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AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
OF VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE
IN CANADIAN
PENITENTIARIES

No. 1985-52

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Department of the Solicitor General of Canada

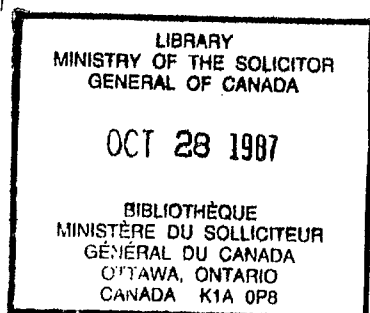
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Correctional Services of Canada

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AN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS
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This working paper is available in French. Ce document de travail est disponible en français.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract	i
Introduction	1
Methodology	4
Results	6
Topography of Homicide Incidents	7
Motive	9
Characteristics of Homicide Victims	10
Criminal Background of the Victims	11
Criminal Proceedings Against Assailants	12
Conclusion	13
Author's Note	16
References	17
Figure and Tables	19
Appendices	27

ABSTRACT

This paper presents some descriptive information on offenders who became homicide victims while serving sentences in Canadian Federal Penitentiaries. There were 84 such homicides over the 18 years under study. The historical period from 1967 to 1984 was divided into two segments in order to explore differences in the factors which are related to prison homicide victimization. Inmate characteristics and the circumstances surrounding the murders were found to differ for the two groups, 1967-1978 (Group 1) and 1979-1984 (Group 2).

The location of inmate murders was found to be similar during the two historical periods. A shift in the time pattern for murders, from weekend to weekday, was noted. More murders are taking place in summer and autumn in more recent years. In earlier years, victims were more likely to have been murdered by a single assailant whereas more recently three or more assailants have become more common. This trend is accompanied by a higher incidence of multiple-method murders and more strangulations.

All of the victims were males. There were no statistically significant differences on any of the demographic characteristics between the two groups.

The findings on victim characteristics tend to support the theory that in more recent years, inmate homicide victims are themselves more violent.

Victims in more recent years were more likely to have been in the institution less than six months before being murdered. They were also more likely to have served a prior penitentiary term. In terms of offence patterns, they were more likely to have been serving a life sentence for more violent offences, particularly homicide. The motive for the murders of Group 2 victims suggests a tendency in more recent years to become involved in a violent inmate sub-culture; more murders were attributed to revenge, drug and gambling debts.

The historical trend in homicide incidents in penitentiaries suggests that inmates are increasingly at risk of being murdered. The rate has always been higher than for adult males in free society, but it is increasing steadily over the years.

The chances of convicting anyone for inmate murders has remained low over the 18 years under study (21% of cases resulted in at least one conviction overall). This is due partly to the difficulty of determining a suspect in about half of the cases.

The circumstances which contribute to the deaths of inmates have been changing over the years but vital information about changes in the inmate subculture is lacking for a clear understanding of the phenomenon.

INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, our criminal justice system has dealt almost exclusively with issues relating to the management and treatment of offenders. In recent years, however, a healthy balancing of this focus has emerged as our justice system has become increasingly responsive to the needs and concerns of victims.

This paper integrates the victim and offender perspectives of our justice system in that it concerns itself with offenders who became victims of homicide in prison. Discussions of the nature and extent of victimization in our society generally ignore the fact that many offenders are themselves victimized. In particular, when one examines the pervasive subculture of violence which characterizes many of our correctional institutions, it becomes apparent that many prison inmates are indeed also victims, frequently assaulted or killed by fellow inmates.

It is difficult to obtain precise estimates of the extent of victimization within prison environments (Gibbs, 1981). Under-reporting of incidents is the norm since reporting can itself lead to further victimization. Moreover, in many cases assailants are

neither identified nor charged, and if charged, convictions are rarely obtained since reliable testimony is unavailable.

The problem of effectively deterring violence in prisons has been further compounded in recent years. Overcrowding, a growing concentration of more violent inmates, lengthier sentences, and an increasingly drug-oriented and predatory prison subculture, are factors that, in some fashion, seem to be contributing to a definite increase in prison violence (Cohen, Cole & Bailey, 1976; Conrad, 1982; Irwin, 1980; Jacobs, 1977; Scharf, 1983).

Since violence often triggers further violence, the costs of prison violence are not only considerable for the correctional system, but in the long run, also for the community at large. Prisons in which fear and violence are commonplace are unlikely to fulfill their social responsibility to change offenders. Aggressive behaviour can become a way of life, a means to survive, an attitude and approach to relating with others that is not easily shed when the inmate returns to society.

Increased surveillance and control is one approach to the problem of prison violence, although there is evidence that such generalized 'tightening' of

security can actually exacerbate the situation (Bidna, 1975). Violence in prisons will continue to the extent that it continues to serve some function for inmates. Understanding the nature of prison violence, and the circumstances under which it occurs, may therefore be the only sensible means of arriving one step closer to effective prevention (Porporino & Marton, 1984).

This paper provides an historical description of the backgrounds of victims of prison homicide, and the circumstances surrounding these incidents in Canadian Federal Penitentiaries from 1967-1984. Although prison homicide incidents have been previously examined, the analyses typically have not been historical, restricting themselves to one or two years. (Akman, 1967; Sellin, 1967; Sylvester, Reed and Nelson, 1977; Wolfson, 1978). A central aim of the present study was to determine if there has been any change over time in either the characteristics of victims of prison homicide or the circumstances of homicide incidents in the prison environment.

METHODOLOGY

The Preventive Security Division of The Correctional Service of Canada provided some basic information on all inmate murders in Canadian Federal penitentiaries from 1982-1984. Data from 1967-1981 were previously obtained by one of the authors (Doherty, 1983) with the permission and assistance of The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC). Every incident of inmate murder in a Canadian Federal penitentiary was included for the years 1967-1984. The data on victims and the information on the circumstances of the incident were gathered from two sources: the inmate institutional files and security incident reports maintained at the national headquarters of the CSC.

The definition of inmate murder adopted for this report is: "the killing of a Federal Penitentiary inmate within the penitentiary walls or perimeter of the grounds. The killing may be intentional or accidental, with or without justification." Consequently, this report does not include the murders of inmates on temporary absence passes, or on parole or mandatory supervision, or inmates who were the responsibility of the Federal Correctional Service but housed in a Provincial jail.

The data were collected with the aid of schedules prepared to categorize particular kinds of information (Appendices A and B). The descriptive information on the victims included: age, sex, ethnic origin and languages spoken. The length of the criminal career of the victim was defined as the length of time between first and last adult convictions. Other information on the criminal career included the number of prior convictions and the nature of the current major offence. The length of sentence being served at the time of the murder was also noted.

The information on incidents included the number of victims and the year, month, day and hour of the murder. The location of the murder and the type of weapon(s) or other method of murder (i.e., strangulation, beating) were noted. The information also included underlying motive, if ascertained; the number of assailants, whether they were charged, sent to trial, and the outcome of the trial. The security classification of the institution where the murders took place was also noted, as was the length of time that the victim had served in the institution just prior to the murder.

The data were analysed in simple percentage distributions in order to obtain a descriptive profile of the incidents and a breakdown of the background of the victims.

RESULTS

As is noted in Table 1 and Figure 1, there has been a noticeable increase in the frequency of prison homicides over the past 18 years. Both the absolute numbers and the rates of homicide per 100,000 inmates have risen significantly.

The number of murders has fluctuated from year to year, ranging between 0 and 12 in any one year. What is striking, however, is that the murder rate increased from 14.14 in 1967 to 118.36 in 1979, beginning a significant trend in prison murders which has lasted in subsequent years. From 1967 to 1978, the murder rate averaged 30.8 per 100,000 inmates. In contrast, since 1979, the rate has averaged 87.3 per 100,000 inmates, an increase of almost three times what it had been in earlier years.

It is also quite apparent that the risk of murder inside an institution is much higher than for males of comparable age in the general population; offenders in Canadian Federal penitentiaries have been on average fourteen times more at risk for homicide than males in the general population (Jayewardene and Doherty, 1984).

A central aim of the present study was to determine whether the nature of victims or victimizations had changed over the years. Over the 18 year period, there were 84 murders which met the criteria for inclusion in the study. Since the data indicated an apparent increase in murders beginning in 1979, it was decided to divide the data into two historical periods; Group 1 covering the years 1967-1978 and Group 2 covering the years 1979-1984. Group 1 included 32 victims, murdered between January 1, 1967 and December 31, 1978. Group 2 included 52 victims, murdered between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 1984.

TOPOGRAPHY OF HOMICIDE INCIDENTS

With the sole exception of one incident where two inmates were murdered during a riot, every incident was one with a single victim.

As Table 2 shows, the most likely time for the occurrence of a homicide incident is between 7 p.m. and midnight and the cell is the most likely location. The risk associated with various locations within the prison was fairly similar for the two historical periods. Most inmates are killed on a weekend; from

Friday to Sunday. However, a shift seems to be occurring with an increasing proportion of inmates being killed on weekdays in more recent years.

Considering seasonal fluctuations, a curious shift seems to have occurred, with more murders taking place in summer and autumn in more recent years.

There was a slight difference during the two historical periods in the number of assailants involved in the murders. In the earlier years, victims were more likely to have been murdered by a single assailant, while three or more assailants have become more common in recent years. The proportion of cases where no assailant is identified has increased slightly from about 16% to 19%.

As would be expected, the largest percentage of murders have occurred in higher security level institutions. During the 18 year period, 85% of the murders occurred in institutions classified as level 5 or higher on a seven-point security scale.

There was little difference in the methods of murder used during the two periods. In more recent years, there was more use of strangulation, somewhat less stabbing and beating, and more incidents in which a combination of methods was employed.

The length of time that an inmate was in the institution prior to the murder ranged from one day to 9 years. Overall, over 50% of the victims had served less than six months prior to their murder. The vast majority (83%) had been in the institution for less than two years. Comparing the two historical periods, it is noteworthy that in more recent years a much larger proportion of the victims had been in the institution where they were murdered for less than six months (60% as compared to 41% in earlier years).

MOTIVE

A significant difference was found, from one historical period to the other, in the motive for the murders (see Table 3). In earlier years, inmates were more likely to have been murdered because of sex related matters, while more recently inmates have been murdered more often for drug related and revenge motives. Sex related matters refers to the fact that the victim was a sex offender and was disliked for that reason alone, or had further decreased his status by also being an informer or otherwise alienating other inmates. This was the case with 5 victims in Group 1. Two more victims were not sex offenders but had become

involved in homosexual affairs in the institution and this contributed to their death. One other victim was involved in a homosexual relationship and had gambling problems. It was never definitely ascertained which motive had been the principle cause for his murder.

Revenge or involvement in the prison drug trade was implicated in about 33% of the murders in more recent years but only about 12% of the murders in earlier years. This suggests that perhaps a more calculating instrumental form of violence is emerging within the prison setting.

The viciousness of some of the attacks which take place is also noteworthy. For example, in one of the incidents the victim received more than 60 stab wounds. In another, the victim was severely beaten, then stabbed repeatedly, and finally doused with a combustible liquid and set on fire in his cell.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS

All of the victims were males. Overall, the victims were on average 30 years of age, and the age group most at risk was between 21 and 25. The median age was 26 during the earlier historical period, 28 in more recent years.

Over half of the victims were English speaking (55%), 29% were French speaking and 16% spoke both languages. However, close to half of the victims were of French ancestry, the remaining being of other caucasian origin. Although about 9% of the penitentiary population are of North American Indian descent, only one Native Indian (1.5%) was a victim of homicide.

There were no significant differences from one historical period to the other on any of the demographic characteristics that were examined (Table 4).

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND OF THE VICTIMS

The victims in both Groups were equally likely to have had convictions as adults prior to the offence for which they were serving a sentence at the time of the murder. Over 80% of each Group had previous convictions.

The majority of Group 1 (58%) was serving their first penitentiary term at the time of their murder, only 48% of Group 2 was serving their first penitentiary sentence. The distribution in the lengths of the criminal careers of the victims during the two periods was very similar. Also, the average number of lifetime convictions was identical.

In more recent years, one quarter of the victims were serving a life sentence, compared to 13% of victims in the earlier years. Victims in recent years were also more likely to be serving a sentence of under three years (30.8%) or over 10 years (42%), as compared to the earlier period when inmates in the 4 to 9 year sentence category were at highest risk (47%).

The Groups were similar in the pattern of violent, property, drug and other offences for which they were serving sentences just prior to their murder. In over 60% of the cases, the victims were serving sentences for a violent offence, another 20% for property offences. However, a closer examination of the specific offences reveals that a much larger proportion of the victims in more recent years were themselves serving a sentence for first or second degree murder (23% as opposed to 6% in earlier years). In the earlier years, the largest proportion of victims were serving sentences for sex offences (see Table 6).

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ASSAILANTS

Overall, in the 85 cases of homicide that were examined, at least one suspect was identified in about 80% of the cases. There was enough evidence to charge

at least one suspect in 53% of the cases. However, in only 27 cases (32%) was someone sent to trial. Moreover, in only 18 cases (21%) was someone actually convicted. Two suspects were found unfit to stand trial.

CONCLUSION

Data on the incidence of prison murders revealed that inmates incarcerated in Canadian Federal correctional institutions are at higher risk of being murdered than other males in free society. Further, this risk seems to have increased over time and is not showing any evidence of diminishing.

Few differences were noted in terms of the topography of homicide incidents over the 18 year period that was examined. The major shifts that seem to be occurring are that in recent years, a larger proportion of inmates are being killed on weekdays, earlier on in their institutional stays, and in attacks with multiple assailants.

Meaningful differences for motives underlying the killings were also noted; victims in more recent years being killed more often for revenge or because of some involvement in drug trafficking within the institution.

The major background factor which differentiated the victims of former years from those in more recent years was the nature of the offence for which the victim was serving a sentence. While murderers make up about 12% of the total penitentiary population, in recent years about 23% of inmate murder victims were themselves serving a sentence for murder. Not only is there an over-representation of murderers in the victims category in more recent years, but a definite change in the pattern from former years. Then, sexual offenders were at greater risk.

The shortcoming of this type of investigation is that it does not provide enough information about the inmate subculture within the penitentiary for complete understanding of the causes leading up to the murders of inmates. For instance, through examining motive, it is clear that inmates in recent years are being killed for different reasons. The murders seem more calculated and focussed. There is a suggestion

that through their involvement in the drug trade within an institution, inmates are putting themselves at particular risk for murder. This is compounded by their involvement in gambling or their cooperation with institutional authorities in providing information. There was not enough evidence on the documents which were examined for this study to determine which of the multitude of activities contribute most to the probability of being killed, in what combination or in what sequence.

Future research into the motives underlying inmate murders should include interviews with suspects and other fellow inmates to shed light on the situations which lead up to such brutal deaths (Toch, 1969). Such careful investigation and trend analysis is essential if we are to further our understanding of the prison situations which contribute to the deaths of inmates.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

An earlier version of this paper was presented at the Fifth International Symposium on Victimology, Zargreb, Yugoslavia, August, 1985.

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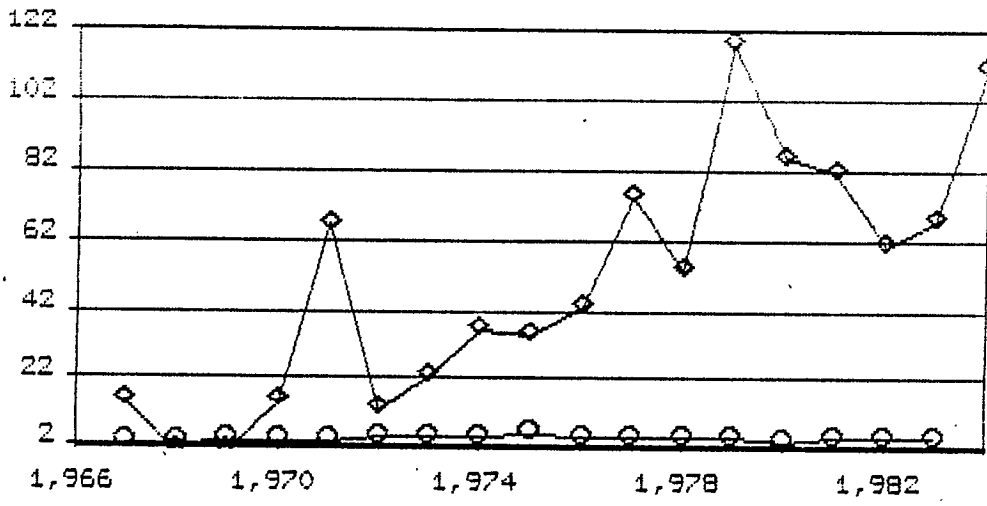
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FIGURE 1

Yearly Murder Rates Age 18 Years and Over

◆ INMATES
○ GEN. POP.



Years

TABLE 1

Yearly Homicide Rates
Canadian Male Penitentiary Inmates and
Males in the General Population
Age 18 Years and Over

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL INMATE POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. OF HOMICIDE VICTIMS</u>	<u>RATE PER 100,000 INMATES / GEN.POP.</u>	
1967	7072	1	14.14	2.02
1968	6946	0	0	2.55
1969	7049	0	0	2.99
1970	7109	1	14.07	3.39
1971	7484	5	66.81	3.52
1972	8254	1	12.12	3.89
1973	9112	2	21.95	3.84
1974	8503	3	35.28	4.03
1975	8727	3	34.38	5.05
1976	9036	4	42.89	4.63
1977	9482	7	74.66	4.62
1978	9615	5	53.69	4.41
1979	9455	11	118.36	3.91
1980	9545	8	85.11	3.47
1981	9625	8	80.85	3.73
1982	9904	6	60.58	4.18
1983	10315	7	67.86	4.15
1984	10794	12	111.17	N/A

TABLE 2

Topography of Inmate Homicide Incidents

HOUR	1967-1978 %	1979-1984 %	TOTAL %
Midnight-6:59	6.25	1.92	3.6
7:00-14:59	31.25	26.92	28.6
15:00-18:59	18.75	25.00	22.6
19:00-23:59	43.75	46.15	45.2
DAY			
Weekday	28.12	40.38	35.7
Weekend	71.87	59.62	64.3
SEASON			
Spring	37.50	23.08	28.6
Summer	15.62	30.77	25.0
Autumn	18.75	28.85	25.0
Winter	28.12	17.31	21.4
LOCATION			
Cell	40.62	48.08	45.2
Common Room	12.50	15.38	14.3
Washroom/Shower	6.25	9.62	8.3
Yard/Gym	12.50	15.38	14.3
Corridor	18.75	7.69	11.9
Other	9.37	3.85	5.9
NO. OF ASSAILAINTS			
One	46.9	36.5	40.5
Two	18.8	17.3	17.9
Three or more	18.8	26.9	23.8
Unknown	15.6	19.2	17.9

(cont'd)

TABLE 2

Topography of Inmate Homicide Incidents
- continued -

SECURITY LEVEL	1967-1978 %	1979-1984 %	TOTAL %
Maximum (6/7)	65.62	59.62	61.90
Medium (5)	21.87	25.00	23.87
Medium (4/3)	12.50	13.46	13.09
Minimum (2)	0	1.92	1.19
METHOD OF MURDER			
Knife	68.8	63.5	65.5
Beating	25.00	19.2	21.4
Strangulation	0	7.7	4.8
Multiple	3.1	9.6	7.1
Fire	3.1	0	1.2
TIME IN INST. BEFORE MURDER			
Up to 6 months	40.6	59.6	52.4
6 months to 2 Years	34.4	28.8	30.9
Over 2 years	6.8	11.5	15.5

TABLE 3

Motives for Prison Homicide

MOTIVE	1967-1978		1979-1984	
	%	No.	%	No.
Revenge	3.1	1	15.4	8
Informant	6.3	2	1.9	1
Drugs	9.4	3	17.3	9
Altercation	6.3	2	5.8	3
Sex Offender	15.6	5	1.9	1
Homosexual Affair	9.4	3	0	0
Debts	6.3	2	5.8	3
Other	6.3	2	11.5	6
Unknown	37.5	12	40.4	21

TABLE 4

Characteristics of Inmate Victims of Homicide

AGE	1967-1978 %	1979-1984 %
16-20	9.37	9.62
21-25	31.25	26.92
26-30	15.62	17.31
31-35	18.75	21.15
36-40	6.25	13.46
Over 40	18.75	11.54
Average Age:	30.3	30.3
Standard Deviation	9.4	8.3
Median Age	26	28
LANGUAGE		
English	56.2	54.5
French	21.9	34.1
Both	21.9	11.4
ETHNIC ORIGIN		
French Canadian	46.9	51.4
Other Caucasian	53.1	45.9
North American Indian	0	2.7

TABLE 5

Criminal Careers of Inmate Victims of Homicide

	1967-1978	1979-1984
	%	%
PRIOR CONVICTIONS		
YES	83.9	81.8
NO	16.1	18.2
FIRST PENITENTIARY TERM		
YES	58.1	47.7
NO	41.9	52.3
LENGTH OF CRIMINAL CAREER		
0 - 3 years	35.5	36.4
4 - 9 years	32.3	25.0
10 or more	32.2	38.6
LIFETIME CONVICTIONS		
RANGE	1 - 55	1 - 43
MEAN	15	15
SENTENCE FOR PRESENT CONVICTION		
2 - 3 years	18.8	30.77
4 - 9 years	47.00	23.08
10 or more	21.9	42.31
Life	12.5	26.92

TABLE 6

Major Offence of Inmate Homicide Victims

Major Offence	1967-1978		1979-1984	
	%	No.	%	No.
VIOLENT				
First Degree Murder	3.1	1	5.8	3
Second Degree Murder	3.1	1	17.3	9
Manslaughter	6.3	2	7.7	4
Att. Murder/Accomp.	6.3	2	5.8	3
Robbery	15.6	5	17.3	9
Assault	6.3	2	3.8	2
Forcible Confinement	0	0	3.8	2
Sexual Offences	21.9	7	3.8	2
Sub Total	62.6	20	65.3	34
PROPERTY				
Break and Enter	15.6	5	15.4	8
Theft	0	0	7.7	4
Other	3.1	1	0	0
Sub Total	18.7	6	23.1	12
DRUGS				
Possession/Traff.	6.3	2	7.7	4
Importing	3.1	1	0	0
Sub Total	9.4	3	7.7	4
OTHER	6.3	2	3.8	2
UNKNOWN	3.1	1	0	0

APPENDIX A

<u>31</u>	Previous Conviction (1) Yes _____ (2) No _____	<u>32</u> First Penitentiary term: Yes (1) _____ No (2) _____
<u>33-34</u>	Total Number of Convictions _____ incl. last conviction	
<u>35-36</u>	Number of Property Offences _____	<u>43-45</u> Most serious offence: _____ (Code) _____
<u>37-38</u>	Number of Violent Offences _____	
<u>39-40</u>	Number of Drug Offences _____	
<u>41-42</u>	Number of Other Offences _____	
		<u>46-47</u> Sentence _____ (years) (Life=99)

<u>48-53</u>	Date of last conviction _____ Day Month Year	<u>60-61</u> Length of Criminal Career _____ years
<u>54-59</u>	First conviction _____ Day Month Year	(Less than 1=1)

62 Present Conviction: (1) Property _____
(2) Violent _____
(3) Drugs _____
(4) Other _____

63-64 Length of Sentence (present conviction) _____ years (life = 99)

DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENT

65-74 Time of Incident: Year _____ 75 Day of the Week _____
Month _____ (Sun.=1 - Sat.=7)
Day _____
Hour _____

- 76 Location of Incident: (1) cell _____
(2) workshop _____
(3) common room _____
(4) other _____

- 77-78 Type of weapon: (01) Knife _____
(02) other stabbing instrument _____
(03) gun _____
(04) other firearm _____
(05) blunt object _____
- other method: (06) strangulation _____
(07) fire _____
(08) drug overdose _____
(09) beating _____
(10) other _____

<u>79-84</u>	<u>Security Class.</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
—	<u>1</u>	Ar Chambault	(01)	461
—	<u>1</u>	B.C. Pen	(02)	148
—	<u>2</u>	Collins Bay	(03)	458
—	<u>1</u>	Dorchester	(04)	513
—	<u>2</u>	Drumheller	(05)	443
—	<u>1</u>	Kent	(06)	201
—	<u>2</u>	LaMacaza	(07)	167
—	<u>1</u>	Laval	(08)	650
—	<u>2</u>	Leclerc	(09)	556
—	<u>2</u>	Matsqui	(10)	396
—	<u>1</u>	Millhaven	(11)	461
—	<u>1</u>	Reg. Psych. Centre	(12)	112
—	<u>1</u>		(13)	Kingston 140
—	<u>1</u>	Reg. Rec. C.	(14)	Laval 340
—	<u>1</u>		(15)	Ontario 66
—	<u>1</u>		(16)	Pacific 188
—	<u>1</u>	Saskatchewan	(17)	Quebec 589
—	<u>1</u>	Stony Mountain	(18)	522
—	<u>2</u>	William Head	(19)	150
—	—	Other	(20)	

max.=1 med.=2 min. or ccc =3
--

85 Possible motive: (1) escape _____ (2) sex _____ (3) drugs _____
(4) bad debts _____ (5) altercation _____ (6) informant _____
(7) revenge _____ (8) other _____ (9) unknown _____

86 Suspect(s) Charges: (1) Yes _____ (2) No _____ (3) N/A _____

87 Sent to Trial: (1) Yes _____ (2) No _____ (3) N/A _____

88 Outcome: (1) Convicted _____ (2) Dismissed _____ (3) Acquitted _____
(4) Other _____ (5) Not known _____

89-90 Number of Suspects: _____ (unknown = 99)

91-92 Number of victims: _____

93 Type of Incident: _____

1 = Single	victim/single suspect
2 = Single	victim/multiple suspects
3 = Multiple	victims/single suspect
4 = Multiple	victims/multiple suspects
5 = Single	victim/unknown suspect

NARRATIVE: _____

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

OFFENCE LISTING

I. CRIMINAL CODE	CODE
1. HOMICIDE	
1) First Degree Murder and Capital Murder -----	011
2) Second Degree Murder and Non-capital Murder --	012
3) Manslaughter -----	013
4) Infanticide -----	014
Accomplice to murder and Undeterminable category -----	019
2. ATTEMPTED MURDER -----	020
3. SEXUAL OFFENCES (& ATTEMPTS)	
1) Rape -----	031
2) Indecent Assault on Female -----	032
3) Indecent Assault on Male -----	033
4) Other Sexual Offences -----	034
Undeterminable category	039
4. ASSAULTS (& ATTEMPTS) (not indecent)	
1) Wounding -----	041
2) Causing Bodily Harm -----	042
3) To a Police Officer -----	043
4) To Other Peace-Public Officers -----	044
5) Other Assaults -----	045
Undeterminable category	049
5. ROBBERY (& ATTEMPTS)	
1) With Use of Firearm -----	051
2) With Use of Other Offensive Weapon -----	052
3) Other Robbery -----	053
Undeterminable category	059
5.B. 1) Kidnapping -----	155

Violent
Offences

6.	BREAKING AND ENTERING (& ATTEMPTS)		
	1) Of Residence -----	061	
	2) Other Break and Enter -----	062	
	Undeterminable category	069	
7.	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT (& ATTEMPTS)		
	1) Theft of Automobile -----	071	
	2) Theft of Truck -----	072	
	3) Theft of Motorcycle -----	073	
	4) Other Motor Vehicle -----	074	
	Undeterminable category	079	
8.	THEFT (& ATTEMPTS)		
	1) Theft from Motor Vehicle -----	081	
	2) Shoplifting -----	082	Property
	3) Other Thefts -----	083	Offences
	Undeterminable category	089	
9.	POSSESSION OF STOLEN GOODS -----	090	
10.	FRAUDS (& ATTEMPTS)		
	1) Forgery and Uttering -----	101	
	2) Offences Relating to Currency -----	102	
	3) False Pretences -----	103	
	4) Other Frauds -----	104	
	Undeterminable category	109	
11.	PROSTITUTION (& ATTEMPTS)		
	1) In Relation to Bawdy House -----	111	
	2) Procuring -----	112	
	3) Other Prostitution (including solicitation) --	113	
	Undeterminable category	119	
12.	GAMING AND BETTING -----	120	Other
13.	OFFENSIVE WEAPONS		Criminal
	1) Explosives -----	131	Code
	2) Prohibited Weapons -----	132	
	3) Restricted Weapons -----	133	
	4) Other Offensive Weapons -----	134	
	Undeterminable category	139	

CRIMINAL CODE (Continued)

CODE

14. TRAFFIC

1) Criminal Negligence Causing Death -----	141
2) Criminal Negligence Causing Bodily Harm -----	142
3) Criminal Negligence in Operation of a Motor Vehicle -----	143
4) Fail to Stop or Remain at the Scene of an Accident -----	144
5) Dangerous Driving -----	145
6) Driving and Alcohol -----	146
7) Driving While Disqualified or While License License Suspended/Cancelled -----	147

Other
Criminal
Code
(Cont'd)

15. OTHER CRIMINAL CODE (& ATTEMPTS)

1) Arson -----	151
2) Bail Violations -----	152
3) Disturbing the Peace -----	153
4) Escaping Custody/Unlawfully at Large -----	154
5) Public Morals -----	156
6) Obstruct Public/Peace Officer -----	157
7) Wilful Damage, Private and Public Property ---	158
8) Other Criminal Code Offences Not Previously Listed [all others] -----	159

-Conspiracy - Possession of a particular kind
of tool, vagrancy, bribery, etc.

II. FEDERAL STATUTES

16.	BANKRUPTCY ACT -----	160	Other (Cont'd)
17.	CANADA SHIPPING ACT -----	170	
18.	CUSTOMS ACT -----	180	
19.	EXCISE TAX -----	190	
20.	IMMIGRATION ACT -----	200	
21.	JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACT -----	210	
22.	RCMP ACT -----	220	
23.	DND ACT -----	230	
24.	TRAFFIC		
	1) Parking -----	241	
	2) Other -----	242	
25.	FOOD AND DRUG ACT		Drugs
	1) Controlled Drugs - trafficking (see schedule G)-----	251	
	2) Restricted Drugs - possession (see schedule H)-----	252	
	3) Restricted Drugs - trafficking (see schedule H)-----	253	
	Undeterminable category	259	
26.	NCA - HEROIN/COCAINE/CANNABIS/OTHER		
	1) Possession -----	261	
	2) Trafficking and Possession for the purpose of Trafficking -----	262	
	3) Importation -----	263	
27.	OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES NOT PREVIOUSLY LISTED -----	300	
II.	PROVINCIAL STATUTES -----	400	
V.	MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS -----	500	
V.	FOREIGN OFFENCES -----	600	

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