



DEPARTMENT  
OF CORRECTIONS

# Census of Prison Inmates and Home Detainees

2001

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# **Census of Prison Inmates and Home Detainees 2001**

Policy Development  
April 2003



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## Foreword

The 15 November 2001 census of offenders is a continuation of a series of biennial censuses carried out since November 1987. It provides an important measure for New Zealand society.

Careful comparison with other censuses and an awareness of the wider context is necessary in determining trends not evident by a snapshot such as this. The dynamics of New Zealand society can change significantly over the span of one generation; the conclusions drawn from these numbers need to be kept in context with the wider and longer term forces at play. Past trends need not determine the future.

This report is simply a record of the results of the 2001 census and as such, general commentary is purposefully brief. You, the reader, are urged to make responsible and accurate interpretations from the data contained within.

These results provide a useful platform for further thought, analysis, planning and most importantly, action. They point to those of us most in need of early intervention in order to diminish the cycle of re-offending and re-imprisonment.

Public Prisons and Community Probation staff made the census possible by gathering data. I hope they find the survey results useful and informative.

There was also valuable input from those stakeholders who commented on early drafts of this report. Thanks to Sharon Evans from Statistics New Zealand for her oversight of quality and compatibility issues. Thanks also to Philip Spier and Christopher Clarke of the Ministry of Justice for their helpful feedback.

The initial stage of this project was overseen by Michael Rich, formerly of the Department of Corrections, including most of the preliminary drafting of this report. His contribution to the census was significant.

Members of the census population themselves should find the information the most interesting and even useful. To use an analogy, the water temperature is of more importance to the fish in the bowl than those outside it. Society looking in, if its focus is set right, will also see a reflection of itself.

I hope you will be challenged by your interpretation of these statistics as I have been with my own. I invite your comments so that we can work on improving the next census.

Bernard Pullon  
Policy Development



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## Introduction

The 2001 census of offenders provides statistics on offenders within the prison and community probation system as at 15 November 2001. A census of prison inmates has been carried out biennially in November since 1987. The Department of Justice administered the census until 1993 and the Ministry of Justice until 1997. The Department of Corrections took over the responsibility in 1999.

The census collected data on offender age, ethnicity, iwi affiliation, sentence detail, offending history, gang membership, supervision and medication, education, income, children and marriage, programmes and activities, and many other topics.

The information was collected from three main sources. Primarily the data were extracted from a database compiled from the questionnaires administered for the census. Where possible this was matched with information directly from the computerised Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS).

In the 2001 census the population has been expanded to include not only sentenced and remand inmates within the Public Prison Service (PPS) but also offenders managed within the Community Probation Service (CPS) administered home detention system. The privately run Auckland Central Remand Prison (ACRP) has been included for the first time also.

The general pattern of inmate numbers during the week is expected that, due to prison releases usually occurring on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday, the prison population drops on each of those days and then gradually builds to a peak on Sunday night. The census was run on a Thursday to be consistent with prior censuses.

The risk of re-offending score of each inmate is used as a primary focussing tool by the Department so risk scores were collected for this report. Stakeholders indicated an interest in understanding how inmates use their time, so a new manual question was added this year. Due to concerns over data integrity this has not been included in this report.

To preserve the integrity of the historical record and maximise the value of the information collected, every effort has been made to retain definitions used previously. Where possible, time series are presented to compare current results with those of the previous prison censuses back to 1991.

As with all statistical collections, there are errors introduced into the process for a variety of reasons. While every effort has been made to minimise the impact of these, they can never fully be removed given budget and time constraints. There is a high degree of variability and even seasonality behind some of the data that may not be revealed in a snapshot such as this.

There are some data issues to be resolved still and if there are concerns raised from this statistical summary of inmates and home detainees please feel welcome to raise them with the Department.





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## Acronyms used in this report

ACRP	Auckland Central Remand Prison
CNI	Criminogenic Needs Inventory
CPS	Community Probation Service
FRD	Final release date. The date an offender has to be released (conditions may apply) in respect of a particular sentence
IOMS	Integrated Offender Management System – the computer system supporting operational delivery
IT	Information technology
LES	Law Enforcement System (formerly the Wanganui computer system)
MODS	Make Our Drivers Safe – programme for driving offenders
NA	Not available (not recorded)
PPS	Public Prisons Service
PRN	Personal Record Number
PS	Psychological Service





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## 1 Executive Summary

### 1.1 Snapshot Data

#### *Offender numbers*

On the day of the census (15 November 2001) there were 5,780 inmates and 174 detainees counted. A summary of the counts is shown below.

Persons	Male	Female	Total
Sentenced	4716	202	4918
Remanded	830	32	862
<b>Inmate subtotal</b>	<b>5546</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>5780</b>
Home detention	130	44	174
<b>Total</b>	<b>5676</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>5954</b>

#### *Prison statistics*

The prison with the largest number of inmates was Waikeria with 688 sentenced inmates and 132 remanded inmates (a total of 820 inmates). Christchurch prison had 620 sentenced inmates and 96 remanded inmates (a total of 716 inmates).

The largest number of people held on remand was 234 at Auckland Central Remand Prison (ACRP). All of them were male.

There were 24 inmates to be deported at the end of their sentence. Included in this number were seven held in remand, all of who were held at ACRP. Four of these were African, one Middle Eastern and two Asian.

There were 957 inmates segregated from other inmates, all but four of them were males.

The prisons with the largest Māori populations were Waikeria, Auckland then Hawkes Bay.

#### *Demographics*

The under 20 years age group represented only 6 percent of the total sentenced inmate population.

About a quarter of sentenced inmates (26%) were less than 25 years old and almost half (45%) were less than 30 years old at the time of the census. A similar age profile was evident for both male and female.

Just over half of sentenced inmates (53%) identified themselves as Māori, almost a third (32%) identified themselves as European and 11 percent as Pacific.

Māori and Pacific sentenced male inmates were generally younger than their European counterparts. Pacific males have the youngest group of sentenced inmates with 61 percent of them under 30.

Of the 176 female inmates whose age was recorded, there were no 16 year olds or younger but slightly over a quarter (28%) were between seventeen and twenty-four; nearly three-quarters of them were Māori.

#### *Iwi affiliations*

Inmates identifying as Māori were asked to identify their iwi affiliations. The full list of these is available as an Appendix. Information on iwi affiliation was available for 85 and 1945 male sentenced inmates. For summary purposes, iwi were grouped into regions as shown in the Appendix. Based on those groupings, most iwi affiliations were located in Northland/ Auckland (26%), Waikato/King Country (17%) and Bay of Plenty/Hauraki (16%).

#### *Current sentence*

Males tended to have longer sentences and a correspondingly longer mean time left to serve. About a quarter (26%) of male inmates had determinate (ie, excluding life and preventive detention) sentences of more than five years. For female sentenced inmates the same ratio was 12 percent.

Violent offending (excluding sexual violence) was the most common cause of imprisonment for both genders (43% female, 40% male).

The most prevalent violent offence for males was robbery (35%) and for females was homicide (38%). There was a greater proportion of males in prison for serious and grievous assaults than for females.

Males tended to have a higher security status than females. The proportion of female (85%) inmates with lowest security ratings (minimum, low medium) was higher than for males (75%).

### ***Risk assessment***

Of the 49 percent of inmates whose risk score was calculated, over half (57%) were regarded as having a high risk of being re-imprisoned within five years of the end of their current sentence. Males tended to have higher risk scores than females. For female sentenced inmates, 52 percent had risk scores between 0 and 0.3 (ie, the expected likelihood of their re-conviction and subsequent re-imprisonment is up to 30 percent) whereas only 23 percent of male sentenced inmates were rated the same.

### ***Offending history***

Female inmates had fewer previous convictions than their male counterparts; 35 percent had no previous record compared with 20 percent for males.

The proportion of male inmates who had their first conviction aged 16 years or less was over four times that of female inmates. Eighty-five percent of male inmates and 80 percent of female inmates had their first conviction by the age of 29 years.

Of those sentenced inmates who had previous offences, the most common previous offence type for which sentences were imposed were property related (44% for both men and women)

The percentage of inmates sentenced for violent offending that had been previously convicted for a major offence that was of a violent nature was 11 percent for females and 36 percent for males.

A much larger proportion of female inmates had no previous terms in custody compared to males (females 60%, males 40%).

Most inmates, particularly females, had previously served a total of less than 12 months in prison (females 74%, males 56%). Two-fifths (41%) of these inmates had never been in prison before. A small minority of inmates had served a substantial proportion of their lives in prison.

More than half (52%) of all inmates first served custodial sentences as teenagers. This rate was higher for males (52%) than females (37%).

### ***Gangs***

Prison staff identified 202 or 4 percent of the sentenced inmate population as patch members of gangs, including four women. Gangs with the most patch members were the Mongrel Mob and Black Power.

A further 420 sentenced inmates were identified as either associated with or ex-members of gangs. Twenty-two of these were female inmates.

Violent offences were most prevalent amongst inmates with gang connections. Over half (56%) of gang-associated inmates were primarily imprisoned for violent offending.

### ***Education and incomes***

Over three-quarters of sentenced inmates left school with no educational qualifications (males 76%, females 77%).

After leaving school, 42 percent of inmates did not obtain a qualification. A greater proportion of males had a trade,

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were technicians or had a polytechnic certificate. A greater proportion of females had undertaken a job skills course.

A greater proportion of females than males were receiving a benefit (males 37%, females 69%) prior to entering prison. A greater proportion of males than females were in paid employment (males 55%, females 24%).

For males the main benefit received was the jobseeker or training benefit, while for females it was the domestic purposes benefit.

### ***Programmes and activities***

One third of the prison population was enrolled in at least one programme. The largest proportion of inmates attended programmes were those focussing on Māori culture, Straight Thinking and substance abuse.

Eighty-four percent of sentenced inmates were engaged in a programme and/or other activity. These activities include unit based employment, educational and vocational courses and structured recreation.

### ***Children and marriage***

The percentage of sentenced inmates with dependent children was higher for females than for males. Prior to entering prison the proportion of inmates living with at least one dependent child was 44% for females and 35% for males.

The proportion of these inmates looking after children on their own was 37% for females and 12% for males of the total sentenced inmate population. Alternatively, of those with dependent children, 84 percent of women had been caring for them on their own and for men, the same statistic was 35 percent.

Seventy-two percent of male inmates with children had their partners or ex-partners caring for their children. Only 26 percent of female inmates with

children had their partners or ex-partners caring for their dependent children.

More than half of these inmates with dependent children had a child under the age of five years.

Most sentenced inmates were single (females 56%, males 63%). Just over one-quarter were either married or in de facto relationships, while the remainder were separated, divorced, or their partner had died.

### ***Traffic offenders***

Almost two-thirds of inmates sentenced for traffic offences were in prison for driving with excess alcohol (78% female, 63% male). Traffic offenders tended to be younger compared to the general offender age distribution. Most of the sentenced inmates whose major offence was traffic related had an extensive offending history but not one dominated by earlier traffic offending.

### ***Remand inmates***

Remanded inmates represent 15 percent of the total number of inmates. Compared to the sentenced inmates, the remand profile was weighted toward a younger age and with a greater proportion of Pacific peoples. The remand profiles for previous conviction and age at first conviction are similar to that of sentenced inmates.

### ***Home detention***

Compared to the sentenced inmates, the home detention profile was weighted towards the older age group. There was also a larger proportion of European inmates. This reflects the extensive use of this programme in the Christchurch area at the time of the census (30% of the national total). Offences related to property and then drugs were most common reason for the home detention orders. More than 40 percent of all home-detainees had less than three previous convictions and over

70 percent had less than six previous convictions.

## **1.2 Time Series**

### ***Inmate numbers***

Total inmate numbers at the time of each census have increased from 4,232 in 1991 to 5,780 (excluding the 174 home detainees) in 2001. The increase represents, on average, a compounding growth rate of 3.2 percent per year. Average sentence lengths have a significant impact on inmate numbers.

While the trend in numbers has been upward, there have been some temporary decreases for both sentenced inmates (1993 and 2001) and remand inmates (1995).

The home detention programme had run for over two years at the time of census. In November 1999 there were just 22 inmates on home detention, while in 2001 there were 174 inmates recorded in the census.

### ***Demographics***

The trend towards an older prison population continued. In 1991, 14 percent of the sentenced inmates were 40 years or older, but in 2001 the proportion was 24 percent.

In each year the highest proportion of sentenced inmates was Māori. Across the decade there have been increases in the proportion of Māori and Pacific people and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of European inmates.

### ***Current sentence***

There has been a trend towards inmates serving longer sentences. Over the decade, the proportion of offenders serving determinate sentences of more than five years increased: for females from 2 percent to 12 percent; while for males it was from 15 percent to 26 percent.

The number of inmates serving sentences of life imprisonment and preventive detention shows an increasing trend over the last decade.

There was a trend toward more inmates being in prison for offences involving violence. From 1991 to 2001 the proportion of inmates sentenced for violent offending (including sexual violence) increased for males from 54 percent to 62 percent, and for females from 31 percent to 46 percent.

### ***Offending history***

The proportion of sentenced inmates who had not previously been convicted rose (from 1995 to 2001), for both male and female offenders. In general, an increased proportion of the prison population are inmates with no previous convictions (eg, 14% in 1995, 19% in 1997, 18% in 1999 and 21% in 2001).

The average age at which sentenced inmates received their first conviction has been increasing. The proportion of inmates 40 years or older almost doubled for males and tripled for females over the period 1991 to 2001.

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who had spent no more than one previous period in custody in 2001 was above 70 percent, a statistic that has remained constant across the decade. For males the corresponding proportion was 55 percent, the lowest percentage in the decade.

### ***Gang affiliation***

The percentage of male sentenced inmates who were patch members or associates of gangs decreased between 1991 and 1993 from 20 percent to 16 percent, and has stayed at this lower level until 2001 when it appears to have dropped to 13 percent. The Mongrel Mob and Black Power continue to have the largest number of patch members in prison.

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### ***Programme participation***

The definition of programmes has been refined in the latest census to only include those specifically aimed at criminogenic needs and cultural aspects. Other re-integrative and educational activities have been categorised separately. Historically a higher percentage of women were attending programmes and activities than men. However this has evened out in the latest census reflecting the move to reduce recidivism through intensive intervention for high risk groups.

### ***Dependent children***

For each census since 1991, the percentage of female sentenced inmates with dependent children was higher than for males. The latest census shows lower numbers of female inmates with dependent children.



## 2 Inmate Numbers by Institution

### 2.1 Sentenced and Remanded Inmates

On the day of the census (Thursday, 15 November 2001) there were 5,780 inmates counted. They comprised 234 females and 5,546 males. There were 4,918 sentenced inmates and 862 remanded inmates. Additionally there were 174 offenders subject to home detention (see Chapter 1).

The three prisons with the largest numbers of inmates were Waikeria, Christchurch and then Auckland - all of which were near or at their full capacity.

The remand population was higher in Mount Eden Men's prison. The sentenced inmates in the Auckland Central Remand Prison (ACRP) shown in Table 2-1 were providing services within the prison such as laundry and cleaning services.

Table 2-1 Sentenced and remand inmates by institution

Number of Inmates	Sentenced	Remand	Total inmates
<b>Women's prisons</b>			
Arohata	85	5	90
Mt Eden Womens	52	25	77
Chch Womens	65	2	67
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Men's Prisons</b>			
Waikeria	688	132	820
Christchurch	620	96	716
Auckland	655		655
Hawkes Bay	506	48	554
Rimutaka	411	45	456
Mt Eden Mens	250	134	384
Wanganui	357	14	371
Central N.I.	356		356
Manawatu	229	43	272
ACRP	31	234	265
Rolleston	237		237
Wellington	81	35	116
New Plymouth	86	19	105
Invercargill	89	9	98
Ohura	90		90
Dunedin	31	21	52
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>5546</b>
<b>Total in custody</b>	<b>4918</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>5780</b>

### 2.2 Segregation, Deportation, Fines and Transfers

As shown in Table 2-2 there were 24 inmates to be deported at the end of their sentence. The Auckland Central Remand Prison (ACRP) held the largest number in any one location (7 inmates); three were held in the South Island. The remanded inmates consisted of four African, one Middle Eastern and two Asian males. Of the 17 sentenced inmates, two were American, 3 Asian, 2 European, 1 Indonesian, 5 Pacific and 3 who reported their only ethnicity as Māori. Of the inmates to be deported 15 (62%) had committed violent or sexually violent offences.



Table 2-2 Deportation of inmates by institution

Prison	Inmates	
	Remanded	Sentenced
ACRP	7	
Rimutaka		4
Central N.I.		3
Christchurch		3
Auckland		2
Manawatu		2
Wanganui		2
Hawkes Bay		1
Total	7	17

As recorded from IOMS records

Inmates are segregated from other inmates either by their own request or by the prison's authority. At the time of the census there were 957 inmates segregated into protective custody. This included 257 remanded inmates (two of whom were female). There were four women segregated, three of whom were sentenced for violent offending.

Table 2-3 Segregation of remanded and sentenced inmates by institution

Prison	Female	Male	Total
Arohata	4		4
ACRP		121	121
Auckland		164	164
Central N.I.		118	118
Christchurch		125	125
Dunedin		4	4
Hawkes Bay		27	27
Invercargill		5	5
Manawatu		66	66
Mt Eden Mens		35	35
New Plymouth		16	16
Rimutaka		32	32
Rolleston		25	25
Waikeria		142	142
Wanganui		71	71
Wellington		2	2
Total	4	953	957

As recorded from IOMS records

There were no inmates in custody solely for default in payment of fines or other sums of money.

Excluded from the census were 12 inmates who had been transferred to either a community residential centre or a psychiatric hospital and whose sentence had not expired. There were three inmates under the age of 17 who had been transferred to the custody of the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services.

### 2.3 Inmate Ethnicity by Institution

Of the 4,918 sentenced inmates, just over half (53%) were identified as Māori, nearly a third as European (32%), 12 percent as Pacific and a further 4 percent as either Asian or another ethnicity. There were 15 male inmates whose ethnicity was not available.

Prisons with the largest Māori population were Waikeria with 465, Auckland with 347, Hawkes Bay with 340, and Christchurch with 231. Prisons with the largest European population were Christchurch with 340, Rolleston with 161, Waikeria with 151 and Auckland with 146.

The prisons with the largest Pacific people populations were Auckland with 130, Rimutaka with 64, Hawkes Bay with 54 and Mount Eden with 50.

Table 2-4 Primary ethnicity of sentenced inmates by institution

	Māori	European	Pacific Peoples	Other	Asian	N/A	Total
<b>Women's prison</b>							
Arohata	62	14	5	3	1		<b>85</b>
Christchurch	27	28	4	6			<b>65</b>
Mt Eden	27	11	13	1			<b>52</b>
Total Women's	116	53	22	10	1		<b>202</b>
Percent of all females	57.4	26.2	10.9	5.0	0.5		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Men's prison</b>							
Waikeria	465	151	45	22	5		<b>688</b>
Auckland	347	146	130	20	5	6	<b>654</b>
Christchurch	231	340	28	12	5	4	<b>620</b>
Hawkes Bay	340	95	54	13	3	1	<b>506</b>
Rimutaka	191	128	64	22	5	1	<b>411</b>
Wanganui	219	90	36	9	2	1	<b>357</b>
Central N.I.	197	96	43	15	4	1	<b>356</b>
Mt Eden Mens	110	61	50	13	16		<b>250</b>
Rolleston	55	161	11	7	3		<b>237</b>
Manawatu	131	71	21	4	1	1	<b>229</b>
Ohura	56	22	10	2			<b>90</b>
Invercargill	35	53	1				<b>89</b>
New Plymouth	54	29	2	1			<b>86</b>
Wellington	26	33	14	6	2		<b>81</b>
ACRP	15	12	3		1		<b>31</b>
Dunedin	8	21		2			<b>31</b>
Total Men's	2480	1509	512	148	52	15	<b>4716</b>
Percent of all males	52.6	32.0	10.9	3.1	1.1	0.3	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Inmates</b>							
	<b>2596</b>	<b>1562</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4918</b>
Percent of all inmates	52.8	31.8	10.9	3.2	1.1	0.3	<b>100.0</b>

Institutions are sorted in descending order of the total number of inmates. Note that the totals in this table are not consistent with Table 3-2. The ethnicity of inmates for this table was obtained directly from IOMS, whereas those for Table 3-2 are from the inmates' own identification in the census questionnaire.

Of the remanded inmates the overall ethnic distribution was similar; however, there seemed to be a slightly higher representation of Pacific inmates and a corresponding lower representation by European inmates.

Table 2-5 Primary ethnicity of remanded inmates by institution

	Māori	European	Pacific Peoples	Other	Asian	N/A	Total
<b>Female institutions</b>							
Mt Eden Womens	16	4	3	1	1		<b>25</b>
Arohata Prison	2	3					<b>5</b>
Chch Womens	1			1			<b>2</b>
Total Women's	19	7	3	2	1		<b>32</b>
Percent of all females	59.4	21.9	9.4	6.3	3.1		<b>100.0</b>
<b>Male institutions</b>							
ACRP	120	50	36	15	9	4	<b>234</b>
Mt Eden Mens	64	18	50	2			<b>134</b>
Waikeria Prison	93	30	7	1	1		<b>132</b>
Christchurch Prison	35	47	7	4		3	<b>96</b>
Hawkes Bay Prison	35	6	4	3			<b>48</b>
Rimutaka Prison	23	14	4	4			<b>45</b>
Manawatu Prison	28	13		2			<b>43</b>
Wellington Prison	16	8	7	4			<b>35</b>
Dunedin Prison	8	11		2			<b>21</b>
New Plymouth	13	6					<b>19</b>
Wanganui Prison	5	9					<b>14</b>
Invercargill Prison	1	8					<b>9</b>
Total Men's	441	220	115	37	10	7	<b>830</b>
Percent of all males	53.1	26.5	13.9	4.5	1.2	0.8	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Inmates</b>							
	460	227	118	39	11	7	<b>862</b>
Percent of all inmates	53.4	26.3	13.7	4.5	1.3	0.8	<b>100.0</b>

Institutions are sorted in descending order of the total number of inmates.

## 3 Demographics

### 3.1 Age

Of the 93 percent of sentenced inmates who had their ages recorded in the census, nearly half (45%) were less than 30 years old. A relatively small number of sentenced inmates were less than 20 years of age (6 percent). However, recent data suggests the re-conviction rate for them is high (nearly 80 percent within two years of release<sup>1</sup>). The prison population distributed by age showed a bulge in the 20-24 age group.

Of the male sentenced inmates whose age was recorded, 6 percent were aged under 20, 45 percent were under 30, 76 percent were under forty.

For female sentenced inmates, 5 percent were under 20, 44 percent were under 30, 81 percent were under forty. Given the smaller number of female inmates, the age profile for women can be expected to fluctuate more than that of the male population over time.

Table 3-1 Age of sentenced inmates

Age	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14-16			12	0.3	<b>12</b>	<b>0.3</b>
17-19	9	5.1	271	6.2	<b>280</b>	<b>6.1</b>
20-24	40	22.7	871	19.8	<b>911</b>	<b>19.9</b>
25-29	28	15.9	825	18.7	<b>853</b>	<b>18.6</b>
30-34	33	18.8	793	18.0	<b>826</b>	<b>18.0</b>
35-39	33	18.8	587	13.3	<b>620</b>	<b>13.5</b>
40-49	26	14.8	665	15.1	<b>691</b>	<b>15.1</b>
50-59	6	3.4	269	6.1	<b>275</b>	<b>6.0</b>
60+	1	0.6	112	2.5	<b>113</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Subtotal (age recorded)	176	100.0	4405	100.0	<b>4581</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Age not recorded	26	12.9	311	6.6	<b>337</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Census Total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose age was not recorded, the percentages shown represent their proportion of the total census count.

### 3.2 Ethnicity

Information on the ethnic group of inmates was obtained by a personal interview with each inmate. Inmates were given a copy of the appropriate census form and asked to identify their ethnic group(s).

People who identified with more than one ethnic group were classified into a single ethnic group using the method described below:

- If Māori was one of the ethnic groups identified, the inmate was shown as Māori.
- If the Pacific peoples were one of the ethnic groups identified, and Māori was not one of the ethnic groups identified, the inmate was shown as Pacific.
- If a European group was one of the ethnic groups identified and no Māori or Pacific peoples group was identified, the inmate was placed in the European group.
- Inmates who identified an ethnic group and were not classified as Māori, Pacific, or European were classified as 'Asian or other'.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Corrections, *Annual Report 2002*, Table 14

In using this classification system, there is a bias when ethnicities are aggregated into a single major ethnicity.

However, using the above classification system and of those inmates whose ethnicity was recorded, slightly more than half (53%) were classified as Māori, nearly a third (31%) identified as European and 11 percent identified themselves with Pacific peoples.

Table 3-2 Ethnic group of sentenced inmates

Ethnic group	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Classified as NZ Māori						
<i>Sole Māori</i>	73	45.3	1809	44.6	<b>1882</b>	<b>44.7</b>
<i>Māori and European</i>	10	6.2	293	7.2	<b>303</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<i>Māori and Pacific</i>	5	3.1	55	1.4	<b>60</b>	<b>1.4</b>
European	47	29.2	1279	31.6	<b>1326</b>	<b>31.5</b>
Classified as Pacific peoples						
<i>Sole Pacific</i>	14	8.7	412	10.2	<b>426</b>	<b>10.1</b>
<i>Pacific and European</i>	3	1.9	22	0.5	<b>25</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Asian or Other	9	5.6	182	4.5	<b>191</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Subtotal (ethnicity recorded)	161	100	4052	100	<b>4213</b>	<b>100</b>
Ethnicity not recorded	41	20.3	664	14.1	<b>705</b>	<b>14.3</b>
Census total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose ethnicity was not recorded, the percentages shown represent their proportion of the total census count. The ethnic groups shown are as used in previous census reports however it should be noted that this format masks much of the cultural diversity recorded by the inmates.

### 3.3 Age and Ethnicity

#### **Male sentenced inmates**

Table 3-3 shows that the under-20 year olds represented only 6.5 percent of the total sentenced inmate population (excluding the 311 sentenced male inmates whose age was not recorded).

Of those male inmates whose age was recorded in the census, the proportions for those younger than 30 years were:

- 61 percent for Pacific peoples,
- 49 percent for Māori,
- 46 percent for Asian,
- 36 percent for others (including 6 inmates whose ethnicity was not recorded) and
- 34 percent for European.

The high representation of younger Pacific offenders also reflects the younger population of Pacific peoples resident in New Zealand.

Table 3-3 Ethnic group by age for male sentenced inmates

Age	Māori		European		Pacific		Other/NA		Asian		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14-16	7	0.3	3	0.2	2	0.4					<b>12</b>	<b>0.3</b>
17-19	159	6.9	53	3.7	50	10.2	7	5.0	2	3.8	<b>271</b>	<b>6.2</b>
20-24	505	21.9	205	14.5	121	24.8	30	21.6	10	19.2	<b>871</b>	<b>19.8</b>
25-29	453	19.6	224	15.8	123	25.2	13	9.4	12	23.1	<b>825</b>	<b>18.7</b>
30-34	449	19.4	256	18.1	55	11.3	22	15.8	11	21.2	<b>793</b>	<b>18.0</b>
35-39	319	13.8	188	13.3	46	9.4	26	18.7	8	15.4	<b>587</b>	<b>13.3</b>
40-49	307	13.3	273	19.3	55	11.3	23	16.5	7	13.5	<b>665</b>	<b>15.1</b>
50-59	87	3.8	138	9.7	32	6.6	10	7.2	2	3.8	<b>269</b>	<b>6.1</b>
60+	24	1.0	76	5.4	4	0.8	8	5.8			<b>112</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Subtotal	<b>2310</b>	100.0	<b>1416</b>	100.0	<b>488</b>	100.0	<b>139</b>	100.0	<b>52</b>	100.0	<b>4405</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NA	170	6.9	93	6.2	24	4.7	24	14.7			<b>311</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Total	<b>2480</b>		<b>1509</b>		<b>512</b>		<b>163</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>4716</b>	

'NA' represents where age or ethnicity was not recorded. Percentages shown in italics represent ratio of missing data to census total (e.g., 6.6% of sentenced male inmates did not have age recorded in the census). There are six male inmates included in the 'Other/NA' category whose age was known but ethnicity was not (2 for both 30-34 and 35-39; 1 for both 40-49 and 50-59).

### Female sentenced inmates

Of the 176 female inmates whose age was recorded, there were no 16 year olds or younger but slightly over a quarter (28%) were between seventeen and twenty-four. Of those females in this age group, nearly three-quarters of them were Māori.

Table 3-4 Ethnic group by age for female sentenced inmates

Age	Māori		European		Pacific		Other/NA		Asian		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14-16												
17-19	4	4.0			4	19.0	1	12.5			<b>9</b>	<b>5.1</b>
20-24	32	32.3	6	12.8	2	9.5					<b>40</b>	<b>22.7</b>
25-29	17	17.2	5	10.6	5	23.8			1	100.0	<b>28</b>	<b>15.9</b>
30-34	18	18.2	12	25.5	3	14.3					<b>33</b>	<b>18.8</b>
35-39	17	17.2	12	25.5	2	9.5	2	25.0			<b>33</b>	<b>18.8</b>
40-49	9	9.1	10	21.3	3	14.3	4	50.0			<b>26</b>	<b>14.8</b>
50-59	2	2.0	2	4.3	1	4.8	1	12.5			<b>6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
60+					1	4.8					<b>1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Subtotal	<b>99</b>	100.0	<b>47</b>	100.0	<b>21</b>	100.0	<b>8</b>	100.0	<b>1</b>	100.0	<b>176</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NA	17	14.7	6	11.3	1	4.5	2	20.0			<b>26</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Total	<b>116</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>202</b>	

'NA' represents where age or ethnicity was not recorded. Percentages shown in italics represent ratio of missing data to census total (eg, 12.9% of sentenced female inmates did not have age recorded in the census). There are no female inmates included in the 'Other/NA' category whose age was known but ethnicity was not. The order of ethnic grouping is as is to be consistent with the previous table.

### Male and female remanded inmates

To complete the picture, Table 3-5 shows the same ethnicity by age breakdown for remanded inmates (both female and male inmates). Again there are no inmates 16 years old or younger however, there appears to be a higher ratio of under 30's than for sentenced inmates. This is not surprising given the shorter incarceration period for remanded inmates and the fact that new 'remandees' will predominantly be younger (since convictions are more prevalent in younger people than older).

Table 3-5 Ethnic group by age for remanded inmates

Age	Māori		European		Pacific		Other/NA		Asian		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
14-16												
17-19	47	11.4	12	5.6	11	10.6	5	11.9	2	20.0	<b>77</b>	<b>9.8</b>
20-24	105	25.5	31	14.5	32	30.8	11	26.2	4	40.0	<b>183</b>	<b>23.4</b>
25-29	83	20.1	52	24.3	20	19.2	7	16.7	1	10.0	<b>163</b>	<b>20.8</b>
30-34	78	18.9	41	19.2	16	15.4	5	11.9	1	10.0	<b>141</b>	<b>18.0</b>
35-39	51	12.4	28	13.1	12	11.5	7	16.7	1	10.0	<b>99</b>	<b>12.7</b>
40-49	40	9.7	36	16.8	10	9.6	3	7.1	1	10.0	<b>90</b>	<b>11.5</b>
50-59	8	1.9	11	5.1	3	2.9	4	9.5			<b>26</b>	<b>3.3</b>
60+			3	1.4							<b>3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Subtotal	<b>412</b>	100.0	<b>214</b>	100.0	<b>104</b>	100.0	<b>42</b>	100.0	<b>10</b>	100.0	<b>782</b>	<b>100.0</b>
NA	48	10.4	13	5.7	14	11.9	4	8.7	1	9.1	<b>80</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Total	<b>460</b>		<b>227</b>		<b>118</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>862</b>	

'NA' represents where age or ethnicity was not recorded. Percentages shown in italics represent ratio of missing data to census total (eg, 9.3% of remanded inmates did not have age recorded in the census). There are four remanded inmates included in the 'Other/NA' category whose age was known but ethnicity was not (1 for both 25-29 and 30-34; 2 for 40-49).

### 3.4 Iwi affiliation

Iwi affiliations were identified by 85 women and 1945 men. Some of these inmates named two iwi affiliations (21 women and 446 men), and a small number named three iwi affiliations (7 women and 135 men).

Table 3-6 Number of iwi named for sentenced inmates

Number of iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One	57	67	1364	70.1	<b>1421</b>	<b>70.0</b>
Two	21	25	446	22.9	<b>467</b>	<b>23.0</b>
Three	7	8	135	6.9	<b>142</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Total	85	100	1945	100.0	<b>2030</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Māori inmates' iwi have been excluded where the iwi was not known.

To summarise the iwi affiliations into some sort of regional representation, iwi were grouped into regions as shown in the Appendix. Based on this grouping, most iwi affiliations identified by male inmates were located in Northland/Auckland (25%), Waikato/King Country (18%) and Bay of Plenty/Hauraki (16%). For female inmates, most iwi affiliations identified were located in Northland/Auckland (29%), Te Arawa/Taupo and Bay of Plenty/Hauraki (both 16%).

Table 3-7 Region of iwi identified by all inmates and home detainees

Region of iwi	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northland/Auckland	41	28.7	792	25.4	<b>833</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Waikato/King Country	15	10.5	550	17.6	<b>565</b>	<b>17.3</b>
Bay of Plenty/Hauraki	23	16.1	498	16.0	<b>521</b>	<b>16.0</b>
East Coast	15	10.5	311	10.0	<b>326</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa	16	11.2	302	9.7	<b>318</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Te Arawa/Taupo	23	16.1	323	10.3	<b>346</b>	<b>10.6</b>
S. Island/Chatham Islands	7	4.9	114	3.7	<b>121</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Taranaki/Wanganui	2	1.4	156	5.0	<b>158</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Manawatu/Wellington	1	0.7	62	2.0	<b>63</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Iwi unknown/unspecified			13	0.4	<b>13</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3121</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3264</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Based on responses for 85 female and 1945 male Māori inmates. Excludes 47 female and 1482 male inmates where information about iwi area was not available. Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding. Multiple iwi could be identified per inmate therefore totals exceed the number of inmates.

The geographical location of iwi was obtained from the multiple iwi affiliation responses using Statistics New Zealand conventions. The region identified for the iwi is a best approximation. The Appendix shows the full listing of iwi affiliations of inmates and displays the regional classification applied.





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## 4 Current Sentence

### 4.1 Sentence Length

The most common sentence length applied was one to two years. Over time these percentages can be expected to vary with the introduction of new legislation<sup>1</sup>. At the time of the census relatively low numbers of inmates were serving preventive detention.

Males tended to have longer sentences than females. For male sentenced inmates, 26 percent were serving determinate sentences of more than five years compared to 12 percent for female sentenced inmates. Six percent of sentenced male inmates and 8 percent of sentenced female inmates were serving life imprisonment.

Table 4-1 Total sentence length imposed for sentenced inmates

Sentence length imposed	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Up to 3 months	7	3.6	80	1.7	87	1.8
> 3 to 6 months	13	6.7	195	4.2	208	4.3
> 6 to 12 months	23	11.9	451	9.8	474	9.9
> 1 to 2 years	51	26.3	810	17.6	861	18.0
> 2 to 3 years	23	11.9	662	14.4	685	14.3
> 3 to 5 years	37	19.1	799	17.4	836	17.5
> 5 to 7 years	15	7.7	455	9.9	470	9.8
> 7 to 10 years	5	2.6	495	10.8	500	10.4
> 10 years	4	2.1	225	4.9	229	4.8
Preventive detention			128	2.8	128	2.7
Life	16	8.2	296	6.4	312	6.5
Subtotal	194	100.0	4596	100.0	4790	100.0
Unrecorded length	8	4.0	120	2.5	128	2.6
Census total	202		4716		4918	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose sentence length was not recorded, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count.

### 4.2 Time until Final Release

The final release date (FRD) represents the date that the inmate must be released on based upon the sentence being served. Inmates eligible for parole may be released significantly before FRD. As can be seen in Table 4-2 the majority (79%) of inmates were due for release within two years of census day. Only three percent had final release dates of over five years beyond the census date.

Reflecting the more serious nature of offending by males, female inmates had relatively earlier release dates with proportionately more being due for release within the next year after census date. The largest proportion of males faced a further one to two years of sentence.

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<sup>1</sup> The Sentencing Act and Parole Act were introduced on 1 July 2002.

Table 4-2 Time left to serve until final release date for sentenced inmates

Time until final release date	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Date passed			18	0.4	<b>18</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Up to 3 months	44	24.7	895	21.4	<b>939</b>	<b>21.6</b>
> 3 to 6 months	34	19.1	557	13.3	<b>591</b>	<b>13.6</b>
> 6 to 12 months	40	22.5	889	21.3	<b>929</b>	<b>21.3</b>
> 1 to 2 years	34	19.1	949	22.7	<b>983</b>	<b>22.6</b>
> 2 to 3 years	12	6.7	391	9.4	<b>403</b>	<b>9.3</b>
> 3 to 5 years	11	6.2	338	8.1	<b>349</b>	<b>8.0</b>
> 5 to 7 years	1	0.6	111	2.7	<b>112</b>	<b>2.6</b>
> 7 to 10 years	1	0.6	26	0.6	<b>27</b>	<b>0.6</b>
> 10 years	1	0.6	3	0.1	<b>4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Subtotal (FRD recorded)	178	100.0	4177	100.0	<b>4355</b>	<b>100.0</b>
FRD not recorded	24	11.9	539	11.4	<b>563</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Census total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose final release date (FRD) was not recorded, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count.

### 4.3 Major Offence

Violent offending was the most common cause of imprisonment. Forty-six percent of female sentenced inmates and 62 percent of male sentenced inmates were in prison for violent offences (including sexual violence). Over a fifth of male inmates had sexual violence as the major offence, compared to only 3 percent of female inmates. In proportionate terms, females were more commonly imprisoned for property and drugs offences than their male counterparts.

The major offence classification is defined from Police codes. For inmates with more than one offence, the most serious is determined by ranking them according to the Ministry of Justice's seriousness of offence scale.

Whilst not shown in a table, it is interesting to note that remanded inmates proportionately have a much lower incidence of being incarcerated for alleged sexual violence (74 out of 862 remanded inmates – all male) than that for sentenced inmates.

Table 4-3 Major offence of sentenced inmates

Major offence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	84	43.3	1810	39.4	<b>1894</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Sexual violence	6	3.1	1031	22.4	<b>1037</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Other sexual			41	0.9	<b>41</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Property damage, etc	53	27.3	991	21.6	<b>1044</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Drug related	25	12.9	360	7.8	<b>385</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Anti-social	1	0.5	20	0.4	<b>21</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Traffic	18	9.3	264	5.7	<b>282</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Miscellaneous	7	3.6	79	1.7	<b>86</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Sub total	194	100.0	4596	100.0	<b>4790</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	8	4.0	120	2.5	<b>128</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Census total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose major offence was not recorded, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count.

### Segregated inmates

Sexually violent offenders have the highest incidence of segregation.

Table 4-4 Segregated inmates by major offence

Offence type	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sexual violence	1	25.0	344	37.2	345	37.1
Violence	2	50.0	285	30.8	287	30.9
Property			186	20.1	186	20.0
Other	1	25.0	49	5.3	50	5.4
Drug			23	2.5	23	2.5
Traffic			21	2.3	21	2.3
Other sexual			12	1.3	12	1.3
Anti social			5	0.5	5	0.5
Subtotal	4	100.0	925	100.0	929	100.0
Not recorded			28	2.9	28	2.9
Census total	4		953		957	

Both sentenced and remanded inmates are included.

#### 4.4 Violent Offenders

Males and females generally commit different types of offences. The most prevalent violent offence for males was robbery (35%) and for females was homicide (38%). The higher proportion of women with homicide offences may reflect the generally lower risk associated with women offenders and the subsequent application of non-prison sentences for other crimes. This is also reflected in the proportionately high number of women receiving home detention orders.

There was a greater proportion of males in prison for serious assaults (10%) and grievous assaults (27%) than females (7% and 25%, respectively). With such small numbers of females the percentages will vary significantly over time.

Table 4-5 Violent offences of sentenced inmates

Violent offence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Robbery	21	25.0	630	34.8	651	34.4
Grievous assault	21	25.0	489	27.0	510	26.9
Homicide	32	38.1	395	21.8	427	22.5
Serious assaults	6	7.1	175	9.7	181	9.6
Kidnapping/abduction	1	1.2	64	3.5	65	3.4
Intimidation/threats	3	3.6	49	2.7	52	2.7
Minor assaults			8	0.4	8	0.4
Total	84	100.0	1810	100.0	1894	100.0

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes inmates whose major offence was sexual violence.

#### 4.5 Security Status

Males tended to have a higher security status than females. For male sentenced inmates, 44 percent were held in minimum security and almost half (49%) were in medium security. One out of every twenty-seven male inmates (3.7%) was held in maximum security.

For female sentenced inmates, just over half (54%) were minimum security and two-fifths (40%) were medium security. There was only one out of the total 194 female sentenced inmates (who had their security status recorded in the census) held in maximum security.

The low-medium and minimum security classifications were given to 85 percent of female and 75 percent of male sentenced inmates.

Table 4-6 Security status for sentenced inmates

Security status	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maximum	1	0.5	169	3.7	170	3.5
High-medium	19	9.8	857	18.6	876	18.3
Low-medium	59	30.4	1413	30.7	1472	30.7
Minimum	105	54.1	2038	44.3	2143	44.7
Unclassified	10	5.2	123	2.7	133	2.8
Subtotal	194	100.0	4600	100.0	4794	100.0
Not available	8	4.0	116	2.5	124	2.5
Census total	202		4716		4918	

For those inmates whose security classification was not available, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count (i.e. 2.5 percent).

## 4.6 Risk Scores

Risk of re-imprisonment is a measure of the probability that an offender will be re-imprisoned within five years of the completion of the current sentence based on such variables as: current age, gender, age at first offence, criminal history, type of offence and ethnicity, as discussed by Bakker et al (1999).

At the time of the census, those considered as low risk had scores of less than 0.5 (ie, 50% risk of being reimprisoned within five years). This risk categorisation is changeable and directly affects the number of inmates eligible for rehabilitative programmes.

Of the 49 percent of all inmates whose risk score was calculated, as shown in Table 4-7, less than half are rated as low risk. Conversely, 57 percent are regarded as high risk with scores of 0.5 or higher. This electronic information was collected for the first time. Care should be given to the interpretation of these numbers given the high level of inmates (89 females and 2,410 males) for whom scores were not available at the time.

The risk of re-imprisonment score of each inmate is used as a primary prioritisation tool by the Department. These data can provide staff with a means of estimating programme volumes and the effects of changing risk cut-offs.

Males tended to have higher risk scores than females. For female sentenced inmates, 52 percent had risk scores between 0 and 0.3 while 15 percent had risk scores of 0.6 or more. For male sentenced inmates, 23 percent had risk scores between 0 and 0.3 while 44 percent had risk scores of 0.6 or more.

Table 4-7 Risk scores of sentenced inmates

Risk Groups	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Up to 0.1	26	23.0	207	9.0	<b>233</b>	<b>9.6</b>
> 0.1 to 0.2	17	15.0	130	5.6	<b>147</b>	<b>6.1</b>
> 0.2 to 0.3	16	14.2	184	8.0	<b>200</b>	<b>8.3</b>
> 0.3 to 0.4	13	11.5	208	9.0	<b>221</b>	<b>9.1</b>
> 0.4 to 0.5	10	8.8	229	9.9	<b>239</b>	<b>9.9</b>
> 0.5 to 0.6	14	12.4	282	12.2	<b>296</b>	<b>12.2</b>
> 0.6 to 0.7	12	10.6	374	16.2	<b>386</b>	<b>16.0</b>
> 0.7 to 0.8	4	3.5	355	15.4	<b>359</b>	<b>14.8</b>
> 0.8 to 0.9	1	0.9	281	12.2	<b>282</b>	<b>11.7</b>
> 0.9			56	2.4	<b>56</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2306</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2419</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 89 female and 2410 male inmates whose risk score was not available.



## 5 Offending History

### 5.1 Previous Convictions

On average, female inmates had fewer previous convictions than their male counterparts. Over a third (35%) of female sentenced inmates had no previous convictions; nearly two-fifths (39%) had at least six previous convictions.

For male sentenced inmates, a fifth (20%) had no previous convictions. Over half (51%) had at least six prior convictions.

Table 5-1 Number of previous convictions

Number of previous convictions	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	71	35.1	950	20.1	1021	20.8
1	15	7.4	335	7.1	350	7.1
2	9	4.5	297	6.3	306	6.2
3-5	28	13.9	751	15.9	779	15.8
6-10	28	13.9	951	20.2	979	19.9
11-20	34	16.8	1002	21.2	1036	21.1
21-50	17	8.4	428	9.1	445	9.0
More than 50			2	0.0	2	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 5.2 Age at First Conviction

The proportion of males who had their first conviction aged 16 years or less was over four times that of females. Half of all inmates were convicted for the first time between the ages of 17 and 19. For men, over three-fifths (62%) had been first convicted by the age of nineteen.

Eighty-five percent of male inmates and 80 percent of female inmates had their first conviction by the age of 29 years.

Table 5-2 Age at first conviction for sentenced inmates

Age at first conviction	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 14			4	0.1	4	0.1
14-16	5	2.8	545	12.4	550	12.1
17-19	88	50.0	2175	49.6	2263	49.6
20-24	32	18.2	712	16.2	744	16.3
25-29	16	9.1	307	7.0	323	7.1
30-34	8	4.5	163	3.7	171	3.7
35-39	17	9.7	155	3.5	172	3.8
40-49	6	3.4	164	3.7	170	3.7
50-59	4	2.3	107	2.4	111	2.4
60+			53	1.2	53	1.2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4561</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Not available</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Census total</b>	<b>202</b>		<b>4716</b>		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose age of first offence was not recorded, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count.



### 5.3 Previous Major Offence

The major categories of previous offending<sup>1</sup> had a fairly similar profile for men and women. The most common previous offences for which sentences were imposed were property related. Violent offending was the next most common previous offence type.

Table 5-3 Major previous offence of previously sentenced inmates

Previous major offence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	25	19.7	664	17.7	<b>689</b>	<b>17.8</b>
Sexual violence			143	3.8	<b>143</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Other sexual			39	1.0	<b>39</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Property	56	44.1	1649	44.0	<b>1705</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Involving drugs	19	15.0	517	13.8	<b>536</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Ant-social			11	0.3	<b>11</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Traffic	9	7.1	246	6.6	<b>255</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Miscellaneous	18	14.2	481	12.8	<b>499</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Subtotal (1)	127	100.0	3750	100.0	<b>3877</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	4		16		<b>20</b>	
Subtotal (2)	131		3766		<b>3897</b>	
No previous	71	<i>35.1</i>	950	<i>20.1</i>	<b>1021</b>	<b>20.8</b>
Census total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. Subtotal (1) represents those with previous convictions whose previous major offence is also known. Subtotal (2) represents the total number with previous offences. The percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of sentenced inmates with no previous offences.

### 5.4 Previous Violent Offending

Table 5-4 looks at inmates whose major offence for their current sentence is violence related (excluding sexual violence). More often than not, these offenders, if previously convicted, had been previously convicted for a non-violent offence. Table 5-4 shows that of the 1,894 inmates whose present sentence is for violent offending, 9 female and 651 male sentenced inmates had previously been convicted of a violent offence.

More females in proportionate terms compared to males had no previous convictions. For male sentenced inmates, 36 percent had previously been convicted of a violent offence and 47 percent had some other previous conviction. For female sentenced inmates, only 11 percent had previously been convicted of a violent offence and 45 percent had some other previous conviction.

Table 5-4 Previous major convictions of inmates currently sentenced for violent offences

Major previous convictions	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	37	44.0	315	17.4	<b>352</b>	<b>18.6</b>
For violent offending	9	10.7	651	36.0	<b>660</b>	<b>34.8</b>
Not for violent offending	38	45.2	844	46.6	<b>882</b>	<b>46.6</b>
Total	84	100.0	1810	100.0	<b>1894</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 118 female and 2906 male inmates whose current sentence is not for violent offending.

<sup>1</sup>The major offence is defined using codes used by the Police. For inmates with more than one offence, the most serious is chosen according to the Ministry of Justice's seriousness of offence scale.

## 5.5 Previous Periods in Custody

A much larger proportion of female (60%) than male (40%) inmates had no previous terms in custody. The smaller proportion of female inmates who have served two or more previous terms in prison when compared to males (26% and 45%, respectively) also reflects the fact that women inmates re-offend less frequently and/or severely.

Table 5-5 Previous periods in custody for sentenced inmates

Number of previous custodial sentences	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	122	60.4	1880	39.9	2002	40.7
1	27	13.4	718	15.2	745	15.1
2	16	7.9	514	10.9	530	10.8
3-5	22	10.9	843	17.9	865	17.6
6-10	10	5.0	556	11.8	566	11.5
11-20	5	2.5	195	4.1	200	4.1
21-50			9	0.2	9	0.2
More than 50			1	0.0	1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 5-6 shows that just over two-fifths (41%) of inmates had not previously spent time in prison. A small minority of inmates had served a substantial proportion of their lives in prison; those who had served more than seven years totalled 3 percent for female and 12 percent for male as compared to the total prison population.

Table 5-6 Total time previously spent in custody for sentenced inmates

Total time previously spent in prison	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No previous custody	122	60.4	1888	40.0	2010	40.9
Up to 6 months	14	6.9	447	9.5	461	9.4
> 6 to 12 months	14	6.9	294	6.2	308	6.3
> 1 to 2 years	23	11.4	450	9.5	473	9.6
> 2 to 3 years	10	5.0	352	7.5	362	7.4
> 3 to 5 years	9	4.5	415	8.8	424	8.6
> 5 to 7 years	3	1.5	311	6.6	314	6.4
> 7 to 10 years	3	1.5	249	5.3	252	5.1
> 10 years	4	2.0	310	6.6	314	6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. Time spent in prison defined by days actually served.

## 5.6 Age at First Custodial Sentence

Of those inmates whose age at first custodial sentence was available, young males made up the majority. More than half (52%) of the previously imprisoned inmates first served custodial sentences as teenagers. This rate was higher for males (52%) than females (37%). Only 9 percent of male inmates were first given a custodial sentence when aged 30 or older. Thirteen percent of female sentenced inmates received their first custodial sentence when aged 30 or older.

Table 5-7 Age at first custodial sentence for sentenced inmates

Age at first custodial sentence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14-16	2	2.6	209	7.7	211	7.5
17-19	26	34.2	1221	44.7	1247	44.4
20-24	25	32.9	774	28.3	799	28.5
25-29	13	17.1	279	10.2	292	10.4
30-34	3	3.9	115	4.2	118	4.2
35-39	3	3.9	64	2.3	67	2.4
40-49	4	5.3	54	2.0	58	2.1
50-59			9	0.3	9	0.3
60+			6	0.2	6	0.2
Subtotal	76	100.0	2731	100.0	2807	100.0
Age not available	4	5.0	97	3.4	101	3.5
Census total	80		2828		2908	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. For those inmates whose age of first custodial sentence was not recorded, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count.

## 6 Gang Membership and Affiliation

### 6.1 Patch Members

Prison staff identified 202 or 4 percent of the sentenced inmates as patch members of gangs. This included 4 women (2 each in Mongrel Mob and Black Power). Generally, gangs do not include women as full patch members.

Of the sentenced inmates, the most patch members of gangs were the Mongrel Mob with 80 members and Black Power with 71 members. Three quarters of all patched inmates belonged to these two gangs.

Table 6-1 Patch membership of sentenced inmates

Patch membership	Number	Percent
Mongrel Mob	80	39.6
Black Power	71	35.1
Highway 61	13	6.4
Others	38	18.8
Total	202	100.0

### 6.2 Gang Affiliation

A further 420 sentenced inmates were identified as associated with or ex-members of gangs. Twenty-two of these were female inmates representing 11 percent of the total female sentenced inmates.

Table 6-2 Gang affiliation of sentenced inmates

Affiliation	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mongrel Mob	7	31.8	173	43.5	180	42.9
Black Power	5	22.7	113	28.4	118	28.1
Other	6	27.3	28	7.0	34	8.1
Nomads	3	13.6	27	6.8	30	7.1
Crypts			17	4.3	17	4.0
White Power	1	4.5	14	3.5	15	3.6
Skin Heads			6	1.5	6	1.4
Highway 61			5	1.3	5	1.2
Bloods			3	0.8	3	0.7
Tribesman			3	0.8	3	0.7
Filthy Few			3	0.8	3	0.7
Road Knights			3	0.8	3	0.7
King Cobra			2	0.5	2	0.5
Epitaph Riders			1	0.3	1	0.2
Total	22	100.0	398	100.0	420	100.0

### 6.3 Major Offence

Over half (about 56%) of all those sentenced inmates with gang connections (members or associated) were imprisoned for violent offences. This was substantially higher than for those with no gang connections (at 37%).

Those associated with gangs but not actually patched members tended to have proportionally higher rates of property related offences than patch members.

Table 6-3 Major offence of gang affiliated sentenced inmates

Major offence	Associated		Patch member		Unaffiliated		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	229	55.7	113	56.5	1552	37.1	<b>1894</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Property	94	22.9	36	18.0	914	21.9	<b>1044</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Sexual violence	51	12.4	26	13.0	960	23.0	<b>1037</b>	<b>21.6</b>
Drug	20	4.9	13	6.5	352	8.4	<b>385</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Traffic	12	2.9	7	3.5	263	6.3	<b>282</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Other	5	1.2	4	2.0	77	1.8	<b>86</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Other sexual			1	0.5	40	1.0	<b>41</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Anti social					21	0.5	<b>21</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Subtotal	<b>411</b>	100.0	<b>200</b>	100.0	<b>4179</b>	100.0	<b>4790</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	9	2.1	2	1.0	117	2.7	<b>128</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Census total	<b>420</b>		<b>202</b>		<b>4296</b>		<b>4918</b>	

Major offence groupings based on Police code classifications. Seriousness of offence based on Ministry of Justice seriousness of offence scale. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of inmates whose major offence was not recorded.

## 7 Education and Incomes

### 7.1 Highest School Qualification

Over three-quarters of sentenced inmates left school with no educational qualifications (males 76%, females 77%). Around an eighth of inmates had one or more school certificate subjects as their highest school qualification (males 14%, females 12%).

Table 7-1 Highest school qualification obtained for sentenced inmates

Highest school qualification	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Percent
Left school before fifth form	84	54.9	2077	52.6	<b>2161</b>	<b>52.7</b>
Left school with no qualifications	33	21.6	951	24.1	<b>984</b>	<b>24.0</b>
School Certificate subjects	18	11.8	537	13.6	<b>555</b>	<b>13.5</b>
6th Form Certificate/Uni. Entrance	8	5.2	182	4.6	<b>190</b>	<b>4.6</b>
University bursary/scholarship	7	4.6	56	1.4	<b>63</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Higher school/leaving certificate	1	0.7	46	1.2	<b>47</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Other school qualification	2	1.3	102	2.6	<b>104</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Subtotal	153	100.0	3951	100.0	<b>4104</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	49	24.3	765	16.2	<b>814</b>	<b>16.6</b>
Census total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 7.2 Post School Qualifications/Courses

The question was modified in the latest census and unfortunately failed to include an option for university diploma or degree. Therefore it has to be assumed that in Table 7-2 the option is included within 'Other qualification'. As a point of reference, the 1999 census had 9 female and 127 male sentenced inmates with university diplomas or degrees.

After leaving school, just over two-fifths of both male and female inmates did not obtain any qualification. Looking at those inmates that had obtained a single qualification after leaving school - relatively more males had attained a trade or technicians/polytechnic certificate (males 20%, females 6%). Relatively more females had undertaken a job skills course (males 16%, females 22%) and also had obtained relatively more other qualifications.

There were 250 inmates who had obtained multiple qualifications. Most of these had attended job skills courses or obtained a trade, technicians or polytechnic certificate.

Table 7-2 Qualifications obtained after school for sentenced inmates

Post-school qualifications/courses	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	64	42.1	1675	42.5	<b>1739</b>	<b>42.5</b>
Job skills courses (1)	33	21.7	650	16.5	<b>683</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Trade, technicians or polytechnic certificate (2)	9	5.9	779	19.8	<b>788</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Other qualification (3)	34	22.4	561	14.2	<b>595</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Don't know	1	0.7	40	1.0	<b>41</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>MULTIPLE QUALIFICATIONS</b>						
(1) and (2) (from above)	4	2.6	121	3.1	<b>125</b>	<b>3.1</b>
(1) and (3) (from above)	3	2.0	45	1.1	<b>48</b>	<b>1.2</b>
(2) and (3) (from above)	3	2.0	59	1.5	<b>62</b>	<b>1.5</b>
(1) and (2) and (3) (from above)	1	0.7	14	0.4	<b>15</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3944</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4096</b>	<b>100</b>
No response	50	24.8	772	16.4	<b>822</b>	<b>16.7</b>
<b>Census Total</b>	<b>202</b>		<b>4716</b>		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. People were given the option of selecting more than one qualification and so they are included in the multiple qualifications section of the table. For those inmates that gave no response, their proportion of the total census population is shown in italics.

### 7.3 Income Sources

For sentenced inmates prior to entering prison, a greater proportion of females than males were receiving a benefit (males 37%, females 69%) while a greater proportion of males than females were in paid employment (males 55%, females 24%).

Table 7-3 Source of income prior to entering prison of sentenced inmates

Source of income	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Paid employment	37	23.6	2156	54.8	<b>2193</b>	<b>53.6</b>
Benefit	109	69.4	1467	37.3	<b>1576</b>	<b>38.6</b>
Crime	6	3.8	160	4.1	<b>166</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Other	5	3.2	148	3.8	<b>153</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3931</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4088</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	45	22.3	785	16.6	<b>830</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>Census total</b>	<b>202</b>		<b>4716</b>		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of missing data for source of income as a percentage of the total census count.

### 7.4 Benefits

For those males receiving a benefit, 69 percent were receiving a Jobseeker or Training benefit, 21 percent were receiving a Sickness or Invalid's Benefit and 10 percent were receiving a Domestic Purposes Benefit.

For those females receiving a benefit, 44 percent were receiving a Domestic Purposes Benefit, 30 percent were receiving a Jobseeker or Training Benefit and 26 percent were receiving a sickness or invalid's benefit.

Table 7-4 Type of benefit prior to entering prison of sentenced inmates

Type of benefit	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Domestic Purposes	52	43.7	170	10.1	<b>222</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Jobseeker or training	36	30.3	1163	68.9	<b>1199</b>	<b>66.4</b>
Sickness or invalid's	31	26.1	355	21.0	<b>386</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1688</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1807</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Note that some inmates recorded more than one benefit and so the totals shown here represent the benefits reported and not strictly the number of inmates. Refer to previous table also.





## 8 Programmes and Activities

As a part of the Department's initiatives to reduce re-offending, a range of rehabilitative programmes is administered within the Integrated Offender Management process by the Psychological Service, staff from other services and external providers. The programmes are undertaken in the Special Treatment Units (Māori focus, violence prevention, sex offenders and drug treatment) and in the prisons.

The programmes aim to increase the motivation for behavioural changes, address causes of criminal offending and assist re-integration into the community. As well as addressing specific cultural needs, the programmes are focussed on core groups of offenders.

These programmes include tikanga Māori, Make Our Drivers Safe (MODS) driving interventions, violence prevention, substance abuse treatment, life skills and treatment for sexual offenders.

Beside these programmes that are mostly aimed at inmates at the end of their sentences, there are structured activities such as unit-based employment, education, work/training and organised recreation.

### 8.1 Enrolments

Prison staff identified a third of sentenced inmates who were enrolled in one or more programmes. The proportion of inmates enrolled for programmes was similar for women and men.

Enrolments in structured activities were very high for the male inmate population whereas slightly less than two-thirds of female inmates were enrolled.

Table 8-1 Enrolments by sentenced inmates in programmes and activities

Programme	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Enrolled in one or more programme	64	33.2	1487	32.8	1551	32.8
Not enrolled in programme	129	66.8	3049	67.2	3178	67.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4536</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4729</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Activity</b>						
Enrolled in one or more activity	122	63.2	4110	90.6	4232	89.5
Not enrolled in activity	71	36.8	426	9.4	497	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4536</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4729</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 9 female and 180 male inmates whose enrolments were not available.

### 8.2 Attendance

The numbers of inmates who attended a programme or activity are provided in Table 8-2 and Table 8-3.

Notable proportions of male and female inmates attended programmes focussing on tikanga Māori (female 19%, male 8%) and substance abuse (female 9%, male 5%). The most popular activities, aside from structured recreation (female 62%, male 74%), were

centred on inmate employment (female 29%, male 34%) and education/study (female 17%, male 18%).

Table 8-2 Rehabilitative programmes attended by sentenced inmates

Programme	Female Number	Male Number	Total Number
Māori culture	28	284	312
Straight Thinking		273	273
Alcohol and drug treatment	14	162	176
Anger & violence management	3	137	140
Sex offending treatment		132	132
Traffic offending (MODS, DOTS)		4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1037</b>

This table masks the actual number of programmes attended as each inmate is allocated to only one in this representation. For example, of the 14 women shown as attending alcohol and drug treatment, eight also attended culturally based programmes. The total number of programme attendances was 1207 for men and 56 for women.

Table 8-3 Attendance by sentenced inmates in activities

Activity	Female Number	Male Number	Total Number
Structured recreation	120	3400	3520
Corrland inmate employment	58	1555	1613
Unit based employment (eg, cleaning washing)	24	1418	1442
Unemployed (not working)	34	989	1023
Education, study	33	816	849
Reintegrative, social	1	85	86
Other		81	81

## 9 Children and Marriage

### 9.1 Living with Children

Inmates were asked how many dependent children under 18 years old were living with them in the four weeks prior to coming into prison. For male sentenced inmates, 34 percent were living with at least one child under 18 years old and 11 percent were living with three or more.

Over half of female sentenced inmates were not living with dependent children in the four weeks prior to entering prison. Of the 88 women who were living with at least one child, nearly a third (30%) were living with three or more children. They represented 13 percent of the total number of sentenced female inmates (see Table 9-1).

Table 9-1 Sentenced inmates living with children under 18 years

Dependent children	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	114	56.4	3092	65.6	3206	65.2
1	39	19.3	597	12.7	636	12.9
2	23	11.4	491	10.4	514	10.5
3	11	5.4	244	5.2	255	5.2
4	8	4.0	158	3.4	166	3.4
5	4	2.0	78	1.7	82	1.7
6 or more	3	1.5	56	1.2	59	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note that the data relates to the number of inmates and not to children. For example, there were 82 sentenced inmates who each had five dependent children living with them in the four weeks prior to entering prison.

Sentenced inmates who said they were living with children in the four weeks before coming into prison were asked if they were looking after them on their own (eg, as a solo parent). Of the 88 female sentenced women who were caring for at least one child, 74 of them said they were the sole care providers. In other words, 84 percent of female sentenced inmates previously caring for children were the sole care providers.

Of the 1,624 sentenced male inmates who were previously living with dependent children, 562 (or 35%) said they were the sole care providers.

Table 9-2 Sentenced inmates and child care

Dependent children	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	35	47.3	278	49.5	313	49.2
2	16	21.6	146	26.0	162	25.5
3	12	16.2	68	12.1	80	12.6
4	6	8.1	39	6.9	45	7.1
5	3	4.1	17	3.0	20	3.1
6 or more	2	2.7	14	2.5	16	2.5
<b>Sole care subtotal</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Shared care subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>62.9</b>
<b>Total with children</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>1624</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>1712</b>	<b>34.8</b>
<b>Total without children</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>3092</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>3206</b>	<b>65.2</b>
<b>Census total</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4918</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data pertains to the number of inmates caring for children younger than 18 within the four weeks prior to the inmate's entry to prison. The first subtotal (sole care) shows the number of inmates with children who were the sole care providers. Percentages shown in the 'Shared care subtotal' row represent the proportion of inmates with children who were not the sole carers.

## 9.2 Care of Children

Nearly three-quarters (72%) of the children of male sentenced inmates were being looked after by the inmate's partner or ex-partner and another 14 percent were being looked after by the inmate's immediate family.

Just over a quarter of the children of female sentenced inmates were being looked after by their partner or ex-partner, and another 47 percent were being looked after by the inmate's immediate family. One in 13 female inmates had at least one child in care by foster parents or the Department of Child, Youth and Family Services.

Table 9-3 Care of sentenced inmates' children under 18 years

Caregiver	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Partner or ex-partner	28	26.4	1405	71.9	1433	69.6
Immediate family	50	47.2	281	14.4	331	16.1
Wider family/whanau	12	11.3	73	3.7	85	4.1
Foster care/CYFS	8	7.5	42	2.2	50	2.4
Independent	5	4.7	62	3.2	67	3.3
Other/Self	3	2.8	90	4.6	93	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2059</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. This table shows the count of inmates whose children were under the care of the caregiver specified. It does not give a count of children. Genders shown refer to inmates' gender.

## 9.3 Age of Children

Sentenced inmates who had dependent children prior to entering prison were asked the age of the youngest child at the time they entered prison. More than half the inmates with dependent children had a child under the age of five years (females 51%, males 59%). Approximately one-quarter had a youngest child of at least five but under the age of 10. A small proportion had teenage children older than 14 years as their youngest children and the male proportion (4%) was less than that of females (6%).

Table 9-4 Age of youngest child living with sentenced inmates

Age of child	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1 year	10	10.4	436	23.4	446	22.7
1 to 4 years	39	40.6	672	36.0	711	36.3
5 to 9 years	29	30.2	434	23.3	463	23.6
10 to 14 years	14	14.6	211	11.3	225	11.5
15 and over	4	4.2	112	6.0	116	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1865</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. This table shows the count of inmates whose children were under the care of the caregiver specified. It does not give a count of children. Genders shown refer to inmates' gender.

## 9.4 Marriage

Most sentenced inmates were single (females 56%, males 63%). Over one-quarter were either married or in de facto relationships (29%), while the remainder were separated, divorced, or their partner had died.

Table 9-5 Marital status for sentenced inmates

Marital status	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	103	55.7	2571	63.0	<b>2674</b>	<b>62.7</b>
De Facto	36	19.5	720	17.7	<b>756</b>	<b>17.7</b>
Married	21	11.4	453	11.1	<b>474</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Separated	12	6.5	193	4.7	<b>205</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Divorced	9	4.9	118	2.9	<b>127</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Widowed	4	2.2	24	0.6	<b>28</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Total	185	100.0	4079	100.0	<b>4264</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Unrecorded	17	8.4	637	13.5	<b>654</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Total	202		4716		<b>4918</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of missing data on marital status.



## 10 Traffic Offenders

For 282 inmates or 6 percent of all sentenced inmates, the major offence was traffic related. Almost two-thirds of these inmates were in prison for driving with excess alcohol (78% female, 63% male). A quarter of the male traffic offenders (25%) were imprisoned for driving while disqualified.

Table 10-1 Traffic offences of sentenced inmates

Major offence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Driving dangerously/ carelessly			26	9.8	<b>26</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Driving while disqualified	3	16.7	67	25.4	<b>70</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Driving with excess alcohol	14	77.8	166	62.9	<b>180</b>	<b>63.8</b>
Other	1	5.6	5	1.9	<b>6</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The age of traffic offenders tended to peak in the 30 to 34 age group. While the percentage for women will vary significantly because of such small numbers, overall the five year age group of 30-34 appears to be the most concentrated for traffic offending imprisonment. The 40-49 year age group has the largest number of traffic offenders sentenced to imprisonment however it covers a ten year age group.

Table 10-2 Age of traffic offender sentenced inmates

Age	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
17-19			8	3.2	<b>8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
20-24	3	18.8	22	8.8	<b>25</b>	<b>9.4</b>
25-29	4	25.0	37	14.8	<b>41</b>	<b>15.4</b>
30-34	3	18.8	48	19.2	<b>51</b>	<b>19.2</b>
35-39	2	12.5	40	16.0	<b>42</b>	<b>15.8</b>
40-49	4	25.0	66	26.4	<b>70</b>	<b>26.3</b>
50-59			29	11.6	<b>29</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Subtotal	16	100.0	250	100.0	<b>266</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	2	<i>11.1</i>	14	5.3	<b>16</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Census total	18		264		<b>282</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of those inmates whose age was not available.

Most of the sentenced inmates whose major offence was traffic related had an extensive offending history but not one dominated by earlier traffic offending. In other words, imprisoned inmates whose current sentence was for a traffic offence were more likely to have a previous major offence different to traffic offending. Table 10-3 shows the number of sentenced inmates whose present imprisonment is for traffic offences and looks at their number of previous convictions and also whether or not those previous convictions were traffic related. What is evident is that those imprisoned for traffic offences have had extensive conviction histories heavily weighted towards multiple, non-traffic offending.



Table 10-3 Previous convictions by offence type – sentenced traffic offence inmates

Number of previous convictions	Major previous offence of inmate						Total Inmates
	Previous non-traffic offences		Previous traffic offences		No previous offences or of unknown type		
	Inmates	Percent	Inmates	Percent	Inmates	Percent	
0					21	87.5	21
1	2	1.1	7	8.6	3	12.5	12
2	4	2.3	9	11.1			13
3–5	17	9.6	21	25.9			38
6–10	36	20.3	28	34.6			64
11–20	76	42.9	16	19.8			92
More than 20	42	23.7					42
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>282</b>

Three inmates had one previous conviction but no previous offence type recorded. There were 18 females in the total 282 inmates. Of the total 282 inmates, the longest sentence length was four years.

Over three-quarters of the sentenced traffic offenders whose previous offence type was recorded in the census had served at least one previous custodial sentence. In other words, of the 258 inmates whose previous major offence was available, 197 of them had served time before. Of them, three quarters (76%) had previous major offences that were not traffic related.

Table 10-4 Previous custodial sentences by offence type - sentenced traffic offence inmates

Number of previous custodial sentences	Major previous offence of inmate						Total Inmates
	Previous non-traffic offences		Previous traffic offences		No previous offences or of unknown type		
	Inmates	Percent	Inmates	Percent	Inmates	Percent	
0	28	15.8	33	40.7	24	100.0	85
1	34	19.2	27	33.3			61
2	23	13.0	14	17.3			37
3–5	38	21.5	6	7.4			44
6–10	38	21.5	1	1.2			39
11–20	15	8.5					15
More than 20	1	0.6					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>282</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Three of the 24 shown as having no previous offence did have previous convictions but their offence type was not recorded in the census.

## 11 Remanded Inmates

### 11.1 Age and Ethnicity

The 862 remand inmates (made up of 32 females and 830 males) represented 15 percent of all 5,780 inmates (excluding home detainees).

Compared to the sentenced inmate population (Tables 3-1, 3-2), the remand profile is weighted towards a younger age group and with a greater proportion of Pacific offenders.

The age profile of remand inmates showed over 10 percent were less than 20 years old at the time of the census, and 44 percent were in their twenties.

Table 11-1 Age of remand inmates

Age	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14-16						
17-19	3	10.7	74	9.8	77	9.8
20-24	10	35.7	173	22.9	183	23.4
25-29	5	17.9	158	21.0	163	20.8
30-34	3	10.7	138	18.3	141	18.0
35-39	2	7.1	97	12.9	99	12.7
40-49	3	10.7	87	11.5	90	11.5
50-59	2	7.1	24	3.2	26	3.3
60+			3	0.4	3	0.4
Subtotal	28	100.0	754	100.0	782	100.0
Not recorded	4	12.5	76	9.2	80	9.3
Census total	32		830		862	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of remand inmates whose age was not recorded.

According to the Statistics New Zealand based definition, using a precedent ethnicity grouping, 52 percent of the total remand inmates were Māori, 26 percent were European and 16 percent were Pacific peoples.

Table 11-2 Ethnic group of remand inmates

Ethnic group	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NZ Māori						
<i>Sole Māori</i>	11	47.8	327	46.8	338	46.9
<i>Māori and European</i>	4	17.4	33	4.7	37	5.1
<i>Māori and Pacific</i>			2	0.3	2	0.3
European	3	13.0	181	25.9	184	25.5
Pacific peoples						
<i>Sole Pacific</i>	2	8.7	109	15.6	111	15.4
<i>Pacific and European</i>			6	0.9	6	0.8
Other	3	13.0	34	5.7	36	6.0
Subtotal	23	100.0	698	100.0	721	100.0
Not recorded	9	28.1	132	15.9	141	16.4
Census total	32		830		862	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of inmates whose ethnicity was not recorded.

## 11.2 Major Charge

Of all remand inmates, 30 percent were remanded for violence, with a further 9 percent remanded for charges involving sexual violence. A further 30 percent were remanded for property offences, and 9 percent for drug offences.

Table 11-3 Major charge of remand inmates

Major offence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	14	43.8	285	35.5	<b>299</b>	<b>35.9</b>
Sexual violence			74	9.2	<b>74</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Other sexual						
Property	8	25.0	239	29.8	<b>247</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Involving drugs	5	15.6	72	9.0	<b>77</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Anti social						
Traffic	1	3.1	18	2.2	<b>19</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Miscellaneous	4	12.5	114	14.2	<b>118</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded			28	3.4	<b>28</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 28 male inmates whose major charge was not available.

## 11.3 Offending History

Nearly two-fifths (19%) of all remanded inmates had six or more previous Department of Corrections administered sentences. Only half of a percent had more than 20 previous sentences administered by the Department of Corrections.

Table 11-4 Number of previous Corrections sentences for remand inmates

Number of previous Corrections sentences	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	18	56.3	263	31.7	<b>281</b>	<b>32.6</b>
1	7	21.9	123	14.8	<b>130</b>	<b>15.1</b>
2	2	6.3	92	11.1	<b>94</b>	<b>10.9</b>
3-5	3	9.4	187	22.5	<b>190</b>	<b>22.0</b>
6-10	2	6.3	118	14.2	<b>120</b>	<b>13.9</b>
11-20			43	5.2	<b>43</b>	<b>5.0</b>
21-50			4	0.5	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
More than 50						
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Twenty percent of the remand inmates had first been convicted of an offence before the age of 20, with 6 percent of remand inmates first convicted when they were 30 or more years of age. These remand profiles for previous conviction and age at first conviction are similar to that of the sentenced inmates.

Table 11-5 Age at first conviction for remand inmates

Age at first conviction	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14			1	0.2	<b>1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
15-16	3	14.3	88	13.6	<b>91</b>	<b>13.6</b>
17-19	9	42.9	385	59.4	<b>394</b>	<b>58.9</b>
20-24	6	28.6	113	17.4	<b>119</b>	<b>17.8</b>
25-29	1	4.8	26	4.0	<b>27</b>	<b>4.0</b>
30-34	1	4.8	17	2.6	<b>18</b>	<b>2.7</b>
35-39			9	1.4	<b>9</b>	<b>1.3</b>
40-49			7	1.1	<b>7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
50-59	1	4.8	2	0.3	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Subtotal	21	100.0	648	100.0	<b>669</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not recorded	11	34.4	182	21.9	<b>193</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Census total	32		830		<b>862</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of inmates whose age at first conviction was not available.

Just over two-thirds (67%) of remand inmates had received at least one prior conviction resulting in a custodial sentence. At the time of the census, 281 (33%) remand inmates had no previous convictions that resulted in custodial sentence, with 357 (41%) having three or more prior convictions resulting in a custodial sentence.

Table 11-6 Number of previous custodial sentences for remand inmates

Number of previous custodial sentences	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	18	56.3	263	31.7	<b>281</b>	<b>32.6</b>
1	7	21.9	123	14.8	<b>130</b>	<b>15.1</b>
2	2	6.3	92	11.1	<b>94</b>	<b>10.9</b>
3-5	3	9.4	187	22.5	<b>190</b>	<b>22.0</b>
6-10	2	6.3	118	14.2	<b>120</b>	<b>13.9</b>
11-20			43	5.2	<b>43</b>	<b>5.0</b>
21-50			4	0.5	<b>4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
More than 50						
Total	32	100.0	830	100.0	<b>862</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Fifty-four percent of remand inmates had received their first custodial sentence before the age of 20. This mirrored the high proportion of sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence at an early age. Only 9 percent of remand inmates received the first such sentence when they were 30 or more years of age.

Table 11-7 Age at first custodial conviction for remand inmates

Age at first custodial conviction	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
14-16	1	7.7	32	6.1	<b>33</b>	<b>6.2</b>
17-19	6	46.2	249	47.8	<b>255</b>	<b>47.8</b>
20-24	3	23.1	152	29.2	<b>155</b>	<b>29.0</b>
25-29	1	7.7	45	8.6	<b>46</b>	<b>8.6</b>
30-34	1	7.7	18	3.5	<b>19</b>	<b>3.6</b>
35-39			14	2.7	<b>14</b>	<b>2.6</b>
40-49			9	1.7	<b>9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
50-59	1	7.7	2	0.4	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Subtotal	13	100.0	521	100.0	<b>534</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Age not recorded	1	7.1	46	8.1	<b>47</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Census total	14		567		<b>581</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. The percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of inmates whose age at first custodial conviction was not available.

### 11.4 Previous sentence type

For the 712 remanded inmates who had received previous sentences, as recorded in the census, 88 percent had been imprisoned before.

Table 11-8 Previous sentence type for remanded inmates

Previous sentence type	Female	Male	Total
Imprisonment	22	608	630
Supervision		1	1
Non-residential periodic detention	1	69	70
Corrective training		6	6
Life imprisonment		4	4
Residential periodic detention (historical only)		1	1
Grand Total	23	689	712

Excludes fines and suspended sentences.

### 11.5 Gang Membership

There were 15 male remand inmates listed by the prison staff as patch members of gangs, representing 2 percent of the male remand inmates. Most of these gang members belonged to either the Mongrel Mob or Black Power gangs.

Table 11-9 Patch membership of remand inmates

Patch membership	Number
Mongrel Mob	6
Black Power	6
Road Knights	1
Nomads	1
Other gangs	1
Total	15

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. The total for Black Power includes one female.

## 11.6 Supervision and Medication

Eighteen percent of remand inmates were receiving some form of medication and 7 percent were receiving medication for psychiatric problems.

Table 11-10 Remand inmates currently receiving medication

Type of medication	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No medication	28	87.5	658	81.5	<b>686</b>	<b>81.8</b>
General medication	3	9.4	95	11.8	<b>98</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Psychiatric medication			36	4.5	<b>36</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Psychiatric and general medication	1	3.1	18	2.2	<b>19</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

## 11.7 Educational Qualifications

Of the remand inmates for whom information was available, over three-quarters (77%) had left school with no school qualifications. Information was also collected on inmates' educational or job qualifications since leaving school (such as a trade certificate or some other qualification – including university degrees or diplomas). Where the information was known, 40 percent of the remand inmates had obtained no qualifications after leaving school.

Table 11-11 Highest school qualification obtained by remand inmates

Highest school qualification	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Left school before fifth form	10	43.5	368	54.5	<b>378</b>	<b>54.2</b>
Left school with no qualifications	4	17.4	158	23.4	<b>162</b>	<b>23.2</b>
School Certificate in one or more subjects	4	17.4	81	12.0	<b>85</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Sixth Form Cert or UE in one or more subjects	3	13.0	35	5.2	<b>38</b>	<b>5.4</b>
University bursary or scholarship			10	1.5	<b>10</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Higher school/leaving certificate			6	0.9	<b>6</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Other school qualification	2	8.7	17	2.5	<b>19</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Qualification not recorded	9	28.1	155	18.7	<b>164</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>		<b>830</b>		<b>862</b>	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Percentages shown in italics represent the proportion of inmates whose qualification was not available.

Table 11-12 Post school qualifications obtained by remand inmates

Qualifications obtained after leaving school	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No qualifications since leaving	5	20.0	295	40.9	<b>300</b>	<b>40.2</b>
Job skills courses (eg, Access)	7	28.0	156	21.6	<b>163</b>	<b>21.8</b>
Trade, technicians or polytechnic certificate	7	28.0	167	23.1	<b>174</b>	<b>23.3</b>
Other qualification	6	24.0	104	14.4	<b>110</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 92 inmates whose qualifications gained after leaving school were not available.

## 11.8 Source of Income

Where the source of income was known, 46 percent of the remand inmates were in paid employment just prior to being remanded in custody, with a further 46 percent receiving benefits. The majority (65%) of the inmates who were receiving a benefit just prior to being remanded in custody were receiving a jobseeker or training benefit.

Table 11-13 Income sources for remand inmates

Source of income	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Paid employment	8	34.8	310	46.3	318	46.0
Benefit	12	52.2	304	45.4	316	45.7
Other	3	13.0	38	5.7	41	5.9
Crime			17	2.5	17	2.5
Subtotal	23	100.0	669	100.0	692	100.0
Not recorded	9	28.1	161	19.4	170	19.7
Census total	32		830		862	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Note that some inmates recorded more than one benefit and so the totals shown here represent the benefits reported and not strictly the number of inmates. Refer to previous table also.

Table 11-14 Type of benefit for remand inmates

Type of benefit	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Domestic purposes	7	46.7	26	7.8	33	9.4
Jobseeker or training	4	26.7	223	66.6	227	64.9
Sickness or invalid's	4	26.7	86	25.7	90	25.7
Total	15	100.0	335	100.0	350	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

## 11.9 Dependent Children

Remand inmates were asked how many children under 18 years old were financially supported or cared for by them, and who were living with them before they were remanded in custody. Where this information was available, 31 percent of remand inmates had at least one dependent child prior to being remanded, with 12 percent having only one dependent child.

Table 11-15 Children dependent on remand inmates

Dependent children	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	20	62.5	577	69.5	597	69.3
1	6	18.8	98	11.8	104	12.1
2	1	3.1	73	8.8	74	8.6
3	1	3.1	45	5.4	46	5.3
4	1	3.1	20	2.4	21	2.4
5	1	3.1	9	1.1	10	1.2
6 or more	2	6.3	8	1.0	10	1.2
Total	32	100.0	830	100.0	862	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Note that the data relates to the number of inmates and not to children. For example, there were 10 remanded inmates who each had five dependent children living with them in the four weeks prior to entering prison.

For the remand inmates with dependent children prior to being in custody, 73 percent indicated that their partner or ex-partner was looking after the children in their absence.

Table 11-16 Care of children for remand inmates

Caregiver	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Partner or ex-partner	4	26.7	229	74.8	<b>233</b>	<b>72.6</b>
Immediate family	8	53.3	41	13.4	<b>49</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Family/whanau	1	6.7	9	2.9	<b>10</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Other	2	13.3	20	6.5	<b>22</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Foster care/CYFS	0	0	7	2.3	<b>7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. The counts shown refer to the number of inmates and not children. Genders relate to inmates not children.

Table 11-17 Remanded inmates and child care

Dependent children	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	4	36.4	48	47.1	<b>52</b>	<b>46.0</b>
2	3	27.3	29	28.4	<b>32</b>	<b>28.3</b>
3	1	9.1	8	7.8	<b>9</b>	<b>8.0</b>
4	1	9.1	11	10.8	<b>12</b>	<b>10.6</b>
5	2	18.2	4	3.9	<b>6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
6 or more	0	0.0	2	2.0	<b>2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Sole care subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Shared care subtotal</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>57.4</b>
<b>Total with children</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>30.7</b>
<b>Total without children</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>69.3</b>
<b>Census total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data pertains to the number of inmates caring for children younger than 18 within the four weeks prior to the inmate's entry to prison. Percentages shown in the 'Shared care subtotal' row represent the proportion of inmates with children who were not the sole carers.





## 12 Home Detention

The home detention order was introduced in 1999 and is administered by the Community Probation Service (CPS). It allows eligible offenders to serve part, or all of, their prison sentence at an approved residential address under strict electronic monitoring. On census day (15 November 2001) there were 174 offenders subject to home detention, three quarters of whom were male.

### 12.1 Home detention by region

Nearly a third of the home-detainees are located in Christchurch reflecting the strong support for this new approach to offender management within the area.

Table 12-1 Home-detainees by area

CPS Area	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Christchurch	12	27.3	40	30.8	52	29.9
Dunedin	6	13.6	16	12.3	22	12.6
Hamilton	7	15.9	10	7.7	17	9.8
Tararua	2	4.5	9	6.9	11	6.3
Whangarei	2	4.5	8	6.2	10	5.7
Manukau	4	9.1	6	4.6	10	5.7
Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast			8	6.2	8	4.6
Whanganui/Taranaki	1	2.3	6	4.6	7	4.0
Hawkes Bay/Gisborne	1	2.3	6	4.6	7	4.0
Waitemata	1	2.3	6	4.6	7	4.0
Rotorua	5	11.4	2	1.5	7	4.0
Wellington	1	2.3	4	3.1	5	2.9
Invercargill			4	3.1	4	2.3
Bay Of Plenty Coast	1	2.3	3	2.3	4	2.3
Auckland	1	2.3	2	1.5	3	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 12.2 Age and Ethnicity

The 174 home-detainees (made up of 44 females and 130 males) represented 2.9 percent of all 5,954 inmates and detainees. Male home-detainees outnumbered women three-to-one. But compared to the respective male and female inmate populations, there is a much higher proportion of women.

Compared to the sentenced inmate population, the home-detainees profile is weighted toward an older, lower risk, age group. There is also a greater proportion of non-Māori being selected for this type of sentencing which reflects higher use of this order in the Christchurch area (at the time of the census) and hence the general demographics of the region.

As can be seen in Table 12-2, the age profile of home-detainees showed only 1 percent were less than 20 years old at the time of the census. Those detainees over 30 years of age represented nearly two-thirds of the total number of detainees (who had their age recorded).

Table 12-2 Age of home-detainees

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
17-19			2	1.8	2	1.4
20-24	3	8.8	23	20.2	26	17.6
25-29	9	26.5	21	18.4	30	20.3
30-34	7	20.6	17	14.9	24	16.2
35-39	8	23.5	19	16.7	27	18.2
40-49	5	14.7	22	19.3	27	18.2
50-59	2	5.9	6	5.3	8	5.4
60+			4	3.5	4	2.7
Subtotal	34	100.0	114	100.0	148	100.0
Not recorded	10	22.7	16	12.3	26	14.9
Census total	44		130		174	

For those whose age was not recorded, the percentage shown represents their proportion of the total census count.

According to Statistics New Zealand based definitions using a single ethnicity grouping, 57 percent of all home-detainees were European, 31 percent were Māori and 8 percent were Pacific peoples.

Table 12-3 Ethnic group of home-detainees

Ethnic group	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Classified as NZ Māori						
<i>Sole Māori</i>	13	31.0	24	20.9	37	23.6
<i>Māori and European</i>	2	4.8	9	7.8	11	7.0
<i>Māori and Pacific</i>	5	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.6
European	19	45.2	70	60.9	89	56.7
Classified as Pacific peoples						
<i>Sole Pacific</i>	6	14.3	6	5.2	12	7.6
Asian or Other	2	4.8	5	4.3	7	4.5
Subtotal (ethnicity recorded)	42	100	115	100	157	100
Ethnicity not recorded	2	4.5	15	11.5	17	9.8
Census total	44		130		174	

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 12.3 Major Offence

Of all home-detainees, 35 percent were held for property offences, and 24 percent for drug offences. A further 19 percent were held for violence and 8 percent for traffic related offences.

Table 12-4 Major offence of home-detainees

Major offence	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sexual violence			3	3.1	3	2.5
Property	13	56.5	28	29.2	41	34.5
Violence	1	4.3	21	21.9	22	18.5
Involving drugs	7	30.4	21	21.9	28	23.5
Other	2	8.7	13	13.5	15	12.6
Traffic			10	10.4	10	8.4
Total	23	100.0	96	100.0	119	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 55 inmates whose major offence was not available.

## 12.4 Offending History

More than 40 percent of all home-detainees had no more than two previous Corrections sentences. Over 70 percent of home-detainees had five or less previous Corrections sentences.

Table 12-5 Number of previous Corrections sentences for home-detainees

Number of previous Corrections sentences	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0			9	6.9	9	5.2
1						
2	24	57.1	40	30.8	64	37.2
3-5	10	23.8	43	33.1	53	30.8
6-10	6	14.3	30	23.1	36	20.9
11-20	2	4.8	8	6.2	10	5.8
21-50						
More than 50						
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes 2 inmates whose number of previous convictions was not available.



## 13 Time Series Comparison

For some of the tables in this chapter, information could have been presented back to 1987. However, because of considerations involving space and consistency with other tables the data is presented back to 1991, giving a spread of ten years. A list of censuses prior to 1991 is found in the reference section.

### 13.1 Inmate Numbers

Total inmate numbers at the time of each census have increased from 4,232 in 1991 to 5,780 (excluding the 174 home detainees) in 2001. One important driver affecting these numbers is the average sentence length, as shown in Section 13.4.

For both males and females, the numbers of sentenced inmates and remand inmates have increased notably from 1991 to 2001. While the predominant trend has been upward, there have been some temporary decreases for both sentenced inmates (1993, 2001) and remand inmates (1995).

At the time of the 1991 census there were 3,682 male sentenced inmates, 139 female sentenced inmates and 411 remanded inmates. In the 2001 census there were 4,716 male sentenced inmates, 202 female sentenced inmates, 862 remanded inmates and 174 home detainees.

Table 13-1 Inmate/detainee numbers

Year	Sentenced females	Sentenced males	Remand females	Remand males	Home detention	Total
1991	139	3682	9	402		<b>4232</b>
1993	118	3645	14	486		<b>4263</b>
1995	151	3981	14	343		<b>4489</b>
1997	207	4728	13	516		<b>5464</b>
1999	206	4759	24	633	25	<b>5647</b>
2001	202	4716	32	830	174	<b>5954</b>

Despite the increasing number of offenders in custody, the inmate numbers on transfer from prison to a psychiatric hospital at the time of the census was at the same level as it was back in 1995.

Table 13-2 Inmates transferred from prison to a psychiatric hospital

Year	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
Number	7	10	12	7	4	12

### 13.2 Age

The trend towards an older prison population continues. In 1991, 14 percent of the sentenced inmates were 40 years or older, but in 2001 the proportion was 24 percent. Around 40 percent of the sentenced inmates were under 25 years old in 1991, compared with 26 percent in 2001.

Table 13-3 Age of sentenced inmates (percent)

Age	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
15-19	11.0	7.9	9.7	9.9	8.9	6.4
20-24	28.9	26.6	22.9	23.0	22.2	19.9
25-29	22.2	21.6	22.2	20.3	19.9	18.6
30-34	15.4	15.0	15.6	15.8	16.2	18.0
35-39	8.9	10.4	10.2	10.8	11.9	13.5
40-49	9.2	11.4	12.5	12.2	13.4	15.1
50+	4.4	7.0	7.1	8.0	7.5	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.3 Ethnicity

In each year since 1991 the highest proportion of sentenced inmates were Māori. Across the decade there have been increases in the proportion of Māori and Pacific people and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of European inmates. This should be appreciated in a wider context in that in 1950, Māori inmates represented only 18 percent. There were high rates of growth through the 1970s and 1980s.

An issue that arises with a time-series by ethnicity is that the way we classify people into a single ethnic group can change over time. The rules applied more recently may tend to exaggerate Māori and Pacific numbers in comparison to earlier years. The way that individuals identify themselves may also change over time.

We can also expect that the different birth rates and the rate in which they changed over the time prior to the census years (eg, 1971 to 1981) have an impact on the levels of representation of different ethnic groups. Since offending is strongly correlated with age and as the proportions of younger people across different ethnicities changed at different rates it is perhaps not surprising to see a relative surge in Māori and Pacific offenders over this period. This ratio could naturally subside in future years due to a generally aging Māori and Pacific population within New Zealand.

We can expect a high degree of variation for females (as seen in Table 13-4) because of their low number. In 2001 slightly over half (55%) of the female prison population were Māori; 29 percent were European and 12 percent were Pacific women. A decade earlier the proportions were Māori 49 percent, European 39 percent and Pacific 6 percent.

Table 13-4 Ethnic group of sentenced females (percent)

Ethnic group	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
European	38.8	36.9	38.6	37.0	31.5	29.2
European and Māori	1.7	1.8	6.4	13.3	18.0	6.2
Māori	47.1	51.4	49.3	42.0	38.0	45.3
Māori and Pacific	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.5	3.1
Pacific peoples	5.8	5.4	3.6	3.3	9.5	10.6
Other (incl. Asian)	6.6	4.5	2.1	4.4	0.5	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

In 2001 some 53 percent of the male sentenced inmate population were Māori; 32 percent were European and 11 percent were Pacific people. A decade earlier the proportions were Māori 46 percent, European 41 percent and Pacific 9 percent.

Table 13-5 Ethnic group of sentenced males (percent)

Ethnic group	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
European	40.7	38.3	38.9	38.2	35.9	31.6
Māori and European	2.4	2.9	3.5	5.1	5.7	7.2
Sole Māori	43.3	42.7	45.0	43.8	44.4	44.6
Māori and Pacific	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Pacific peoples	9.4	9.9	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.7
Other (incl. Asian)	3.9	5.6	1.4	1.7	2.5	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.4 Sentence Length

There has been a trend towards imposing longer sentences on inmates in accordance with changes to legislation across the decade.

The proportion of female inmates serving sentences of one year or less decreased from 45 percent in 1991 to 22 percent in 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of female offenders serving finite sentences of more than five years increased from 2 percent to 13 percent.

Table 13-6 Sentence length imposed for sentenced females (percent)

Sentence length imposed	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Up to 3 months	5.3	10.3	6.6	3.4	4.6	3.6
> 3 to 6 months	13.0	16.2	13.2	10.1	10.8	6.7
> 6 months to 1 year	26.7	17.9	17.2	20.8	20.6	11.9
> 1 to 2 years	19.1	17.9	27.2	18.8	20.1	26.3
> 2 to 3 years	16.0	8.5	11.9	13.5	16.5	11.9
> 3 to 5 years	9.2	12.0	7.3	17.9	10.8	19.1
> 5 to 7 years	1.5	3.4	3.3	4.3	7.2	7.7
> 7 to 10 years	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.6
> 10 years	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1
Life	8.4	11.1	9.9	8.2	5.2	8.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The proportion of male inmates serving sentences of one year or less decreased from 31 percent in 1991 to 16 percent in 2001. Over the same period, the proportion of male offenders serving finite sentences of more than five years increased from 15 percent to 26 percent.



Table 13-7 Sentence length imposed for sentenced males (percent)

Sentence length imposed	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Up to 3 months	6.0	4.6	4.1	3.7	2.9	1.7
> 3 to 6 months	8.3	6.5	5.5	4.2	5.6	4.2
> 6 months to 1 year	16.9	14.3	13.2	12.3	12.5	9.8
> 1 to 2 years	19.2	16.4	17.2	15.7	18.3	17.6
> 2 to 3 years	12.3	12.2	11.0	12.5	12.6	14.4
> 3 to 5 years	16.1	17.0	16.1	16.5	12.2	17.4
> 5 to 7 years	8.6	11.7	12.8	11.3	11.3	9.9
> 7 to 10 years	5.3	8.2	9.7	10.7	11.3	10.8
> 10 years	1.3	2.2	2.9	5.0	4.9	4.9
Life	5.0	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.3	6.4
Preventive detention	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The number of inmates serving sentences of life imprisonment and preventive detention shows an increasing trend over the last decade. In 1991, 183 males and 11 females were serving sentences of life imprisonment, compared with 297 males and 16 females in 2001. In 1991, 40 males were serving sentences of preventive detention, compared with 128 in 2001.

Table 13-8 Inmates serving life imprisonment or preventive detention

Year	Females	Males	
	Life	Life	Preventive detention
1991	11	183	40
1993	13	206	52
1995	15	222	74
1997	17	288	92
1999	10	281	93
2001	16	297	128

No female inmates were serving sentences of preventive detention.

### 13.5 Major Offence

With this comparison over time, it needs to be remembered that while trends appear to reflect a change in the nature of offences being committed, changing practices within the criminal justice system also influences the numbers.

There was a trend towards relatively more inmates having had committed offences involving violence, for both female and male inmates. Because the major offence groupings in 1999 and 2001 were based on Police code classifications, the information from earlier censuses was recalculated to fit this grouping code.

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who were violent offenders increased between 1991 and 2001 from 31 percent to 46 percent. The proportion of female inmates who had a property offence as their most serious offence has varied significantly between censuses; in 2001 the proportion was the lowest recorded in a decade.

Table 13-9 Major offence of sentenced females (percent)

Major offence	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence	31.3	45.3	37.1	34.3	40.2	46.4
Property	44.3	33.3	39.7	41.1	29.9	27.3
Involving drugs	16.0	13.7	12.6	14.0	15.2	12.9
Traffic	7.6	2.6	7.3	6.8	10.8	9.3
Miscellaneous (other)	0.8	5.2	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages do not add to 100 because of rounding. Violence includes all sex offences. Major offence groupings are based on Police code classifications.

When looking at sentenced male inmates, the gradual increase in sentences imposed for drug related offences appears to be offsetting the decline in the proportion of inmates being held for traffic related offences. Due to the variability of the data over time, it is difficult to determine any long-term trends. What is clear is that violent offenders remain the leading category (around three-fifths) of sentenced male inmates.

Table 13-10 Major offence of sentenced males (percent)

Major offence	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Violence	53.8	63.2	62.4	58.8	61.9	61.8
Property	25.4	20.6	21.3	21.7	21.2	21.6
Involving drugs	7.3	6.0	5.8	7.0	7.5	7.8
Traffic	10.1	8.5	8.9	10.1	7.2	5.7
Miscellaneous	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.2	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Violence includes all sex offences. Major offence groupings are based on Police code classifications.

### 13.6 Security Status

Table 13-11 should be read keeping in mind first that the number of female inmates is relatively small (hence there will be a lot of variability over time) and secondly that administrative changes occur in security classification. The medium security classification is shown as low and high-medium security from 1999 onwards, reflecting the time that Corrections took over the census (ie, the security classification had been in use prior to that).

Table 13-11 Security classification of sentenced females

Classification	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unclassified	12.2	2.6	10.1	7.8	6.0	5.2
Minimum	63.4	77.6	80.5	78.5	64.5	54.1
Low Medium					19.5	30.4
High Medium					8.5	9.8
Medium	24.0	19.8	9.4	13.2	(28.0)	(40.2)
Maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Subtotals for medium security shown in parenthesis.

Again, it may be difficult to interpret year on year comparisons due to administrative changes in security classification and judicial sentencing practices. However, the proportion of male inmates with a minimum-security classification has fluctuated over the last decade between 44 percent and 60 percent as shown in Table 13-12. The proportion of male inmates with a medium security classification was 49 percent in 2001 compared with 37 percent to 42 percent over the rest of the decade. Maximum-security inmates represented less than 4 percent (about one in every 27 male sentenced inmates) of the male population in 2001, and fluctuated from one to five percent in earlier years.

Table 13-12 Security classification of sentenced males (percent)

Classification	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unclassified	2.5	5.1	3.4	2.1	3.6	2.7
Minimum	54.2	50.5	55.7	60.0	51.2	44.3
Low Medium					27.6	30.7
High Medium					14.7	18.6
Medium	39.1	39.9	38.7	36.6	(42.3)	(49.3)
Maximum	4.3	4.5	2.1	1.3	2.9	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Excludes inmates where the security status was not known. Subtotals for medium security shown in parenthesis.

### 13.7 Protective Custody (Segregation)

Over the last decade the number of males in protective custody (ie, segregated) increased from 428 to 698. The proportion of male sentenced inmates segregated increased from 12 percent in 1991 to 15 percent in 2001; however, this percentage appears to vary up and down over the period. The number of females segregated at the time of the census has varied between four in 2001 and none in 1999.

Table 13-13 Sentenced males in protective custody

Year	Number	Percent of all male inmates
1991	428	12
1993	557	16
1995	791	20
1997	513	12
1999	775	16
2001	698	15

### 13.8 Previous Corrections Convictions

All information on previous convictions before the 1999 Census is calculated on a different basis and so cannot be compared. The IOMS computer system used from 1999 onward does not include convictions for which a sentence of fines is given. This means that fewer convictions will be recorded prior to 1999 when the Law Enforcement System (LES – formerly the Wanganui computer system) was used for this information.

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who had not previously been convicted rose from 25 percent in 1999 to 35 percent in 2001. Almost 61 percent of the female

population had less than six previous convictions, as compared with 57 percent in 1999. There has been a significant increase in the number of inmates with 21 or greater previous convictions in 2001, compared with 1999.

Table 13-14 Previous Corrections convictions for sentenced females (percent)

Previous convictions	1999	2001
	%	%
0	25.0	35.1
1	10.0	7.4
2	8.0	4.5
3-5	14.5	13.9
6-10	24.0	13.9
11-20	15.0	16.8
21-50	3.5	8.4
More than 50	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who had not previously been convicted increased from 17 percent in 1999 to 20 percent in 2001. The proportion of male inmates with less than six previous convictions was 30 percent in 1999 and 29 percent in 2001.

Table 13-15 Previous Corrections convictions for sentenced males (percent)

Previous convictions	1999	2001
	%	%
0	17.2	20.1
1	7.7	7.1
2	6.4	6.3
3 - 5	16.2	15.9
6-10	21.3	20.2
11-20	20.8	21.2
21-50	10.1	9.1
More than 50	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.9 Age at First Conviction

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who were aged under 17 years when first convicted has dropped from 19 percent in 1991 to 3 percent in 2001. Female sentenced inmates who were at least 40 years old at the time of their first conviction tripled from 2 percent in 1991 to 6 percent in 2001 with notable peaks of 10 percent in 1993 and 9 percent in 1999. Over the last decade, around 60 percent of the female prison population was first convicted when between 17 and 24 years of age.

Table 13-16 Age at first Corrections conviction for sentenced females (percent)

Age	1999	2001
	%	%
Under 17	5.5	2.8
17-19	41.0	50.0
20-24	22.0	18.2
25-29	13.5	9.1
30-34	6.5	4.5
35-39	3.0	9.7
40-49	6.5	3.4
50+	2.0	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who were aged less than 17 years old when first convicted has remained static at 13 percent in 2001. This latest figure is below the 38 percent recorded a decade earlier. Male sentenced inmates who were 40 years old or older at the time of their first conviction almost doubled from 4 percent in 1991 to 7 percent in 2001. Over the last decade, the male prison population first convicted between 17 and 24 years of age has increased.

Table 13-17 Age at first corrections conviction for sentenced males (percent)

Age	1999	2001
	%	%
Under 17	13.2	12.5
17-19	51.5	49.6
20-24	15.3	16.2
25-29	6.4	7.0
30-34	3.6	3.7
35-39	2.5	3.5
40-49	3.6	3.7
50+	3.9	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.10 Previous Periods in Custody

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who had spent no more than one previous period in custody in 2001 was above 70 percent, a statistic that has remained relatively constant across the decade. Seven percent of the female inmate population had served more than five previous periods in custody, compared to an average of 4 percent over the decade.

Table 13-18 Previous periods in custody for sentenced females (percent)

Previous periods in custody	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	61.1	71.8	58.3	70.5	58.4	60.4
1	16.0	6.0	13.9	15.5	19.4	13.4
2	8.4	7.7	10.6	5.8	7.6	7.9
3-5	11.4	10.3	12.6	4.8	9.6	10.9
6-9	3.0	4.3	3.4	2.9	3.6	5.0
10 or more	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who had spent no more than one previous period in custody was 55 percent in 2001, as compared to 58 percent a decade earlier. This decrease is largely attributable to an increase in male prisoners who had served six or more previous periods in custody – from 11 percent in 1991 to 16 percent in 2001.

Table 13-19 Previous periods in custody for sentenced males (percent)

Previous periods in custody	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	39.5	42.7	40.9	43.5	38.9	39.9
1	18.1	17.9	16.9	17.3	14.5	15.2
2	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.4	9.8	10.9
3-5	20.1	17.1	19.7	17.4	18.2	17.9
6-9	9.1	8.7	8.8	7.4	12.0	11.8
10 or more	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	6.5	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.11 Age at First Custodial Sentence

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when aged less than 17 years decreased from 9 percent in 1991 to 2 percent in 2001. The proportion of females receiving their first custodial conviction aged between 17 and 19 years increased from 18 percent in 1991 to 24 percent in 2001. The proportion of female sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when they were 40 years or older decreased from a peak of 16 percent in 1993 to 10 percent in 2001.

Table 13-20 Age at first custodial sentence for sentenced females (percent)

Age	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 17	8.6	6.1	6.6	3.9	4.1	2.0
17-19	18.1	25.3	21.2	23.2	21.3	24.2
20-24	29.1	18.3	23.2	23.2	25.4	26.1
25-29	18.1	14.8	18.5	16.4	18.8	17.6
30-34	15.7	13.0	12.6	14.5	13.7	8.5
35-39	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.6	11.1
40-49	2.4	13.0	8.6	6.3	8.1	7.2
50+	0.8	2.6	2.0	5.8	2.0	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when aged less than 17 years decreased from 20 percent in 1991 to 8 percent in 1999, and then down to 6 percent in 2001. The proportion of males receiving their first custodial sentence aged between 17 and 19 years was 36 percent in 2001, virtually the same proportion as that recorded a decade earlier. The proportion of male sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when they were aged 40 years or older increased from 6 percent in 1991 to 10 percent in 1997 and dipped again to 8 percent in 2001.

Table 13-21 Age at first custodial sentence for sentenced males (percent)

Age	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 17	19.7	17.7	13.5	12.7	7.5	6.0
17-19	35.0	32.5	34.1	34.8	37.1	36.4
20-24	21.0	21.5	22.5	22.1	23.9	26.0
25-29	9.0	9.7	9.9	9.6	11.0	11.7
30-34	5.8	4.9	5.7	6.7	6.3	6.7
35-39	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.8
40-49	4.0	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	5.0
50+	2.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.9	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.12 Supervision

The proportion of sentenced inmates who were under psychological supervision has declined over time from 13.5% in 1993 down to 5.0% in 2001. The proportion of sentenced inmates who were under psychiatric supervision has fluctuated over time from 2.7% in 1993, up to 5.3% in 1997 and then down again to 3.6% in 2001.

Table 13-22 Supervision of sentenced inmates (percent)

Supervision Type	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%
Psychological	13.5	13.8	9.2	7.0	5.0
Psychiatric	2.7	4.7	5.3	4.8	3.6

Excludes inmates where information about major offence was not available.

### 13.13 Gangs

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who were patch members or associates of gangs decreased between 1991 and 1993 from 20 percent to 16 percent, and has stayed at this lower level until 2001 where the ratio appears to have dropped to 13 percent. The Mongrel Mob and Black Power continue to have the largest number of patch members in prison.

Table 13-23 Gang affiliation of sentenced males (percent)

Affiliation	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Patch member	9.8	8.8	8.0	7.1	8.0	4.2
Associate	10.6	6.9	7.8	8.9	8.3	8.4
No affiliation	79.6	84.3	84.2	83.9	83.7	87.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 13-24 Patch membership of sentenced males (percent)

Patch membership	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
None	90.2	91.3	92.0	92.9	92.0	95.8
Black Power	3.6	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.6	1.5
Mongrel Mob	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.8	1.7
Other gangs	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

### 13.14 Programmes

The 2001 census has for the first time split activities and courses up into programmes and activities. The definition of programmes has now been refined to include only those specific rehabilitative interventions designed to reduce re-offending and culturally based programmes. This excludes more re-integrative related activities such as education and employment.

The percentage of sentenced female inmates enrolled in programmes has historically been higher than that for males. Using the definition of programmes described above and presented in Chapter 8, this has evened out in the latest census and reflects the move towards focussing on higher risk inmates.

To be consistent with previous census data Table 13-25 represents the percentage of sentenced inmates on programmes and activities including those engaged with Corrland Inmate Employment (CIE). With the more inclusive definition of 'programmes' a reversal is apparent for men and women's participation, again reflecting the focus on high risk offenders.



Table 13-25 Sentenced inmates enrolled in programmes (percent)

Number	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001 <sup>†</sup>
Programs and activities	%	%	%	%	%	%
Females	84	78	77	80	53	61
Males	68	55	59	45	53	85

Refer to Chapter 8 for a fuller exposition of the data for 2001. Inmates engaged with CIE are included also.

### 13.15 Dependent children

For each census since 1991, the percentage of female sentenced inmates with dependent children was higher than for males. In 1991 the proportions were 62 percent female and 35 percent male. In 2001 the proportions were 44 percent female and 34 percent male. Being a smaller population, female inmates have more variability over time but it is interesting to note the lower percentage for women with dependent children in the latest census. This doesn't appear to be age related with the average age of female inmates being around 32 years which is fairly similar to previous censuses.

Table 13-26 Sentenced inmates with dependent children (percent)

With dependent children	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Females	62	62	53	58	56	44
Males	35	38	35	44	47	34

Excludes inmates where information about dependent children was not available.

<sup>†</sup> The definition of programmes has changed, see text accompanying table.

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## 14 Sources of Information

### 14.1 Existing Data

Feedback was elicited from stakeholders about the value of the 1999 information collected. No information was identified as suitable to be culled. Stakeholders were asked to identify where the costs of collection do not justify the benefits obtained. For example:

- Which variables are nice to know, as compared to actually used?
- Can the compliance burden on prison staff and inmates be reduced, by cutting out some variables, or not asking all variables every time?
- Would people prefer fewer variables and faster production of results?

The Department of Corrections' computer data on offence type is based on codes the Police use. This is different from the data used in previous Ministry of Justice Prison censuses. For inmates in prison for more than one offence, the most serious offence is decided by selecting the offence with the most 'serious' sentence imposed in terms of sentence type and sentence length. Ties are decided by using the Ministry of Justice's seriousness of offence scale.

### 14.2 New Data

Auckland Central Remand Prison (ACRP) was included in the census this year for the first time. The Management Contract provides for the collection of data to meet the information requirements of the Department. Data on inmates housed at the ACRP was therefore collected in the same way as it is for any other prison.

Risk of re-offending information was collected for the first time. Currently we can only access risk scores for offenders who have been remanded for a report in court or where scores have been sought when assessing inmates in prison. As only new inmates have been scored using the risk measure those who have been in custody before July 2001 may not have been scored. Electronic data on the risk of conviction and risk of imprisonment is available nationally on IOMS.

Home detention tables were not reported in the last census due to the small numbers. Since then the numbers have increased. So in this census a separate section on home detention has been added that profiles age, ethnicity and offending history.

### 14.3 Collection Methods

A general principle agreed was that a minimum number of variables should be collected manually, provided that the electronic information is robust and completed for a large proportion of the inmates. Data collection sources that use manual systems are costly with respect to prison staff time and can incur a high non-response rate.

Where possible, the information was extracted electronically from IOMS by the IT Business Systems Group. Otherwise, the data was obtained manually from prison records and offender interviews. The full listing of electronic and manual variables collected is shown below.

The use of two different manual forms in 1999 created the potential for ambiguity regarding the master personal record numbers (MPRN) of the offenders, as the offender interview form was pre-printed with the identifier while the prison record form was not. This ambiguity slowed down the data-entry and checking process. This year, both sets of information were combined together in a single form.

For the manual data the main type of quality control was re-entry of forms. The survey results, for the almost 6,000 inmates, were entered into a single database table. The error rate for inputting the offender interview form information was estimated to be less than 1 percent. The re-entered forms were entered into a separate table and then compared using database techniques for differences. The differences were then investigated and found to arise from spelling, interpretation of ambiguous answers and errors. These differences were all corrected and the errors noted.

**Electronic IOMS variables**

Sex  
 Ethnicity  
 Transfers, releases, fine defaulters  
 Risk scores  
 Security status – high, medium, low  
 Time remanded  
 Age  
 Marital status  
 Sentence length  
 Time left to serve  
 Sentence type  
 Major Offence  
 Previous sentence type  
 Previous major offence  
 No of previous convictions  
 No of previous custodial terms  
 Previous time in custody  
 Previous periods in custody  
 Age at first conviction  
 Age at first custodial sentence

**Manual prison record**

Prison name  
 Security status – segregation, deportation  
 Gangs - patch member, affiliated member  
 Supervision – psychological, psychiatric  
 Medication – general, psychiatric  
 Programmes – substance abuse, anger management  
 Programmes – school subjects, personal development  
 Programmes – cultural, vocational, literacy

**Manual inmate interview**

Māori ancestry  
 Iwi affiliation  
 Dependent children – number, care, age  
 Income source pre-prison  
 School qualifications  
 Post-school skills

**Unique identifiers**

Status – sentenced, remand, home detention  
 Master PRN (personal record number)

## 14.4 Manual Input Data Forms

Prison / Area	Unit	MPRN	Surname	Initials

### Inmate / Home Detainee Interview

- The Offender Census provides a valuable source of information that is not otherwise available.
- The information provided is confidential, and will be used for statistical purposes only.
- No information will be published on individual offenders.
- *Please ask the questions using the exact words that are printed in bold type.*

#### Q1 Which ethnic groups do you belong to? You may answer more than one.

(Tick the box or boxes that apply)

- |    |                          |  |                     |
|----|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | New Zealand European                       |                     |
| 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Māori                                      |                     |
| 31 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Samoan                                     |                     |
| 32 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cook Island Māori                          |                     |
| 33 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tongan                                     |                     |
| 34 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Niuean                                     |                     |
| 41 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chinese                                    |                     |
| 42 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Indian                                     |                     |
| 97 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (such as Dutch, Japanese, Tokelauan) | Please state: _____ |
| 98 | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't know                               |                     |
| 99 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No Response                                |                     |

#### Q2 Do you know the names of your iwi (tribe or tribes)?

(Enter the 4 digit codes from the instruction sheet  
OR tick one of the 3 remaining options).

- |    |                          |   |                          |                          |                  |
|----|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
|    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | First iwi named  |
|    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Second iwi named |
|    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>                      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Third iwi named  |
| 97 | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't know my iwi                           |                          |                          |                  |
| 98 | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't have NZ Māori Parents or Grandparents |                          |                          |                  |
| 99 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No Response                                   |                          |                          |                  |

#### Q3 What is your highest secondary school qualification?

(Tick only ONE box)

- |    |                          |  |
|----|--------------------------|--|
| 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Left school before the fifth form  |
| 12 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Left school in the fifth, sixth or seventh form (with no qualifications) |
| 21 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NZ School Cert in one or more subjects                                   |
| 22 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NZ Sixth Form Cert or University Entrance in one or more subjects        |
| 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NZ Higher School Certificate or Higher Leaving Certificate               |
| 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> | NZ University Bursary of Scholarship                                     |
| 97 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (please state): _____  |
| 98 | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't know   |
| 99 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No Response  |

#### Q4 Apart from school qualifications, do you have another qualification?

(Tick the box or boxes that apply)

- |    |                          |   |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 11 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No  |
| 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Job Skills courses (eg, ACCESS, TOPS)         |
| 31 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade, Technicians or Polytechnic Certificate |
| 97 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other (please state): _____                   |
| 98 | <input type="checkbox"/> | I don't know                                  |
| 99 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No Response                                   |

**Q5 In the 6 months before you came into Corrections care, which of these gave you income?**

(Tick the box or boxes that apply)

- 11  Paid work (full or part time, self employed)
- 21  Jobseeker or training benefit (dole, unemployment, community wage)
- 22  Domestic purposes / G.R.I. benefit
- 23  Sickness or invalid's benefit
- 31  Crime
- 97  Other (please state): \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  I don't know
- 99  No Response

**Q6 In the 4 weeks before you came into Corrections care, how many dependent children under 18 years old were living with you?**

(Tick only ONE box) (If no children at all, enter 0 then interview section is complete)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Don't Know (98)	No Response (99)

**Q7 Of the children in the previous question, how many were you caring for on your own ?**

(eg, as a solo parent)

(Tick only ONE box).

0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more	Don't Know (98)	No Response (99)

**Q8 Thinking of all the under 18s that you have just told me about, how old was the youngest child when you entered Corrections care?**

(Tick only ONE box).

Less than 1 year old	1 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 years and over	Don't Know (98)	No Response (99)

**Q9 Of all these children, who is caring for them now? (Tick the boxes that apply)**

- 11  Partner or ex-partner
- 12  Immediate family (inmate's mother, father, sister or brother)
- 13  Wider family/whanau or in-laws
- 14  Foster Care (CYFS, Social Welfare)
- 15  Children now grown up, independent or left home
- 16  I am (Home Detention only)
- 97  Other (please state): \_\_\_\_\_
- 98  I don't know
- 99  No Response

**Prison / CPS Record Information**

- For Staff Use Only (tick or code boxes)
- To be completed after inmate / home detainee interview

Status			Gang Association		Security		Medication		Treatment			
SEN (01)	REM (02)	HOM (03)	Gang (10-24)	Patch (10-24)	DEP (31)	SEG (32)	GPM (41)	SPM (42)	POT (51)	PIT (52)		
tick	tick	tick	code	code	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick		
Hours (Programmes, Activities)												
SCE (60)	ADT (61)	AVM (62)	TMD (63)	SEX (64)	CUL (65)	ELS (66)	RPB (67)	ECI (68)	EUB (69)	EUE (70)	RFT (71)	OTP (72)
Tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	Tick
hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk	hrs/wk

## 14.5 Manual Instructions

<b>Instructions for Interview (Inmate / Home Detainee)</b>
<p><b>Identification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prison officer to note institution name (eg, Waikato), whilst Probation Officer is to note CPS area (eg, Hamilton)</li> <li>• Unit is applicable only for prisons</li> <li>• Get the offender's MPRN (PRN or DNO), name, initials from IOMS, and write it in the box.</li> <li>• If the offender has more than one PRN, use the Master PRN as indicated on IOMS sheet.</li> </ul>
<p><b>General</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow 5 minutes for reading these instructions, then about 5 minutes per interview.</li> <li>• Please ask the questions using the exact words that are printed in bold type.</li> <li>• Show offender a copy of the questionnaire to help them answer.</li> <li>• Read out the list of possible answers yourself so offender can choose the right one(s).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Confidentiality</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the words at the top of the questionnaire to tell the offender or home detainee about the confidentiality rules.</li> <li>• Hold the interview in a private room. Offenders may refuse to answer any or all of the questions. This is not desirable, but if it happens, tick the box marked 'No Response'.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ethnicity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make no assumptions and leave it to the offender to choose their own group.</li> <li>• It is important that the offender sees the list of ethnic groups and then self identifies.</li> <li>• Emphasise that more than one ethnic group can be selected.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Iwi / Tribal Affiliation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Show the iwi list to the offender to help them name all their iwi.</li> <li>• Where an offender can't read, then read the list of iwi out aloud.</li> <li>• First find out which region they come from, before going on to find the iwi name.</li> <li>• If an answer is given as region only, rather than a specific iwi, enter the code for the region.</li> <li>• If an answer is an iwi, but no region is given, use codes 3001 to 3009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Income</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where there are several income sources (eg, paid work, benefit, crime), emphasis that more than one income source can be recorded.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Highest School Qualification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the offender left school with no qualifications, use code '11' or '12', depending on when they left.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dependent Children</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These questions concern the number of children who were dependent on the offender before the offender entered into Corrections care. If the offender has no dependent children, enter "0" and finish interview.</li> </ul>

# Which are your Iwi?

## Northland/Auckland Iwi

- 0100 Northland/Auckland Iwi not further defined
- 0101 Te Aupouri
- 0102 Ngati Kahu
- 0103 Ngati Kuri
- 0104 Ngapuhi
- 0105 Ngapuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngati Kahu ki Whaingaroa
- 0106 Te Rarawa
- 0107 Ngai Takoto
- 0108 Ngati Wai
- 0109 Ngati Whatua
- 0110 Te Kawerau
- 0111 Te Uri-o Hau
- 0112 Te Roroa

## Hauraki Iwi

- 0200 Hauraki Iwi not further defined
- 0201 Ngati Hako
- 0202 Ngati Hei
- 0203 Ngati Maru (Marutuahu)
- 0204 Ngati Paoa
- 0205 Patukirikiri
- 0206 Ngati Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora
- 0207 Ngati Pukenga ki Waiau
- 0208 Ngati Rahiri Tumutumu
- 0209 Ngati Tai
- 0210 Ngati Tamatera
- 0211 Ngati Tara Tokanui
- 0212 Ngati Whanaunga

## Waikato/King Country

- 0300 Waikato/King Country Iwi not further defined
- 0301 Ngati Haua (Waikato)
- 0302 Ngati Maniapoto
- 0303 Ngati Raukawa (Waikato)
- 0304 Tainui (Waikato)
- 0305 Ngati Naho

## Te Arawa/Taupo

- 0400 Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi not further defined
- 0401 Ngati Pikiao
- 0402 Ngati Rangiteaorere
- 0403 Ngati Rangitihii
- 0404 Ngati Rangiwewehi
- 0405 Tapuika
- 0406 Tarawhai
- 0407 Tuhourangi
- 0408 Uenuku-Kopako
- 0409 Waitaha (Te Arawa)
- 0410 Ngati Whakaue
- 0411 Tuwharetoa

## Bay of Plenty Iwi

- 0500 Bay of Plenty Iwi not further defined
- 0501 Ngati Pukenga
- 0502 Ngaiterangi
- 0503 Ngati Ranginui
- 0504 Ngati Awa
- 0505 Ngati Manawa-Ngati Whare
- 0506 Ngai Tai
- 0507 Tuhoe
- 0508 Whakatohea
- 0509 Whanau-A-Apanui

## East Coast Iwi

- 0600 East Coast Iwi not further defined
- 0601 Ngati Porou
- 0602 Te Aitanga-A-Mahaki
- 0603 Rongowhakaata
- 0604 Ngai Tamanuhiri

## Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi

- 0700 Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa Iwi not further defined
- 0701 Rongomaiwahine
- 0702 Ngati Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa
- 0703 Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga
- 0704 Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
- 0705 Kahungunu, area unspecified
- 0706 Rangitane (Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa)

## Taranaki Iwi

- 0800 Taranaki Iwi not further defined

- 0801 Te Atiawa (Taranaki)
- 0802 Ngati Maru (Taranaki)
- 0803 Ngati Mutunga (Taranaki)
- 0804 Nga Rauru
- 0805 Nga Ruahine
- 0806 Ngati Ruanui
- 0807 Ngati Tama (Taranaki)
- 0808 Taranaki
- 0809 Tangahoe
- 0810 Pakakohi

## Whanganui Iwi

- 0900 Whanganui Iwi not further defined
- 0901 Ngati Apa
- 0902 Te Ati Hau Nui-A-Paparangi
- 0903 Ngati Haua (Taumarunui)

## Manawatu/Horowhenua/Wellington Iwi

- 1000 Manawatu/Horowhenua/Wellington Iwi not further defined
- 1001 Te Atiawa (Wellington)
- 1002 Muaupoko
- 1003 Rangitane (Manawatu)
- 1004 Ngati Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)
- 1005 Ngati Toa (Wellington)

## South Island/Chatham Island Iwi

- 1100 South Island/Chatham Island Iwi not further defined
- 1101 Te Atiawa (South Island)
- 1102 Ngati Koata
- 1103 Ngati Kuia
- 1104 Kati Mamoe
- 1105 Moriori
- 1106 Ngati Mutunga (Chatham Islands)
- 1107 Rangitane (South Island)
- 1108 Ngati Rarua
- 1109 Ngai Tahu
- 1110 Ngati Tama (South Island)
- 1111 Ngati Toa (South Island)
- 1112 Waitaha (South Island)
- 1113 Ngati Apa ki te Waipounamu

## Iwi named but area unspecified

- 3001 Te Atiawa, area unspecified
- 3002 Ngati Haua, area unspecified
- 3003 Ngati Maru, area unspecified
- 3004 Ngati Mutunga, area unspecified
- 3005 Rangitane, area unspecified
- 3006 Ngati Raukawa, area unspecified
- 3007 Ngati Tama, area unspecified
- 3008 Ngati Toa, area unspecified
- 3009 Waitaha, area unspecified

## Instructions for Record Information (Prison & CPS)

### General

- Allow 5 minutes for reading instructions and 10 minutes per offender to complete the form.
- Use your case / sentence management files to assist completing this form.
- Forms to be completed by staff, without assistance from offenders
- Prison medical staff may need to be consulted for inmates.
- Code explanations are provided on back of this sheet

### Status

- Tick status of the offender, either 'SE' if sentenced, 'RE' if remandee, 'HD' if home detainee

### Gangs

- Do not approach offenders to ask about this.
- Gang details should only be recorded if known to prison staff.
- Guidance for coding of gangs is provided on back of this sheet.

### Security

- Offenders who will be deported at the end of their sentences should have the DEP box ticked.
- Prison segregation can be either voluntary (offender requests segregation) or precautionary (prison chooses to segregate the inmate).

### Medication

- May be regular or irregular, but should be ongoing. For these questions prison nursing staff should be consulted, if necessary.
- General prescription medication is for illnesses including asthma, diabetes, etc.
- Specialised psychiatric medication is for when an offender is receiving medication prescribed by a psychiatrist.

### Treatment

- Psychological treatment includes ongoing oversight of offenders by psychologists (departmental, consultant or assistant) in treatment programmes and may be on an individual or group basis.
- Psychiatric treatment includes ongoing oversight of offenders by psychiatrists (prison, consultant, forensic team representative) for assessment and treatment.
- Persons already transferred to secure forensic facilities are not to be recorded.

### Hours (Programmes, Activities)

- Tick all programmes and activities the offender is currently enrolled in. An offender can be involved in more than one programme or activity.
- Indicate total hours spent over last five days of normal week (Monday to Friday) to the nearest complete hour.
- Allocate hours based on how inmates time is usually recorded, for example from daily disposition sheets.
- Employment options are: Corrland Inmate, Unit Based or Unemployed
- Hours relate to the time that is available (ie unlock hours for inmates, awake hours for home-detainees).
- For example, if unlock is 8 hours/day then total unlock to be allocated across programmes & activities is 40 hours.
- HD refers to home detainees.



## Code explanations for prison / CPS records

<b>Status</b>	
SEN	Sentenced
REM	Remandee
HOM	Home detainee
<b>Gangs</b>	
10	None
11	Mongrel Mob
12	Black Power
13	Nomads
14	Road Knights
15	Skin Heads
16	White Power
17	Highway 61
18	Crypts
19	Tribesman
20	Epitaph Riders
21	Filthy Few
22	King Cobra
23	Bloods
24	Other
<b>Security</b>	
DEP	To be deported
SEG	Segregation (protective custody)
<b>Medication</b>	
GPM	General prescription medication
SPM	Specialised psychiatric medication
<b>Treatment</b>	
POT	Psychological treatment
PIT	Psychiatric treatment
<b>Programme Hours</b>	
SCE	Straight thinking (cognitive skills, EQUIP for Youth)
ADT	Alcohol & drug treatment
AVM	Anger & violence management
TMD	Traffic offending (MODS, DOT)
SEX	Sex offending (Abuse, Abuser)
CUL	Māori culture (eg, Mahi Tahī, Taiaha, Kapa Haka, Te Reo Māori)
<b>Activity Hours</b>	
ELS	Education (eg, literacy, numeracy, ESOL, NCES), HD - Study
RPB	Reintegrative (eg, parenting, budgets, prosocial, family), HD - social /shopping
ECI	Corrland inmate employment, release to work, HD - work/training
EUB	Unit based employment (cleaning, washing), HD - periodic detention
EUE	Unemployed (not working)
RFT	Recreation / freetime (weights, exercise, hobbies)
OTP	Other (sick, hospital, visits), paroled (home leave, compassion), court

## 15 References

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## 16 APPENDIX

### *Inmate Numbers by Iwi Affiliation*

Table 16-1 Iwi affiliations identified by sentenced inmates

Iwi Named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1 NORTHLAND / AUCKLAND IWI</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>25.6</b>
100 Not further defined			15	0.6	15	0.5
101 Te Aupouri			38	1.4	38	1.4
102 Ngati Kahu	1	0.8	27	1.0	28	1.0
103 Ngati Kuri	1	0.8	15	0.6	16	0.6
104 Ngapuhi	25	20.8	470	17.7	495	17.8
105 Ngapuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngati Kahu ki Whaingaroa	1	0.8	18	0.7	19	0.7
106 Te Rarawa			30	1.1	30	1.1
107 Ngai Takoto			2	0.1	2	0.1
108 Ngati Wai			10	0.4	10	0.4
109 Ngati Whatua	3	2.5	47	1.8	50	1.8
111 Te Uri-o Hau			2	0.1	2	0.1
112 Te Roroa			5	0.2	5	0.2
<b>2 HAURAKI IWI</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2.3</b>
200 not further defined			4	0.2	4	0.1
201 Ngati Hako			3	0.1	3	0.1
202 Ngati Hei			2	0.1	2	0.1
203 Ngati Maru (Marutuahu)			14	0.5	14	0.5
204 Ngati Paoa	1	0.8	15	0.6	16	0.6
206 Ngati Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora			11	0.4	11	0.4
207 Ngati Pukenga ki Waiau			1	0.0	1	0.0
210 Ngati Tamatera			10	0.4	10	0.4
211 Ngati Tara Tokanui	1	0.8	2	0.1	3	0.1
<b>3 WAIKATO / KING COUNTRY IWI</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>17.8</b>
300 not further defined	1	0.8	38	1.4	39	1.4
301 Ngati Haua (Waikato)	1	0.8	32	1.2	33	1.2
302 Ngati Maniapoto	4	3.3	115	4.3	119	4.3
303 Ngati Raukawa (Waikato)	2	1.7	28	1.1	30	1.1
304 Tainui (Waikato)	5	4.2	257	9.7	262	9.4
305 Ngati Naho	1	0.8	9	0.3	10	0.4
<b>4 TE ARAWA / TAUPO IWI</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>10.6</b>
400 not further defined	6	5.0	107	4.0	113	4.1
401 Ngati Pikiiao	4	3.3	23	0.9	27	1.0
402 Ngati Rangiteaorere	2	1.7	5	0.2	7	0.3
403 Ngati Rangitahi	2	1.7	5	0.2	7	0.3
404 Ngati Rangiwewehi			8	0.3	8	0.3
405 Tapuika			3	0.1	3	0.1
406 Tarawhai			1	0.0	1	0.0
407 Tuhourangi			3	0.1	3	0.1
408 Uenuku-Kopako			6	0.2	6	0.2
409 Waitaha (Te Arawa)	1	0.8	10	0.4	11	0.4
410 Ngati Whakaue	1	0.8	9	0.3	10	0.4
411 Tuwharetoa	1	0.8	96	3.6	97	3.5
<b>5 BAY OF PLENTY IWI</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>14.3</b>
500 not further defined			9	0.3	9	0.3
501 Ngati Pukenga	1	0.8	6	0.2	7	0.3
502 Ngaiteurangi	1	0.8	46	1.7	47	1.7
503 Ngati Ranginui			29	1.1	29	1.0
504 Ngati Awa	3	2.5	44	1.7	47	1.7
505 Ngati Manawa-Ngati Whare			5	0.2	5	0.2
506 Ngai Tai	1	0.8	4	0.2	5	0.2
507 Tuhoe	7	5.8	171	6.4	178	6.4
508 Whakatohea	2	1.7	31	1.2	33	1.2
509 Whanau-A-Apanui	4	3.3	34	1.3	38	1.4
<b>6 EAST COAST IWI</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>9.5</b>
600 not further defined			10	0.4	10	0.4
601 Ngati Porou	11	9.2	226	8.5	237	8.5
602 Te Aitanga-A-Mahaki	2	1.7	9	0.3	11	0.4
603 Rongowhakaata			6	0.2	6	0.2
604 Ngai Tamanuhiri			1	0.0	1	0.0
<b>7 HAWKES BAY / WAIRARAPA</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>9.8</b>
700 Iwi not further defined			8	0.3	8	0.3

Iwi Named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
701 Rongomaiwahine			15	0.6	15	0.5
702 Ngati Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	6	5.0	85	3.2	91	3.3
703 Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga	2	1.7	83	3.1	85	3.1
704 Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	6	5.0	33	1.2	39	1.4
705 Kahungunu, area unspecified	1	0.8	29	1.1	30	1.1
706 Rangitane (Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa)			4	0.2	4	0.1
<b>8 TARANAKI IWI</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3.3</b>
800 not further defined			13	0.5	13	0.5
801 Te Atiawa (Taranaki)			25	0.9	25	0.9
802 Ngati Maru (Taranaki)			4	0.2	4	0.1
803 Ngati Mutunga (Taranaki)			2	0.1	2	0.1
804 Nga Rauru	1	0.8	10	0.4	11	0.4
805 Nga Ruahine	1	0.8	8	0.3	9	0.3
806 Ngati Ruanui			18	0.7	18	0.6
807 Ngati Tama (Taranaki)			3	0.1	3	0.1
808 Taranaki			5	0.2	5	0.2
810 Pakakohi			1	0.0	1	0.0
<b>9 WHANGANUI</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1.4</b>
900 not further defined			9	0.3	9	0.3
901 Ngati Apa			7	0.3	7	0.3
902 Te Ati Hau Nui-A-Paparangi			22	0.8	22	0.8
903 Ngati Haua (Taumarunui)			2	0.1	2	0.1
<b>10 MANAWATU/ HOROWHENUA / WELLINGTON IWI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.5</b>
1000 not further defined			3	0.1	3	0.1
1001 Te Atiawa (Wellington)			2	0.1	2	0.1
1002 Muaupoko			1	0.0	1	0.0
1003 Rangitane (Manawatu)	1	0.8	1	0.0	2	0.1
1004 Ngati Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)			26	1.0	26	0.9
1005 Ngati Toa (Wellington)			8	0.3	8	0.3
<b>11 SOUTH ISLAND / CHATHAM ISLAND IWI</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3.5</b>
1100 not further defined			2	0.1	2	0.1
1101 Te Atiawa (South Island)			3	0.1	3	0.1
1102 Ngati Koata			1	0.0	1	0.0
1103 Ngati Kuia			4	0.2	4	0.1
1104 Kati Mamoe			4	0.2	4	0.1
1105 Moriori			1	0.0	1	0.0
1106 Ngati Mutunga (Chatham Islands)			2	0.1	2	0.1
1107 Rangitane (South Island)	1	0.8	2	0.1	3	0.1
1108 Ngati Rarua			1	0.0	1	0.0
1109 Ngai Tahu	5	4.2	64	2.4	69	2.5
1110 Ngati Tama (South Island)			2	0.1	2	0.1
1111 Ngati Toa (South Island)			4	0.2	4	0.1
1112 Waitaha (South Island)			2	0.1	2	0.1
<b>30 OTHER IWI (AREA UNSPECIFIED)</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.4</b>
3001 Te Atiawa, area unspecified			2	0.1	2	0.1
3002 Ngati Haua, area unspecified			1	0.0	1	0.0
3003 Ngati Maru, area unspecified			1	0.0	1	0.0
3004 Ngati Mutunga, area unspecified			1	0.0	1	0.0
3005 Rangitane, area unspecified			1	0.0	1	0.0
3006 Ngati Raukawa, area unspecified			2	0.1	2	0.1
3008 Ngati Toa, area unspecified			3	0.1	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2657</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2777</b>	<b>100.0</b>

These totals represent the number of iwi affiliations identified. More than one iwi could be identified by an inmate.

Table 16-2 Iwi affiliations identified by remand inmates

Iwi Named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>1 NORTHLAND / AUCKLAND IWI</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>25.4</b>
100 not further defined			3	0.8	3	0.7
101 Te Aupouri			2	0.5	2	0.5
102 Ngati Kahu			4	1.0	4	1.0
103 Ngati Kuri			3	0.8	3	0.7
104 Ngapuhi	9	39	69	17.5	78	18.7
106 Te Rarawa	1	4	2	0.5	3	0.7
108 Ngati Wai			4	1.0	4	1.0
109 Ngati Whatua			7	1.8	7	1.7
111 Te Uri-o Hau			1	0.3	1	0.2
112 Te Roroa			1	0.3	1	0.2
<b>2 HAURAKI IWI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2.9</b>
201 Ngati Hako			2	0.5	2	0.5
203 Ngati Maru (Marutuahu)			3	0.8	3	0.7
204 Ngati Paoa			1	0.3	1	0.2
206 Ngati Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora	1	4	3	0.8	4	1.0
210 Ngati Tamatera			1	0.3	1	0.2
211 Ngati Tara Tokanui			1	0.3	1	0.2
<b>3 WAIKATO / KING COUNTRY IWI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>15.3</b>
300 not further defined			4	1.0	4	1.0
301 Ngati Haua (Waikato)			4	1.0	4	1.0
302 Ngati Maniapoto			11	2.8	11	2.6
303 Ngati Raukawa (Waikato)			7	1.8	7	1.7
304 Tainui (Waikato)	1	4	36	9.1	37	8.9
305 Ngati Naho			1	0.3	1	0.2
<b>4 TE ARAWA / TAUPO IWI</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10.8</b>
400 not further defined	2	9	11	2.8	13	3.1
401 Ngati Pikiiao			5	1.3	5	1.2
402 Ngati Rangiteaorere			2	0.5	2	0.5
404 Ngati Rangiwewehi	1	4	2	0.5	3	0.7
405 Tapuika			1	0.3	1	0.2
406 Tarawhai			1	0.3	1	0.2
407 Tuhourangi	1	4			1	0.2
409 Waitaha (Te Arawa)	1	4			1	0.2
411 Tuwharetoa	1	4	17	4.3	18	4.3
<b>5 BAY OF PLENTY IWI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>9.4</b>
500 not further defined			1	0.3	1	0.2
501 Ngati Pukenga			2	0.5	2	0.5
502 Ngaiterangi			3	0.8	3	0.7
503 Ngati Ranginui			5	1.3	5	1.2
504 Ngati Awa			6	1.5	6	1.4
505 Ngati Manawa-Ngati Whare			1	0.3	1	0.2
507 Tuhoe	1	4	15	3.8	16	3.8
508 Whakatohea			2	0.5	2	0.5
509 Whanau-A-Apanui			3	0.8	3	0.7
<b>6 EAST COAST IWI</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12.7</b>
600 not further defined			3	0.8	3	0.7
601 Ngati Porou	2	9	43	10.9	45	10.8
602 Te Aitanga-A-Mahaki			2	0.5	2	0.5
603 Rongowhakaata			2	0.5	2	0.5
604 Ngai Tamanuhiri			1	0.3	1	0.2
<b>7 HAWKES BY / WAIRARAPA IWI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9.8</b>
700 not further defined			3	0.8	3	0.7
701 Rongomaiwahine			3	0.8	3	0.7
702 Ngati Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	1	4	15	3.8	16	3.8
703 Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga			12	3.0	12	2.9
704 Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa			3	0.8	3	0.7
705 Kahungunu, area unspecified			4	1.0	4	1.0
<b>8 TARANAKI IWI</b>			<b>19</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4.6</b>
801 Te Atiawa (Taranaki)			8	2.0	8	1.9
802 Ngati Maru (Taranaki)			2	0.5	2	0.5
804 Nga Rauru			1	0.3	1	0.2
805 Nga Ruahine			5	1.3	5	1.2
806 Ngati Ruanui			3	0.8	3	0.7
<b>9 WANGANUI IWI</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
902 Te Ati Hau Nui-A-Paparangi			3	0.8	3	0.7
903 Ngati Haua (Taumarunui)			1	0.3	1	0.2
<b>10 MANAWATU/HOROWHENUA/WELLINGTON IWI</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4.1</b>
1001 Te Atiawa (Wellington)			1	0.3	1	0.2

Iwi Named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1003 Rangitane (Manawatu)			2	0.5	2	0.5
1004 Ngati Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)			12	3.0	12	2.9
1005 Ngati Toa (Wellington)			2	0.5	2	0.5
<b>11 SOUTH ISLAND / CHATHAM ISLAND IWI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3.6</b>
1102 Ngati Koata			1	0.3	1	0.2
1103 Ngati Kuia			1	0.3	1	0.2
1109 Ngai Tahu	1	4	12	3.0	13	3.1
<b>30 OTHER IWI (AREA UNSPECIFIED)</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5</b>
3006 Ngati Raukawa, area unspecified			2	0.5	2	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100.0</b>

These totals represent the number of iwi affiliations identified. More than one iwi could be identified by an inmate. Percentages do not add up to 100 because of rounding.



**DEPARTMENT  
OF CORRECTIONS**