

Incarceration Violates Reproductive Autonomy

Canada has one of the highest incarceration rates in the Western world.¹
Incarceration is founded on colonialism and racism.² Black people, Indigenous people, newcomers to Canada, people with disabilities, and 2SLGBTQIA+
communities are hyper-criminalized and hyper-incarcerated.



From 2009 to 2019, the number of women experiencing federal incarceration increased by 32.5%. In 2021, 50% of women experiencing incarceration were Indigenous. 5

Incarceration violates reproductive autonomy through:

- Denial of and barriers to care
 - People in prisons designated for women report being denied access to basic reproductive care.³
 - Prisons are often in rural areas, creating geographic barriers to care.4
- Exposure to sexual violence

People in prisons are subject to personal (strip) searches and are at increased risk of sexual assault.²

Separation from children

People in prisons are separated from their families, children, and communities, causing intergenerational harm. ^{1,6}

Delay and disruption of fertility

Being in prison prevents people from forming families and having children when they are ready.

80% of incarcerated women report an unmet need for contraception.³

Reproductive care services are frequently not provided in prisons. $^{\rm 3}$

70% of incarcerated women report being mothers to minors. 1

Mother-child programs are not a solution to the harm of parental incarceration.

6% of all people incarcerated in federal prisons are women.

Gender specific health needs are not met in prison environments. 8

References

- Paynter M, Bagg L, Heggie C. Invisible women: correctional facilities for women and girls across Canada and proximity to maternity services. International Journal of Prisoner Health [Internet]. 2020 Dec [cited 2023 May 2];17(2):69-86. Available from: https://doi.org/10.1108/IJPH-06-2020-0039 DOI: 10.1108/IJPH-06-2020-0039
- 2. Paynter M, Jefferies K, Carrier L, Goshin L. A Feminist Abolitionist Nursing Ethics. Advances in Nursing Science [Internet]. 2021 Jun [cited 2023 May 1];45(1): 53–68. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8757588/- PMC (nih.gov) DOI: 10.1097/ANS.000000000000385
- 3. Liauw J, Jurgutis J, Nouvet E, Dineley B, Kearney H, Reaka N, et al. Reproductive healthcare in prison: A qualitative study of women's experiences and perspectives in Ontario, Canada. PLoS ONE [Internet]. 2021 May [cited 2023 May 2];16(5). Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8130921/ DOI:

https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0251853

4. Paynter M, Norman W.V. The intersection of abortion and criminalization: abortion access for people in prisons. Seminars in Reproductive Medicine [Internet]. 2022 Dec [cited 2023 May 1];40(05/06): 264-267. Available from:

https://marthapaynter.files.wordpress.com/2023/02/the-intersection-of-abortion-and-criminalization.pdf DOI: 10.1055/s-0042-1758481

5. Office of the Correctional Investigator [Internet]. Government of Canada. Proportion of Indigenous Women in Federal Custody Nears 50%: Correctional Investigator Issues Statement; 2021 Dec [cited 2023 May 4]. Available from:

https://www.oci-bec.gc.ca/cnt/comm/press/press20211217-eng.aspx

6.Paynter M, Sauve C. Caring for the Peripartum Patient Experiencing Incarceration. Journal of Prisoners on Prisons [Internet]. 2022 Nov [cited 2023 May 3];31(2), 92-104. Available from:

https://uottawa.scholarsportal.info/ottawa/index.php/jpp/issue/view/646
7. Correctional Service Canada [Internet]. Government of Canada. Statistics and research on women offenders; 2019 May [cited 2023 May 4]. Available from: https://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/women/002002-0008-en.shtml

8. Finn A, Trevethan S, Carriere G, Kowalski M. Female Inmates, Aboriginal Inmates, and Inmates Serving Life Sentences: A One Day Snapshot. Statistics Canada; 1996 [cited 2023 May 3]. 15 p. Vol. 19 no. 5. Available from: https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/85-002-x1999005-eng.pdf