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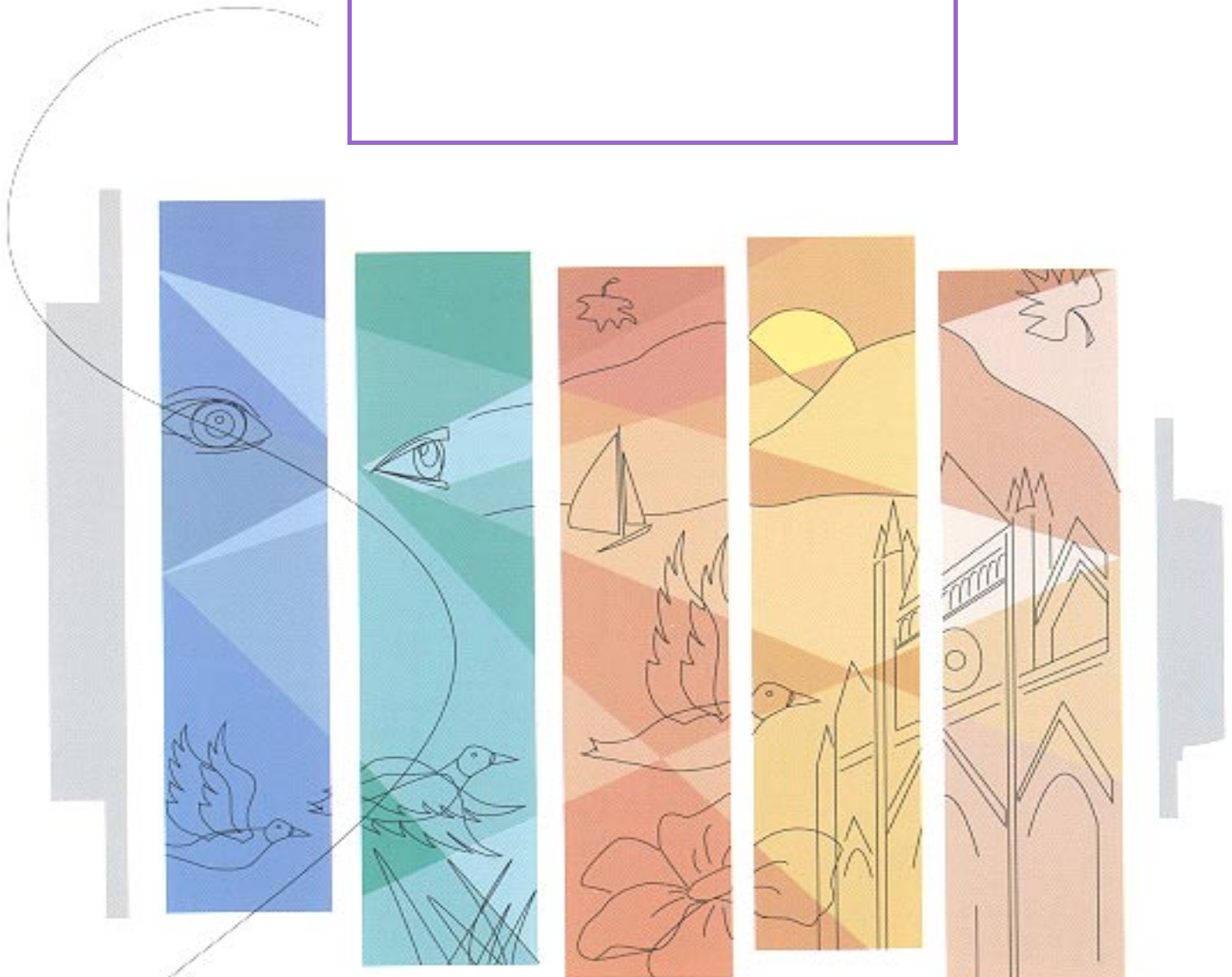
Services correctionnels  
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**Preliminary Results of National  
Sex Offender Census**



# **Preliminary Results of National Sex Offender Census**

by

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## Executive Summary

This research arose from a series of reviews by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) on programs and services for sex offenders. These reviews had underscored the fact that a more co-ordinated sex offender programming and service strategy was needed in Canadian federal corrections. In addition, it was recommended that further research on sex offenders be pursued. Therefore, a nationwide 'Sex Offender Population Study' was initiated which had two components: 1) a census identification of all sex offenders and 2) an extensive case file review of a large sample of sex offenders from across the country. This preliminary report describes, in detail, the 'Sex Offender Census' that was conducted to accurately identify the number, types and characteristics of sex offenders under the jurisdiction of the CSC - both in institutions and under community supervision.

The research began with the design and development of a structured survey instrument and a set of instructions for completing a 'Sex Offender Census Checklist'. The 'Census Checklist' gathered case-specific information on the following: status (i.e., current offenses or previous history), details of the current sex offence (i.e., nature of the offence, number of victims, age and gender of victims, degree of injury, degree of force, presence of alcohol or drugs), past history of sexual offenses (i.e., patterns, seriousness) and treatment history (i.e., dates, type/nature, location, sponsors).

The 'Sex Offender Census' was conducted with the assistance of the Correctional Programs and Operations Sector of the CSC, regional headquarters and operational units (i.e., penitentiaries and parole offices) across Canada. All sex offenders under federal supervision - both in institutions and in the community - were assessed during March 1991 using the structured 'Census Checklist'. The survey instrument was administered by case management officers who reviewed their current caseloads for sex offenders. In order to identify sex offenders the following criteria were to be applied - if the offender: 1) is currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence; 2) has been convicted in the past for one or more sexual offenses; 3) committed a sexually-related offence, but is not currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence; and 4) committed a sexual offence in the past but was never convicted for it.

Upon examination of CSC's automated offender information system, it was discovered that over the past five years that there had been a steady growth (20.4%) in the admission rate of offenders whose major admitting offence was a sex offence. While in 1986/87 there were 545 such admissions (8.9% out of a total of 6,136 admissions), by 1990/91, this figure had risen to 692 (10.7% out of a total of 6,475 admissions). This trend, however, was deemed to be an understatement of the actual rate of sex offender admissions when one

considers admissions who have sex offenses which are not the major admitting offence, past sexual offenses or sexually-related offenses.

The 'Sex Offender Census' yielded information on a total of 3,066 male federal male sex offenders. Results at the time of the survey showed that these sex offenders made up 14.9% of the CSC's total offender population. In addition, it was found that 18.9% of the incarcerated population and 9.9% of the conditional release population were sex offenders.

A total of 2,162 sex offenders (70.5%) were identified by the census as being incarcerated and 904 (29.5%) were found to be under community supervision (i.e., Day Parole [18.9%]; Full Parole [46.8%]; Mandatory Supervision [34.4%]). While 48.8% of the incarcerated sex offenders were located in medium security institutions, 6.4% were situated in regional psychiatric or treatment centres. Interestingly, nearly half of the incarcerated sex offender population could be accounted for by a total of five CSC institutions.

Some noteworthy differences were found in relation to the regional distribution of sex offenders across federal corrections. The 'Sex Offender Census' revealed that over fifty percent of the sex offender population could be accounted for by two regions: Ontario (25.2%) and Prairie (26.2%). A consistent pattern also emerged of a higher proportion of sex offenders in institutions relative to under community supervision. This pattern was most evident for the following Ontario, Prairie, and Pacific regions. On the other hand, the Atlantic and Quebec regions were found to be more evenly distributed with respect to the location of sex offenders.

Of special interest in the census was the nature of sexual offending amongst the federal sex offender population. Descriptive analyses revealed that the majority of federal sex offenders were serving their first sentence for a sexual offence and roughly a quarter were currently serving a sentence and had been convicted in the past for sexual offense (i.e., repeaters). As expected, those cases identified in the census as currently serving a sentence and had been convicted in the past for sexual offending (i.e., the highest risk group) were more likely to have received or be in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC. For the 2,013 sex offenders who had only a current sex offence, one out of four of these sex offenders had either completed or were in treatment.

Using the selected criteria for identifying sex offenders on caseload, the distributions of sex offenders were examined in relation to a variety of characteristics. Nearly a half of these sex offenders showed an increase in seriousness (violence) and rate of offenses over time, one out of three had two or more victims, and two out of three had used threat of force and/or serious injury during their offence. In regards to type of sexual offence, the largest proportion of sexual offenders had committed sexual assault against an adult victim.

At the time of the census, one out of four sex offenders had completed or were participating in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC . More important, however, there was relatively little differentiation to be found among the various sex offender types in relation to either the proportion of cases who had received or were participating in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC.

Although two thirds of the incarcerated sex offenders identified in the census had past their parole eligibility date, it is suggested that these individuals may form a rather unique group of high risk candidates for release into the community (i.e., degree of harm to victim(s), lengthy sentences, refused treatment, unsuitable for treatment, etc.). Therefore, a note of caution is warranted and further analyses are required before any definitive conclusion could be drawn. Nevertheless, nearly one out of four of those sex offenders identified as past their parole eligibility date had been treated or were in-progress. As expected, sex offenders as a group were more likely to have been treated or in a treatment program as they approached their parole eligibility date.

Data analysis for the Sex Offender Population study continues, and research will now focus on the development of typologies for differential treatment regimes. Most of the research results obtained to date are being used to help answer a variety of questions relating to the federal sex offender population in Canada and to current and planned programming for sex offenders.

# Table of Contents

<b>PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER CENSUS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>I. Introduction</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>II. Description of the Survey Instrument</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>III. Description of the Sex Offender Census</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>IV. Findings</b>	<b>11</b>
A. Sex offender admission rates	11
Table 1. Percent of New Admissions for Sex Offenses (1986/87 - 1990/91)	11
B. Distribution of Sex Offenders	11
Table 2. Relative Distribution of Sex Offenders by Location	11
Table 3. Regional Distribution of Incarcerated Sex Offenders by Security Level	12
Table 4. Regional Distribution of Sex Offenders on Conditional Release by Current Status	13
C. Sexual Offence History and Treatment	13
Table 5. Distribution of Sex Offenders by Sexual Offence History and Treatment	14
D. Selected Characteristics of Sex Offenders and Treatment	14
Table 6. Distribution of Sex offenders by Selected Characteristics and Treatment	15
E. Sex Offender Treatment and Parole Eligibility	15
Table 7. Distribution of Sex Offenders by Region and Treatment	15
Table 8. Proportion of Sex Offenders Treated or In-progress by Parole Eligibility	16
<b>V. Discussion</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>21</b>
Appendix A: Census on Sex Offenders: Checklist for Case Management Officers	21
Appendix B: Instructions for Completing the Sex Offender Census Checklist.25	





## **I. Introduction**

The Working Group on Sex Offender Treatment Review (Solicitor General Canada, 1990) and the Correctional Service of Canada's (CSC) Task Force on Mental Health (CSC, 1991) both recommended further research on sex offenders for the purpose of developing and evaluating special treatment programs. Since these reviews had underscored the fact that a more coordinated programming and service strategy was needed, it was strongly recommended, as a first step, that a census identification of sex offenders under the federal jurisdiction of CSC be pursued.

At the time of the above mentioned reviews, statistical information on key characteristics of sex offenders (i.e., nature of the offence), circumstances surrounding the offence(s) (i.e., degree of victim injury, involvement of alcohol/drugs) and treatment history were not available through CSC's existing automated Offender Information Systems (Gordon & Porporino, 1991). Therefore, a national census of sex offenders was conducted in order to accurately identify the number, types and characteristics of federally sentenced sex offenders - both in institutions and under community supervision.

## II. Description of the Survey Instrument

The national survey of sex offenders under federal supervision initially began in 1990 with the design and development of a 'Sex Offender Census Checklist' (see Appendix A) and a set of instructions for completing the survey instrument (see Appendix B). Both the 'Census Checklist' and instructions for completing the instrument were made available in both english and french.

The 'Census Checklist' was divided into four main sections. First, "identifying information" gathered relevant data with respect to personal demographics (i.e., age) and correctional process (i.e., date of admission on this sentence, parole eligibility dates, present location and status).

Second, "sex offender status" identified all the possible ways an individual on a case management caseload could be a sex offender. For example, the following criteria were to be applied - if the offender: 1) is currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence; 2) has been convicted in the past for one or more sexual offenses; 3) committed a sexually-related offence, but is not currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence; and 4) committed a sexual offence in the past but were never convicted.

Third, the 'Census Checklist' gathered case-specific information on details of the "current sex offence" (i.e., nature of the offence, number of victims, age and sex of victims, degree of injury, degree of force).

Finally, the 'Census Checklist' surveyed the "past history" of sexual offenses (i.e., patterns, seriousness) and treatment history (i.e., dates, type/nature, location, sponsors).

### **III. Description of the Sex Offender Census**

The census identification of all sex offenders under federal jurisdiction was conducted with the assistance of CSC staff from national headquarters, regional headquarters (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie, Pacific) and the operational units (i.e., penitentiaries and parole offices) spread across the country.

The 'Census Checklist' was administered by case management staff during the month of March 1991. Instructions were given to all case management staff to identify all sex offenders on current caseloads - both in institutions and in the community. Regional contact persons served to collect the completed 'Census Checklists' and then forward them to research staff at National Headquarters to be entered into a sex offender database.

## IV. Findings

### A. Sex offender admission rates

Over the past five years, there has been a 20.4% growth in the rate of admission of offenders whose major admitting offence (i.e., offence which received the longest sentence) was a sex offence. While for fiscal year 1986/87 there were 545 offenders whose major admitting offence was a sex offence (8.9% of a total 6,136 admissions), by 1990/91 this figure had risen by 147 cases to 692 (10.7% of a total of 6,475 admissions).

**Table 1.**

**Percent of New Admissions for Sex Offences (1986/87 - 1990/91)**

Fiscal Year	Total Annual Admissions	Sex Offender Admissions	Percent Sex Offenders
1986/87	6,136	545	8.9
1987/88	6,315	570	9.0
1988/89	6,281	707	11.3
1989/90	6,598	669	10.1
1990/91	6,475	692	10.7

### B. Distribution of Sex Offenders

The national sex offender census yielded information on a total of 3,066 sex offenders. Overall, the results of the census showed that sex offenders made up 14.9% of the CSC's total offender population. It was found that 18.9% of the incarcerated population and 9.9% of the conditional release population were sex offenders. As Table 2 shows, 2,162 sex offenders (70.5%) identified by the census were incarcerated and 904 sex offenders (29.5%) were under community supervision. Of note is the fact that in the Atlantic and Quebec regions there is a more equal distribution of sex offenders who are incarcerated versus under community supervision. A distribution of identified sex offenders by operational units is appended (see Appendix C).

**Table 2.**

**Relative Distribution of Sex Offenders by Location**

Location	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie		Pacific		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Incarcerated	175	57.0	344	55.4	615	79.6	620	77.1	408	72.7	2,162	70.5
Community	132	43.0	277	44.6	158	20.4	184	22.9	153	27.3	904	29.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3,066</b>	

Table 3 presents the regional distribution of incarcerated sex offenders by security level. Nearly half of the incarcerated sex offenders were in medium-security institutions, and 6.4% were located in regional psychiatric or treatment centres.

**Table 3.**  
**Regional Distribution of Incarcerated Sex Offenders by Security Level**

Security Level	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie		Pacific	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Minimum	55	31.4	60	17.4	38	6.2	51	8.2	18	4.4
Medium	31	17.7	204	59.3	241	39.2	302	68.4	279	68.4
Maximum	76	43.0	67	19.5	304	49.4	196	31.6	49	12.0
RPC/RTC	N/A		N/A		31	5.0	45	7.3	62	15.2
High Maximum	N/A		10	2.9	N/A		7	1.1	N/A	
Provincial/CCC	13	7.4	3	0.9	1	0.2	19	3.1	N/A	
<b>Total</b>	175	8.1	344	15.9	615	28.4	620	28.7	408	18.9

Note: RPC = Regional Psychiatric Centre; RTC = Regional Treatment Centre;  
CCC = Community Correctional Centre; N/A = Not Applicable.

In Table 4, we present the regional distribution of sex offenders according to their current release status. Of those sex offenders under community supervision, 18.9% were on day parole, 46.8% were on full parole and 34.3% were on mandatory supervision. In Ontario, as contrasted with other regions, a larger proportion of sex offenders are under mandatory supervision relative to those on day parole or full parole.

**Table 4.**  
**Regional Distribution of Sex Offenders on Conditional Release by Current Status**

Release Status	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie		Pacific		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Day Parole	18	31.6	63	22.7	16	10.1	35	19.0	39	25.5	171	18.9
Full Parole	82	62.1	134	48.3	60	38.0	87	47.3	60	39.2	423	46.8
Mandatory Supervision	32	24.2	80	28.9	82	51.9	62	33.7	54	35.3	310	34.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>904</b>	

### **C. Sexual Offence History and Treatment**

In order to explore the extent of sexual offending among the federal sex offender population, we categorized sex offenders identified in the census as to whether or not they were currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence and/or had been convicted in the past for one or more sexual offenses. An inspection of Table 5 reveals that the majority of federal sex offenders (65.7%) were serving their first sentence for a sexual offence. While 828 cases (27%) were currently serving a sentence and had been convicted in the past for sexual offenses, there were 187 cases (6.1%) who were not currently serving a sentence for sexual offending but had been convicted in the past. Interestingly, 38 cases (1.2%) were identified in the census as both currently not serving a sentence and never had been convicted of a sexual offence. These individuals represent those cases identified in the census who had committed a sexually-related offence and were not currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence as well as those who had previously committed a sexual offence for which they were never convicted.

As expected, those cases identified in the census as currently serving a sentence and had been convicted in the past for sexual offending (i.e., the highest risk group) were more likely to have received or be in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC. We also note in Table 5 that those cases who were identified as currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence but had not been convicted in the past for a sexual offence were the next most likely group to have received treatment or currently be participating in a sex offender treatment programme.

**Table 5.**  
***Distribution of Sex Offenders by Sexual Offence History and Treatment***

<b>CURRENT SEXUAL OFFENCE</b>	<b>HISTORY OF SEXUAL OFFENSES</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>TREATMENT*</b>
YES	YES	828	30.8%
YES	NO	2,013	25.0%
NO	YES	187	10.2%
NO	NO	38	2.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,066</b>	<b>25.4%</b>

Note: \* Treatment programmes offered or sponsored by CSC.

#### **D. Selected Characteristics of Sex Offenders and Treatment**

Table 6 presents the percentage of cases identified in the census for selected characteristics (i.e., seriousness, number of victims, threat of force or serious injury, type of sexual offence) and the proportion of these sex offenders who had received or were in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC. Overall, the results indicated that two out of three cases identified in the census had sexual offenses in which there was one victim and threat of force and/or serious injury had been used in the commission of the offence. It is noteworthy that approximately 30% of these sex offenders had received or were in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC

In examining the type of offence(s) with respect to homogeneity of sexual offending, the census revealed that 6.2% of the cases were incest offenders, 21% were paedophiles, 40.4% were convicted for sexual assault only, and for other offenses (i.e., exhibitionism) the percentage was 3.1%. On the other hand, 27.9% were identified as sex offenders with mixed offenses (i.e., incest and sexual assault, etc.). At the time of the census, we note that there was relatively little differentiation to be found among the sex offender population with respect to the proportion of cases who had received or were participating in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC.

**Table 6.**  
***Distribution of Sex offenders by Selected Characteristics and Treatment***

<b>CHARACTERISTICS</b>	<b>CASES IDENTIFIED</b>	<b>TREATMENT IN PROGRESS OR COMPLETED</b>
Increasing seriousness (violence) and rate of offenses over time:	42.0%	30.6%
Two or more victims:	33.7%	31.4%
Threat of force and/or serious injury:	68.4%	26.9%
Type of Sexual Offence:		
Incest	6.2%	31.6%
Paedophilia	21.0%	27.1%
Sexual Assault	40.4%	24.3%
Mixed	27.9%	25.8%
Other	3.1%	18.1%
Not known	1.5%	13.0%

### **E. Sex Offender Treatment and Parole Eligibility**

A regional distribution of those sex offenders identified in census as having received or were in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC is presented in Table 7. While over 25% of the sex offenders had received or were receiving sex offender treatment, we note that this percentage does not include those cases who were in treatment and dropped out (5.1%), or those who had completed treatment or were in a sex offender program offered by other agencies (4.9% and 3.8%, respectively). It is noteworthy that the smallest proportion of sex offenders treated or in progress was in the Quebec Region.

**Table 7.**  
***Distribution of Sex Offenders by Region and Treatment***

<b>REGION</b>	<b>TREATMENT IN PROGRESS OR COMPLETED</b>
ATLANTIC	35.2%
QUEBEC	11.9%
ONTARIO	33.5%
PRAIRIES	21.6%
PACIFIC	29.1%
NATIONAL	25.4%



The offender information available on the census checklist allowed for an examination of the proportion of sex offenders treated or in-progress by parole eligibility date. It should be noted, however, that since complete information on each offender was not captured on the checklists (i.e., parole eligibility date), it was decided to delete these cases (less than 1%) and conduct the analyses.

The distribution of sex offenders identified in the census past parole eligibility date as well as within six months, one year and two years of parole eligibility is presented in Table 8. While the majority of sex offenders identified in the census had past their parole eligibility date (68.6%), a note of caution is warranted. Sex offenders identified in the census as being past parole eligibility may form a rather unique group of high risk candidates for release into the community (i.e., degree of harm to victim(s), lengthy sentences, refused treatment, unsuitable for treatment, etc.). Therefore, it is not surprising to find that this group of offenders would accumulate in custody and before any definitive conclusions could be drawn further analyses are required. Nevertheless, nearly one out of four of those sex offenders identified as past their parole eligibility date had been treated or were in-progress. As expected, the pattern of results in Table 8 shows that sex offenders as a group were more likely to have been treated or in a treatment program as they approached parole eligibility.

**Table 8.**  
***Proportion of Sex Offenders Treated or In-progress by Parole Eligibility***

<b>Past Parole Eligibility Date</b> (n = 1,475)	<b>Within Six Months</b> (n = 259)	<b>Within 1 Year</b> (n = 432)	<b>Within 2 Years</b> (n = 558)
23.5%	13.5%	11.8%	10.8%

## V. Discussion

The national sex offender census was conducted in order to provide statistical information on the growth and key characteristics of sex offenders [nature of the offence, circumstances surrounding their offence(s) (i.e., degree of victim injury, involvement of alcohol/drugs) and treatment history]. More specifically, the census was an attempt to accurately identify the number, types and characteristics of federally sentenced sex offenders - both in institutions and under community supervision.

Upon examination of CSC's offender information system, it was found that there had been steady growth (20.4%) in the rate of admission of offenders over the past five years whose major admitting offence was a sex offence. While in 1986/87 there were 545 admissions of sex offenders (8.9% of a total 6,136 admissions), by 1990/91, this figure had risen to 692 (10.7% of a total of 6,475 admissions). We note that these admission figures represent an understatement of actual sex offender admissions due to some limitations inherent in CSC's automated offender information system. For example, the aforementioned rates do not reflect those new admissions who had been involved in sexual offenses but did not receive the longest sentence for that offence, had been involved in sexual in the past or had committed sexually-related offenses. Nevertheless, the current trend for major admitting offence which are sexual being on the rise appears to substantiate the claim that a more co-ordinated programming and service strategy is needed.

Notwithstanding the finding that sex offenders made up 14.9% of the CSC's total offender population, it was also discovered that 18.9% of the incarcerated population and 9.9% of the conditional release population were sex offenders. There were, however, 70.5% of sex offenders incarcerated and 29.5% under community supervision. Albeit, that a substantial proportion of sex offenders were in custody, it was further found that nearly half of them were located in a total of five medium security institutions. It may be important to consider this tendency for sex offenders to accumulate in specific institutions when formulating a service strategy in federal corrections.

In a similar fashion, some noteworthy differences were found in relation to the regional distribution of sex offenders across federal corrections. The 'Sex Offender Census' revealed that over fifty percent of sex offenders could be accounted for by two regions: Ontario (25.2%) and Prairie (26.2%). In addition, there was variation across the regions with respect to the proportion of sex offenders incarcerated versus under community supervision. Whereas a consistent pattern emerged of a higher proportion of sex offenders in institutions relative to under community supervision, this pattern was most evident for the following Ontario, Prairie, and Pacific regions, the Atlantic and Quebec regions were found to be more evenly distributed with respect to the location of sex offenders.

Of special interest in the census was the nature of sexual offending among the federal sex offender population. Descriptive analyses revealed that the even though the majority of federal sex offenders were serving their first sentence for a sexual offence, roughly a quarter were currently serving a sentence and had been convicted in the past for sexual offense. As expected, those cases identified in the census as currently serving a sentence and had been convicted in the past for sexual offending (i.e., the highest risk group) were more likely to have received or be in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC. For the 2,013 sex offenders who had only a current sex offence, one out of four sex offenders had either completed or were in treatment.

Using the selected criteria for identifying sex offenders on caseload, the distributions of sex offenders were examined in relation to a variety of characteristics. Nearly a half of these sex offenders showed an increase in seriousness (violence) and rate of offenses over time, one out of three had two or more victims, and two out of three used threat of force and/or serious injury during their offence. In regards to type of sexual offence, the largest proportion of sexual offenders had committed sexual assault against an adult victim. At the time of the census, one out of four sex offenders had completed or were participating in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC . More importantly, however, there was relatively little differentiation found among the various sex offender types in relation to the proportion of cases who had received or were participating in a sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC.

Although two thirds of the incarcerated sex offenders identified in the census had past their parole eligibility date, it is suggested that these individuals may form a rather unique group of high risk candidates for release into the community (i.e., degree of harm to victim(s), lengthy sentences, refused treatment, unsuitable for treatment, etc.). Therefore, a note of caution is warranted and further analyses are required before any definitive conclusion could be drawn. Nevertheless, nearly one out of four of those sex offenders

identified as past their parole eligibility date had been treated or were in-progress. As expected, sex offenders as a group were more likely to have been treated or in a treatment program as they approached parole eligibility.

Data analysis for the 'Sex Offender Population Study' continues, and research will now focus on the development of typologies for differential treatment regimes. Most of the research results obtained to date are being used to help answer a variety of questions relating to the federal sex offender population in Canada and to current and planned programming for sex offenders.

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## Appendices

### Appendix A:

### Census on Sex Offenders: Checklist for Case Management Officers

#### IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

1. FPS Number: :\_\_ :\_\_ :\_\_ :\_\_ :\_\_ :\_\_ :\_\_
2. Coding Date (yy/mm/dd): :\_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_
3. Offender's Date of Birth (yy/mm/dd) :\_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_
4. Date of admission on this sentence (yy/mm/dd): :\_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_
5. Mandatory supervision date (yy/mm/dd): :\_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_
6. Parole eligibility date (yy/mm/dd): :\_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_ / \_\_ \_\_
7. Present location of offender:
  1. Institution: \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Parole Office: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Present status:
  1. Incarcerated
  2. Day parole
  3. Full parole
  4. Mandatory supervision

#### SEXUAL OFFENDER STATUS

9. Indicate all of the ways in which this individual was identified as a sex offender. (Check all that apply)  
The offender:
  1. is **currently** serving a sentence for a sexual offence. :\_\_ :\_\_
  2. has been convicted in the past for one or more sexual offenses:
    - Federal ( \_\_ \_\_ )
    - Provincial, including probation ( \_\_ \_\_ )
  3. committed a **sexually-related** offence, but is not currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence (see Guidelines). :\_\_ :\_\_
  4. has previously committed a sexual offence for which he was never convicted (see Guidelines). :\_\_ :\_\_

## CURRENT SEXUAL OFFENCE

10. If the offender is currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence(s):

a) Specify the nature of the offence(s): (Check all that apply)

- |                                                        |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Incest                                              | :_____: |
| 2. Paedophilia: male child under 16 yrs.               | :_____: |
| 3. Paedophilia: female child under 16 yrs              | :_____: |
| 4. Paedophilia: male and female children under 16 yrs  | :_____: |
| 5. Sexual Assault: adult male or female 16 yrs. & over | :_____: |
| 6. Other sexual offenses (e.g., exhibitionism)         | :_____: |
| 9. No information                                      | :_____: |

b) How many were involved? (\_\_\_\_)

c) indicate **sex** (M/F) and **age group** of the victims:

(Check all that apply)

- |                          |          |          |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
|                          | <b>M</b> | <b>F</b> |
| 1. Children (< 12 years) | :_____:  | :_____:  |
| 2. 12 to 17 years        |          |          |
| 3. Adult (18 or over)    |          |          |

11. Degree of victim injury from the current sexual offence(s)::\_\_\_\_:

- 0. No injury
- 1. Slight injury; no weapon
- 2. Slight injury; weapon used
- 3. Treated in a clinic and released
- 4. Hospitalized for at least one night
- 5. Caused death; without post-death mutilation
- 6. Caused death; with post-death mutilation
- 9. Not known

12. Degree of force or coercion used to commit the current sexual offence(s): :\_\_:

- 0. No coercion
- 1. Threatened to use force; no weapon used
- 2. Threatened to use force; weapon used
- 3. Used physical aggression, minor assault (e.g., hit, slapped, struck, minor physical injury)
- 4. Brutal assault with serious physical injury (e.g., wounding, maiming, disfiguring, endangering victim's life)
- 5. Caused death; without post-death mutilation
- 6. Caused death; post-death mutilation
- 9. Not known

13. Were alcohol or drugs involved in any of the current sexual offence(s)? :\_\_:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 9. Not known

## **PAST HISTORY OF SEXUAL OFFENSES**

14. Were alcohol or drugs involved in any of the previous sexual offence(s)? :\_\_:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 9. Not known

15. Is there a pattern of increasing seriousness (violence) and rate of sexual offenses over time? :\_\_:

- 0. No
- 1. Yes
- 9. Not known



16. a) Has the offender ever received any sex offender treatment program offered or sponsored by CSC: \_\_\_\_\_:

0. No

1. Yes, completed

Date of completion:(yy/mm/dd): \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

(go to **part (b)**)

2. Yes, but dropped out

Date of last attendance at program: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

(yy/mm/dd) (go to **part (b)**)

3. Yes, in progress now (go to **part (b)**)

9. Not known

b) If yes, specify the type/nature of treatment and the location (Institution or Community):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

17. a) Has the offender ever received any sex offender treatment program offered or sponsored by any other organization or treatment facility: \_\_\_\_\_:

0. No

1. Yes, completed

Date of completion:(yy/mm/dd) (go to **part (b)**) \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

(b)

2. Yes, but dropped out

Date of last attendance at program: \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

(yy/mm/dd) (go to **part (b)**)

3. Yes, in progress now (go to **part (b)**)

9. Not known

b) If yes, specify the type/nature of treatment and the location:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

18. Has the offender expressed interest for any sex offender treatment program during the current sentence: \_\_\_\_\_:

0. No

1. Yes

9. Not known

**THANK YOU!**

Your cooperation is very much appreciated.

## **Appendix B:** **Instructions for Completing the Sex Offender Census Checklist.**

### **Identifying Information**

1. FPS Number:
2. Coding Date: Date on which you are completing this checklist.
3. Offender's Date of Birth:
4. Date of Admission on this sentence: Date for offender's current admission.
5. - 6. Enter the dates for these items.
7. Present location of offender: Name of Institution or Parole Office.
8. Present Status:
  - Code 1 ("Incarcerated"), if: offender is currently incarcerated.
  - Code 2 ("Day Parole"), if: offender is currently on day parole.
  - Code 3 ("Full Parole"), if: offender is currently on full parole.
  - Code 4 ("Mandatory Supervision"), if: offender is currently under mandatory supervision.

### **Sexual Offender Status**

9. Indicate all of the ways in which this individual was identified as a sex offender. (Check all that apply). The offender:

Check 1 ("is currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence"), if: he is currently serving a sentence for at least one sexual offence.

Check 2 ("has been convicted in the past for one or more sexual offenses: (Indicate no. of offenses))

- Federal, if: they were convicted for one or more sexual offenses and had served a federal sentence(s) prior to current sentence, indicate the number of sexual offenses for which they were convicted.
- Provincial, if: they were convicted for one or more sexual offenses and had served a provincial sentence(s), including a probationary sentence(s) prior to current sentence, indicate the number of sexual offenses for which they were convicted.

Check 3 ("committed a sexually-related offence, but is not currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence"), if: offender's current offence is sexually-related, but has been convicted for a non-sexual offence, e.g. due to plea bargaining.

Check 4 ("has previously committed a sexual offence for which he was never convicted"), if: offender committed a sexual offence in the past but was never convicted for it, e.g. victim never reported the sexual incident, but offender admitted to its commission in a psychology report.

## **Current Sexual Offence**

10. If the offender is currently serving a sentence for a sexual offence(s): (Check all that apply)

a) Specify the nature of the offence(s): (Check all that apply)

Record all sexual offenses for which the offender was charged for the current sentence. More than one of the following may be applicable:

Check 1 ("Incest"), if: offender had sexual intercourse with a victim who is related to offender by blood relationship; this includes half-brother and half-sister.

Check 2 ("Paedophilia; male child"), if: victim was a male under 16 years old at time of incident.

Check 3 ("Paedophilia; female child"), if: victim was a female under 16 years old at time of incident.

Check 4 ("Paedophilia; male and female children"), if: victims includes both male and female under 16 years old at time of incident.

Check 5 ("Sexual Assault; adult male or female"), if: victim was 16 years old or over at time of incident.

Check 6 ("Other"), if any of the following is applicable: buggery, bestiality, parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, seduction, acts of gross indecency, indecent exhibition, nudity in a public place.

b) Number of victims involved:

Record the total number of victims involved with all incidents related to the charge(s) under the current admission.

For cases in which multiple victims were involved and the exact number of victims is unknown, record the approximate number of victims, e.g., "approx. 5"

c) Indicate the sex and age group of the victim(s):

11. Degree of victim's(s') injury for the current sexual offence(s):

If more than one victim involved in the incident(s) related to the offender's current sentence, refer to the victim with the most serious injury.

E.g., if three victims were involved and only one sustained injury caused by the offender using a weapon, code 2.

Code 0 ("No injury"), if: no physical injury resulted.

Code 1 ("Slight injury; without weapon"), if injury was: not serious, not an internal injury, victim(s) was (were) not required to remain at hospital overnight, and no weapon or object was used to threaten or harm victim(s) in any incidents related to current admission. "Slight injury" includes: bruises and scratches.

Code 2 ("Slight injury; with weapon"), if injury was: as in all conditions of Code 1 above, and a weapon or an object was used to threaten or harm victim(s) in at least one incident related to current admission.

Code 3 ("Victim treated in clinic and released"), if: victim required clinical treatment but not hospitalization.

Code 4 ("Victim hospitalized for at least one night"), if; victim was hospitalized for one night or more.

Code 5 ("Caused death; without post-death mutilation"), if: victim died as a result of the offence, regardless of the time lapse between the offence and the death, and offender did not mutilate victim's body following victim's death.

Code 6 ("Caused death; with post-death mutilation"), if: victim died as a result of the offence, regardless of the time lapse between the offence and the death, and the offender mutilated the victim's body following victim's death.

Code 9 ("Not known"), if: no information is available.

12. Degree of force or coercion used in commission of current sexual offence(s):

Refer to offence(s) related to current sentence only.

If offender's current admission is related to more than one incident, refer to the offence in which most force or aggression was used.

E.g., If three separate incidents occurred, and offender threatened victim with a weapon in only one incident, but no force or threat was used in the other two incidents, code 2.

Code 0 ("No coercion"), if: no threat, force or coercion was ever used in the offence(s).

Code 1 ("Threatened to use force; no weapon used"), if: verbal or physical threat was used in any of the offenses related to current sentence, and no weapon or object was ever used in any of the offenses related to the current sentence.

Code 2 ("Threatened to use force; weapon used"), if: verbal or physical threat was used in any of the offenses related to current sentence, and a weapon or object was produced in any of the offenses related to the current sentence.

Code 3 ("Used physical aggression; minor assault"), if: a minor assault was involved, e.g., hitting or slapping, and victim sustained minor injury which did not require overnight hospitalization.

Code 4 ("Brutal assault with serious physical injury"), if: assault resulted in serious physical injury which required extensive clinical treatment, e.g., caused physical disability, seriously wounding victim, or endangered victim's life.

Code 5 ("Caused death; without post-death mutilation"), if: victim died as a result of the offence, regardless of the time lapse between the offence and the death, and offender did not mutilate victim's body following victim's death.

Code 6 ("Caused death; with post-death mutilation"), if: victim died as a result of the offence, regardless of the time lapse between offence and death, and offender mutilated victim's body following victim's death.

Code 9 ("Not known"), if: no information is available.

13. Were alcohol or drugs involved in offender's current sexual offence(s)? If alcohol or drugs were never involved in any of the incidents, code 0 ("No"). If alcohol or drugs were involved in at least one incident, code 1 ("Yes").

## **Past History Of Sexual Offenses**

### **IGNORE #14 & #15 If:**

- 1) PRIOR TO CURRENT ADMISSION, offender HAS NEVER BEEN PLACED ON PROVINCIAL OR FEDERAL SUPERVISION UNDER CSC for any sexual offenses (i.e., current admission is offender's FIRST admission to any form of supervision under CSC); AND
- 2) PREVIOUS ADMISSION information did not contain any evidence of commission of sexual offenses.

If 1) AND 2) apply, go to #16

History of sexual offenses includes:

- 1) past convictions of sex offence;
- 2) current non-sexual offenses which were sexual in nature; and
- 3) past sexual offence(s) for which the offender was never convicted.

14. Were alcohol or drugs involved in any offender's previous sexual offence(s)? If alcohol or drugs were never involved in any of the incidents, code 0 ("No"). If alcohol or drugs were involved in at least one incident, code 1 ("Yes").

15. Is there a pattern of increasing seriousness (violence) and rate of sexual offenses over time?

Code 0 ("No"), if: seriousness and frequency of sexual offenses had not changed significantly over time.

Code 1 ("Yes"), if: over time, sexual incidents showed a pattern of increasing seriousness and frequency.

16. Has the offender ever received any sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by CSC:

Regardless of the date of admission, type, and location of supervision under CSC.

Code 0 ("No"), if: offender has never received any sex offender treatment.

Code 1 ("Yes, completed"), if: offender has completed for all components of treatment programme, & left the programme under the consent of staff.

"Date": record the last date of attendance in the programme.

Go to part (b).

Code 2 ("Yes, but dropped out") if: without consent from any staff involved with the treatment programme, offender ceased to attend in one or more sessions and did not return to complete the session(s) at a later date; OR offender was requested by treatment staff to discontinue attendance at treatment programme, e.g., offender's presence in treatment group was disruptive to other participants.

"Date": record the most recent date of attendance in the treatment programme; i.e., last date of attendance, after which offender did not return to attend other sessions.

Go to part (b).

Code 3 ("Yes, in progress"), if: offender is currently participating in the treatment programme.

Code 9 ("Not known"), if: no information is available in file.

b) If yes, specify the type/nature of treatment and the location (Institution or Community):

If part (a) was coded 1 or 2, record the type/nature of treatment and location of institution or community.

17. Has the offender ever received any sex offender treatment programme offered or sponsored by any other organization or treatment facility?

Regardless of the date of admission, type, and location of organization or treatment facility which is not under the jurisdiction of CSC.

Code 0 ("No"), if: offender has never received any sex offender treatment.

Code 1 ("Yes, completed"), if: offender has completed for all components of treatment programme, & left the programme under the consent of staff.

"Date": record the last date of attendance in the programme.

Go to part (b).

Code 2 ("Yes, but dropped out") if: without consent from any staff involved with the treatment programme, offender ceased to attend in one or more sessions and did not return to complete the session(s) at a later date; OR offender was requested by treatment staff to discontinue attendance at treatment programme, e.g., offender's presence in treatment group was disruptive to other participants.

"Date": record the most recent date of attendance in the treatment programme; i.e., last date of attendance, after which offender did not return to attend other sessions.

Go to part (b).

Code 3 ("Yes, in progress"), if: offender is currently participating in the treatment programme.

Code 9 ("Not known"), if: no information is available in file.

b) If yes, specify the type/nature of treatment and the location (Institution or Community):



If part (a) was coded 1 or 2, record the type, nature, and location of treatment facility.

18. Has the offender expressed interest for any sex offender treatment programme during the current sentence:

During the current admission:

Code 0 ("No"), if: offender has never received any sex offender treatment.

Code 1 ("Yes"), if: offender has expressed an interest in participating in a sex offender treatment programme.

Code 9 ("Not Known"), if: no information is available from the file related to the current admission.

**Appendix C:**  
**Distribution by Current Institution and Parole Office**

Distribution by Current Institution

<b>REGION/ Institution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>ATLANTIC/</b>				
Labrador C.C.	1	0.0	1	0.0
Cumberland C.C.	2	0.1	3	0.1
Colchester C.C.	2	0.1	5	0.2
H.M.P. St. John's	7	0.3	12	0.6
Clarenville C.C.	1	0.0	13	0.6
Springhill	31	1.4	44	2.0
Dorchester	76	3.5	120	5.6
Westmorland	55	2.5	175	8.1
<b>QUEBEC/</b>				
Benoit	3	0.1	178	8.2
Montee St. Francois	29	1.3	207	9.6
Federal Training Centre	35	1.6	242	11.2
Donnacona	13	0.6	255	11.8
Leclerc	15	0.7	270	12.5
Archambault	10	0.5	280	13.0
Ste-Anne-Des Plaine	31	1.4	311	14.4
Quebec R.R.C.	5	0.2	316	14.6
Drummond	39	1.8	355	16.4
R.R.C.-S.H.U.	10	0.5	365	16.9
Cowansville	53	2.5	418	19.3
La Macaza	62	2.9	480	22.2
Port Cartier	39	1.8	519	24.0

Distribution by Current Institution

<b>REGION/ Institution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>ONTARIO/</b>				
Northern Treatment Centre	1	0.0	520	24.1
Kingston Treatment Centre	31	1.4	551	25.5
Kingston Penitentiary	224	10.4	775	35.8
Millhaven Transfer Unit	79	3.7	854	39.5
Millhaven	1	0.0	855	39.5
Bath	6	0.3	861	39.8
Collins Bay	7	0.3	868	40.1
Frontenac	3	0.1	871	40.3
Beaver Creek	20	0.9	891	41.2
Joyceville	12	0.6	903	41.8
Pittsburgh	9	0.4	912	42.2
Warkworth	222	10.3	1,134	52.5
<b>PRAIRIES/</b>				
Calgary C.C.	3	1.3	1,137	52.6
Saskatoon C.C.	6	0.3	1,143	52.9
Lethbridge C.C.	2	0.1	1,145	53.0
Prairies R.P.C.	45	2.1	1,190	55.0
Stony Mountain	21	1.0	1,211	56.0
Rockwood	22	1.0	1,233	57.0
Edmonton Remand Centre	4	0.2	1,237	57.2
Fort Saskatchewan C.C.	1	0.0	1,238	57.3
Saskatchewan Penitentiary	16	7.8	1,406	65.0
Saskatchewan Farm	29	1.3	1,435	66.4
Saskatchewan S.H.U.	7	0.3	1,442	66.7
Regina C.C.	2	0.1	1,444	66.8
Drumheller	82	3.8	1,526	70.6
Bowden	199	9.2	1,725	79.8
Edmonton	28	1.3	1,753	81.1

Distribution by Current Institution

<b>REGION/ Institution</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>PACIFIC/</b>				
Peace River C.C.	1	0.0	1,754	81.1
William Head	12	0.6	1,768	81.8
Matsqui	13	0.6	1,781	82.4
Pacific R.P.C.	62	2.9	1,843	85.2
Mountain	199	9.2	2,042	94.4
Kent	49	2.3	2,091	96.7
Elbow Lake	1	0.0	2,092	96.8
Ferndale	17	0.8	2,109	97.5
Mission	53	2.5	2,162	100.0

Distribution by Current Parole Office

<b>REGION/ Parole Office</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>ATLANTIC/</b>				
Renous	6	0.7	6	0.7
Sand River Centre	1	0.1	7	0.8
Parrtown Centre	1	0.1	8	0.9
Grand Falls	3	0.3	11	1.2
Kentville	16	1.8	27	3.0
Charlottetown	5	0.6	32	3.6
Cornerbrook	18	2.0	50	5.6
Frederickton	3	0.3	53	5.9
Halifax	21	2.3	74	8.2
Moncton	21	2.3	95	10.6
St. John's, Nfld.	14	1.6	109	12.1
Truro	10	1.1	119	13.2
Sydney	8	0.9	127	14.1
Saint John, N.B.	5	0.6	132	14.7
Salvation Army	1	0.2	134	14.9
<b>QUEBEC/</b>				
Phoenix	1	0.1	135	15.0
Painchaud	5	0.6	140	15.6
Martineau Centre	7	0.8	147	16.4
Laferriere	7	0.8	154	17.1
Ville-Marie	15	1.7	169	18.8
Lafontaine	28	3.1	197	21.9
L'Annonciation	3	0.3	200	22.2
Sherbrook	3	0.3	203	22.6
Quebec	79	8.8	282	31.4
Granby	7	0.8	289	32.1
Rimouski	6	0.7	295	32.8
Chicoutimi	7	0.8	302	33.6
Trois-Riveres	17	1.9	319	35.5
Ste-Therese	12	1.3	331	36.8
Laurentides	11	1.2	342	38.0
Secteur Laval	14	1.6	356	39.6
Rouny-Noranda	6	0.7	362	40.3
Hull	16	1.8	378	42.0
Langelier	16	1.8	394	43.8
Longueuil	15	1.7	409	45.5

Distribution by Current Parole Office

<b>REGION/ Parole Office</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>ONTARIO/</b>				
York Durham	10	1.1	419	46.6
John Howard/London	2	0.2	421	46.8
Salvation Army/Barrie	4	0.4	425	47.3
Toronto East	12	1.3	437	48.6
Kingston SO	12	1.3	449	49.9
Peterborough	11	1.2	460	51.2
Portsmouth Centre	6	0.7	466	51.8
Ottawa	12	1.3	478	53.2
Barrie	6	0.7	484	53.8
Sudbury	11	1.2	495	55.1
Timmins	3	0.3	498	55.4
Sault-Ste-Marie	3	0.3	501	55.7
Keele Centre	1	0.1	502	55.8
Toronto-Team	5	0.6	507	56.4
Toronto-West	14	1.6	521	58.0
London	4	0.4	525	58.4
Guelph	12	1.3	537	59.7
Hamilton	8	0.9	545	60.6
Windsor	6	0.7	551	61.3
St.Catherine's	3	0.3	554	61.6
Brantford	4	0.4	558	62.1
Downtown Toronto	5	0.6	563	62.6

Distribution by Current Parole Office

<b>REGION/ Parole Office</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>PRAIRIES/</b>				
Osborne Centre	3	0.3	566	63.0
High Prairie ASG	2	0.2	568	63.2
Olds	1	0.1	569	63.3
Stony Plain	1	0.1	570	63.4
Oskana Centre	2	0.2	572	63.6
Medicine Hat ASG	1	0.1	573	63.7
Wetaskiwin	1	0.1	574	63.8
St. Albert	1	0.1	575	64.0
Sherwood Park	1	0.1	576	64.1
Westlock	1	0.1	577	64.2
Grierson ASG	6	0.7	583	64.8
Winnipeg SO	38	4.2	621	69.1
Prince Albert	16	1.8	637	70.9
Regina SO	10	1.1	647	72.0
Saskatoon	14	1.6	661	73.5
Edmonton ASG	39	4.3	700	77.9
Red Deer ASG	7	0.8	707	78.6
North District ASG	1	0.1	708	78.8
Calgary ASG	29	3.2	737	82.0
Lethbridge	2	0.2	739	82.2
Belmont ASG	1	0.1	740	82.3
Bow River ASG	6	0.7	746	83.0

Distribution by Current Parole Office

<b>REGION/ Parole Office</b>	<b>Frequenc y</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Frequency</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>PACIFIC/</b>				
Sumas Centre	9	1.0	755	84.0
Vancouver North	16	1.8	771	85.8
Vancouver SO	13	1.4	784	87.2
Victoria & Nanai	25	2.8	809	90.0
Abbotsford	16	1.8	825	91.8
Prince George	25	2.8	850	94.5
Chilliwack	14	1.6	864	96.1
Kamloops	28	3.1	892	99.2
New Westminster	7	0.8	899	100.0

Note: five (5) cases with missing information.