Survival time until suspension for sex offenders on conditional release (R-31, 1993)

This study is a community follow-up investigation of the national sex offender census "Preliminary Results of National Sex Offender Census," Research Branch, CSC-1991, No. R-29.). In 1991, the Correctional Service of Canada conducted a nation-wide census which collected case-specific information on over 3,000 federal male sex offenders. A follow-up of the national census yielded a total of 793 sex offenders who were under community supervision at the time of the census and formed a "caseload" group. An additional 216 sex offenders who had been released from federal institutions after the census formed a "new release" group for follow-up.

The report is a comprehensive examination of the use of survival analysis to explore the time until suspension for sex offenders on conditional release.

Survival analyses of time until suspension for sex offenders on conditional release yielded important information on postrelease adjustment. As a relapse prevention strategy, the practice of issuing and executing suspension warrants for sex offenders was found to be strongly associated with the presence of "dynamic" or situational/victimization factors. This suggests that a systematic approach to assessing and re-assessing a sex offender's needs (marital situation, substance abuse, etc.) coupled with an awareness of sexual preferences (age, gender, number) and past sex offence history can improve the community supervision of sex offenders.