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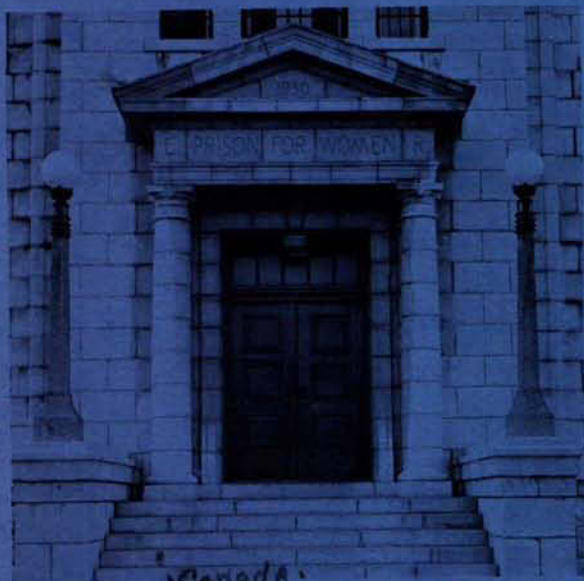
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# The Female Offender – Selected Statistics



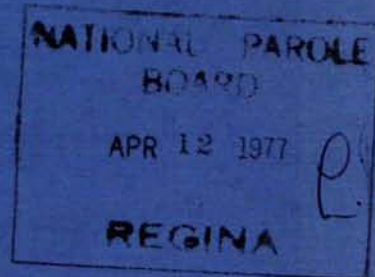
Report of the National Advisory Committee  
on the Female Offender

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Canada

Solliciteur général  
Canada



The following is a preliminary report which was initially prepared as a Statistical Appendix to the Report of the National Advisory Committee on the Female Offender. Due to a shortage of time and difficulties acquiring the appropriate data, it is in very rough form and is presented here merely to provide a general idea of what is available.

It is anticipated that a revised version of this report will be available by late Spring 1977 and will be provided upon request.

In addition, it is anticipated that this document will, from time to time, be brought up-to-date in an effort to reflect both the annual numerical changes as well as to identify emerging trends and patterns in female criminality.

S. G. Adams  
Statistics Division  
Solicitor General Canada  
  
Spring 1977

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- The 1974 statistics referred to in Tables 1, 2 were not available to the Committee at the time their report was written; they were included by the Department of the Solicitor General subsequent to the filing of the report.

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## Foreword

In Canada, statistics are collected at nearly all stages of the criminal justice process in order to meet the requirements of public information, administrative assistance and research inquiry. The data usually pertain to some particular activity of an official agency, such that police statistics generally identify the number of crimes reported and persons charged; statistics reported by the courts relate to charges, acquittals, convictions, dispositions and appeals as well as information on convicted individuals; and statistics from correctional institutions provide a count of persons admitted and released with detailed information on the personal characteristics of inmates.

Unfortunately, the official statistics, whether collected at a provincial or federal level, are often marred by a lack of uniformity or standardization in the collection process, gaps in the acquisition of pertinent information and incomplete processing of the collected data. The usefulness of the official statistics is even more limited when examining the phenomenon of female offenders and their offences as many statistical programs do not necessarily publish separate information on males and females.

Traditionally, the relatively small number of female offenders, as compared to male offenders, have precluded the development of a data base extensive enough to identify issues and trends in female criminality. In attempting to follow the progression of female offenders through the criminal justice process, from the police to the courts to the institutions, the numbers diminish to such an extent that detailed statistical analyses are inappropriate. Consequently, a large portion of the data contained in the following tables is presented in terms of absolute numbers, and where percentages have been utilized caution should be employed in interpreting the significance. The statistics contained in the tables and charts were derived from Statistics Canada's annual publications of Crime Statistics, Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, and Correctional Institution Statistics; as well as from special data made available by Statistics Canada on request. Additional information on female inmates under Federal jurisdiction was obtained from the Inmate Records System of the Canadian Penitentiary Service.

The statistical tables, charts and related narrative are grouped sequentially within three general areas: the incidence of crime (police statistics); judicial response (court statistics); and the female inmate (correctional institution statistics). Data incompatibilities, in terms of reporting procedures, scope of coverage, units of count, and definitions, prevent comparisons from being made between the statistical systems. In order to highlight specific areas, as well as maintain a necessary perspective of the female offender within the Criminal Justice System, selected comparisons have been made with statistics compiled on male offenders.

## SECTION I

### The Incidence of Female Crime

The extent to which women participate in criminal activity can be approximated from data contained in Statistics Canada's annual publication of Crime Statistics. The publication contains data submitted by police departments throughout Canada, and currently provides the closest indicator of the incidence of criminal activity on a national scale. Police, or crime statistics should not be interpreted as a measure of the actual amount of crime that occurs as unreported or undiscovered crime will never be reflected in official statistics. As well, it is necessary to keep in mind the methodological problems which arise when utilizing statistics which have been collected over a period of time. Such factors as variations in reporting practices, changes in police policy, procedures and/or resource allocation and revisions in legislation may contribute to quantitative differences in police response to crime which would not be readily apparent in an examination of the official statistics.

The statistics contained in tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 were derived from the Crime Statistics publication, and indicate the number of persons charged by police during a given year. The number of persons charged contains some duplications, as the same individual may be charged more than once during a calendar year.

## FEMALE CRIME IN THE SEVENTIES

Table 1.1 identifies the number of women charged by police for committing a criminal code offence or violating a federal statute during the five-year period 1970 to 1974. Individual offences have been combined within general groupings based on the nature of the offence. An explanation of these groupings immediately follows the table. The following comments relate to the more salient characteristics of the data contained in Table 1.1.

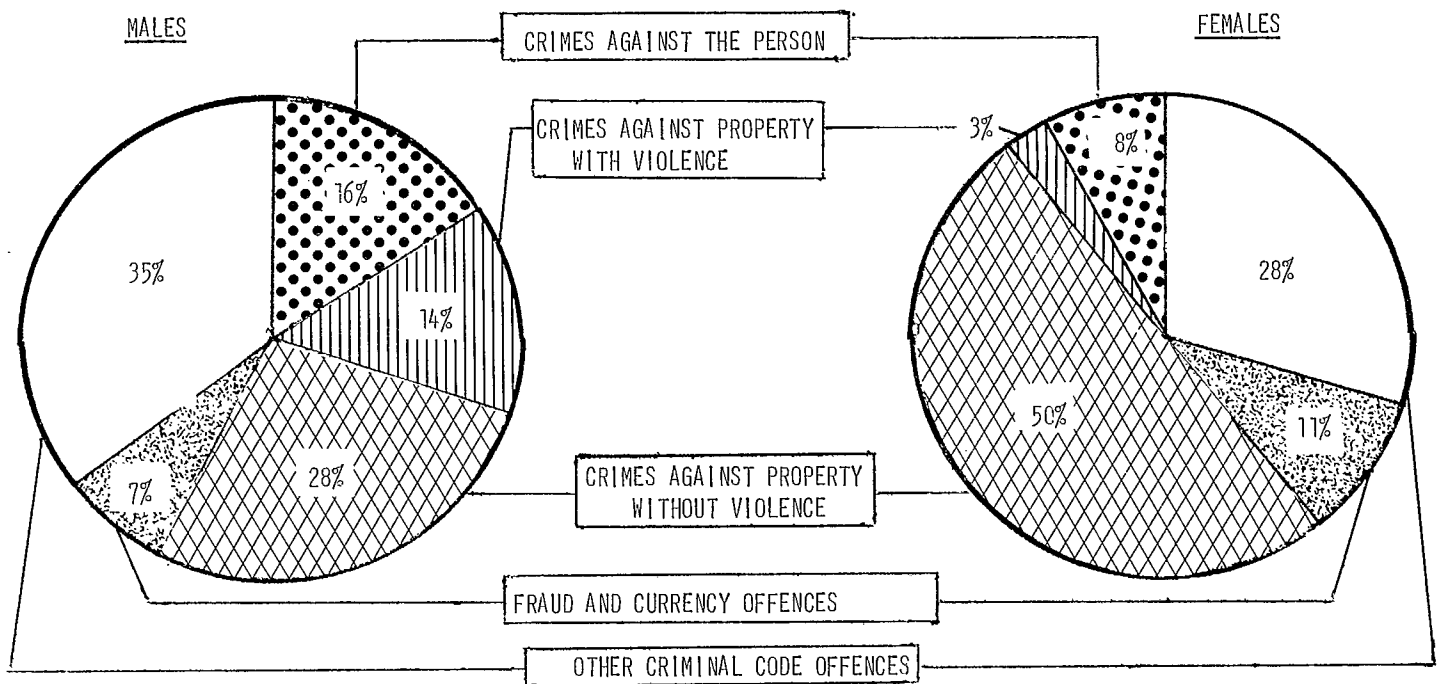
- The total number of women charged by the police for criminal code offences each year rose over the period, by 64% (from 21,425 in 1970 to 35,075 in 1974), but there has been no disproportionate increase in any one offence group.
- Offences against property without violence consistently comprise 50% of all criminal code violations. It is important to note that charges for shoplifting account for 80% of all offences against property without violence. In 1974, over 13,000 women were charged with shoplifting in Canada, thus, of the total number of women charged under the criminal code, one out of every three resulted from shoplifting.
- Violations of Federal Statutes have increased more significantly than criminal code offences; 146% over the five years. The crime statistics indicate that 80% of Federal Statute offences are violations of the Narcotic Control Act related to cannabis.
- The pattern of difference in the distribution of criminal code offence groups between males and females has remained relatively constant over the years considered. The chart accompanying Table 1.1 identifies this distribution for the year 1974. The violent offence groups, against persons and property, account for 11% of all females charged with criminal code violations while for males, such offences comprise 30%.
- A large proportion of the criminal activity of females is concentrated within those offences resulting in financial gain. Crimes against property without violence (mainly shoplifting) and fraud/currency offences (mainly bad cheques) account for 61% of all women charged with criminal code offences, while for males, such offences account for 35%.

TABLE 1.1

ADULT FEMALES CHARGED BY POLICE, BY OFFENCE GROUP, CANADA, 1970-1974

OFFENCE GROUP	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	% CHANGE 1974/70
AGAINST THE PERSON	1,730	1,997	2,268	2,774	2,838	64%
AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE	751	856	908	1,150	1,225	63
AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE	10,420	12,578	13,751	15,187	17,381	67
FRAUD & CURRENCY OFFENCES	2,197	2,475	3,078	3,348	3,811	73
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	6,327	6,911	7,286	10,257	9,820	55
<u>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE</u>	21,425	24,817	27,291	32,716	35,075	64
FEDERAL STATUTES	2,579	2,814	3,922	6,390	6,337	146

DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCE GROUPS FOR ADULTS CHARGED IN CANADA DURING 1974



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA  
CRIME STATISTICS (85-205)

PREPARED BY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS  
DIVISION  
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL  
NOVEMBER, 1976

## DEFINITION OF OFFENCE GROUPS

### Against the Person Offences

- murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, other sexual offences, assault, wounding

### Against Property with Violence

- robbery, breaking and entering

### Against Property without Violence

- theft of motor vehicle, theft over and under, possession of stolen goods

### Fraud & Currency Offences

- fraud, false pretences, forgery and uttering

### Other Criminal Code Offences

- all other criminal code offences not specified

### Federal Statutes

- Narcotic Control Act, Food & Drug Act and Other Federal Statutes, excluding traffic offences

## THE CHANGE IN NUMBERS FROM 1964 TO 1974

Table 1.2 shows the number of men and women charged for specific offences during 1964 and 1974. Though it would not be advisable to identify crime trends or base predictions on such figures alone, it is interesting to note those areas where significant changes or variations have occurred.

- In 1964 there were ten times more men than women charged with criminal code offences, by 1974 this ratio had decreased to 6 to 1. This implies that the number of females charged with such offences is increasing at a faster rate than males which is borne out by the fact that the number of women thus charged increased 176% from 1964 to 1974 while for males the increase was 74%.
- With the exception of "rape/other sexual offences", which is predominately a male crime, the increase in the number of women charged for each criminal code offence outstripped the increase for males. The most noticeable variation occurred in fraud offences with the increase for females (306%) being five times greater than was the increase for males (59%).
- The largest increase in females charged occurred for offences against property, namely fraud (up 306%), breaking and entering (up 278%) and theft (up 276%). For males, the most significant increases (though still lower than the increase in females for similar offences) occurred in the violent personal offences of attempted murder/wounding (up 146%), murder/manslaughter (up 140%) and robbery (up 123%).
- The excessive increase in federal statute drug violations is partially explained by changes in statistical reporting procedures, however, the increase in the number of persons charged under the Narcotic Control Act (hashish and marijuana) obviously reflects a greater usage of the drug within the Canadian population.
- Chart 1.2 illustrates the variations which have occurred in the proportion of persons charged under the four offence categories. In 1964, 50% of all women charged resulted from violations of provincial statutes and 38% were for criminal code offences. In 1974, this pattern had reversed, such that 26% of the women were charged with provincial statute violations, and 58% for criminal code offences. The situation for males followed similar variation but to a much lesser degree - criminal code offences increased from 33% in 1964 to 40% in 1974, while provincial statute violations decreased in proportion from 54% to 44%.

TABLE 1.2

## ADULTS CHARGED BY POLICE BY OFFENCE, 1964 AND 1974, CANADA

OFFENCE	1964		1974		% CHANGE 1974/1964	
	FEMALES (NO.)	MALES (NO.)	FEMALES (NO.)	MALES (NO.)	FEMALES (%)	MALES (%)
MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER	22	174	73	417	232	140
ATTEMPTED MURDER/WOUNDING	70	495	203	1,219	190	146
RAPE/OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	32	3,101	25	3,763	(-22)	21
ASSAULTS	801	15,711	2,537	28,782	217	83
ROBBERY	95	2,097	302	4,674	218	123
BREAKING & ENTERING	244	12,914	923	25,978	278	101
THEFT	4,373	27,652	16,453	52,296	276	89
FRAUD	938	9,199	3,811	14,641	306	59
PROSTITUTION	1,321	647	2,382	630	80	(-3)
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE	4,793	52,685	8,366	84,625	75	61
** TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE	12,689	124,675	35,075	217,025	176	74
FEDERAL STATUTES - DRUGS	171	323	4,811	42,822	2,713 <sup>(1)</sup>	13,158 <sup>(1)</sup>
OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES	1,232	19,886	1,526	19,171	24	(-4)
PROVINCIAL STATUTES	16,701	200,541	15,856	240,509	(-5)	20
MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS	2,828	30,050	3,295	25,585	17	(-15)
** TOTAL	33,621	375,475	60,560	545,112	80	45

(1) THE DRAMATIC INCREASE IN FEDERAL STATUTES - DRUG OFFENCES REFLECT AN INCREASED USAGE AS WELL AS AN INCREASE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY AND CHANGES IN THE STATISTICAL REPORTING SYSTEM.

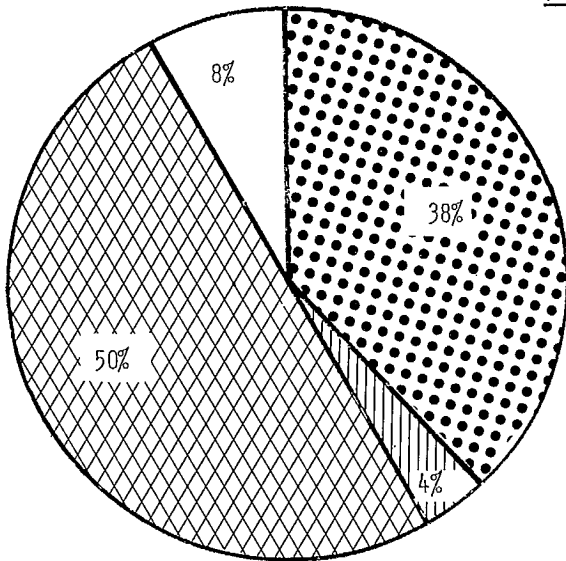
SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA,  
CRIME STATISTICS  
(85-205)

PREPARED BY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS &  
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NOVEMBER, 1976

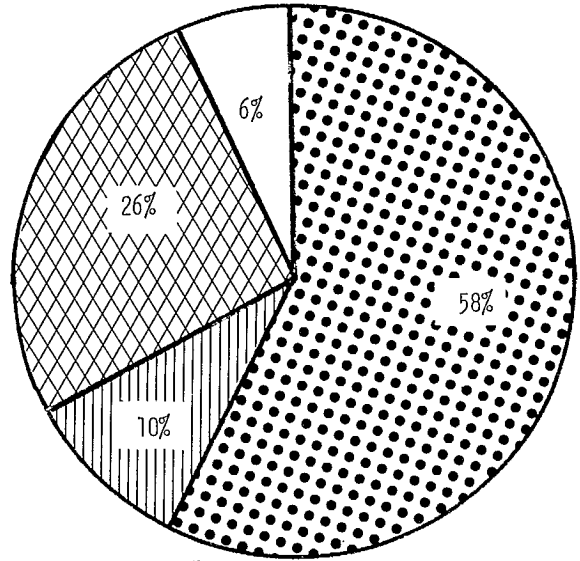
CHART 1.2

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCE CATEGORIES FOR ADULTS CHARGED BY POLICE, 1964 AND 1974

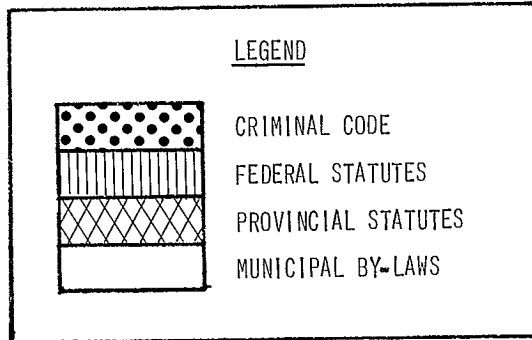
FEMALES



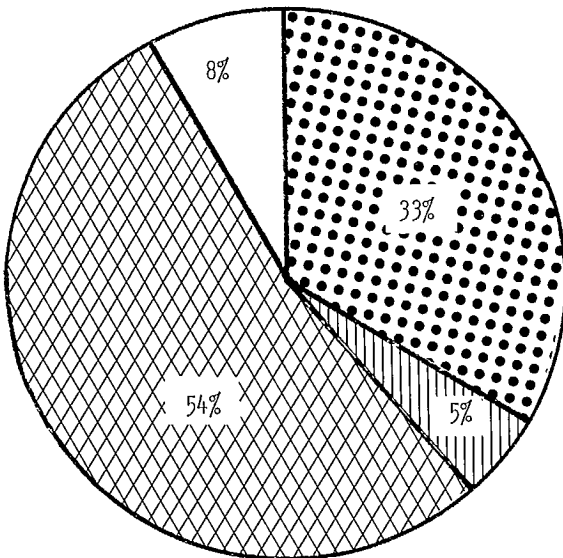
1964



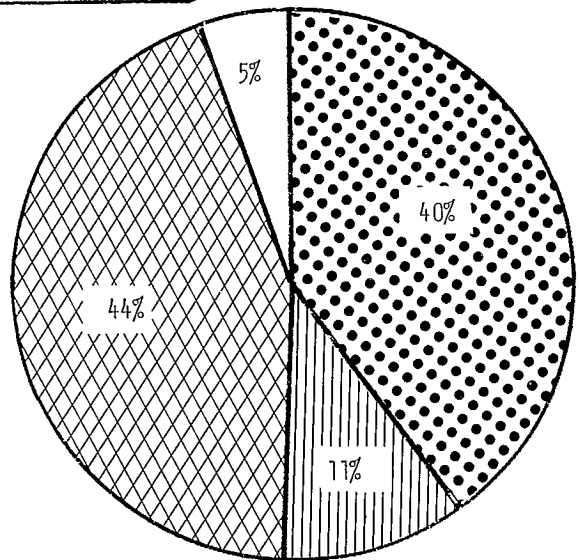
1974



MALES



1964



1974

## RATES OF CRIME IN THE PROVINCES

Table 1.3 contains data on the rates of males and females charged with criminal code offences in each province and territory for the years 1964, 1968 and 1972. The rates have been calculated on the basis of Statistics Canada June 1st census estimates for each year. Methodological problems arise when comparing data between geographic areas of varying socio-economic conditions and caution should be used against drawing conclusions on the basis of such figures. More appropriate use of this data may be made by examining variations within each province/territory over the time period identified.

- In the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Newfoundland, the rate of females charged increased 100% from 1964 to 1972. For the maritime province of New Brunswick Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the rates increased more significantly, from 200% for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to 300% for Prince Edward Island. For males, the largest increase in rate occurred in Prince Edward Island which rose 70%, from 12.7 in 1964 to 21.6 in 1972.
- The only province in which a decrease in rate occurs is Quebec where, for females the rate in 1964 was 2.2, and in 1972 the rate was 2.0; for males the rate decreased from 19.0 in 1964 to 16.5 in 1972.
- In 1964, the national rate of males charged (20.6) was ten times greater than females (2.1), yet in 1972, the male charge rate (25.8) was seven times greater than females (3.7).

TABLE 1.3

## RATES OF ADULTS CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES, BY PROVINCE.

1964; 1968; 1972

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY	1964		1968		1972		
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	
Newfoundland:	No.	2,044	176	3,012	263	3,869	373
	(Rate)	15.1	1.2	21.1	1.9	24.3	2.4
Prince Edward Island:	No.	439	10	695	16	813	40
	(Rate)	12.7	0.3	20.1	0.5	21.6	1.1
Nova Scotia:	No.	4,203	167	4,794	238	5,889	536
	(Rate)	17.4	0.7	19.8	0.9	21.9	2.0
New Brunswick:	No.	3,322	111	3,772	235	4,589	386
	(Rate)	17.9	0.6	19.8	1.2	21.6	1.8
Quebec:	No.	31,148	3,679	29,103	3,054	31,739	3,918
	(Rate)	19.0	2.2	16.7	1.6	16.5	2.0
Ontario:	No.	41,044	4,148	53,702	5,709	77,690	12,524
	(Rate)	18.9	1.9	22.2	2.3	28.8	4.5
Manitoba:	No.	6,859	796	7,314	804	8,241	1,217
	(Rate)	22.8	2.7	23.9	2.6	25.6	3.7
Saskatchewan:	No.	6,988	734	9,574	837	10,947	1,666
	(Rate)	22.4	2.5	29.8	2.7	34.5	5.4
Alberta:	No.	13,060	1,382	15,420	1,705	16,842	2,200
	(Rate)	28.4	2.7	31.0	3.8	30.0	4.3
British Columbia:	No.	14,899	1,428	21,164	2,707	25,342	4,225
	(Rate)	26.4	2.6	32.4	4.2	33.6	5.6
Territories:	No.	654	72	1,382	112	1,839	206
	(Rate)	46.7	6.9	96.6	10.1	110.5	13.9
CANADA:	No.	124,675	12,703	149,932	15,680	187,800	27,291
	(Rate)	20.6	2.1	22.1	2.3	25.8	3.7

(1) Rates calculated per 1,000 adult population in accordance with provincial juvenile age limits:

- age 17 and over in Newfoundland
- age 16 and over in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Yukon & Northwest Territories, Alberta (males)
- age 18 and over in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta (females)

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,  
Crime Statistics (85-205)

PREPARED BY: Information Systems &  
Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
November, 1976

## SECTION II

### JUDICIAL RESPONSE TO INDICTABLE OFFENCE CONVICTIONS

The data contained in the Statistics Canada court program and the publication Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, provides more detailed information on both offenders and offences than is available from Crime Statistics. These figures relate to the results of cases which were disposed of during a given calendar year with the unit of count being the person convicted. While individuals may be charged with more than one offence during a year, the most serious offence in terms of maximum penalty or the offence for which court proceedings were carried to the furthest stage (i.e. conviction and sentence) is tabulated for each person represented on the following tables.

It is important to note that since 1969 comparable data for the provinces of Quebec and Alberta (which comprise approximately one-third of Canada's total population) have not been published under the court program of Statistics Canada. This situation resulted from the provinces conversion to a more comprehensive reporting program, thus the tables in Section II do not include the court statistics for these two provinces.

### CHARGES AND CONVICTIONS

- The rate of conviction (percent convicted of those charged) for males and females charged with indictable offences has remained relatively constant during the five years 1968-1972.
- The largest variation between the conviction rates of males and females occurs in relation to "offences against property with violence". Over the five years 90% of all males charged with violent property offences were convicted while for females, the conviction rate was 75%.
- For total criminal code offences, the conviction rate for males and females is identical, an average of 88% over the five year period.
- The lowest rate of conviction for males and females occurs within the offence group "against the person" and federal statute violations.

TABLE 2.1

ADULTS CHARGED &amp; CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1968-1972, CANADA (2)

OFFENCE GROUP	1968		1969		1970		1971		1972 (1)	
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES
1. <u>AGAINST THE PERSON</u>										
No. Charged	5,590	302	6,053	355	6,875	481	7,221	509	6,455	452
No. Convicted	4,542	213	4,929	267	5,560	355	5,842	370	4,971	331
% Convicted	81%	71%	81%	75%	81%	74%	81%	73%	77%	73%
2. <u>AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE</u>										
No. Charged	6,573	156	6,830	169	7,761	222	8,158	240	8,053	221
No. Convicted	5,896	109	6,224	124	7,069	172	7,487	196	7,139	170
% Convicted	90%	70%	91%	73%	91%	77%	92%	82%	89%	77%
3. <u>AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE</u>										
No. Charged	16,554	3,851	18,273	4,578	22,285	6,509	23,461	7,299	24,692	7,900
No. Convicted	14,633	3,522	16,590	4,152	20,239	5,894	21,217	6,714	21,206	6,666
% Convicted	88%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	90%	92%	86%	84%
4. <u>OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</u>										
No. Charged	3,420	341	3,948	363	4,655	424	4,963	395	5,919	574
No. Convicted	2,899	275	3,316	273	4,043	354	4,239	326	4,922	474
% Convicted	85%	81%	84%	75%	87%	83%	85%	83%	83%	81%
5. <u>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE</u>										
NO. CHARGED	31,811	4,650	35,104	5,465	41,576	7,636	43,803	8,443	45,119	9,087
NO. CONVICTED	27,970	4,119	31,059	4,816	36,911	6,775	38,785	7,606	38,236	7,581
% CONVICTED	88%	89%	88%	88%	89%	89%	89%	90%	85%	83%
6. <u>FEDERAL STATUTES</u>										
No. Charged	1,388	245	2,283	340	2,335	319	1,636	216	5,187	688
No. Convicted	1,071	166	1,889	253	1,972	222	1,353	129	4,200	430
% Convicted	77%	68%	83%	74%	84%	70%	83%	60%	81%	63%

(1) Figures for 1972 are preliminary

(2) Quebec and Alberta not included.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,  
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences  
(85-201)PREPARED BY: Information Systems & Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
November, 1976

DEFINITION OF OFFENCE GROUPS - COURT STATISTICS

Against the Person Offences

- murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, rape, other sexual offences, assault, abduction/kidnapping, criminal negligence, other offences against the person.

Against Property With Violence

- robbery, extortion, breaking and entering.

Against Property Without Violence

- theft, fraud, false pretences, forgery, possession of stolen goods.

Other Criminal Code Offences

- all other criminal code offences not specified.

Federal Statutes

- Narcotic Control Act, Food & Drug Act and all other Federal Statutes excluding traffic violations.

## SENTENCING PATTERNS

Tables 2.2(A), 2.2(B), 2.3, 2.4 and the accompanying charts show the court dispositions of persons convicted for indictable offences during the years 1968 to 1972, inclusive. The offence groups are the same as were defined for table 2.1. The relatively large number of "not stated" dispositions for the 1972 data is a result of the use of preliminary figures supplied by Statistics Canada.

- Historically, the use of non-incarcerative dispositions for criminal code offence convictions is more frequently used with females than with males, and conversely, a sentence of federal incarceration is proportionately used more often for males than for females. In 1972, 4% (1691) of all males convicted of criminal code offences were sentenced to federal penitentiaries, while for females, less than 1% (42) received federal terms of imprisonment.
- Over 80% of all females convicted of criminal code offences received non-incarcerative dispositions, most often fines or suspended sentence with probation. As a large majority of females are convicted for shoplifting and fraud offences terms of imprisonment are not often warranted.
- The sentencing pattern for federal statute convictions is very similar for males and females, with the use of non-incarcerative dispositions increasing from 37% of those convicted in 1968 to 52% in 1972.
- A sentence of federal incarceration is more often used for females convicted of federal statute violations, primarily in the case of women convicted under the Narcotic Control Act (NCA) for importing and trafficking, than for any other offence group. The largest percentage of males sentenced to federal incarceration occurs for conviction of offences against property with violence, mainly robbery and breaking and entering.
- Table 2.3 provide a regional distribution of the sentencing pattern for women convicted of Narcotic Control Act violations. Over the five years examined, convictions under the NCA comprise 90% of all females convicted under the Federal Statute category. Most of the convictions occurred with the Province of Ontario and British Columbia.
- The use of non-incarcerative dispositions has increased from 36% of all females convicted of NCA Violations in 1968 to 52% in 1972; provincial institutional sentences have decreased in a corresponding proportion.
- Table 2.4 identifies the distribution of sentences received by males and females convicted of indictable offences from 1968 to 1972. In the interpretation of this table it is important to keep in mind the relative difference in the offence patterns of males and females.

TABLE 2.2(A)

## DISPOSITIONS OF FEMALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1968-1972, CANADA (1)

INDICTABLE OFFENCE	NUMBER CHARGED	NUMBER CONVICTED	DISPOSITION										NOT STATED
			SUSPENDED SENTENCE	SUSPENDED SENTENCE WITH PROBATION	FINE	GAOL		REFORMATORY / TRAINING SCHOOL	PENITENTIARY				
						1-6 NOS.	OVER 6 NOS UNDER 2 YRS.		UNDER 2 YRS.	2-5 YRS.	OVER 5 YRS	LIFE	
<b>OFFENCE GROUPS</b>													
1. Against the Person:													
1968	302	213	58	37	66	37	4	5	-	5	1	-	-
1969	355	267	43	58	103	42	6	6	-	6	2	1	-
1970	481	355	54	104	106	62	14	7	-	3	2	3	-
1971	509	370	52	102	127	63	10	14	-	2	-	-	-
1972	452	331	46	106	96	41	12	12	-	9	4	3	?
2. Against Property with Violence:													
1968	156	109	19	35	3	28	10	7	1	4	2	-	-
1969	169	124	19	52	2	24	7	15	-	4	1	-	-
1970	222	172	25	65	3	44	8	16	-	10	1	-	-
1971	240	196	12	96	6	44	20	12	-	3	3	-	-
1972	221	170	26	81	?	28	13	17	1	2	-	-	-
3. Against Property without Violence:													
1968	3,851	3,522	751	614	1,722	319	23	76	-	17	-	-	-
1969	4,578	4,152	792	827	2,085	361	30	47	-	10	-	-	-
1970	6,509	5,894	722	1,359	3,282	405	36	83	-	7	-	-	-
1971	7,299	6,714	772	1,454	3,822	533	54	67	-	11	1	-	-
1972	7,900	6,666	830	1,421	3,419	569	48	89	-	15	1	-	274
4. Other Offences:													
1968	341	275	51	37	97	67	7	12	1	3	-	-	-
1969	363	273	39	45	110	59	5	13	-	2	-	-	-
1970	424	354	38	94	116	68	9	20	1	8	-	-	-
1971	395	326	34	89	106	73	4	14	-	6	-	-	9
1972	514	414	36	114	116	86	14	32	-	6	1	-	-
5. TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE:													
1968	4,650	4,119	879	723	1,888	451	44	100	2	29	3	-	-
1969	5,465	4,816	893	982	2,300	486	48	81	-	22	3	1	-
1970	7,636	6,775	839	1,622	3,507	579	67	126	1	28	3	3	-
1971	8,443	7,606	870	1,741	4,061	713	88	107	-	22	4	-	-
1972	9,087	7,581	938	1,722	3,633	724	87	150	1	32	6	3	285
6. Federal Statutes:													
1968	245	166	27	33	1	37	24	21	-	23	-	-	-
1969	340	253	34	88	20	59	19	10	-	22	1	-	-
1970	319	222	9	69	70	31	17	16	-	10	-	-	-
1971	216	129	-	30	42	25	18	5	-	9	-	-	-
1972	688	430	10	98	116	78	46	17	-	11	13	-	41

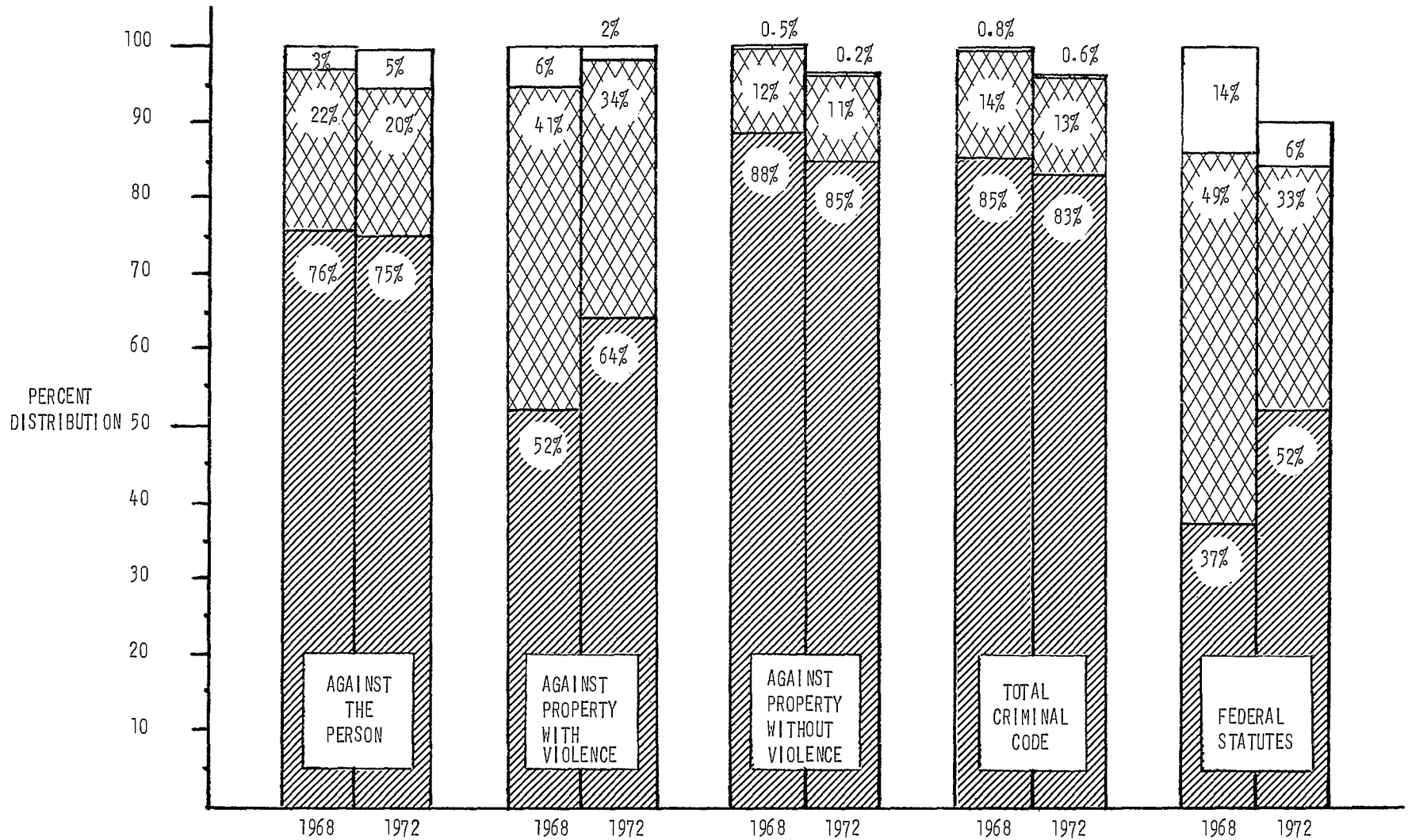
(1) Excludes Quebec and Alberta.

(2) All figures for 1972 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,  
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences (85-201)PREPARED BY: Information Systems & Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
November, 1976

CHART 2.2(A)

DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR FEMALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1968 AND 1972, CANADA\*



\* EXCLUDES QUEBEC AND ALBERTA

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING OFF AND SENTENCES NOT STATED PERCENTAGES MAY NOT ADD TO 100%

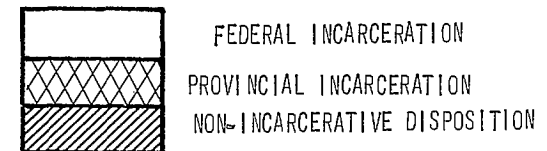


TABLE 2-2(B)

DISPOSITIONS OF MALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1968-1972, CANADA <sup>(1)</sup>

INDICTABLE OFFENCE	NUMBER CHARGED	NUMBER CONVICTED	DISPOSITION												
			SUSPENDED SENTENCE	SUSPENDED SENTENCE WITH PROBATION	FINE	GAOL		REFORMATORY / TRAINING SCHOOL	PENITENTIARY				PREVENTIVE DETENTION	DEATH	NOT STATED
						1-6 MOS.	OVER 6 MOS UNDER 2 YRS.		UNDER 2 YRS.	2-5 YRS.	OVER 5 YEARS	LIFE			
<b>OFFENCE GROUPS</b>															
<b>1. Against the Person:</b>															
1968	5,590	4,542	381	473	1,962	1,062	191	180	1	168	100	24	-	-	-
1969	6,053	4,929	351	559	2,220	1,124	165	172	-	194	120	23	1	-	-
1970	6,875	5,560	318	772	2,506	1,219	257	199	-	159	90	35	2	3	-
1971	7,221	5,842	289	903	2,377	1,408	367	138	5	212	114	28	1	-	-
1972	6,455	4,971	305	886	1,830	1,160	295	91	-	176	138	68	1	-	21
<b>2. Against Property with Violence:</b>															
1968	6,573	5,896	457	1,772	86	1,274	666	797	1	671	172	-	-	-	-
1969	6,830	6,224	382	1,957	100	1,385	712	763	3	748	172	2	-	-	-
1970	7,761	7,069	359	2,505	111	1,650	782	794	-	704	162	2	-	-	-
1971	8,158	7,487	390	2,695	130	1,850	995	577	19	639	192	-	-	-	-
1972	8,053	7,137	380	2,552	100	1,733	1,127	411	7	606	200	1	1	-	19
<b>3. Against Property without Violence:</b>															
1968	16,228	14,633	1,899	2,825	3,924	3,920	765	775	6	498	21	-	-	-	-
1969	18,273	16,590	1,811	3,541	4,716	4,415	836	695	3	546	27	-	-	-	-
1970	22,285	20,239	1,650	5,222	6,176	4,868	924	858	-	521	20	-	-	-	-
1971	23,461	21,217	1,557	5,369	7,145	5,136	1,061	503	7	406	33	-	-	-	-
1972	24,692	21,206	1,612	5,201	7,131	5,107	1,102	323	6	345	30	-	-	-	349
<b>4. Other Offences:</b>															
1968	3,420	2,899	325	402	952	740	120	96	170	77	14	-	3	-	-
1969	3,948	3,316	295	512	1,215	801	126	118	123	112	9	-	5	-	-
1970	4,655	4,043	340	784	1,333	1,007	163	162	83	148	20	-	3	-	-
1971	4,963	4,239	252	852	1,454	1,168	211	77	93	108	23	-	1	-	-
1972	5,919	4,922	328	1,003	1,643	1,420	346	39	6	91	13	-	2	-	31
<b>5. TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE:</b>															
1968	31,811	27,970	3,062	5,472	6,924	6,996	1,742	1,848	178	1,414	307	24	3	-	-
1969	35,104	31,059	2,839	6,569	8,251	7,725	1,839	1,748	129	1,600	328	25	6	-	-
1970	41,576	36,911	2,667	9,283	10,126	8,744	2,126	2,013	83	1,532	292	37	5	3	-
1971	43,803	38,785	2,488	9,819	11,106	9,562	2,634	1,295	124	1,365	362	28	2	-	-
1972	45,119	38,236	2,625	9,642	10,704	9,420	2,870	864	19	1,218	381	69	4	-	420
<b>6. Federal Statutes:</b>															
1968	1,388	1,071	110	250	35	349	121	93	-	85	28	-	-	-	-
1969	2,283	1,889	124	577	252	586	152	80	-	93	25	-	-	-	-
1970	2,335	1,972	44	316	784	417	198	86	-	98	29	-	-	-	-
1971	1,636	1,353	12	189	425	392	176	38	7	82	32	-	-	-	-
1972	5,167	4,200	49	526	1,634	792	367	85	-	173	83	5	-	-	486

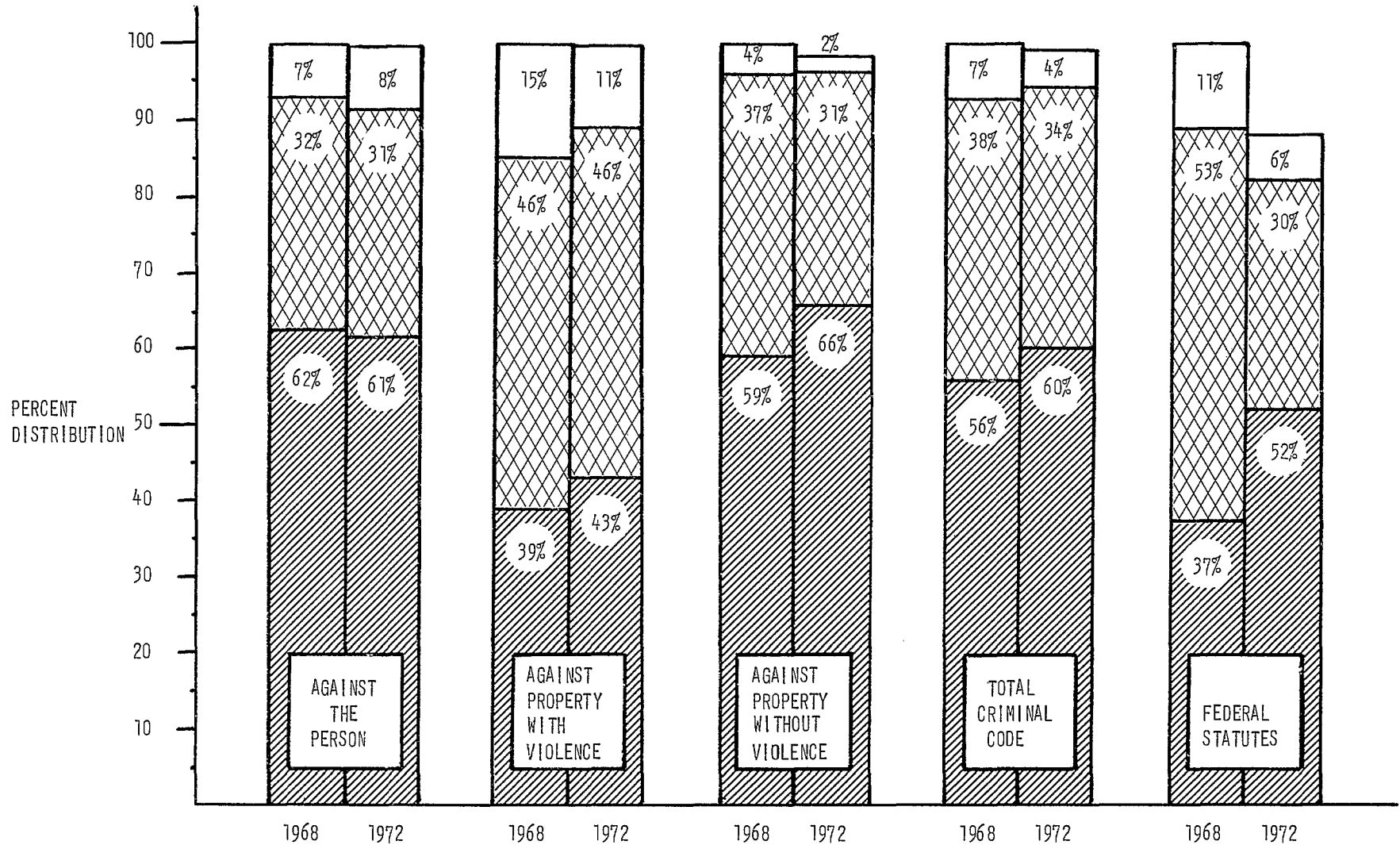
(1) Excludes Quebec and Alberta

(2) All figures for 1972 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,  
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences (85-201)PREPARED BY: Information Systems & Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
November, 1976

CHART 2.2 (B)

DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR MALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, 1968 AND 1972, CANADA\*



\* EXCLUDES QUEBEC AND ALBERTA

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING OFF AND SENTENCES NOT STATED PERCENTAGES MAY NOT ADD TO 100%

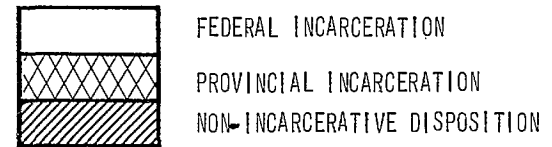


TABLE 2.3

## NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT: FEMALES CHARGED, CONVICTED AND DISPOSITION OF

## FEMALES CONVICTED BY REGION, 1968-1972

REGION	YEAR	NUMBER CHARGED	NUMBER CONVICTED	DISPOSITION								
				SUSPENDED SENTENCE	SUSPENDED SENTENCE WITH PROBATION	FINE	GAOL		REFORMATORY / TRAINING SCHOOL	PENITENTIARY		NOT STATED
							1-6 MOS.	6MOS - 2 YRS		2-5 YRS.	OVER 5 YRS	
ATLANTIC (1)	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	5	5	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	5	5	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	1972	20	18	-	3	11	2	1	-	-	-	1
ONTARIO	1968	114	80	13	29	-	12	2	21	3	-	-
	1969	128	90	8	53	9	8	1	9	2	-	-
	1970	81	49	1	15	11	4	4	12	2	-	-
	1971	89	60	-	9	27	9	5	5	5	-	-
	1972	214	146	1	23	52	14	5	7	3	4	37
PRAIRIE (2)	1968	23	11	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1969	24	19	5	8	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
	1970	49	28	-	6	18	2	2	-	-	-	-
	1971	23	12	-	5	1	4	1	-	1	-	-
	1972	31	14	2	3	3	2	2	-	-	1	1
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1968	102	70	2	3	1	25	20	-	19	-	-
	1969	174	131	20	23	9	42	17	-	19	1	-
	1970	135	103	5	30	34	20	9	-	5	-	-
	1971	98	53	-	16	11	12	12	-	2	-	-
	1972	310	178	2	47	38	43	34	-	6	8	-
YUKON & NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1970	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1971	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1972	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	1968	239	161	24	33	1	37	23	21	22	-	-
	1969	331	245	33	85	19	58	19	9	21	1	-
	1970	273	187	7	55	64	27	15	12	7	-	-
	1971	214	127	-	30	40	25	18	5	9	-	-
	1972	578	357	5	77	104	61	42	7	9	13	39

(1) The "Atlantic Region" includes the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The province of Prince Edward Island has not been included due to incomplete reporting in the Statistics Canada court program during the time period 1968-1972.

(2) The "Prairie Region" includes only the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, as comparable figures are not available for Alberta.

(3) Comparative figures are not available for the province of Quebec.

(4) All figures for 1972 are preliminary.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,  
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, (85-201)

PREPARED BY: Information Systems & Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General,  
November, 1976

TABLE 2.4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCES FOR ADULTS CONVICTED,  
OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES, CANADA<sup>(1)</sup>, 1968-1972

SENTENCE	YEAR OF CONVICTION				
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 <sup>(2)</sup>
Suspended Sentence	21 11	18 9	12 7	11 6	12 6
Suspended Sentence without Probation	18 20	21 22	24 25	23 25	23 24
Fine	44 24	46 26	51 28	53 29	47 29
Gao1 6 months & under	11 25	11 25	9 24	10 25	10 24
Gao1 Over 6 mos & under 2 years	2 6	1 6	1 6	1 7	2 8
Reformatory/ Training School	3 7	2 6	2 5	2 3	2 2
Penitentiary	1 7	1 7	1 5	1 5	1 5
TOTAL CONVICTED	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	100% 100%	97% 98%

UPPER CASE: PERCENT OF TOTAL FEMALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

LOWER CASE: PERCENT OF TOTAL MALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

(1) Excludes Quebec and Alberta

(2) All figures for 1972 are preliminary

SOURCE: Statistics Canada  
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences  
(85-201)

PREPARED BY: Information Systems & Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
November, 1976

AGES OF FEMALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

- Over the five years, 1968 to 1972, the age distribution of females convicted of indictable offences has shifted slightly. In 1968, 37% of the women convicted were 30 years or older, by 1972 the proportion of this age group had decreased to 28%, while the other two categories increased in proportion from 27% to 29% for 20 to 29 years, and from 18% to 23% for the youngest age group 16 to 19 years.
- From the table, no patterns are discernible, particularly when such a large number of cases fall within the "not stated" category.

TABLE 2.5

## AGE GROUPS OF FEMALES CONVICTED OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES,

CANADA (1), 1968-1972 (2)

INDICTABLE OFFENCE GROUP AND YEAR CONVICTED	AGE GROUP				
	16-19 YEARS	20-29 YEARS	30 YEARS & OVER	NOT STATED	TOTAL
<b>Against the Person:</b>					
1968	25	65	79	44	213
1969	37	89	90	51	267
1970	42	115	114	84	355
1971	70	115	92	93	370
1972	58	106	100	67	331
<b>Against Property with Violence:</b>					
1968	39	29	25	16	109
1969	57	37	9	21	124
1970	74	43	19	36	172
1971	82	53	22	39	196
1972	66	65	14	25	170
<b>Against Property without Violence:</b>					
1968	628	921	1,315	658	3,522
1969	746	1,116	1,443	847	4,152
1970	1,228	1,511	1,736	1,419	5,894
1971	1,460	1,828	1,874	1,552	6,714
1972	1,516	1,916	1,926	1,308	6,666
<b>Other Criminal Code:</b>					
1968	56	106	86	27	275
1969	45	103	79	46	273
1970	67	139	95	53	354
1971	65	138	79	44	326
1972	82	156	85	91	414
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE:</b>					
1968	748 (18%)	1,121 (27%)	1,505 (37%)	745 (18%)	4,119 (100%)
1969	885	1,345	1,621	965	4,816
1970	1,411	1,808	1,964	1,592	6,775
1971	1,677	2,134	2,067	1,728	7,606
1972	1,722 (23%)	2,243 (29%)	2,125 (28%)	1,491 (20%)	7,581 (100%)
<b>Federal Statutes:</b>					
1968	45	85	33	3	166
1969	105	114	29	5	253
1970	87	110	19	6	222
1971	40	69	15	5	129
1972	156	178	45	51	430

(1) Excludes Quebec and Alberta

(2) All figures for 1972 are preliminary

SOURCE: Statistics Canada  
Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences  
(85-201)PREPARED BY: Information Systems & Statistics Division  
Ministry of the Solicitor General  
November, 1976

### SECTION III

#### THE FEDERAL FEMALE INMATE

The large majority of female offenders sentenced to institutions receive sentences of less than two years and serve time within provincial correctional facilities. As each province tends to maintain record keeping or statistical information systems designed to meet its own specific needs, there exists limited, if any, compatibility or standardization between the systems in the individual provinces. An attempt to collect compatible data or statistical information at the provincial level would be an extensive undertaking, and as the main focus of this report concerns the female inmates within federal jurisdiction, the data contained within this section relates to women who have been sentenced to terms of incarceration under federal jurisdiction. In most cases, such sentences would be for terms of two years or more. Admissions for parole violation is often an exception to this general rule.

The figures in the following tables and charts were derived from two sources, Statistics Canada's Correctional Institution Statistics, and the Inmate Records System maintained by the Canadian Penitentiary Service. The data is based on women admitted to federal penitentiaries during a given year for whom admission records were submitted to the Canadian Penitentiary Service. The increased use of federal-provincial inmate exchange agreements, which allow for certain inmates who receive a federal term of imprisonment to serve such sentences within provincial correctional facilities, has resulted in problems for the data collection and record-keeping systems at the federal level. Thus, the following tables excludes the unknown number of women who came under federal jurisdiction but who are incarcerated in provincial institutions under a contract for services. Although the utility of the statistics would be enhanced if such data were obtainable, until this occurs, one must be cautioned against drawing conclusions or identifying trends on the basis of this restricted data.

## THE OFFENCE AND SENTENCE

Table 3.1 and chart 3.1 relate to the sentence length of women sentenced to federal terms of incarceration. Table 3.1 contains figures on the sentence length of women admitted to penitentiary for various offences for each year 1970 to 1974, inclusive. Chart 3.1 derived from a different source, relates to a different population, namely the inmate population of the Prison for Women as of December 31st, 1971 to 1975. The chart identifies the proportion of the inmate population serving sentences within the sentence categories provided.

From Table 3.1 the most significant trend relates to the increase in the number of women admitted to penitentiary for Narcotic Control Act violations, which in recent years accounts for 50% of all admissions. The relatively long sentences received by women admitted for NCA offences, particularly those convicted of trafficking or importing, are related to the minimum sentencing provisions contained in the Criminal Code.

- From chart 3.1, it is evident that female inmates of the Prison for Women tend to serve sentences within the range of 2 to 4 years, or sentences from 5 to 15 years. The proportion of women serving long sentences, over 15 years has remained relatively constant at approximately 9%.
- Chart 3.2 represents the variation in the institution population of the Prison for Women during the years 1964 to 1975. Chart 3.3 identifies the population movement of the same institution, in terms of admissions and releases.

TABLE 3-1

## MAJOR OFFENCE AND SENTENCE FOR FEMALES ADMITTED TO PENITENTIARY, CANADA, 1970-1974

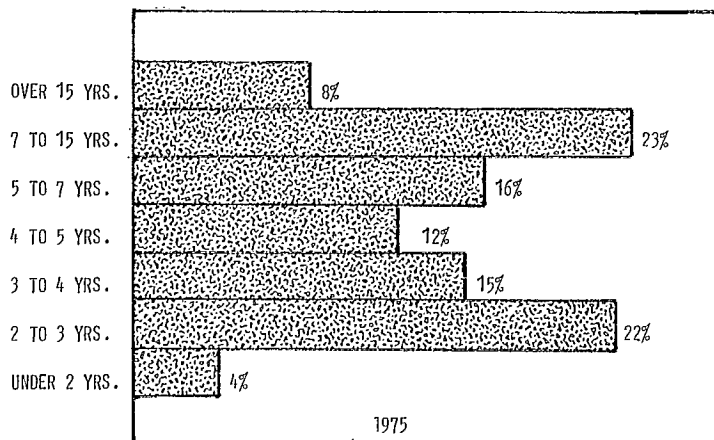
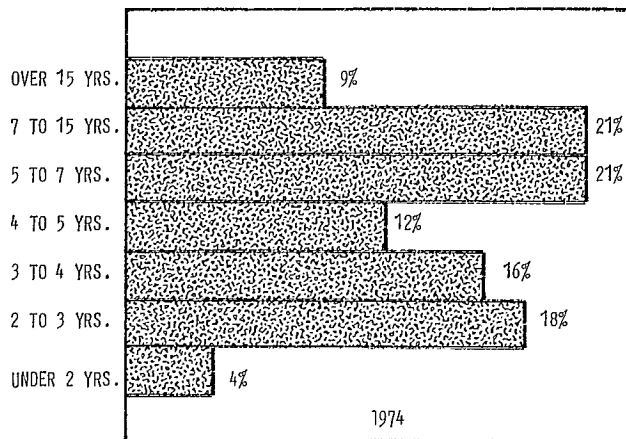
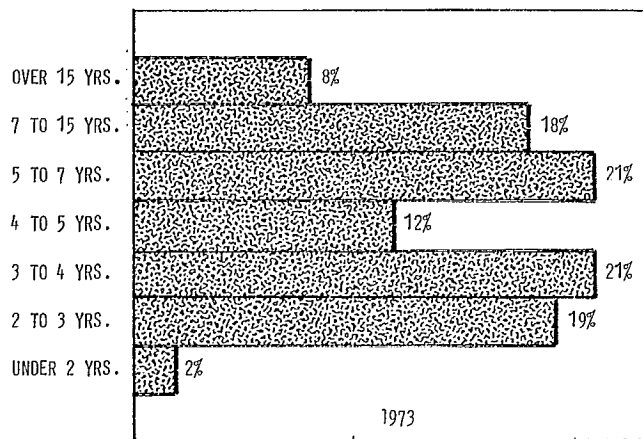
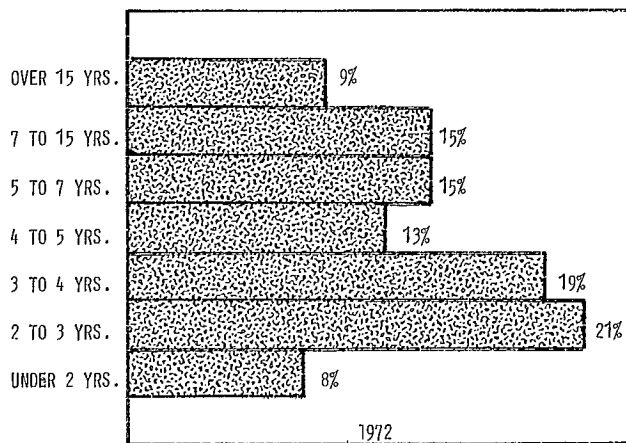
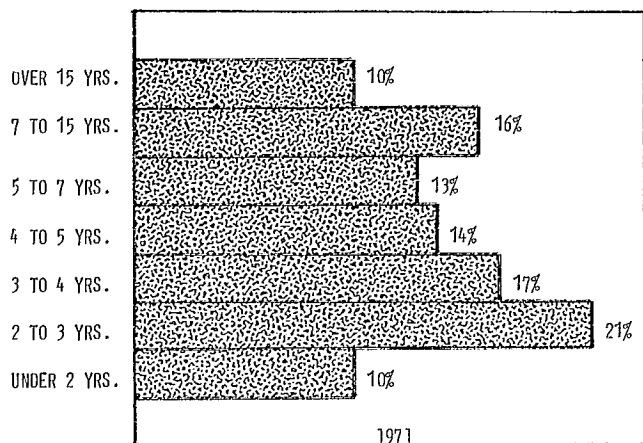
OFFENCE & YEAR	TOTAL ADMI- SSION	SENTENCE LENGTH									
		UNDER 2 YEARS	2 YEARS & UNDER 3	3 YEARS & UNDER 4	4 YEARS & UNDER 5	5 YEARS & UNDER 6	6 YEARS & UNDER 10	10 YEARS & UNDER 15	15 YEARS OVER	LIFE	
<b>MURDER/MANSLAUGHTER:</b>											
1970	10	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	4	
1971	5	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	
1972	10	-	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	2	
1973	11	-	-	1	2	5	1	1	-	1	
1974	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
<b>ATTEMPTED MURDER/ WOUNDING/ASSAULTS:</b>											
1970	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
1971	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	5	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1973	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>RAPE/OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES:</b>											
1970	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>ROBBERY:</b>											
1970	12	-	5	2	1	1	2	1	-	-	
1971	9	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	
1972	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	8	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	
1974	7	-	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	
<b>BREAKING &amp; ENTERING/ THEFT/POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS:</b>											
1970	11	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	10	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>FRAUDS:</b>											
1970	12	3	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	12	2	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
1972	11	-	6	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	
1973	10	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	6	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>OTHER CRIMINAL CODE:</b>											
1970	6	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1971	7	-	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1972	8	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
1973	6	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT:</b>											
1970	15	1	4	5	1	-	4	-	-	-	
1971	17	3	5	5	-	1	2	1	-	-	
1972	21	-	6	5	2	1	6	1	-	-	
1973	45	2	9	6	10	4	7	7	-	-	
1974	38	-	6	6	7	7	11	1	-	-	
<b>PAROLE VIOLATION:</b>											
1970	13	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	9	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
1972	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	7	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES:</b>											
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1972	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>											
1970	82	13	34	13	4	3	8	3	-	4	
1971	68	15	25	9	2	4	11	2	-	-	
1972	70	10	26	12	4	6	9	1	-	2	
1973	89	7	29	11	12	12	8	8	-	2	
1974	81	10	22	18	7	8	11	2	-	3	

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS

PREPARED BY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS DIVISION  
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL  
DECEMBER, 1976

CHART 3.1

AGGREGATE SENTENCE LENGTH OF INMATES AT THE PRISON FOR WOMEN DECEMBER 31, 1971-1975



	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
UNDER 2 YRS.	9	10	3	6	7
2 TO 3 YRS.	20	26	31	30	38
3 TO 4 YRS.	16	23	34	27	26
4 TO 5 YRS.	13	16	19	21	20
5 TO 7 YRS.	12	19	34	35	28
7 TO 15 YRS.	15	19	29	36	39
OVER 15 YRS.	9	11	13	15	13
TOTAL	106	121	159	123	119

SOURCE: INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM  
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

PREPARED BY : INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS  
DIVISION  
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL  
DECEMBER, 1976

## PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL SENTENCES

Table 3.2 shows the previous institutional experience of the offenders admitted to the Prison for Women during the period 1969 to 1973 for specific offences. Also indicated is the proportion or percentage of females admitted for each offence category.

- The number of women admitted to penitentiary who have not served time in either provincial or federal institutions has increased from 1969 to 1973. This increase in first commitments is largely related to the increase in the number of women admitted for NCA offences. In 1973, over 50% of the women admitted to penitentiary had not served a previous sentence in a correctional facility.
- Of the women who have served previous institutional sentence (s) an almost equal proportion have served provincial sentences as have those who have served provincial and federal sentences.

TABLE 3.2

## OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY, FEMALES ADMITTED TO PENITENTIARY, CANADA, 1969-1973

OFFENCE & YEAR	TOTAL FEMALE ADMISSIONS		FIRST COMMITMENT	PREVIOUS PROVINCIAL COMMITMENTS ONLY	PREVIOUS FEDERAL COMMITMENTS ONLY	PREVIOUS PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL COMMITMENTS
	NO.	%				
<b>Murder/Manslaughter:</b>						
1969	9	12.5	7	2	-	-
1970	10	12.2	6	4	-	-
1971	5	7.4	4	1	-	-
1972	10	14.3	9	1	-	-
1973	11	12.4	11	-	-	-
<b>Attempted Murder/Wounding/Assaults:</b>						
1969	1	1.4	1	-	-	-
1970	2	2.4	2	-	-	-
1971	3	4.4	2	1	-	-
1972	5	7.1	3	-	-	2
1973	3	3.4	2	1	-	-
<b>Rape/Other Sexual Offences:</b>						
1969	1	1.4	1	-	-	-
1970	1	1.2	1	-	-	-
1971	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
1972	2	2.9	2	-	-	-
1973	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
<b>Robbery:</b>						
1969	5	6.9	1	3	-	1
1970	12	14.6	3	9	-	3
1971	9	13.2	3	3	-	3
1972	1	1.4	1	-	-	-
1973	8	9.0	8	-	-	-
<b>Breaking &amp; Entering/Theft/Have Stolen Goods:</b>						
1969	8	11.1	1	3	1	3
1970	11	13.4	3	4	-	4
1971	6	8.8	1	3	-	2
1972	5	7.1	2	2	-	1
1973	5	5.6	-	1	-	4
<b>Frauds:</b>						
1969	10	13.9	4	4	-	2
1970	12	14.6	3	2	-	7
1971	12	17.6	2	7	-	3
1972	11	15.7	7	3	-	1
1973	10	11.2	5	2	1	2
<b>Other Criminal Code:</b>						
1969	4	5.6	1	3	-	-
1970	6	7.3	3	1	1	1
1971	7	10.3	3	4	-	-
1972	8	11.4	4	3	-	1
1973	6	6.7	2	3	1	-
<b>Narcotic Control Act:</b>						
1969	29	40.3	8	11	-	10
1970	15	18.3	7	3	1	4
1971	17	25.0	3	4	-	10
1972	21	30.0	15	3	-	3
1973	45	50.6	24	12	1	8
<b>Parole Violation:</b>						
1969	5	6.9	-	-	1	4
1970	13	15.9	-	-	3	10
1971	9	13.2	-	-	1	8
1972	6	8.6	-	2	1	3
1973	1	1.1	-	-	-	1
<b>Other Federal Statutes:</b>						
1969	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
1970	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
1971	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
1972	1	1.4	-	1	-	-
1973	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>						
1969	72	100.0	24	26	2	20
1970	82	100.0	28	23	5	26
1971	68	100.0	18	23	1	26
1972	70	100.0	43	15	1	11
1973	89	100.0	52	19	3	15

SOURCE: Statistics Canada,  
Correctional Institution Statistics

PREPARED BY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS DIVISION  
Ministry of the Solicitor General,  
July, 1975

CHART 3.2

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AT THE PRISON FOR WOMEN, 1964 - 1975



MARCH 31

1964 - 138  
1965 - 115  
1966 - 122  
1967 - 113

DECEMBER 31

1968 - 103  
1969 - 95  
1970 - 93  
1971 - 106  
1972 - 121  
1973 - 159  
1974 - 123  
1975 - 119

SOURCE: INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM/  
CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE

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DECEMBER, 1976

### FEMALES RELEASED FROM PENITENTIARY

Table 3.3 indicates the type of release and the length of time served by inmates released from federal penitentiary during the period 1970 to 1975. It should be noted that the 'amount of time served' is directly influenced by such factors as offence and sentence, which is not necessarily apparent from this table.

- A relatively small number of females released from penitentiary have served more than 3 years. In 1974, 5 of the 116 inmates released from federal penitentiaries had served three years to five years and no inmate had served longer than 5 years. The majority of women released after serving time of less than 1 year were transferred to provincial institutions to complete serving their sentence.

TABLE 3.3

## TIME SERVED BY FEMALES RELEASED FROM FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS 1970-74

TIME SERVED BY YEAR RELEASED	TYPE OF RELEASE					TOTAL RELEASED
	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	PAROLE	MANDATORY <sup>(1)</sup> SUPERVISION	COURT ORDER	OTHER <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>UNDER 1 YEAR</b>						
1970	6	20	-	2	-	28
1971	5	19	-	1	-	25
1972	5	17	6	-	-	28
1973	-	12	2	5	1	20
1974	-	16	5	-	37	58
<b>1 YEAR AND UNDER 2 YEARS</b>						
1970	14	29	-	-	-	43
1971	13	12	-	-	-	25
1972	1	8	6	-	-	15
1973	1	5	12	-	-	18
1974	-	9	16	1	4	30
<b>2 YEARS AND UNDER 3 YEARS</b>						
1970	6	1	-	-	-	7
1971	1	1	-	-	-	2
1972	3	-	3	-	-	6
1973	1	6	5	-	-	12
1974	1	5	10	-	7	23
<b>3 YEARS AND UNDER 4 YEARS</b>						
1970	2	-	-	-	-	2
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	1	-	-	1
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	3	-	-	3
<b>4 YEARS AND UNDER 5 YEARS</b>						
1970	-	3	-	-	-	3
1971	-	2	-	-	-	2
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	1 above	1	-	-	2
<b>5 YEARS AND UNDER 10 YEARS</b>						
1970	-	1	-	-	-	1
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>						
1970	28	54	-	2	-	84
1971	19	34	-	1	-	54
1972	9	25	16	-	-	50
1973	2	23	19	5	1	50
1974	1	31	35	1	48	116

(1) THE MANDATORY SUPERVISION PROGRAM WAS INTRODUCED IN 1972.

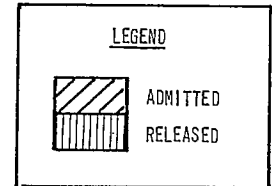
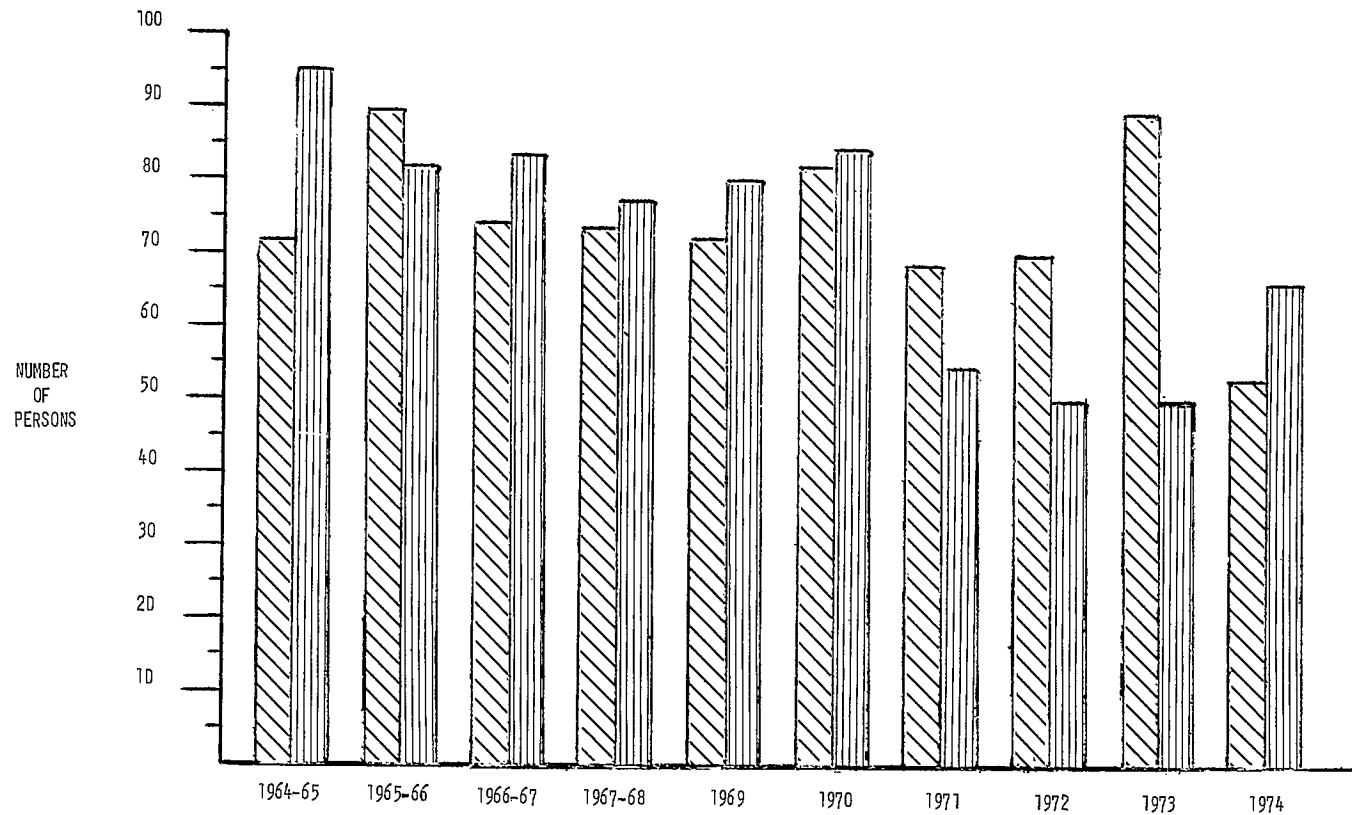
(2) THE MAJORITY OF INMATES IN THIS CATEGORY ARE INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE FEDERAL PRISON FOR WOMEN TO PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER FEDERAL PROVINCIAL INMATE EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA  
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS

PREPARED BY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS DIVISION  
MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL  
DECEMBER, 1976

CHAR: 3.3

FEMALES ADMITTED TO AND RELEASED FROM CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES, 1964-1974



	<u>ADMITTED</u>	<u>RELEASED</u>
1964-65	72	95
1965-66	89	82
1966-67	74	83
1967-68	73	77
1969	72	80
1970	82	84
1971	68	54
1972	70	50
1973	89	50
1974	53	66

SOURCE: Correctional Institutional Statistics,  
Statistics Canada

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DECEMBER, 1976

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1977 The female offender-  
c.2 selected statistics.

