Child ³ / Family ⁴	Friend	Other			
		%						
Total Victims	22	14	18	14	23	68	32	

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

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 = 16) (100% of total inmates with this type of 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.

Table 3-12
Characteristics of Inmates Within Each Risk Level: Prince Edward Island¹

Inmate Characteristics	Percentage of Inmates in the Risk Category		
	Low	Medium	High
Prior Conviction ²	-	79	97
Prior Provincial/Territorial Incarceration ³	-	100	94
Prior Federal Incarceration ³	-	-	9
Prior Failure on Community Supervision ³	-	--	60
Median Current Sentence Length (in days) ⁴	365	80	258
MSO = Crime Against the Person ⁵	--	29	20
Median Age (in years) ⁶	32	33	26
Grade 9 or less ⁷	-	45	12
Single ⁵	-	50	83
Unemployed ⁸	--	50	64

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 = 58).

² Missing data for 5 inmates (9%).

³ Missing data for 12 inmates (21%).

⁴ Missing data for 9 inmates (15%).

⁵ Missing data for 6 inmates (10%).

⁶ Missing data for 13 inmates (22%).

⁷ Missing data for 11 inmates (19%).

⁸ Data for inmates who were "not in the market" for employment were excluded. Missing data for 16 inmates (28%).

Table 3-13
Distribution of Risk Level by Offence Type: Prince Edward Island¹

	Number of Inmates ²	Risk Level	
		Low-Medium	High
		%	
Crimes Against the Person			
Sexual Assault	3	100	-
Serious Assault	3	-	100
Minor Assault	3	--	--
Other Violent ³	3	--	--
Subtotal	12	42	58
Property Crimes			
Break and Enter	10	--	--
Theft	5	--	--
Fraud	3	-	100
Other Property	3	-	100
Subtotal	21	14	86
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes			
Offensive Weapons	--	--	--
Administration of Justice	3	--	--
Drugs	--	--	--
Impaired Driving Offences	10	60	40
Other Criminal Code/Federal Statutes	3	--	--
Subtotal	19	47	53
Total	52	33	67

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 = 58).

² Missing data for 6 inmates (10%).

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

Table 3-14

Proportion of Inmates with Needs Assessed to be 'High': Prince Edward Island^{1,2}

Inmate Characteristics	Number of Inmates	Assessed Needs						
		Employment	Marital/ Family	Social Interaction	Attitude	Community Functioning	Personal/ Emotional	Substance Abuse
		%						
All Inmates Combined	64	30	33	27	11	5	33	27
Offence Type								
Crimes Against the Person	15	20	40	27	20	--	53	--
Property Crimes	24	54	37	29	12	--	38	17
Other CC/Federal Statutes	23	13	22	22	--	-	13	44
Risk Level								
Low-Medium	17	--	--	--	-	-	-	-
High	36	42	36	39	8	--	42	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.

-- 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 Analyses by gender and Aboriginal status were not possible due to small numbers.

Table 3-15

Use of Segregation: Prince Edward Island

	Number of Inmates ¹	Segregation	
		No	Yes
		%	
Legal Status			
Sentenced ²	56	--	--
Remand	8	--	--
Total	64	95	5

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 Missing data for 2 inmates (3%).

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

