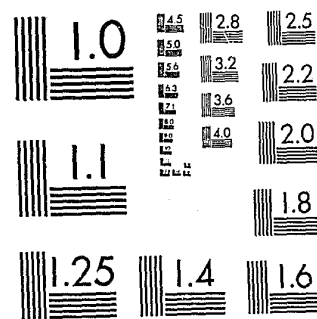


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Alberta
SOLICITOR GENERAL

CROSS - PROVINCE INMATE SURVEY:

Inmate Population
in
Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)

By: Mary Shanes

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Research and Planning
Solicitor General

December, 1977

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Special thanks to:

Susan Cribbs, Marianne Nielsen, Kathy Roczkowskyj, and Brenda Tempest
for their assistance with the organization and compilation of data.

Mona Paley for her secretarial work.

The Supervisors and Staff of the Records Departments of all Alberta
Correctional Institutions for the time spent in collecting the data
and for their co-operation in providing additional information as
requested.

The opinions expressed are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the Ministry of the Alberta Solicitor General.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report, the third Cross-Province Inmate Survey to be compiled by the Research and Planning Division of the Alberta Solicitor General's Department, examined the inmate population incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977 (a total of 1740 inmates). The two previous studies examined the inmate populations incarcerated on March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976.
2. The study was concerned with describing two major groups of inmates, the sentenced and the remanded populations, with respect to a number of socio-demographic and inmate-related variables. Four sub-groups of the sentenced population, the young offenders, the sentenced native population, the short-term inmate population, and the fine defaulters, were also analyzed in some detail.
3. The socio-demographic variables considered for analysis included age, education, occupation, native status, forwarding address (rural-urban residence), and self-reported alcohol use.
4. A description of inmate characteristics for each inmate population was provided by an examination of the following: most serious sentence offence, length of aggregate sentence, number of commitments (recidivism), reason for incarceration (default of fine payment or mandatory sentence), location within the institutional setting (for example, institution, camp, temporary absence or community residential centre), security rating, for the total sentenced population only, number of days remaining to serve from March 31, 1977 until release (remission) date, and for

remanded inmates, number of days on remand as of March 31, 1977.

5. Significant findings, explored in greater detail in the data analysis, can best be summarized as follows:

Sentenced Inmate Population

- (i) A total of 1222 were sentenced on March 31, 1977.
- (ii) Approximately 65% were twenty-five years of age or younger.
- (iii) This group was characterized by a low level of educational attainment and lack of occupational skills.
- (iv) One-third of the sentenced inmates were native.
- (v) Slightly more than one-quarter reported a problem with alcohol use.
- (vi) The majority of the sentenced inmate population were incarcerated on property offences, had aggregate sentences of less than one year, and had at least one previous commitment.
- (vii) On March 31, 1977, three-quarters of the sentenced inmates were located within the institution itself and approximately 80% were classified as minimum security.
- (viii) As of March 31, 1977, approximately 57% had less than three months remaining until their release date.

Young Offenders

- (i) The young offender inmate group (18 years of age and younger) comprised 21.6% of the sentenced population.
- (ii) No significant differences were found between this group and the rest of the sentenced inmates with respect to educational attainment, native status, or rural-urban residence.
- (iii) A significant proportion of both groups reported no occupational skills and no problem with alcohol use. A smaller percentage of young offenders reported problematic use of alcohol.
- (iv) The two groups differed with respect to two major offence types. The young offenders were significantly more likely to be incarcerated for breaking and entering and less likely to be serving a sentence for an alcohol-related crime.

- (v) Approximately 50% of the young offenders were recidivists (two or more commitments).
- (vi) The young offender group were less likely than the older inmates to be incarcerated in default of fine payment.

Sentenced Native Population

- (i) In comparison to the non-native inmates, a greater proportion of the sentenced native population were older, more poorly educated, and occupationally unskilled. They were also more likely to reside in rural areas and to report a problem with alcohol use.
- (ii) Consideration of socio-demographic data indicated no significant differences between the status Indian and Metis, non-status Indian groups.
- (iii) However, analysis of a number of inmate characteristics indicated differences not only between the sentenced native and non-native populations but also between the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group.
- (iv) In comparison to both the Metis, non-status Indian group and the non-natives, the status Indian group was significantly more likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence, to have an aggregate sentence of three months or less, and to be serving a sentence in default of fine payment.
- (v) Both the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group were found to be highly recidivist (a significant proportion of each group had five or more commitments).
- (vi) On March 31, 1977, approximately three-quarters of both native groups and the non-natives were located within the institution itself (rather than at camp, on a temporary absence or at a community residential centre).

Short-Term Inmate Population

- (i) Inmates with short-term sentences (three months or less) comprised 23.3% of the sentenced population.
- (ii) These inmates tended to be older (approximately 45% were twenty-six years of age or older), poorly educated, and occupationally unskilled.

- (iii) Status Indians, in comparison to the Metis, non-status Indian group and the non-natives, were significantly more likely to be serving a sentence of three months or less.
- (iv) Short-termers were slightly more likely to report a problem with alcohol use than those serving longer sentences.
- (v) These inmates were most likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence, an offence such as a technical violation or a HTA or MVAA violation, or for minor theft.
- (vi) Short-termers were more likely than the rest of the sentenced population to be either on their first or on their fifth or more commitment.
- (vii) Slightly more than one-third were serving a sentence in default of fine payment.
- (viii) These inmates were more likely than those with an aggregate sentence of over three months to be located in the institution on March 31, 1977.

Fine Defaulters

- (i) On March 31, 1977, 9.1% (111 inmates) of the sentenced inmates were incarcerated in default of fine payment.
- (ii) These inmates were found to be older, poorly educated, and occupationally unskilled.
- (iii) A greater proportion of status Indians were incarcerated in default of fine payment rather than for a mandatory sentence.
- (iv) These inmates were more likely than the rest of the sentenced population to report a problem with alcohol use.
- (v) Fine defaulters were more likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence or a crime such as a technical violation or a HTA or MVAA violation.
- (vi) Over 90% of fine defaulters had an aggregate sentence of three months or less.
- (vii) These inmates were found to be highly recidivist. More than one-quarter had five or more commitments.

Remanded Inmate Population

- (i) A total of 394 inmates were remanded in custody on March 31, 1977.

- (ii) Discussion of the remanded inmate population was restricted to a consideration of remanded inmates at FSCI and CRC (364 inmates).
- (iii) There were no significant differences between the remanded inmates at FSCI and CRC with respect to age, education, or occupation: approximately 60% were twenty-five years of age or younger, approximately 40% had less than Grade 10 education, and slightly more than 58% reported no occupational skills.
- (iv) The findings indicated that 27.5% of the remanded population at FSCI were native in comparison to 14.1% at CRC.
- (v) The majority of remanded inmates at both FSCI and CRC reported a forwarding address in an urban centre.
- (vi) Approximately one-quarter reported a problem with alcohol use. Considerable discrepancy, however, was noted between the two correctional institutions.
- (vii) A significant proportion of this inmate population was incarcerated for a most serious offence in the violent crime category.
- (viii) As of March 31, 1977, approximately 20% of the remanded population at FSCI and CRC had been on remand for more than three months.
- (ix) Variation was noted in the security ratings assigned to remanded inmates at FSCI and CRC. Almost all remanded inmates at FSCI (90.8%) were classified as maximum security. The proportion of remanded inmates with a similar rating at CRC was considerably less (26.7%).

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CROSS-PROVINCE INMATE SURVEY:
 INMATE POPULATION IN ALBERTA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (MARCH 31, 1977)

INTRODUCTION

This report, prepared by the Research and Planning Division of the Alberta Solicitor General's Department, examines the inmate population incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977. This is the third Cross-Province Inmate Survey (CPIS-3) to be compiled by the department. The two previous studies examined the inmate populations incarcerated on March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976. Reference will be made to these studies throughout this report in order to point out any differences in the trends found in the three surveys.

For the purpose of this analysis, it was decided that inmates would be categorized according to their status on March 31, 1977. The study focused upon socio-demographic and inmate characteristics of two major groups of inmates, the sentenced population and the remanded population. Analysis was restricted to the examination of the characteristics of those incarcerated under provincial jurisdiction. The number and location of federal inmates will be presented in the section of the "Data Analysis" entitled "Preliminary Remarks".

A description of data collection procedures and the variables to be examined will be outlined in the "Methodology" section of the report.

The following section entitled "Data Analysis" will provide a discussion of the findings of the analysis undertaken for this study. Both of the major inmate population groups (that is, the sentenced inmate population and the remanded inmates) will be discussed in detail. In addition, further information will be made available with respect to four sub-groups of sentenced inmates: the young offender population (inmates 18 years and younger), sentenced native inmates, the short-term sentenced population (inmates serving a sentence of three months or less), and fine defaulters (inmates incarcerated solely because they did not pay a fine).

Summary data on all inmate populations discussed in the report will be made available in the final section. Additional relevant information will be provided in the Appendices found at the conclusion of the study.

METHODOLOGY

The population examined in this study included all inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1977 at any of the following provincial correctional institutions: Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution (FSCI), Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution: Women's Side (FSCI(W)), Peace River Correctional Institution (PRCI), Lethbridge Correctional Institution (LCI), Calgary Correctional Institution (CCI), Belmont Community Corrections Centre (BCCC), Nordegg Base Forestry Camp (NBFC), and Calgary Remand Centre (CRC).

Data for the March 31, 1977 Cross-Province Inmate Survey was collected with the assistance of the Records Departments of these correctional institutions. Standardized information on all inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1977 was available from admission forms (SG 13-028) completed by Records staff when an inmate was first received at the correctional institution. This material and a supplementary inmate list giving each inmate's status and security rating on March 31, 1977 was compiled by Records staff and sent to the Solicitor General's office in Edmonton to be coded* and analyzed for this report by Research and Planning staff.

On the basis of the information received from the correctional institutions, the inmate population incarcerated on March 31, 1977 was divided into three status groups: the sentenced inmate population, the remanded inmate population, and the penitentiary inmate population.

* A copy of the coding manual used for this study is provided in Appendix III.

The sentenced inmate population consisted of all inmates incarcerated solely because they were serving a sentence of less than two years.

The remanded inmate population was comprised of all inmates remanded in custody, sentenced and remanded, committed to trial, being held for immigration, or awaiting appeal. Inmates who were sentenced and also remanded on additional charges were included in this category since they were considered to have a "remand" status by the Records Departments of the correctional institutions.

The penitentiary inmate population consisted of inmates sentenced to two years or longer who were awaiting transfer to a penitentiary or who were serving their sentence in an Alberta correctional institution under federal-provincial agreement. This group also included penitentiary inmates who had been returned to a provincial correctional institution for court appearance (for further charges or appeal) or for violation of parole (with no new charges). The penitentiary inmate population will not be examined in any detail for the present study.

Data on socio-demographic characteristics for each inmate group under discussion was provided by an examination of the following variables: age, education, occupation, native status, forwarding address (rural-urban residence), and self-reported use of alcohol.

Further clarification is perhaps necessary with respect to the use of the term "native" in this study. For the purpose of the report, all status Indian, Metis, and non-status Indian inmates were defined as native. This is consistent with the definition used in the two previous

studies. However, in order to facilitate our understanding of this group of inmates, a more detailed categorization was used for the March 31, 1977 study. The status Indian inmates were considered as one group and the Metis and non-status Indians as another. This provided a means of examining socio-demographic data and inmate characteristics for each group so as to determine points of difference and similarity that would otherwise be obscured in analysis.

A description of inmate characteristics for each inmate population was provided by a consideration of the following: most serious sentence offence*, length of aggregate sentence, number of commitments (recidivism), reason for incarceration (default of fine payment), location within the institutional setting (for example, institution, camp, temporary absence or community residential centre), security rating, for the total sentenced population only, number of days remaining to serve from March 31, 1977 to remission date, and for remanded inmates, number of days on remand as of March 31, 1977.

The March 31, 1977 Cross-Province Inmate Survey will examine the relationships that exist between these variables and each of the inmate populations described in this report. Reference will be made to the two previous studies (March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976) when a comparison with March 31, 1977 data indicates differences in the findings.

*This was determined on the basis of the length of sentence given for each offence. It was assumed that the longer the sentence, the more serious the offence. For list of offence codes, see addenda to Coding Manual, Appendix III. For the Remanded Inmate Population (those inmates not yet sentenced on March 31, 1977), this variable was replaced by most serious offence type.

Analysis of the findings involved the use of a "descriptive method" which allowed for the interlinkage of a particular inmate group with a number of variables thought to characterize each inmate population. Data were treated to cross-tabular analysis in order to determine the strength of the relationship* between an inmate group and the socio-demographic and inmate-related variables under consideration.

By design, a one-day survey is somewhat limited in scope and findings should be interpreted with some caution. Furthermore, any conclusions based on the data available must be considered in the light of our inability to accurately predict, at the present time, fluctuation in the day-to-day numbers of inmates incarcerated, the questionable reliability of self-reported data, and the lack of cross-province standardization in the record-keeping procedures of the correctional institutions. However, information relevant to policy decision and institutional operation is made available and the consideration of background data and inmate characteristics provides a means of assessing the type of clientele under the jurisdiction of the correctional institutions.

*The strength of the relationship was determined on the basis of chi-square computations.

DATA ANALYSIS

I. Preliminary Remarks

The inmate population incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977 numbered 1740. This compared with a total of 1618 inmates in the March 31, 1976 one-day survey and 1679 in the July 16, 1976 study. A breakdown of the number and percentage of inmates incarcerated in each correctional institutions for the three studies is presented in Table 1.

The status of the inmate population at each correctional institution has been tabulated for the March 31, 1977 study (See Table 2; Figure 1). Comparison data for March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 has been provided in Table 3 and Table 4.

On March 31, 1977, there was a total of forty parole violators incarcerated in provincial correctional institutions. The findings indicated that 7 sentenced inmates, 15 remanded*, and 18 penitentiary inmates were also parole violators. More than half of these inmates (27 out of the 40) were incarcerated at FSCI and 8 at CRC.

The following sections will outline, in some detail, relevant findings with respect to the sentenced and the remanded inmate populations. The discussion of the sentenced inmate population incarcerated on March 31, 1977 will attempt to draw comparisons between all provincial

*A parole violator with new charges is held on remand status for court appearance.

correctional institutions with the exception of CRC¹. Analysis of the remanded population will focus only upon inmates with remanded status² at FSCI and CRC.³

Four sub-groups of the sentenced population (the young offenders, the sentenced native population, the short-term sentenced population, and the fine defaulters) have also been selected for additional analysis.

The analysis of all inmate population groups will involve the discussion of the socio-demographic and inmate-related variables described in the "Methodology" section. The penitentiary inmate population (.124 inmates) will not be considered for the present study. Information pertaining to the length of stay and reason for the incarceration of these inmates in provincial correctional institutions will be examined in the three-month follow-up of the March 31, 1977 inmate population.

¹The small number of sentenced inmates incarcerated at CRC on March 31, 1977 (4) precluded meaningful analysis. These cases were presented as missing data.

²See "Methodology" for definition of remand status.

³The number of remanded inmates held elsewhere in the province (30) was considered too small for meaningful analysis.

TABLE 1

Number of Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
and Percent of the Total Inmate Population

Institution	March 31, 1976		July 16, 1976		March 31, 1977	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
FSCI	571	35.3	591	35.2	603	34.7
CCI	362	22.4	400	23.8	332	19.1
PRCI	173	10.7	171	10.2	151	8.7
LCI	150	9.3	160	9.6	159	9.1
BCCC	100	6.2	104	6.2	147	8.4
CRC	149	9.2	143	8.5	170	9.8
FSCI(W)	65	4.0	83	4.9	61	3.5
NBFC	48	3.0	27	1.6	117	6.7
Total	1618	100.1%*	1679	100%	1740	100%

*Percent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 2

STATUS of Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)

Institution	Status				Row Totals
	Sentenced	Remanded	Sentenced and Remanded	Penitentiary	
FSCI	52.9% (319)	29.0% (175)	9.0% (54)	9.1% (55)	100% (603)
CCI	93.7% (311)	-	0.9% (3)	5.4% (18)	100% (332)
PRCI	96.0% (145)	1.3% (2)	0.7% (1)	2.0% (3)	100% (151)
LCI	88.7% (141)	6.9% (11)	1.3% (2)	3.1% (5)	100% (159)
BCCC	100% (147)	-	-	-	100% (147)
CRC	2.4% (4)	67.6% (115)	11.8% (20)	18.2% (31)	100% (170)
FSCI(W)	62.3% (38)	13.1% (8)	4.9% (3)	19.7% (12)	100% (61)
NBFC	100% (117)	-	-	-	100% (117)
Total	70.2% (1222)	17.9% (311)	4.8% (83)	7.1% (124)	100% (1740)

FIGURE 1

STATUS of Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

(March 31, 1977)

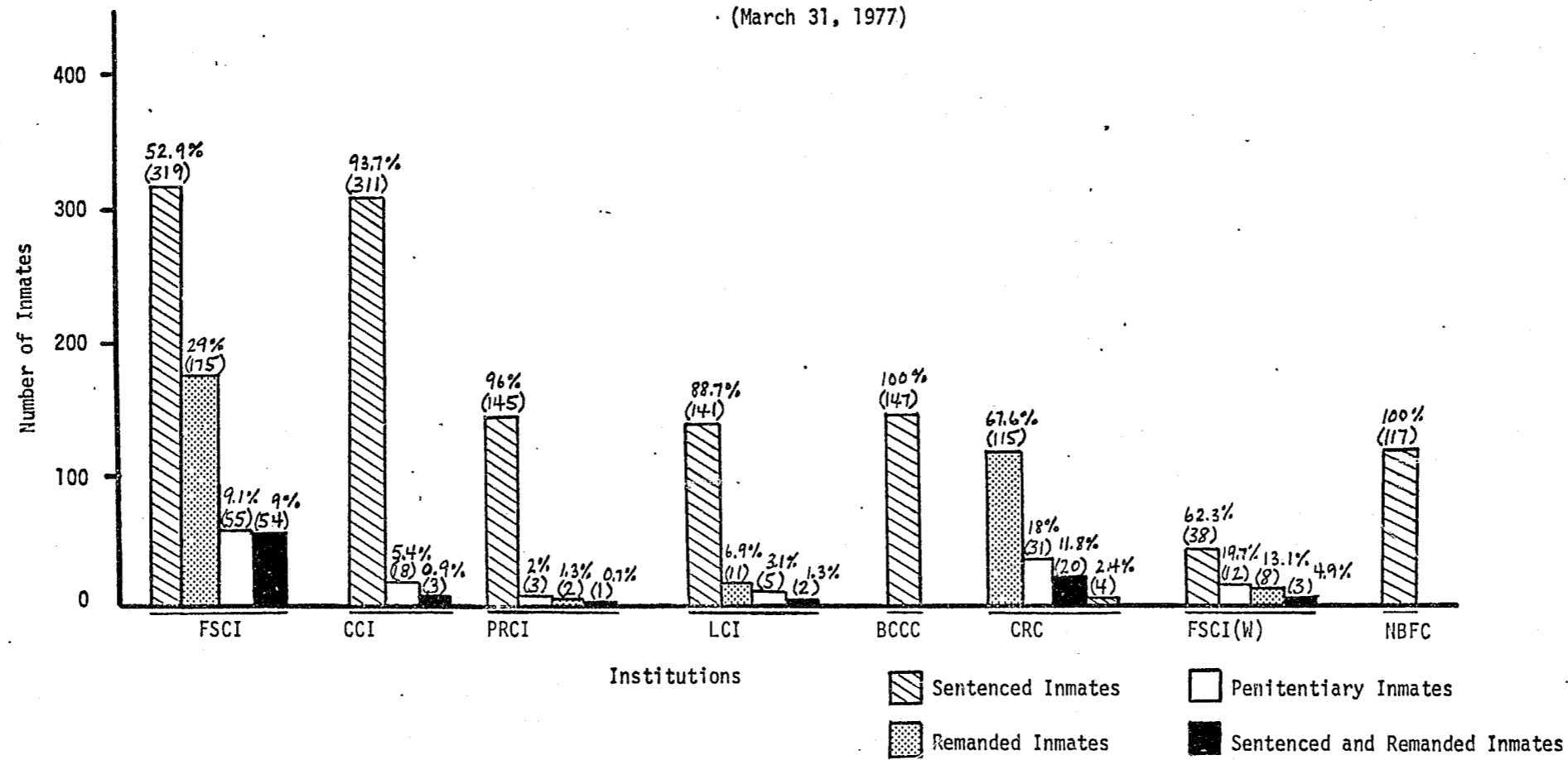


TABLE 3

STATUS of Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1976)

Institution	Status				Row Totals
	Sentenced	Remanded	Sentenced and Remanded	Penitentiary	
FSCI	68.1% (389)	23.1% (132)	5.1% (29)	3.7% (21)	100% (571)
CCI	100% (362)	-	-	-	100% (362)
PRCI	96.5% (167)	2.3% (4)	1.2% (2)	-	100% (173)
LCI	93.3% (140)	4.7% (7)	2.0% (3)	-	100% (150)
BCCC	100% (100)	-	-	-	100% (100)
CRC	4.7% (7)	62.4% (93)	28.9% (43)	4.0% (6)	100% (149)
FSCI(W)	89.2% (58)	1.5% (1)	6.2% (4)	3.1% (2)	100% (65)
NBFC	100% (48)	-	-	-	100% (48)
Total	78.6% (1271)	14.6% (237)	5.0% (81)	1.8% (29)	100% (1618)

TABLE 4

STATUS of Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(July 16, 1976)

Institution	Status				Row Totals
	Sentenced	Remanded	Sentenced and Remanded	Penitentiary	
FSCI	63.8% (377)	23.0% (136)	8.5% (50)	4.7% (28)	100% (591)
CCI	98.3% (393)	-	1.7% (7)	-	100% (400)
PRCI	91.2% (156)	6.4% (11)	0.6% (1)	1.8% (3)	100% (171)
LCI	89.4% (143)	7.5% (12)	0.6% (1)	2.5% (4)	100% (160)
BCCC	100% (104)	-	-	-	100% (104)
CRC	7.7% (11)	79.0% (113)	6.3% (9)	7.0% (10)	100% (143)
FSCI(W)	71.1% (59)	7.2% (6)	9.6% (8)	12.1% (10)	100% (83)
NBFC	100% (27)	-	-	-	100% (27)
Total	75.6% (1270)	16.6% (278)	4.5% (76)	3.3% (55)	100% (1679)

II Significant Findings

A. Sentenced Inmate Population

A comparison of the number of sentenced inmates incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1976, July 16, 1976, and March 31, 1977 is presented in Table 5. Sentenced inmates comprised 70.2% (1222) of the total population incarcerated on March 31, 1977, a decrease from 78.6% (1271) on March 31, 1976 and 75.6% (1270) on July 16, 1976.

A more detailed discussion of the data available on socio-demographic and inmate characteristics will be presented for the sentenced population incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977. Reference will be made to the two previous studies only when a comparison indicates significant and relevant differences.

Particular sub-groups of the sentenced population will be considered in greater detail. Additional information on the young offenders, the sentenced native inmates, the short-term sentenced inmates, and the fine defaulters will be provided in subsequent sections of this report.

TABLE 5

Number and Percentage of Sentenced Inmates at each Alberta Correctional Institution

Institution	Sentenced Population			Total Inmate Population		
	March 31/76	July 16/76	March 31/77	March 31/76	July 16/76	March 31/77
FSCI	68.1% (389)	63.8% (377)	52.9% (319)	100% (571)	100% (591)	100% (603)
CCI	100% (362)	98.3% (393)	93.7% (311)	100% (362)	100% (400)	100% (332)
BCCC	100% (100)	100% (104)	100% (147)	100% (100)	100% (104)	100% (147)
PRCI	96.5% (167)	91.2% (156)	96.0% (145)	100% (173)	100% (171)	100% (151)
LCI	93.3% (140)	89.4% (143)	88.7% (141)	100% (150)	100% (160)	100% (159)
NBFC	100% (48)	100% (27)	100% (117)	100% (48)	100% (27)	100% (117)
FSCI(W)	89.2% (58)	71.1% (59)	62.3% (38)	100% (65)	100% (83)	100% (61)
CRC*	4.7% (7)	7.7% (11)	2.4% (4)	100% (149)	100% (143)	100% (170)
Total	78.6% (1271)**	75.6% (1270)	70.2% (1222)	100% (1618)	100% (1679)	100% (1740)

*In the following description of the sentenced inmate population, the sentenced inmates at CRC have been presented as missing cases. The small number of inmates with sentenced status at this institution precluded meaningful analysis.

**This total incorporates seven CRC sentenced inmates who were not included in the sentenced population of the March 31, 1976 study.

(a) Socio-Demographic Background*

Mean age for the sentenced inmate population incarcerated on March 31, 1977 was found to be 25.4 years and the median age, 22.1 years. Comparison of mean and median age for each correctional institution indicated considerable variation (see Figure 12).

Approximately 65% of the sentenced population in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977 were 25 years or younger. A significant proportion of the sentenced inmates (43.3%) were between 19 and 25 years of age (Table 41).

The sentenced inmates at LCI on March 31, 1977 were more likely to be older (41.8% were over 25 years of age) than inmates at the other correctional institutions. On the other hand, NBFC was found to have the highest proportion of young inmates (36.8%) and FSCI(W), the smallest (2.6%). This latter finding may be at least partially explained by the fact that women in Alberta do not achieve legal status until 18 years of age.

In comparison to provincial population statistics for this age category, a disproportionately high number of sentenced inmates were found to be 18 years and younger (21.6%). Additional information on the sentenced inmates in this age category will be presented in the section on young offenders. Further analysis of this sub-group of the sentenced population was undertaken in order

* Tables and figures pertaining to this section on Socio-Demographic characteristics can be found in Appendix I.

to determine characteristics of the young inmate population.

The overall low level of educational attainment of the sentenced inmate population (mean was 9.3 grades, Figure 13) was reflected by the finding that approximately half had less than Grade 10 (Table 43). Differences were found to exist between institutions. The highest proportion of sentenced inmates with a low level of educational attainment was found at PRCI (60.8%) and LCI (57.1%). Comparison data for the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 studies are presented in Table 44.

The sentenced inmate population on March 31, 1977 was also characterized by lack of occupational skills (approximately 72% were occupationally unskilled). It was found that of the remaining 28% in the skilled occupation category, the majority tended to report a trade occupation. A breakdown of the data for each institution is presented in Table 45 but it is suggested that conclusions based on these findings be interpreted with caution. It is necessary to take into account that this is self-reported data and that the method and criteria used by the institutions in recording the data may differ.

In order to compare the findings of the March 31, 1977 study with those of the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 profiles, it was necessary to redefine the "unskilled" category to include only those inmates who reported an occupation of labourer or no occupation.

Data based on this definition is presented in Table 46.*

The analysis also indicated that 33.7% (411) of the sentenced inmate population were native.** A further breakdown of the data revealed that 19.5% (238) of the sentenced population were status Indian and 14.2% (173) Metis, non-status Indian (Table 47).

The proportion of sentenced native inmates at each Alberta correctional institution on March 31, 1977 varied considerably throughout the province and ranged from 58.6% at PRCI to 17.7% at CCI (Table 47; Figure 14). It is important to note, however, that although the percentage of sentenced native inmates at a particular institution may be relatively high (for example, PRCI and LCI), it should not be assumed that the proportion of status Indian to Metis, non-status Indian is equal. Peace River Correctional Institution

* The definition of "unskilled" used in the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 studies was not used in the present study (March 31, 1977). It was felt that a more comprehensive definition that included other unskilled occupational categories was better suited to the data at hand. See footnote, Table 45 for the definitions of "unskilled" and "skilled" used in the March 31, 1977 study.

It should be noted that discrepancies between Table 45 and Table 46 in the number and percentage of unskilled sentenced inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1977 are due to the definition of "unskilled" used as the basis for presenting the findings. For example, the significantly higher percentage of sentenced inmates at FSCI(W) with an unskilled occupation reported in Table 45 is due to the fact that for the March 31, 1977 study, housewife and unskilled personal service occupations were included in the "unskilled" category.

** The term "native" was defined as including all status Indian, non-status Indian and Metis inmates. However, in order to provide a more detailed analysis, the "native" population was further divided into the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group.

had 25.5% status Indian on March 31, 1977 and 33.1% Metis, non-status Indian while LCI had 36.2% status Indian but only 7.1% Metis, non-status Indian. Regional population characteristics (i.e. the proportion of natives, or more specifically, the proportion of status Indians, Metis and non-status Indians, residing in a particular area of the province) may play a significant role in explaining these findings.

A subsequent section of this report will provide a more detailed description of the socio-demographic background and inmate characteristics of the sentenced native population.

The consideration of forwarding address as an indicator of whether an inmate resided in a rural or urban area of Alberta or outside the province provided data on the residential characteristics of the sentenced inmate population at each correctional institution (Table 48). It should be noted that the large number of missing cases at LCI and NBFC severely limited data analysis and conclusions based on these data must be viewed with caution. However, the existence of particular trends suggests that further investigation with more complete information would be warranted.

The findings indicated that 26.7% of the sentenced population reported a problem with the use of alcohol. The percentage of sentenced inmates at each correctional institution who considered themselves intemperate showed some variation (Table 49). It was found that the sentenced population at FSCI(W) were much more likely to report a problem with alcohol use (78.8%). The reliability of these data,

however, must be questioned since not only is this self-reported information but also the criteria used in recording alcohol use may differ between institutions.

(b) Inmate Characteristics

Analysis of the data on most serious offence types for the sentenced population indicated that the majority of inmates (53.7%) were incarcerated for property offences (that is, for major theft, minor theft, or breaking and entering). This, however, does not take into account the fact that some of the "violent" crimes were also property offences.

The findings indicated distinct differences between institutions in terms of the proportion of sentenced inmates incarcerated for particular offence types. For example, the proportion of inmates incarcerated for violent crimes as a most serious offence type ranged from 34.2% at FSCI(W) to 7.9% and 7.5% at LCI and BCCC respectively (Table 6).

The majority of the sentenced inmate population (74.3%) had aggregate sentences of less than one year (Table 7). Mean aggregate sentence was 284 days and ranged from 222 days at LCI to 395 days at NBFC (Figure 2; for comparison, median aggregate sentence is also presented on this graph).

The data indicated that LCI had the highest proportion of inmates serving short-term sentences (three months or less) and that slightly more than one-third of the sentenced inmates of both PRCI and NBFC were serving twelve months or more (see Table 7).

TABLE 6

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Most Serious Offence							Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking & Entering	Drugs	Alcohol	Other*	
FSCI	15.0% (48)	17.9% (57)	20.1% (64)	18.2% (58)	6.3% (20)	7.5% (24)	15.0% (48)	100% (319)
FSCI(W)	34.2% (13)	8.4% (7)	2.6% (1)	0	21.1% (8)	13.2% (5)	10.5% (4)	100% (38)
PRCI	19.3% (28)	18.6% (27)	12.4% (18)	26.2% (38)	4.1% (6)	8.3% (12)	11.1% (16)	100% (145)
LCI	7.9% (11)	17.3% (24)	18.7% (26)	16.5% (23)	2.9% (4)	17.3% (24)	19.4% (27)	100% (139)
CCI	17.0% (23)	15.1% (47)	18.0% (56)	16.1% (50)	14.8% (46)	10.3% (32)	8.7% (27)	100% (311)
BCCC	7.5% (11)	20.4% (30)	23.1% (34)	15.0% (22)	15.0% (22)	8.8% (13)	10.2% (15)	100% (147)
NBFC	21.4% (25)	15.4% (18)	12.8% (15)	32.5% (38)	11.0% (13)	0.9% (1)	6.0% (7)	100% (117)
TOTAL	15.5% (189)	17.3% (210)	17.6% (214)	18.8% (229)	9.8% (119)	9.1% (111)	11.9% (144)	100% (1216)

Chi Square = 134.241
 Degrees of Freedom = 36
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 6

*The "other" category includes the following offence types:
 dangerous driving or criminal negligence in operation of a motor vehicle; sexual offences (non-violent or non-dangerous); dangerous weapon and related; disorderly conduct and general nuisance; careless driving or driving while disqualified or prohibited; technical violations; other criminal code; Highway Traffic Act; MVAA; Immigration Act; other Federal, Provincial, Municipal Statutes (e.g. Public Health Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act).

TABLE 7

AGGREGATE SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

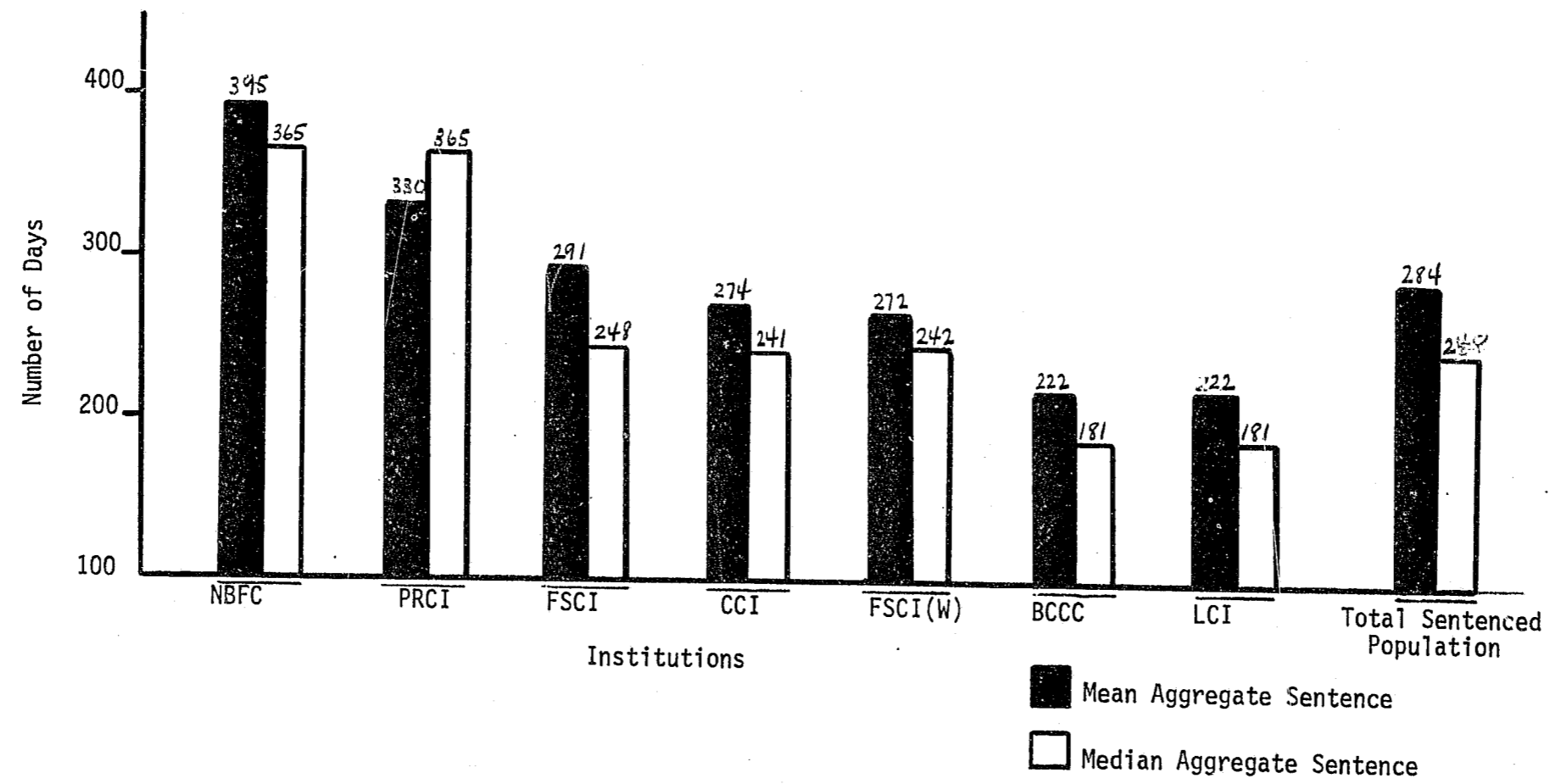
Institution	Sentence Length					Row Totals
	3 months or less	3-6 Months	6 months to 1 year	12-18 Months	18 months or more	
LCI	38.3% (54)	19.9% (28)	25.5% (36)	12.8% (18)	3.5% (5)	100.0% (141)
BCCC	27.9% (41)	35.4% (52)	21.1% (31)	10.2% (15)	5.4% (8)	100.0% (147)
CCI	26.7% (83)	19.3% (60)	29.9% (93)	16.4% (51)	7.7% (24)	100.0% (311)
FSCI(W)	23.7% (9)	23.7% (9)	31.6% (12)	13.2% (5)	7.9% (3)	100.1%* (38)
PRCI	21.4% (31)	11.7% (17)	31.7% (46)	21.4% (31)	13.8% (20)	100.0% (145)
FSCI	20.7% (66)	22.9% (73)	28.2% (90)	17.2% (55)	11.0% (35)	100.0% (319)
NBFC	0	13.7% (16)	50.4% (59)	19.7% (23)	16.2% (19)	100.0% (117)
TOTAL	23.3% (284)	20.9% (255)	30.1% (367)	16.3% (198)	9.4% (114)	100.0% (1218)

Chi Square = 117.334
 Degrees of Freedom = 24
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 4

*Percent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

FIGURE 2

MEAN AND MEDIAN AGGREGATE SENTENCE For Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



An examination of the inmate characteristics of individuals transferred to PRCI from other provincial correctional institutions because of lack of space may help to explain the higher percentage of inmates with longer aggregate sentences. This will be discussed in greater detail in the three-month follow-up study of the March 31, 1977 population.

The fact that the majority of inmates incarcerated at NBFC on March 31, 1977 had aggregate sentences of six months or more is a reflection of program directives that aim to involve the inmate in an organized work program for a specified number of weeks.

Slightly more than 60% of the sentenced inmate population had at least one previous commitment to the institution (Table 8). The mean number of commitments for the total sentenced population was 3.5 but a breakdown by institution showed a wide range from 1.9 at CCI to a high of 8.1 at LCI (Figure 3). The particularly high mean at LCI can be explained, at least in part, by the fact that a small group of highly recidivist inmates (11) had had over thirty commitments to the institution.

A high rate of recidivism was indicated for all institutions but was perhaps most pronounced in the case of LCI. It was found that 34.0% of the sentenced inmate population at this institution had five or more commitments. (Approximately 20% of the sentenced population at FSCI and PRCI had five or more commitments).

TABLE 8
NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

Institution	Commitments				Row Totals
	One	Two	Three or Four	Five or More	
FSCI(W)	55.3% (21)	23.7% (9)	13.2% (5)	7.9% (3)	100.1%* (38)
CCI	49.0% (142)	29.3% (85)	17.2% (50)	4.5% (13)	100.0% (290)
BCCC	43.8% (64)	34.2% (50)	12.3% (18)	9.6% (14)	99.9%* (146)
NBFC	38.6% (44)	32.5% (37)	20.2% (23)	8.8% (10)	100.1%* (114)
LCI	31.9% (45)	20.6% (29)	13.5% (19)	34.0% (48)	100.0% (141)
FSCI	30.1% (96)	26.3% (84)	23.8% (76)	19.7% (63)	99.9%* (319)
PRCI	29.2% (42)	25.7% (37)	26.4% (38)	18.7% (27)	100.0% (144)
TOTAL	38.1% (454)	27.8% (331)	19.2% (229)	14.9% (178)**	100.0% (1192)

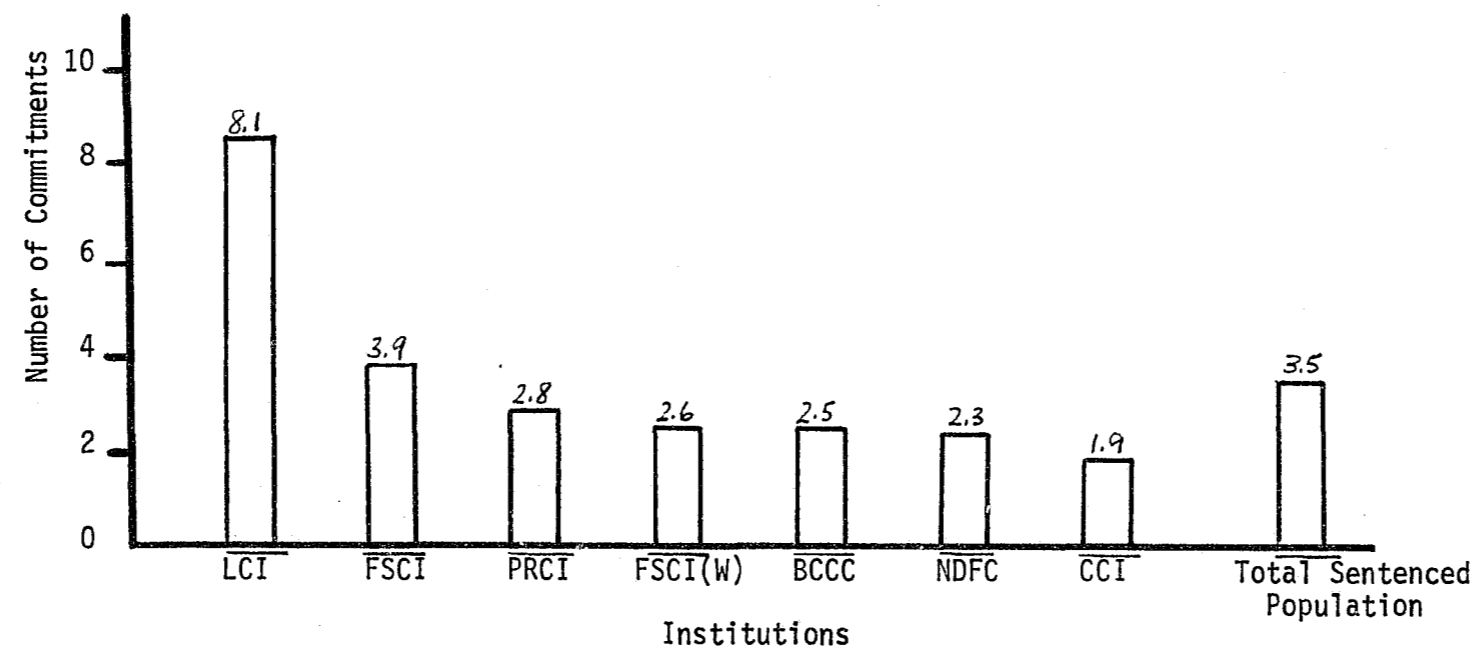
Chi Square = 113.452
Degrees of Freedom = 18
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 30

* Per cent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

** A total of 57 inmates had more than 10 commitments (14 of these inmates had over 30 commitments).

FIGURE 3

MEAN NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
F = 20.835
Significance $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 30

A small proportion (9.1%) of the total sentenced population incarcerated on March 31, 1977 were serving sentences in default of fine payment (Table 9). Table 10 presents comparison data for the two previous one-day profiles (March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976).

A breakdown of these data by institutions indicated that for all three studies, the proportion of inmates incarcerated for this reason at LCI was significantly higher than the percentage at the other correctional institutions (see Table 9 and Table 10 for comparison data). One possible explanation is the greater occurrence of incarceration for alcohol offences at this institution. The interpretation of these findings, however, must take into account the fact that comparison data for persons convicted of similar offences for which a fine was paid were not available.

Data for location within the institutional setting indicated that approximately 75% of the sentenced inmate population were located within the institution itself on March 31, 1977 (Table 11).

Differences did emerge between the correctional institutions with regard to the use made of alternatives to institutional incarceration (such as, temporary absence, day parole, or Community Residential Centres). This variation seemed to reflect program policy and the types of alternatives available to each institution. For example, 50.3% of the sentenced population at BCCC on March 31, 1977 were on a T.A., a day parole, or at a CRC but at other institutions (in particular, PRCI and CCI), these alternatives were not in use (see Table 11).

TABLE 9
REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

Institution	Reason for Incarceration		Row Totals
	Mandatory Sentence	In Default of Fine Payment	
LCI	79.4% (112)	20.6% (29)	100.0% (141)
FSCI(W)	86.8% (33)	13.2% (5)	100.0% (38)
CCI	90.4% (281)	9.6% (30)	100.0% (311)
PRCI	92.4% (134)	7.6% (11)	100.0% (145)
FSCI	92.5% (295)	7.5% (24)	100.0% (319)
BCCC	92.5% (136)	7.5% (11)	100.0% (147)
NBFC	99.1% (116)	0.9% (1)	100.0% (117)
TOTAL	90.9% (1107)	9.1% (111)	100.0% (1218)

Chi Square = 34.679
Degrees of Freedom = 6
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 4

TABLE 10

REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976)

Institution	Reason for Incarceration				Row Totals	
	Mandatory Sentence		In Default of Fine Payment		March/76	July/76
	March/76	July/76	March/76	July/76		
LCI	82.1% (115)	79.0% (113)	17.9% (25)	21.0% (30)	100% (140)	100% (143)
FSCI(W)	91.4% (53)	86.4% (51)	8.6% (5)	13.6% (8)	100% (58)	100% (59)
CCI	93.1% (337)	93.4% (367)	6.9% (25)	6.6% (26)	100% (362)	100% (393)
PRCI	98.2% (164)	96.2% (150)	1.8% (3)	3.8% (6)	100% (167)	100% (156)
FSCI	89.7% (349)	92.3% (348)	10.3% (40)	7.7% (29)	100% (389)	100% (377)
BCCC	91.0% (91)	97.1% (101)	9.0% (9)	2.9% (3)	100% (100)	100% (104)
NBFC	95.8% (46)	96.3% (26)	4.2% (2)	3.7% (1)	100% (48)	100% (27)
TOTAL	91.4% (1155)	91.8% (1156)	8.6% (109)	8.2% (103)	100% (1264)	100% (1259)

Missing Cases: March 31, 1976 = 7
July 16, 1976 = 11

TABLE 11
LOCATION Of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Location				Row Totals
	Institution	Camp	TA/Day	Parole/CRC	
PRCI	91.7% (133)	8.3% (12)	0	0	100% (145)
CCI	88.1% (274)	9.3% (29)	0	2.6% (8)	100% (311)
FSCI	85.3% (272)	13.5% (43)	0.6% (2)	0.6% (2)	100% (319)
FSCI(W)	78.9% (30)	0	2.1% (8)	0	100% (38)
LCI	76.6% (108)	10.6% (15)	12.8% (18)	0	100% (141)
BCCC	40.1% (59)	0	50.3% (74)	9.5% (14)	100% (147)
NBFC*	36.8% (43)	56.4% (66)	4.3% (5)	2.6% (3)	100% (117)
TOTAL	75.5% (919)	13.5% (165)	8.8% (107)	2.2% (27)	100% (1218)

Chi Square = 666.469
Degrees of Freedom = 18
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 4

* For the purpose of the study, NBFC was considered an institution with satellite camps.

Further information with regard to location within the institutional setting and the use made of alternatives such as camp, T.A., day parole, and CRC facilities will be made available in the three-month follow-up of the March 31, 1977 inmate population.

On March 31, 1977, 80.1% of the total sentenced population were classified as minimum security (Table 12). However, differences were found to exist between the institutions. In some cases, security classification was directly linked to institutional programming (for example, NBFC and BCCC) but for other institutions (such as PRCI and LCI), variation was more likely a consequence of the fact that security classification has not been standardized throughout the province.

A consideration of security rating by time remaining to serve (i.e. time from March 31, 1977 to release date) for the total sentenced inmate population indicated that 27.6% of those with a "maximum" security classification (21 inmates) had less than one month remaining until their release date (see Table 13).

The data indicated that as of March 31, 1977, 57.2% of the sentenced inmate population had less than three months remaining until their release date (Table 14). Of the sentenced population with less than one month to serve (321 inmates), only 15.9% (51 inmates) were involved in a community program (such as a T.A., day parole, or CRC program). More than three-quarters of those with less than a month to serve were located within the institution itself on March 31, 1977 (Table 15).

TABLE 12
SECURITY RATING for the Sentenced Population in
Alberta Correctional Institutions
Security Rating

Institution	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	Row Totals
NBFC	100.0% (117)	0	0	100.0% (117)
BCCC	100.0% (147)	0	0	100.0% (147)
CCI	95.5% (297)	1.6% (5)	2.9% (9)	100.0% (311)
LCI	80.1% (113)	2.1% (3)	17.7% (25)	99.9%* (141)
FSCI(W)	76.3% (29)	21.1% (8)	2.6% (1)	100.0% (38)
FSCI	66.4% (211)	27.0% (86)	6.6% (21)	100.0% (318)
PRCI	42.1% (61)	40.0% (58)	17.9% (26)	100.0% (145)
TOTAL	80.1% (975)	13.1% (160)	6.7% (82)	99.9%* (1217)

Chi Square = 341.095
Degrees of Freedom = 12
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 5

*Per cent does not sum to 100 because of rounding

TABLE 13
SECURITY RATING BY TIME REMAINING TO SERVE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Time from March 31, 1977 to Release (Remission) Date				Row Totals
	Less than 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	More than 6 months	
Minimum	28.8% (278)	33.9% (327)	20.6% (199)	16.7% (160)	100.0% (964)
Medium	13.7% (22)	13.1% (21)	26.3% (42)	46.9% (75)	100.0% (160)
Maximum	27.6% (21)	23.7% (18)	17.1% (13)	31.6% (24)	100.0% (76)

Total = 1200

Chi Square = 97.940
Degrees of Freedom = 6
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 22

TABLE 14

TIME REMAINING TO SERVE from March 31, 1977 for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

Institution	Time to Release (Remission) Date				Row Totals
	Less than 1 month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	More than 6 months	
LCI	40.4% (57)	28.4% (40)	19.9% (28)	11.3% (16)	100.0% (141)
BCCC	39.0% (53)	42.6% (58)	12.5% (17)	5.9% (8)	100.0% (136)
FSCI(W)	34.2% (13)	26.3% (10)	13.2% (5)	26.3% (10)	100.0% (38)
PRCI	24.8% (36)	26.2% (38)	24.8% (36)	24.1% (35)	99.9%* (145)
FSCI	24.5% (78)	27.3% (87)	21.3% (68)	27.0% (86)	100.1%* (319)
CCI	23.6% (72)	32.5% (99)	20.7% (63)	23.3% (71)	100.1%* (305)
NBFC	10.3% (12)	29.1% (34)	32.5% (38)	28.2% (33)	100.1%* (117)
TOTAL	26.7% (321)	30.5% (366)	21.2% (255)	21.6% (259)	100.0% (1201)

Chi Square = 85.935
 Degrees of Freedom = 18
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 21

*Per cent does not sum to 100 because of rounding

TABLE 15

TIME REMAINING TO SERVE BY LOCATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

Time from March 31, 1977 to Release (Remission) Date	Location on March 31, 1977				Row Totals
	Institution	Camp	TA/Day Parole /CRC	Other	
Less than 1 Month	76.3% (245)	7.2% (23)	15.9% (51)	0.6% (2)	100.0% (321)
1-3 Months	69.9% (256)	18.6% (68)	10.9% (40)	0.6% (2)	100.0% (366)
3-6 Months	75.3% (192)	19.6% (50)	3.9% (10)	1.2% (3)	100.0% (255)
More than 6 Months	87.3% (226)	9.3% (24)	2.3% (6)	1.2% (3)	100.1%* (259)

Total = 1201

Chi Square = 72.948
 Degrees of Freedom = 9
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 21

*Per cent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

1. Young Offenders

The finding that 21.6% of the sentenced population incarcerated on March 31, 1977 were eighteen years and younger was considered indicative of the need for further examination of the socio-demographic and inmate-related variables characterizing the young offender group. The percentage of young inmates at each correctional institution is presented in Figure 4.

Two institutions showed a significant change in the proportion of sentenced inmates in the eighteen years and younger age category. The data indicated a decrease from 38.3% on March 31, 1976 to 25.5% on March 31, 1977 at PRCI and from 25.0% to 15.6% at BCCC (for comparison, see Table 41 and Table 42 in Appendix I).

(a) Socio-Demographic Background*

Analysis of the relationship between age and number of socio-demographic background characteristics failed to distinguish between the young offender group and the older sentenced inmates (over eighteen years of age). No significant differences between the two age categories were observed with respect to level of education attainment (mean for both groups was 9.3 grades), native status,** or rural-urban residence (forwarding address).

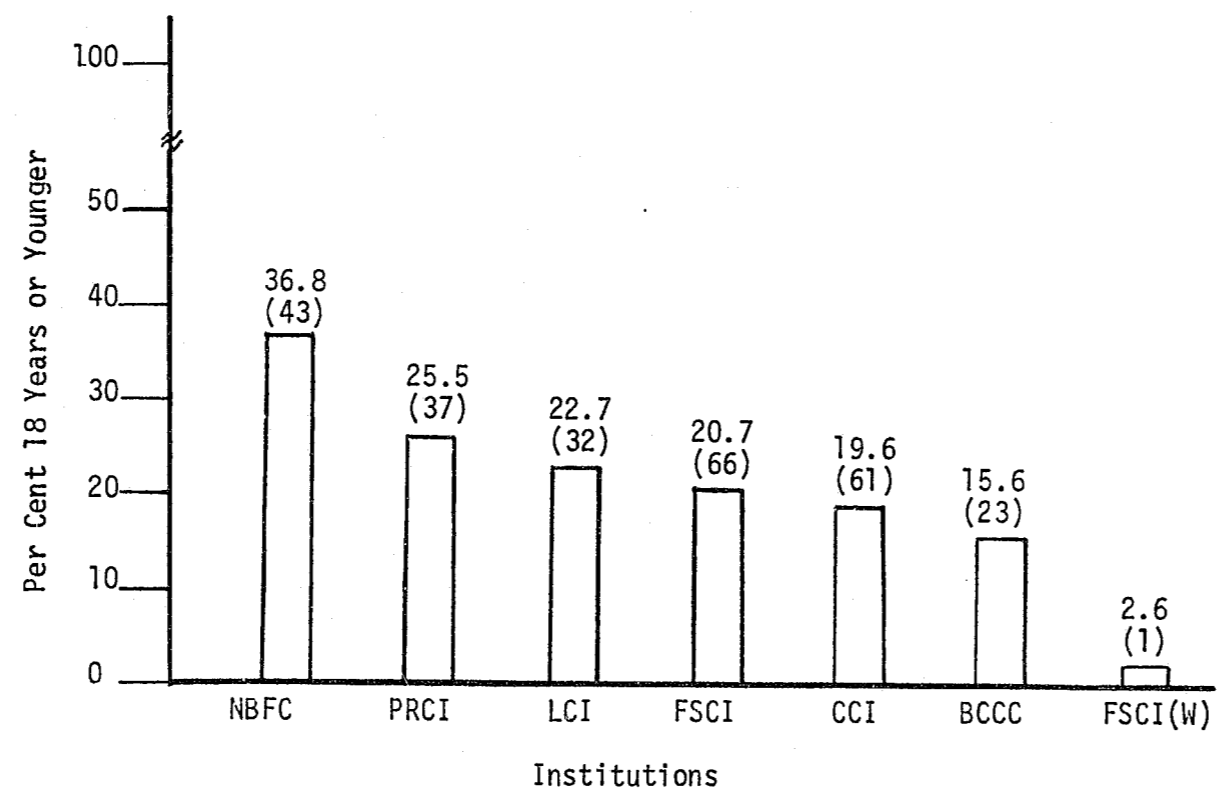
The majority of sentenced inmates in both age categories were found to be occupationally unskilled. In comparison to the older inmate group, the young offenders were less likely to report occupational skills of any kind (Table 52). This may be a consequence of the fact that younger inmates have had less opportunity to be involved in the work force.

* See Appendix I for presentation of statistical data.

** See Table 50 and Table 51.

FIGURE 4

AGE of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Missing Cases = 4

Additional analysis indicated that the majority of inmates in both age categories reported no problem with the use of alcohol. However, the data also revealed that the incidence of problematic use of alcohol reported by the sentenced population was significantly lower for the young offender group than for the older inmates (Table 53).

(b) Inmate Characteristics

Analysis of the relationship between age and sentence offence indicated that the young offender group and the older inmates differed with respect to two major offence types. There was a significantly greater tendency for the young offenders, in comparison to the older inmates, to be incarcerated for breaking and entering (35.2% in comparison to 14.4%). On the other hand, the young offenders were much less likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence (1.9% in comparison to 11.1%). (See Table 16 for comparison data).

A comparison of mean aggregate sentence for the two age groups showed no significant difference. In addition, although the further breakdown of aggregate sentence into various time periods revealed some variation, the analysis did not indicate a characterizing trend for either age category (Table 18).

The mean number of commitments for the young offenders (1.8 commitments) was found to be lower than that for the older inmate group (3.9 commitments; see Figure 5). This is reflected in the finding that approximately 50% of the young offender group were incarcerated on their first commitment in comparison to approximately

35% of the older inmates (Table 19). However, caution is urged in the interpretation of these findings. To conclude that the young offender group is characterized by a lower recidivism rate is perhaps to overlook the fact that at least 50% of the young inmates (inmates who were eighteen years and younger) were found to be recidivist (two or more commitments)*.

The young offender group was less likely to be incarcerated in default of fine payment than the older inmate group (Table 17). This is perhaps a reflection of the fact that this group was also less likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence or to report a problem with the use of alcohol. The conclusions reached from this analysis are necessarily limited, however, since data on the number of persons convicted of similar offences for which a fine was paid are not available at the present time.

A consideration of location within the institutional setting on March 31, 1977 did not differentiate between the young offenders and the older inmates. Three-quarters of the inmates in each group were located within the institution itself on March 31, 1977 (rather than at a camp or a CRC, or on temporary absence or day parole). Since the findings were similar to those for the sentenced population as a whole, statistical data is not presented.

*This discussion of the recidivism of young inmates is unavoidably incomplete. The possibility exists that these inmates may have been involved in criminal activities before reaching adult status. However, no record of criminal behavior for juvenile offenders is available at the present time.

TABLE 16

AGE BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Most Serious Offence							Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking & Entering	Drugs	Alcohol	Other*	
18 Years or Younger	14.4% (38)	17.0% (45)	15.2% (40)	35.2% (93)	6.8% (18)	1.9% (5)	9.5% (25)	100% (264)
Over 18 Years	15.8% (151)	17.4% (166)	18.2% (174)	14.4% (138)	10.7% (102)	11.1% (106)	12.4% (119)	100% (956)

Chi Square = 72.497
 Degrees of Freedom = 6
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 2

*The "other" category includes the following offence types:
 dangerous driving or criminal negligence in operation of a motor vehicle; sexual offences (non-violent or non-dangerous); dangerous weapon and related; disorderly conduct and general nuisance; careless driving or driving while disqualified or prohibited; technical violations; other criminal code; Highway Traffic Act; MVAA; Immigration Act; other Federal, Provincial, Municipal Statutes (e.g. Public Health Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act).

TABLE 17

AGE BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reason for Incarceration		Row Totals
	Mandatory Sentence	In Default of Fine Payment	
18 Years or Younger	95.1% (251)	4.9% (13)	100% (264)
Over 18 Years	89.8% (860)	10.2% (98)	100% (958)

Chi Square = 6.427; Degrees of Freedom = 1; $p \leq .05$

TABLE 18

AGE BY AGGREGATE SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Aggregate Sentence					Row Totals
	3 Mon. or Less	3 - 6 Mon.	6 Mon. to Yr.	1 Yr.- 18 Mon.	Over 18 Mon.	
18 Years or Younger	19.7% (52)	21.6% (57)	36.0% (95)	17.4% (46)	5.3% (14)	100% (264)
Over 18 Years	24.2% (232)	20.9% (200)	28.4% (272)	16.1% (154)	10.4% (100)	100% (958)

Chi Square = 11.923; Degrees of Freedom = 4; $p \leq .05$

TABLE 19

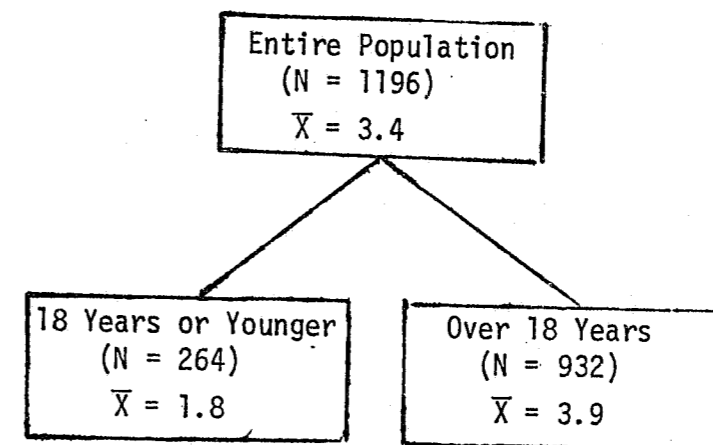
AGE BY RECIDIVISM for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Number of Commitments to Institution of Incarceration				Row Totals
	One	Two	Three or Four	Five or More	
18 Years or Younger	48.9% (129)	29.5% (78)	18.9% (50)	2.7% (7)	100% (264)
Over 18 Years	35.2% (328)	27.3% (254)	19.2% (179)	18.3% (171)	100% (932)

Chi Square = 44.514
Degrees of Freedom = 3
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 26

FIGURE 5

MEAN NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS BY AGE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance: $F = 21.609$, $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 26

2. Sentenced Native Population*

The March 31, 1977 sentenced population included 411 inmates (33.7%) who held native status**: 238 (19.5%) were status Indian and 173 (14.2%) were metis or non-status Indian. Comparison data for the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 studies are provided in Table 20. There has been very little fluctuation in the number and proportion of native inmates in the sentenced population.

TABLE 20

NATIVE STATUS of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	March 31, 1976	July 16, 1976	March 31, 1977
Status Indian	18.7% (236)	19.3% (244)	19.5% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	14.0% (177)	12.9% (163)	14.2% (173) ^b
Non-Native	67.3% (851)	67.8% (858)	66.3% (808)
Total	100% (1264) ^a	100% (1265)	100% (1219)
Missing Cases	7	5	3

^aThis total does not include 7 sentenced inmates at CRC on March 31, 1976.

^bFor the March 31, 1977 study, the sentenced Metis, non-status Indian group was comprised of 151 Metis and 22 non-status Indian inmates.

*Since the number of native inmates with remanded or penitentiary status on March 31, 1977 was comparatively small, the sentenced inmate population was chosen as the basis for comparison of the native and non-native inmate groups.

**Definition of the use of the term "native" in this report is provided in the methodology section.

TABLE 21

NATIVE STATUS of Sentenced Inmates in each Alberta Correctional Institution

Institution	Sentenced Inmates With Native Status			Total Sentenced Inmate Population		
	March/76	July/76	March/77	March/76	July/76	March/77
PRCI	53.9% (90)	59.4% (92)	58.6% (85)	100% (167)	100% (155)	100% (145)
FSCI(W)	32.8% (19)	36.2% (21)	52.6% (20)	100% (58)	100% (58)	100% (38)
LCI	44.3% (62)	50.0% (71)	43.3% (61)	100% (140)	100% (142)	100% (141)
FSCI	37.3% (145)	32.9% (124)	38.5% (123)	100% (389)	100% (377)	100% (319)
BCCC	29.0% (29)	24.0% (25)	26.0% (38)	100% (100)	100% (104)	100% (146)
NBFC	25.0% (12)	42.3% ^{**} (11)	24.1% (28)	100% (48)	100% (26)	100% (116)
CCI	15.5% (56)	15.8% (62)	17.7% (55)	100% (362)	100% (392)	100% (311)
CRC	-	- (1)	- (1)	-	- (11)	- (3)
Total	32.7% (413)	32.2% (407)	33.7% (411)	100% (1264)*	100% (1265)	100% (1219)

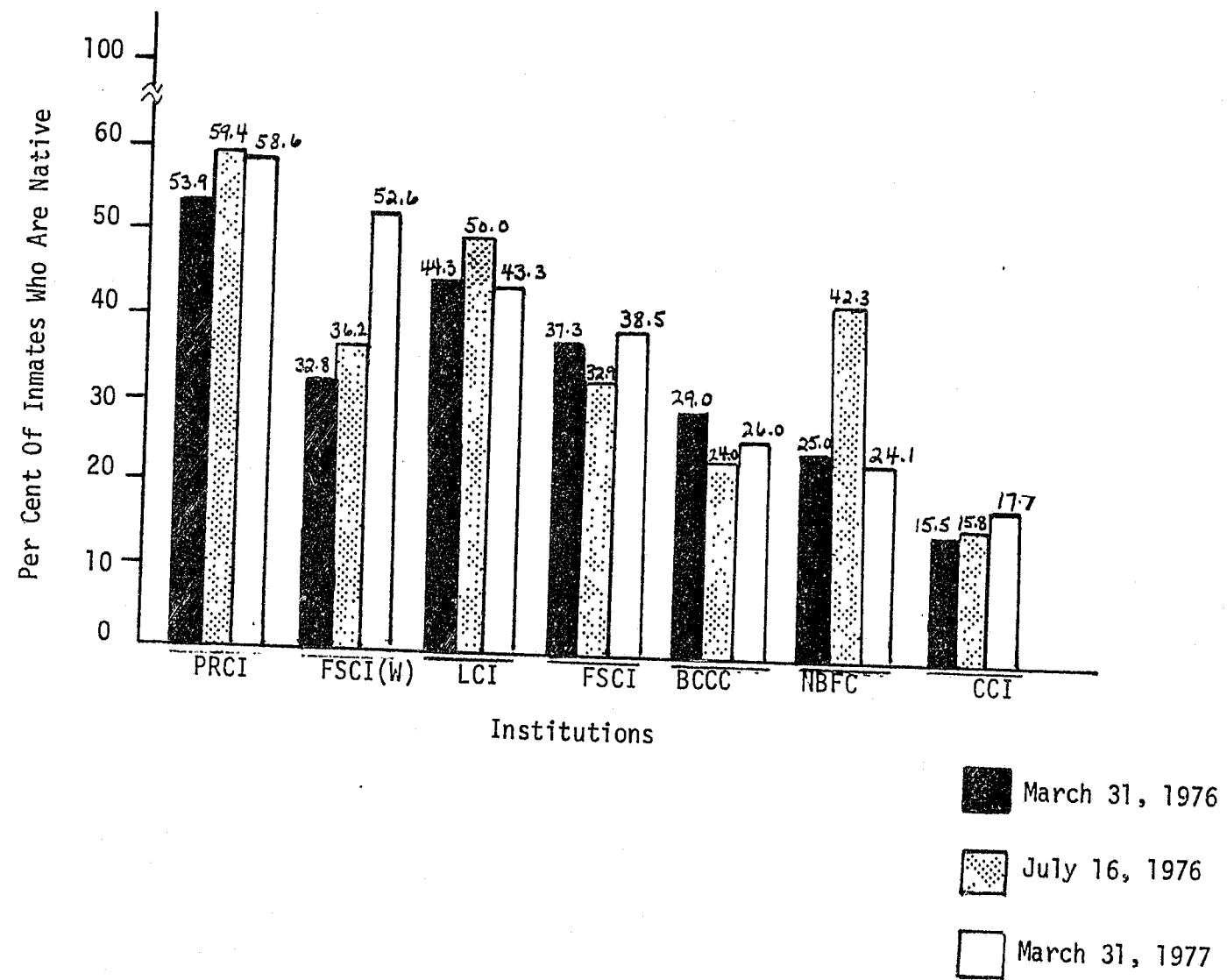
Missing Cases: March 31, 1976 = 7; July 16, 1976 = 5; March 31, 1977 = 3

*This total does not include seven sentenced inmates at CRC on March 31, 1976. These inmates have been presented as missing cases.

**This large increase in the proportion of natives at NBFC could be the result of a selectively applied reduction in inmate population. It should not be interpreted that an increasing percentage of natives are serving at NBFC.

FIGURE 6

NATIVE STATUS of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1976; July 16, 1976; March 31, 1977)



A comparison of the percentage of sentenced native inmates incarcerated at each correctional institution on March 31, 1976, July 16, 1976, and March 31, 1977 indicated little change (see Table 21; Figure 6). The most noticeable increase occurred at FSCI(W) (from 32.8% on March 31, 1976 to 52.6% on March 31, 1977). However, caution is urged interpreting the significance of this change since the number of sentenced inmates incarcerated at this institution is relatively small.

The following sections will focus upon the relationship between native status (i.e. status Indian, Metis, non-status Indian; and non-native) and a number of socio-demographic and inmate-related variables.

In addition, the relationship between native band and each socio-demographic and inmate-related variable was also examined for the status Indian population. Bands with a larger number of sentenced inmates incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977 were considered separately and the remaining bands were re-grouped on the basis of geographical locality (i.e. southern, central, or northern Alberta). Discussion of these findings will not be undertaken for this report. However, for the reader's interest and perusal, the tabulized data are presented in Appendix II.

(a) Socio-Demographic Background*

A comparison of mean age for the sentenced inmates, the natives,

*Tables and figures for this sub-section are provided in Appendix I.

and the non-natives (Figure 15) showed the native group to be older (a mean age of 26.3 years as compared to 25.0 years for the non-natives). There was a greater tendency for natives, as compared to non-natives, to be over 25 years of age. It was found that 44.5% of the status Indians and 39.3% of the Metis, non-status Indians belonged to the older age group (26 years and older). See Table 54.

The sentenced native inmate population also tended to be more poorly educated. The native inmates were found to have a mean of 8.2 years of education as compared to 9.9 years for non-natives (Figure 16). The majority of both the status Indian group (73.9%) and the Metis, non-status Indian group (71.5%) reported an educational level of less than Grade 10. This compared to 35.1% of the non-natives who had achieved less than Grade 10 (Table 55).

The majority of all sentenced inmates (irrespective of native status) were occupationally unskilled (Table 56) but it was the status Indians who reported the highest proportion in this category (86.1%). The percentage of both native and non-native inmates reporting an unskilled occupation has risen over the past year (Figure 17). Although this increase was substantial, conclusions based upon these findings must be limited due to the possible unreliability of this self-reported data.

The majority of the status Indian group reported a forwarding address in non-urban centres in both northern and southern Alberta (see Table 57). On the other hand, while 51.9% of the Metis and non-status Indians reported residence in non-urban centres in northern Alberta, 32.3% gave a forwarding address in Edmonton.

Conclusions drawn from this data should be considered with caution since there were a substantial number of missing cases. However, since these findings indicate the existence of particular trends and residency patterns for the status Indian and Metis, non-status Indian groups, further investigation of this relationship would be warranted.

The reported incidence of problem alcohol use was significantly higher for natives than for non-natives. Both the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group were more likely to report alcohol consumption as a problem (39.8% and 32.2%, respectively) than were the non-natives (21.8%). (See Table 58).

Again caution is urged in interpreting this data. Not only is reliability affected by the fact that analysis is based upon self-reported information but also the criteria used in recording problem use of alcohol varies between institutions.

(b) Inmate Characteristics

Consideration of most serious offence type (based on length of aggregate sentence) indicated a significant difference between the native and non-native groups with respect to incarceration for alcohol offences. It was found that 19.5% of the natives were incarcerated for a most serious offence that was an alcohol-related crime as compared to 3.8% of the non-natives (Table 22). This trend was also evident in both of the previous one-day profiles (See Table 23 and Table 24 for presentation of data from the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 studies).

TABLE 22

NATIVE STATUS BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

(March 31, 1977)

	Most Serious Offence						Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor [*] Theft	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	
Native	19.5% (80)	13.2% (54)	32.9% (135)	0.5% (2)	19.5% (80)	14.4% (59)	100% (410)
Non-Native	13.4% (108)	19.5% (157)	38.3% (309)	14.5% (117)	3.8% (31)	10.5% (85)	100% (807)

Missing Cases = 5

*In order to compare the March 31, 1977 data with the findings of the two previous studies, breaking and entering offences were included in the minor theft category.

TABLE 23

NATIVE STATUS BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1976)

	Most Serious Offence						Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor* Theft	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	
Native	20.6% (85)	14.6% (60)	36.2% (149)	1.7% (7)	14.8% (61)	12.1% (50)	100% (412)
Non-Native	15.1% (128)	19.8% (168)	35.5% (301)	15.3% (130)	6.0% (51)	8.1% (69)	99.8%** (847)

Missing Cases = 12

* Includes Breaking and Entering

** Percent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 24

NATIVE STATUS BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions
(July 16, 1976)

	Most Serious Offence						Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor* Theft	Drugs	Alcohol	Other	
Native	19.2% (78)	11.3% (46)	34.0% (138)	0.5% (2)	15.3% (62)	19.7% (80)	100% (406)
Non-Native	12.0% (103)	22.1% (189)	35.4% (303)	16.2% (139)	5.0% (43)	9.3% (80)	100% (857)

Missing Cases = 7

* Includes Breaking and Entering

A more detailed breakdown of the findings on most serious offence type for the March 31, 1977 study provided a means of examining differences between the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group (See Table 25). The data indicated that the tendency to be incarcerated for an alcohol crime was significantly higher for a status Indian (24.0%) than for a Metis or non-status Indian (13.4%). This fact was obscured when these two groups were both included in the native category.

Native inmates (i.e. both status Indians and Metis, non-status Indians) were found to be significantly less likely to be incarcerated for a drug offence (0.5%). This compared to 14.5% for the non-native group (Table 22).

Consideration of mean aggregate sentence (See Figure 7) indicated that the native inmates tended to be incarcerated for a shorter length of time (mean aggregate sentence of 261 days) in comparison to the non-natives (mean aggregate sentence of 297 days).

The proportion of status Indians with an aggregate sentence of three months or less (33.2%) was significantly higher than the proportion of Metis and non-status Indians (20.2%) or non-natives (21.0%) incarcerated for this length of time (Table 26). It is important to note that this difference between the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group would not have emerged if they had been considered together as native.

The mean number of commitments for the sentenced native inmates (6.2 commitments) was found to be considerably higher than that for the non-natives (2.1 commitments). See Figure 8.

TABLE 25

NATIVE STATUS BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)

	Most Serious Offence							Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking & Entering	Drugs	Alcohol	Other*	
Status Indian	18.5% (44)	12.6% (30)	17.2% (41)	13.4% (32)	0.4% (1)	24.0% (57)	13.9% (33)	100% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	20.9% (36)	14.0% (24)	16.3% (28)	19.8% (34)	0.5% (1)	13.4% (23)	15.1% (26)	100% (172)
Non-Native	13.4% (108)	19.5% (157)	18.0% (145)	20.3% (164)	14.5% (117)	3.8% (31)	10.5% (85)	100% (807)

Chi Square = 161.804; Degrees of Freedom = 12; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 5

* The "other" category includes the following offence types:
dangerous driving or criminal negligence in operation of a motor vehicle; sexual offences (non-violent or non-dangerous); dangerous weapon and related; disorderly conduct and general nuisance; careless driving or driving while disqualified or prohibited; technical violations; other criminal code; Highway Traffic Act; MVAA; Immigration Act; other Federal, Provincial, Municipal Statutes (e.g. Public Health Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act).

TABLE 26

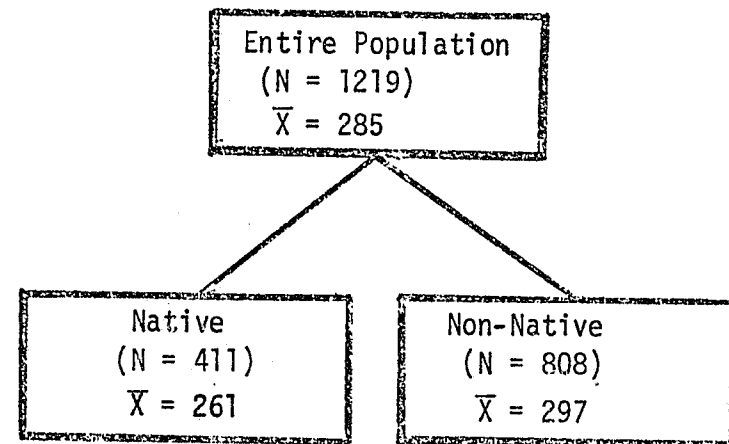
NATIVE STATUS BY AGGREGATE SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Aggregate Sentence					Row Totals
	3 Months or Less	3 - 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 Year - 18 Months	18 Months +	
Status Indian	33.2% (79)	22.7% (54)	23.5% (56)	13.5% (32)	7.1% (17)	100% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	20.2% (35)	22.5% (39)	30.1% (52)	16.8% (29)	10.4% (18)	100% (173)
Non-Native	21.0% (170)	20.2% (163)	31.8% (257)	17.2% (139)	9.8% (79)	100% (808)

Chi Square = 20.661
 Degrees of Freedom = 8
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 3

FIGURE 7

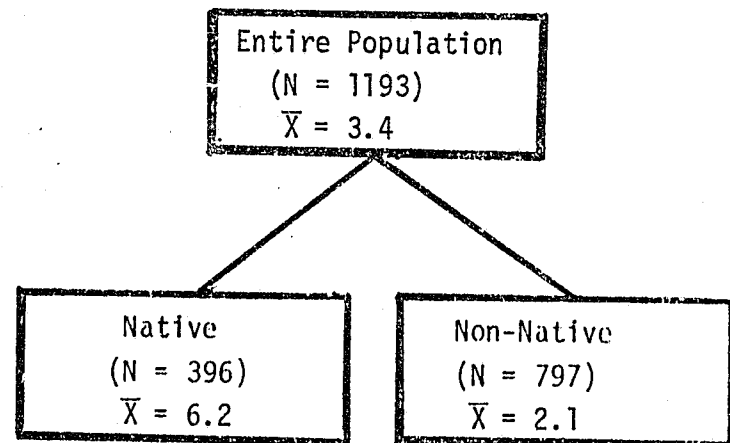
MEAN AGGREGATE SENTENCE BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance: $F = 8.628, p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 3

FIGURE 8

MEAN NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance: $F = 114.849, p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 29

The sentenced native population was more likely to be recidivist. Approximately one-third of the natives were incarcerated on their fifth or more commitment on March 31, 1977. Further breakdown indicated that 36.0% of the status Indians and 27.4% of the Metis and non-status Indians (in comparison to 6.3% of the non-natives) had five or more commitments (Table 27).

Almost one-half of the sentenced non-natives (47.1%) incarcerated on March 31, 1977 were on their first commitment to the institution. This differed significantly from the sentenced native population. Only 19.3% of the status Indians and 22.0% of the Metis and non-status Indians were incarcerated on March 31, 1977 on their first commitment.

TABLE 27

NATIVE STATUS BY NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Number of Commitments to Institution of Incarceration				Row Totals
	One	Two	Three or Four	Five or More	
Status Indian	19.3% (44)	21.9% (50)	22.8% (52)	36.0% (82)	100% (228)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	22.0% (27)	23.2% (39)	27.4% (46)	27.4% (46)	100% (168)
Non-Native	47.1% (375)	30.3% (242)	16.3% (130)	6.3% (50)	100% (797)

Chi Square = 191.149; Degrees of Freedom = 6; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 29

The status Indian group was more likely to be incarcerated in default of fine payment (18.1%) than either the Metis, non-status Indian group (9.8%) or the non-natives (6.3%). See Table 28. Although this could be a reflection of the fact that a proportionately greater number of status Indians were incarcerated for alcohol offences, it is difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from these findings since comparison data for persons convicted of similar offences for which a fine was paid are not currently available.

TABLE 28

NATIVE STATUS BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reason for Incarceration		Row Totals
	Mandatory Sentence	In Default of Fine Payment	
Status Indian	81.9% (195)	18.1% (43)	100% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	90.2% (156)	9.8% (17)	100% (173)
Non-Native	93.7% (757)	6.3% (51)	100% (808)

Chi Square = 30.822; Degrees of Freedom = 2; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 3

Consideration of location within the institutional setting on March 31, 1977 for the sentenced population indicated very little difference between the status Indian group, the Metis and non-status Indian group, and the non-natives (Table 29). Approximately three-quarters of each group was located within the institution itself on March 31, 1977 (rather than at camp or a CRC, or on a temporary absence or day parole). Further information with regard to the current use of such alternatives to institutional incarceration for sentenced inmates will be made available in the three-month follow-up of the March 31, 1977 population.

TABLE 29

NATIVE STATUS BY LOCATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Location				Row Totals
	Institution	Camp	TA/Day Parole/CRC	Other	
Status Indian	73.5% (175)	15.6% (37)	10.1% (24)	0.8% (2)	100% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	76.9% (133)	18.5% (32)	2.9% (5)	1.7% (3)	100% (173)
Non-Native	75.7% (612)	11.9% (96)	9.7% (78)	2.7% (22)	100% (808)

Chi Square = 16.815; Degrees of Freedom = 6; $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 3

3. Short-Term Inmate Population

Inmates with short-term sentences (three months or less) comprised almost one-quarter (23.3%) of the sentenced population incarcerated on March 31, 1977. Reference is made to the number and percentage of the sentenced population at each correctional institution with short aggregate sentences in a preceding section describing the Sentenced Inmate Population (See Table 7). As mentioned previously, LCI had the greatest proportion of sentenced inmates with sentences of three months or less (38.3%).

(a) Socio-Demographic Background*

Short-termers were found to be older than inmates with sentences of more than three months. Mean age was 28.0 years for those with three months or less to serve in comparison to 24.7 years for those with longer sentences (Figure 18). A significant proportion of inmates with short-term sentences (45.4%) were twenty-six years or older and there was a much greater tendency for these inmates, in comparison to those with longer sentences, to belong to this older age category (Table 59).

Although the relationship between length of sentence and level of educational achievement was statistically significant, differences between the two groups were not that pronounced. The proportion of inmates with less than Grade 10 education was slightly greater for short-termers than for those with longer sentences. Mean level of educational achievement was 8.9 years in comparison to 9.4 years for those serving over three months (Table 60; Figure 19).

*See Appendix I for presentation of statistical data.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Similarly, occupational skills did not serve to differentiate between the short-termers and the rest of the sentenced inmate population. The majority of both groups lacked occupational skills. Since the relationship between length of sentence and occupational skills was not statistically significant, these data have not been presented.

Status Indians, in comparison to both the Metis, non-status Indian group and the non-natives, were significantly more likely to be serving a sentence of three months or less. The majority of those with a shorter aggregate sentence, however, were non-native (Table 61).

Consideration of length of sentence and reported alcohol use indicated that although the majority of both groups reported no problem with alcohol use, inmates with an aggregate sentence of three months or less were slightly more likely to report a problem than those serving longer sentences (i.e. over three months). See Table 62.

(b) Inmate Characteristics

Inmates with an aggregate sentence of three months or less were most likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence (27.8%), an offence categorized as other (21.8% were convicted of offences such as technical violations, or violations of the Highway Traffic Act or Motor Vehicles Administration Act), or for minor theft (19.7%). See Table 30. Considerable differences were noted between inmates with short aggregate sentences and those serving over three months with respect to incarceration for alcohol crimes and offences in the "other" category.

TABLE 30

LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Most Serious Offence							Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking and Entering	Drugs	Alcohol	Other*	
3 Months or Less	4.9% (14)	9.2% (26)	19.7% (56)	6.7% (19)	9.9% (28)	27.8% (79)	21.8% (62)	100% (284)
Over 3 Months	18.7% (175)	19.8% (185)	16.9% (158)	22.6% (212)	9.8% (92)	3.4% (32)	8.8% (82)	100% (936)

Chi Square = 245.241
 Degrees of Freedom = 6
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 2

*The "other" category includes the following offence types:
 dangerous driving or criminal negligence in operation of a motor vehicle; sexual offences (non-violent or non-dangerous); dangerous weapon and related; disorderly conduct and general nuisance; careless driving or driving while disqualified or prohibited; technical violations; other criminal code; Highway Traffic Act; MVAA; Immigration Act; other Federal, Provincial, Municipal Statutes (e.g. Public Health Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act).

In comparison to inmates with an aggregate sentence of over three months, inmates with short-term sentences were more likely to be either on their first commitment to the institution or on their fifth or more commitment (Table 31). Mean number of commitments for the short-term inmate group was 4.6 (Figure 9). This was slightly higher than the mean for sentenced inmates with longer sentences and can be partially explained by the influence of a few short-term inmates with an extremely large number of commitments to the institution.

Slightly more than one-third of the short-termers were serving a sentence in default of fine payment (Table 32). Only 0.7% of those with an aggregate sentence longer than three months were incarcerated because they did not pay a fine.

Consideration of length of sentence by location within the institutional setting on March 31, 1977 indicated that there was a greater tendency for short-termers, in comparison to those with an aggregate sentence of over three months, to be located within the institution itself on that day (Table 33). Although inmates with short aggregate sentences were less likely to be at a camp on March 31, 1977, no difference was found in the proportion of either group on temporary absence, day parole, or at a CRC.

TABLE 31

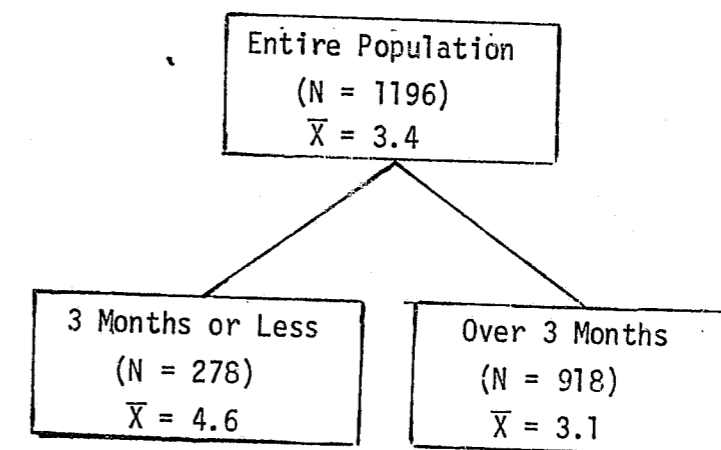
LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY RECIDIVISM for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Number of Commitments to Institution of Incarceration				Row Totals
	One	Two	Three or Four	Five or More	
3 Months or Less	43.2% (120)	22.7% (63)	15.0% (42)	19.1% (53)	100% (278)
Over 3 Months	36.7% (337)	29.3% (269)	20.4% (187)	13.6% (125)	100% (918)

Chi Square = 13.059
Degrees of Freedom = 3
Significance $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 26

FIGURE 9

MEAN NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
F = 12.127
Significance $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 26

TABLE 32

LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reason for Incarceration		Row Totals
	In Default of Fine Payment	Mandatory Sentence	
3 Months or Less	36.6% (104)	63.4% (180)	100% (284)
Over 3 Months	0.7% (7)	99.3% (931)	100% (938)

Chi Square = 339.655
Degrees of Freedom = 1
Significance $p \leq .001$

TABLE 33

LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY LOCATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Location				Row Totals
	Institution	Camp	TA/Day Parole/CRC	Other	
3 Months or Less	82.8% (235)	6.3% (18)	8.8% (25)	2.1% (6)	100% (284)
Over 3 Months	73.4% (688)	15.7% (147)	8.7% (82)	2.2% (21)	100% (938)

Chi Square = 16.631
Degrees of Freedom = 3
Significance $p \leq .001$

4. Fine Defaulters

On March 31, 1977, 9.1% of the sentenced population (111 inmates) were incarcerated solely because they did not pay a fine(s). The percentage of inmates at each correctional institution is presented in Table 9 and comparison data for the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 studies are available in Table 10.

(a) Socio-Demographic Background*

Analysis of the relationship between reason for incarceration (that is, incarceration in default of fine payment) and a number of socio-demographic variables indicated definite differences between these inmates and the rest of the sentenced population.

Inmates incarcerated in default of fine payment were significantly more likely to be older (26 years or more) than those serving a mandatory sentence (Table 63). Mean age of the fine defaulters was 31.3 years in comparison to 24.9 years for the remainder of the sentenced population (Figure 20).

Although a significant proportion of the sentenced population reported a low level of educational achievement and lack of occupational skills, fine defaulters were less likely than those serving a mandatory sentence to have Grade 10 or better education or occupational skills of any kind (Table 64 and Table 65). Mean education of inmates incarcerated in default of fine payment was 8.7 years. This compared to 9.4 years for inmates serving a mandatory sentence (Figure 21).

*Statistical data pertaining to socio-demographic background are presented in Appendix I.

The proportion of status Indians incarcerated in default of fine payment was significantly greater than the proportion serving a mandatory sentence. This relationship was reversed for non-native inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1977. Non-natives were much more likely to be serving a mandatory sentence than either status Indians, Metis or non-status Indians (Table 66).

This finding may be partially explained by the fact that there is a greater tendency for status Indians to be incarcerated for alcohol crimes (for which a fine may be imposed). In addition, economic factors may also influence the likelihood that certain groups of inmates may be more able (or willing) than others to pay a fine.

Inmates incarcerated in default of fine payment were much more likely to report a problem with alcohol use than those serving a mandatory sentence (Table 67). This also may reflect the finding that a high proportion of fine defaulters are incarcerated for an alcohol offence.

(b) Inmate Characteristics

Analysis of the relationship between reason for incarceration and offence type indicated that fine defaulters were significantly more likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol crime or for a crime in the "other" category such as a technical violation or a violation of the Highway Traffic Act or Motor Vehicles Administration Act (Table 34). This is perhaps to be expected since the nature of the offence most decidedly influences whether a fine is imposed.

TABLE 34

REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Most Serious Offence							Row Totals
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking and Entering	Drugs	Alcohol	Other*	
Default of Fine Payment	1.8% (2)	2.7% (3)	9.0% (10)	0	8.1% (9)	50.5% (56)	27.9% (31)	100% (111)
Mandatory Sentence	16.9% (187)	18.8% (208)	18.4% (204)	20.8% (231)	10.0% (111)	5.0% (55)	10.1% (113)	100% (1109)

Chi Square = 314.764
 Degrees of Freedom = 6
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 2

*The "other" category includes the following offence types:
 dangerous driving or criminal negligence in operation of a motor vehicle; sexual offences (non-violent or non-dangerous); dangerous weapon and related; disorderly conduct and general nuisance; careless driving or driving while disqualified or prohibited; technical violations; other criminal code; Highway Traffic Act; MVAA; Immigration Act; other Federal, Provincial, Municipal Statutes (e.g. Public Health Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act).

Inmates incarcerated in default of fine payment were found to have a mean aggregate sentence of 48 days (Figure 10). This compared to a mean of 308 days for inmates serving a mandatory sentence. The fact that over 90% of fine defaulters had an aggregate sentence of three months or less differed significantly from the finding that only 16.2% of those serving a mandatory sentence had a similar aggregate sentence (Table 35).

In addition to being characterized by short aggregate sentences and incarceration for alcohol offences, fine defaulters were also more likely than those serving a mandatory sentence to be highly recidivist. The mean number of commitments was found to be 7.2 for fine defaulters in comparison to 3.1 for those serving a mandatory sentence (Figure 11). More than one quarter of the inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1977 in default of fine payment had five or more commitments to the institution (Table 36). The proportion of inmates serving a mandatory sentence with this rate of recidivism was significantly lower.

The relationship between reason for incarceration and location in the institutional setting on March 31, 1977 was not found to be statistically significant. Three-quarters of the inmates serving a mandatory sentence were located within the institution itself on March 31, 1977. The proportion of fine defaulters was slightly greater (82.9%). Additional information with regard to this variable will be made available in the three-month follow-up of this population.

TABLE 35

REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY AGGREGATE SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

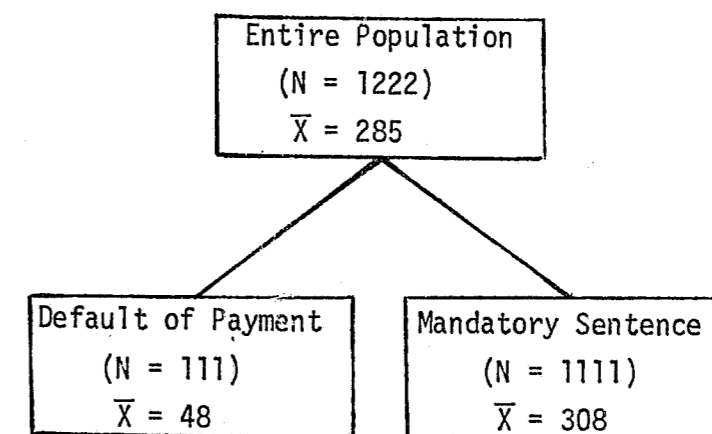
	Length of Sentence		Row Totals
	3 Months or Less	More than 3 Months	
Default of Fine Payment	93.7% (104)	6.3% (7)*	100% (111)
Mandatory Sentence	16.2% (180)	83.8% (931)	100% (1111)

Chi Square = 339.655
Degrees of Freedom = 1
Significance $p \leq .001$

*These 7 inmates incarcerated in default of fine payment were serving sentences of 3-6 months.

FIGURE 10

MEAN AGGREGATE SENTENCE BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
F = 196.120
Significance $p \leq .01$

TABLE 36

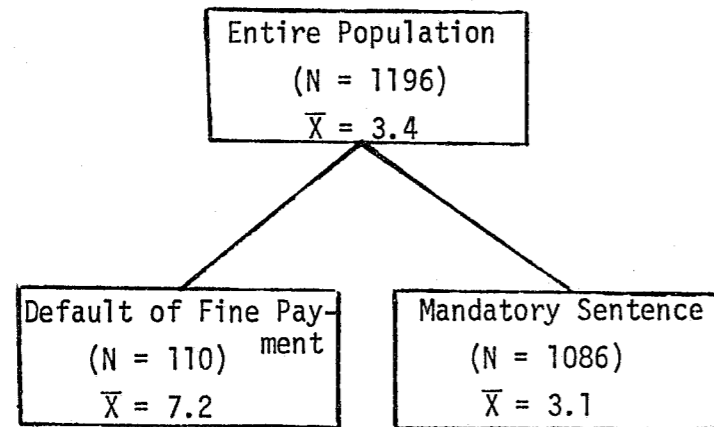
REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY RECIDIVISM for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Number of Commitments to Institution of Incarceration				Row Totals
	One	Two	Three or Four	Five or More	
Default of Fine Payment	34.5% (38)	21.8% (24)	16.4% (18)	27.3% (30)	100% (110)
Mandatory Sentence	38.6% (419)	28.4% (308)	19.4% (211)	13.6% (148)	100% (1086)

Chi Square = 14.951
 Degrees of Freedom = 3
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 26

FIGURE 11

MEAN NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
 F = 43.637
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 26

B. Remanded Inmate Population

Inmates who were remanded, sentenced and remanded, committed to trial, being held for immigration, or awaiting appeal on March 31, 1977 were considered "remanded" for this study. The findings indicated that the number of remanded inmates incarcerated in all Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977 comprised 22.7% of the total inmate population. This compared to 19.6% on March 31, 1976 and 21.1% on July 16, 1976 (See Tables 2, 3, and 4).

Since 92.4% of the total number of remanded inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1977 were held at FSCI and CRC,* the following will consider only the remanded inmates at these two correctional institutions. Thus

TABLE 37

Number and Percentage of Remanded Inmates in FSCI and CRC

	Remanded Inmates			Total Inmate Population		
	March/76	July/76	March/77	March/76	July/76	March/77
FSCI	28.2% (161)	31.5% (186)	38.0% (229)	100% (571)	100% (591)	100% (603)
CRC	91.3% (136)	85.3% (122)	79.4% (135)	100% (149)	100% (143)	100% (170)
Total	41.3% (297)	42.0% (308)	47.1% (364)	100% (720)	100% (734)	100% (773)

*The additional thirty inmates with remand status on March 31, 1977 held elsewhere in the province included: 11 remanded inmates at FSCI(W), 3 at PRCI, 13 at LCI, and 3 at CCI.

the number of remanded inmates included in this discussion of the March 31, 1977 remanded inmate population totalled 364 inmates (229 at FSCI and 135 at CRC). Comparison data for the March 31, 1976, July 16, 1976 and March 31, 1977 studies are presented in Table 37.

(a) Socio-Demographic Background*

Of the remanded population incarcerated at FSCI and CRC on March 31, 1977, 62.6% (228 inmates) were 25 years or younger (mean age was 25.2 years, median age was 22.6 years). Mean level of educational achievement was 9.6 years. The data indicated that 40.3% (145 inmates) reported less than Grade 10 education and that 58.3% (211 inmates) reported no occupational skills. These findings were characteristic of the remanded populations at both institutions. No significant differences were noted between FSCI and CRC with respect to the age, educational achievement, or occupational skills of these remanded inmates.

On March 31, 1977, 22.5% of the remand population at FSCI and CRC were native (i.e. status Indian, Metis, or non-status Indian). See Table 68. This compared to 33.7% of the sentenced inmate population. The proportion of remanded inmates with native status was considerably higher at FSCI than at CRC (27.5% and 14.1%, respectively).

Differences between FSCI and CRC were most pronounced with respect to the percentage of remanded inmates in the Metis, non-status Indian category. The majority of remanded native inmates incarcerated at FSCI on March 31, 1977 were Metis (37 inmates) rather than status or

* Tables and figures pertaining to the socio-demographic characteristics of the remanded population are presented in Appendix I.

non-status Indian (a total of 26 inmates). Calgary Remand Centre, on the other hand, had no remanded Metis inmates on March 31, 1977. Regional differences with respect to the residence patterns of the Metis population of Alberta help to explain this finding and to account for the significantly greater percentage of native remanded inmates incarcerated at FSCI.

The majority of remanded inmates at both FSCI and CRC reported a forwarding address in an urban centre (Table 69). The findings also indicated that 13.0% of the remanded population incarcerated on March 31, 1977 reported a residence outside of Alberta.

Data on the use of alcohol by remanded inmates indicated that approximately one-quarter reported a problem (Table 70). However, the considerable discrepancy in the findings for the two institutions seems to suggest the possible influence of extraneous factors. Uniform criteria that would serve as guidelines in determining and recording this information have not been established.

(b) Inmate Characteristics

A consideration of most serious offence type for the remanded inmates at FSCI and CRC was not statistically significant. Very little difference was observed between the two institutions with respect to the percentage of inmates remanded for particular types of offences. A significant proportion of the remand population at both FSCI and CRC were incarcerated for a most serious offence in the violent crime category. Table 38 has been included in order to provide some

TABLE 38

MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE TYPE for Remanded Inmates at FSCI and CRC

Institution	Most Serious Offence Type							Row Totals
	Violent Crime	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking and Entering	Drugs	Alcohol	Other*	
FSCI	36.7% (84)	8.7% (20)	9.6% (22)	18.3% (42)	7.9% (18)	1.7% (4)	17.0% (39)	99.9%** (229)
CRC	43.0% (58)	8.9% (12)	10.4% (14)	14.1% (19)	11.9% (16)	0.7% (1)	11.1% (15)	100.1%** (135)
Total	39.0% (142)	8.8% (32)	9.9% (36)	16.8% (61)	9.3% (34)	1.4% (5)	14.8% (54)	100% (364)

Chi Square = 5.914
 Degrees of Freedom = 6
 Differences are not statistically significant

*The "other" category includes the following offence types:
 dangerous driving or criminal negligence in operation of a motor vehicle; sexual offences
 (non-violent or non-dangerous); dangerous weapon and related; disorderly conduct and general
 nuisance; careless driving or driving while disqualified or prohibited; technical violations;
 other criminal code; Highway Traffic Act; MVAA; Immigration Act; other Federal, Provincial,
 Municipal Statutes (e.g. Public Health Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act).

**Per cent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

indication of the statistical breakdown of offence type for the remanded population at these two institutions.

Since the study design of this one-day inmate population profile imposed built-in time limitations, it was not possible to determine the total number of days spent on remand by these inmates. However, sufficient data was available to calculate the number of days on remand as of March 31, 1977. Table 39 presents this information for both FSCI and CRC. Differences between the two institutions were not found to be statistically significant. As of March 31, 1977, approximately twenty percent of the remanded population at FSCI and CRC had been on remand for more than three months (Table 39).

TABLE 39

NUMBER OF DAYS ON REMAND as of March 31, 1977 for Remanded Inmates at FSCI and CRC

Institution	Number of Days on Remand				Row Totals
	10 Days or Less	11 to 30 Days	1 to 3 Months	More than 3 Months	
FSCI	26.2% (60)	24.5% (56)	31.0% (71)	18.3% (42)	100% (229)
CRC	31.9% (43)	25.9% (35)	19.3% (26)	23.0% (31)	100%* (135)
Total	28.3% (103)	25.0% (91)	26.6% (97)	20.1% (73)	100% (364)

Chi Square = 6.333
Degrees of Freedom = 3
Differences are not statistically significant

*Percent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

A consideration of the security rating assigned to remanded inmates at FSCI and CRC showed some variation between the two institutions (See Table 40). It is most likely that such differences are influenced by the physical design of the institutions and the types of facilities available. Although remanded inmates at FSCI are usually assigned a maximum security rating, inmates with a status of sentenced and remanded may be given a medium or even minimum classification.

TABLE 40

SECURITY RATING of Remanded Inmates at FSCI and CRC

Institution	Security Rating			Row Totals
	Minimum	Medium	Maximum	
FSCI	5.3% (12)	3.9% (9)	90.8% (207)	100% (228)
CRC	0	73.3% (99)	26.7% (36)	100% (135)
Total	3.3% (12)	29.8% (108)	66.9% (243)	100% (363)

Chi Square = 196.398
Degrees of Freedom = 2
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 1

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The present study has focused upon the inmate population incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977. Comparisons were made with respect to the findings of the two previous one-day surveys (March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976) when relevant differences were noted.

An attempt was made in the March 31, 1977 study to describe the sentenced inmate population, four of its sub-groups (the young offenders, the sentenced native population, the short-term inmate population, and the fine defaulters), and also the remanded inmate population with respect to particular socio-demographic and inmate-related characteristics. The socio-demographic variables under consideration included age, education, occupation, native status, forwarding address, and alcohol use. The discussion of inmate-related characteristics involved the analysis of the following: most serious sentence offence, length of aggregate sentence, number of commitments, reason for incarceration (in default of fine payment or mandatory sentence), location within the institutional setting, security rating, for the total sentenced population only, number of days remaining to serve from March 31, 1977 to remission date, and for remanded inmates, number of days on remand as of March 31, 1977.

The inmate population incarcerated in Alberta correctional institutions on March 31, 1977 numbered 1740. This constituted an increase of 122 inmates in comparison to the inmate population reported in the March 31, 1976 study.

The findings of the present study (March 31, 1977) indicated that there were 1222 (70.2%) sentenced, 394 (22.7%) remanded, and 124 (7.1%) penitentiary inmates. Considerable variation was noted between the two one-day surveys with respect to both the number and proportion of inmates in each group. In comparison to the March 31, 1976 study, the number of sentenced inmates in the present study had decreased while the number of remanded and penitentiary inmates had shown an increase.

Sentenced Inmate Population

The sentenced inmate population tended to be younger (approximately 65% were 25 years or younger) and characterized by a low level of educational attainment and lack of occupational skills.

One-third of the sentenced inmates were native (19.5% were status Indian and 14.2% were Metis, non-status Indian) but the proportion with native status at each provincial correctional institution varied throughout the province. On March 31, 1977, this percentage ranged from 17.6% at CCI to 58.6% at PRCI. A comparison of the findings of the March 31, 1976, July 16, 1976, and March 31, 1977 studies showed little fluctuation to have occurred in either the actual number or proportion of sentenced native inmates.

The large number of missing cases with respect to forwarding address (that is, rural-urban residence) of the sentenced inmates precluded meaningful analysis.

The findings indicated that slightly more than one-quarter of the sentenced inmates reported a problem with the use of alcohol.

The majority of sentenced inmates were incarcerated on property offences (some variation was noted between institutions) and had aggregate sentences of less than one year (approximately 75%). The findings indicated that LCI had the highest proportion serving short-term sentences while slightly more than one-third of the sentenced population of both PRCI and NBFC had aggregate sentences of twelve months or more. Slightly more than 60% had at least one previous commitment to the institution. In other words, the majority of the sentenced population were found to be recidivist.

On March 31, 1977, approximately 75% of the sentenced inmate population were located within the institution itself. Differences between the institutions with respect to the use made of alternatives to institutional incarceration (e.g. camp, temporary absence program, community residential centre, or day parole) seemed to reflect program policy and the types of alternatives available to each institution. Further information with respect to this will be discussed in the three-month follow-up of the March 31, 1977 population.

Approximately 80% of the sentenced inmates were classified as minimum security. Differences between the institutions could be linked in some cases to institutional programming but for the most part, were a consequence of a lack of standardization in the criteria used in security classification.

The findings indicated that as of March 31, 1977, 57.2% had less than three months remaining until their release date. Slightly more than one-quarter had less than one month to serve.

Young Offenders

The findings indicated that 21.6% of the sentenced inmate population were eighteen years and younger.

No significant differences were found between the young offender group and the older sentenced inmates with respect to educational attainment, native status, or rural-urban residence. A significant proportion of both groups reported no occupational skills and no problem with alcohol use. (A smaller percentage of young offenders, in comparison to the older inmates, reported problematic use of alcohol).

The young offender population and the older sentenced inmates differed with respect to two major offence types. The young offenders were significantly more likely to be incarcerated for breaking and entering and less likely to be serving a sentence for an alcohol-related crime. Approximately 50% of the young offenders were found to be recidivist (two or more commitments).

Although they were less likely than the older inmates to be incarcerated in default of fine payment, conclusions based on this analysis are limited by the fact that data on individuals convicted of similar offences for which a fine is paid are not available.

Sentenced Native Population

In comparison to the sentenced non-native inmates, a greater

proportion of the sentenced native population (status Indians, Metis, and non-status Indians) were older, more poorly educated (mean of 8.2 years), and occupationally unskilled (84.1%). They were also more likely to reside in rural areas and to report a problem with alcohol use. A comparison showed these trends to be similar to those found in the March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976 studies. For the March 31, 1977 study, consideration of socio-demographic data indicated no significant differences between the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group.

However, analysis of the relationship between native status and a number of inmate characteristics indicated significant differences not only between the sentenced native and non-native populations but also between the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group. Comparison of the findings of the present study with those of the two previous one-day surveys is somewhat limited since the previous studies did not distinguish between the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indian group.

In comparison to both the Metis, non-status Indian group and the non-natives, the status Indian group was significantly more likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence, to have an aggregate sentence of three months or less, and to be serving a sentence in default of fine payment.

Both the status Indian group and the Metis, non-status Indians were found to be highly recidivist. A significant proportion of each group had five or more commitments. The mean number of commitments

for the sentenced native population was found to be 6.2. This compared to 2.1 for the sentenced non-native population.

With respect to location within the institutional setting (institution, camp, temporary absence/CRC, or other) on March 31, 1977, no significant differences were found between the status Indian group, the Metis and non-status Indian group, and the non-natives. Approximately three-quarters of each group was located within the institution itself.

Short-Term Inmate Population

Inmates with short-term sentences (three months or less) comprised 23.3% of the sentenced population incarcerated on March 31, 1977.

Short-term inmates tended to be older (mean of 28.0 years) than those serving longer sentences. The findings indicated that 45.4% of the short-term population were twenty-six years or older and that they were slightly more likely than those with longer sentences to have less than Grade 10 education. The majority of both groups lacked occupational skills.

The findings indicated that status Indians, in comparison to the Metis, non-status Indian group and the non-natives, were significantly more likely to be serving a sentence of three months or less. It was also found that short-termers were slightly more likely to report a problem with alcohol use than those serving longer sentences.

Inmates with short aggregate sentences were most likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence, an offence categorized as "other"

(such as technical violations, or a HTA or MVAA violation), or for minor theft. In comparison to inmates with longer sentences, short-term inmates were either on their first commitment or on their fifth or more commitment. The high mean number of commitments of this inmate group (4.6) was due, at least in part, to the influence of a few short-term inmates with extremely high rates of recidivism. It was also found that slightly more than one-third of the short-termers were serving a sentence in default of fine payment.

Short-term inmates, in comparison to those with an aggregate sentence of over three months, were more likely to be located in the institution on March 31, 1977. It is hoped that the three-month follow-up of the March 31, 1977 inmate population will provide additional information regarding the use of alternatives to institutional incarceration with respect to the short-termers.

Fine Defaulters

The findings indicated that on March 31, 1977, 9.1% of the sentenced population (111 inmates) were incarcerated in default of fine payment.

Inmates incarcerated in default of fine payment were significantly more likely to be older (mean age was 31.3 years, in comparison to 24.9 years for the remainder of the sentenced population). In addition, these inmates were found to be less likely to have Grade 10 or better education or occupational skills of any kind.

A significantly greater proportion of status Indians were incarcerated in default of fine payment rather than for a mandatory

sentence. Two factors may help to explain this finding: status Indians are more likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence (for which a fine may be imposed); and certain groups of inmates may be more economically able (or willing) than others to pay a fine.

It was also found that fine defaulters were more likely to report a problem with alcohol use than those serving a mandatory sentence. This finding may be influenced by the fact that a large proportion of fine defaulters were incarcerated for an alcohol offence and also by the fact that the criteria used by the correctional institutions in recording this information was not at this time standardized or well defined.

Since the imposition of a fine is determined by the nature of the offence, it is to be expected that fine defaulters were more likely to be incarcerated for an alcohol offence or for a crime such as a technical violation or a violation of the Highway Traffic Act or Motor Vehicles Administration Act.

Over 90% of the fine defaulters had an aggregate sentence of three months or less (mean of 48 days in comparison to a mean of 308 days for inmates serving a mandatory sentence). These inmates serving in default of fine payment were also found to be highly recidivist. More than one-quarter of the fine defaulters had five or more commitments to the institution.

Remanded Inmate Population

A total of 394 inmates were "remanded" in custody on March 31, 1977. This included inmates who were remanded, sentenced and remanded,

committed to trial, being held for immigration, or awaiting appeal. Since 92.4% of this total were incarcerated at FSCI and CRC on March 31, 1977 (364 inmates), discussion of the remanded inmate population was restricted to a consideration of remanded inmates at these two correctional institutions. This included 229 inmates at FSCI and 135 at CRC.

No significant differences were found to distinguish the remanded inmates at FSCI and CRC with respect to age, educational achievement, or occupational skills. The findings indicated that 62.6% of remanded population under consideration were twenty-five years or younger, that 40.3% reported less than Grade 10 education, and that 58.3% reported no occupational skills.

A difference was found between the two correctional institutions with respect to the proportion of remanded inmates with native status: 27.5% of the remanded population at FSCI were native in comparison to 14.1% at CRC.

The majority of remanded inmates at both correctional institutions reported a forwarding address in an urban centre. It should also be noted that 13.0% of the remanded population at FSCI and CRC reported a residence outside of Alberta.

The findings indicated that approximately one-quarter of the remanded inmates reported a problem with alcohol use. The considerable discrepancy, however, between the two correctional institutions is perhaps indicative of the influence of additional factors such as the lack of uniform criteria in the recording of this information.

Little difference was noted between FSCI and CRC with respect to the percentage of inmates remanded for particular types of offences. A significant proportion of the remanded inmate population were incarcerated for a most serious offence in the violent crime category.

The calculation of number of days on remand as of March 31, 1977 indicated that approximately twenty percent of the remanded population at FSCI and CRC had been on remand for more than three months.

Variation in the security ratings assigned to remanded inmates at the two correctional institutions was most likely influenced by the physical design and types of facilities available. An additional factor to be considered is that inmates with a sentenced and remanded status were also included in the remanded inmate population under discussion.

Analysis of the socio-demographic and inmate characteristics of these inmate groups was intended to provide a description of the clientele under the jurisdiction of the provincial correctional institutions. Conclusions based on these findings should be considered with some caution. The use of self-reported data and the lack of cross-province standardization in record-keeping procedures placed some limitations on the analysis for this study. However, the findings are indicative of the type of data currently available and do provide a source of information relevant to the development of institutional and community programming and to institutional operation.

APPENDIX I:

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of
Sentenced Inmate Population; Young Offenders; Sentenced Native
Population; Short-Term Inmate Population; Fine Defaulters; Remanded
Inmate Population (March 31, 1977)

FIGURE 12

MEAN AND MEDIAN AGE of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)

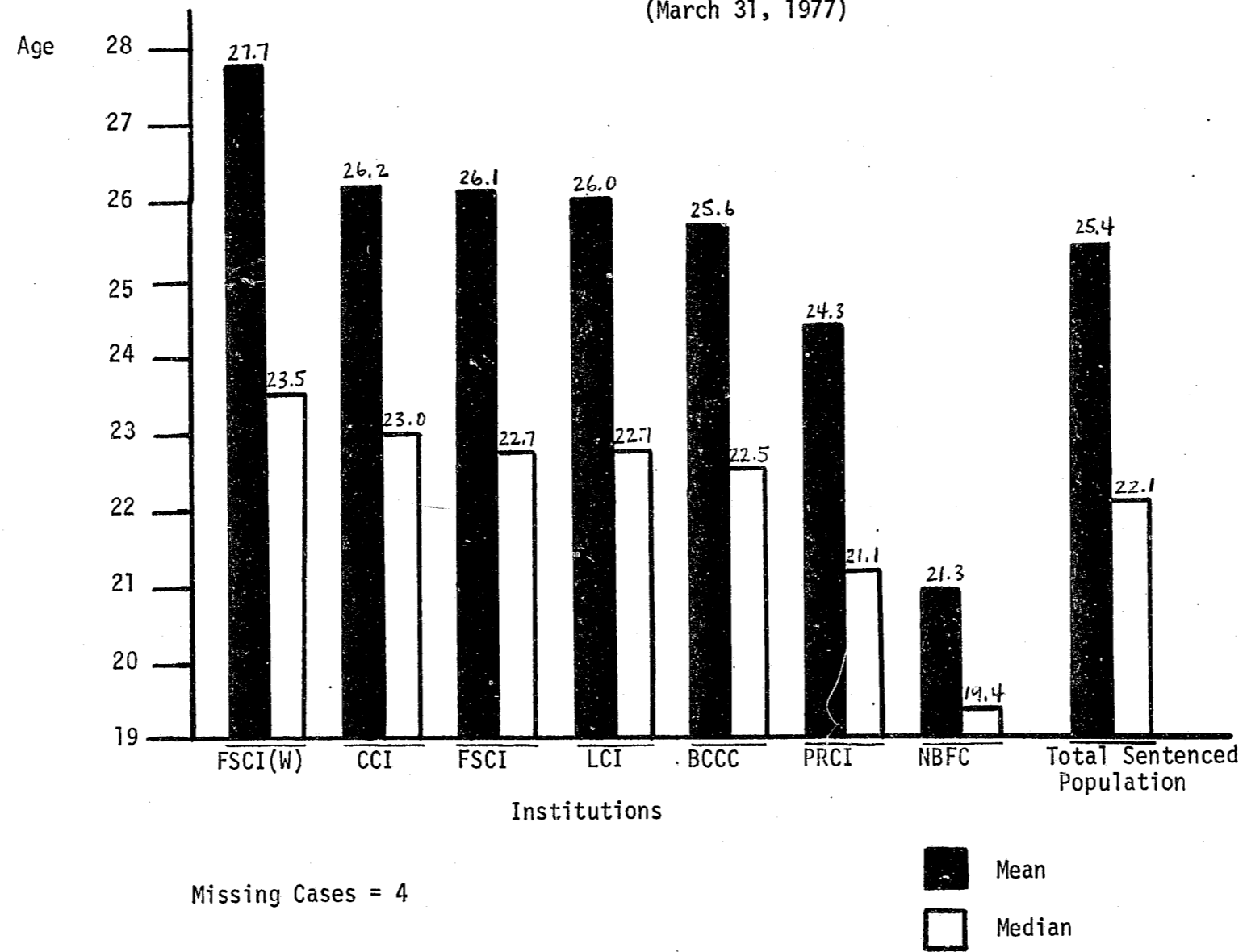


TABLE 41

AGE of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)

Institution	Age			Row Totals
	18 Years or Younger	19 - 25 Years	26 Years and Older	
NBFC	36.8% (43)	51.3% (60)	12.0% (14)	100.1%* (117)
PRCI	25.5% (37)	45.5% (66)	29.0% (42)	100% (145)
LCI	22.7% (32)	35.5% (50)	41.8% (59)	100% (141)
FSCI	20.7% (66)	41.4% (132)	37.9% (121)	100% (319)
CCI	19.6% (61)	41.2% (128)	39.2% (122)	100% (311)
BCCC	15.6% (23)	47.6% (70)	36.7% (54)	99.9%* (147)
FSCI(W)	2.6% (1)	57.9% (22)	39.5% (15)	100% (38)
Total	21.6% (263)**	43.3% (528)	35.1% (427)	100% (1218)

Chi Square = 53.774
Degrees of Freedom = 12
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 4

* Per cent does not sum to 100 because of rounding.

** Since the number of sentenced inmates incarcerated at CRC on March 31, 1977 (4) precluded meaningful analysis, CRC data were not presented on this table. However, in the section describing the Young Offenders, the number of sentenced inmates who were eighteen years or younger on March 31, 1977 included one additional inmate from CRC (N = 264).

TABLE 42

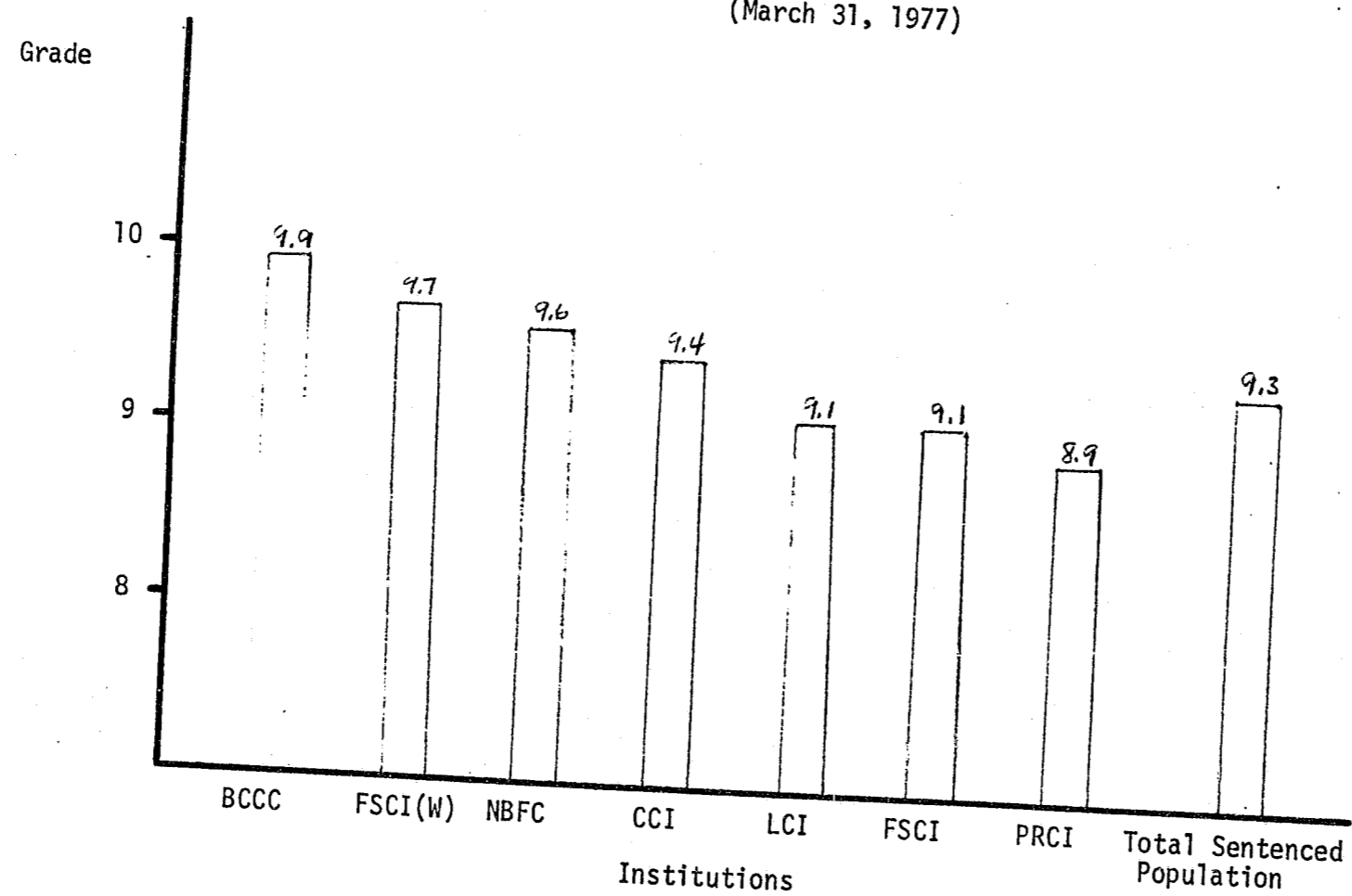
AGE of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976)

Institution	18 Years or Younger		Over 18 Years		Row Totals	
	March 31/76	July 16/76	March 31/76	July 16/76	March 31/76	July 16/76
NBFC	25.0% (12)	40.7% (11)	75.0% (36)	59.3% (16)	100% (48)	100% (27)
PRCI	38.3% (64)	37.2% (58)	61.7% (103)	62.8% (98)	100% (167)	100% (156)
LCI	25.7% (36)	18.2% (26)	74.3% (104)	81.8% (117)	100% (140)	100% (143)
FSCI	25.9% (98)	23.3% (88)	74.1% (280)	76.7% (289)	100% (378)	100% (377)
CCI	21.0% (76)	23.4% (92)	79.0% (286)	76.6% (301)	100% (362)	100% (393)
BCCC	25.0% (25)	21.2% (22)	75.0% (75)	78.8% (82)	100% (100)	100% (104)
FSCI(W)	6.9% (4)	5.1% (3)	93.1% (54)	94.9% (56)	100% (58)	100% (59)
Total	25.1% (315)	23.8% (300)	74.9% (938)	76.2% (959)	100% (1253)	100% (1259)

Missing Cases: March 31/76 = 18; July 16/76 = 11.

FIGURE 13

MEAN EDUCATION LEVEL of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)



Missing Cases = 9

TABLE 43

EDUCATION LEVEL of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta
Correctional Institutions

(March 31, 1977)

Institution	Education		Row Totals
	Less than Grade 10	Grade 10 and Better	
PRCI	60.8% (87)	39.2% (56)	100% (143)
LCI	57.1% (80)	42.9% (60)	100% (140)
FSCI	47.9% (153)	52.1% (166)	100% (319)
CCI	46.9% (145)	53.1% (164)	100% (309)
NBFC	40.2% (47)	59.8% (70)	100% (117)
BCCC	38.8% (57)	61.2% (90)	100% (147)
FSCI(W)	34.3% (13)	65.8% (25)	100% (38)
Total	48.0% (582)	52.0% (631)	100% (1213)

Chi Square = 25.06
Degrees of Freedom = 6
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 9

TABLE 44

EDUCATION LEVEL of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1976 and July 16, 1976)

Institution	Less than Grade 10		Grade 10 and Better		Row Totals	
	March 31/76	July 16/76	March 31/76	July 16/76	March 31/76	July 16/76
PRCI	63.3% (105)	67.7% (105)	36.7% (61)	32.3% (50)	100% (166)	100% (155)
LCI	57.9% (81)	57.0% (81)	42.1% (59)	43.0% (61)	100% (140)	100% (142)
FSCI	53.9% (201)	49.6% (187)	46.1% (172)	50.4% (190)	100% (373)	100% (377)
CCI	41.6% (149)	39.8% (156)	58.4% (209)	60.2% (236)	100% (358)	100% (392)
NBFC	47.9% (23)	48.1% (13)	52.1% (25)	51.9% (14)	100% (48)	100% (27)
BCCC	46.0% (46)	37.5% (39)	54.0% (54)	62.5% (65)	100% (100)	100% (104)
FSCI(W)	41.1% (23)	33.9% (20)	58.9% (33)	66.1% (39)	100% (56)	100% (59)
Total	50.6% (628)	47.9% (601)	49.4% (613)	52.1% (655)	100% (1241)	100% (1256)

Missing Cases: March 31, 1976 = 30; July 16, 1976 = 14

TABLE 45

OCCUPATION of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

(March 31, 1977)

Reported Occupation *

Institution	Unskilled	Skilled	Row Totals
LCI	80.6% (112)	19.4% (27)	100% (139)
NBFC	80.3% (94)	19.7% (23)	100% (117)
CCI	80.1% (249)	19.9% (62)	100% (311)
PRCI	75.2% (109)	24.8% (36)	100% (145)
FSCI(W)	63.2% (24)	36.8% (14)	100% (38)
FSCI	62.1% (197)	37.9% (120)	100% (317)
BCCC	61.4% (89)	38.6% (56)	100% (145)
Total	72.1% (874)	27.9% (338)	100% (1212)

Chi Square = 44.84
 Degrees of Freedom = 6
 $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 10

* All inmates who reported an occupation in unskilled personal service, or as labourer, student, or housewife, or who were retired, unemployed, or held no occupation were grouped in the "unskilled" category.

The "skilled" category included all inmates who reported a managerial, farming, professional, clerical, or trade occupation or an occupation in skilled personal service.

TABLE 46

OCCUPATION of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

(March 31, 1976; July 16, 1976; March 31, 1977)

Institution	Reported Occupation						Row Totals		
	Unskilled*			Skilled			March/76	July/76	March/77
	March/76	July/76	March/77	March/76	July/76	March/77			
LCI	70.6% (96)	78.9% (112)	76.3% (106)	29.4% (40)	21.1% (30)	23.7% (33)	100% (136)	100% (142)	100% (139)
NBFC	55.3% (26)	63.0% (17)	72.6% (85)	44.7% (21)	37.0% (10)	27.4% (32)	100% (47)	100% (27)	100% (117)
CCI	40.7% (146)	60.1% (236)	77.8% (242)	59.3% (213)	39.9% (157)	22.2% (69)	100% (359)	100% (393)	100% (311)
PRCI	66.7% (110)	74.8% (116)	70.3% (102)	33.3% (55)	25.2% (39)	29.7% (43)	100% (165)	100% (155)	100% (145)
FSCI(W)	9.1% (5)	15.5% (9)	13.2% (5)	90.9% (50)	84.5% (49)	86.8% (33)	100% (55)	100% (58)	100% (38)
FSCI	60.5% (219)	53.8% (203)	58.4% (185)	39.5% (143)	46.2% (174)	41.6% (132)	100% (362)	100% (377)	100% (317)
BCCC	46.5% (46)	48.1% (50)	54.5% (79)	53.5% (53)	51.9% (54)	45.5% (66)	100% (99)	100% (104)	100% (145)
Total	53.0% (648)	59.2% (743)	66.3% (804)	47.0% (575)	40.8% (513)	33.7% (408)	100% (1223)	100% (1256)	100% (1212)

Missing Cases: March 31, 1976 = 48; July 16, 1976 = 14; March 31, 1977 = 10

*This category is comprised only of sentenced inmates who reported an occupation of labourer or no occupation.

TABLE 47
 NATIVE STATUS of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta
 Correctional Institutions*

Institution	Native Status			Row Totals
	Status Indian	Metis, Non-Status Indian	Non-Native	
PRCI	25.5% (37)	33.1% (48)	41.4% (60)	100% (145)
FSCI(W)	28.9% (11)	23.7% (9)	47.4% (18)	100% (38)
LCI	36.2% (51)	7.1% (10)	56.7% (80)	100% (141)
FSCI	19.1% (61)	19.4% (62)	61.5% (196)	100% (319)
BCCC	19.9% (29)	6.1% (9)	74.0% (108)	100% (146)
NBFC	10.3% (12)	13.8% (16)	75.9% (88)	100% (116)
CCI	11.9% (37)	5.8% (18)	82.3% (256)	100% (311)
CRC	-	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	19.5% (238)	14.2% (173)	66.3% (808)	100% (1219)

Chi Square = 145.989
 Degrees of Freedom = 14
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 3

*CRC data were included in this table in order that the totals presented be consistent with the information provided in the section on the Sentenced Native Inmate Population.

FIGURE 14

NATIVE STATUS of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions
(March 31, 1977)

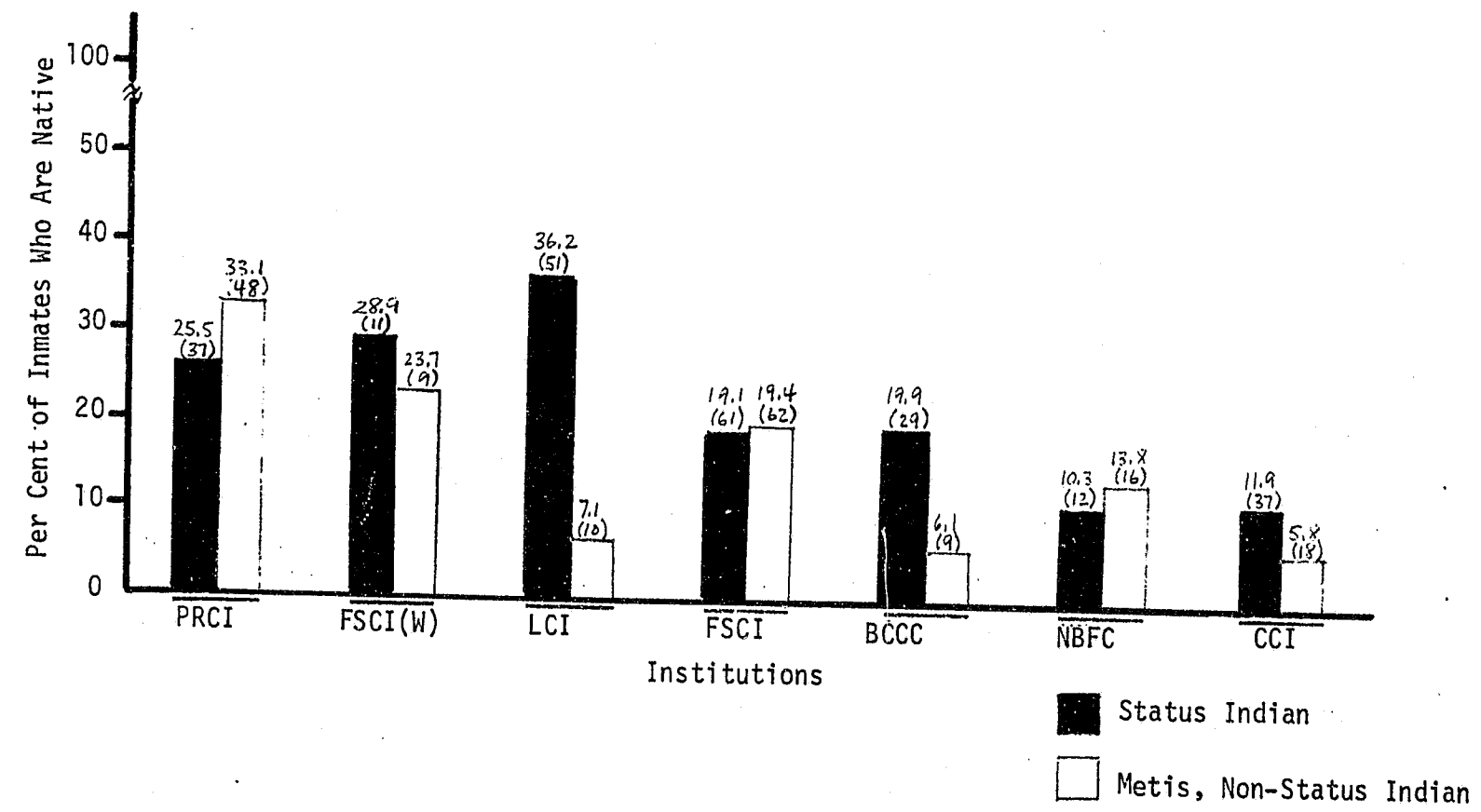


TABLE 48

FORWARDING ADDRESS of Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

Institution	Location *					Row Totals
	Edmonton	Calgary	Northern Alberta	Southern Alberta	Other	
FSCI	50.3% (160)	0.9% (3)	37.1% (118)	0.3% (1)	11.3% (36)	31.2% (318)
FSCI(W)	43.2% (16)	18.9% (7)	13.5% (5)	18.9% (7)	5.4% (2)	3.6% (37)
PRCI	8.4% (11)	9.2% (12)	67.9% (89)	2.3% (3)	12.2% (16)	12.8% (131)
CCI	1.3% (4)	62.0% (188)	10.6% (32)	16.2% (49)	9.9% (30)	29.7% (303)
BCCC	48.6% (70)	2.1% (3)	38.2% (55)	0.7% (1)	10.4% (15)	14.1% (144)
NBFC	23.7% (18)	14.5% (11)	44.7% (34)	10.5% (8)	6.6% (5)	7.5% (76)**
LCI	-	-	-	(9)	(2)	(11)**
Total	27.4% (279)	22.0% (224)	32.6% (333)	7.6% (78)	10.4% (106)	100% (1020)

Missing Cases = 202

* For the purpose of this study, the line of demarcation used to distinguish Northern and Southern Alberta was Highway 27 and Highway 9. Any consideration of forwarding address in this report will employ this definition as the basis for analysis.

** Forwarding address was not reported for 130 cases at LCI and 41 cases at NBFC.

TABLE 49

ALCOHOL USE of the Sentenced Inmate Population at
Alberta Correctional Institutions

Institution	Reported Alcohol Use		Row Totals
	Problem	No Problem	
FSCI(W)	78.8% (26)	21.2% (7)	100% (33)
LCI	29.8% (42)	70.2% (99)	100% (141)
PRCI	29.2% (42)	70.8% (102)	100% (144)
CCI	27.7% (86)	72.3% (225)	100% (311)
FSCI	24.0% (76)	76.0% (241)	100% (317)
BCCC	21.4% (31)	78.6% (114)	100% (145)
NBFC	17.1% (20)	82.9% (97)	100% (117)
Total	26.7% (323)	73.3% (885)	100% (1208)

Chi Square = 56.030
Degrees of Freedom = 6
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 14

TABLE 50

AGE BY EDUCATION for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Education		Row Totals
	Less than Grade 10	Grade 10 and Better	
18 Years or Younger	51.7% (136)	48.3% (127)	100% (263)
Over 18 Years	46.8% (446)	53.2% (508)	100% (954)

Chi Square = 1.839
Degrees of Freedom = 1
Differences are not statistically significant
Missing Cases = 5

TABLE 51

AGE BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Native Status			Row Totals
	Status Indian	Metis, Non-Status Indian	Non-Native	
18 Years or Younger	16.3% (43)	13.6% (36)	70.1% (185)	100% (264)
Over 18 Years	20.4% (195)	14.3% (137)	65.3% (623)	100% (955)

Chi Square = 2.612
Degrees of Freedom = 2
Differences are not statistically significant
Missing Cases = 3

TABLE 52

AGE BY OCCUPATION for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

Age	Reported Occupation		Row Totals
	Unskilled	Some Skills	
18 Years or Younger	85.2% (225)	14.8% (39)	100% (264)
Over 18 Years	68.4% (651)	31.6% (301)	100% (952)

Chi Square = 28.285
Degrees of Freedom = 1
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 6

TABLE 53

AGE BY ALCOHOL USE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Alcohol Use		Row Totals
	Problem	No Problem	
18 Years or Younger	5.7% (15)	94.3% (248)	100% (263)
Over 18 Years	32.6% (309)	67.4% (640)	100% (949)

Chi Square = 74.473
Degrees of Freedom = 1
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 10

TABLE 54

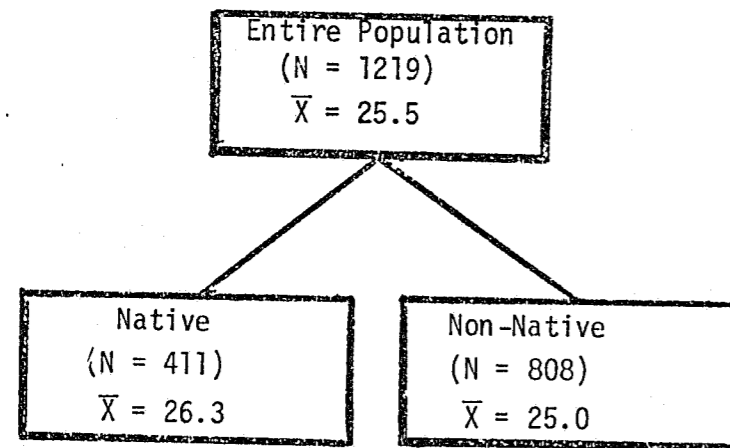
NATIVE STATUS BY AGE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Age			Row Total
	18 Years and Under	19-25 Years	26 Years and Older	
Status Indian	18.1% (43)	37.4% (89)	44.5% (106)	100% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	20.8% (36)	39.9% (69)	39.3% (68)	100% (173)
Non-Native	22.9% (185)	45.7% (369)	31.4% (254)	100% (808)

Chi Square = 15.479; Degrees of Freedom = 4; $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 3

FIGURE 15

MEAN AGE BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance: $F = 4.955$, $p \leq .05$
Missing Cases = 3

TABLE 55

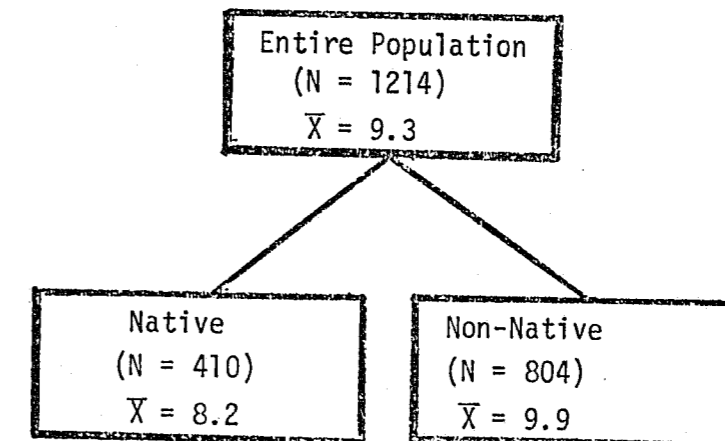
NATIVE STATUS BY EDUCATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Education Achieved		Row Totals
	Less than Grade 10	Grade 10 and Better	
Status Indian	73.9% (176)	26.1% (62)	100% (238)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	71.5% (123)	28.5% (49)	100% (172)
Non Native	35.1% (282)	64.9% (522)	100% (804)

Chi Square = 156.143; Degrees of Freedom = 2; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 8

FIGURE 16

MEAN EDUCATION BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance: $F = 201.496$, $p \leq .01$
Missing Cases = 8

TABLE 56

NATIVE STATUS BY OCCUPATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Occupation		Row Totals
	Unskilled	Some Skills	
Status Indian	86.1% (204)	13.9% (33)	100% (237)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	81.5% (141)	18.5% (32)	100% (173)
Non-Native	65.8% (528)	34.2% (275)	100% (803)

Chi Square = 46.55; Degrees of Freedom = 2; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 9

FIGURE 17

OCCUPATIONAL SKILLS of Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

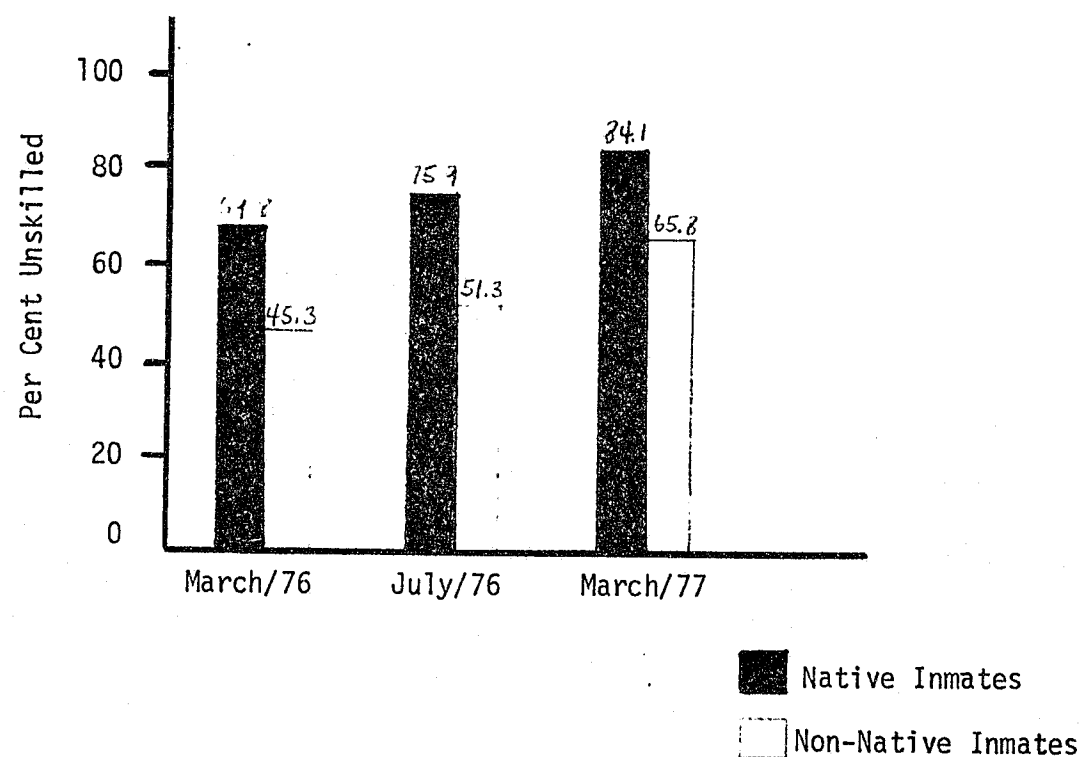


TABLE 57

NATIVE STATUS BY FORWARDING ADDRESS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Forwarding Address Location					Row Totals
	Edmonton	Calgary	Northern Alberta	Southern Alberta	Other	
Status Indian	9.8% (18)	6.6% (12)	59.0% (108)	16.9% (31)	7.7% (14)	100% (183)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	32.3% (51)	7.0% (11)	51.9% (82)	3.1% (5)	5.7% (9)	100% (158)
Non-Native	30.7% (209)	29.9% (203)	21.0% (143)	6.2% (42)	12.2% (83)	100% (680)

Chi Square = 198.387; Degrees of Freedom = 8; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 201*

* A large proportion of the missing cases was due to the fact that forwarding address was not available on all admission forms (LCI, Nordegg) at the time of the March 31, 1977 study.

TABLE 58

NATIVE STATUS BY ALCOHOL USE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Alcohol Use		Row Totals
	Problem	No Problem	
Status Indian	39.8% (94)	60.2% (142)	100% (236)
Metis, Non-Status Indian	32.2% (55)	67.8% (116)	100% (171)
Non-Native	21.8% (175)	78.2% (627)	100% (802)

Chi Square = 33.072; Degrees of Freedom = 2; $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 13

TABLE 59

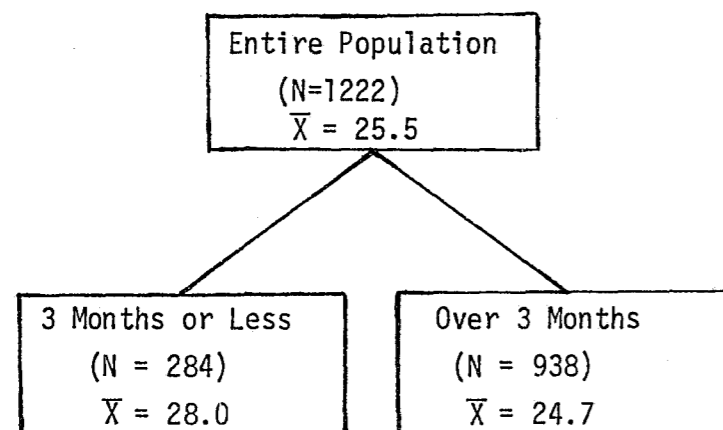
LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY AGE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Age			Row Totals
	18 Years or Younger	19-25 Years	26 Years or Older	
3 Months or Less	18.3% (52)	36.3% (103)	45.4% (129)	100% (284)
Over 3 Months	22.6% (212)	45.5% (427)	31.9% (299)	100% (938)

Chi Square = 17.584
 Degrees of Freedom = 2
 Significance $p \leq .001$

FIGURE 18

MEAN AGE BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of variance
 F = 28.281
 Significance $p \leq .01$

TABLE 60

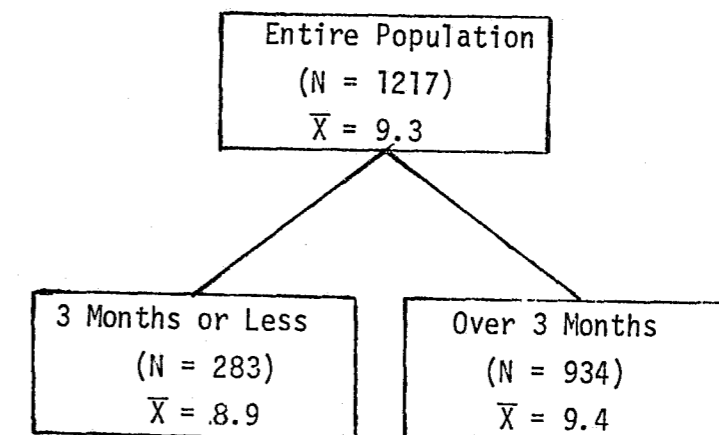
LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY EDUCATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Education Achieved		Row Totals
	Less than Grade 10	Grade 10 and Better	
3 Months or Less	54.8% (155)	45.2% (128)	100% (283)
Over 3 Months	45.7% (427)	54.3% (507)	100% (934)

Chi Square = 6.775
 Degrees of Freedom = 1
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 5

FIGURE 19

MEAN EDUCATION BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
 F = 10.947
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 5

TABLE 61

LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Native Status			Row Totals
	Status Indian	Metis, Non-Status Indian	Non-Native	
3 Months or Less	27.8% (79)	12.3% (35)	59.9% (170)	100% (284)
Over 3 Months	17.0% (159)	14.8% (138)	68.2% (638)	100% (935)

Chi Square = 16.257
 Degrees of Freedom = 2
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 3

TABLE 62

LENGTH OF SENTENCE BY ALCOHOL USE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Alcohol Use		Row Totals
	Problem	No Problem	
3 Months or Less	31.8% (90)	68.2% (193)	100% (283)
Over 3 Months	25.2% (234)	74.8% (695)	100% (929)

Chi Square = 4.513
 Degrees of Freedom = 1
 Significance $p \leq .05$
 Missing Cases = 10

TABLE 63

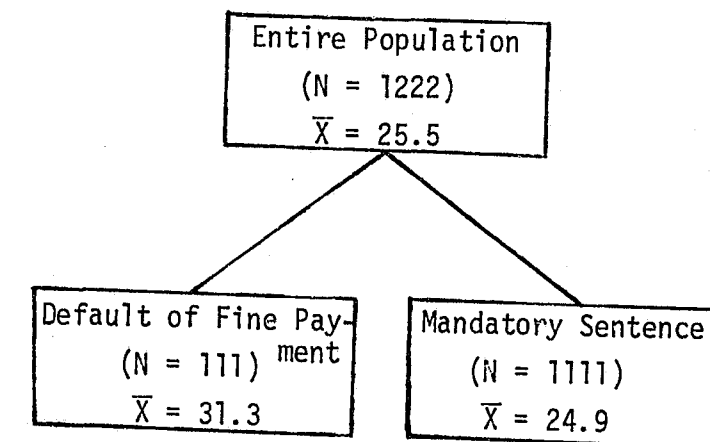
REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY AGE for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Age			Row Totals
	18 Years and Under	19-25 Years	26 Years and Older	
Default of Fine Payment	11.7% (13)	29.7% (33)	58.6% (65)	100% (111)
Mandatory Sentence	22.6% (251)	44.7% (497)	32.7% (363)	100% (1111)

Chi Square = 30.075
 Degrees of Freedom = 2
 Significance $p \leq .001$

FIGURE 20

MEAN AGE BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
 F = 49.358
 Significance $p \leq .01$

TABLE 64

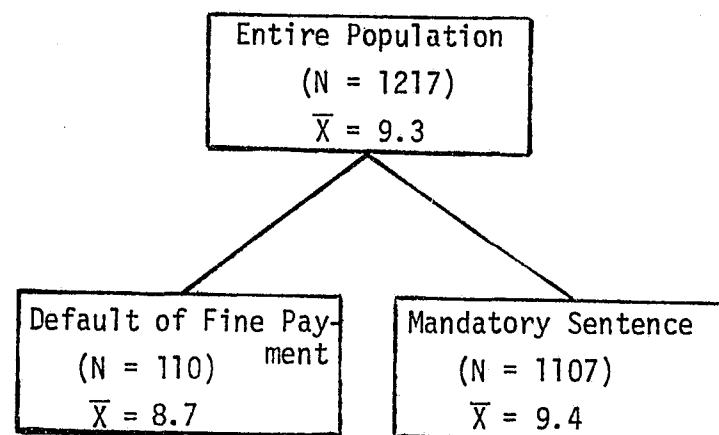
REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY EDUCATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Recorded Education Achieved		Row Totals
	Less than Grade 10	Grade 10 and Better	
Default of Fine Payment	60.0% (66)	40.0% (44)	100% (110)
Mandatory Sentence	46.6% (516)	53.4% (591)	100% (1107)

Chi Square = 7.192
 Degrees of Freedom = 1
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 5

FIGURE 21

MEAN EDUCATION BY REASON FOR INCARCERATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions



Analysis of Variance
 F = 11.281
 Significance $p \leq .01$
 Missing Cases = 5

TABLE 65

REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY OCCUPATION for Sentenced Inmates in Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Occupation		Row Totals
	Skilled	Unskilled	
Default of Fine Payment	18.2% (20)	81.8% (90)	100% (110)
Mandatory Sentence	28.9% (320)	71.1% (786)	100% (1106)

Chi Square = 5.783
 Degrees of Freedom = 1
 Significance $p \leq .02$
 Missing Cases = 6

TABLE 66

REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY NATIVE STATUS for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Native Status			Row Totals
	Status Indian	Metis, Non-Status Indian	Non-Native	
Default of Fine Payment	38.8% (43)	15.3% (17)	45.9% (51)	100% (111)
Mandatory Sentence	17.6% (195)	14.1% (156)	68.3% (757)	100% (1108)

Chi Square = 30.822
Degrees of Freedom = 2
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 3

TABLE 67

REASON FOR INCARCERATION BY ALCOHOL USE for Sentenced Inmates in
Alberta Correctional Institutions

	Reported Alcohol Use		Row Totals
	Problem	No Problem	
Default of Fine Payment	44.1% (49)	55.9% (62)	100% (111)
Mandatory Sentence	25.0% (275)	75.0% (826)	100% (1101)

Chi Square = 18.8979
Degrees of Freedom = 1
Significance $p \leq .001$
Missing Cases = 10

TABLE 68

NATIVE STATUS of Remanded Inmates at FSCI and CRC

Institution	Native Status			Row Totals
	Status Indian	Metis, Non-Status Indian*	Non-Native	
FSCI	10.5% (24)	17.0% (39)	72.5% (166)	100% (229)
CRC	8.2% (11)	5.9% (8)	85.9% (116)	100% (135)
Total	9.6% (35)	12.9% (47)	77.5% (282)	100% (364)

Chi Square = 33.978; Degrees of Freedom = 2; Significance $p \leq .001$

*On March 31, 1977, the remanded population included 2 non-status Indians at FSCI and 8 at CRC.

TABLE 69

FORWARDING ADDRESS of Remanded Inmates at FSCI and CRC

Institution	Location					Row Totals
	Edmonton	Calgary	Northern Alberta	Northern Alberta	Other	
FSCI	66.1% (148)	3.1% (7)	16.5% (37)	0.9% (2)	13.4% (30)	100% (224)
CRC	8.7% (10)	73.9% (85)	1.7% (2)	3.5% (4)	12.2% (14)	100% (115)
Total	46.6% (158)	27.1% (92)	11.5% (39)	1.8% (6)	13.0% (44)	100% (339)

Chi Square = 211.361; Degrees of Freedom = 4; Significance $p \leq .001$;
Missing Cases = 25

TABLE 70

ALCOHOL USE of Remanded Inmates at FSCI and CRC

Institution	Reported Alcohol Use		Row Totals
	Problem	No Problem	
FSCI	17.3% (39)	82.7% (187)	100% (226)
CRC	40.8% (53)	59.2% (77)	100% (130)
Total	25.8% (92)	74.2% (264)	100% (356)

Chi Square = 23.796
 Degrees of Freedom = 1
 Significance $p \leq .001$
 Missing Cases = 8

APPENDIX II:

Additional Data on the Sentenced Status Indian Population
 (March 31, 1977)

NATIVE BAND BY NUMBER (N) OF SENTENCED STATUS INDIANS
in Alberta Correctional Institutions*

March 31, 1977

	N
1. SOUTHERN ALBERTA	
Blackfoot/Stoney/Sarcee District:	
Blackfoot Band	16
Bearspaw (Stoney) Band	3
Chiniquay (Stoney) Band	2
O'Chiese Band	3
Sarcee Band	1
Sunchild Cree Band	8
Wesley Group (Stoney) Band	1
Blood/Peigan District:	
Blood Band	44
Peigan Band	10
2. CENTRAL ALBERTA	
Edmonton/Hobbema District:	
Alexander Band	1
Alexis Band	3
Ermineskin Band	11
Louis Bull Band	4
Enoch Band	4
Samson Band	14
Paul Band	7
Montana Band	1
3. NORTHERN ALBERTA	
Fort Vermilion Agency:	
Boyer River Band	2
Little Red River Band	0
Slave Band (Hay Lakes)	5
Tall Cree Band	0

*For analysis, underlined bands were considered separately. The remaining Alberta bands were re-grouped into three categories according to geographical locality (i.e. southern, central, and northern Alberta).

	N
Lesser Slave Lake Agency:	
Bigstone Band	1
Duncan's Band	0
Driftpile Band	2
Sawridge Band	0
Sturgeon Lake Band	7
Swan River Band	1
Sucker Creek Band	0
Horse Lake Band	0
Whitefish Lake Band	2
Grouard Band	1
Lubicon Lake Band	0
Saddle Lake/Athabasca District:	
Cold Lake Band	6
Chipewyan Band	2
Cree Band	1
Janvier Band	2
Fort McKay Band	1
Fort McMurray Band	1
Heart Lake Band	0
Beaver Lake Band	0
Frog Lake Band	4
Goodfish Lake Band	1
Kehewin Band	4
Saddle Lake Band	17
Out of Province	37
Total	230
Missing Cases =	8

TABLE 72

NATIVE BAND BY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS (Occupation; Education) for Sentenced Status
Indians in Alberta Correctional Institutions

March 31, 1977

Native Band	Number in Institutions	Number Reporting Unskilled Occupation	Number Reporting Less than Grade 10 Education
Blackfoot	16	14	7
Peigan	10	10	9
Blood	44	43	32
Other Southern Alberta	18	18	16
ELMS*	30	24	24
Other Central Alberta	15	12	12
Saddle Lake	17	11	12
Other Northern Alberta	43	34	32
Out of Province	37	30	24
Total	230	196	168
Missing Cases =	8	9	9

* Ermineskin, Louis Bull, Montana, Samson Bands (located at Hobbema Reservation)

TABLE 73

NATIVE BAND BY OFFENCE TYPE for Sentenced Status Indians in Alberta Correctional Institutions

Native Band	Most Serious Offence						Total
	Violent Crimes	Major Theft	Minor Theft	Breaking and Entering	Alcohol	Other	
	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Blackfoot	6	1	3	1	5	0	16
Peigan	2	2	3	0	3	0	10
Blood	4	4	4	5	18	9	44
Other Southern Alberta	2	0	2	2	7	5	18
ELMS*	1	6	5	2	9	7	30
Other Central Alberta	5	3	3	1	2	1	15
Saddle Lake	3	3	4	2	2	3	17
Other Northern Alberta	9	6	4	15	6	2	43**
Out of Province	11	2	13	3	4	4	37
Total	43	27	41	31	56	31	230**

Missing Cases = 8

*Ermineskin, Louis Bull, Montana, Samson Bands (located at Hobbema Reservation)

**Total includes 1 drug offender

TABLE 74

NATIVE BAND BY AGGREGATE SENTENCE for Sentenced Status Indians in Alberta Correctional Institutions

Native Band	Aggregate Sentence				Total
	3 Months or Less	3 - 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 Year or More	
	N	N	N	N	N
Blackfoot	4	6	1	5	16
Peigan	4	2	1	3	10
Blood	27	7	3	7	44
Other Southern Alberta	7	4	6	1	18
ELMS*	7	9	7	7	30
Other Central Alberta	3	6	2	4	15
Saddle Lake	6	4	3	4	17
Other Northern Alberta	10	9	16	8	43
Out of Province	8	7	13	9	37
Total	76	54	52	48	230

Missing Cases = 8

* Ermineskin, Louis Bull, Montana, Samson Bands (located at Hobbema Reservation)

TABLE 75

NATIVE BAND BY INMATE CHARACTERISTICS (Number of Commitments and Reason for Present Incarceration)
for Sentenced Status Indians in Alberta Correctional Institutions

March 31, 1977

Native Band	Number in Institutions	Number Having 5 or More Commitments	Number Incarcerated in Default of Fine Payment On Most Recent Commitment
Blackfoot	16	2	2
Peigan	10	9	4
Blood	44	29	19
Other Southern Alberta	18	2	4
ELMS*	30	13	3
Other Central Alberta	15	6	1
Saddle Lake	17	6	1
Other Northern Alberta	43	11	5
Out of Province	37	3	3
Total	230	81	42
Missing Cases	8	18	8

*Ermineskin, Louis Bull, Montana, Samson Bands (located at Hobbema Reservation)

APPENDIX III:
 Coding Manual (CPIS-3)
 (includes: Offence Codes, Band Names for Treaty Indians, and
 List of Community Residential Centres)

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE & SOURCE	CODE	VARIABLE NUMBER
1	<u>Sample Number</u>	3	V1
2 - 11	<u>Identification Number</u>	(first 4 letters of name and date of birth - day, month, year)	V2
12	<u>Institution</u>	1 = FSCI 2 = FSCI (Women) 3 = PRCI 4 = LCI 5 = CCI 6 = BCCC 7 = NBFC 8 = CRC	V3
13 - 18	<u>Inmate Number</u> - Transcribe from Inmate List	FSCI = record 6 digit number FSCI(W) = precede number by zero PRCI = precede number by 2 zeros. LCI = precede number by 2 zeros CCI = precede number by 1 zero BCCC = precede number by 1 zero NBFC = precede number by 3 zeros CRC = precede number by 2 zeros	V4
19	<u>Status</u> - From Inmate List	1 = Sentenced 2 = Remand (also Remand and committed to trial) 3 = Committed to Trial 4 = Immigration Hold 5 = Awaiting Appeal 6 = Penitentiary 7 = Sentenced and Remand and/or committed to Trial, and/or Judges Order	V5
20	<u>Parole Violation</u>	1 = Yes 2 = No	V6

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE & SOURCE	CODE	VARIABLE NUMBER
21	<u>Location</u> - From Inmate List	1 = In the institution (includes Nordegg) 2 = Camp 3 = Temporary Absence (TA) or Pre-Release 4 = Day Parole (DP) 5 = Escaped or Unlawfully at Large (UAL) 6 = At Hospital (e.g. Alberta Hospital or General Hospital) 7 = Fine Option Program 8 = Out to Court 9 = At CRC (Community Residential Centre, e.g. Henwood)	V7
22	<u>Security Rating</u> - From Inmate List	1 = Minimum 2 = Medium 3 = Maximum (and Maximum +)	V8
23 - 24	<u>Age</u> - SG 13-028 (Age) - If missing (DOB)	Record Years 99 = Unknown	V9
25	<u>Native Status</u> - SG 13-028 (IND) (Met).	1 = Status Indian (if Status number or band is given) 2 = Non-Status Indian (Indian) 3 = Metis 4 = Caucasian 5 = Other (East-Indian, Negro, etc.) 9 = Unknown	V10
26	<u>Current Marital Status</u> - SG 13-028 (M/S)	1 = Single 2 = Married 3 = Widow(er) 4 = Divorced 5 = Separated 6 = Common Law 9 = Unknown	V11
27 - 28	<u>Occupation</u> - SG 13-028 (Trade)	01 = Managerial - in any area at a manager or owner level, including farming 02 = Professional and Technical - medical, teachers, entertainers, artists, scientists, social workers, model, etc.	V12

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE & SOURCE	CODE	VARIABLE NUMBER
	<u>Occupation (cont'd)</u>	03 = Clerical/Sales - secretarial, bookkeeping, sales clerk, cashier, bankteller 04 = Craftsman/Tradesman - skilled or semi-skilled (electrician, plumber, welder, carpenter, etc.); skilled transportation occupation (truck driver); seamstress; miner; cook; apprentice 05 = Protective Service - armed forces, police, fireman, guards 06 = Skilled personal service - barber, hairdresser, stewardess, bartender, maitre'd, orderly 07 = Unskilled personal service - waitress, waiter, domestic, cocktail waitress, dishwasher 08 = Labourers and Helpers - unskilled workers, carpenter's helpers, loading trucks (Swampers), brush clearing, janitor, roughneck 09 = Student 10 = Housewife 11 = Retired 12 = Unemployed 13 = None (never been employed) 99 = Unknown	
29	<u>Religion</u> - SG 13-028 (Relg.)	1 = None 2 = Roman Catholic 3 = Protestant (Lutheran, Pentecostal, United Church, Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian) 4 = Other Christian (Greek or Russian Orthodox, Christian Reformed, Salvation Army) 5 = Other (Jehovah Witness, Jewish, Native) 9 = unknown	V13

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE & SOURCE	CODE	VARIABLE NUMBER
30	<u>Alcohol Use</u> - SG 13-028 (Hab.)	1 = Abstainer 2 = Temperate 3 = Intemperate, Heavy, Alcoholic 9 = Unknown	V14
31 - 32	<u>Education</u>	00 = None 01 to 12 = Grade completed (completion of high school, grade 13 included) 13 = Any post-secondary education (college, tech., university) 99 = Unknown	V15
33 - 34	<u>Number of Commitments to the Institution</u> - SG 13-028 (record the number in brackets for CCI and CRC)	1st = 01 2nd = 02, etc. 98 = 98 or over 99 = Unknown	V16
35 - 36	<u>Place of Birth</u> - SG 13-028 (Born)	01 = Edmonton 02 = Calgary 03 = Lethbridge 04 = Peace River 05 = Other, Southern Alberta (South of Highway 27 and 19) 06 = Other, Northern Alberta 07 = British Columbia 08 = Saskatchewan 09 = Manitoba 10 = Ontario 11 = Quebec 12 = Maritimes 13 = North West Territories, Yukon 14 = USA 15 = Europe 16 = Mexico, Central and South America 17 = Other 18 = "Alberta" 99 = Unknown	V17
37 - 38	<u>Forwarding Address Location</u> - SG 13-028	01 = Edmonton 02 = Calgary 03 = Lethbridge 04 = Peace River 05 = Other, Southern Alberta (South of Highway 27 and 29)	V18

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE & SOURCE	CODE	VARIABLE NUMBER
	<u>Forwarding Address Location</u> (cont'd)	06 = Other, Northern Alberta 07 = British Columbia 08 = Saskatchewan 09 = Manitoba 10 = Ontario 11 = Quebec 12 = Maritimes 13 = North West Territories, Yukon 14 = USA 15 = Europe 16 = Mexico, Central and South America 17 = Other 18 = Alberta 99 = Unknown	
39 - 40	<u>Native Band</u> - SG 13-028 (Indian)	00 = Non Treaty Indian, Non Native For Treaty Indians only; See Appendix B for Codes	V19
41	<u>Inmate is incarcerated solely because he did not pay a fine.</u>	1 = Yes 2 = No 9 = Unknown	V20
42 - 45	<u>Aggregate Sentence</u> - FSCI - Transfer & Movements FSCI(W) - Calculate PRCI - Transfer & Movements LCI - Calculate CCI - BRC - Transfer & Movements NFC - CRC -	Record number of days, preceded by zeros if necessary 9999 = Unknown or indeterminate 9998 = N/A (Remand - no aggregate sentence)	V21
46 - 48	<u>Sentenced</u> 1st Most Severe Offence - SG 13-028 (Off. & Sent.)	See Appendix A 998 = N/A (i.e. Remand)	V22
49 - 50	<u>Number of other convictions</u>	98 = N/A	V23
51 - 53	<u>Remand</u> - 1st Most Severe Offence	998 = N/A (i.e. Sentenced)	V24
54 - 55	<u>Number of other charges</u>	98 = N/A	V25
56 - 58	<u>Number of days on remand status as of March 31/77</u> (for Remand and Sentenced and Remanded).	998 = Not applicable 999 = Unknown	V26

CARD COLUMN	VARIABLE & SOURCE	CODE	VARIABLE NUMBER
59	Sex	1 = Male 2 = Female	V27
60 - 63	Number of days from March 31, 1977 to remission date.	Record number of days for Sentenced, Sentenced and Remanded inmates 9998 = N/A (Remand) 9999 = Unknown or indeterminate	V28

OFFENCE CODES

PART 1 - Criminal Code Offences

The offences: Attempt to Commit (Sec.421), Conspiracy (Sec. 423) and Accessory after the fact (Sec. 23) are always associated with another offence and are thus not to be coded as separate offences.

000 = No offence

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON OR THINGS

- 001 -- Murder
- 002 -- Criminal Negligence
- 003 -- Manslaughter
- 004 -- Attempt to wound (attempt to murder, Sec. 222 cc)
- 005 -- Bodily Harm with Intent
- 006 -- Assault Causing Bodily Harm
- 007 -- Assault Causing Grievous Bodily Harm
- 008 -- Wounding
- 009 -- Assaulting a Police Officer
- 010 -- Assault Resisting Arrest
- 011 -- Kidnapping
- 012 -- Abduction of a female under 14 or under 16
- 013 -- Utter threats
- 014 -- Forcible Seizure of a person
- 015 -- Threatening Telephone Calls
- 016 -- Wilful Damage or Mischief (Section 387 (2) only)
- 017 -- Arson

SEXUAL OFFENCES (VIOLENT OR DANGEROUS)

- 018 -- Indecent Assault on Female
- 019 -- Indecent Assault on Male
- 020 -- Rape
- 021 -- Attempt to Commit Rape

THEFT RELATED VIOLENCE

- 022 -- Robbery
- 023 -- Robbery with Violence
- 024 -- Armed Robbery
- 025 -- Attempted Robbery
- 026 -- Break and Enter with Assault
- 027 -- Extortion

028 -- DANGEROUS DRIVING OR CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IN OPERATION OF A MOTOR VEHICLESEXUAL OFFENCES (NON-VIOLENT OR NON-DANGEROUS)

- 029 -- Gross Indecency
- 030 -- Buggery or Bestiality
- 031 -- Intercourse with a female under 14
- 032 -- Incest
- 033 -- Indecent Act
- 034 -- Intercourse with feeble-minded
- 035 -- Seduction under promise of marriage
- 036 -- Sexual Intercourse with Step-daughter or female employee

(cont'd)

- 037 -- Obscene Telephone Calls
- 038 -- Indecent Exposure
- 039 -- Nudity
- 040 -- Seduction of Female 16 - 18

DANGEROUS WEAPON AND RELATED

- 041 -- Carrying an Offensive Weapon
- 042 -- Pointing a Firearm
- 043 -- Unregistered Firearm
- 044 -- Possession of Explosives
- 045 -- Dangerous Use of a Firearm
- 046 -- Carrying a Concealed Weapon
- 047 -- Possession of Prohibited Weapon
- 048 -- Possession of a Restricted Weapon
- 049 -- Possession of a Weapon (possession of a dangerous weapon)
- 050 -- Prohibited Weapon in Motor Vehicle
- 051 -- Restricted Weapon in Motor Vehicle
- 052 -- Unregistered Weapon in Motor Vehicle
- 053 -- Delivering Firearm to person under 16

- 054 -- NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT AND FOOD AND DRUG ACT (N.C.A. or F.D.A.)

FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES

- 055 -- Forgery
- 056 -- Obtain Food and Lodging by Fraud
- 057 -- Uttering A Forged Document
- 058 -- False Pretences
- 059 -- Attempted False Pretences
- 060 -- Theft of Telecommunications
- 061 -- Fraud
- 062 -- Obtaining Transportation by Fraud
- 063 -- Attempted Fraud
- 064 -- Personation
- 065 -- Possession of Counterfeit Currency
- 066 -- Bankruptcy Act
- 067 -- Bigamy
- 068 -- Falsifying a Medical Prescription

- 069 -- THEFT OVER \$200

- 070 -- THEFT UNDER \$200

- 071 -- TAKING MOTOR VEHICLE WITHOUT OWNERS CONSENT (JOYRIDING)

- 072 -- BREAKING AND ENTERING AND RELATED

- 073 -- POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

OTHER NON-VIOLENT THEFT

- 074 -- Attempted Theft
- 075 -- Theft by Person Required to Account
- 076 -- Possession of Housebreaking Instruments
- 077 -- Possession of Exchequer Bill Paper
- 078 -- Possession of Instrument to Break into Coin-Operated Device
- 079 -- Stolen Property into Canada

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND GENERAL NUISANCE

- 080 -- Obstructing a Peace Officer
- 081 -- Resisting Arrest
- 082 -- Public Mischief
- 083 -- Impersonating a Peace Officer
- 084 -- Soliciting
- 085 -- Common Nuisance
- 086 -- Creating a Disturbance
- 087 -- Prowling at Night (Trespassing)
- 088 -- Vagancy or Loitering
- 089 -- Obstructing a Clergyman
- 090 -- Living Off Avails
- 091 -- Betting
- 092 -- Disturbing a Religious Worship
- 093 -- Keeping a Betting House
- 094 -- Keeping a Bawdy House
- 095 -- Unlawfully in a Dwelling
- 096 -- False Fire Alarm
- 097 -- Wilful damage/mischief except Section 387 (2)
- 098 -- Assault - Common Section 245
- 099 -- Wilful Damage Less Than \$50, Section 388 C.C.

IMPAIRED DRIVING

- 100 -- Driving while Impaired
- 101 -- Driving with More than 80 mgs. of Alcohol in Blood
- 102 -- Failing to Take a Breathalyzer

CARELESS DRIVING OR DRIVING WHILE DISQUALIFIED OR PROHIBITED

- 103 -- Driving while Disqualified or Prohibited
- 104 -- Careless Driving

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS

- 105 -- Escaping Custody
- 106 -- Corrupting a Witness
- 107 -- Perjury
- 108 -- Violation of Parole
- 109 -- Skipping Bail
- 110 -- Contempt of Court
- 111 -- Breach of Recognizance
- 112 -- Failing to Comply with a Probation Order
- 113 -- Unlawfully at Large
- 114 -- Failing to Appear

- 115 -- Defeating the Course of Justice
- 116 -- Bribery
- 117 -- False Declaration
- 118 -- Disobeying an Order of Court
- 119 -- Prison Breach
- 120 -- Fail to Make Restitution

OTHER CRIMINAL CODE

- 121 -- Procuring an Abortion
- 122 -- Killing Cattle
- 123 -- Injuring Cattle
- 124 -- Cause Unnecessary Suffering to Animals
- 125 -- Other
- 126 -- LIQUOR CONTROL ACT (L.C.A.)
- 127 -- HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT (H.T.A.)
- 128 -- OTHER FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL STATUTES (eg. MVAA, Public Health Act, Immigration Act, Juvenile Delinquency Act)
- 999 -- UNAVAILABLE, MISSING

LIST OF BAND NAMES FOR TREATY INDIANS

00 Non-treaty Indian, Metis, Non-native

Blackfoot/Stoney/Sarcee District

- 01=Blackfoot Band
- 02=Bearspaw (Stoney) Band
- 03=Chiniquay (Stoney) Band
- 04=O'Chiese Band
- 05=Sarcee Band
- 06=Sunchild Cree Band
- 07=Wesley Group (Stoney) Band

Blood/Peigan District

- 08=Blood Band
- 09=Peigan Band

Edmonton/Hobbema District

- 10=Alexander Band
- 11=Alexis Band
- 12=Ermineskin Band
- 13=Louis Bull Band
- 14=Enoch Band
- 15=Samson Band
- 16=Paul Band
- 17=Montana Band

Fort Vermilion Agency

- 18=Boyer River Band
- 19=Little Red River Band
- 20=Slave Band (Hay Lakes)
- 21=Tall Cree Band

Lesser Slave Lake Agency

- 22=Bigstone Band
- 23=Duncan's Band
- 24=Driftpile Band
- 25=Sawridge Band
- 26=Sturgeon Lake Band
- 27=Swan River Band
- 28=Sucker Creek Band
- 29=Horse Lake Band
- 30=Whitefish Lake Band
- 31=Grouard Band
- 32=Lubicon Lake Band

Saddle Lake/Athabasca District

33=Cold Lake Band
 34=Chipewyan Band
 35=Cree Band
 36=Janvier Band
 37=Fort McKay Band
 38=Fort McMurray Band
 39=Heart Lake Band
 40=Beaver Lake Band
 41=Frog Lake Band
 42=Goodfish Lake Band
 43=Kehewin Band
 44=Saddle Lake Band

98=Out of Province
 99=Unavailable

COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTRES

<u>Location</u>	<u>C.R.C.</u>
Grande Prairie	1. Wapiti
Bonnyville	1. Bonnyville Centre
Edmonton	1. Kindred House 2. McDougall House 3. Project 72 4. Howard Manor 5. John Howard II 6. Recovery Acres 7. Salvation Army 8. Poundmaker's Lodge 9. Youth Orientation Units 10. Alberta Seventh Step
Calgary	1. Patterson (CYAC) 2. Alberta Seventh Step 3. Ramsay House 4. Crowfoot-Sunrise Residence 5. 1835 House 6. Social Orientation Services
Lethbridge	1. Napi Lodge 2. 630 House
Red Deer	1. John Howard Society

END