

# Offender Volumes

## ◆ Report 2007



DEPARTMENT OF  
**CORRECTIONS**  
ARA POUTAMA AOTEAROA



# DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

With trend statistics based on longitudinal offender management histories

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# 1 Introduction: Offender volumes

## 1.1 New report

This is the first edition of the Offender Volumes Report. The report presents information about the offender population managed by Corrections in prisons and in the community. In the following chapters, data is presented separately for offenders in each of the following sub-groups:

- prison sentenced
- remanded in custody
- prison release-ordered
- community sentenced.

This new report (in part) replaces the prison census series, published biennially between 1987 and 2003. This year's report is the first in a series which will be updated annually and posted on Corrections' website at <http://www.corrections.govt.nz>.

## 1.2 Snapshot and throughput perspectives

A number of perspectives on the data are taken in this report. The primary one is a longitudinal view in which a recent "snapshot" of the various offender sub-populations (at 30 June each year) is presented in the context of comparable monthly data stretching back over more than two and a half decades. Secondly, a perspective is given on the annual throughput of offenders (as they transition on to new sentence and order episodes managed by Corrections), also in the context of historical trends. All of this data is analysed in terms of offenders' age, gender, ethnicity, offence types, sentence length, and other variables of interest.

## 1.3 New methodology and counting rules, large historic data collection

To support the approach taken by the report, a new and enriched data set has been established, featuring some new concepts and methods. This is based on the most significant or prevailing directive issued to Corrections, by the Courts or the New Zealand Parole Board, in relation to an individual offender. For example, if a recorded directive requires that an offender is sentenced to prison, and no order applies indicating that he/she is to be released on or before a particular day, then the offender is counted as "prison sentenced" on that day<sup>1</sup>.

A unique aspect of the data-set is the incorporation of sentence histories of all offenders managed by New Zealand's Prison and Probation Services since 1980. This includes the complete conviction and sentencing histories of all known offenders, excluding convictions not resulting in sentences administered by Corrections (such as fines and discharges). Although the original source data is substantially the same as that for other published reports, the

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<sup>1</sup> The term "sentenced muster" is not used in this report as this term has a specific and different meaning in other contexts (generally referring to counts of sentenced prisoners physically present on a prison site on a day). However, prison sentenced offenders may not actually be on site due to hospitalisation, movement to a psychiatric facility, temporary release, escape, death, missing data etc.



counting rules used here differ from those traditionally used for prison muster and community sentence new starts. Instead of new sentence starts this report quantifies numbers of offenders directed to episodes of correctional management categories, and transitions between such episodes (see chapter 11 [Data source and enrichment methodology](#) for details).

The data quality of the report largely reflects the quality of data in Corrections' Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) database. Like all large historic data collections this data is not without error. However, the methodology used is robust and data checking reveals overall quality to be very good.

#### **1.4 Graphical reporting supported by hyperlinked data spreadsheets**

The data is presented graphically, thus clearly indicating the trends in volumes of offenders managed over time. However, totals for any given date are also tabulated and these can be located by following a link ("[data spreadsheet](#)") at the foot of each graph.

In the sequence of graphs presented, offenders are disaggregated according to gender, age, ethnicity, sentence type, offence type and various combinations of these variables. Where relevant, other forms of disaggregation are also applied.

#### **1.5 New "inventory" approach**

In order to simplify the realities of Corrections' operations and relate them to the complex histories of offenders, this report uses an "inventory" approach that requires all offenders to only be counted in a single management category on any one day. This provides for detailed analysis on annual "flows and balances" of offenders as they transition into, out of, and between categories of correctional management. This novel perspective highlights, among other things, the extraordinary complexity of Corrections' business, arising from having to manage a great number of individuals whose behaviour entrenches them in repetitive cycles of criminal justice sanction and management.

Chapter 9 [Offender Inventory](#) gives this year's offender inventory summary in a form analogous to a financial accounting or inventory management report. In financial accounting both cash flow and balance sheets are provided, while inventory management reports both stock on hand and stock turn-around. In the current report, offender flows and balances in the various management categories are detailed, such that the opening balance, plus inflow less outflow, equals the closing balance. In keeping with this inventory approach, offenders' status at year's commencement is carried forward from the previous year.

#### **1.6 Offender pool**

As the inventory approach provides for ongoing tracking of the management category for each offender it has been possible to add the new concept of the "recently managed offender pool". This is the pool of all offenders managed by Corrections at some time within the last ten years (excludes episodes of remand management without sentence), but who are not currently under Corrections management. This new concept will provide for future enhancements to this report that will shed light on the evolving nature of the offender population of New Zealand.

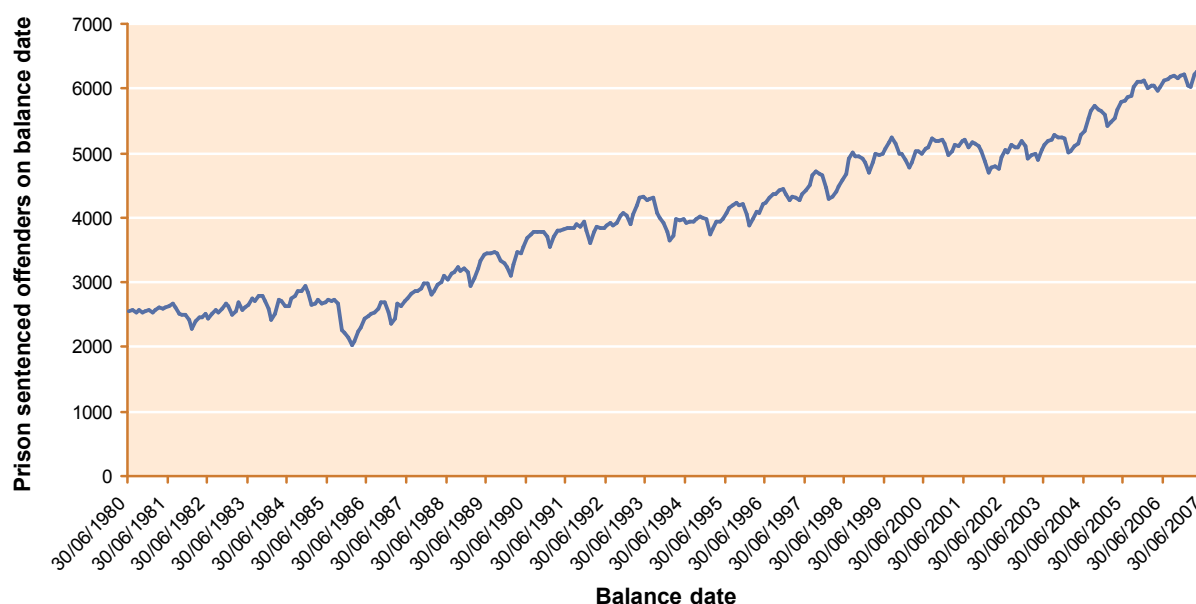
## 2 Prison sentenced: “snapshot” perspective

### 2.1 Overview

This section is based on counts of the number of offenders with a “prison sentenced” status at given snapshot dates. The term “prison sentenced” used here is similar to the concept of prison muster used in other reports but differs slightly and is based on Court and New Zealand Parole Board directives rather than muster counts. For more detail on this see section 11 [Data source and enrichment methodology](#).

The earlier part of this section provides trend information based on a series of monthly snapshot dates, the later part of the section provides more detail for the single snapshot date of 30 June 2007.

### 2.2 Prison sentenced snapshot trend since 1980

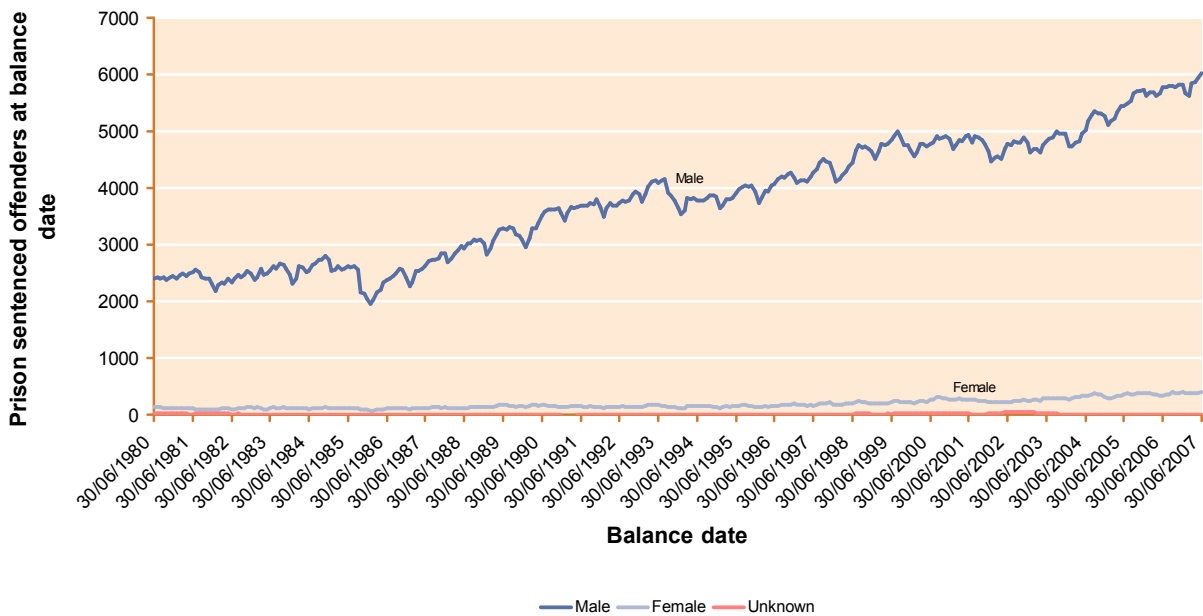


For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

The prison sentenced population demonstrates continuous and steady growth since 1986. The seasonal pattern of reduced numbers toward the end of each year is well established, and reflects the influence of the prisoner Christmas release policy<sup>2</sup>, as well as cycles of activity involving Police and the Courts. Notable is the sharp upturn in numbers which commenced in mid-2003, continuing through to June 2007.

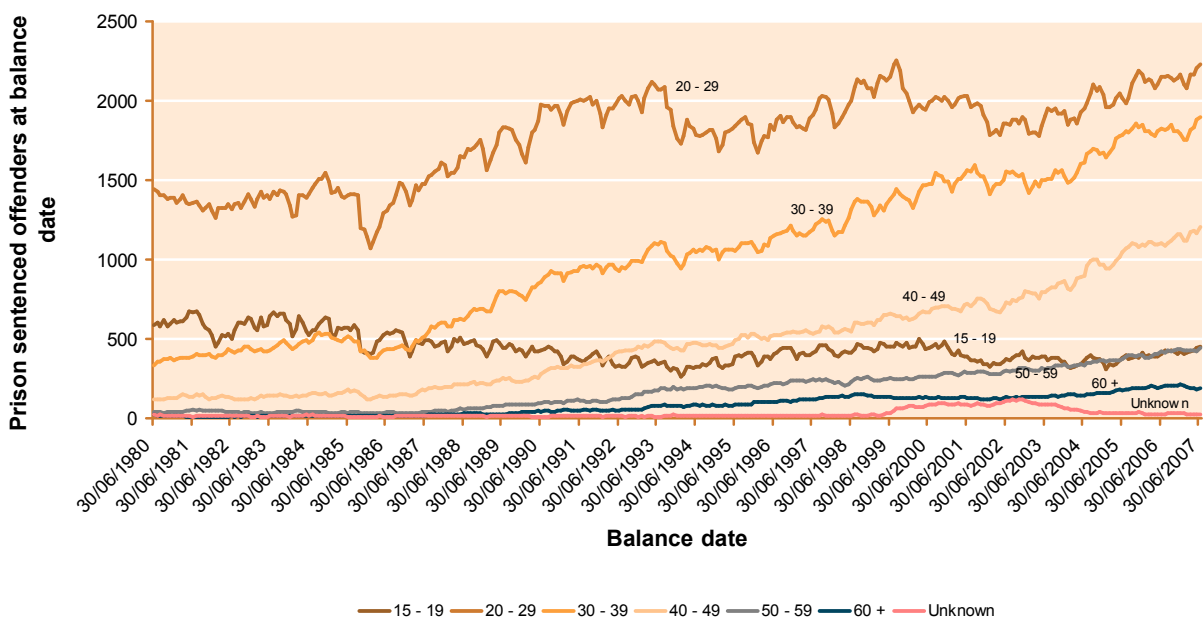
<sup>2</sup> Prisoners whose release date falls between mid-December and early January the following year are eligible to be released early in December; this policy aims to promote reintegration by ensuring that prisoners are able to access relevant social services and supports that might otherwise be closed during the Christmas – New Year period.

### 2.3 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by gender



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

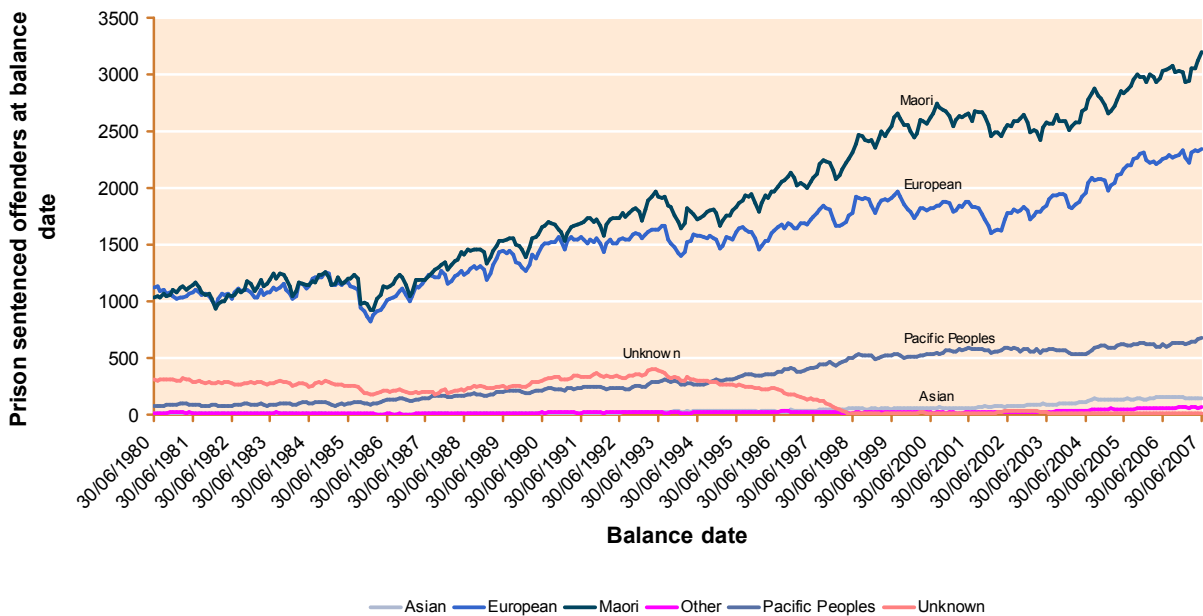
### 2.4 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

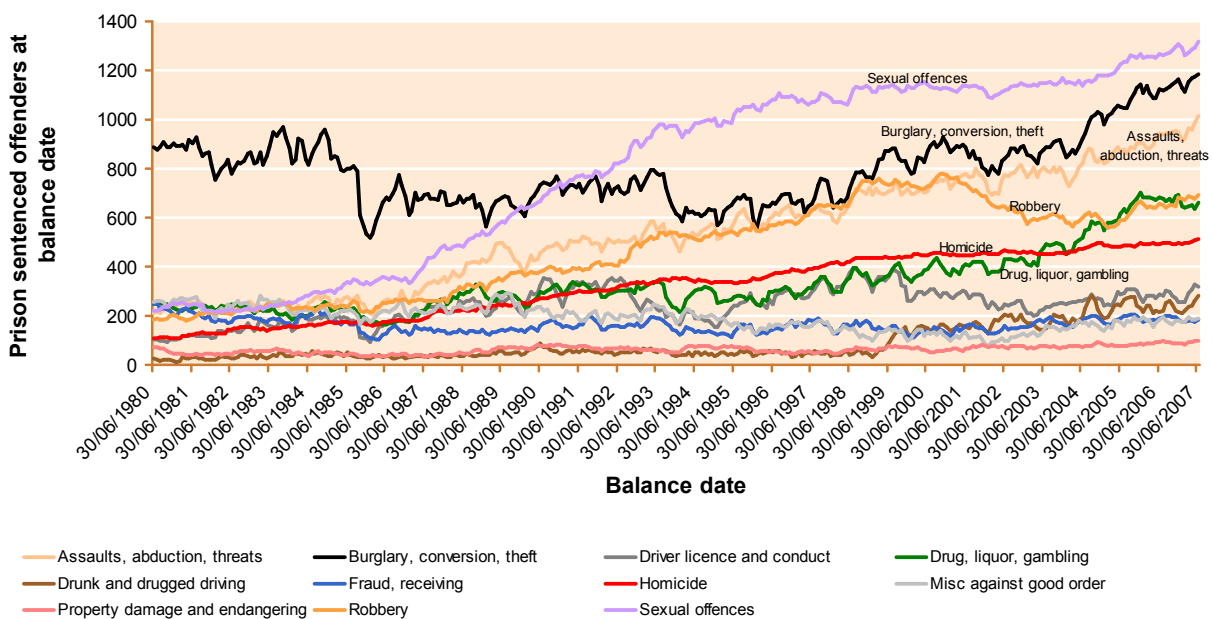
This graph indicates a very significant change in the composition of the prisoner population over recent decades. Over almost 30 years, the number of prisoners in the 20—29 years age group has grown quite slowly, while those in the 15-19 years age group has actually declined. Growth in overall numbers has almost entirely been amongst older offenders. In 1980, prisoners aged 30 years and over made up 20% of the sentenced population; they now comprise 58% of the total.

## 2.5 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by preferred ethnicity



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [preferred ethnicity](#).

## 2.6 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by offence category

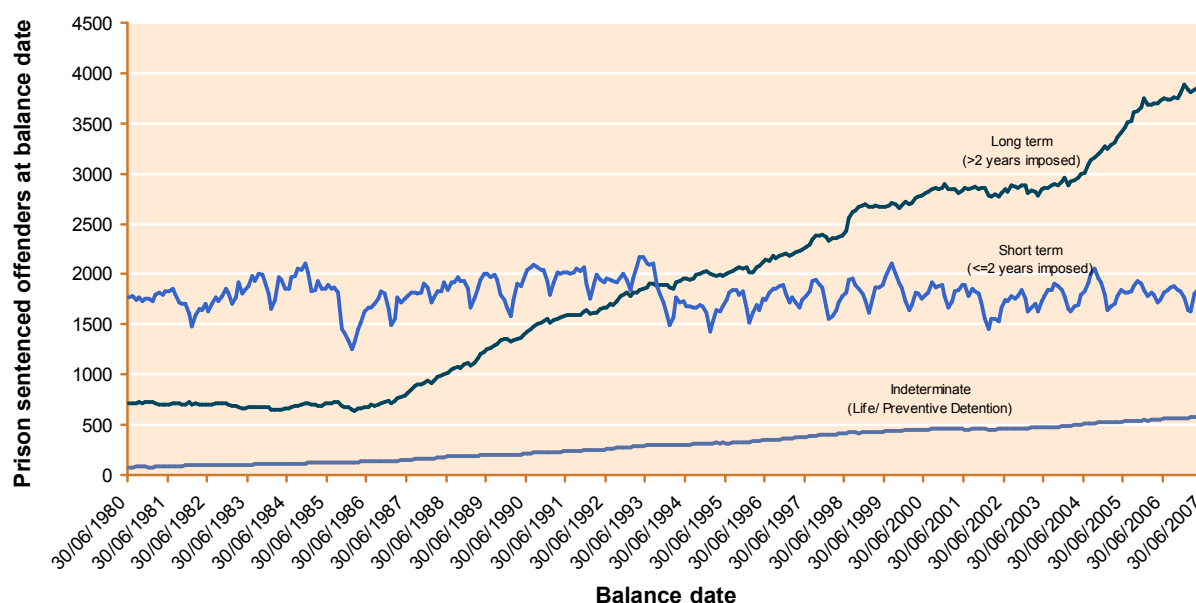


For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

The graph above indicates that, thirty years ago, dishonesty offenders predominated in the prison population. However, over the intervening period, much of the growth has been driven by an accumulation of those sentenced for violent and sexual offending, with drug offender counts also rising sharply in recent years.

The relative proportions of numbers in each offence category (as indicated above) reflects the process whereby more serious offences result in longer sentences, which lead to higher rates of accumulation in the prison system, due to the length of time served.

## 2.7 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by management category



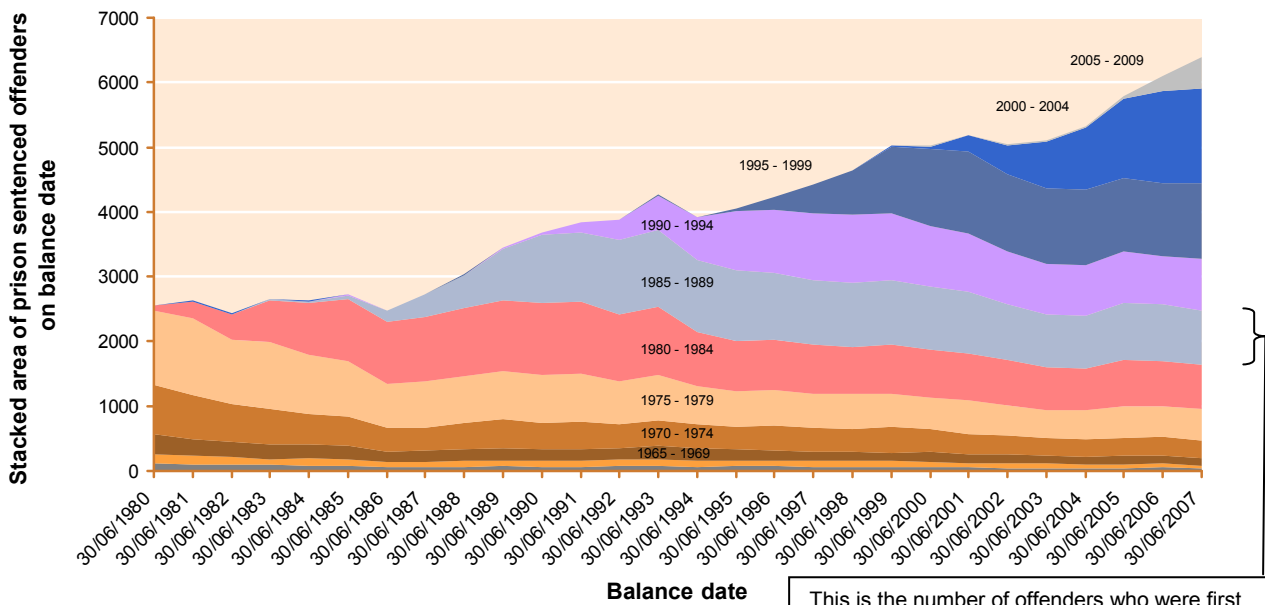
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

“Short term” sentenced offender numbers (those with less than or equal to two years imposed) have been stable since 1980, with almost all of the growth in prisoners with longer sentences. However, the trend lines above hide considerable complexity in terms of changing rules around overall proportion served and release timing, and the typical proportion already served as remand before sentencing. The seasonal cycle discussed above, is also revealed to be a phenomenon restricted to the shorter-term prisoners.

“Long term” prison sentenced offenders are those serving determinate sentences of greater than 2 years. Significant and sustained growth can be observed in this group.

Life and Preventive Detention (“indeterminate term”) offenders are slowly but steadily growing. Though numbers of new starts on indeterminate sentences are low (less than 50 per year), they remain in prison for long periods of time, and therefore are accumulating to become a significant sub-set of the prisoner population.

## 2.8 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by initial year convicted



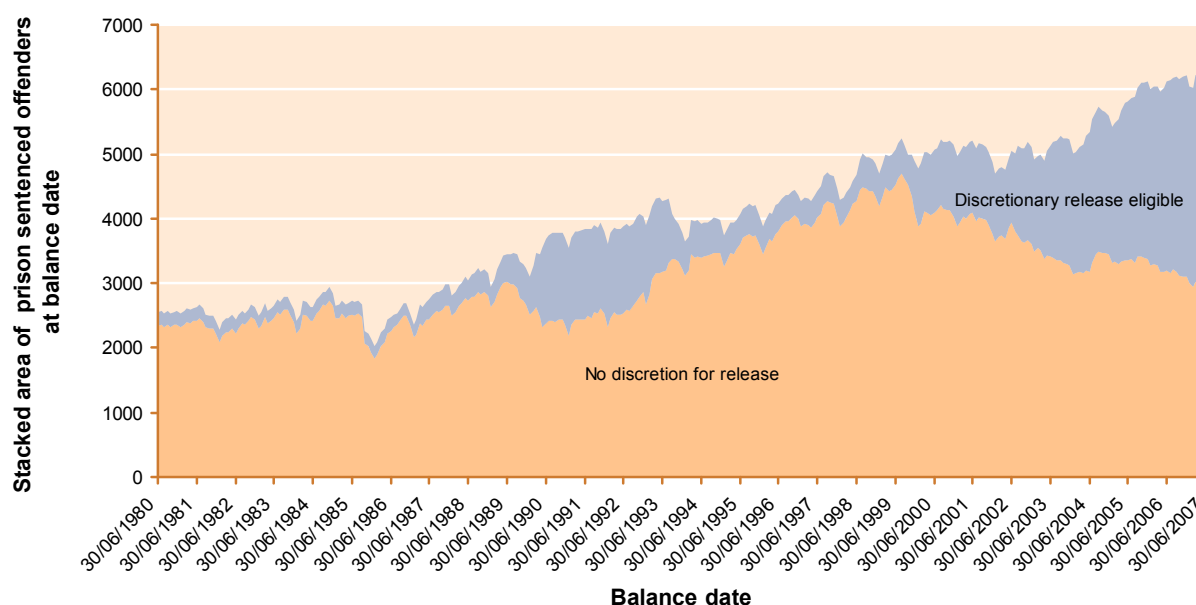
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

This is the number of offenders who were first sentenced in 1985 – 1989 and are prison sentenced at this time (2007-06-30).

The graph above provides a breakdown of the sentenced prisoner population by the five year band during which prisoners recorded their first sentence (including convictions resulting in fines, discharges, disqualifications, so it includes sentences other than Corrections administered sentences). The colour differentiated strata from left to right should not be interpreted as meaning that the same offenders were in prison continuously. Each band signifies the number of beds occupied by offenders in a cohort, which will be made up of a changing and recirculating set of offenders.

Consistent with the age trends discussed in section 2.4, the graph above confirms the changing composition of the prisoner population, with a declining proportion of the population made up of those with only recent offending careers, and a tendency for persistence in the criminal careers of older offenders. For example, in 1980 almost 75% of the prisoner population had recorded their first conviction within the previous ten years of their incarceration. By 2005, this proportion had dropped to 41%.

## 2.9 Prison sentenced snapshot trend by discretionary release eligibility

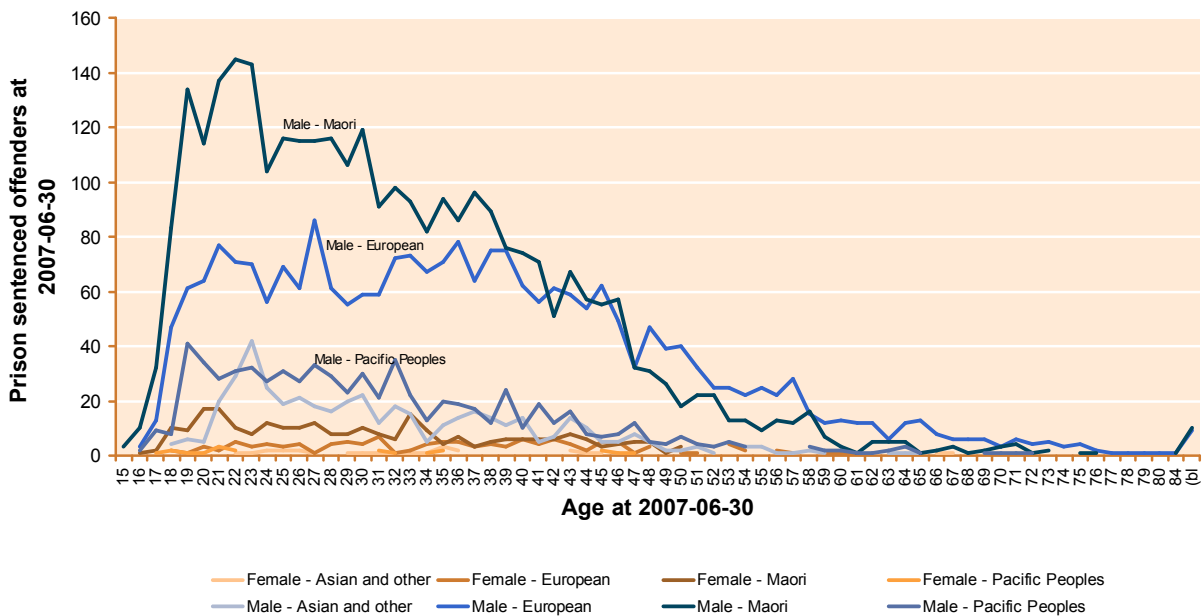


For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

The graph above groups the sentenced prisoner population according to current eligibility for discretionary release (either on parole or home detention). Prisoners in the category “no discretion for release” include those whose sentence does not allow early release on parole or home detention, as well as those who are eligible but have yet to pass their parole eligibility date. “Discretionary release eligible” refers to those who have passed their parole eligibility date or home detention eligibility date but have yet to be released or have been granted leave to apply for front end home detention but have yet to be released.

The data reflects the influence of parole laws introduced in 2002, which meant that parole eligibility occurred earlier in the sentences of longer-term prisoners. However, this has not meant that prisoners have been released earlier. Instead, the number of sentenced prisoners currently eligible for release, but who have yet to be granted release by the Parole Board, exceeds the number who are not eligible for release.

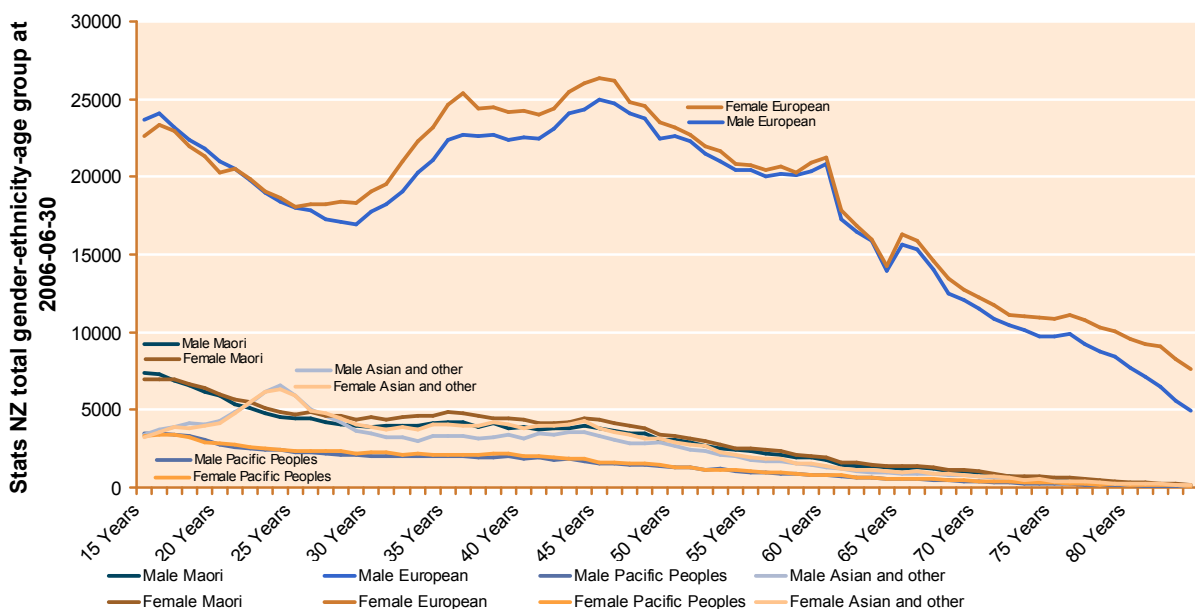
## 2.10 Prison sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by gender-ethnicity-age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [multiple ethnicity](#).

The graph above provides a breakdown of prison sentenced offenders by age and ethnicity, as at 30 June 2007. This indicates the preponderance of Maori males in this population, especially in the younger age groups. For example, there are approximately twice as many Maori male 23 year olds in prison than there were NZ European males of the same age. Amongst those over 40 years of age, NZ European males become more numerous. These figures contrast sharply with those for the general population, in the following graph.

## 2.11 New Zealand population at 2006-06-30 by gender-ethnicity-age

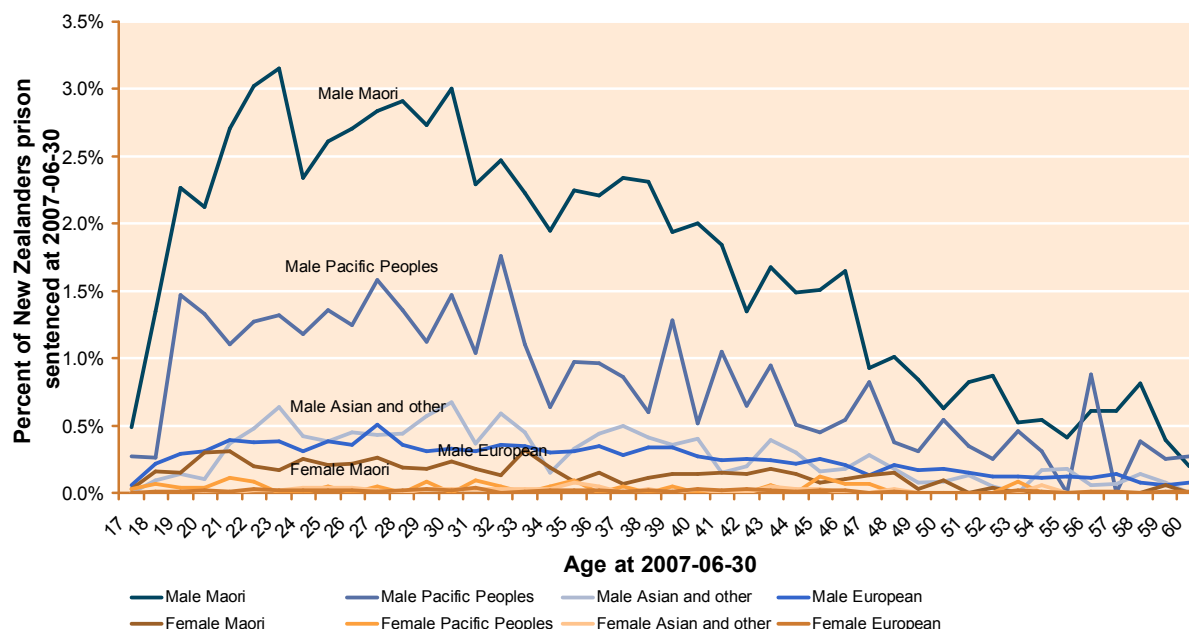


For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [multiple ethnicity](#).



The source of data for the above graph was the [Statistics New Zealand Table Builder website](#), from which the “Estimated National Ethnic Population by age and sex at 30 June 2006” was extracted<sup>3</sup>.

## 2.12 Imprisonment rates at 2007-06-30 by gender-ethnicity-age

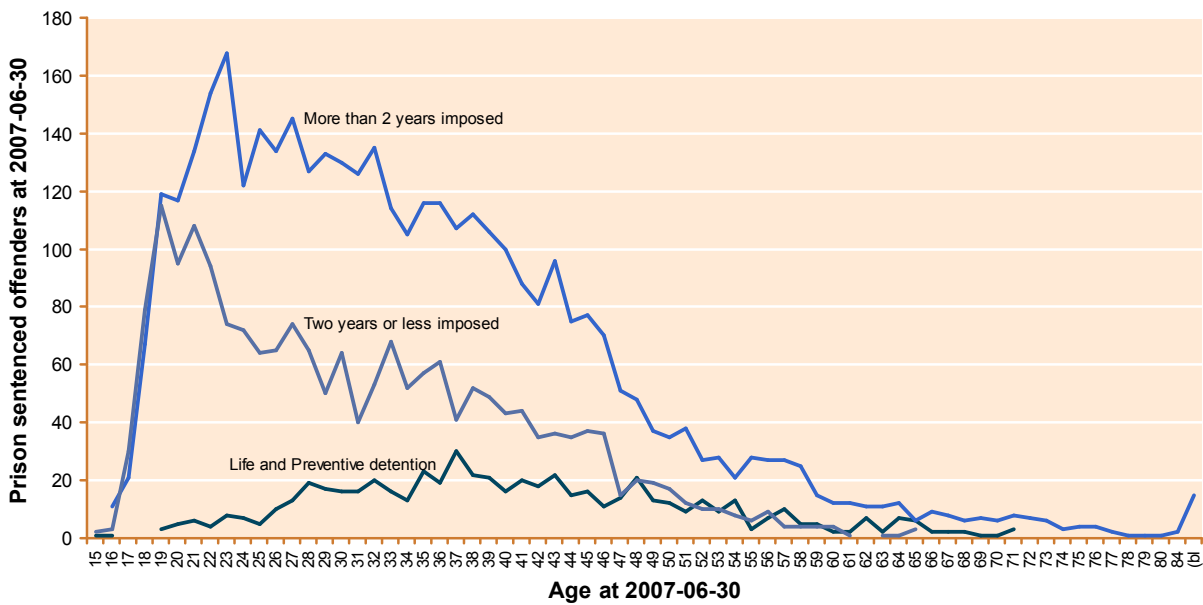


For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [multiple ethnicity](#).

The graph above gives a *rate* of imprisonment by the same gender-age-ethnicity sub-groupings in the previous graphs. Most notably, this reveals that 3.2% of all Maori males in the 23 year old age group were in prison on 30 June 2007, while the proportion of NZ European 23 year old males in prison was 0.4%.

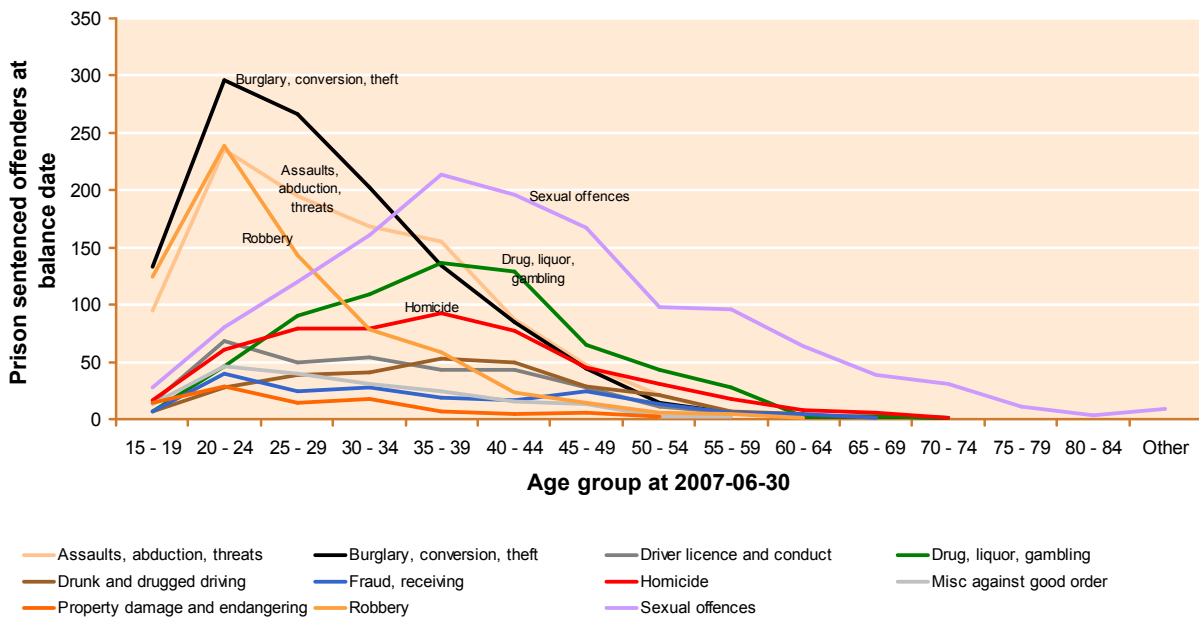
<sup>3</sup> Estimates for the year 2007 were not available at time of preparation of this report hence the use of the 2006 data. These population estimates make use of the multi-ethnicity concept such that individuals are counted in all ethnic groups they identify with. One consequence of this is that the total of “Ethnic Populations” does not equal the total population of the country. Similarly, the imprisonment rates for each group shown are based on the ratio of prison sentenced offenders at 2007-06-30 relative to the total population as at 2006-06-30 (as estimated by Statistics New Zealand). This method is also imperfect due to the one year gap in the timing of the population sample vs. prison count, and to differences in circumstances of how, when and where the ethnicity question was asked (in prison vs. in the National census). However, in light of the relatively small change in national numbers over the year, the numbers are still meaningful.

### 2.13 Prison sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by imposed term and age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

### 2.14 Prison sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by offence category and age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence categories](#).

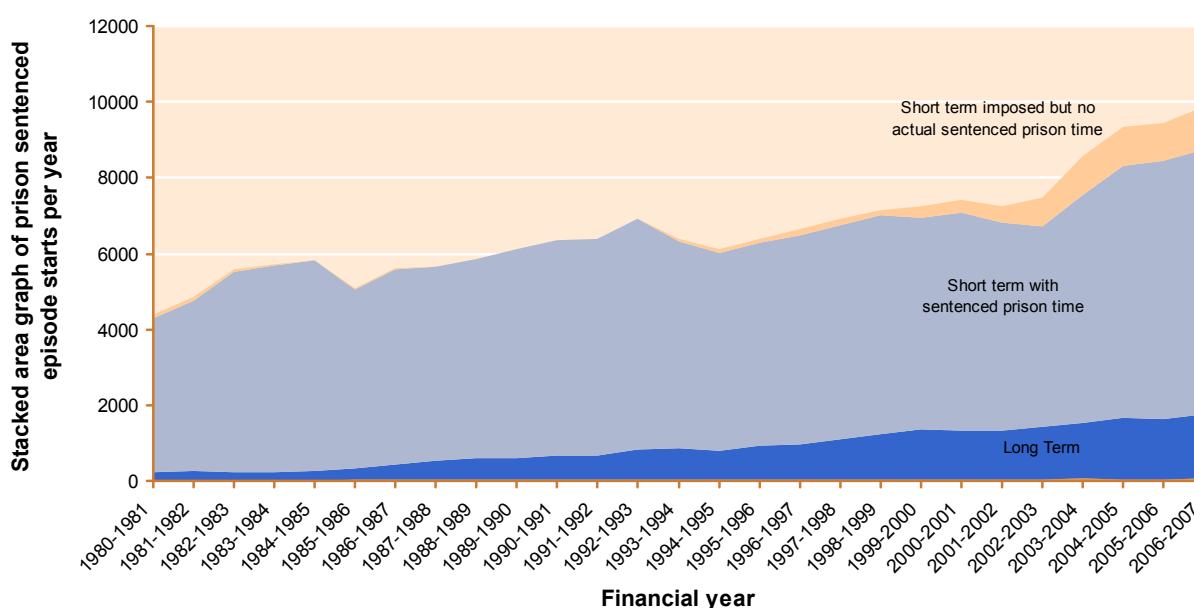
The graph above indicates that on 30 June 2007 the majority of prison sentenced offenders for burglary, assaults, and robbery are in the younger age brackets, whereas drugs, sex and homicide offenders are typically older.

### 3 Prison sentenced: “throughput” perspective

#### 3.1 Overview

This section counts the number of “starts” and “ends” of prison-sentenced episodes in the last year, given in the context of previous 12-month periods back to 1980-81. Prison starts and ends counted here are similar to the usual counts of receptions and releases, but differ in certain ways. In particular, prison sentence episodes of zero duration (i.e., the sentence episode starts and finishes on the same day) are included. Such zero duration episodes can come about when time spent by an offender in custodial remand exceeds the sentence days to serve. Under these circumstances the offender is released immediately, however the offender is still counted as having started a prison sentenced episode. Further, under pre-October 2007 legislation, some offenders with deferred sentence commencement dates were granted release on home detention by the Parole Board, effective immediately, thus avoiding time in prison. Technically, however, such cases constituted a sentence of imprisonment (though with leave to apply for home detention).

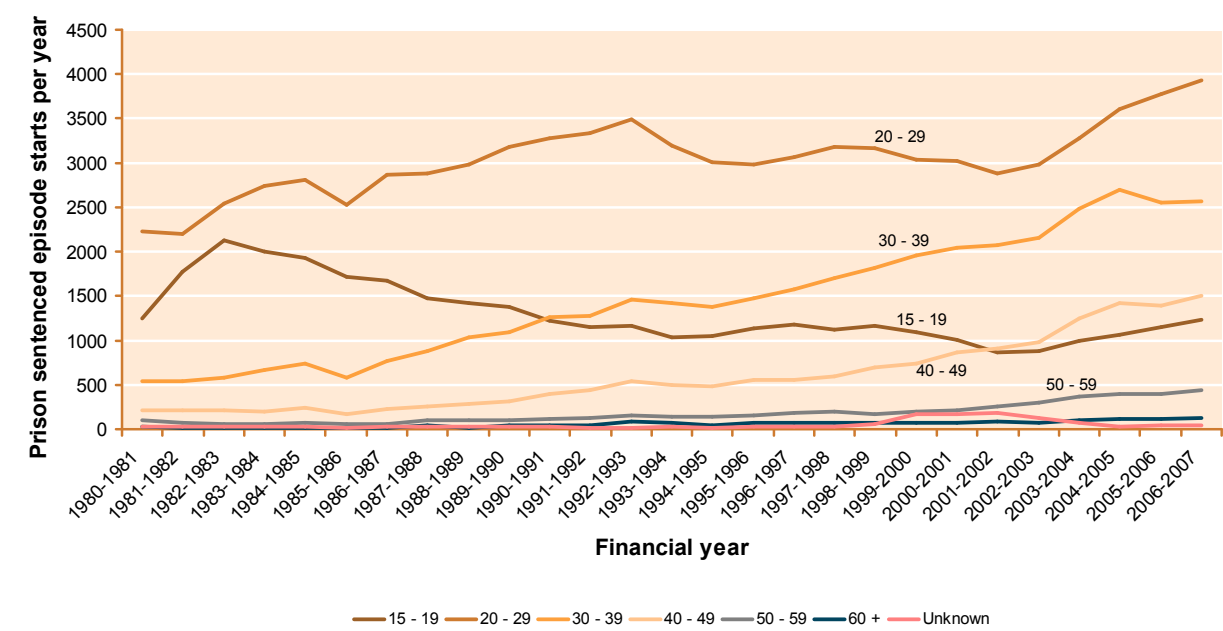
#### 3.2 Prison sentenced starts per year trend by management group



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

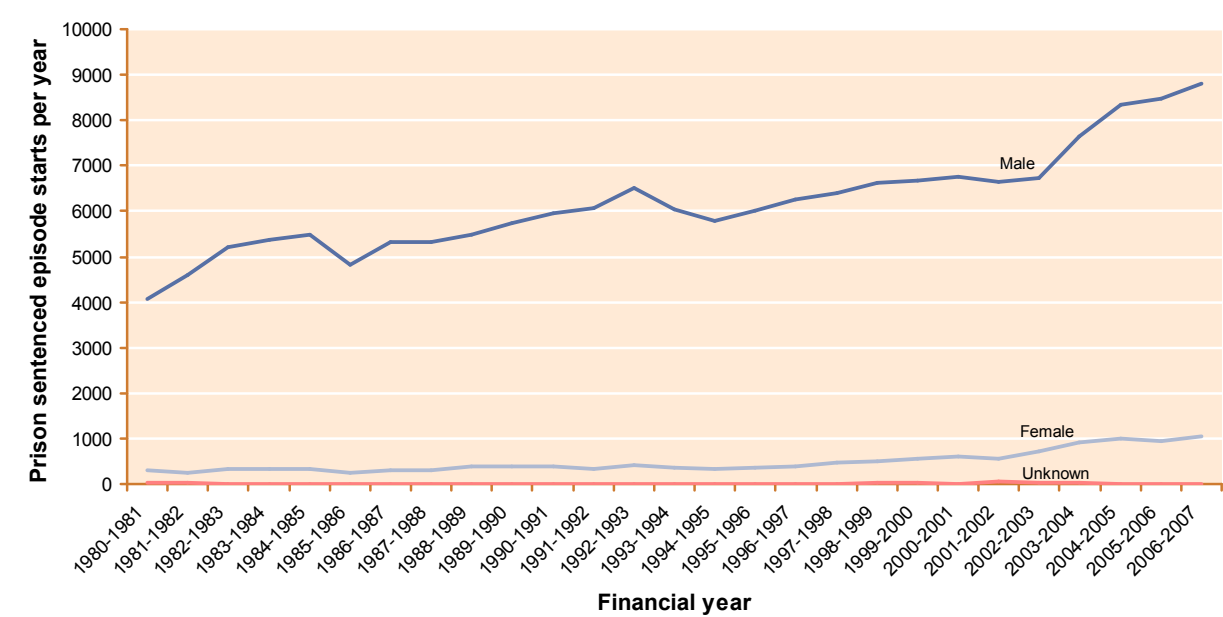
The graph above indicates the recent growth in numbers of sentences of imprisonment. Of note is the number who serve no time with a prison sentenced status, usually for the reasons discussed above. Also noteworthy is the large proportion and significant growth in the number of offenders short-term prison sentenced. On the other hand, new starts of indeterminate (Life and Preventive Detention) sentences, though too few in number to show on the graph, currently make up 9% of prison sentenced offenders, due to the extended time spent in prison.

3.3 Prison sentenced starts per year trend by age at start



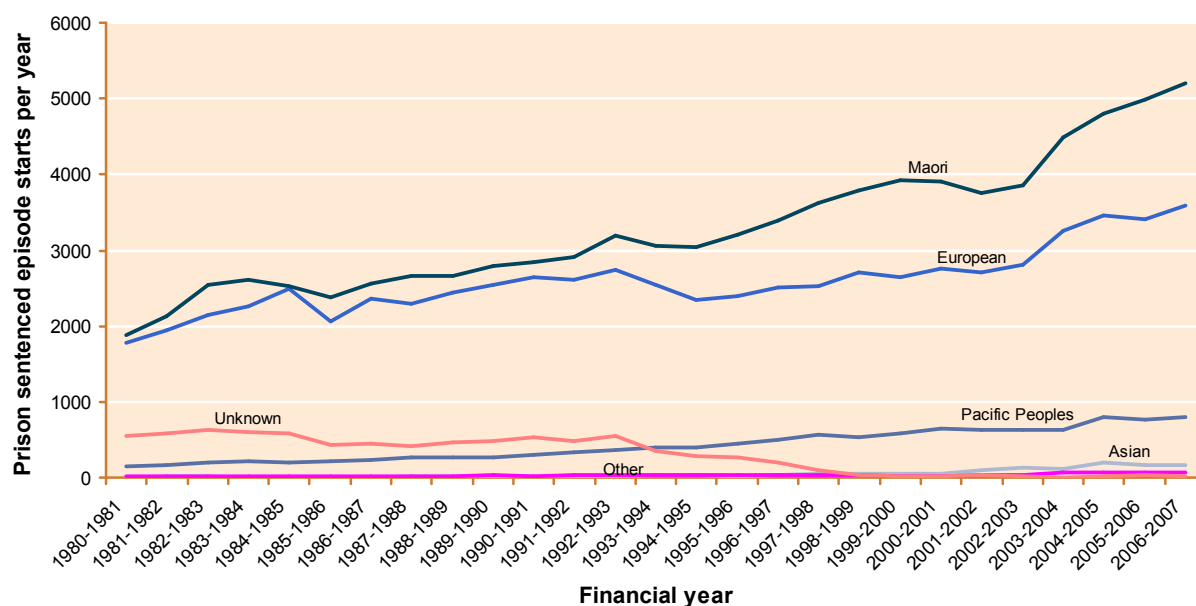
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

3.4 Prison sentenced starts per year trend by gender



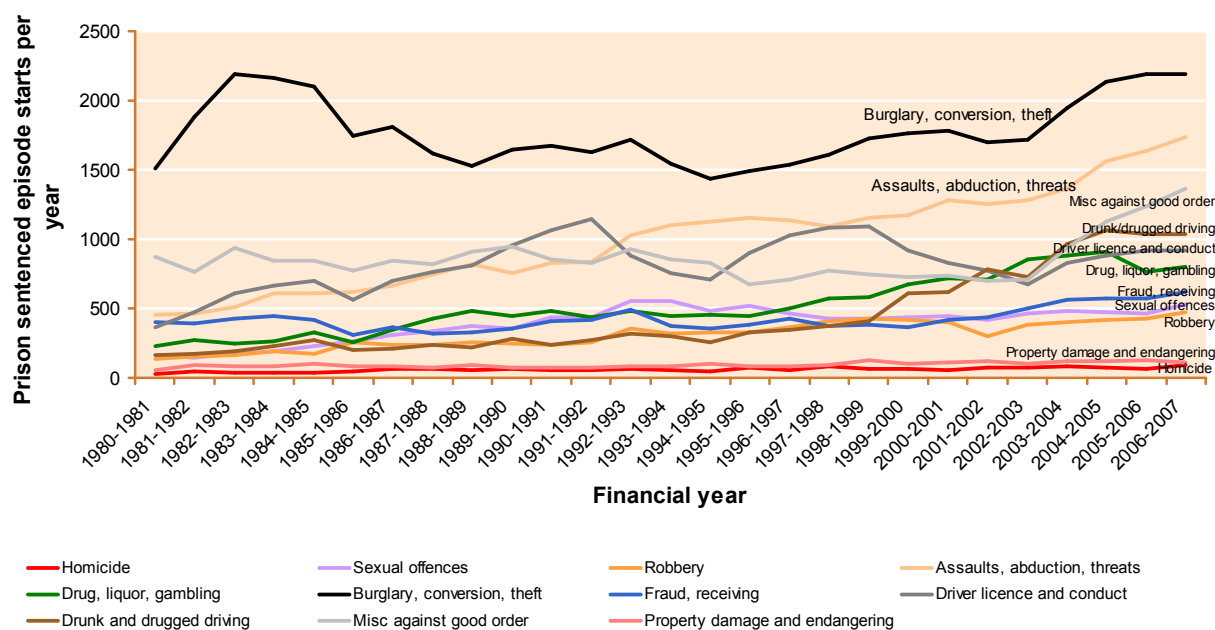
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

### 3.5 Prison sentenced starts per year trend by preferred ethnicity group



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [preferred ethnicity](#).

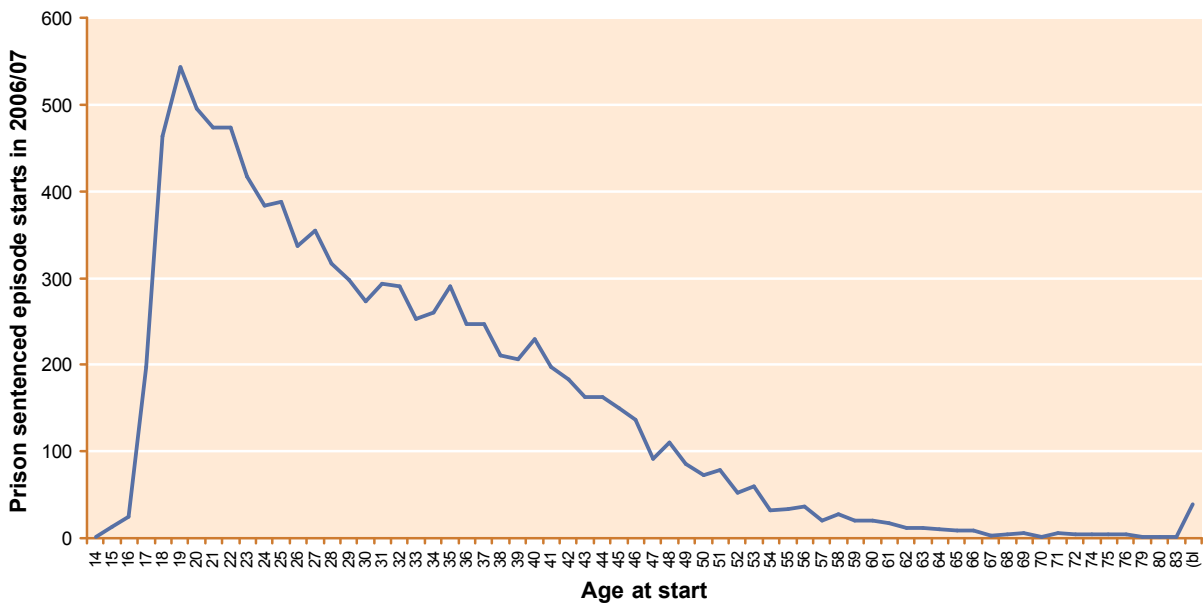
### 3.6 Prison sentenced starts per year trend by offence group



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

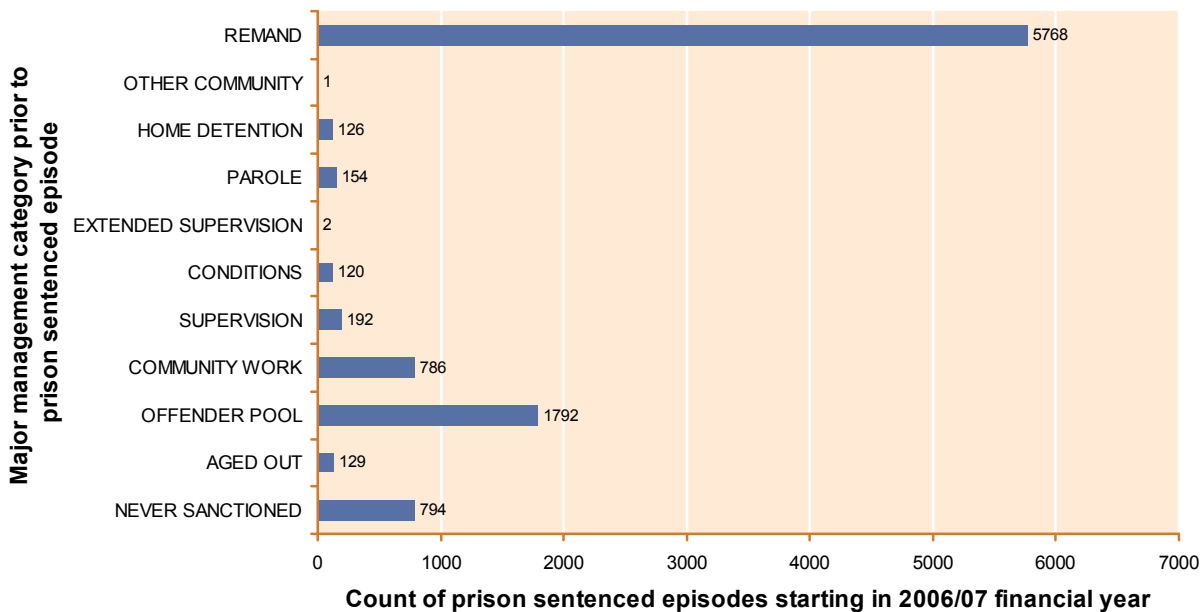
The graph above further illustrates that, while the number of homicide offenders in prison on any day is not insubstantial, the number of annual new starts of such prison sentenced episodes is relatively low.

### 3.7 Prison sentenced episode starts in 2006/07 by age at reception



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

### 3.8 Prison sentenced episode starts in 2006/07 by prior major management category



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

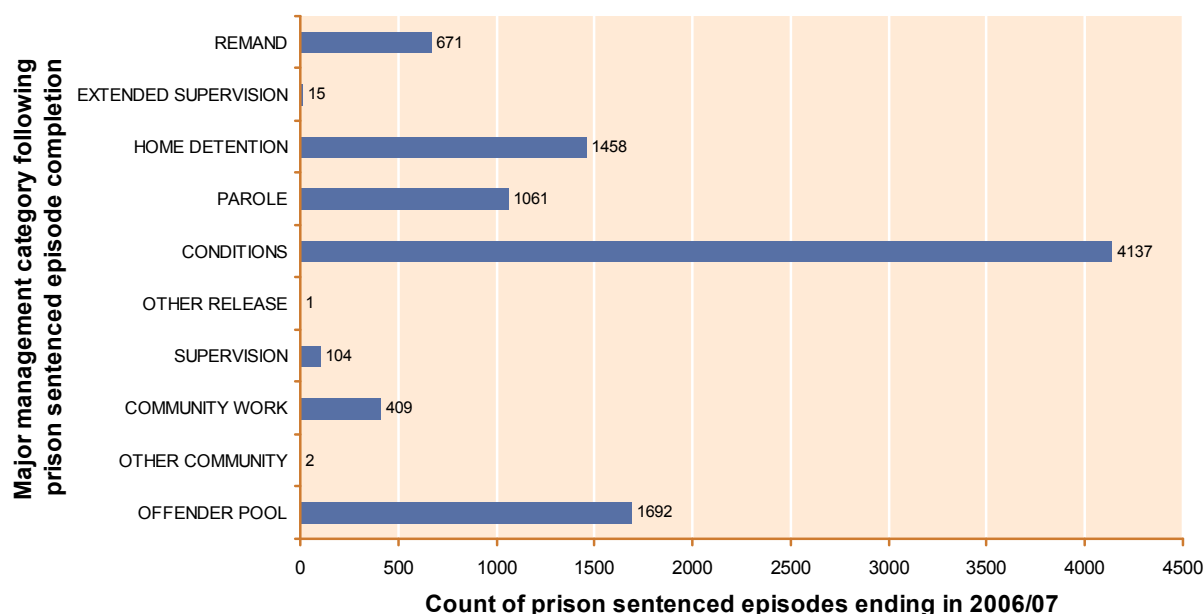
The graph above indicates the management status of offenders prior to commencing terms of imprisonment during the 2006/07 year. The overwhelming majority of prisoners were in custodial remand immediately prior to the commencement of their sentence. Of those who were not remanded in custody prior to commencing their sentence, the next largest group (1792) came from the “offender pool”, that is, had at least one prior episode of being managed by Corrections in the last ten years.

Some of the transitions relate to offenders being recalled directly to prison from a prison release ordered state. This can happen at an order from the Parole Board when the offender has breached a condition of their release or committed further offending.

Of note, approximately 8% of offenders become prison sentenced directly from a position of having no prior Corrections sanction before the current sentence, and were not remanded in custody at the time of sentencing (they may have been on bail).

Explanations for all of the “major management categories” can be found by following the relevant link at the foot of the table.

### 3.9 Prison sentenced ends in 2006/07 by following major management status



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

The graph above shows that some 671 offenders transitioned straight to a remand status after completion of their prison sentenced status in the 2006 – 2007 financial year.

### 3.10 Prison sentenced ends in 2006/07 by actual months served



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

In the graph above, a significant number of new starts are counted as having served zero months. As noted, this can occur where offenders have a deferred sentence commencement and are then “released” by the Parole Board to serve the sentence on home detention, or (perhaps more commonly) where remand time credited against the subsequently imposed sentence exceeds the required maximum time to serve.

Clearly the majority of offenders serving prison sentences spend relatively short periods of time (less than six months) in prison as sentenced prisoners. Less than five percent of those released each year have spent more than three years in prison.



## 4 Remanded in custody snapshots

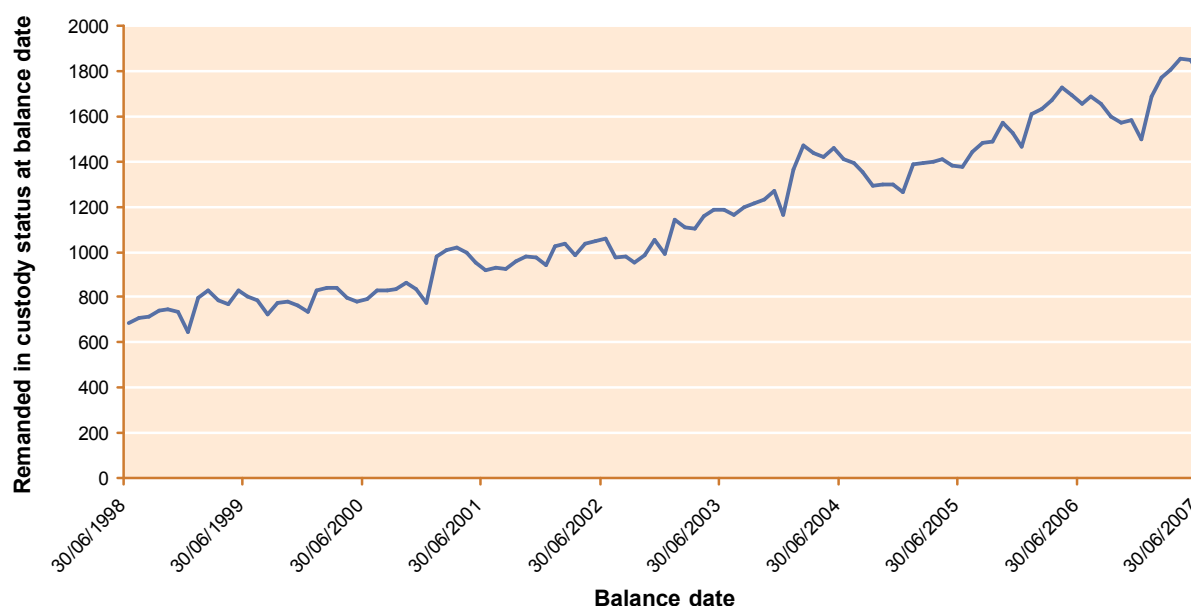
### 4.1 Overview

Presenting data on individuals remanded in custody is quite challenging, given the complexity of the processes surrounding the incarceration of those yet to be convicted of the criminal offences with which they are charged. Prior to their cases being dealt with, persons held in custodial remand are often released on bail, some of whom are then returned to custody when bail conditions are breached. Episodes of time on remand may also be punctuated with multiple moves between Police, Court, Corrections and even psychiatric facilities. This all means that counting remanded in custody episodes is far from simple.

As noted above, when a prison sentence ensues after a period of remand in custody, sentence time is offset by the time already served on remand. Data reported here is based, however, on the applicable status of the offender on any given day, so remand status applies irrespective of whether the remand time contributes to “discharging” the subsequently imposed sentence. As a consequence, sentenced volumes can tend to be artificially suppressed, and remand numbers inflated. This is the case when offenders spend longer periods on remand between being charged and sentenced.

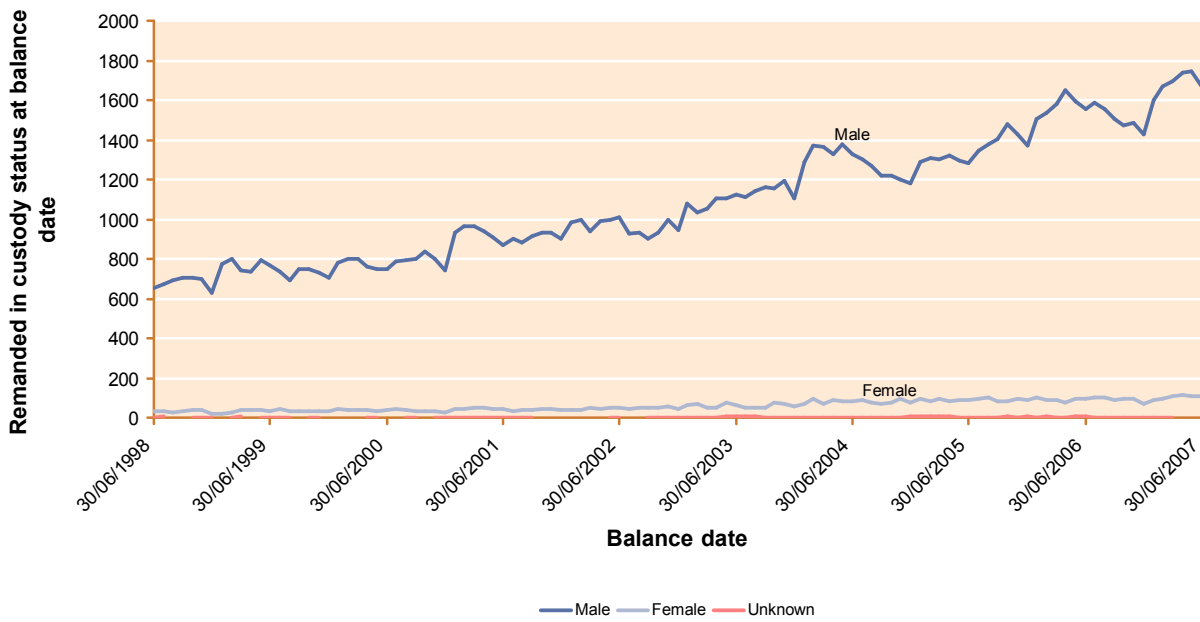
Data in Correction’s IT systems on “remanded in custody” episodes is available from 1998 onwards, which is reflected in the figures on the following pages.

### 4.2 Remanded snapshot trend since 1998



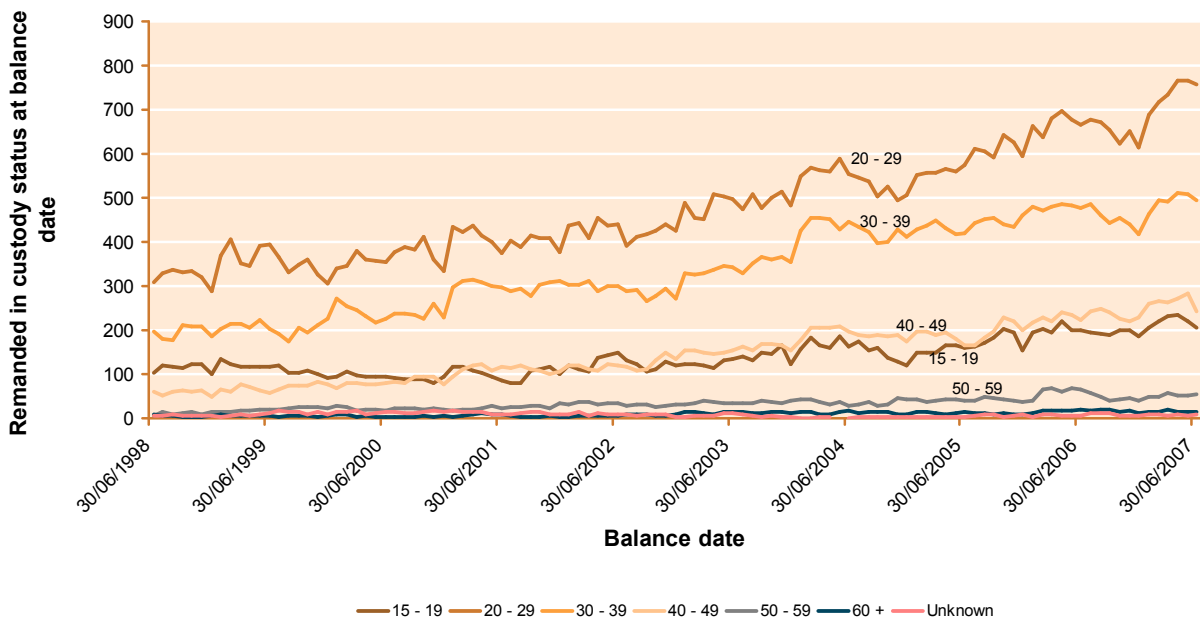
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

### 4.3 Remanded snapshot trend by gender



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

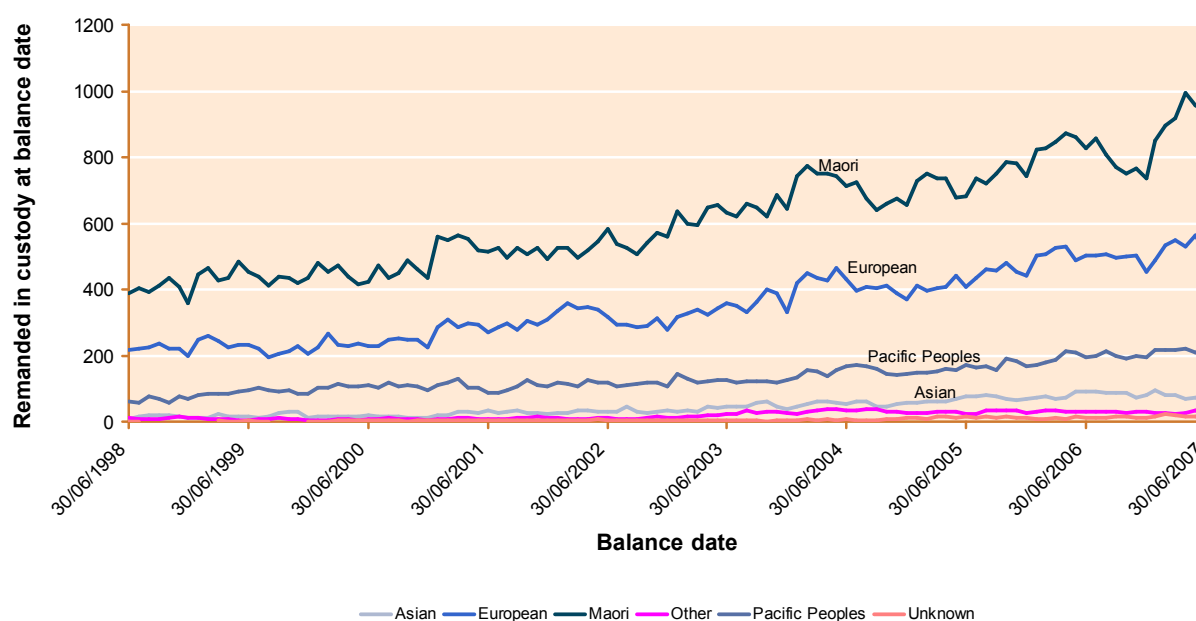
### 4.4 Remanded snapshot trend by age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

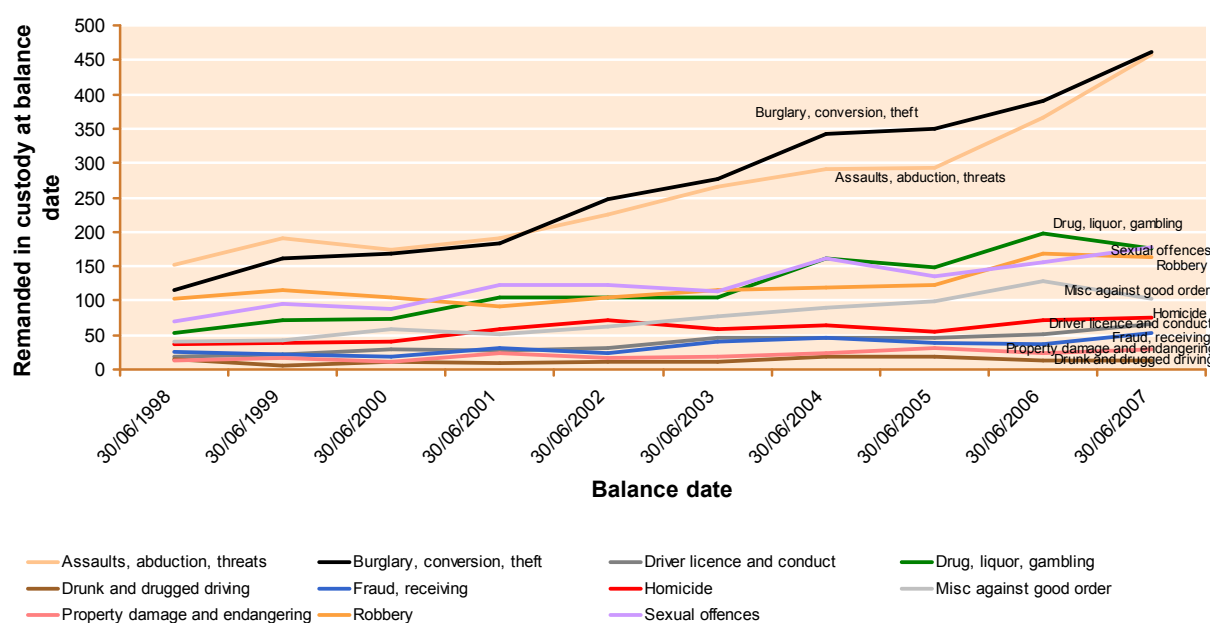
The same age-cohort effect apparent in the sentenced cohort is also observed in the remand population, although less pronounced. Interestingly, the growth in remand numbers for 40 to 49 year olds appears to be greater than the growth in the numbers for under twenty year olds.

#### 4.5 Remanded snapshot trend by preferred ethnicity group



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [preferred ethnicity](#)

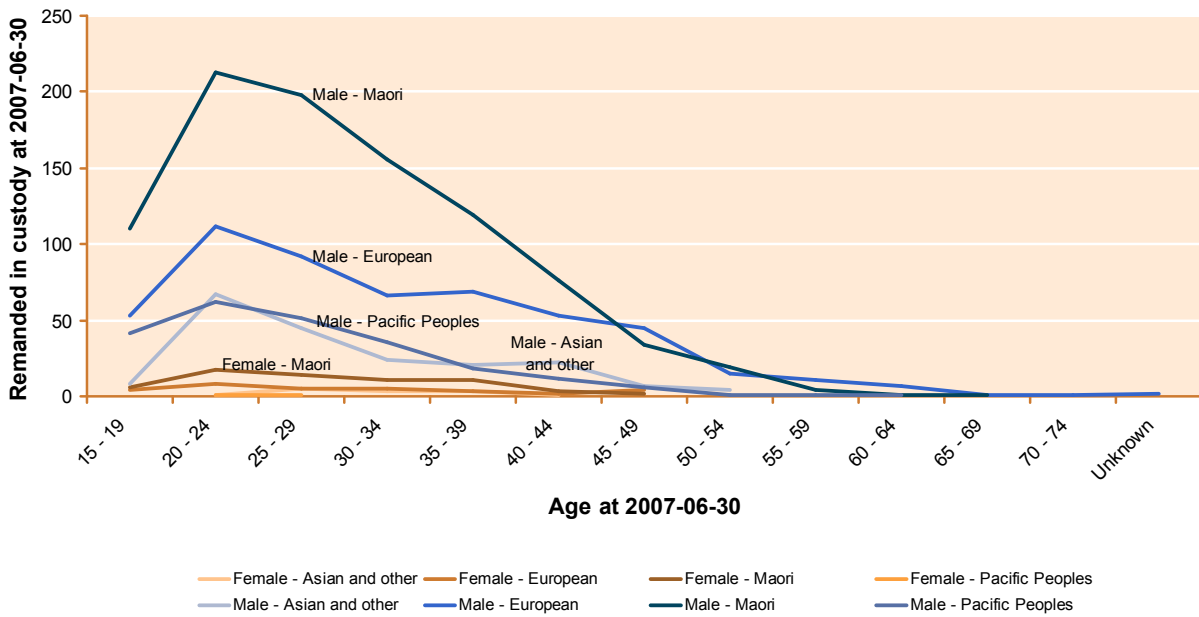
#### 4.6 Remanded snapshot trend by charge category



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#)

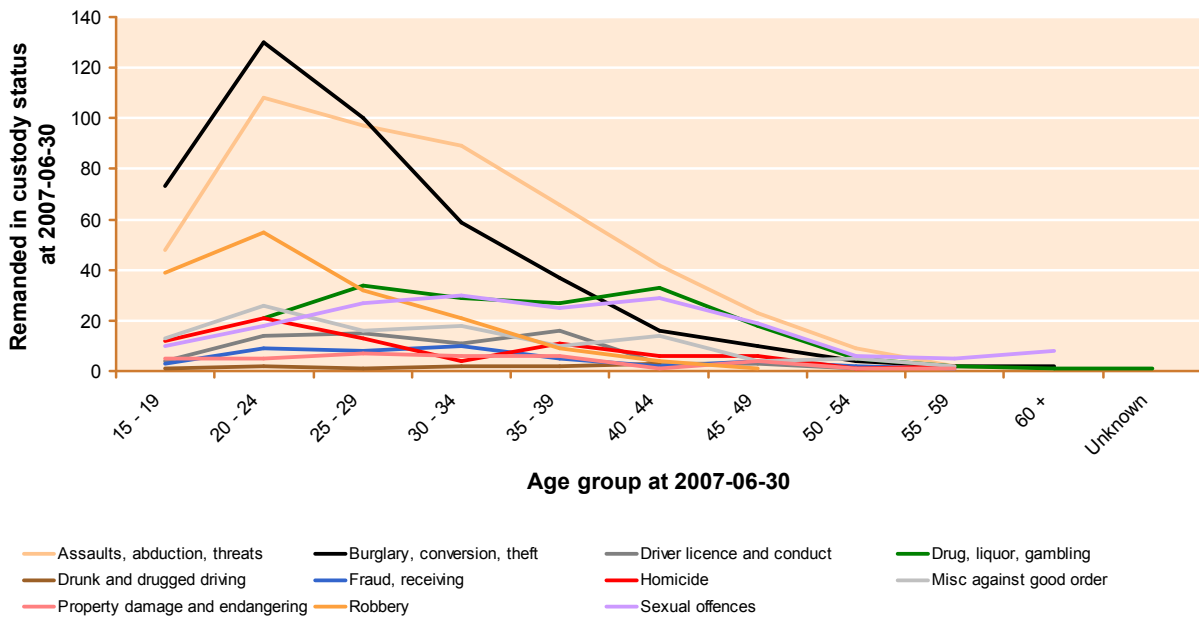
In the graph above, those remanded in custody have been grouped by the most serious remand warrant charge (according to the Ministry of Justice seriousness score) that was current for them at the balance date. However, analysis has shown that the charges faced by an individual often evolve over the course of an episode in remand; that is, a person may, for example, be held initially on a driving offence, but this may later be superseded by a serious violence offence charge.

#### 4.7 Remanded snapshot at 2007-06-30 by gender- ethnicity-age



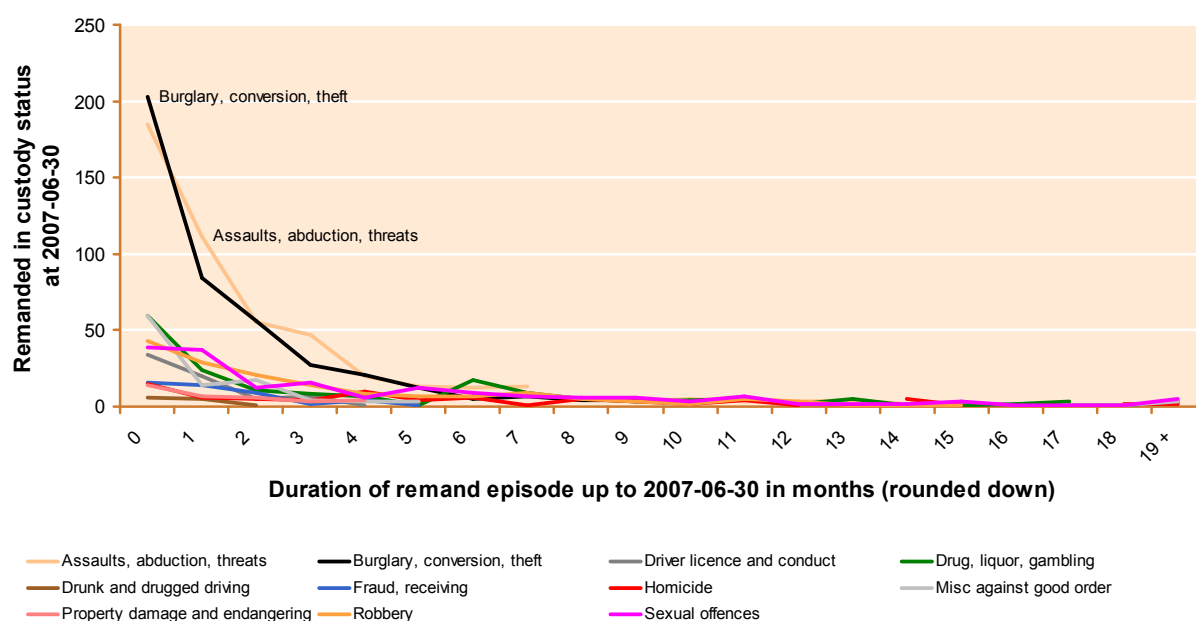
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [multiple ethnicity](#)

#### 4.8 Remanded snapshot at 2007-06-30 by charge group and age



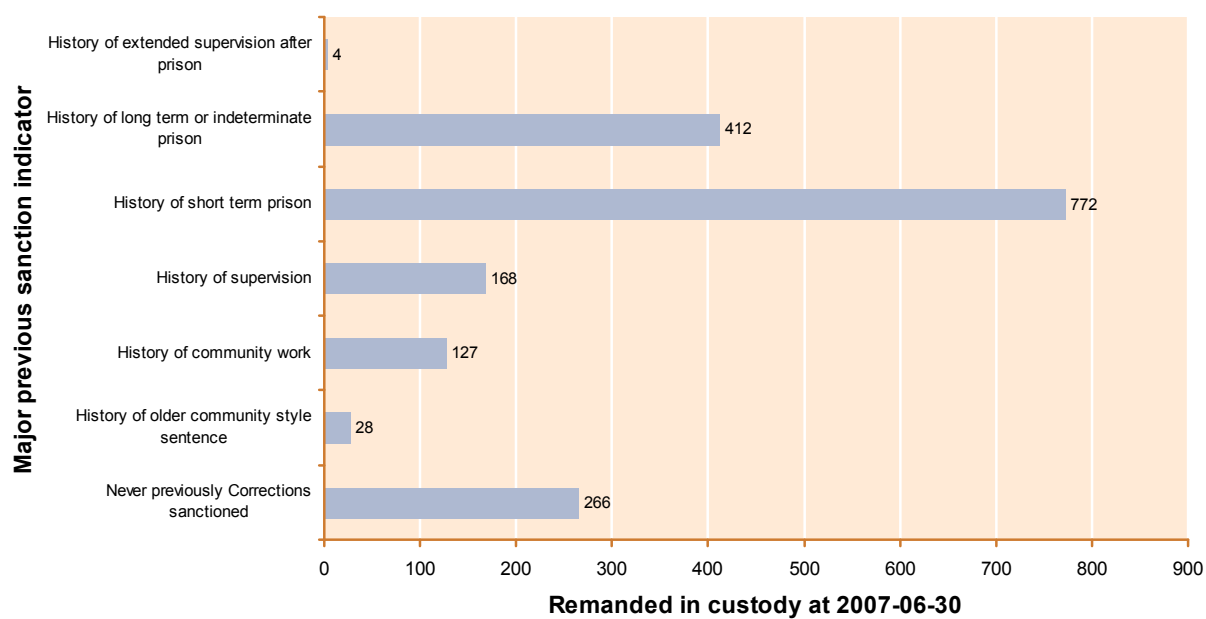
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#)

#### 4.9 Remanded snapshot at 2007-06-30 by charge group and stay so far



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#)

#### 4.10 Remanded snapshot at 2007-06-30 by major previous sanction indicator



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

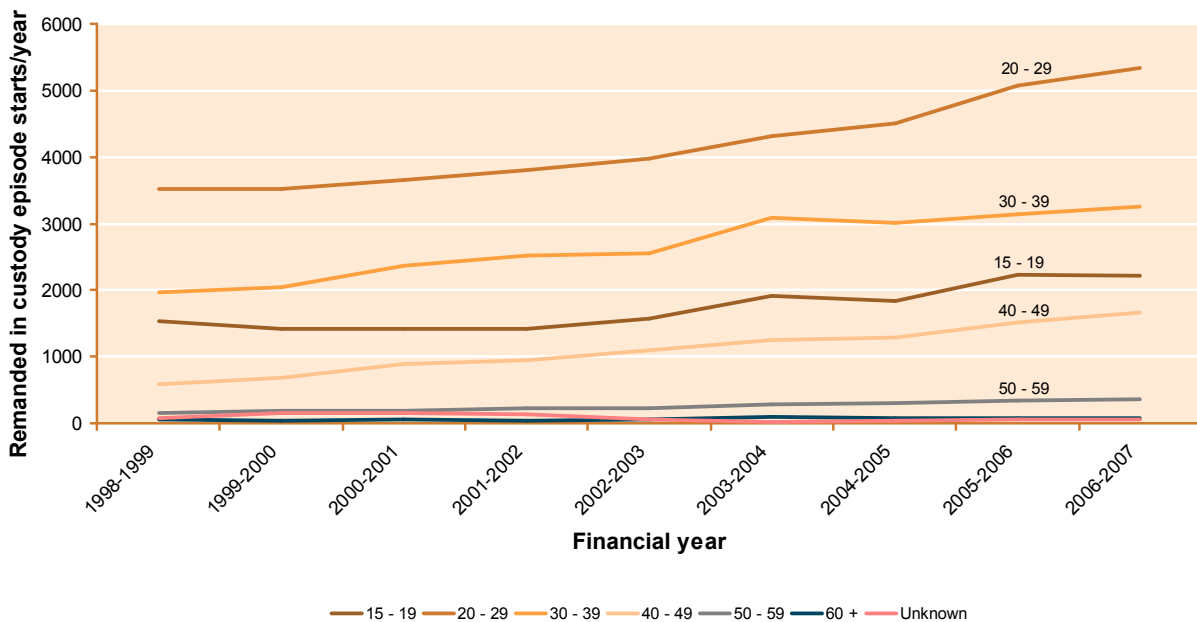
## 5 Remanded in custody throughput

### 5.1 Overview

The data on remand throughput is based on discrete remand episodes; individual offenders may, in the course of a single year have multiple remand episodes, relating either to a single charge (or set of charges) or to successive charges.

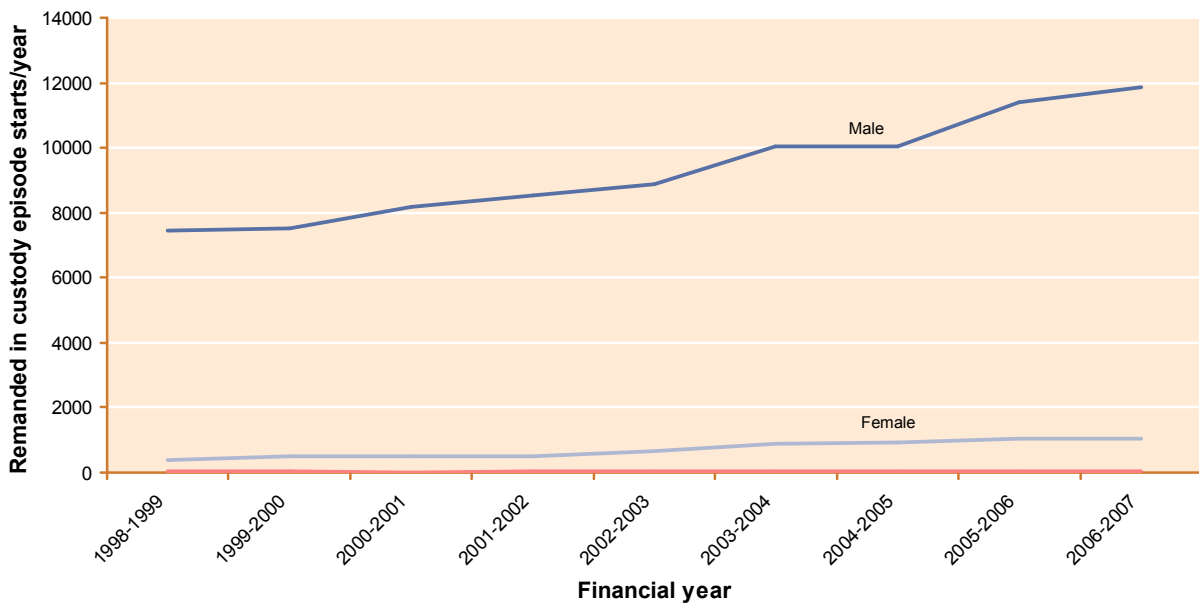
“Remanded in custody” starts occur in greater numbers than do sentenced receptions to prison. Around 45% of all remand episodes are followed by prison-sentenced status. A further 24% of remands lead either to a new community sentence, or the resumption of an existing community sentence or order.

### 5.2 Remand starts per year trend by age group



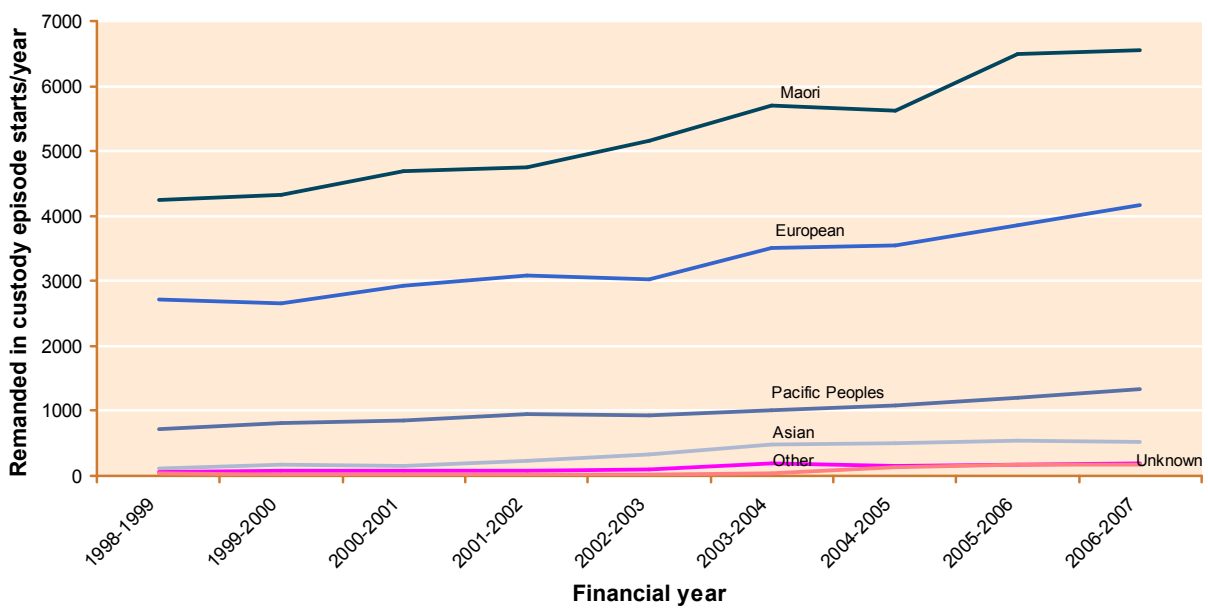
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

### 5.3 Remand starts per year trend by gender



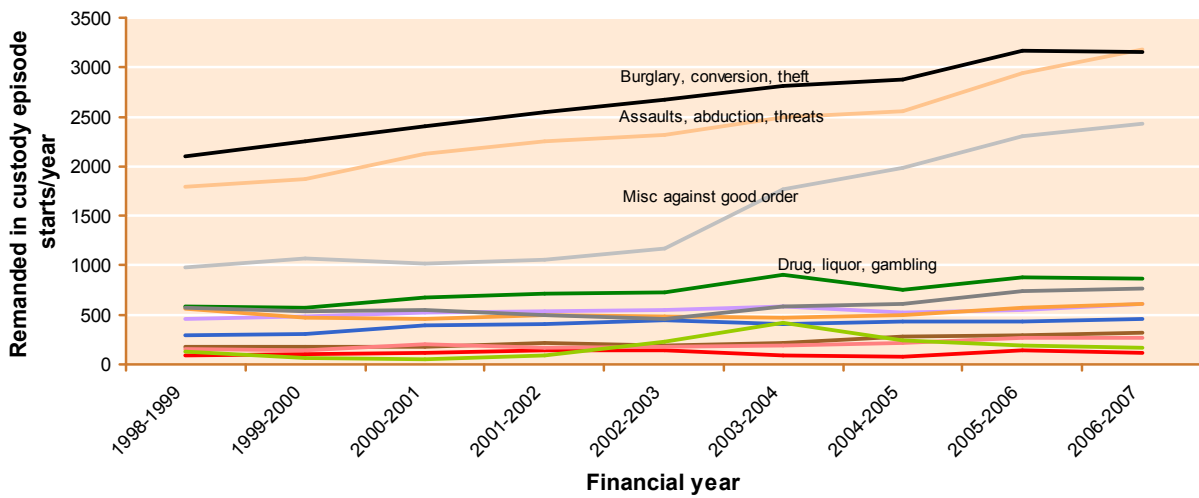
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

### 5.4 Remand starts per year trend by preferred ethnicity



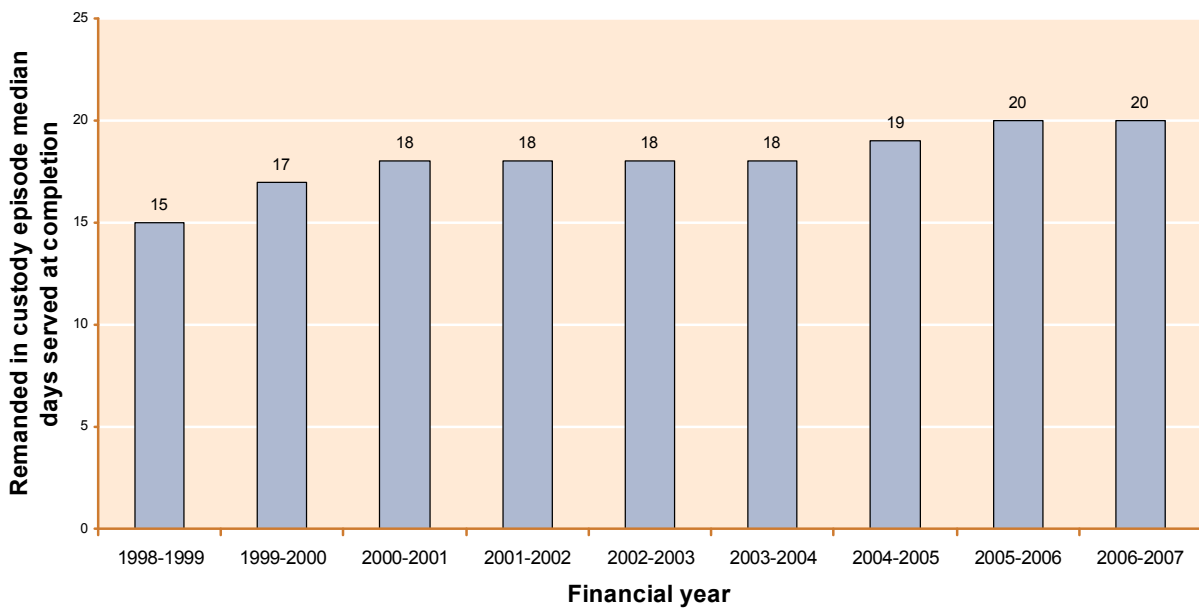
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [preferred ethnicity](#).

### 5.5 Remand starts per year trend by charge category



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

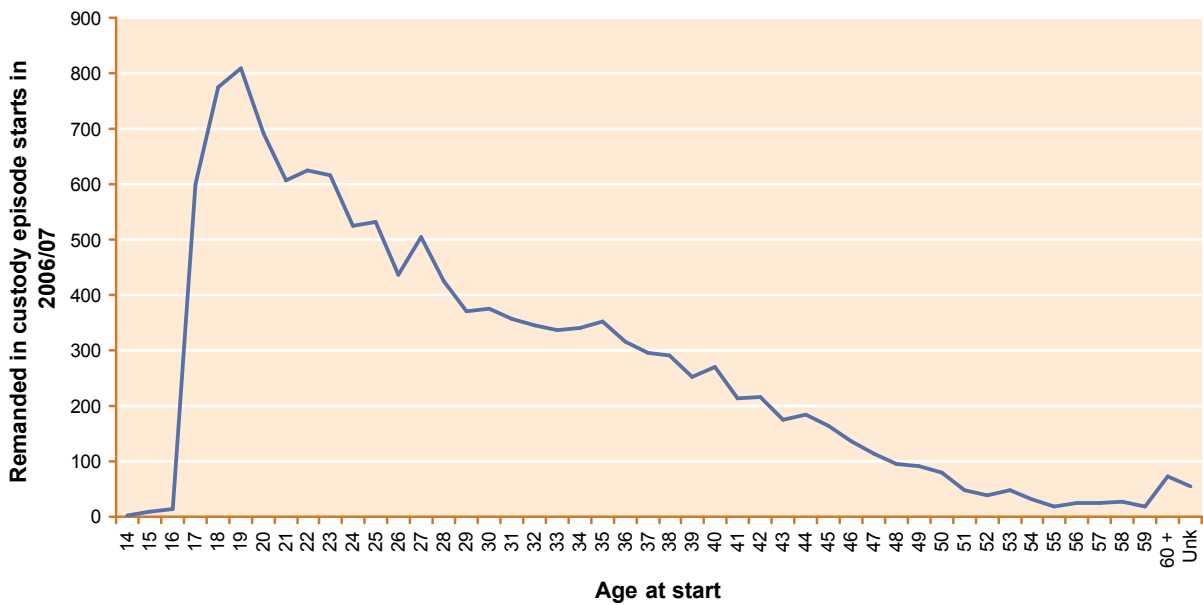
### 5.6 Remand median duration trend



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

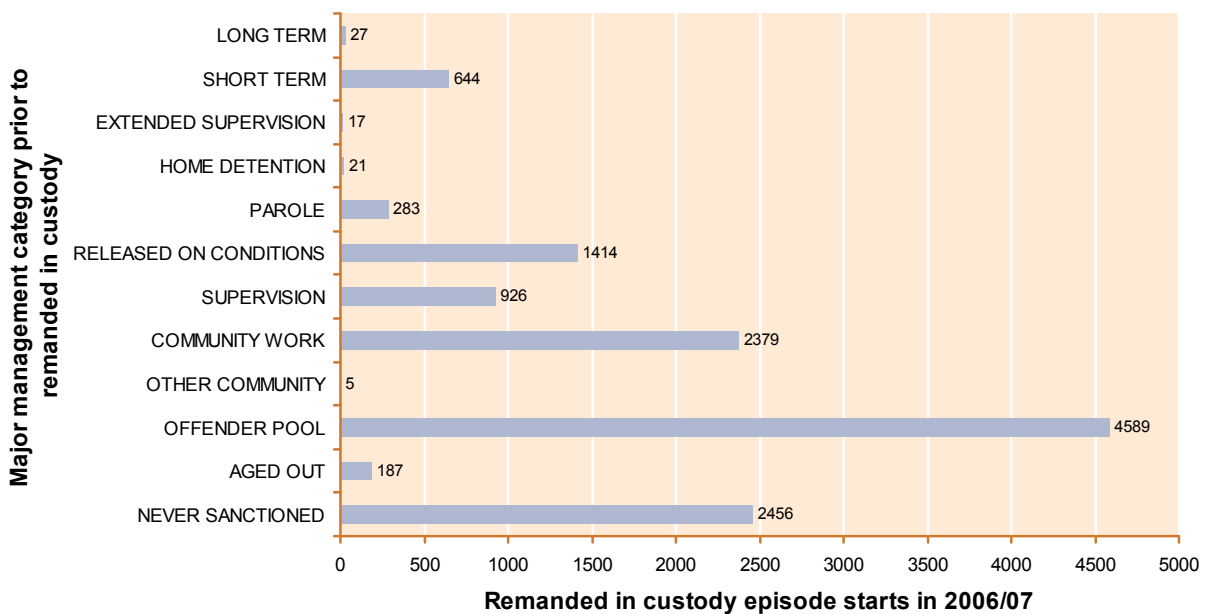


### 5.7 Remand starts in 2006/07 year by age



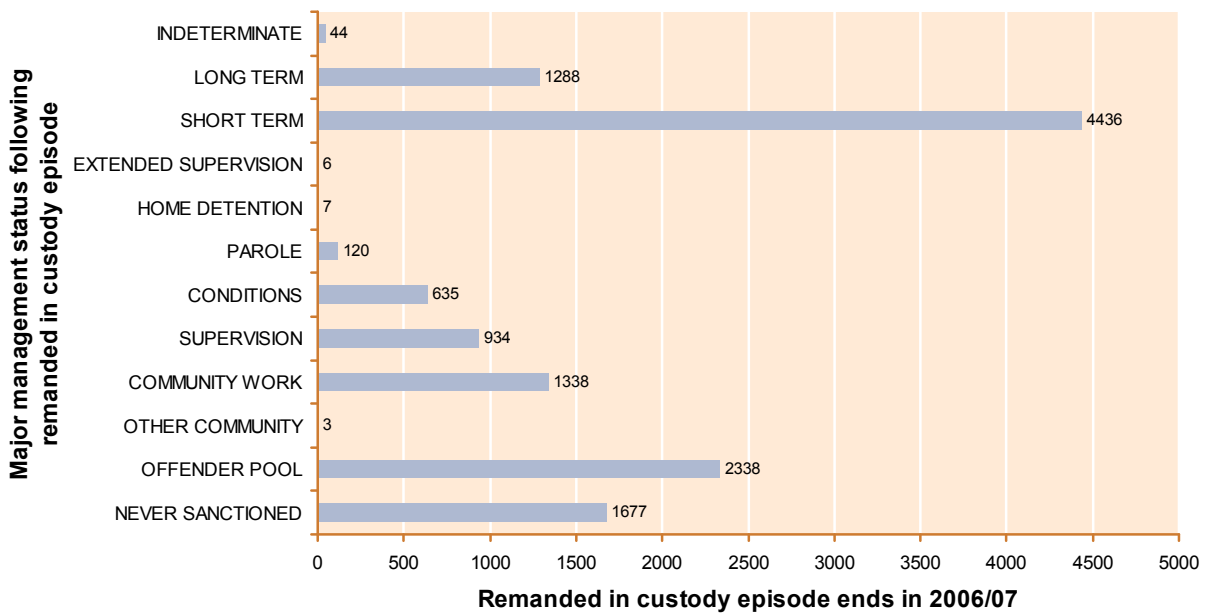
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

### 5.8 Remand starts in 2006/07 year by prior management category



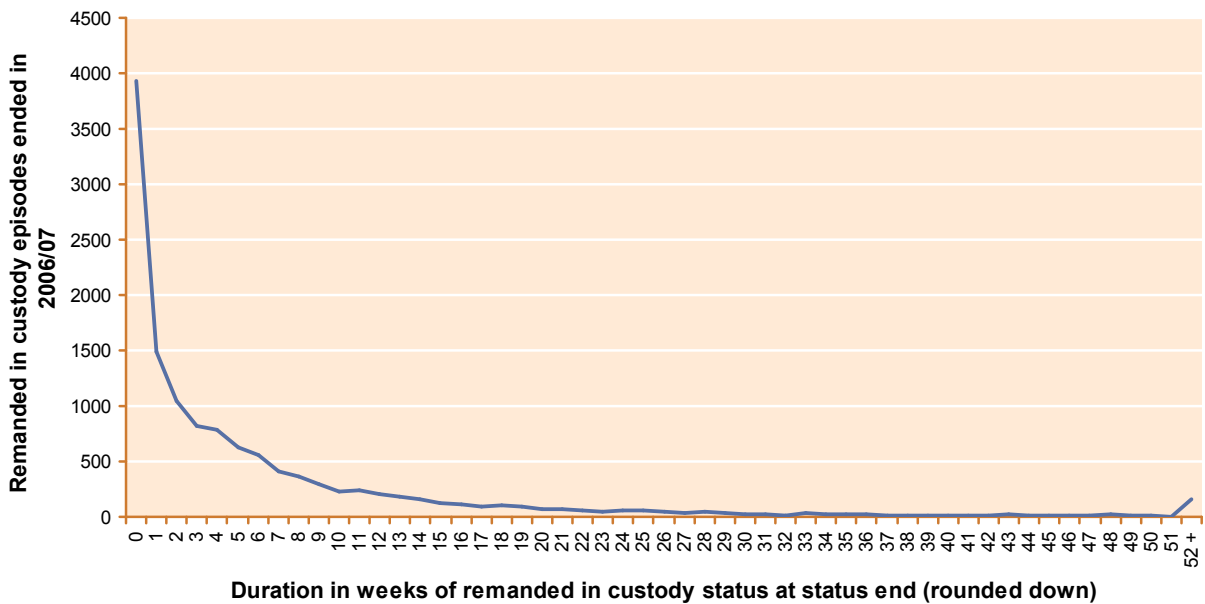
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

### 5.9 Remand ends in 2006/07 year by following management category



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

### 5.10 Remand ends in 2006/07 year by duration



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

## 6 Prison release-ordered offenders

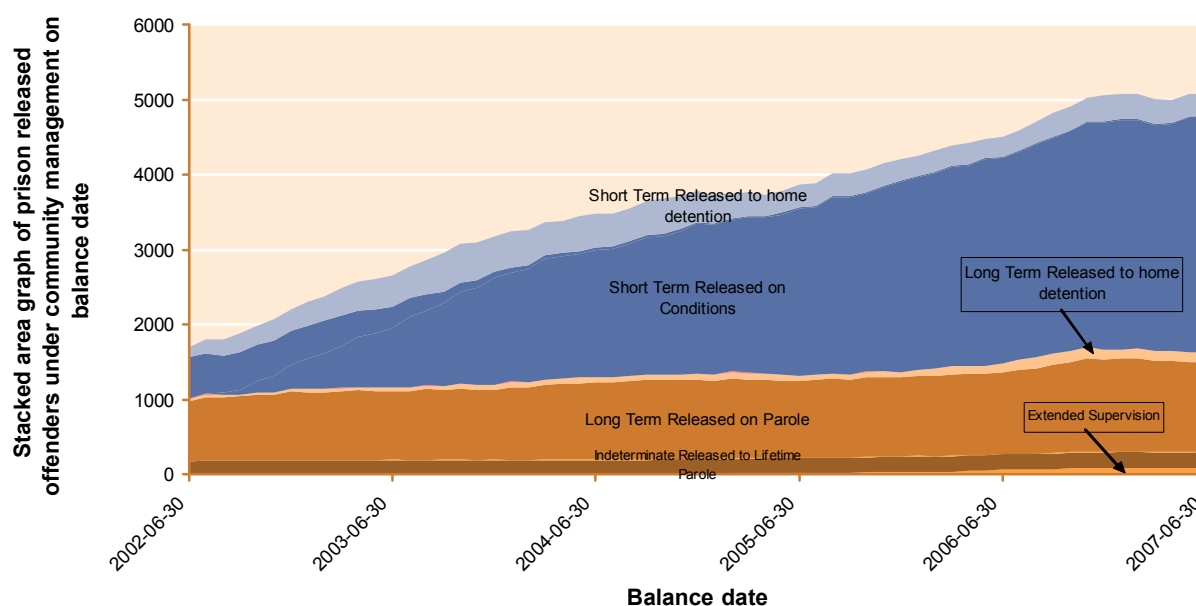
### 6.1 Overview

Depending on the nature of the imposed sentence, and/or judicial orders at time of sentencing, prisoners may be released at a pre-determined statutory release date, or at the discretion of the New Zealand Parole Board. The current category of offenders, “prison release-ordered offenders”, includes all those who are released under such orders. This category includes those released on parole, home detention, post-release conditions and extended supervision. Corrections itself does not decide on such release dates, or on the nature of the conditions that apply, but following release these offenders are managed by Corrections’ Community Probation Service.

The noticeable growth in offenders managed as “short term released on conditions” reflects the fact that this order was created by legislative changes in mid-2002 (and subsequently modified in 2004), with numbers building to a new steady state by the end of 2006.

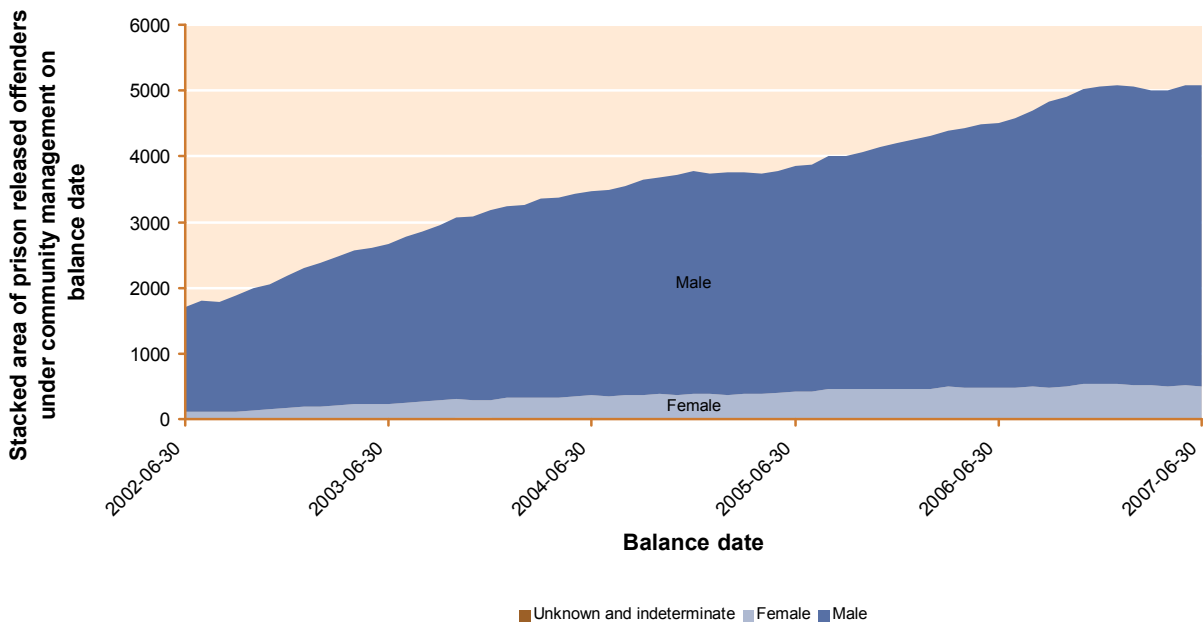
For purposes of brevity, an annual throughput perspective is not presented on prison release-ordered offenders, only the snapshot perspective.

### 6.2 Release ordered snapshot trend by major management category



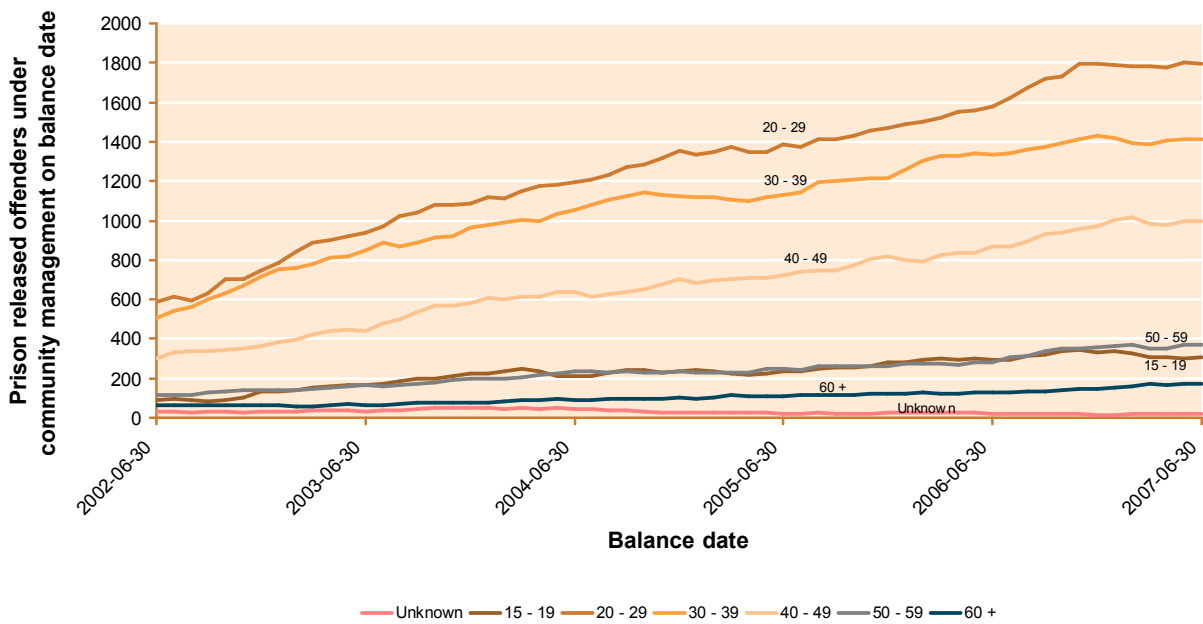
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

### 6.3 Release ordered snapshot trend by gender



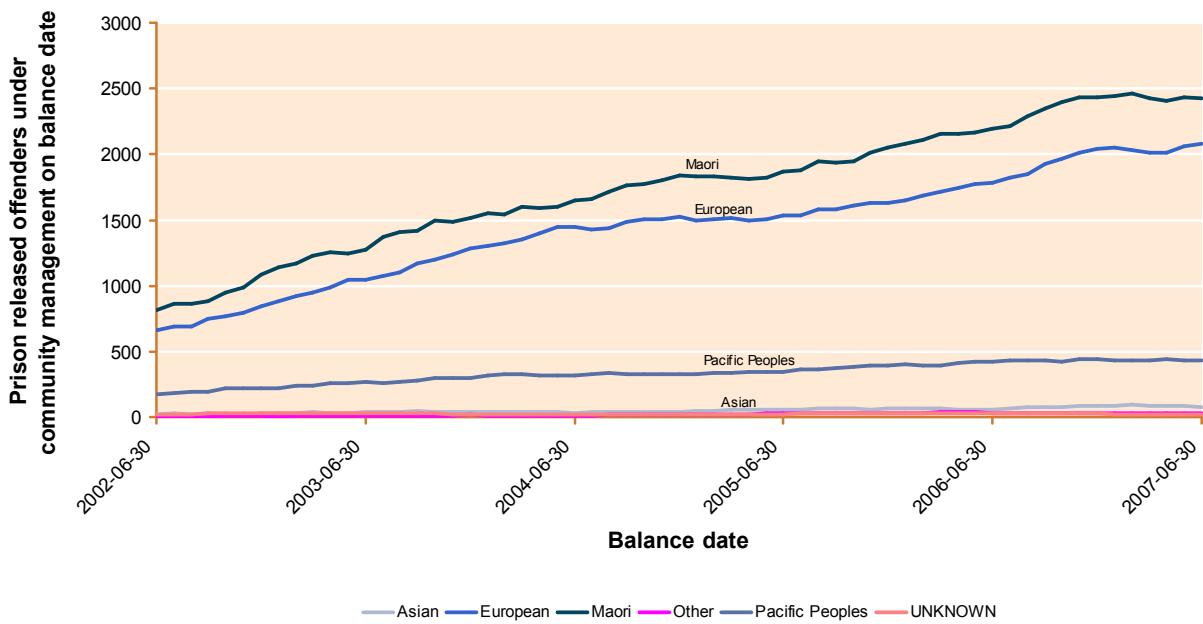
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#)

### 6.4 Release ordered snapshot trend by age



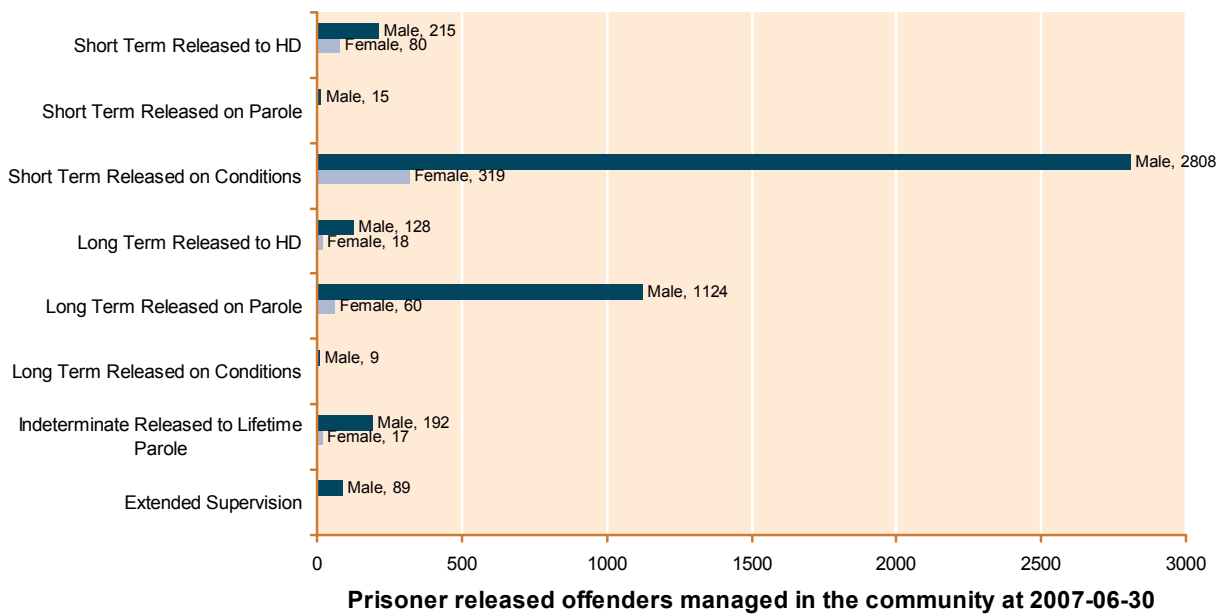
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#)

### 6.5 Release ordered snapshot trend by preferred ethnicity



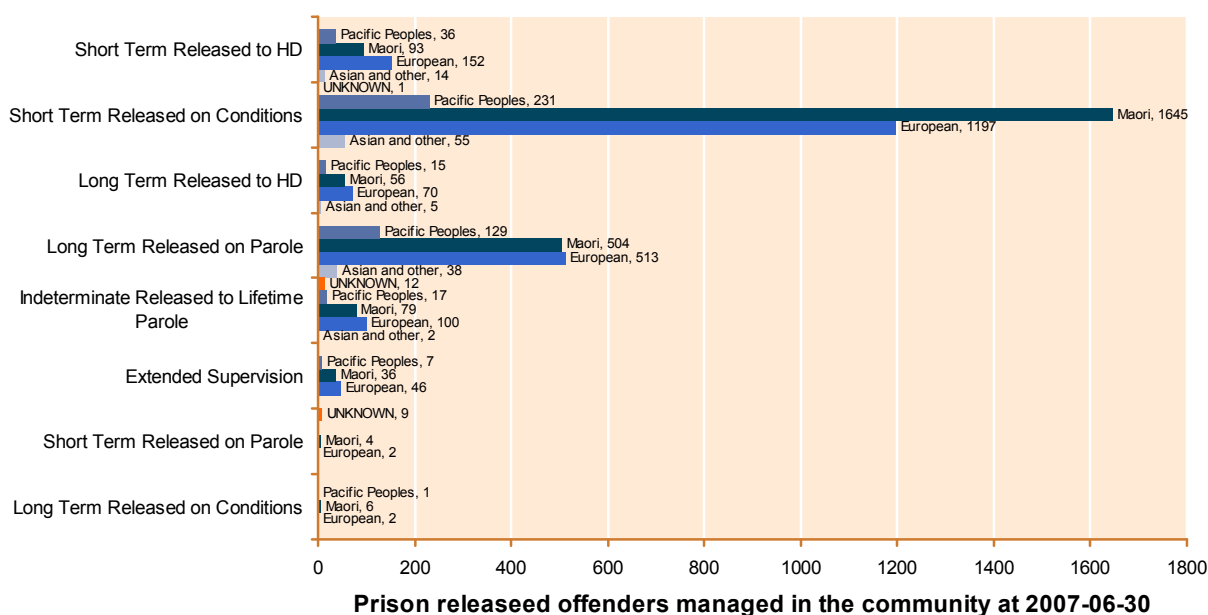
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [preferred ethnicity](#)

### 6.6 Release ordered snapshot at 2007-06-30 by management category and gender



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#)

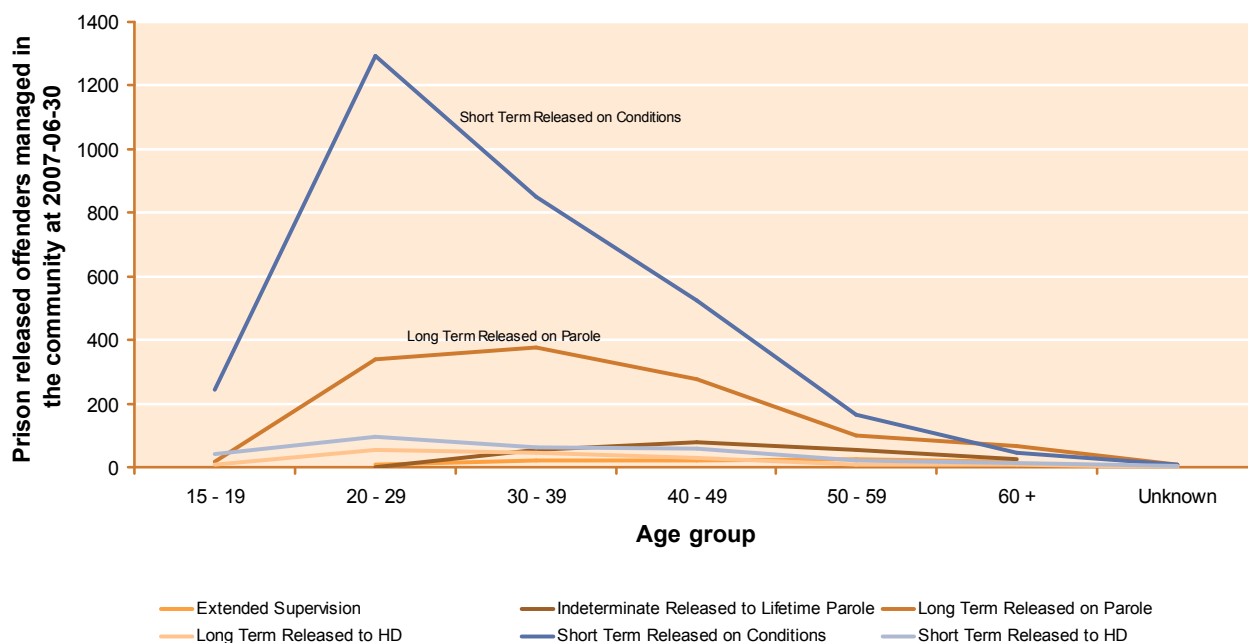
## 6.7 Release ordered snapshot at 2007-06-30 by ethnicity



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#)

The items "Short term released on parole" and "Long term released on conditions" probably result from a misclassification of the sentence length but are included for completeness.

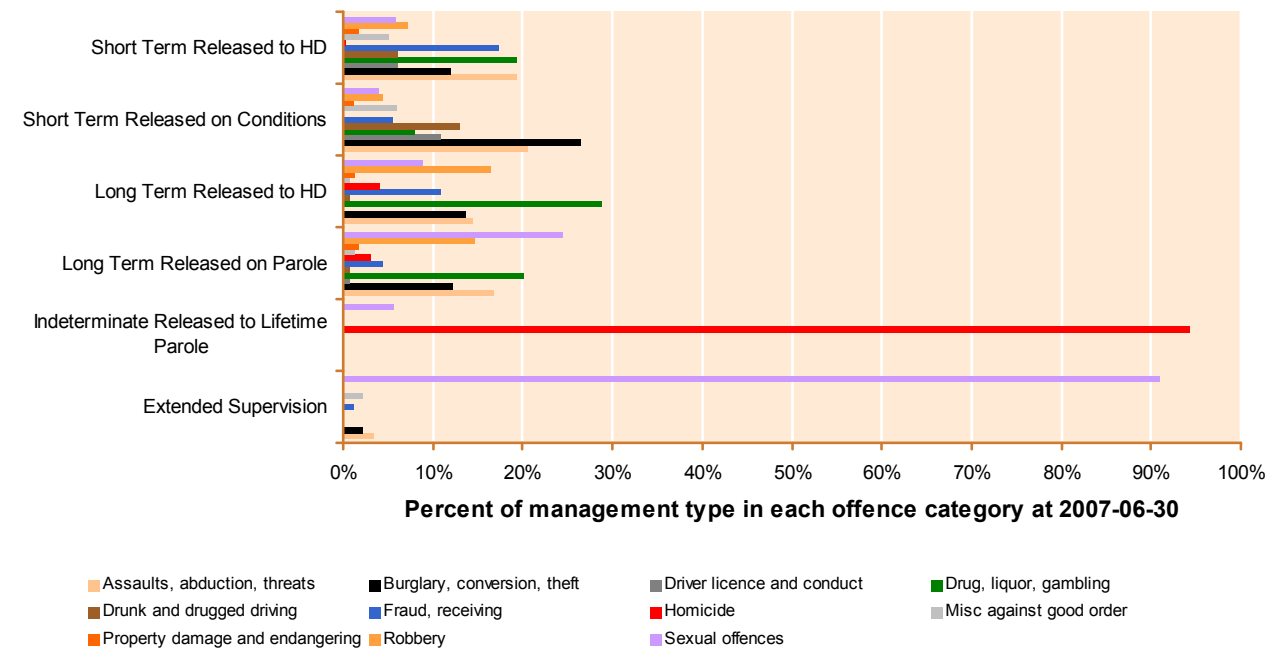
## 6.8 Release ordered snapshot at 2007-06-30 by management and age groups



more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#)

For

6.9 Release ordered snapshot at 2007-06-30 by management and offence categories



more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#); [offence category](#).

For

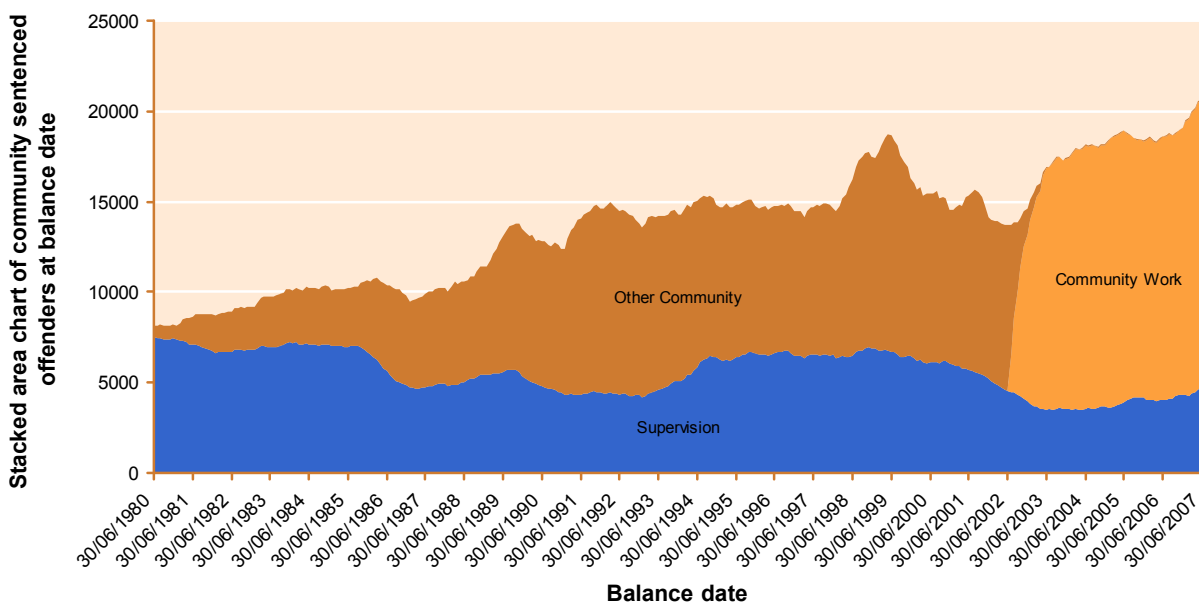
## 7 Community sentenced snapshots

### 7.1 Overview

This section presents analysis on offenders serving community sentences, firstly by showing trends from 1980 to June 2007, and then in the following section, over the course of the 2006/07 12 month period. This area has changed considerably over the past few decades, as several community sentence types have been discontinued and new sentences put in their place. For example, periodic detention and community service were discontinued in 2002, and “community work” was introduced. Further new community sentence types were also introduced from October 1 2007, which will show up in future editions of this report.

It is important to note that many offenders serving sentences of supervision also have a concurrent community work sentence (at the snapshot date of 2007-06-30, this applied to 54% of those on supervision, an increase from the 49% four years earlier). As this report has a one-day/one-status approach to counting offenders, the number of offenders on community work may appear lower than reported elsewhere by Corrections. Graph 7.7 [Supervision snapshot trend by combination sentence](#) shows the scale of combined sentence management regimes.

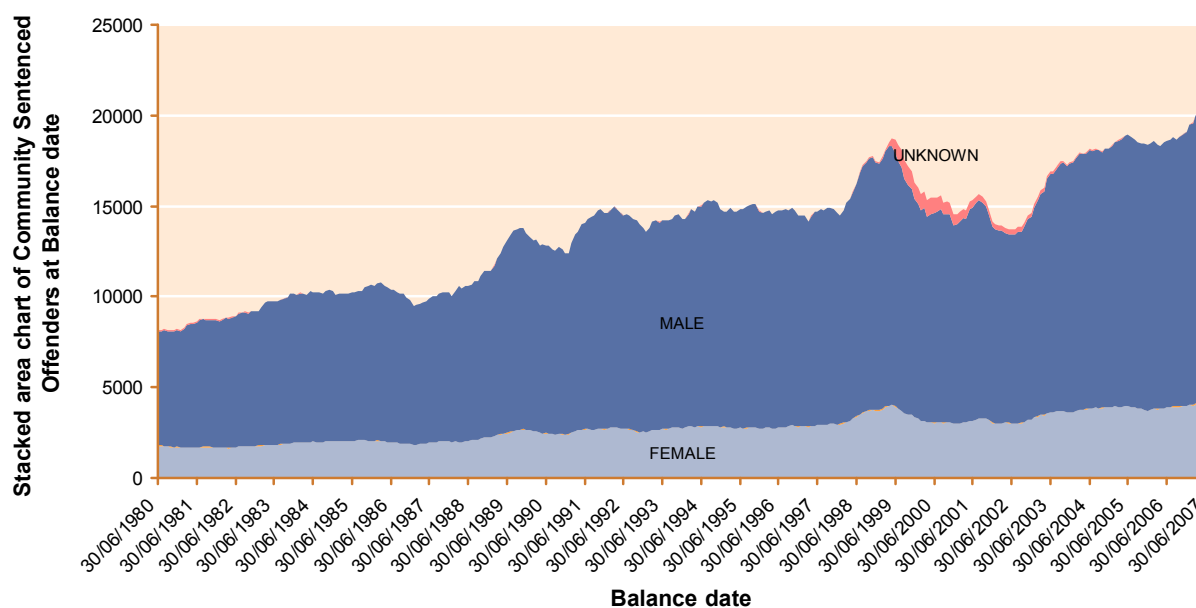
### 7.2 Community sentenced snapshot trend since 1980



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

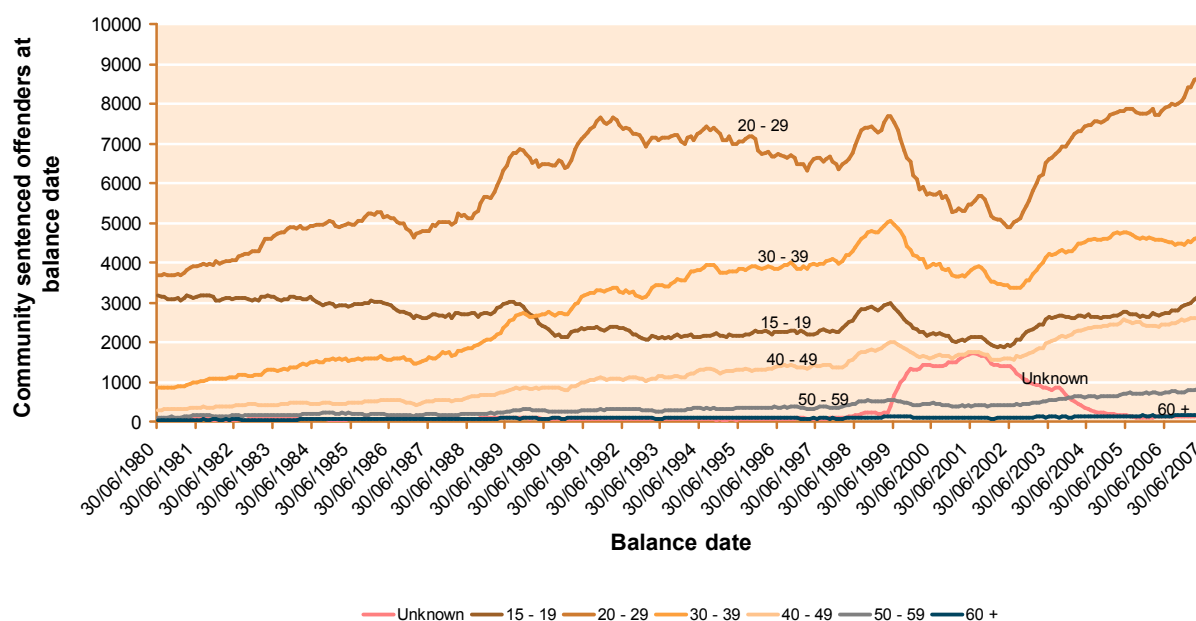


### 7.3 Community sentenced snapshot trend by gender



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

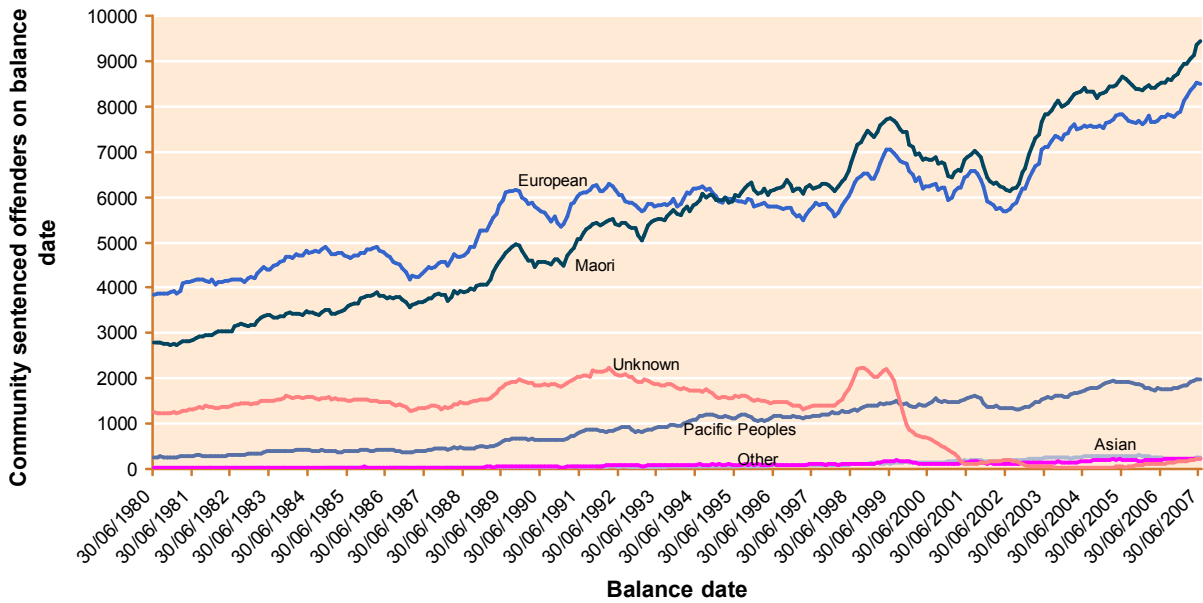
### 7.4 Community sentenced snapshot trend by age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

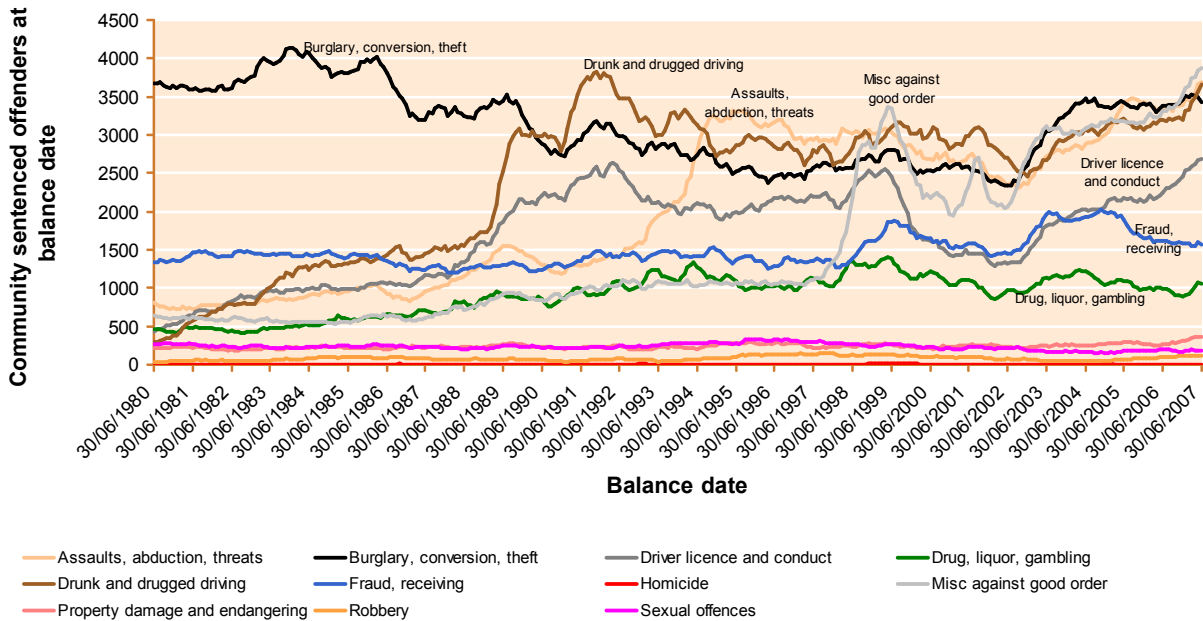
In the graph above the line labelled “Unknown” is made up almost entirely from offenders for whom Corrections has no date of birth information. The apparent dip in counts of offenders in each of the other age brackets between 1999 and 2004 would be much smaller if these “Unknowns” had been able to be assigned to appropriate age groups.

## 7.5 Community sentenced snapshot trend by preferred ethnicity



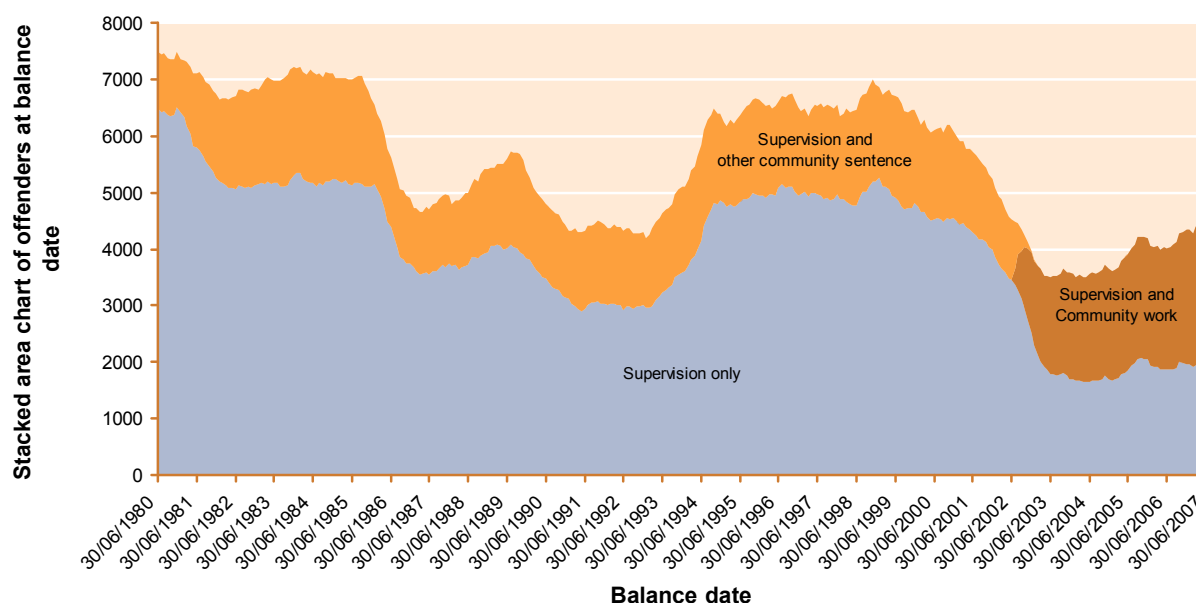
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [preferred ethnicity](#).

## 7.6 Community sentenced snapshot trend by offence category



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

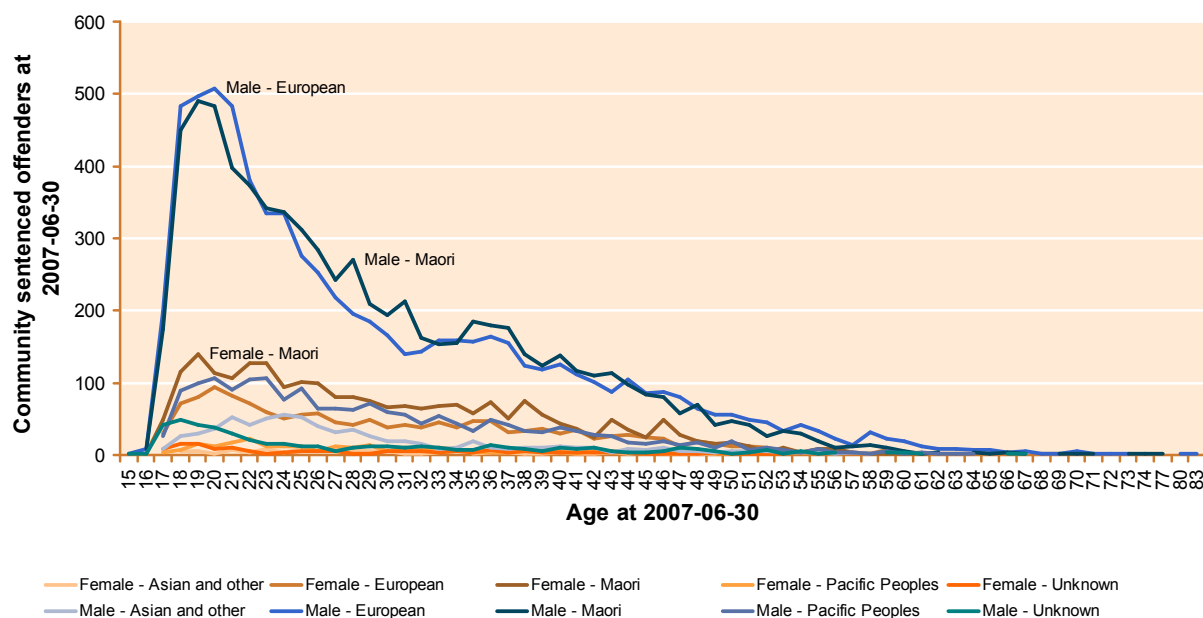
## 7.7 Supervision snapshot trend by combination sentence



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

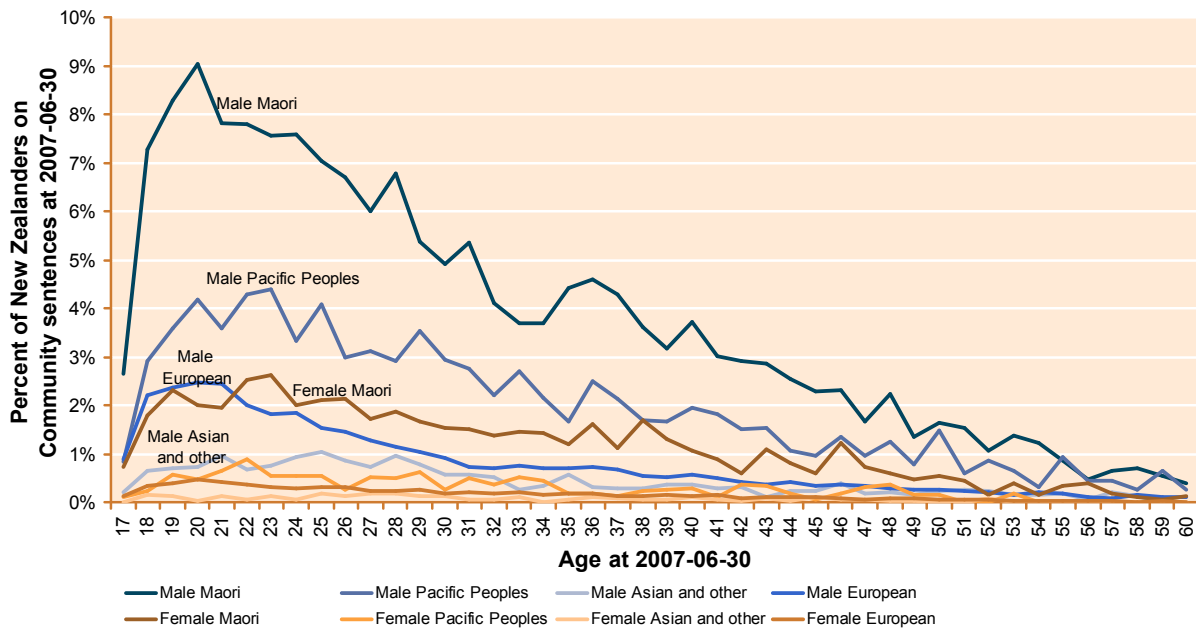
The graph above shows the degree to which the one-day/one-status approach to counting offenders hides the additional management complexity handled by the Community Probation Service.

## 7.8 Community sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by gender-ethnicity-age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

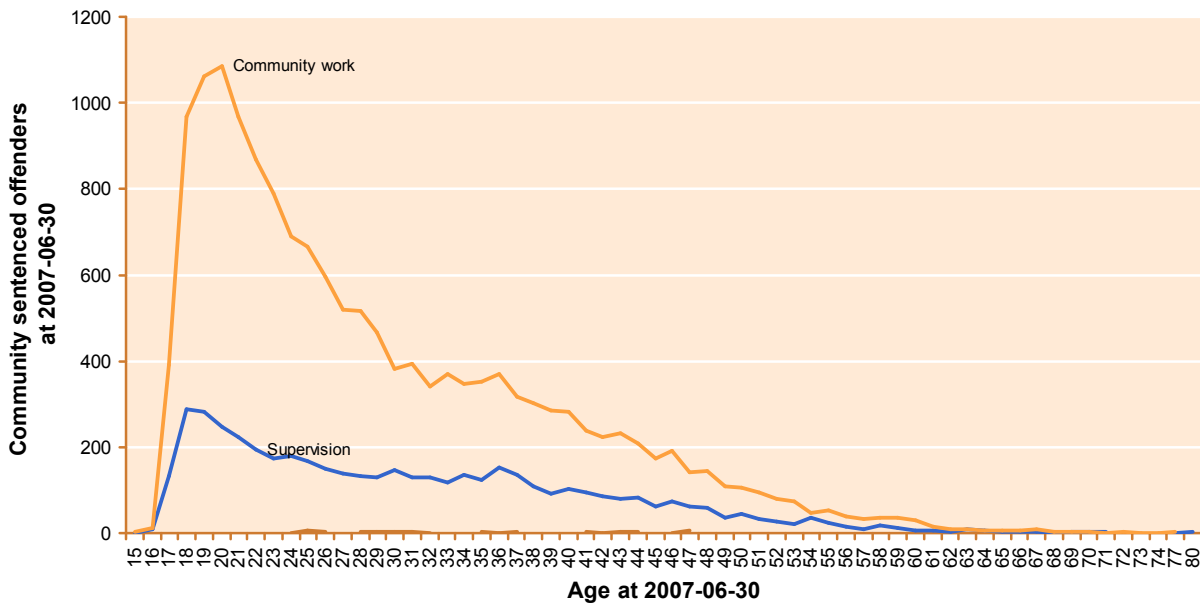
### 7.9 Community sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by percentage of population



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [multiple ethnicity](#).

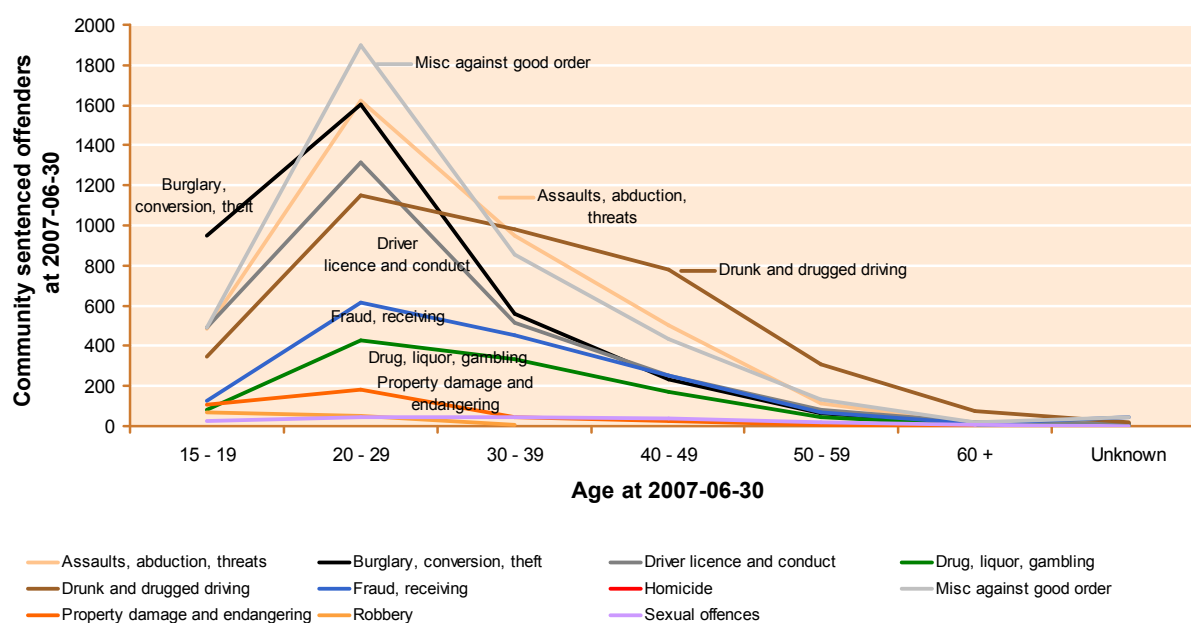
The graph above shows that 9% of male Maori 21 year olds were being managed under community sentences on 2007-06-30.

### 7.10 Community sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by management category and age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

### 7.11 Community sentenced snapshot at 2007-06-30 by offence and age group



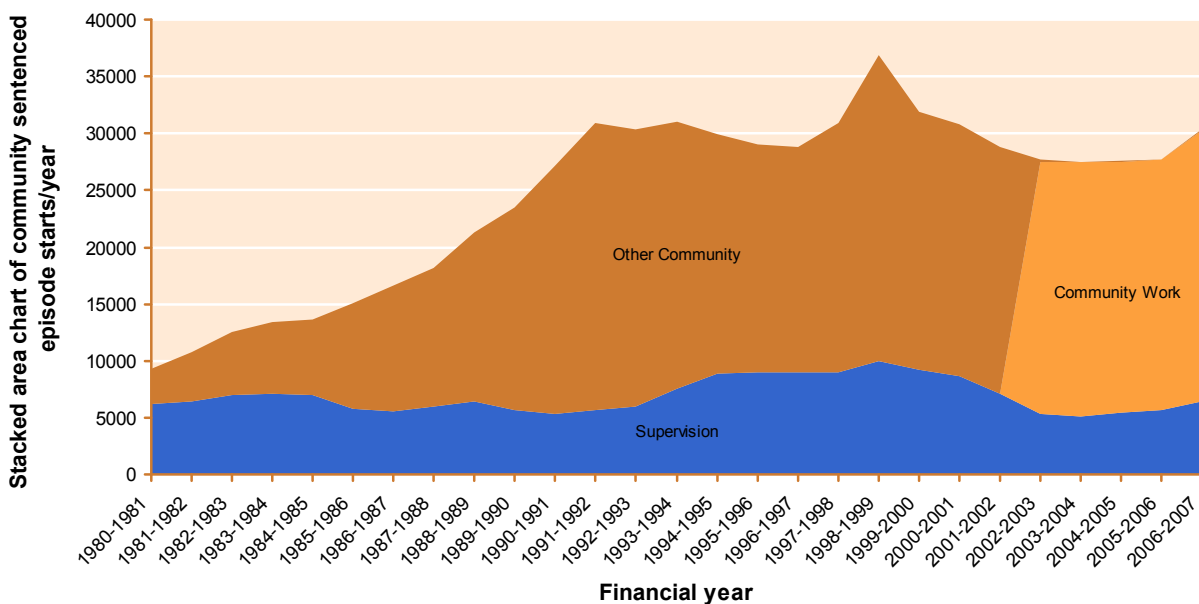
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

## 8 Community sentenced throughput

### 8.1 Overview

The following section provides data on the number of “starts” and “ends” of community-sentenced episodes in any given 12-month period, with more detailed data given for the June 2006-July 2007 period.

### 8.2 Community sentenced starts per year trend by management group

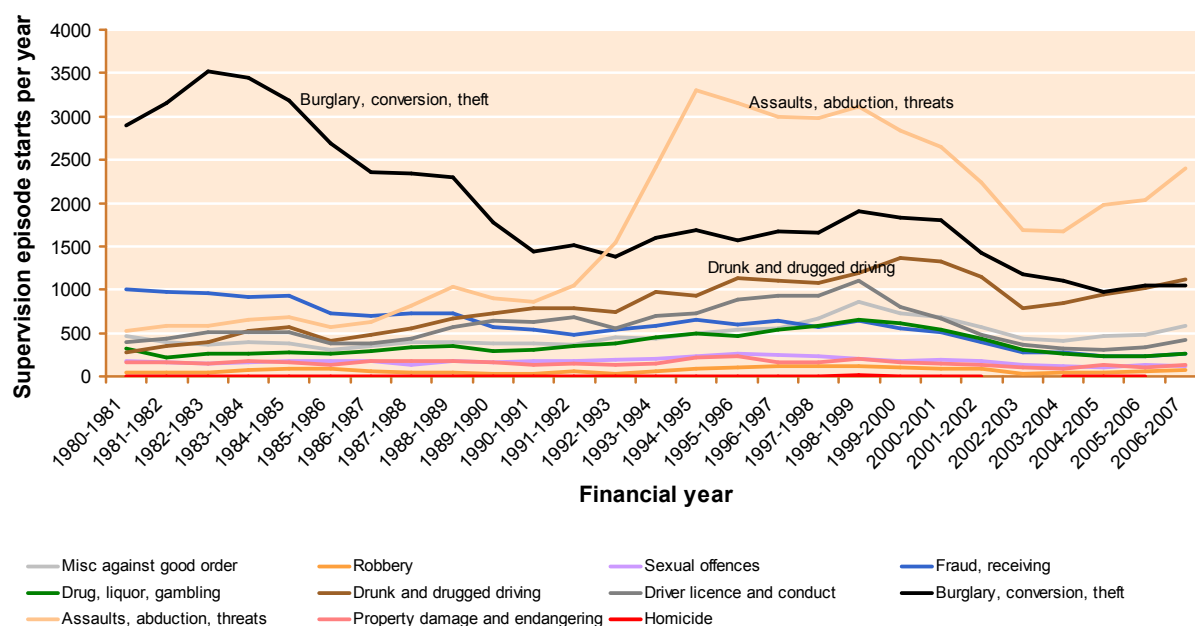


For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

The graph above shows the number of starts of distinct episodes of community sentence management in each year. If an individual has several community sentences that are overlapping then this is treated as a single episode and so only a single episode start is counted. However if an individual has a period of remand in the middle of a single community sentence then the counting rules used here would count two distinct episodes of community sentence management separated by an episode of remand management.

The large spike apparent in community sentenced episode starts in 1998/99 needs investigation, but initial enquiries suggest this may reflect an initiative where significant numbers of fines defaulters were given community sentences.

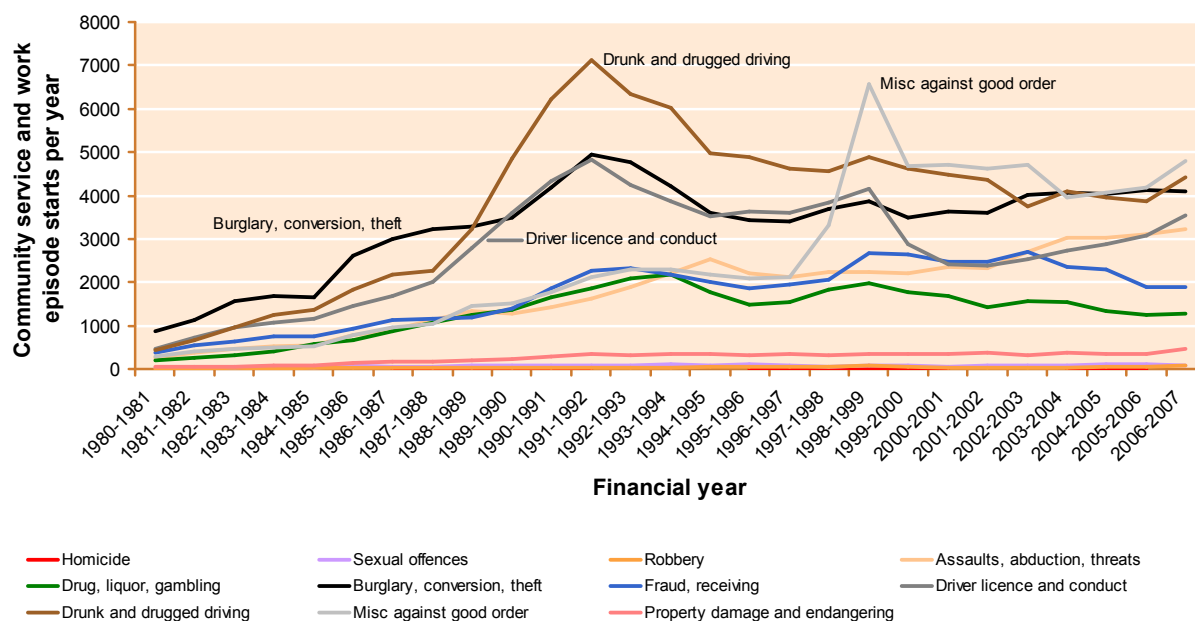
### 8.3 Supervision episode starts per year trend by offence group



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

The large and sudden trend changes appearing above relate more to policy and process changes rather than reflecting sudden social change. The upward movement in numbers on supervision for assaults starting in 1992/93 relates to police process changes and increased focus on domestic violence. The downward movement in numbers on supervision for burglary during the 1980s can be seen to be matched by an opposite trend below indicating a move to a different sanction approach for burglars rather than only social change.

### 8.4 Non supervision community sentence starts per year trend by offence group



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [offence category](#).

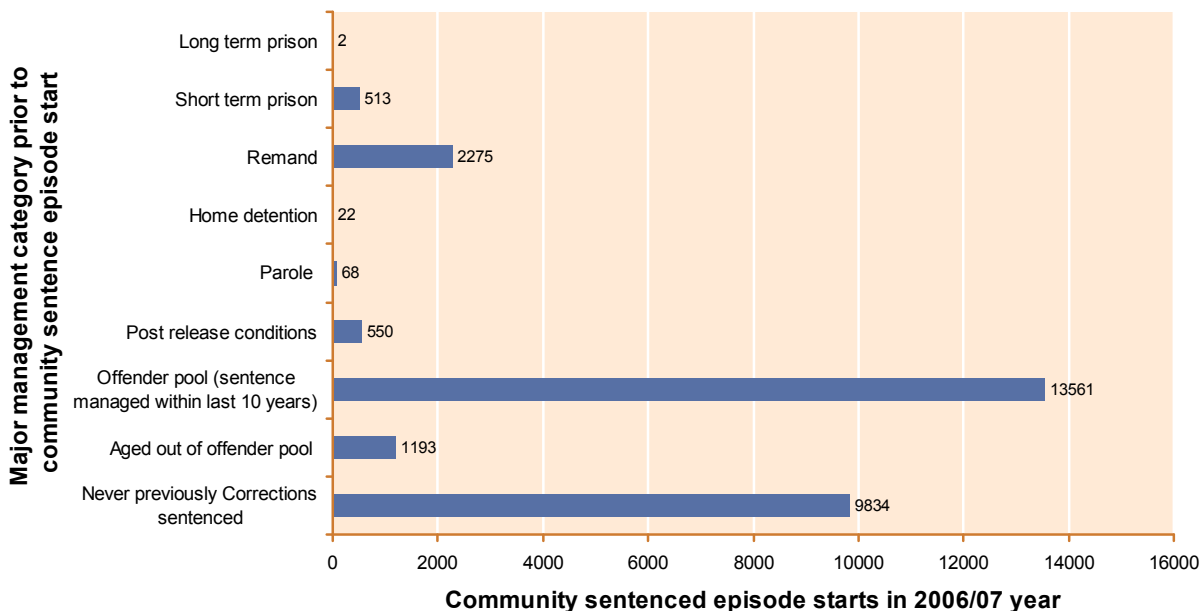
The graph above gives trends in those offenders managed on community sentences other than “supervision”. Since July 2002 the only community sentence type available other than

supervision has been community work. In earlier years different terms and different regimes have been involved, most notably “community service” and “periodic detention”.

The non-supervision community sentences grouped here have generally contained elements of reparation to the community as well as punishment, whereas “supervision” has leaned more towards interventions and management to address the participant’s offending issues.

It is noteworthy that in the two graphs above there are differences in offence profiles between the two classes of community sentence; violent offences are considerably more likely to attract a supervision sentence, while drunk or drugged drivers are more likely to be given “community work”. Again, the sudden changes in the numbers of offenders are most likely due to policy and procedure changes rather than social changes. For instance the spike in “miscellaneous / against good order” numbers around 1999 largely relate to fines defaulters being diverted to Corrections’ management.

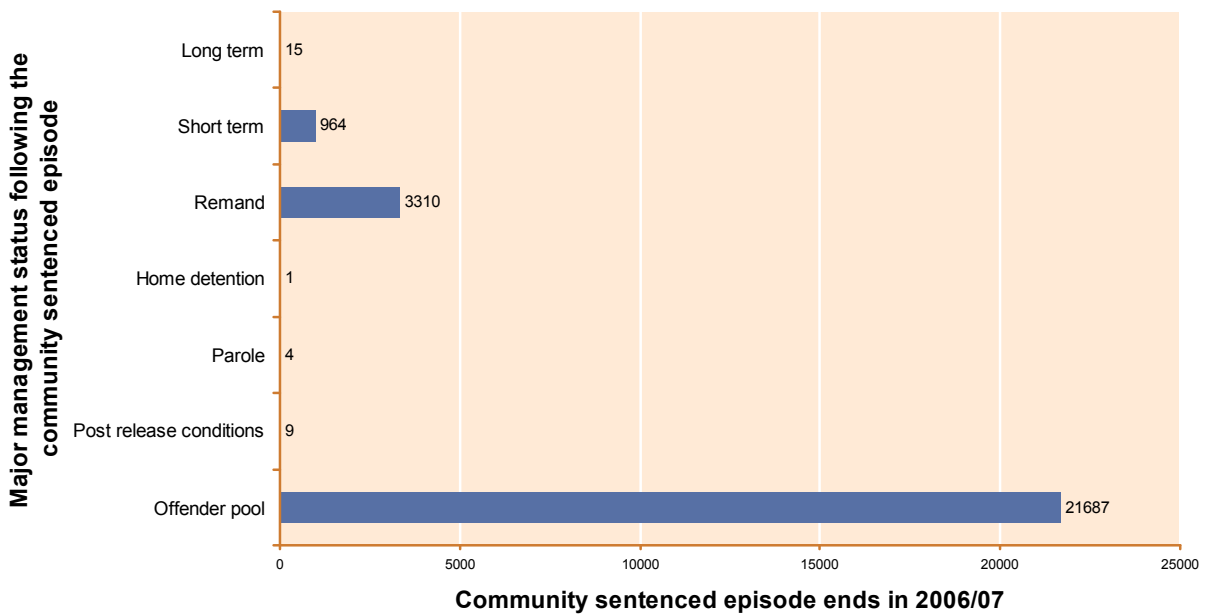
### 8.5 Community sentenced episode starts in 2006/07 by previous status



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

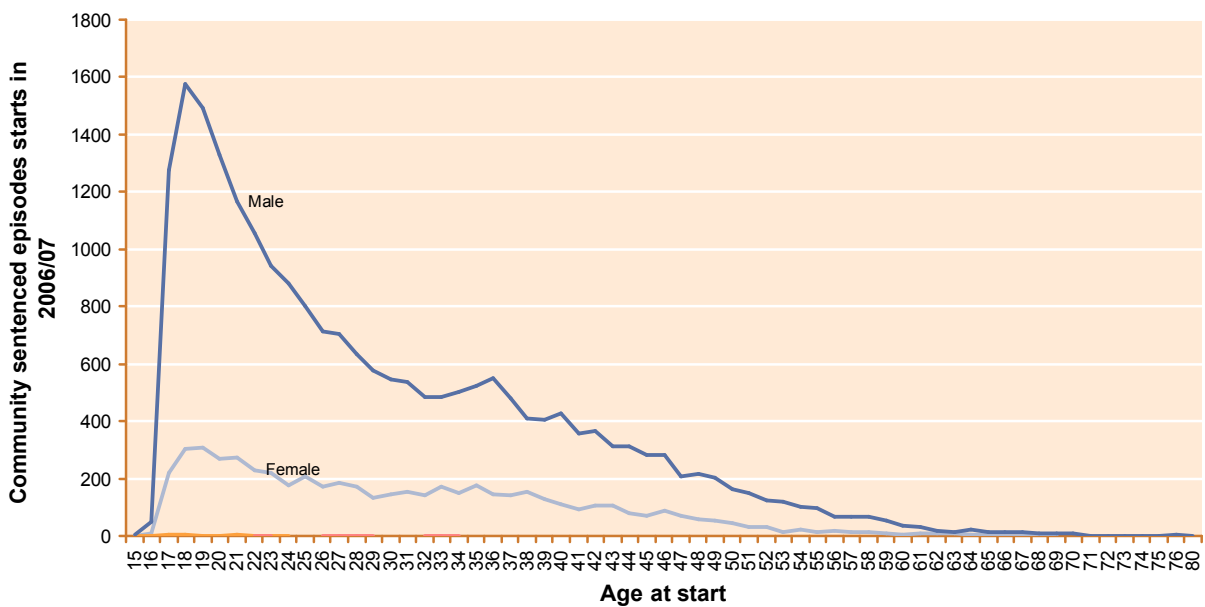


### 8.6 Community sentenced episode ends in 2006/07 by following status



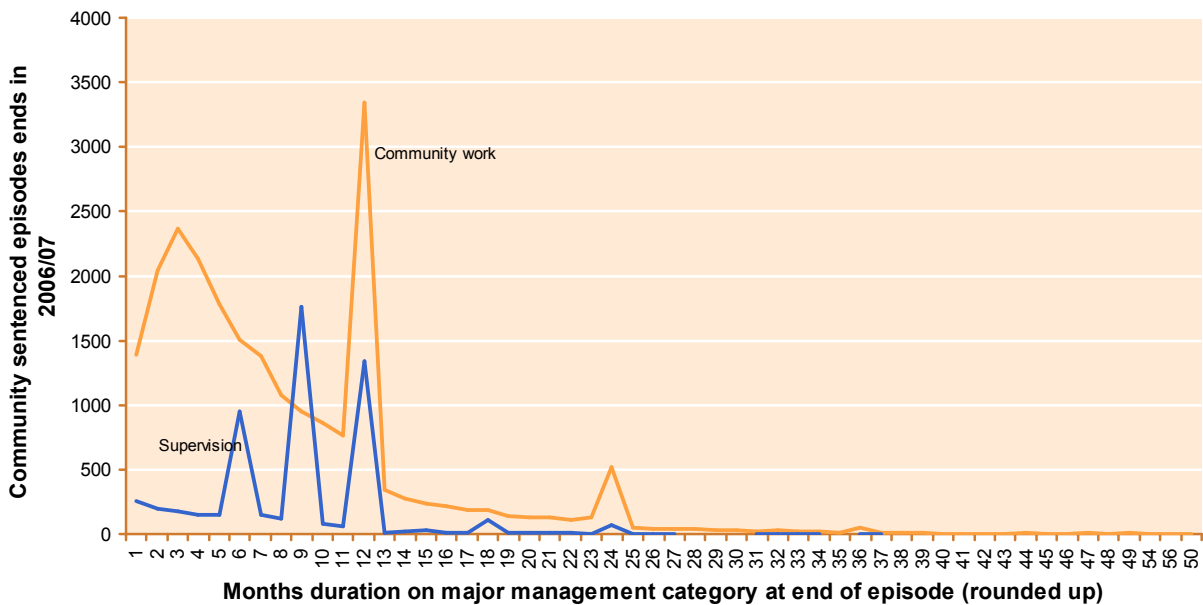
For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#)

### 8.7 Community sentenced episode starts in 2006/07 by gender and age



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

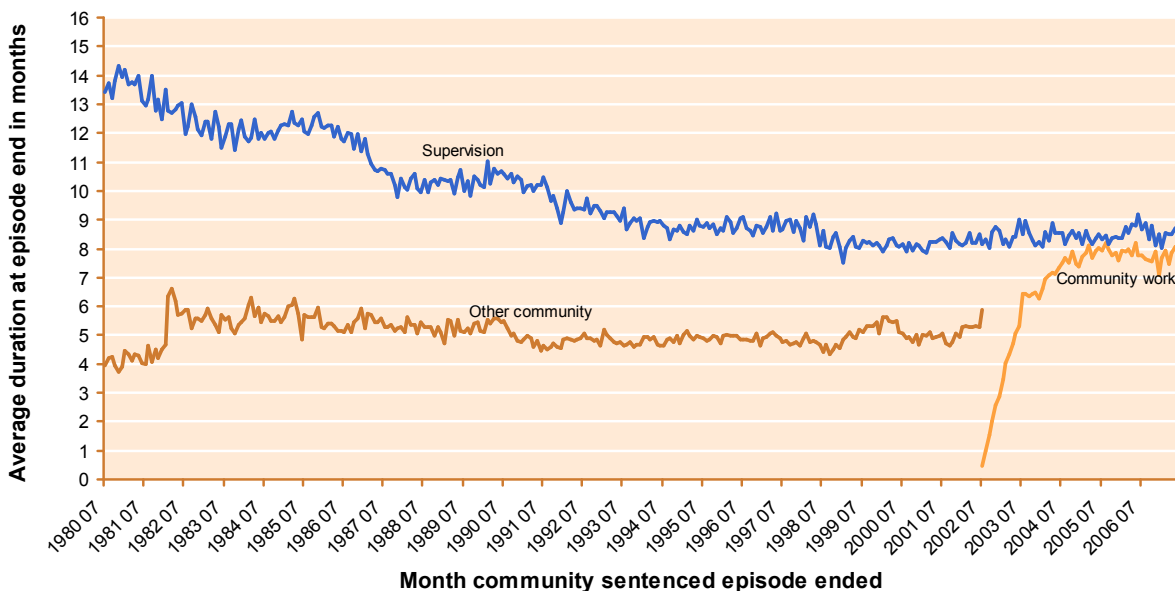
### 8.8 Community sentenced ends in 2006/07 by management category and duration



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

The graph above shows the distribution of time spent on each type of community sentence episode measured at the time the community sentence episode ended. The noticeable spikes at six, nine and twelve months relate to the large number of community sentences given with these standard timeframes and which did not get terminated due to earlier completion of hours or requirements, or were overtaken by other events.

### 8.9 Community sentenced episode duration trend by major management category



For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#).

The graph above shows the average (for sentences ending in the month) time spent on each type of community sentence episode measured at the time the community sentence episode ended.

## 9 Offender Inventory

### 9.1 Overview

This section provides the offender inventory analysis for the 2006 -2007 financial year. The earlier pages give balances, inflow and outflow data for each of the main classes of offenders managed: prison sentenced, remanded in custody, release ordered, community sentenced and recently managed offender pool. The later pages give the overall balance sheet and summary of inflow and outflow transitions followed by analysis of the overall offender pool growth and circulation of offenders.

To enable this form of analysis, each offender's history has been simplified to a single timeline made up of the major management periods experienced, with enforcement of a one-day/one-status approach. In this system, and in order that analysis of transitions from one status to another can be usefully made, offenders subject to overlapping or concurrent forms of management are counted only once on any given date. As a consequence an individual offender described as transitioning from "Remand" status to "Community Work" status could result from either the remanded person being sentenced to start a new period of community work, or it might be that an individual already on community work was remanded in custody and then reverted to the original community work sentence (identifying the reason for the transition is not part of this report). The offender inventory and consequently the whole Offender Volumes Report therefore describes "episodes" of management, rather than sentences. This means that the numbers in the current report may differ from those reported elsewhere by Corrections.

As noted earlier the offender inventory is analogous to a financial accounting or inventory management report. In financial accounting both cash flow and balance sheets are provided, while inventory management reports both stock on hand and stock turn over. In the current report, offender flows and balances in the various management pools are detailed, such that the opening balance plus inflows less outflows equals the closing balance. In keeping with this inventory approach, offenders' status at year's commencement is carried forward from the previous year.

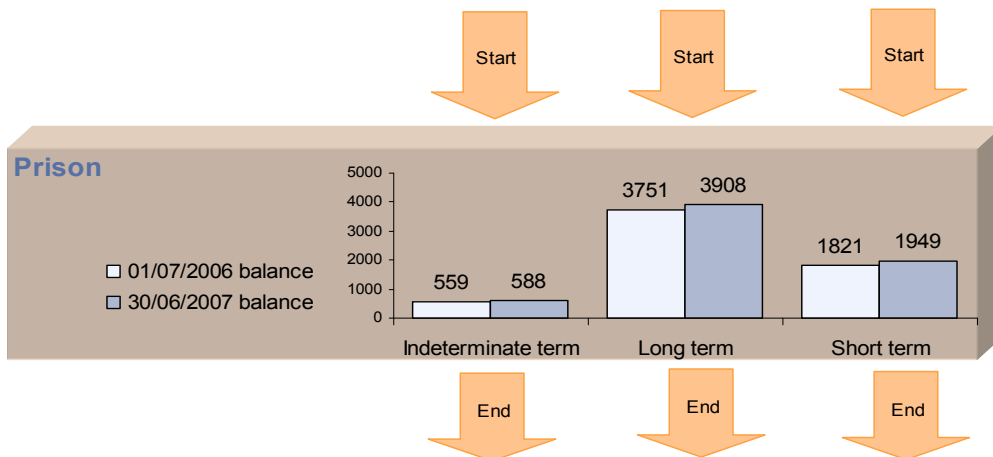
The number of transitions from one management group to another gives an indication of the amount of work relating to the annual throughput. Given the variable amount of work associated with different forms of transition (for example, a new reception into prison vs. a transition from remand status to sentenced status), knowing the volumes associated with the different transitions is useful management information.

## 9.2 Starts and completions of PRISON SENTENCED episodes

Status before prison sentenced episode	Start Life or Preventive detention prison episode	Start long term (>2yrs imposed) prison episode	Start short term (<=2yrs imposed) prison episode
Prison			
Indeterminate term			
Long term			1
Short term		1	
Remanded in custody	44	1288	4436
Prison released			
Home detention		49	77
Extended supervision			2
Parole	12	126	16
Post release conditions		3	117
Other release			
Community sentenced			
Supervision		7	185
Community work		8	778
Other community			1
Not managed			
Recently managed offender pool	1	79	1712
Inactive and aged out		15	114
Never Corrections sentenced	1	128	665
	<b>58</b>	<b>1704</b>	<b>8104</b>

### Interpretation:

This table shows the flow of offenders onto prison sentenced status and the status they came from: eg during the 2006/07 year, 49 people with home detention orders transitioned onto long term prison sentenced status. Many of these were recalls to prison.



### Interpretation:

This table shows the balances that were prison sentenced at start and end of the year: eg 6445 offenders were prison sentenced at 30/06/2007, of whom 588 had indeterminate term (life or preventive detention) sentences.

Status after prison sentenced episode	End Life or Preventive detention prison episode	End long term (>2yrs imposed) prison episode	End short term (<=2yrs imposed) prison episode
Prison			
Indeterminate term			
Long term			1
Short term		1	
Remanded in custody		27	644
Prison released			
Home detention		441	1017
Extended supervision		6	9
Parole	27	1013	21
Post release conditions		11	4126
Other release		1	
Community sentenced			
Supervision			104
Community work		2	407
Other community			2
Not managed			
Recently managed offender pool	2	45	1645
Inactive and aged out			
Never Corrections sentenced			
	<b>29</b>	<b>1547</b>	<b>7976</b>
Increase over year	29	157	128
Total increase in sentenced prisoners	<b>314</b>		

### Interpretation:

This table shows the flow of offenders away from prison sentenced status and the status they went to next: eg 644 went from short term prison sentenced straight back onto remand.

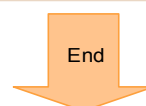
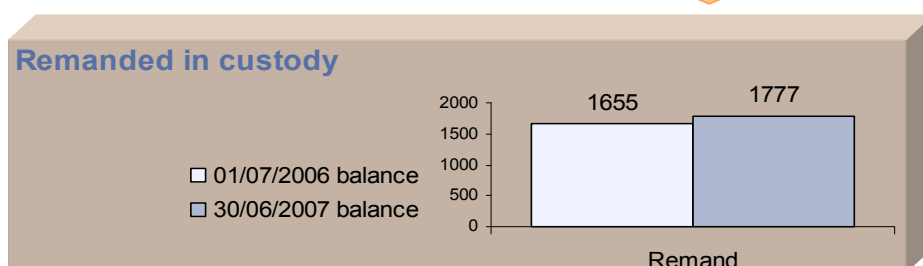
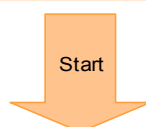
### Addendum:

The two offenders shown moving from Life or Preventive detention into the offender pool are the result of a misclassification. One was a death in custody, the other a return to life parole after a second recall episode.

\*Notes: Transitions may be due to offenders having new directives and orders or reverting to a lower management status at termination or expiry of the previous status. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous. However all transitions are included for completeness. For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

### 9.3 Starts and completions of REMANDED IN CUSTODY episodes

Status before remanded in custody episode	Start remanded in custody episode
Prison	
Indeterminate term	
Long term	27
Short term	644
Prison released	
Home detention	21
Extended supervision	17
Parole	283
Post release conditions	1414
Other release	
Community sentenced	
Supervision	926
Community work	2379
Other community	5
Not managed	
Recently managed offender pool	4589
Inactive and aged out	187
Never Corrections sentenced	2456
	<b>12948</b>



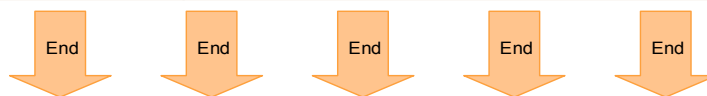
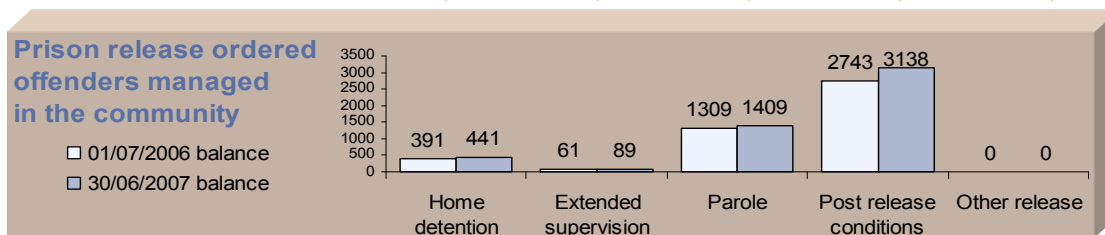
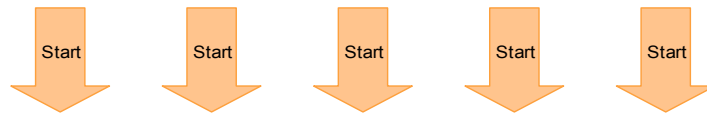
Status after remanded in custody episode	End remanded in custody episode
Prison	
Indeterminate term	44
Long term	1288
Short term	4436
Prison released	
Home detention	7
Extended supervision	6
Parole	120
Post release conditions	635
Other release	
Community sentenced	
Supervision	934
Community work	1338
Other community	3
Not managed	
Recently managed offender pool	2338
Inactive and aged out	
Never Corrections sentenced	1677
	<b>12826</b>

Total increase in custodial remands over year	<b>122</b>
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\*Notes: Transitions may be due to offenders having new directives and orders or reverting to a lower management status at termination or expiry of the previous status. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous. However all transitions are included for completeness. For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

#### 9.4 Starts and completions of RELEASE ORDERED episodes

	Start Home detention release episode	Start Extended supervision release episode	Start Parole release episode	Start Post release conditions episode	Start other release episode
<b>Status before prison release episode</b>					
Prison					
Indeterminate term			27		
Long term	441	6	1013	11	1
Short term	1017	9	21	4126	
Remanded in custody	7	6	120	635	
Prison released					
Home detention			257	459	
Extended supervision				1	
Parole		12		7	
Post release conditions		6			
Other release					
Community sentenced					
Supervision				2	
Community work	1		2	7	
Other community			2		
Not managed					
Recently managed offender pool	14	11	75	152	
Inactive and aged out	1				
Never Corrections sentenced					
	<b>1481</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1517</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>1</b>

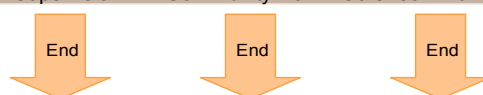
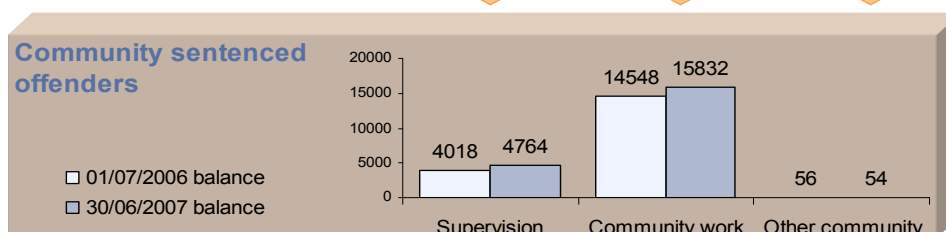
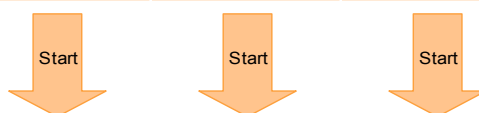


	End Home detention release episode	End Extended supervision release episode	End Parole release episode	End Post release conditions episode	End other release episode
<b>Status after prison release episode</b>					
Prison					
Indeterminate term			12		
Long term	49		126	3	
Short term	77	2	16	117	
Remanded in custody	21	17	283	1414	
Prison released					
Home detention					
Extended supervision			12	6	
Parole	257				
Post release conditions	459	1	7		
Other release					
Community sentenced					
Supervision	2		11	140	
Community work	19		56	409	
Other community	1		1	1	
Not managed					
Recently managed offender pool	546	2	894	2915	1
Inactive and aged out					
Never Corrections sentenced					
	<b>1431</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>5005</b>	<b>1</b>
Increase over year	50	28	99	395	0
Total increase in release ordered offenders	<b>572</b>				

\*Notes: Transitions may be due to offenders having new directives and orders or reverting to a lower management status at termination or expiry of the previous status. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous. However all transitions are included for completeness. For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

## 9.5 Starts and completions of COMMUNITY SENTENCED episodes

	Start Supervision episode	Start Community work episode	Start Other community sentence/order episode
Status before community sentenced episode			
Prison			
Indeterminate term			
Long term		2	
Short term	104	407	2
Remanded in custody	934	1338	3
Prison released			
Home detention	2	19	1
Extended supervision			
Parole	11	56	1
Post release conditions	140	409	1
Other release			
Community sentenced			
Supervision		1561	
Community work	725		4
Other community	1	5	
Not managed			
Recently managed offender pool	2628	10933	
Inactive and aged out	246	947	
Never Corrections sentenced	1627	8207	
	<b>6418</b>	<b>23884</b>	<b>12</b>

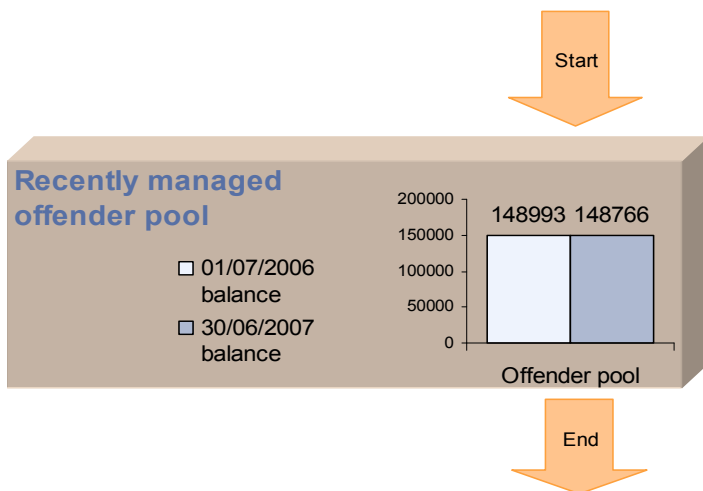


	End Supervision episode	End Community work episode	End Other community sentence/order episode
Status after community sentence episode			
Prison			
Indeterminate term			
Long term	7	8	
Short term	185	778	1
Remanded in custody	926	2379	5
Prison released			
Home detention		1	
Extended supervision			
Parole		2	2
Post release conditions	2	7	
Other release			
Community sentenced			
Supervision		725	1
Community work	1561		5
Other community		4	
Not managed			
Recently managed offender pool	2991	18696	
Inactive and aged out			
Never Corrections sentenced	<b>5672</b>	<b>22600</b>	<b>14</b>
Increase over year	746	1284	-2
Total increase in community sentenced offenders	<b>2028</b>		

\*Notes: Transitions may be due to offenders having new directives and orders or reverting to a lower management status at termination or expiry of the previous status. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous. However all transitions are included for completeness. For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

## 9.6 Starts and completions RECENTLY MANAGED OFFENDER POOL episodes

Status before Recent Offender Pool episode	Start Recent Offender Pool episode
Prison	
Indeterminate term	2
Long term	45
Short term	1645
Remanded in custody	2338
Prison released	
Home detention	546
Extended supervision	2
Parole	894
Post release conditions	2915
Other release	1
Community sentenced	
Supervision	2991
Community work	18696
Other community	
	<b>30075</b>



Status after Recent Offender Pool episode	End Recent Offender Pool episode
Prison	
Indeterminate term	1
Long term	79
Short term	1712
Remanded in custody	4589
Prison released	
Home detention	14
Extended supervision	11
Parole	75
Post release conditions	152
Other release	
Community sentenced	
Supervision	2628
Community work	10933
Other community	
Not managed	
Inactive and aged out	10108
	<b>30302</b>

Increase in Recently Managed Offender Pool over year	-227
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In order to provide for analysis of offender desistance and analysis of the prevalence of categories of offenders in society the concept of the “recently managed offender pool” has been developed.

When an offender ceases to be managed by Corrections they are conceptually released into the “recently managed offender pool” where they remain until they reoffend or age out.

The term “recently managed offender pool” is used to represent offenders that:

- are not currently managed by Corrections
- have been under a Corrections managed sanction within the last 10 years (remand is not included as a sanction)
- are not recorded as deported or deceased.

Examining the transitions into the offender pool provides information on Corrections final management regime before complete discharge.

Examining the offender pool provides for one to ask: how many recently active burglars are in the country? and how does this compare to those currently under Corrections’ management?.

Examining the transitions from the offender pool to “aged out” status gives us an idea of offender desistance.

\*Notes: Transitions may be due to offenders having new directives and orders or reverting to a lower management status at termination or expiry of the previous status. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous. However all transitions are included for completeness. For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).



## 9.7 Balance sheet


Major management category on balance date	30/06/2006	30/06/2007	Change
<b>Prison sentenced offenders and remands</b>			
Indeterminate (Life and Preventive Detention) imposed	382	370	-12
Indeterminate imposed and discretionary release eligible at balance date	177	218	41
Long term (>2 years) imposed	1633	1501	-132
Long term imposed and discretionary release eligible at balance date	2118	2407	289
Short term (<=2 years) imposed	1179	1169	-10
Short term imposed and eligible to apply for home detention	642	780	138
Remanded in custody	1655	1777	122
<b>Prison sentenced offenders and remands Total</b>	<b>7786</b>	<b>8222</b>	<b>436</b>
<b>Managed release order offenders</b>			
Extended supervision	61	89	28
Lifetime parole (released from indeterminate sentence)	200	210	10
Home detention (released from long term sentence)	122	146	24
Home detention (released from short term sentence)	269	295	26
Parole (released from long term sentence)	1091	1184	93
Parole (released from short term sentence)	18	15	-3
Post release conditions (released from long term sentence)	7	9	2
Post release conditions (released from short term sentence)	2736	3129	393
<b>Managed release order offenders Total</b>	<b>4504</b>	<b>5077</b>	<b>573</b>
<b>Community sentenced offenders</b>			
Supervision	4018	4764	746
Community Work	14548	15832	1284
Other Community	56	54	-2
<b>Community sentenced offenders Total</b>	<b>18622</b>	<b>20650</b>	<b>2028</b>
<b>Recently managed offender pool (managed in last 10 years).</b>			
History includes an imposed prison term followed by Extended Supervision	1	2	1
History includes an imposed prison term of greater than 2 years	8527	8734	207
History includes an imposed prison term of less than or equal to 2 years	34507	34932	425
History includes other sentenced custody	23	21	-2
History includes supervision	33540	32268	-1272
History includes community work	27952	34361	6409
History includes other community sentence	44443	38448	-5995
<b>Recently managed offender pool (managed in last 10 years). Total</b>	<b>148993</b>	<b>148766</b>	<b>-227</b>

\*Notes: Individuals are only counted once. Where an individual could be categorised with more than one status they are grouped with their status highest up the order in the above list. 54% of offenders categorised as "supervision" also have "community work" sentences at the same time but all are counted once as supervision. Status is based on records of directives and not manual muster records. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous however all available individuals are included for completeness. The small number of short term prisoners apparently released on parole and long term prisoners apparently given post release conditions most probably result from misclassification due to a methodological error.

For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#).

During the year the muster for each of: Community Sentenced; Prison Sentenced; Prison Released and Remanded in custody all increased but the Recently Managed Offenders Pool decreased.

9.8 All Major Management Transitions

2006-2007		Previous major management category																
		Prison sentenced offenders and remands				Managed release order offenders				Community sentenced offenders			Not managed by Corrections					
		Indeterminate term	Long term	Short term	Remanded in custody	Home detention	Extended supervision	Parole	Post release conditions	Other release	Supervision	Community work	Other community	Recently managed offender	Inactive and aged out	Never Corrections sentence		
New start major management category																		Total transitions
Prison sentenced offenders and remands																		
Indeterminate term		44				12				7				1				58
Long term		1 1288				49 126				3 8				79 15				128
Short term		1 4436				77 2 16				185 117				1 1712 114				665
Remanded in custody		27 644				21 17 283				926 1414				5 4589 187				2456
Prison sentenced offenders and remands Total		28 645 5768				147 19 437				1118 3165				6 6381 316				3250
Managed release order offenders																		
Home detention		441 1017 7								1				14 1				1481
Extended supervision		6 9 6												11				50
Parole		27 1013 21 120				257				2 2				75				1517
Post release conditions		11 4126 635				459				2 2				152				5400
Other release		1																1
Managed release order offenders Total		27 1472 5173 768				716 1 19 6				2 2 10 2				252 1				8449
Community sentenced offenders																		
Supervision		104 934				2 11 140				725				1 2628 246 1627				6418
Community work		2 407 1338				19 56 409				1561				5 10933 947 8207				23884
Other community		2 2 3				1 1 1				4								12
Community sentenced offenders Total		2 513 2275				22 68 550				1561 729				6 13561 1193 9834				30314
Not managed by Corrections																		
Recently managed offender pool		2 45 1645 2338				546 2 894 2915				1 2991 18696				10108 503				30075
Inactive and aged out																		10611
Never Corrections sentenced		1677																1677
Not managed by Corrections Total		2 45 1645 4015				546 2 894 2915				1 2991 18696				10108 503				42363
Total transitions		29 1547 7976 12826				1431 22 1418 5005				1 5672 22600				14 30302 1510 13587				103940

\*Notes: Transitions may be due to offenders having new directives and orders or reverting to a lower management status at termination or expiry of the previous status. In a small number of cases the data is erroneous. However all transitions are included for completeness. For more details see: [data source and enrichment methodology](#); [data spreadsheet](#); [major management category](#). Reading across the page gives the number of people transitioning to the status listed on the left hand side, with the columns indicating the status people have come from. For example the "Remand" row shows 12948 episodes of remand were started and the "Remand" column shows 12826 episodes of remand were completed for a net increase of 122 remanded individuals overall.

### 9.9 Overall offender pool growth and circulation

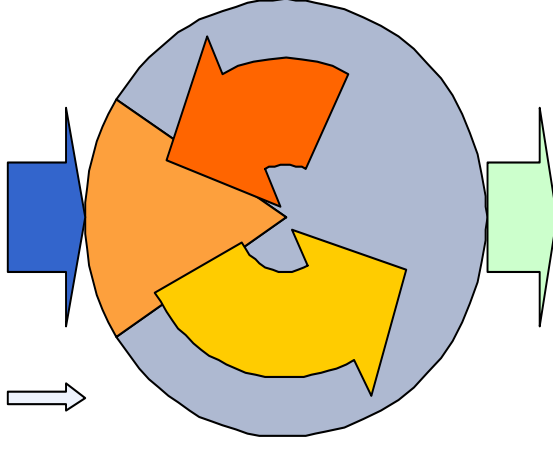
The table below and scale diagram provide the relative numbers of the recently active vs. currently managed offenders. Overall new offenders and desisting offenders are reasonably closely matched meaning that total offenders have not changed much this year. Most of Corrections' new intake in the last year is drawn from the pool of known offenders seen within the previous ten years.

Offender pool balances	30-Jun-2006	30-Jun-2007	Increase
Corrections managed offenders (excludes remandees with no proven offending history in last 10 years)	30106	33162	3056
Recently managed offenders pool (managed within last 10 years)	149605	149393	-212
Overall offender pool	179711	182555	2844

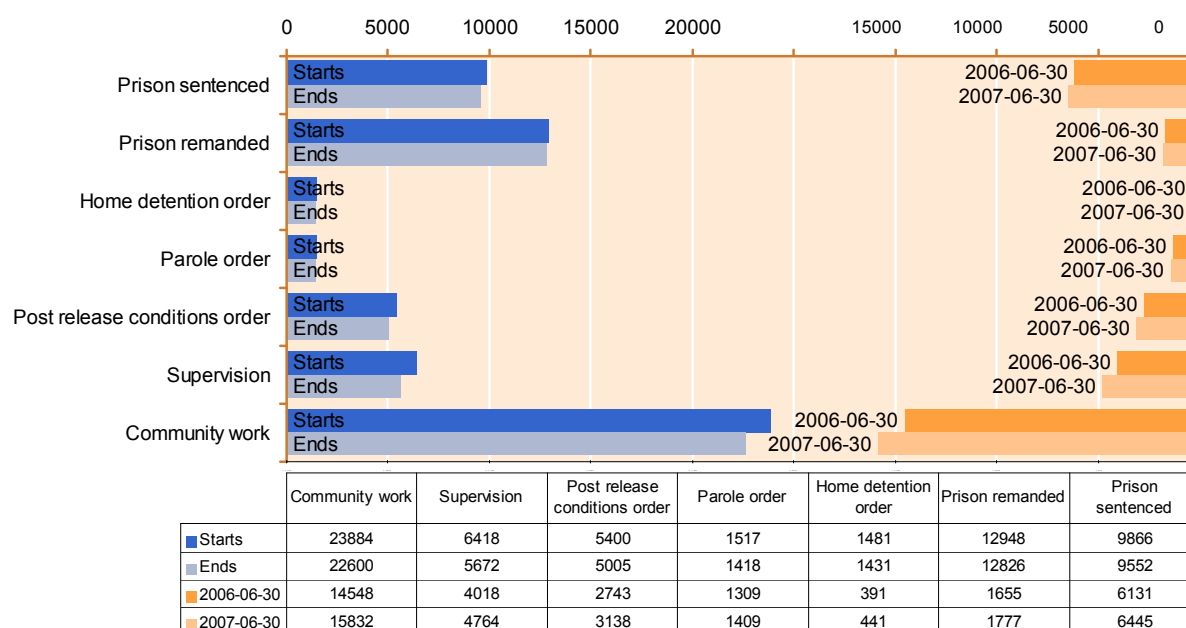
Flows to / from Corrections management during 2006-2007 financial year	In flow	Out flow	Increase
Offenders starting their first ever Corrections sanction (Newbies)	11444		
Relapsed desistors transitioning from aged out status to managed status	1393		
Recidivists transitioning from recently managed offenders to managed status	18153		
Offenders completing Corrections management episodes and entering the recently managed offenders pool		27934	
Net Corrections Sanction Management Inflows (excludes remand)			3056

Flows to / from Recent Offenders Pool during 2006-2007 financial year	In flow	Out flow	Increase
Offenders completing a period of Corrections management	27934		
Recent offender recidivists starting a period of Corrections sanction management		18153	
Offenders automatically "aged out" from the recently managed offenders pool after ten years without further sanction		10108	
Aged out offender recidivists going directly back into the offender pool (not visible in diagram, results from coding error that reclassified remand and release candidates into offender pool instead of returning them to age out status)	115		
Net Recent Offender Pool Inflows			-212

The diagram above depicts the pool of all offenders either under current management or recently managed. The relative size of the arrows overlaid on the chart show the proportionate throughputs of offenders from one category to another. It should be noted that the totals used here differ slightly from other pages in this report as the above totals include offenders in remand but reassigned appropriately as Corrections managed offenders or recently managed offenders on the basis their status immediately before the remand. For example someone on community work and then remanded would still be regarded as a Corrections managed offender, but someone remanded with no previous history would not be included in the above numbers.



### 9.10 Relative balances and flow for year ending 2007-06-30



Notes: The excess of starts over ends for the year equals the increase in the balance from one year to the next. Also the table above does not include the minor categories of “Other release”, “Other community” or “Extended supervision”.

To understand the work and resources required of Corrections, one needs to be aware of both the balances and throughputs that define the work Corrections is directed to manage. For example, from the table above one can see that in terms of throughput, remand in custody starts are more frequent than prison sentence starts, though in terms of prison cell requirements, the opposite applies.

## 10 Data definitions and groupings

### 10.1 Major management category

The offender inventory system enforces a one-day-one-status requirement on each offender so that each offender's timeline is partitioned into discrete and non overlapping episodes of management. Major Management Categories are defined with a "trumping order" with the following order of precedence; sentenced prison > remand > supervision > community work, so that the more expensive or significant management category can be determined on any day. Further, the rule also allows examination of the balances and transitions from one category to another category in a way that assists in analysing Corrections' business, and offenders' careers.

One of the features of the resulting timeline data-set is that it provides for analysis of offender flows and balances such that opening balances always equal closing balances and that there is certainty that no offender status changes have been inconsistently treated. Should an offender status change be overlooked then the offender will soon become obvious as being inappropriately classified. One of the consequences is that the numbers do not necessarily provide all the detail covered in other reports.

The full table with rank order for "major management categories" can be found [here](#). An overview of the descriptions used is given below. It should be noted that the definitions are necessarily loose to accommodate a span of history with changing terminology and legislation.

#### *Glossary of major management category terms*

Term used	Meaning an episode of management where:
Indeterminate	The offender is sentenced to a "life" or "preventive detention" custodial episode with no set release date; any release requires an order of the Parole Board.
Long term	The offender is sentenced to a custodial episode of fixed length, with the longest sentence chain (after taking into account cumulative and concurrent directives) being greater than two years. Currently the law requires these longer-term sentenced offenders to serve at least one third of the imposed term, though they can be held until the end of the imposed term, at the Parole Board's discretion
Short term	The offender is sentenced to a custodial episode of fixed length, with the longest sentence chain (after taking into account cumulative and concurrent directives) being less than or equal to two years. Currently the law requires shorter-term sentenced prisoners to be released after serving exactly half of the imposed sentence length.
Other custody	Is a catch-all category designed to ensure that any anomalous data indicating a custodial sentence is not lost.
Remand	An individual may be remanded in custody by the court and held in police cells, court cells, psychiatric facilities or corrections facilities. The remand period is normally short and specific or until a specified Court day for trial or for sentencing. It is very common for remanded individuals to

	have multiple charges on each remand warrant, with new and successive remand warrants issued during the course of a single episode on remand. Remand warrant data is available for analysis only from mid-1998 onwards.
Home detention	Home detention is an electronically monitored and supervised restriction to live and stay at a specified address. Home detention is managed by the Community Probation Service. Up to the time of the close date for the current report, there were two conceptually different types of home detention. "Back-end home detention" was ordered by the Parole Board to manage an offender's return to the community after a long-term prison sentence. "Front end home detention" was ordered by the Parole Board as a means of serving a short term prison sentence, when the sentencing judge grants leave for an application to be made. From October 2007 judicially-ordered home detention sentences become a reality, replacing front end home detention.
Extended supervision	Offenders may be subject to an order, imposed by the court and with conditions set by the New Zealand Parole Board, by which they are managed by the Community Probation Service. The order can apply for up to 10 years following a finite term of imprisonment. High and long-term risks posed by some sex offenders in the community are the primary target of this order.
Parole	Prison-sentenced offenders may be ordered to be released to parole management by the New Zealand Parole Board. Parole requires that the offender meets regularly, and works closely with a Corrections probation officer, who ensures that special conditions imposed by the Board are fulfilled.
Post release conditions	Prison sentenced offenders may have post release conditions imposed by the judiciary at the time of sentencing. Such conditions are overseen by a probation officer.
Supervision	Offenders sentenced to supervision report regularly to a probation officer and, if ordered by the court, fulfil special conditions designed to address their risk of further offending. Supervision may include in-depth, focused interventions such as rehabilitative programmes, reintegration services, or counselling that addresses their offending.
Community work	Offenders sentenced to community work complete a prescribed number of hours of work within the community. Community Work sentences came into effect with the Sentencing Act 2002, and provide for a degree of reparation to the community.
Other Community	Refers to all community sentences other than supervision or community work. This covers all predecessors of community work including community service and periodic



	detention sentences.
Discretionary release-eligible	<p>Refers to offenders who are prison sentenced at the time being considered, but for whom a Parole Board (New Zealand Parole Board or its predecessors) has discretionary power to order release from the imprisoned episode, but has not yet done so. At 2007-06-30 the New Zealand Parole Board had the following discretionary powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to grant home detention to short-term prison sentenced offenders who had been granted (by the sentencing judge) eligibility to apply for home detention.</li> <li>• to grant home detention to long-term prison sentenced offenders who are within three months of their parole eligibility date.</li> <li>• to grant parole or home detention to long-term prison sentenced offenders who had served at least 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of their imposed term or any specified minimum term (whichever is the greater).</li> <li>• to grant (lifetime) parole to life sentenced offenders who had served at least ten years or any specified minimum term (whichever is the greater).</li> <li>• to grant parole to preventive detention sentenced offenders who had served at least five years or any judicially specified minimum term (whichever is the greater).</li> </ul>
Never sanctioned	<p>These individuals have never previously been managed by Corrections; they may however have convictions which were sanctioned with fines or other lower-level penalties, or they may have previously been held in custody remand but later released without conviction. Approximately 35% of new management episodes each year involve individuals who have no previous correctional history.</p>
Offender pool	<p>Has had at least one previous episode of management under Corrections within the last ten years. The majority of new starts under correctional management each year are individuals from the Offender Pool.</p>
Aged out	<p>Has had at least one previous episode of management under Corrections, but none within the last ten years. Only a small number of such individuals return to correctional management each year (less than 5% of all new starts), so most in this category can be considered to have desisted.</p>

## 10.2 Gender

Corrections' databases record four gender types: Male; Female; Unknown and Indeterminate. In some cases the "Unknown" and "Indeterminate" gender groups have been amalgamated or dropped from display when numbers are insignificant.

### 10.3 Age

Age data in this collection is generally calculated from the recorded date of birth until the date of interest. Where this calculation has resulted in anomalous results, such as negative numbers, less than fifteen years old, then the offender is grouped with those of an “Unknown” age.

### 10.4 Preferred ethnicity

In determining “preferred ethnicity”, individuals are associated only with their most recent self-identified “preferred ethnicity” as recorded in Corrections’ database and grouped according to Statistics New Zealand ethnicity groupings (see ethnicity groupings [here](#)).

Where no ethnicity is available from Corrections’ data, the data is then supplemented with historic data from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) data warehouse. The MoJ data warehouse in turn inherited this ethnicity data from the Law Enforcement System (LES) running since mid-1970s. The LES supplementary data was apparently based on Police officers’ assessment of the offender’s ethnicity. The bulk of the data (and all of it since 1998) comes from Corrections’ database. Even with the inclusion of the supplementary data, there are significant numbers of individuals with unknown ethnicity prior to 1998. As far as the author is aware the missing ethnicity data is an artefact of the data collection and import processes of the time, and all ethnicities would have been equally impacted.

The “preferred ethnicity” approach used here partly follows [Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005](#), and differs from the standard in the following ways:

- It does not multiple-count individuals who have identified with multiple ethnic groups and instead places them only in their “preferred” ethnic group
- It has not collected the ethnicity data in the newly prescribed way. Instead, the ethnicity data results from an amalgam of historical methods relating to the time the data was collected, the agency doing the collecting and the standard of the day.

### 10.5 Multiple ethnicity

Corrections asks for ethnicity information at each reception and offenders are associated with all their most recent self-identified ethnicities. This information is recorded in Corrections’ database and grouped according to a Statistics New Zealand ethnicity mapping. This means that it is possible for an individual to be counted in multiple ethnic groups at one time. Note that this differs from the “preferred ethnicity” approach described above where individuals are only associated with a single ethnic group.

The “multiple ethnicity” approach used here closely follows the [Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005](#), but does not meet it. It differs from the standard in that it has not collected the ethnicity data in the newly prescribed way. Instead, the ethnicity data results from an amalgam of historical methods relating to the time the data was collected, the agency doing the collecting and the standard of the day.

### 10.6 Offence category; Charge category

The method used in this report for categorising an offender management episode by offence category is similar to a method commonly used by the Ministry of Justice. For each episode of management only offences relating to that episode are considered. Thus, for recalled offenders this includes the offences they are recalled upon as well as any new offences. The most serious offence is selected according to the Ministry of Justice



seriousness score. The most serious offence is then [mapped](#) to a descriptive offence category.

The Ministry of Justice offence seriousness score is described below:

“A seriousness of offence scale was originally developed by the Policy and Research Division of the Department of Justice in 1991, and has been updated about every five years since then. The most recent update of the scale occurred in February 2005 by the Ministry of Justice. The updated scale gives imprisonable offences a score according to how serious judges have deemed each offence in terms of the use of custodial sentences over a specific time period.

The updated scale is based on court sentencing data for the period 2000 to 2004. The seriousness score assigned to each offence is the average number of days of imprisonment imposed on every offender convicted of that offence between 2000 and 2004, where the average is taken over both imprisoned and non-imprisoned offenders. Suppose, for example, that between 2000 and 2004 there were 100 cases of offenders convicted of a particular offence. Of these cases, 50 resulted in a custodial sentence, and the average length of the custodial sentences imposed on these offenders was 30 days. The seriousness score for this offence is  $(30 \times 50/100)$ , or 15.

Offences that became obsolete prior to 2000 were given the same score as any new similar offences, or a score was calculated based on sentencing data before 2000. Imprisonable offences for which there were convictions but no custodial sentences over the period 2000 to 2004, were given a seriousness rating slightly lower than the least of the offences already assigned a seriousness score (i.e. a score of 0.2). Non-imprisonable offences were assigned a seriousness score of zero”

Police offence codes and descriptions have been assigned to offence categories and can be inspected in detail [here](#) along with their associated Ministry of Justice seriousness scores. The categories used here are particular to this document but related to the Police offence code groupings. Some extra groupings are used here to assist in illustrating particular trends or relationships. For instance the age profiles for offenders grouped by “Homicides”, “Assaults, abduction, threats” or “Robbery” are distinctly different so they have not all been grouped together as “Violence”.

The table below gives general descriptions of the offence categories used in this report.

Offence group	Description
Assaults, abduction, threats	Grievous assaults; Serious assaults; Minor assaults, Kidnapping and abduction; Intimidation and threats
Burglary, conversion, theft	Burglary; Car conversion; Theft
Driver licence and conduct	Disqualified driving; Manner of driving; Condition of driver; Condition of vehicle; Dangerous driving; Speeding; Vehicle licence and registration ... and basically all traffic and transport law breaches other than Drunk and drugged driving
Drug, liquor, gambling	Drug, liquor and gambling offences (other than drunk and drugged driving)
Drunk and drugged driving	All alcohol and drug affected driving offences
Fraud, receiving	Fraud and receiving including breach of statutes type frauds such as illegal importing or tax evasion or benefit fraud where the offender derives an advantage or financial gain
Homicide	Murder; Attempted murder; Manslaughter; Aiding suicide
Misc against good order	Group assemblies; Harassment; Obstructing; Inciting; Trespass; Breach firearm controls; Breach environment controls; Breach safety controls; Breach border controls; Breach behaviour and good management controls; Breach sentence etc.
Property damage and endangering	Arson; Wilful damage; Endangering; Aircraft high-jacking

Robbery	Aggravated and non-aggravated robbery; Assaults with intent to rob; Compelling the use of a document
Sexual offences	Rape; Attempted rape; Sexual violation; Incest; Indecent Assault; Other indecency; Unlawful sexual connection

## 11 Data source and enrichment methodology

### 11.1 Data source and scope

The source data covers every offender with any Corrections management history since 1980 and includes all of those offenders' careers, even the parts of those careers that occurred before 1980. No information in this report is based on surveys or estimates; it is all based on historical operational records as stored electronically in Corrections' databases (and supplemented with some historic ethnicity data from the Ministry of Justice).

The direct source of data for this report has been the newly developed (in 2006 and 2007) Offender-Major-Management-Period tables stored in the CARS (Corrections Analysis and Reporting System) data warehouse. These CARS tables in turn are derived from data stored in Corrections IOMS (Integrated Offender Management System) database, which is Corrections day-to-day operational database. IOMS has been in use since mid 1998 for prisons and early 1999 for community probation services. At start up of IOMS, historic data was imported from Corrections legacy databases and also from the Law Enforcement System (LES). LES was originally known as the Wanganui Computer system. It was a Justice sector-wide system that was used nationally from 1976 until after 2000 and it was eventually decommissioned in 2005. When LES started in 1976 all new offender, offence and sentence details were entered into the system and a back-loading exercise took place to ensure current offenders at the time were entered along with all their previous history. The author understands that for some years after the initial start-up, as recidivists came to the attention of the sector, their new offences were loaded and also an effort made to enter the offenders earlier offence and sentence history.

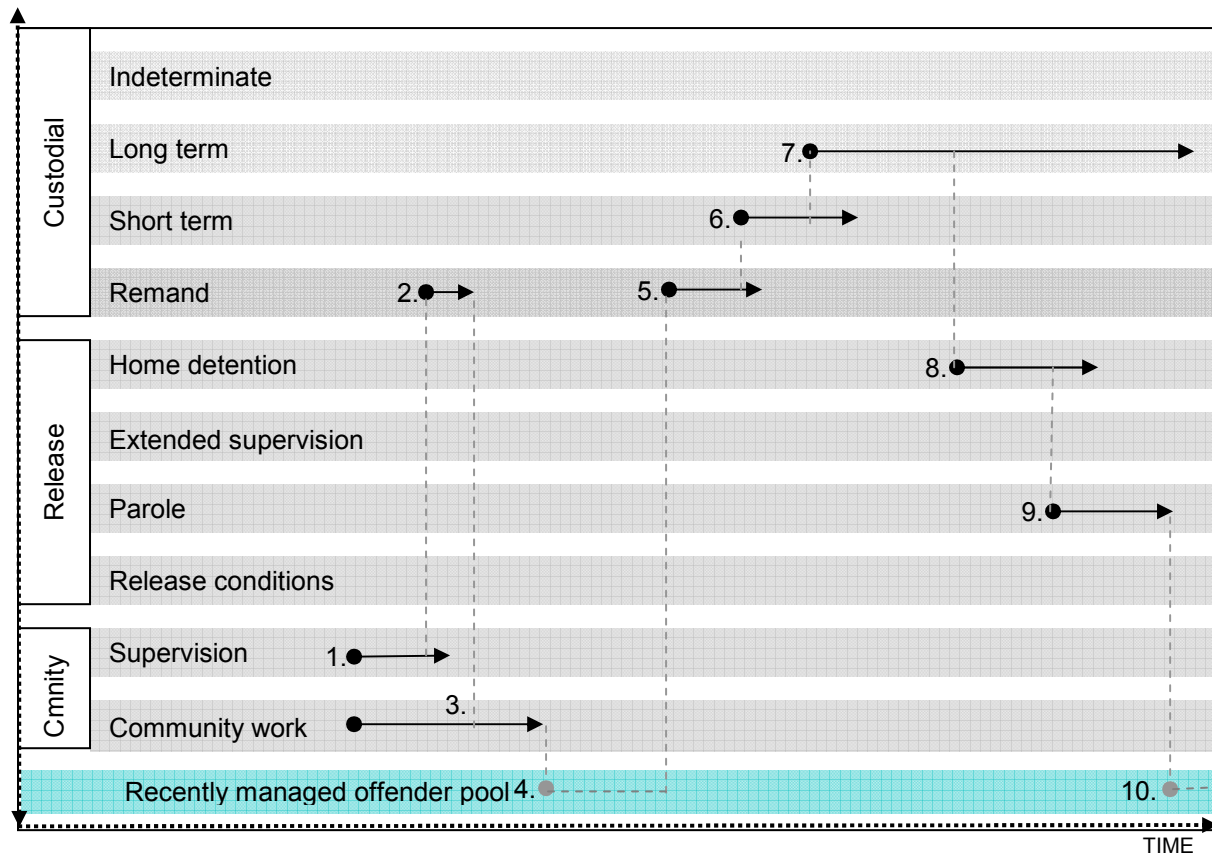
### 11.2 Data enrichment and simplification

The new Offender-Major-Management-Period tables that are used as the basis of this report are the result of considerable enrichment and simplification of the underlying data available in the IOMS database.

The goal has been to provide a single unambiguous timeline for each offender's career describing the sequence of major management states to which the offender has been directed. The new data-set enforces a one-day/one-status requirement for each offender. This is a huge simplification compared to the complexity of the data and overlapping directives in the lives of some of the offenders. However it provides for a useful big picture analysis such that the numbers are self consistent and so that data issues can be identified and fixed.

To achieve the one-day/one-status requirement, a trumping process (see the [major management categories in rank order](#)) has been introduced that provides the "major management category" in situations where the data says several things are happening simultaneously. It must be recognised that this means that exact alignment with many other Corrections' reports is difficult. For example a supervision sentence takes precedence over a contemporaneous community work sentence; a remand warrant takes precedence over a community sentence. In the timeline created the unmanaged periods between sentences and orders are also available for analysis, allowing the introduction of the concept of the "recently managed offenders' pool".

### Concept diagram of directives issued and sequence of major management category



The diagram above represents all the different sentence and order directives recorded for a single offender. This representation demonstrates how these records can overlap in time and shows the hierarchy (on the vertical axis) applied to these records to produce a simplified non overlapping timeline. The simplified timeline below can be read in conjunction with the following key.

Offender timeline:

Timeline key

■ Prison sentenced	★ Violence
■ Remanded in custody	★ Sex offending
■ Home detention	★ Drugs
■ Other community managed	★ Burglary
— Recently managed offender pool	★ Traffic

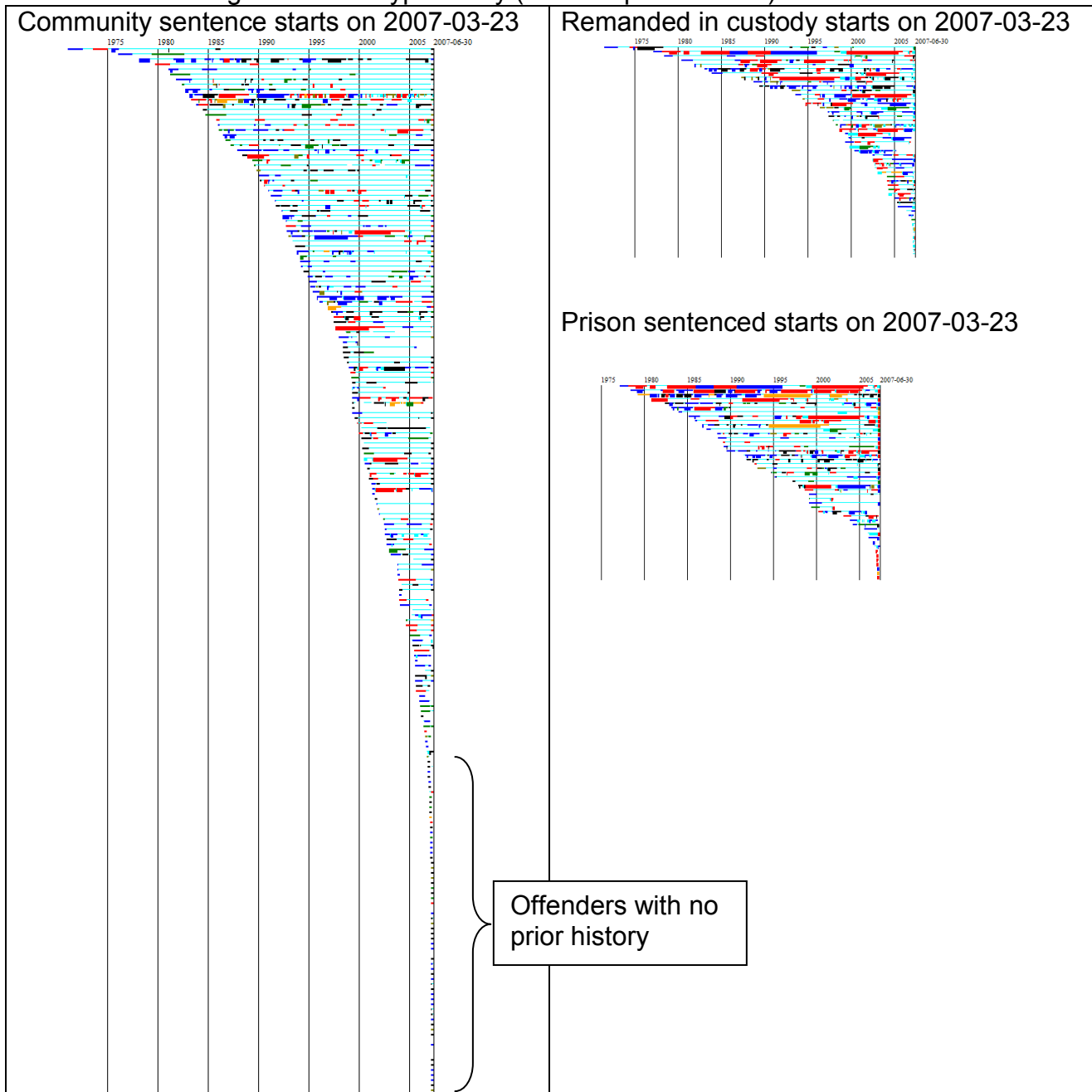
This timeline is made up of distinct periods of management. By using the key one can represent both the management type (using line height) and offence category (using colour). Thus the offender above has had a period of supervision for drug offending, followed by remand, reverting to community work for burglary, “recently managed offender pool”, remand, prison sentenced for violence, released on home detention (still to do with the violence), released on parole (still for the violence) and eventual return to the “recently managed offenders pool”.

Examination of the timeline above demonstrates how it simplifies the data but with a trade off for some detail.

### 11.3 Offender timelines

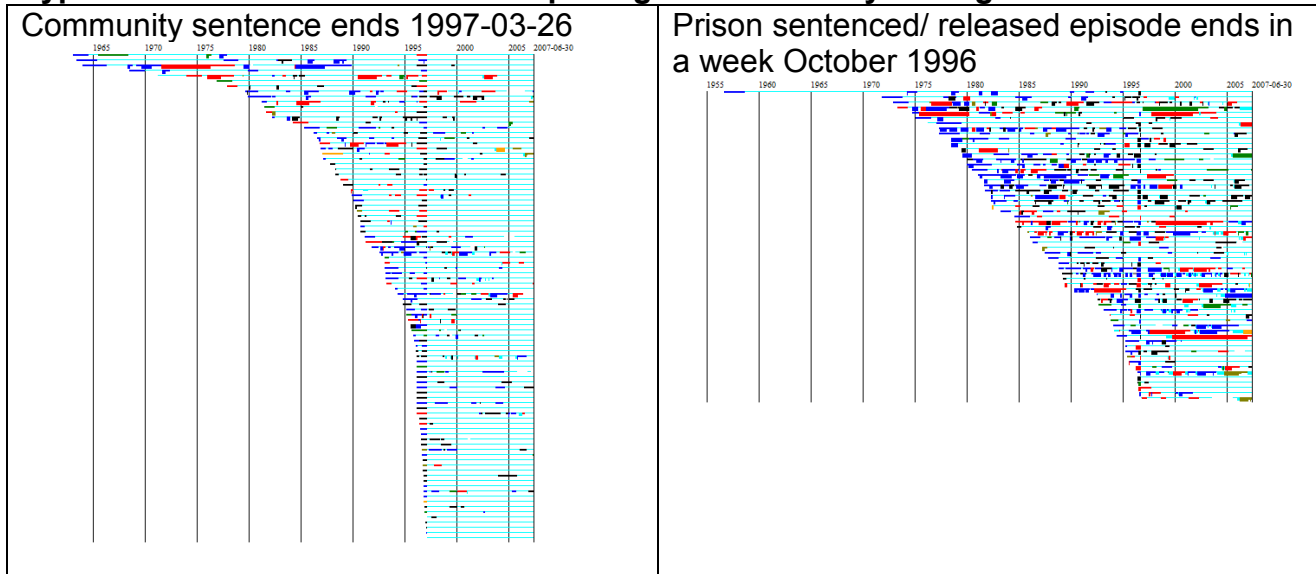
The previous section described the reduction of the source data into a single timeline of distinct non overlapping periods of management for each offender. A graphical representation of an example timeline was then given. Using this graphical representation it now becomes possible to graphically describe the complex cross section of offenders that Corrections deals with on a daily basis and what we have been directed to do to them.

The groups of timelines below describe the groups of offenders starting episodes of Corrections management on a typical day (one line per offender).



In the picture above one can see the proportion of offenders that typically start community sentences with no prior Corrections history. The picture also indicates (by the amount of colour) that many community sentenced offenders arrive with prior Corrections history and many prison sentenced offenders arrive with even more colourful histories.

### Typical timelines of offenders completing sanctions 10 years ago



#### 11.4 Data quality

For reasons of completeness and internal data integrity, the data enrichment process has ensured that offenders and offender status are “conserved” over time. Specific electronic data relating to a Court or Parole Board directive has always been identified such that justifies a change in status.

Each offender status on each day is auditable to the extent that it can be traced back to an electronic record giving a date and directive mandated by the Courts or the Parole Board. There is one major exception to this rule. Prior to 2002 the available electronic parole and prison release directives were found to be somewhat patchy, and tapered off to there being none available within Correction’s databases prior to 1990. Thus the prison release directive data prior to 2002 has been supplemented with “proxy parole orders” derived from the gap between actual release dates recorded and running until the custodial sentence expiry dates.

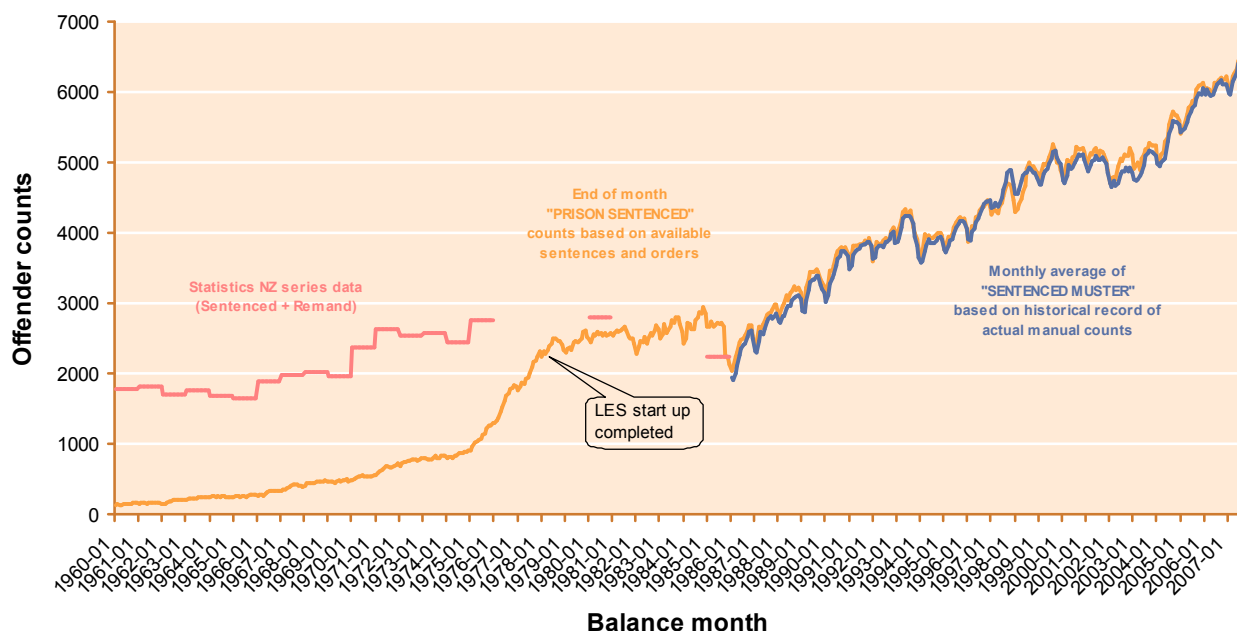
A number of quality checks have been done including the following:

- Comparison of the offender “prison sentenced” snapshot trend numbers against the historical record of average actual musters trend. Excellent match, see below for more detail.
- Comparison of “prison sentenced” snapshot offender lists with historical lists of muster prisoners on the same days. Several days tested and a match obtained to within 98%.
- Comparison of counts from the community sentenced source data with historical reporting. Accurate matching is not possible due to different counting rules but the scale and shape of Ministry of Justice data gives confidence that the differences are mostly due to this report avoiding double counting offenders in different categories.
- Comparison of generated community sentenced against recent reports of probation service activity. An excellent match resulted with differences able to be explained by different counting rules.

In addition to holding records relating to offender's directed status, Corrections also holds complementary data relating to actual manual prison muster records. The data sets closely align but are not identical as the actual offender disposition can be affected by issues such as deaths, escapes, movements to psychiatric facilities, hospital visits, court stays, and temporary releases etc. Also, both data sets can have data latency issues and errors. However, comparing the data-sets as shown below provides confidence that each is meaningful.

From the chart below, it can be seen that subsequent to the start-up of LES (the Law Enforcement System), the overall match between the "prison sentenced" and "sentenced muster" data appears healthy. The effect of back entering only criminal histories for those offenders managed post LES start-up is seen in the way prison sentenced numbers are only a proportion of muster numbers before 1976.

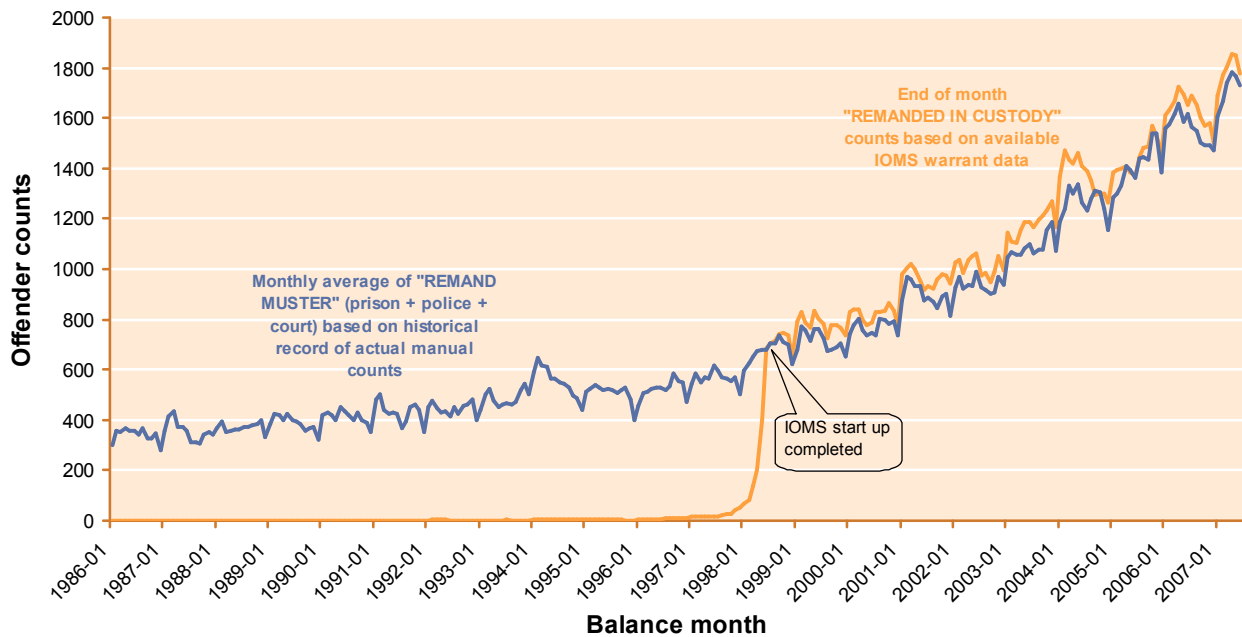
### **"Prison sentenced" data used in this report compared to other data series**



Remand episodes in this report are derived from Corrections' electronically recorded remand directives which have proved difficult to analyse with actual management still done largely on paper-based systems rather than electronic ones. One of the issues has been that Corrections' data does not currently include explicit closure of "remanded in custody" periods when bail has subsequently been granted. Another possible issue is the lack of explicit data on closure of remand directive records when an individual goes to Court and does not return due to being given a non custodial sentence or perhaps being acquitted. Also, when individuals are remanded in police cells and police haven't requested the use of Corrections facilities for the remandee then the Corrections muster reporting processes exclude these remandees entirely. Most of these issues have been resolved with work-arounds.

Quality checks of the directed "remanded in custody" counts versus the actual manual muster counts show a gap of up to 100 extra individuals apparently directed to custody on any day relative to actual "remand muster" records. The overall match and pattern and meaningfulness of the directed status information appears however to be good. The following graph indicates the closeness of match between the two data-sets.

### “Remanded in custody” data compared with historic data series



Thus, in summary, a number of data issues have surfaced during the preparation of this report as a result of the rigid requirement that offender status is conserved and carried forward from year to year unless a directive to change the status is located. Most issues identified have been managed or minimised in the meantime and the reader can be confident that the data-set used in this report is comprehensive and accurate within the limits of available data. While there remain some data inaccuracies in the IOMS data (as occur in any such collection), going forward the method used here will draw attention to such inaccuracies by virtue of the fact that the offender record will not conform to rules and norms thus allowing improvements to be made.

Overall, thanks to the introduction of the Law Enforcement System in the 1970s, it has been possible to build a continuous and reasonably accurate history of all New Zealand offenders spanning nearly 30 years