

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



CENSUS OF PRISON INMATES 1999

Michael Rich

Strategic Analysis Section

Policy Development

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Michael Rich

Policy Development Group

Introduction

A census of prison inmates has been carried out biennially in November since 1987. Earlier censuses of prison inmates were conducted every two years by the Department of Justice from 1987 to 1993, and the Ministry of Justice in 1995 and 1997. The Department of took over this responsibility in 1999.

The results reported represent the findings of the first census to be completed and analysed by the Department of Corrections. 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.

A snapshot picture of the offender population as at 18 November 1999 is provided. A time series analysis of the data compares the current results with those of the previous prison censuses back to 1991. Not all of the information collected in this census has been collected in every previous census; however, where possible comparisons are made.

Generally the census provides a useful snapshot and historical record of prison inmates, which will assist the Department in the analysis of how best to respond to offenders' needs. In all such data collation instances, caution needs to be taken when interpreting the results given the variability that may exist. However, as long as this is recognised, it represents a good resource.

The information was collected from three main sources. Where possible, the report information was extracted directly from the IOMS computer system. Otherwise the data was obtained manually, either through prison staff reviewing offenders' files, or by interviews with prison inmates and offenders on home detention.

All remand and sentenced offenders are included, and for the first time, so are those on home detention. The census collected statistics on an offender's age, offence, sentence, ethnic group, family responsibilities and income before going to prison, education, gang association, participation in rehabilitative programmes, and many other topics. The results are published as statistics so that no individual offender can be identified. This is a valuable source of information that is not otherwise available. The policy decision-making process within the Department will benefit from this 1999 census data.

The figures that come from it are used by many agencies including Corrections, Justice, Te Puni Kokiri, Pacific Island Affairs, Health, Prime Minister and Cabinet, Police, Statistics, Women's Affairs and Courts. The results are also of interest to prisoners' aid groups, and researchers.

The Census is a valuable research tool. We are looking for ways to enhance the final product, and welcome suggestions on how further improvements can be made. Your comments should be emailed to michael.rich@corrections.govt.nz.

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Analysis of Snapshot Data

Offender Numbers

On the day of the census (18 November 1999) there were 5647 inmates, 233 of whom were female and 5414 male. There were 4965 sentenced inmates, 657 remand inmates and 25 offenders held in home detention.

Demographics

More than half of the sentenced inmates were less than 30 years old at the time of the census. Male prisoners had an older age profile than females. Māori and Pacific peoples sentenced inmates were generally younger than European male sentenced inmates. Europeans were more strongly represented in the 40 years and above age group. For male inmates under 20 years, the Māori and Pacific peoples (11%) almost doubled the representation for Europeans (6%).

Information on Māori ancestry was available for 106 females and 2106 male sentenced inmates. The most frequent iwi affiliations identified by Māori inmates were for iwi located in Northland/Auckland (33%) then Waikato/King Country (24%) and Bay of Plenty/Hauraki (23%).

Current Sentence

Compared to females, males tended to have longer sentence lengths and a correspondingly longer mean time left to serve. Violent offending was the most common cause of imprisonment (39%) for both genders.

Offenders in prison for robbery was close to 40 percent, irrespective of gender. The proportion of females in prison for homicide was greater than for males. There was a markedly greater proportion of males in prison for serious assaults and grievous assaults than of females.

The proportion of prisoners occupying accommodation of least security (minimum, low medium) was similar for both genders (males 79%; females 84%).

Offending History

Female inmates had fewer previous convictions, on average, than their male counterparts. More than twice the proportion of males than females had a first conviction at aged 16 years or less (males 13%, females 5%). A greater proportion of females than males had first convictions aged 30 or more (females 18%, males 14%).

For inmates with an offending history, the most common major previous offences were for property and violence (including sexual violence) and traffic offences. Twice the proportion of females compared to males had no previous convictions (females 41%, males 20%).

Over twice the proportion of males compared to females had received a custodial sentence as their most serious previous sentence type (males 32%, females 15%). A much larger proportion of female inmates had no previous terms in custody compared to males (females 58%, males 39%). Most inmates, particularly females, had previously served a total of less than 12 months in prison (females 90%, males 67%). Around half of those inmates had never been in prison before. A small minority of inmates had served a substantial proportion of their lives in prison.

Irrespective of gender, more than one-quarter of the inmates included in the 1999 census were first imprisoned as teenagers.

Gangs

Prison staff identified 382 or 8 percent of the male sentenced inmates as patch members of gangs. Gangs with the most patch members were the Mongrel Mob and Black Power. A further 8 percent of male sentenced inmates were identified as associated with, or ex-members, of gangs.

Violent offences were most prevalent amongst inmates with gang connections, whilst crimes of sexual violence were proportionately lower amongst inmates with gang affiliations.

Supervision & Medication

Prison staff identified 345 sentenced inmates as being under psychological supervision, and 53 percent of these inmates were in custody for a sexual offence. Of the 236 sentenced inmates receiving psychiatric supervision, 72 percent were in custody for a violent or sexual violence offence. Compared with males, twice the proportion of females were receiving some type of medication and three times the proportion of females were on psychiatric medication.

Education

Approximately three quarters of inmates had left school with no educational qualifications. After leaving school, about one-half of inmates failed to obtain a qualification. A greater proportion of males had a trade, technicians or polytechnic certificate (males 25%, females 21%). A greater proportion of females had undertaken a job skills course (females 27%, males 21%).

Programmes

Around one half of the prison population was enrolled in one or more programmes. Notable proportions of male and female inmates attended personal development (23%) or substance abuse (females 17%, males 22%) programmes.

The programmes for male inmates with the five highest enrolments were: Personal Development, Substance Abuse, Anger Management, Literacy courses and Cultural programmes. For female inmates, the top five programmes were: Leisure or Recreational Skills, Personal Development, Substance Abuse, Language and Vocational.

Incomes

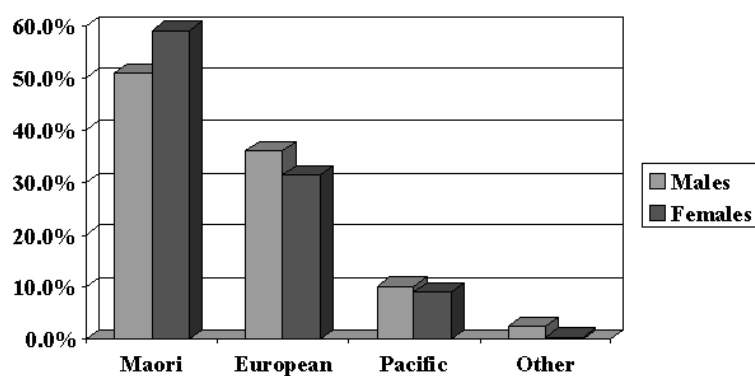
For sentenced inmates prior to entering prison, a greater proportion of females than males were receiving a benefit (males 49%, females 73%) while a greater proportion of males than females were in paid employment (males 41%, females 15%).

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

1.2 Graphical Snapshots

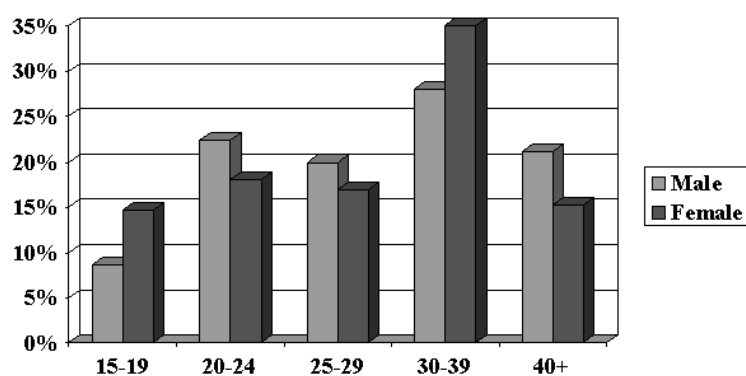
Some of the interesting statistics are graphically highlighted below.

Prison Population by Ethnicity



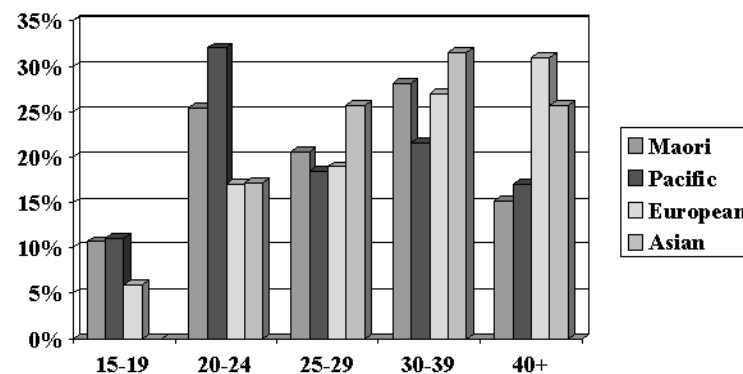
* Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 3.2, Sentenced Inmates

Prison Population by Age



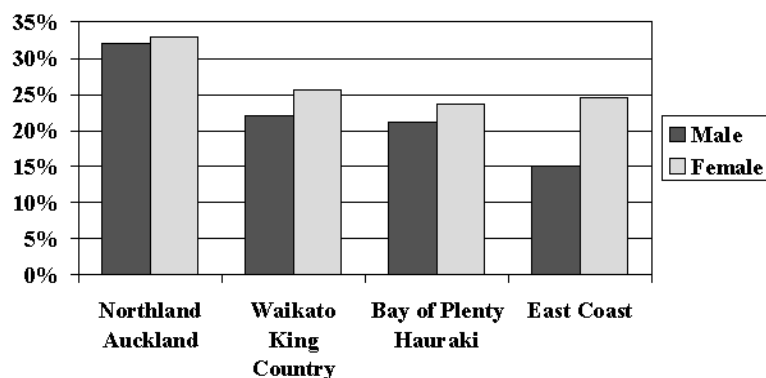
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 3.1, Sentenced Inmates

Male Prison Population by Age & Ethnicity



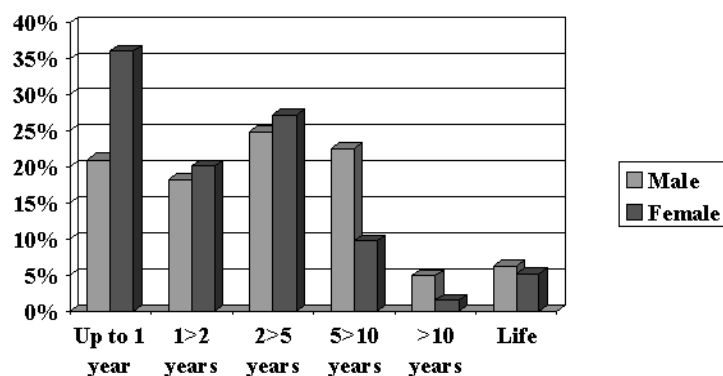
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 3.3, Sentenced Inmates

Most Common Iwi Named by Area for Inmates



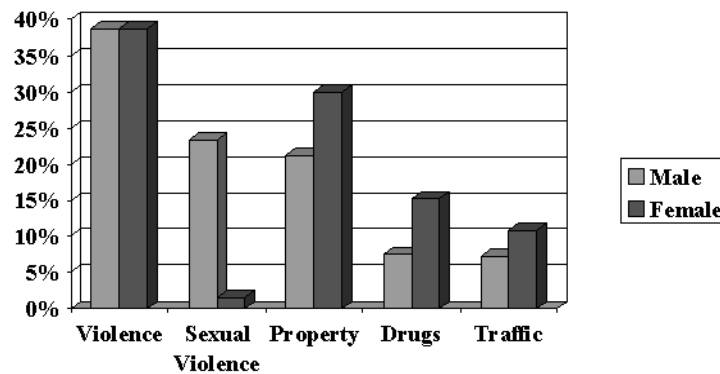
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 3.5, Sentenced Inmates

Sentence Length for Inmates



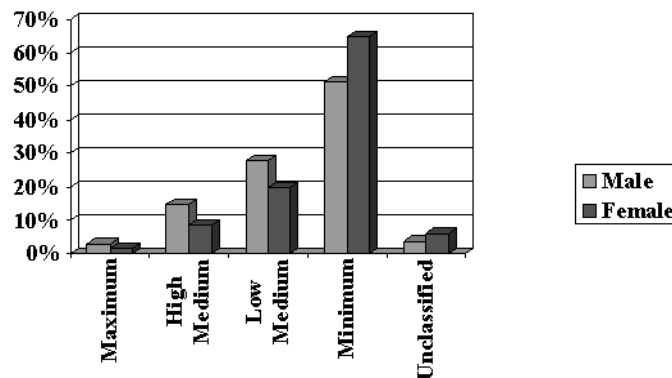
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 4.1, Sentenced Inmates

Major Offence of Inmates



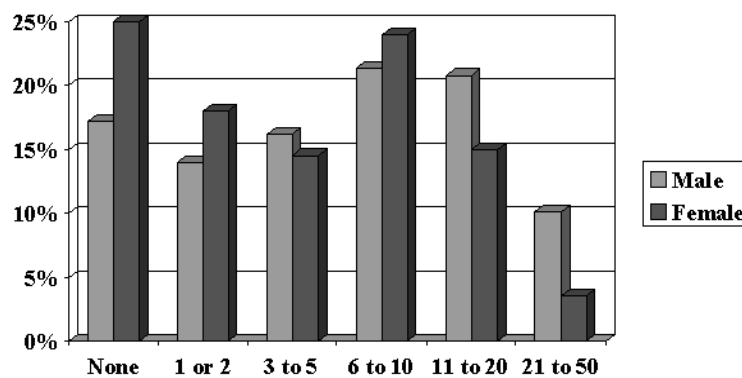
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 4.3, Sentenced Inmates

Security Status of Inmates



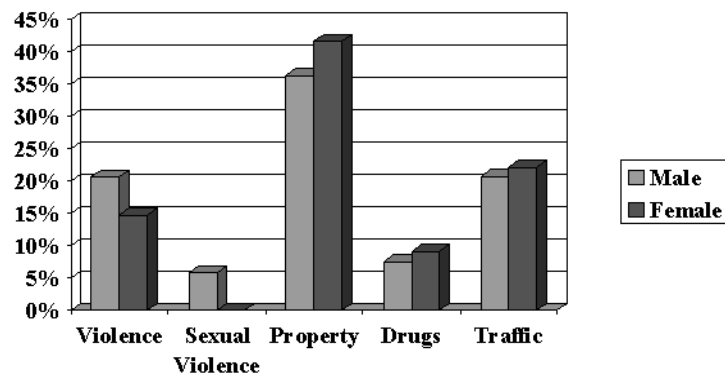
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 4.5, Sentenced Inmates

Previous Convictions for Inmates



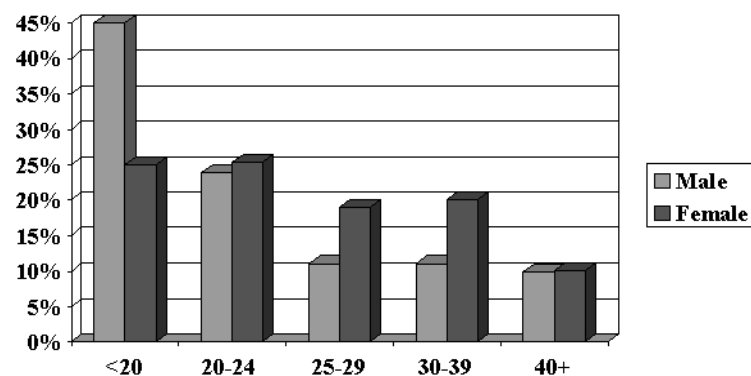
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 5.1, Sentenced Inmates

Major Previous Offence of Previously Sentenced Inmates



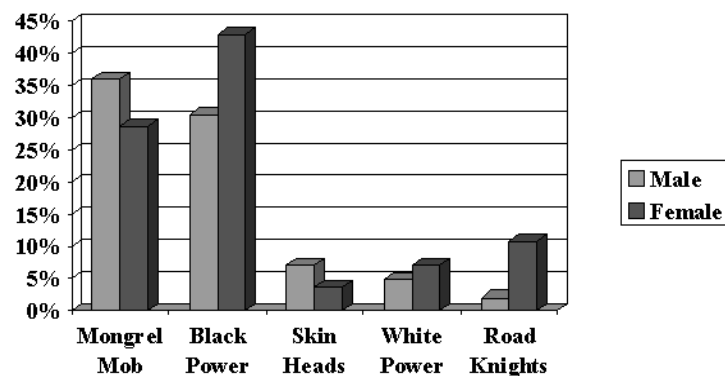
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 5.3, Sentenced Inmates

Age at First Custodial Sentence for Inmates



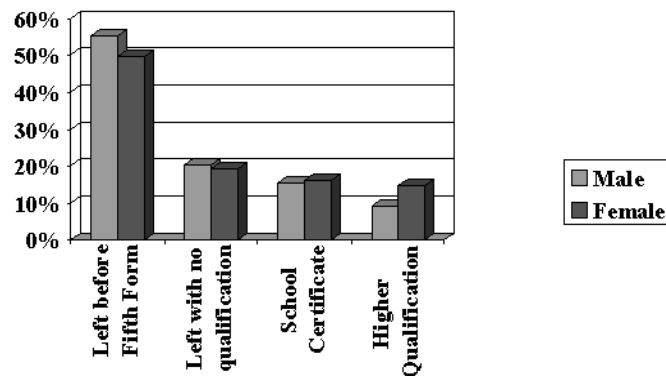
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 5.8, Sentenced Inmates

Gang Affiliation of Inmates



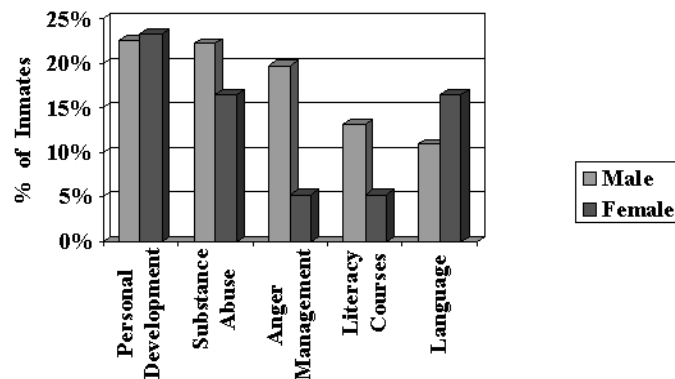
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 6.2, Sentenced Inmates

Highest School Qualification for Sentenced Inmates



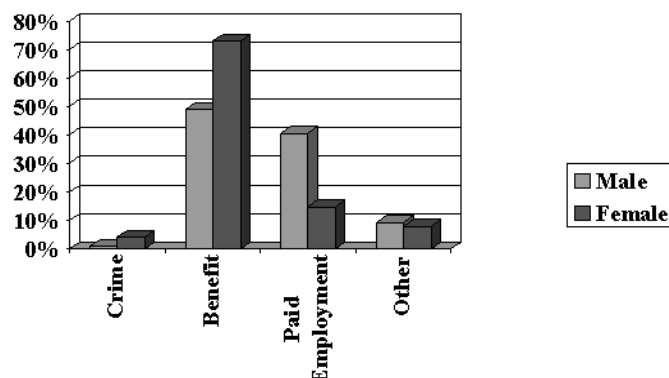
Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 8.1, Sentenced Inmates

Programme Enrolments for Sentenced Inmates



Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 9.2, Sentenced Inmates

Income Source Prior to Entering Prison for Sentenced Inmates



Prison Census, Nov 1999, Table 10.1, Sentenced Inmates

1.3 Analysis of Time Series Data

Inmate Numbers

Over the decade, total inmate numbers at the time of each census increased from 4232 in 1991 to 5647 in 1999. This 33 percent growth in eight years represents an average per annum growth of 4.2 percent.

For both males and females, the number of sentenced inmates and remand inmates increased notably from 1991 to 1999. While the predominant trend has been upward, there have been some temporary decreases for both sentenced inmates (1993) and remand inmates (1995).

Despite increasing prison numbers, the inmate numbers transferred from prison to a psychiatric hospital has declined since 1995. This is not to be interpreted as a decline in the number of inmates with psychiatric conditions.

Demographics

The trend towards an older prison population continued. In 1991, 14 percent of the sentenced inmates were 40 years or older, but in 1999 the percentage was 21 percent.

In each year the ethnic group with the highest proportion of sentenced inmates was Māori. The proportion of sentenced inmates who identified themselves as having mixed European and Māori ancestry has been increasing.

Current Sentence

There has been a trend towards inmates serving longer sentences. The percentage of sentenced inmates serving determinate sentences of more than five years increased from 1991 to 1999 for males from 15 percent to 28 percent, and for females from 2 percent to 11 percent.

From 1997 to 1999 the number of male inmates serving sentences of life imprisonment and periodic detention changed little, relative to earlier increases.

There was a trend toward more inmates being in prison for offences involving violence. From 1991 to 1999 the proportion of violent offending sentenced inmates increased for males from 54 percent to 62 percent, and for females from 31 percent to 40 percent.

Offending History

The proportion of sentenced inmates who had not previously been convicted rose from 1995 to 1999, for both male and female offenders. In general, it appears an increased proportion of the population is being imprisoned with less than six previous convictions.

The average age at which all sentenced inmates received their first conviction has been increasing. For those 40 years or older (over the period 1991 to 1999), the proportion almost doubled for males, and almost quadrupled for females.

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who had spent no more than one previous period in custody in 1999 was 78 percent, almost exactly the same as the average over the 1990s. For males the corresponding proportion was 53 percent, the lowest percentage in the decade.

Gangs

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 since then. The Mongrel Mob and Black Power continue to have the largest number of patch members in prison.

Programmes

Since 1991, the percentage of female sentenced inmates enrolled in programmes has been higher than the percentage for males. For male and female inmates respectively, the proportion of inmates enrolled in programmes appears to have declined approximately 15 and 31 percent over the last decade.

Children

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

2 Inmate Numbers

2.1 Sentenced, Remands, Home Detention

On the day of the census (18 November 1999) there were 5647 inmates, 233 of whom were female and 5414 male. There were 4965 sentenced inmates, 657 remand inmates and 25 offenders held in home detention.

Prisons with the largest sentenced population were Waikeria with 690, Christchurch with 631, Auckland with 626, Hawkes Bay with 478, Rangipo/Tongariro with 470 and Rimutaka with 361.

The prisons with the largest remand populations were Mt Eden (Men's) with 249 male remand inmates, Waikeria with 140 male remand inmates and Christchurch with 81 male remand inmates. Of the 24 female remand inmates, 17 were held at Mt Eden (Women's).

Table 2-1 Sentenced, Remand, and Home Detention Inmates by Prison

Inmates	Sentenced	Remand	Home detention	Total inmates
Female institutions				
Arohata	102	4		106
Christchurch	76	3		79
Mt Eden	28	17		45
CPS (home detention)			3	3
Total Females	206	24	3	233
Male institutions				
Auckland	626			626
Christchurch	631	81		712
Dunedin	41	10		51
Hawkes Bay	478	30		508
Invercargill	143	4		147
Manawatu	234	33		267
Mt Eden	133	249		382
New Plymouth	84	13		97
Ohura	99			99
Rangipo/Tongariro	470			470
Rimutaka	361	63		424
Rolleston	252			252
Waikeria	690	140		830
Wanganui	397	10		407
Wellington	120			120
CPS (home detention)			22	22
Total Males	4759	633	22	5414
Total in custody	4965	657	25	5647

Home detention administered by Community Probation Service.

2.2 Deportation, Fines, Transfers, Releases

Included in the census were 52 male inmates to be deported at the end of their sentence and eight sentenced inmates in custody solely for default in payment of fines or other sums of money.

Excluded from the census were four sentenced inmates who had been transferred to a psychiatric hospital and whose sentence had not expired.

On census day there were no inmates under the age of 17 who had been transferred to the Custody of the Department of Social Welfare.

3 Demographics

3.1 Age

More than half of the sentenced inmates were less than 30 years old and male prisoners had an older age profile than females. For male sentenced inmates, 9 percent were aged under 20, 51 percent were under 30, 89 percent were under 40 and 21 percent were at least 40 years old. For female sentenced inmates, 15 percent were under 20, 50 percent were under 30, 85 percent were under 40 and 15 percent were at least 40 years old.

Table 3-1 Age of Sentenced Inmates

Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-16	1	0.5	12	0.2
17-19	29	14.2	393	8.4
20-24	37	18.1	1051	22.4
25-29	35	17.2	940	20.1
30-34	34	16.7	758	16.2
35-39	37	18.1	545	11.6
40-49	26	12.7	627	13.4
50-59	4	2.0	237	5.1
60+	1	0.5	123	2.6
Total	204	100.0	4686	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 2 female and 73 male inmates where 'Age' was not available.

Age as at 18 November 1999, based on date of birth.

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).

For male sentenced inmates using a single ethnicity grouping, 51 percent identified themselves as Māori, 36 percent identified themselves as European and 10 percent identified as Pacific peoples. For female sentenced inmates using a single ethnicity grouping, 59 percent identified themselves as Māori, 31 percent identified themselves as European and 10 percent identified as Pacific peoples.

Table 3-2 Ethnic Group of Sentenced Inmates

Ethnic group	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NZ Māori				
Sole Māori	76	38.0	1967	44.4
Māori and European	36	18.0	253	5.7
Māori and Pacific peoples	5	2.5	59	1.3
European	63	31.5	1591	35.9
Pacific peoples				
Sole Pacific peoples	14	7.0	431	9.7
Pacific peoples and European	5	2.5	23	0.5
Asian	0	0.0	39	0.9
Other	1	0.5	69	1.6
Total	200	100.0	4432	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 females and 327 males where 'Ethnicity' was not available.

3.3 Age and Ethnicity

People who identified with more than one ethnic group were classified into a single ethnic group using the standard Department of Statistics classification. A brief description of the method used to allocate inmates who identified with more than one ethnic group into a single ethnic group follows:

- If Māori was one of the ethnic groups identified, the inmate was shown as Māori.
- If a Pacific peoples group was one of the ethnic groups identified, and Māori was not one of the ethnic groups identified, the inmate was placed in the Pacific peoples ethnic group.
- 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 peoples, or European were classified as Asian or Other.

For both males and females, Māori and Pacific peoples sentenced inmates were generally younger than European male sentenced inmates. Europeans were more strongly represented in the 40 and above age group.

For male inmates under 20 years, the Māori and Pacific peoples (11%) almost doubled the representation for Europeans (6%). Pacific peoples had the strongest representation in the younger age classes. The proportions for those under 30 years were 61 percent for Pacific Peoples, 57 percent for Māori and 42 percent for European.

European males were more strongly represented in the 40 and above age group (36%) compared to Māori at 15 percent and Pacific peoples at 17 percent. There were no Asians in the under 20 age group, but compared to other races, strong Asian representation occurred in ages 30 and above.

Table 3-3 Ethnic Group by Age for Male Sentenced Inmates

Age	Māori		Pacific peoples		Asian		European		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-16	9	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
17-19	233	10.3	48	10.8	0	0.0	93	6.0	5	7.4
20-24	573	25.4	142	31.9	6	17.1	263	16.8	13	19.1
25-29	463	20.6	82	18.4	9	25.7	297	19.0	14	20.6
30-34	402	17.8	54	12.1	3	8.6	231	14.8	9	13.2
35-39	232	10.3	42	9.4	8	22.9	202	12.9	14	20.6
40-49	249	11.1	52	11.7	6	17.1	255	16.3	9	13.2
50-59	66	2.9	20	4.5	1	2.9	135	8.6	3	4.4
60+	26	1.2	4	0.9	2	5.7	85	5.4	1	1.5
Total	2253	100.0	445	100.0	35	100.0	1563	100.0	68	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 68 inmates where 'Age' was not available.

Table 3-4 Ethnic Group by Age for Female Sentenced Inmates

Age	Māori		Pacific peoples		Asian		European		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-16	1	0.9								
17-19	20	17.2	2	10.5			6	9.7		
20-24	23	19.8	5	26.3			6	9.7	1	100.0
25-29	21	18.1	4	21.1			9	14.5		
30-34	18	15.5	2	10.5			13	21.0		
35-39	20	17.2	4	21.1			12	19.4		
40-49	9	7.8	2	10.5			15	24.2		
50-59	3	2.6					1	1.6		
60+	1	0.9								
Total	116	100.0	19	100.0			62	100.0	1	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 2 inmates where 'Age' was not available.

3.4 Māori Ancestry

Information on New Zealand Māori ancestry was available for 106 female sentenced inmates and 2106 male sentenced inmates. Some of these inmates named two iwi affiliations (37 females; 585 males), and a small number named three iwi affiliations (11 females; 129 males).

Table 3-5 Number of Iwi Named for Sentenced Inmates

Number of iwi named	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent of total females	Number	Percent of total males
One or more iwi named	106	100.0	2106	100.0
Two or more iwi named	37	34.9	585	27.8
Three iwi named	11	10.4	129	6.1

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Māori inmates have been excluded where the iwi was not known.

The geographical location of iwi was obtained from the multiple iwi affiliation responses using Statistics New Zealand conventions, as shown in Chapter 16 of this report.

The most frequent iwi affiliations identified by Māori inmates, both male and female, were located in Northland/Auckland (32-33%), Waikato/King Country (22-25%) and Bay of Plenty/Hauraki (21-24%).

Table 3-6 Iwi Named by Area for Sentenced Inmates

Iwi area	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent of Māori inmates	Number	Percent of Māori inmates
Northland/Auckland	35	33.0	683	32.4
Waikato/King Country	27	25.5	468	22.2
Bay of Plenty/Hauraki	25	23.6	443	21.0
East Coast	26	24.5	317	15.0
Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa	12	11.6	266	12.6
Te Arawa/Taupo	9	8.5	284	13.5
South Island/Chatham Islands	9	8.5	111	5.3
Taranaki/Whanganui	7	6.6	165	7.8
Manawatu/Wellington	3	2.8	69	3.3
Iwi unknown/unspecified	1	0.9	14	0.7

Percentages based on total Māori inmates, numbering 106 females and 2106 males.

Excludes 14 female and 258 male inmates where information about 'iwi' area was not available.

The full listings of iwi affiliations of sentenced inmates and remand inmates are provided in sections 16.7 and 16.8 of this report.

4 Current Sentence

4.1 Sentence Length

Males tended to have longer sentence lengths than females. For male sentenced inmates, 28 percent were serving determinate sentences of more than five years compared to 11 percent for female. Six percent of male inmates and 5 percent of female inmates were serving life imprisonment.

Table 4-1 Total Sentence Length Imposed for Sentenced Inmates

Sentence length imposed	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Up to 3 months		4.6	130	2.9
3 to 6 months	21	10.8	250	5.6
6 to 12 months	40	20.6	560	12.5
1 to 2 years	39	20.1	816	18.3
2 to 3 years	32	16.5	564	12.6
3 to 5 years	21	10.8	545	12.2
5 to 7 years	14	7.2	507	11.3
7 to 10 years	5	2.6	505	11.3
10 years	3	1.5	217	4.9
Preventive detention	0	0.0	93	2.1
Life	10	5.2	281	6.3
Total	194	100.0	4467	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 12 female and 291 male inmates where 'Sentence Length' was not available.

4.2 Time Left to Serve

The time left to serve until parole eligibility date (normally one-third of sentence date) was proportionately longer for males than females. Sixty-five percent of male sentenced inmates had up to one year left to serve until parole eligibility date and 5 percent had more than five determinate years to serve. For female inmates, 78 percent had up to one year left to serve and 3 percent had more than five determinate years to serve.

Table 4-2 Time Left to Serve Until Parole Eligibility for Sentenced Inmates

Time until parole eligibility	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Up to 3 months	93	47.9	1734	38.9
3 to 6 months	41	21.1	609	13.7
6 to 12 months	17	8.8	531	11.9
1 to 2 years	19	9.8	594	13.3
2 to 3 years	10	5.2	361	8.1
3 to 5 years	8	4.1	314	7.0
5 to 7 years	0	0.0	127	2.9
7 to 10 years	6	3.1	92	2.1
Preventive detention	0	0.0	93	2.1
Total	194	100.0	4455	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 12 female and 304 male inmates where 'Time left to serve until parole eligibility' was not available.

4.3 Major Offence

The major offence is defined from codes the Police use. For inmates with more than one offence, the most serious is used according to the justice sector rating.

Violent offending was the most common cause of imprisonment. Thirty-nine percent of sentenced inmates, both male and female, were in prison for violent offences. Nearly one-quarter of male inmates had sexual violence as the major offence, compared to only 1 percent of female inmates. In proportionate terms, females were more commonly imprisoned for property, drugs and traffic offences than their male counterparts.

Table 4-3 Major Offence of Sentenced Inmates

Major offence	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	79	38.7	1817	38.6
Sexual violence	3	1.5	1096	23.3
Property	61	29.9	1001	21.2
Involving drugs	31	15.2	355	7.5
Traffic	22	10.8	341	7.2
Miscellaneous	8	3.9	103	2.2
Total	204	100.0	4713	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 2 female and 46 male inmates where 'Major offence' was not available.

Major offence groupings based on Police code classifications.

4.4 Violent Offenders

Offenders in prison for robbery was close to 40 percent irrespective of gender. Male and females do, however, commit different types of offences. The proportion of females in prison for homicide (31%) was greater than for males (22%). There was a markedly greater proportion of males in prison for serious assaults (9%) and grievous assaults (25%) than females (2% and 18% respectively).

Table 4-4 Violent Offences of Sentenced Inmates

Violent offence	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Robbery	32	40.5	683	37.6
Grievous assault	14	17.7	452	24.9
Homicide	24	30.4	392	21.6
Serious assaults	2	2.5	162	8.9
Kidnapping/Abduction	3	3.8	53	2.9
Intimidation/Threats	1	1.3	54	3.0
Minor assaults	2	2.5	19	1.0
Group assemblies	1	1.3	2	0.1
Total	79	100.0	1817	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

4.5 Security Status

Males tended to have a higher security status than females. For male sentenced inmates, 51 percent were minimum security, 42 percent were medium security and 3 percent were maximum security. For female sentenced inmates, 65 percent were minimum security, 28 percent were medium security and 2 percent were maximum security. The remainder were unclassified.

The proportion of prisoners occupying accommodation of least security and costs was similar for both genders. The low-medium and minimum security classifications were represented by 79 percent of males and 84 percent of females.

Table 4-5 Security Status for Sentenced Inmates

Security status	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Maximum	3	1.5	131	2.9
High-medium	17	8.5	671	14.7
Low-medium	39	19.5	1259	27.6
Minimum	129	64.5	2334	51.2
Unclassified	12	6.0	164	3.6
Total	200	100.0	4559	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 female and 200 male inmates where 'Security status' was not available.

4.6 Protective Custody

Prisons were asked to identify sentenced inmates in protective custody who were segregated from other inmates. On census day there were 775 sentenced male inmates and seven sentenced female inmates in protective custody.

5 Offending History

5.1 Previous Convictions

On average, female inmates had fewer previous convictions than their male counterparts. For the female sentenced inmates, 25 percent had no previous record, 43 percent had at least six previous convictions and 3 percent had more than 20 previous convictions. For the male sentenced inmates, 17 percent had no previous criminal convictions, 52 percent had at least six previous convictions and 10 percent had more than 20 previous convictions.

Table 5-1 Number of Previous Convictions for Sentenced Inmates

Number of previous convictions	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	50	25.0	786	17.2
1	20	10.0	352	7.7
2	16	8.0	294	6.4
3-5	29	14.5	740	16.2
6-10	48	24.0	973	21.3
11-20	30	15.0	950	20.8
21-50	7	3.5	463	10.1
More than 50	0	0.0	4	0.1
Total	200	100.0	4562	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 female and 197 male inmates where 'Number of previous convictions' was not available.

5.2 Age at First Conviction

More than twice the proportion of males than females had their first conviction when aged 16 years or less (males 13%, females 6%). From 25 to 29 years of age, the cumulative proportion of first convictions incurred by males and females had somewhat equalised (males 86%, females 82%). A slightly greater proportion of females than males had their first conviction when aged 30 or more (females 18%, males 14%) and in many instances, this was the offence resulting in prison.

Table 5-2 Age at First Conviction for Sentenced Inmates

Age at first conviction	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 14	0	0.0	2	0.0
14	0	0.0	4	0.1
15	1	0.5	99	2.2
16	10	5.0	499	10.9
17-19	82	41.0	2348	51.5
20-24	44	22.0	698	15.3
25-29	27	13.5	290	6.4
30-34	13	6.5	164	3.6
35-39	6	3.0	113	2.5
40-49	13	6.5	164	3.6
50-59	4	2.0	108	2.4
60+	0	0.0	69	1.5
Total	200	100.0	4558	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 female and 201 male inmates where 'Age at first conviction' was not available.

5.3 Previous Major Offence

The previous major offence is defined from codes the Police use. For inmates with more than one offence, the most serious is used according to the justice sector rating.

The previous major offences for inmates with an offending history, for males and females respectively, were property (36%, 42%) and violence (including sexual) (27%, 15%) and traffic (21%, 22%).

Table 5-3 Major Previous Offence of Previously Sentenced Inmates

Previous major offence	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	21	14.6	740	20.6
Sexual violence	0	0.0	206	5.7
Property	60	41.7	1307	36.3
Involving drugs	13	9.0	268	7.5
Traffic	32	22.2	746	20.7
Miscellaneous	18	12.5	330	9.2
Total	144	100.0	3597	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 female and 179 male inmates where 'Previous major offence' was not available.

Major offence code groupings based on Police code classifications.

Excludes inmates sentenced for the first time.

5.4 Previous Violent Offending

Table 5-3 is only looking at those inmates with a previous sentence, it excludes those inmates who have been sentenced for the first time. Table 5-4 looks at inmates whose major offence is violence (including sexual) and then analyses their previous convictions.

A large proportion of offenders sentenced for a violent offence had been previously convicted of a violent offence. While Table 5.3 shows 21 female and 740 male sentenced inmates had their major previous offence classified as a violent offence, Table 5.4 shows that 15 female and 445 male sentenced inmates had previously been convicted of a violent offence.

Twice the proportion of females compared to males had no previous convictions (females 41%, males 20%). For male sentenced inmates, 26 percent had previously been convicted of a violent offence and 54 percent had some other previous conviction. For female sentenced inmates, 19 percent had previously been convicted of a violent offence and 40 percent had some other previous conviction.

Table 5-4 Previous Convictions for a Violent Offence for Sentenced Inmates

Previous convictions	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No previous convictions	32	41.0	344	20.0
Previous convictions, but not for a violent offence	31	39.8	935	54.2
Previous conviction for a violent offence	15	19.2	445	25.8
Total	78	100.0	1724	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 1 female and 93 male inmates where 'Previous convictions' was not available.

5.5 Major Previous Sentence

Over twice the proportion of males than females had received a custodial sentence as their most serious previous sentence type (males 32%, females 15%). A greater proportion of females than males served periodic detention or supervision as their most serious previous sentence (females 72%, males 59%).

Table 5-5 Major Previous Sentence of Previously Sentenced Inmates

Most serious previous sentence	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Custodial	21	14.6	1166	32.4
Periodic detention	50	34.7	1152	32.0
Supervision or probation	54	37.5	959	26.7
Community programme	3	2.1	63	1.8
Community service	15	10.4	212	5.9
Monetary/Other	1	0.7	45	1.2
Total	144	100.0	3597	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 females and 179 males where 'Most serious previous sentence' was not available.

5.6 Previous Periods in Custody

A much larger proportion of female than male inmates had no previous terms in custody (58%, 39%). The smaller proportion of female inmates who have served two or more previous terms in prison compared to males (22%, 47%) also suggests that women inmates re-offend less frequently and/or severely.

Table 5-6 Previous Periods in Custody for Sentenced Inmates

Number of previous custodial sentences	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	115	58.4	1744	38.9
1	39	19.8	650	14.5
2	15	7.6	442	9.8
3-5	19	9.6	819	18.2
6-10	7	3.6	538	12.0
11-20	2	1.0	274	6.1
21-50	0	0.0	20	0.4
More than 50	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	197	100.0	4488	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 female and 197 male inmates where 'Number of previous custodial sentences' was not available.

Excludes 77 inmates due to inconsistent IOMS data.

Most inmates, particularly females, had previously served a total of less than 12 months in prison (females 90%; males 67%). Around half of these inmates had never been in prison before. A

small minority of inmates had served a substantial proportion of their lives in prison; those who had served more than seven years totalled 1 percent for female and 5 percent for male.

Table 5-7 Total Time Previously Spent in Custody for Sentenced Inmates

Total time previously spent in prison	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No previous incarcerations	115	58.4	1744	38.9
Up to 6 months	47	23.9	817	18.2
6 to 12 months	16	8.1	441	9.8
1 to 2 years	10	5.1	530	11.8
2 to 3 years	4	2.0	293	6.5
3 to 5 years	3	1.5	298	6.6
5 to 7 years	0	0.0	161	3.6
7 to 10 years	1	0.5	110	2.5
More than 10 years	1	0.5	94	2.1
Total	197	100.0	4488	100.0

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

Excludes 9 female and 271 male inmates where 'Total time spent in prison' was not available.

5.7 Age at First Custodial Sentence

Irrespective of gender, more than one-quarter of the inmates included in the 1999 census were first imprisoned as teenagers. Forty-five percent of male sentenced inmates received their first custodial sentence before they were 20 years old and 20 percent of male inmates were first given a custodial sentence when aged 30 or older. Twenty-five percent of female sentenced inmates received their first custodial sentence before they were 20 years old, and 30 percent of female inmates were first given a custodial sentence when aged 30 or older.

Table 5-8 Age at First Custodial Sentence for Sentenced Inmates

Age at first custodial sentence	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 15	0	0.0	4	0.0
15	1	0.5	50	1.1
16	7	3.6	289	6.4
17-19	42	21.3	1685	37.1
20-24	50	25.4	1088	23.9
25-29	37	18.8	498	11.0
30-34	27	13.7	286	6.3
35-39	13	6.6	198	4.4
40-49	16	8.1	224	4.9
50-59	4	2.0	139	3.1
60+			83	1.8
Total	197	100.0	4554	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 9 female and 215 male inmates where 'Age at first custodial sentence' was not available.

6 Gang Membership and Affiliation

6.1 Patch Members

Generally, gangs do not include women as full patch members. Prison staff identified 382 or 8 percent of the male sentenced inmates as patch members of gangs.

Gangs with the most patch members were the Mongrel Mob with 132 members and Black Power with 126 members. Nearly 70 percent of all patched inmates belonged to these two gangs.

Table 6-1 Patch Membership of Male Sentenced Inmates

Patch membership	Number	Percent
Mongrel Mob	132	34.6
Black Power	126	33.0
Skin Heads	24	6.3
Nomads	15	3.9
White Power	12	3.1
Road Knights	10	2.6
Other	63	16.5
Total	382	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

6.2 Gang Affiliation

A further 395 or 8 percent of male sentenced inmates were identified as associated with or ex-members of gangs. Twenty-eight (14%) of the female sentenced inmates were listed as having some gang affiliation.

Table 6-2 Gang Affiliation of Sentenced Inmates

Affiliation	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mongrel Mob	8	28.6	142	35.9
Black Power	12	42.9	120	30.4
Skin Heads	1	3.6	28	7.1
White Power	2	7.1	19	4.8
Road Knights	3	10.7	8	2.0
Other	2	7.1	78	19.8
Total	28	100.0	395	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

6.3 Major Offence

The major offence is based on codes the Police use. For inmates with more than one offence, the most serious is used according to the justice sector rating.

Violent offences were more prevalent amongst inmates with gang connections. Sentenced gang members in custody for a violent offence totalled 60 percent of patch members and 50 percent of associate members, compared with 35 percent for those with no gang affiliations. Crimes of sexual violence were proportionately higher for inmates with no gang affiliations (24%), compared with gang connected inmates (patch 12%; associate 11%).

Table 6-3 Major Offence by Gang Affiliation of Sentenced Inmates

Major offence	Patch		Associate		No gang affiliation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	227	59.6	203	49.6	1466	35.5
Sexual violence	46	12.1	45	11.0	1088	24.4
Property	47	12.3	102	24.9	913	22.1
Involving drugs	31	8.1	28	6.8	327	7.9
Traffic	23	6.0	22	5.4	318	7.7
Miscellaneous	7	1.8	9	2.2	95	2.3
Total	381	100.0	409	100.0	4127	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 48 inmates where 'Major offence' was not available.

7 Supervision & Medication

7.1 Psychological Supervision

Prison staff identified 345 sentenced inmates as being under psychological supervision and 53 percent of these inmates were in custody for a sexual offence. Only 20 percent of those not under supervision were in custody for a sexual offence.

Table 7-1 Offence of Sentenced Inmates under Psychological Supervision

Major offence	Not under supervision		Under supervision	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	1790	39.2	106	30.7
Sexual violence	917	20.1	182	52.8
Property	1019	22.3	43	12.5
Involving drugs	380	8.3	6	1.7
Traffic	355	7.8	8	2.3
Miscellaneous	111	2.4	0	0.00
Total	4572	100.0	345	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 48 inmates where 'Major offence' was not available.

7.2 Psychiatric Supervision

Of the 236 sentenced inmates receiving psychiatric supervision, 72 percent were in custody for a violence or sexual violence offence. This compares with 60 percent not under supervision who were in custody for a similar offence.

Table 7-2 Offence of Sentenced Inmates under Psychiatric Supervision

Major offence	Not under supervision		Under supervision	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Violence	1786	38.2	110	46.6
Sexual violence	1039	22.2	60	25.4
Property	1021	21.8	41	17.4
Involving drugs	371	7.9	15	6.4
Traffic	359	7.7	4	1.7
Miscellaneous	105	2.2	6	2.5
Total	4681	100.0	236	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 48 inmates where 'Major offence' was not available.

7.3 Medication

Compared with males, twice the number of females were receiving some type of medication and three times the number of females were on psychiatric medication.

For male sentenced inmates, 23 percent were receiving some type of medication and 6 percent were receiving medication for psychiatric problems. For female sentenced inmates, 47 percent

were receiving some type of medication and 19 percent were receiving medication for psychiatric problems.

Table 7-3 Sentenced Inmates Receiving Medication

Type of medication	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No medication	110	53.4	3647	76.6
General medication	57	27.7	843	17.7
Psychiatric medication	19	9.2	198	4.2
Psychiatric and general medication	20	9.7	71	1.5
Total	206	100.0	4759	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

8 Education

8.1 Highest School Qualification

Approximately three-quarters of inmates left school with no educational qualifications (males 76%; females 69%) and just over one-eighth of inmates had one or more school certificate subjects as their highest school qualification (males 15%; females 16%).

Table 8-1 Highest School Qualification Obtained for Sentenced Inmates

Highest school qualification	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Left school before fifth form	95	49.7	2333	55.1
Left school with no qualifications	37	19.4	869	20.5
School Certificate subjects	31	16.2	650	15.4
Sixth Form Certificate/University Entrance	18	9.4	249	5.9
University Bursary/Scholarship	8	4.2	79	1.9
Higher School/Leaving Certificate	2	1.0	46	1.1
Other school qualification	0	0.0	4	0.1
Total	191	100.0	4230	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 15 female and 529 male inmates where 'School qualifications' was not available.

8.2 Post School Qualifications/Courses

After leaving school, about one-half of inmates failed to obtain a qualification (males 50%; females 47%). A slightly greater proportion of males had attended a trade certificate or technician/polytechnic type course (males 25%; females 21%). A greater proportion of females had undertaken a job skills course (males 21%; females 27%).

Table 8-2 Qualifications Obtained After School for Sentenced Inmates

Post-school qualifications/courses	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No qualifications after school	88	47.1	2066	50.2
Job skills courses (eg, Access)	50	26.7	879	21.4
Trade, technicians or Polytechnic certificate	40	21.4	1037	25.2
University diploma or degree	9	4.8	127	3.1
Other qualification	0	0.0	3	0.1
Total	187	100.0	4112	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 19 female and 647 male inmates where 'Post-school qualifications' was not available.

9 Programmes

9.1 Programme Usage

Around one-half of the sentenced prison population was enrolled in one or more programmes. Prison staff identified 53 percent of sentenced inmates (109 females; 2532 males) who were enrolled in one or more programmes.

Table 9-1 Sentenced Inmates Enrolled in Programmes

Programme enrolment	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Enrolled in one or more programme	109	52.9	2532	53.2
Not enrolled in programme	97	47.1	2227	46.8
Total	206	100.0	4759	100.0

9.2 Programme Range

Notable proportions of male and female inmates attended personal development or substance abuse programmes. Personal development includes Straight Thinking courses.

Noting that 2532 male sentenced inmates were enrolled in one or more programmes, the programmes with the five highest enrolments were: Personal Development (23%), Substance Abuse (22%), Anger Management (20%), Literacy courses (13%) and Cultural programmes (11%).

For female inmates, the top five programmes were: Leisure/Recreational Skills (24%), Personal Development (23%), Substance Abuse (17%), Language (17%) and Vocational (11%).

Table 9-2 Programme Enrolments for Sentenced Inmates

Programme	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent of all female inmates	Number	Percent of all male inmates
Anger Management	11	5.3	936	19.7
Cultural programmes	1	0.4	542	11.4
Leisure/Recreational Skills	50	24.3	489	10.3
Literacy courses	11	5.3	625	13.1
Personal Development	48	23.3	1074	22.6
School subjects	17	8.3	451	9.5
Sex Offending	0	0.0	212	4.5
Substance Abuse	34	16.5	1055	22.2
Te Reo Māori or Pacific Language	34	16.5	520	10.9
Vocational Training	23	11.1	459	9.6

Percentages based on total inmates, numbering 206 females and 4759 males.
Information pertaining to 'unknown' programme enrolments was not recorded.

10 Income Sources

For sentenced inmates prior to entering prison, a greater proportion of females than males were receiving a benefit (males 49%; females 73%) while a greater proportion of males than females were in paid employment (males 41%; females 15%).

Table 10-1 Source of Income Prior to Entering Prison of Sentenced Inmates

Source of income	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crime	8	4.1	39	0.9
Benefit	142	73.2	2080	49.1
Paid employment	29	14.9	1726	40.7
Other	15	7.7	393	9.3
Total	194	100.0	4238	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 12 female and 518 male inmates where 'Source of income' was not available.

For those males receiving a benefit, 32 percent were receiving a jobseeker or training benefit, 24 percent were receiving a sickness or invalid's benefit, 11 percent were receiving a domestic purposes benefit and 33 percent were receiving some other benefit.

For those females receiving a benefit, 37 percent were receiving a domestic purposes benefit, 25 percent were receiving a jobseeker or training benefit, 25 percent were receiving a sickness or invalid's benefit and 13 percent were receiving some other benefit.

Table 10-2 Type of Benefit Prior to Entering Prison of Sentenced Inmates

Type of benefit	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Domestic purposes	52	36.6	230	11.2
Jobseeker or training	36	25.3	667	32.0
Sickness or invalid's	35	24.6	490	23.5
Other	19	13.4	693	33.3
Total	142	100.0	2080	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

11 Dependent Children

11.1 Number of Children

Inmates were asked how many children (under 18 years old) were living with them and were being cared for and/or financially supported by them, before they entered prison. Table 11.1 shows that, for male sentenced inmates, prior to entering prison 47 percent were living with at least one child under 18 years old and 15 percent were living with three or more children. For female sentenced inmates, prior to entering prison 56 percent were living with at least one child under 18 years old and 19 percent were living with three or more children.

Table 11-1 Children Under 18 Years Living with Sentenced Inmates

Dependent children	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	89	44.5	2169	52.9
1	44	22.0	727	17.7
2	30	15.0	584	14.3
3	15	7.5	294	7.2
4	9	4.5	169	4.1
5	9	4.5	80	2.0
6 or more	4	2.0	74	1.8
Total	200	100.0	4097	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 female and 662 male inmates where 'Dependent children' was not available.

Sentenced inmates who said that they were living with children were asked if they were looking after those children on their own (eg, as a solo parent) just prior to entering prison. Table 11.2 shows that for male sentenced inmates, prior to entering prison 31 percent were looking after at least one child on their own before entering prison. For female sentenced inmates, prior to entering prison 75 percent were looking after at least one child on their own before entering prison.

Table 11-2 Children Under 18 Years Looked After Solely by Sentenced Inmates

Dependent children	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	26	24.5	1177	69.2
1	32	30.2	286	16.8
2	26	24.5	134	7.9
3	9	8.5	46	2.7
4	6	5.7	27	1.6
5	5	4.7	15	0.9
6 or more	2	1.9	15	0.9
Total	106	100.0	1700	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 5 female and 228 male inmates where 'Dependant children' was not available.

11.2 Care of Children

Eighty-four percent of the children of male sentenced inmates were being looked after by the inmate's partner or ex-partner and another 13 percent were being looked after by the inmate's immediate family or whanau.

Forty percent of the children of female sentenced inmates were being looked after by the inmate's partner or ex-partner, and another 54 percent were being looked after by the inmate's immediate family or whanau. One in 20 female inmates had at least one child in care by foster parents or The Department of Child, Youth and Family Services.

Table 11-3 Care of Children Under 18 Years Living with Sentenced Inmates

Caregiver	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Partner or ex-partner	44	40.4	1568	83.8
Immediate family	37	33.9	167	8.9
Family/Whanau	22	20.2	81	4.3
Foster care/CYFS	6	5.5	27	1.4
Independent	0	0.0	19	1.0
Other/Self	0	0.0	9	0.5
Total	109	100.0	1871	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 2 female and 57 male inmates where 'Caregiver' was not available

11.3 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 youngest child under the age of five years (females 50%, males 61%).

Approximately one-quarter had a youngest child at least five but under the age of 10. A relatively small proportion had teenage children older than 14 years as their youngest children and the male proportion (4%) was half that of females (8%). In part, this may reflect the age distribution of inmates shown in Table 3.1, where 50 percent of inmates were aged less than 30 years.

Table 11-4 Age of Youngest Child Living with Sentenced Inmates

Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 1 year	15	13.5	252	13.4
1 to 4 years	41	36.9	900	47.9
5 to 9 years	26	23.4	464	24.7
10 to 14 years	20	18.0	190	10.1
15 and over	9	8.1	73	3.9
Total	111	100.0	1879	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 49 male inmates where 'Age' was not available.

12 Marital Status

Most sentenced inmates were single (females 57%; males 63%). Approximately one-quarter were either married or in de facto relationships. The remainder were separated, divorced, or their partner had died.

Table 12-1 Marital Status for Sentenced Inmates

Marital status	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single	100	57.1	2520	63.4
Separated	17	9.7	144	3.6
Divorced	9	5.1	87	2.2
Widowed	4	2.3	10	0.3
Married	20	11.4	465	11.7
De facto	25	14.3	746	18.8
Total	177	100.0	4009	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 29 female and 750 male inmates where 'Marital status' was not available.

13 Traffic Offenders

For 363 inmates, or 7 percent of all sentenced inmates, the major offence was traffic related. More than one-half of these inmates were in prison for driving while disqualified. Driving with excess alcohol was more prevalent among males (38%) than females (27%).

Table 13-1 Traffic Offences of Sentenced Inmates

Major offence	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Driving while disqualified	13	59.1	183	53.7
Driving with excess alcohol	6	27.3	130	38.1
Driving dangerously/carelessly	3	13.6	23	6.8
Other traffic offence	0	0.0	5	1.5
Total	22	100.0	341	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

The age of traffic offenders tended to peak in the 20s particularly for females, but extended to the 40s in noticeable numbers for males. Traffic offenders tended to be younger, compared to the general offender age distribution (shown in Table 3-1).

Table 13-2 Age of Traffic Offender Sentenced Inmates

Age	Female		Male	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
17-19	0	0.0	15	4.4
20-24	3	13.6	54	15.9
25-29	7	31.8	71	20.9
30-34	3	13.6	73	21.5
35-39	4	18.2	43	12.6
40-49	5	22.7	64	18.8
50-59	0	0.0	18	5.3
60+	0	0.0	2	0.6
Total	22	100.0	340	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 1 male inmate where 'Age' was not available.

Most of the sentenced inmates whose major offence was a traffic offence had an extensive offending history. More than three-quarters of all sentenced traffic offenders, (77%) had at least six previous convictions (Table 13.3). One-fifth had more than 20 convictions. Three-quarters of all sentenced traffic offenders had at least one previous custodial sentence for a criminal offence (71%). A similar proportion (74%) had received a previous custodial sentence for traffic offences, but had not ceased their traffic offending (Table 13.4).

Table 13-3 Previous Convictions of Traffic Offender Sentenced Inmates

Previous convictions	Criminal non-traffic		Traffic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	9	8.0	0	0.0
1	3	2.7	7	2.9
2	4	3.6	10	4.2
3-5	10	8.9	39	16.3
6-10	27	24.1	68	28.3
11-20	42	37.5	67	27.9
21-50	16	14.3	48	20.0
More than 50	1	0.9	1	0.4
Total	112	100.0	240	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 11 non-traffic inmates where 'Previous convictions' was not available.

Table 13-4 Previous Custodial Sentences of Traffic Offender Inmates

Previous custodial sentences	Criminal non-traffic		Traffic	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	32	28.6	62	25.8
1	17	15.2	45	18.8
2	8	7.1	28	11.7
3-5	32	28.6	44	18.3
6-10	17	15.2	44	18.3
11-20	4	3.6	16	6.7
21-50	2	1.8	1	0.4
Total	112	100.0	240	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 11 non-traffic inmates where 'Previous custodial sentences' was not available.

14 Remand Inmates

14.1 Demographics

The 657 remand inmates represented 12 percent of all inmates.

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

The age profile of remand inmates showed 14 percent were less than 20 years old at the time of the census, and a further 46 percent were in their 20s.

Table 14-1 Age of Remand Inmates

Age	Number	Percent
15-16	3	0.5
17-19	87	13.5
20-24	161	25.0
25-29	133	20.6
30-34	94	14.6
35-39	73	11.3
40-49	69	10.7
50-59	21	3.3
60+	4	0.6
Total	645	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 12 inmates where 'Age' was not available.

According to Statistics New Zealand definitions, 54 percent of the total were Māori, 11 percent were Pacific peoples and 27 percent were European.

Table 14-2 Ethnic Group of Remand Inmates

Ethnic group	Number	Percent
NZ Māori		
Sole Māori	282	42.9
Māori and European	60	9.1
Māori and Pacific peoples	10	1.5
European	175	26.6
Pacific peoples		
Sole Pacific peoples	68	10.4
Pacific peoples and European	5	0.8
Asian	8	1.2
Other	49	7.5
Total	657	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

14.2 Major Offence

Of all remand inmates, 41 percent were remanded for violence, with a further 9 percent remanded for charges involving sexual violence. A further 28 percent were remanded for property offences, and 10 percent for drug offences.

Table 14-3 Major Offence of Remand Inmates

Major offence	Number	Percent
Violence	268	41.3
Sexual violence	57	8.8
Property	183	28.2
Involving drugs	68	10.5
Traffic	23	3.5
Miscellaneous	50	7.7
Total	649	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 8 inmates where 'Major offence' was not available.

14.3 Offending History

More than half (55%) of all remandees had six or more previous convictions. One-tenth of remandees had more than 20 previous convictions.

Table 14-4 Number of Previous Convictions for Remand Inmates

Number of previous convictions	Number	Percent
0	91	14.6
1	37	5.9
2	45	7.2
3-5	105	16.9
6-10	131	21.1
11-20	150	24.1
21-50	62	10.0
More than 50	1	0.2
Total	622	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 35 inmates where 'Number of previous convictions' was not available.

Fourteen percent of the remand inmates had first been convicted of an offence before the age of 20, with 40 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 (Tables 5-1, 5-2).

Table 14-5 Age at First Conviction for Remand Inmates

Age at first conviction	Number	Percent
16	3	0.5
17-19	87	13.5
20-24	161	25.0
25-29	133	20.6
30-34	94	14.6
35-39	73	11.3
40-49	69	10.7
50-59	21	3.3
60+	4	0.6
Total	645	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 12 inmates where 'Age at first conviction' was not available.

Just under two-thirds of remand inmates had received at least one prior conviction resulting in a custodial sentence. At the time of the census, 214 (34%) remand inmates had no convictions which resulted in a custodial sentence, with 241 (39%) having received three or more prior convictions resulting in a custodial sentence.

Table 14-6 Number of Previous Custodial Convictions for Remand Inmates

Number of custodial sentences	Number	Percent
0	214	34.4
1	108	17.4
2	59	9.5
3-5	129	20.7
6-10	63	10.1
11-20	45	7.2
21-50	4	0.6
More than 50	0	0.0
Total	622	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 35 inmates where 'Custodial sentences' was not available.

Three hundred and ninety (73%) remand inmates who had received a custodial sentence 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 33 (or 6%) remand inmates who had received a custodial sentence received the first such sentence when they were 30 or more years of age.

Table 14-7 Age at First Custodial Conviction for Remand Inmates

Age at first custodial conviction	Number	Percent
Under 14	1	0.2
14	1	0.2
15	17	3.2
16	66	12.3
17-19	305	56.7
20-24	81	15.1
25-29	34	6.3
30-34	12	2.2
35-39	11	2.0
40-49	8	1.5
50-59	2	0.4
Total	538	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 119 inmates where 'Age at first custodial conviction' was not available.

14.4 Gang Membership and Affiliation

There were 31 male remand inmates listed by the prison staff as patch members of gangs, representing 5 percent of the male remand inmates. The Black Power gang had 12 patch members on remand.

Table 14-8 Patch Membership of Male Remand Inmates

Patch membership	Number	Percent
Black Power	12	38.7
Nomads	4	12.9
Mongrel Mob	4	12.9
Other gangs	11	35.6
Total	31	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

14.5 Supervision and Medication

Twenty-eight percent of remand inmates were receiving some form of medication and 8% were receiving medication for psychiatric problems.

Table 14-9 Remand Inmates Currently Receiving Medication

Type of medication	Number	Percent
No medication	475	72.3
General medication	132	20.1
Psychiatric medication	36	5.5
Psychiatric and general medication	14	2.1
Total	657	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

14.6 Educational Qualifications

Of the remand inmates for whom information was available, 465 (79%) had left school with no school qualifications. Information was also collected on whether inmates had obtained educational or job qualifications (such as a trade certificate, or a university degree or diploma) since leaving school. Where the information was known, 306 (53%) of the remand inmates had obtained no qualifications after leaving school.

Table 14-10 Highest School Qualification Obtained by Remand Inmates

Highest school qualification	Number	Percent
Left school before Fifth Form	318	53.7
Left school with no qualifications	147	24.8
School Certificate in one or more subjects	84	14.2
Sixth Form Cert or UE in one or more subjects	30	5.1
University Bursary or Scholarship	8	1.4
Higher School/Leaving Certificate	5	0.8
Total	592	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 65 inmates where 'Highest school qualification' was not available.

Table 14-11 Post School Qualifications Obtained by Remand Inmates

Qualifications obtained after leaving school	Number	Percent
No qualifications since leaving	306	53.4
Job skills courses (eg Access)	126	22.0
Trade, technicians or polytechnic certificate	123	21.5
University diploma or degree	17	3.0
Total	572	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 85 inmates where 'Qualifications gained after leaving school' was not available.

14.7 Source of Income

Where the source of income was known, 343 (58%) of the remand inmates were receiving benefits just prior to being remanded in custody, with a further 10 percent of remand inmates having no income. The majority (51%) of the inmates who were receiving a benefit just prior to being remanded in custody were receiving a jobseeker or training benefit.

Table 14-12 Income Sources for Remand Inmates

Source of income	Number	Percent
Crime	2	0.3
None	59	10.0
Benefit	343	57.8
Paid employment	184	31.0
Self employed	5	0.8
Total	593	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 64 inmates where 'Source of income' was not available.

Table 14-13 Type of Benefit for Remand Inmates

Type of benefit	Number	Percent
Domestic purposes	44	12.8
Jobseeker or training	174	50.7
Sickness or invalid's	77	22.4
Other	48	14.0
Total	343	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

14.8 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, 267 (45%) of remand inmates had at least one dependent child prior to being remanded, with 110 having only one dependent child. For the remand inmates with dependent children prior to being in custody, 214 (82%) indicated that their partner or ex-partner was looking after the children in their absence.

Table 14-14 Children Dependent on Remand Inmates

Dependent children	Number	Percent
0	327	55.1
1	110	18.5
2	87	14.6
3	33	5.6
4	22	3.7
5	9	1.5
6 or more	6	1.0
Total	594	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 63 inmates where the 'Dependant children' was not available.

Table 14-15 Care of Children for Remand Inmates

Caregiver	Number	Percent
Partner or ex-partner	214	82.0
Immediate family	31	11.9
Family/Whanau	14	5.4
Other	1	0.4
Foster care/CYFS	1	0.4
Total	261	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Excludes 6 inmates where the 'Caregiver' was not available.

15 Time Series Comparison

15.1 Inmate Numbers

Total inmate numbers at the time of each census have increased from 4232 in 1991 to 5647 in 1999. This 33 percent growth in 8 years represents an average per annum growth of 4.2 percent.

For both males and females, the numbers of sentenced inmates and remand inmates have increased notably from 1991 to 1999. While the predominant trend has been upward, there have been some temporary decreases for both sentenced inmates (1993) and remand inmates (1995).

At the time of the 1991 census there were 3682 male sentenced inmates, 139 female sentenced inmates and 411 remandees. In the 1999 census there were 4759 male sentenced inmates, 206 female sentenced inmates, 657 remandees and 25 offenders on home detention.

Table 15-1 Inmate Numbers

Year	Sentenced females	Sentenced males	Remand females	Remand males	Total
1991	139	3682	9	402	4232
1993	118	3645	14	486	4263
1995	151	3981	14	343	4489
1997	207	4728	13	516	5464
1999	206	4759	24	633	5647

In 1999, 3 female and 22 male inmates were held on home detention.

Despite the increasing number of offenders in custody, the inmate numbers transferred from prison to a psychiatric hospital whose sentence had not expired at the time of the census has declined since 1995.

Table 15-2 Inmates Transferred from Prison to a Psychiatric Hospital

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

15.2 Demographics

15.2.1 Age

The trend towards an older prison population continued. In 1991, 14 percent of the sentenced inmates were 40 years or older, but in 1999 this had increased to 21 percent. Around 40 percent of the sentenced inmates were under 25 years old in 1991, compared with 31 percent in 1999.

Table 15-3 Age of Sentenced Inmates (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

15.2.2 Ethnicity

In each year the highest proportion of female sentenced inmates was Māori. In 1999 some 59 percent of the female prison population were Māori; this is an increase of 8 percent since 1991 according to definitions used by Statistics New Zealand. European females formed a much lower percentage of the female sentenced prison population in 1999 than in previous censuses. The proportion of females who identified themselves as of both European and Māori ancestry has increased steadily from 2 percent in 1991 to 18 percent in 1999.

Table 15-4 Ethnic Group of Sentenced Females (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

In each year the highest proportion of male sentenced inmates was Māori. Against the definitions used by Statistics New Zealand, some 51 percent of the male prison population is now Māori, similar to the proportion in 1991. Pacific peoples have comprised relatively constant proportions (between 9% and 10%) of sentenced male inmates over the decade; in 1999 only 36 percent of the population declared themselves as European. The proportion of male sentenced inmates who identified themselves as of both European and Māori ancestry has increased from 2 percent in 1991 to 6 percent in 1999.

Table 15-5 Ethnic Group of Sentenced Males (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

15.3 Current Sentence

15.3.1 Length

There has been a trend towards imposing longer sentences on inmates.

A dominant proportion of the female sentence length shifts may be accounted for by a 9 percent increase in the proportion of female inmates serving determinate sentences of more than five years – from 2 percent in 1991 to 11 percent in 1999. The proportion of female inmates serving sentences of one year or less decreased from 45 percent in 1991 to 36 percent in 1999.

Table 15-6 Sentence Length Imposed for Sentenced Females (Percent)

Sentence length imposed	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
Up to 3 months	5.3	10.3	6.6	3.4	4.6
3 to 6 months	13.0	16.2	13.2	10.1	10.8
6 months to 1 year	26.7	17.9	17.2	20.8	20.6
1 to 2 years	19.1	17.9	27.2	18.8	20.1
2 to 3 years	16.0	8.5	11.9	13.5	16.5
3 to 5 years	9.2	12.0	7.3	17.9	10.8
5 to 7 years	1.5	3.4	3.3	4.3	7.2
7 to 10 years	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.6
10 years	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5
Life	8.4	11.1	9.9	8.2	5.2
Total	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 21 percent in 1999. Over the same period, the proportion of male offenders serving determinate sentences of more than five years increased from 15 percent to 28 percent.

Table 15-7 Sentence Length Imposed for Sentenced Males (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

From 1997 to 1999 the number of male inmates serving sentences of life imprisonment or preventive detention changed little, relative to earlier increases. In 1991, 183 males and 11 females were serving sentences of life imprisonment, compared with 281 males and 10 females in 1999. In 1991, 40 males were serving sentences of preventive detention, compared with 93 in 1999.

Table 15-8 Inmates Serving Life Imprisonment or Preventive Detention

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

No female inmates were serving sentences of preventive detention.

15.3.2 Major Offence

There was a trend towards more offences involving violence, for both female and male inmates. Because the major offence groupings in 1999 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 1999 from 31 percent to 40 percent but was lower than the peak of 45 percent in 1993. While the proportion of female inmates who had a property offence as their most serious offence has varied significantly between censuses, in 1999 the proportion was the lowest recorded in a decade. The percentage of female sentenced inmates who were traffic offenders increased between 1997 and 1999 from 7 percent to 11 percent.

Table 15-9 Major Offence of Sentenced Females (Percent)

Major offence	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
Violence	31.3	45.3	37.1	34.3	40.2
Property	44.3	31.6	39.7	41.1	29.9
Involving drugs	16.0	13.7	12.6	14.0	15.2
Traffic	7.6	2.6	7.3	6.8	10.8
Miscellaneous	0.8	6.1	3.3	3.9	3.9
Total	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.

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who were violent offenders increased between 1991 and 1993 from 54 percent to 63 percent but has remained at relatively constant levels since then. No clear trend was visible for other offence classes.

Table 15-10 Major Offence of Sentenced Males (Percent)

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

15.3.3 Security Status

The proportion of female inmates with a minimum security classification peaked in 1995 at 81 percent and then decreased to 65 percent in 1999. Most of the remainder of the female prison population was medium security.

Table 15-11 Security Classification of Sentenced Females

Classification	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
No status	12.2	2.6	10.1	7.8	6.0
Minimum	63.4	77.6	80.5	78.5	64.5
Medium	24.0	19.8	9.4	13.2	28.0
Maximum	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5
Total	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.

The proportion of male inmates with a minimum security classification has fluctuated over the last decade between 50 percent and 60 percent. The proportion of male inmates with a medium security class was 42 percent in 1999 compared with 37 percent to 40 percent over the rest of the decade. Maximum security inmates represented less than 3 percent of the male population in 1999, and fluctuated from 1 to 5 percent in earlier years.

Table 15-12 Security Classification of Sentenced Males (Percent)

Classification	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
No status	2.5	5.1	3.4	2.1	3.6
Minimum	54.2	50.5	55.7	60.0	51.2
Medium	39.1	39.9	38.7	36.6	42.3
Maximum	4.3	4.5	2.1	1.3	2.9
Total	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.

15.3.4 Protective Custody

The proportion of male sentenced inmates in protective custody increased from 12 percent in 1991 to 20 percent in 1995 and then decreased to 16 percent in 1999. The number of females in protective custody at the time of the census represented only 3 percent of the female population.

Table 15-13 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

15.4 Offending History

15.4.1 Previous Convictions

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who had not previously been convicted rose from 18 percent in 1995 to 25 percent in 1999. In 1999, almost 60 percent of the female population had less than six previous convictions. This compares with 32 percent in 1995 and 46 percent in 1997.

Table 15-14 Previous Convictions for Sentenced Females (Percent)

Previous convictions	1995	1997	1999
0	18.5	25.6	25.0
1	4.6	7.7	10.0
2	2.7	3.4	8.0
3-5	6.6	9.7	14.5
6-10	11.9	11.6	24.0
11-20	15.2	10.1	15.0
21-50	24.5	21.7	3.5
More than 50	15.9	10.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Information earlier than 1995 was not available.

The proportion of male sentenced inmates who had not previously been convicted increased from 14 percent in 1991 to 17 percent in 1999. While less pronounced than for female inmates, the proportion of male inmates with less than six previous convictions increased notably from 1995 and 1999.

Table 15-15 Previous Convictions for Sentenced Males (Percent)

Previous convictions	1995	1997	1999
0	13.8	18.4	17.2
1	4.8	4.4	7.7
2	3.3	3.1	6.4
3 - 5	8.7	9.6	16.2
6-10	12.5	11.7	21.3
11-20	17.5	16.5	20.8
21-50	26.0	24.4	10.1
More than 50	13.5	11.9	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Information earlier than 1995 was not available.

15.4.2 Age at First Conviction

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who were aged under 17 years when first convicted decreased moderately from 1991 to 1997, then fell sharply to a low of 6 percent in 1999. Female sentenced inmates who were at least 40 years old at the time of their first conviction quadrupled from 2 percent in 1991 to 9 percent in 1999 with another notable peak of 10 percent in 1993. Over the last decade, around 60 percent of the female prison population was first convicted when between 17 and 24 years of age.

Table 15-16 Age at First Conviction for Sentenced Females (Percent)

Age	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
Under 17	18.5	16.4	17.8	15.5	5.5
17-19	43.5	35.4	41.7	47.8	41.0
20-24	16.3	17.2	18.5	15.0	22.0
25-29	8.5	10.3	11.3	8.7	13.5
30-34	7.0	6.0	3.3	5.3	6.5
35-39	4.7	5.2	2.0	1.9	3.0
40-49	0.8	6.9	3.3	2.9	6.5
50+	0.8	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.0
Total	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 under 17 years old when first convicted decreased gradually from 1991 to 1997, before falling sharply from 32 percent in 1997 to 13 percent in 1999. 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 1999.

Table 15-17 Age at First Conviction for Sentenced Males (Percent)

Age	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
Under 17	38.4	35.3	29.0	32.1	13.2
17-19	40.0	39.7	46.0	44.3	51.5
20-24	10.7	10.9	11.5	10.7	15.3
25-29	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.8	6.4
30-34	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.6
35-39	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.5
40-49	2.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.6
50+	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

15.4.3 Previous Periods in Custody

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who had spent no more than one previous period in custody in 1999 was 78 percent, almost exactly the same as the average over the 1990s. Similarly, less than 5 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. While the female prison muster increased 48 percent over the 1990s, there is no evidence of the establishment of a significant core of often imprisoned recidivist female offenders.

Table 15-18 Previous Periods in Custody for Sentenced Females (Percent)

Previous periods in custody	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
0	61.1	71.8	58.3	70.5	58.4
1	16.0	6.0	13.9	15.5	19.4
2	8.4	7.7	10.6	5.8	7.6
3-5	11.4	10.3	12.6	4.8	9.6
6-9	3.0	7.3	3.4	1.9	3.6
10 or more	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.0
Total	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 53 percent in 1999, the lowest percentage in the decade. This is largely attributable to an 8 percent increase in male prisoners who had served six or more previous periods in custody – from 11 percent in 1991 to 19 percent in 1999. Given that the percentage of these often imprisoned, highly recidivist male inmates was stable from between 1999 to 1997, a trend cannot be inferred at this time.

Table 15-19 Previous Periods in Custody for Sentenced Males (Percent)

Previous periods in custody	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
0	39.5	42.7	40.9	43.5	38.9
1	18.1	17.9	16.9	17.3	14.5
2	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.4	9.8
3-4	20.1	17.1	19.7	17.4	18.2
6-9	9.1	8.7	8.8	7.4	12.0
10 or more	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

15.4.4 Age at First Custodial Sentence

The proportion of female sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when aged under 17 years decreased from 9 percent in 1991 to 4 percent in 1997 before increasing to 6 percent in 1999. The proportion of females receiving their first custodial conviction aged between 17 and 19 years increased from 18 percent in 1991 to 21 percent in 1999. The proportion of female sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when they were 40 years old or older decreased from a peak of 16 percent in 1993 to 10 percent in 1999.

Table 15-20 Age at First Custodial Sentence for Sentenced Females (Percent)

Age	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
Under 17	8.6	6.1	6.6	3.9	4.1
17-19	18.1	25.3	21.2	23.2	21.3
20-24	29.1	18.3	23.2	23.2	25.4
25-29	18.1	14.8	18.5	16.4	18.8
30-34	15.7	13.0	12.6	14.5	13.7
35-39	7.1	7.0	7.3	6.8	6.6
40-49	2.4	13.0	8.6	6.3	8.1
50+	0.8	2.6	2.0	5.8	2.0
Total	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 under 17 decreased from 20 percent in 1991 to 8 percent in 1999. The proportion of males receiving their first custodial sentence aged between 17 and 19 years increased from 35 percent in 1991 to 37 percent in 1999. The proportion of male sentenced inmates who received their first custodial sentence when they were 40 years old or older increased from 6 percent in 1991 to 10 percent in 1997 and remained at this level through 1999.

Table 15-21 Age at First Custodial Sentence for Sentenced Males (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

15.5 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 since then. The Mongrel Mob and Black Power continue to have the largest number of patch members in prison.

Table 15-22 Gang Affiliation of Sentenced Males (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 15-23 Patch Membership of Sentenced Males (Percent)

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

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

15.6 Programmes

Since 1991, the percentage of female sentenced inmates enrolled in programmes has been higher than the percentage for males. For male and female inmates respectively, the proportion of inmates enrolled in programmes appears to have declined 15 percent and 31 percent over the last decade.

Table 15-24 Sentenced Inmates enrolled in Programmes (Percent)

Enrolled in programmes	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999
Females	84	78	77	80	53
Males	68	55	59	45	43

Excludes those where information about programmes was not available.

15.7 Dependent Children

For each census since 1991, the percentage of female sentenced inmates with dependent children was higher than for males. In 1999 the proportions were 56 percent female and 47 percent male.

Table 15-25 Sentenced Inmates with Dependent Children (Percent)

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

Excludes inmates where information about dependent children was not available.

16 Sources of Information

16.1 Major Offence

The Department of Corrections' computer data on offence type is marginally different to that used in previous Ministry of Justice Prison censuses, and is based on codes the Police use, as shown below. For inmates in prison for more than one offence, the most serious offence (according to the Justice Sector rating) is used for classification.

Offence Type	Offence Codes
Violence	1000 < Code < 2000
Sex	2000 < Code < 3000
Drug	3100 < Code < 3400
Property	4000 < Code < 7000
Traffic	8000 < Code < 9000
Other	7000 < Code < 8000

16.2 Electronic IOMS Data

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. By comparison electronic information should be cheaper to collect because the data are already captured. The computer-generated IOMS variables collected electronically were:

Transfers, releases
Age
Sentence length
Time left to serve
Sentence type
Security status
Previous convictions
Age at first conviction
Previous sentence type
Previous periods in custody
Previous major offence
Age at first custodial sentence
Marital status

16.3 Inmate Interview Variables

IOMS ethnicity and iwi information is not collected to the standards required by Statistics New Zealand. There are no structured questions for prison officers to ask and so the quality of data collected can be compromised. This information therefore needed to be collected during interviews. The full listing is noted below.

Gender
Ethnicity
Māori ancestry
School qualifications
Post-school skills
Income source pre-prison
Number of dependent children
Care of dependent children
Age of dependent children

16.4 Staff Record Variables

Staff records do not rely on carefully structured questions. Officers simply extract the information from staff records. The full listing is noted below.

Status – sentenced, remand
Prison name
Master PRN (personal record number)
Segregation
Deportation
Patch member
Gang affiliation
Psychological supervision
Psychiatric supervision
Medication
Programmes

16.5 Manual Error Rates

The survey results, for the 5647 offenders and remandees, were entered into a single database table. For each offender, two different forms were used. The staff record form used one line per offender. The inmate interview form used one double sided page per offender.

Custom Data Solutions developed a rapid, efficient and accurate data entry system using the MS Access database. The system used the form structure supplied by the Department of Corrections. The error rate for inputting the offender interview form information was estimated to be 1 percent, while the error rate for inputting the staff record form information forms was only 0.5 percent.

16.5.1 Offender Interview Forms

For the offender interview forms the main type of quality control was re-entry of forms. 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. The differences were all corrected and the errors noted.

Of the 834 (14.6%) forms checked, 93 data entry fields were found with errors. (This is a 1.1% error rate of data entry fields, where one question equals one field). Based on this error rate there are likely to be another 541 data field errors in the remaining unchecked forms. After fixing the errors found, the estimated error rate for all offender interview forms is then 1 percent (ie, 541 out of 5647).

16.5.2 Staff Record Forms

For the staff record forms the primary method of quality control was visual checks, with the entered data displayed on the screen and compared with the original forms. Due to the layout of the staff record form (20 rows of data per page) a significant number of parallax and skipping errors occurred. The visual checks were found to be fast and comprehensive and this meant that the errors were actually eliminated from the checked forms.

A total of 4619 (82%) records were visually checked, with 115 found to have errors, giving a 2.5 percent error rate. Based on this error rate there are likely to be another 26 errors in the remaining unchecked forms. After fixing the errors found, the estimated error rate for all staff record forms is then 0.5 percent (ie, 26 out of 5647).

16.6 Instructions and Collection Forms

Instructions for completing staff records
General <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use your case management files to assist completing this form.• Use yellow forms for sentenced offenders, green for remand offenders and blue for home detainees.• The information on the back of this sheet will be of assistance.• Prison medical staff may need to be consulted.• You will need to allow 5 minutes for reading these instructions, then about 5 minutes per offender to complete the form.
Identification <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get the offender's PRN or DNO from their file, and write it in the box.• If the offender has more than one PRN, use the Master PRN (MPRN).
Security <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deportation means that those sentenced offenders who are to be deported at the end of their current sentences should be ticked.• Segregation means protective custody and can be either voluntary (offender requests segregation) or precautionary (prison chooses to segregate the inmate).
Gangs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is <u>not</u> expected that offenders be approached to provide this information.• Gang membership or affiliation should only be recorded if known to prison staff.• Guidance for coding gangs is provided on back of this sheet.
Supervision <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psychological supervision includes ongoing oversight of offenders by psychologists or participation in treatment programmes run by departmental psychologists, consultant psychologists, or their assistants (and may be on an individual or group basis).• Psychiatric supervision includes ongoing oversight of offenders by psychiatrists or participation in treatment sessions with the prison psychiatrist, a consultant psychiatrist, or a psychiatrist from a forensic team.• Persons already transferred to secure forensic facilities are not to be recorded.
Medication <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be regular or irregular, but should be ongoing. For these questions prison nursing staff should be consulted, if necessary.• General illness medication includes asthma, diabetes.• If an individual is receiving medication but is <u>not</u> currently under the care of a psychiatrist then you should <u>not</u> tick the box.
Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An offender can be involved in more than one programme.• Tick all programmes the offender is currently enrolled in.• Guidance for coding programmes is provided on back of this sheet (eg drug and alcohol treatment is coded SUB indicating substance abuse).

<p>Instructions for completing offender interviews</p>
<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use this form to interview offenders. Please ask the questions using the exact words that are printed in bold type. • Use yellow questionnaires for sentenced offenders, green for remand offenders and blue for home detainees. • Give the offender a copy of the questionnaire to help them answer, and take it back afterwards. If they can't read, read out the possible answers yourself so they can choose the right one(s). • You will need to allow 10 minutes for reading these instructions, then about 5 minutes per interview.
<p>Confidentiality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the words at the top of the questionnaire to tell the offender or home detainee about the confidentiality rules. • Hold the interview in a private room. Offenders may refuse to answer any or all of the questions. This is not desirable because it alters the statistics, but if it happens, tick the box marked 'No Response'.
<p>Identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get the offender's PRN or DNO from their file, and write it in the box. • If the offender has more than one PRN, use the Master PRN (MPRN).
<p>Q3 Iwi / Tribal Affiliation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the back of this page is a list of iwi. Show it to the offender to help them name all their iwi. • Enter the code number(s) of the iwi in the boxes on the questionnaire. • It will be helpful to first find out which region they come from, before going on to find the iwi name. • If an answer is given as region only, rather than a specific iwi, enter the code for the region. An example would be 'Northland' so the code would be 0100 (Northland/Auckland iwi not further defined). • If an answer is an iwi that is not on the list, tick the 'Other' box and write the name of the iwi and region next to 'Please state'. • If an answer is an iwi, but no region is given, use codes 3001 to 3009. If none of them is right, tick the 'Other' box and write the name of the iwi. • If the offender doesn't know their iwi, tick the 'Unknown' box.
<p>Q4 – Q7 Dependent Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These questions concern the number of children who were dependent on the offender before the offender entered prison. If the offender has no dependent children, enter "0" for Question 4 and go to question 8.
<p>Q9 –Q10 Highest School Qualification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the offender left school with no qualifications, use code '1' or '2', depending on when they left school.

Inmate Interview Forms

Prison		MPRN		Surname		Initial	
<p>The Prison Census provides a valuable source of information that is not otherwise available.</p> <p>The information you provide is confidential, and will be used for statistical purposes only.</p> <p>No information will be published on individual offenders.</p> <p>Please ask the questions using the exact words that are printed in bold type</p>							

1. Which ethnic group do you belong to? You may answer more than one.

- 11 ☐NZ European *or* Pakeha
- 12 ☐Other European (eg, English, Dutch, Australian, Scottish, Irish, etc)
- 21 ☐NZ Māori
- 31 ☐Samoan
- 32 ☐Cook Island Māori
- 33 ☐Tongan
- 34 ☐Niuean
- 42 ☐Chinese
- 43 ☐Indian
- 98 ☐Other (such as Fijian, Korean) Please state _____
- 99 ☐No Response

2. Are you descended from a NZ Māori ? In other words, do you have a NZ Māori birth parent, grandparent, or great grandparent, etc?

- 0 ☐No – go to Question 4
- 1 ☐Yes – go to Question 3
- 2 ☐Don't Know – go to Question 4
- 9 ☐No Response – go to Question 4

3. Do you know the names of your iwi (tribe or tribes)?

(Enter 4 digit code from instruction sheet)

				First iwi named
				Second iwi named
				Third iwi named

- 1 ☐ Other Please state _____
- 2 ☐ Don't know

4. Before you entered prison, how many children under 18 years were living with you and/or were being financially supported by you?

(If nil – Enter 0 then go to Question 8)

_____ child/ children

- 9 ☐No Response

5. Of the children in Question 4, how many were you looking after on your own ?

(eg, as a solo parent)

_____ child/ children

- 9 ☐No Response

6. Of the children in Question 4, what was the age of the youngest child when you entered prison?

_____ years

9 ☐...No Response

7. Of the children in Question 4, who is looking after them now?

(You may answer more than one. Tick the box or boxes which apply)

1 ☐...Your husband/wife/partner or ex-husband/wife/partner

2 ☐...Your mother/father

3 ☐...I am (for home detention only)

4 ☐...Other Please state _____

9 ☐...No Response

What was your main source of income just before you entered prison?

(Tick one box only)

0 ☐...No income

1 ☐...Jobseeker/Training benefit

2 ☐...Domestic purposes benefit

3 ☐...Sickness/Invalid's benefit

4 ☐...Other benefit

5 ☐...Paid employment (full or part-time)

6 ☐...Other Please state _____

9 ☐...No Response

9. What is your highest school qualification? (Tick a box)

1 ☐...Left school before reaching the fifth form with no school qualifications

2 ☐...Left school in the fifth form or later with no school qualifications

3 ☐...School Certificate in one or more subjects

4 ☐...Sixth Form Certificate or University Entrance in one or more subjects

5 ☐...Higher School Certificate or Higher Leaving Certificate

6 ☐...University Bursary or Scholarship

7 ☐...Other school qualification Please state _____

9 ☐...No Response

10. What educational or job qualifications have you obtained since leaving school?

(You may answer more than one. Tick the box or boxes which apply)

1 ☐...No qualifications since leaving school

2 ☐...Job skills courses – eg, Access or TOPS training programmes

3 ☐...Trade Certificate, Technicians Certificate or Polytechnic Certificate

4 ☐...University diploma or degree

5 ☐...Other qualification Please state _____

9 ☐...No response

Staff Record Instructions

Variables	Code	Explanation
Security	DEP	To be deported
	SEG	Segregation
Gangs	G_P	Full patch gang membership
	G_A	Ex/Associate gang affiliation
Supervision	O_S	Psychological supervision
	I_S	Psychiatric supervision
Medication	G_M	General illness medication
	P_M	Psychiatric illness medication

Gangs

Code	Explanation
00	None
01	Mongrel Mob
02	Black Power
03	Nomads
04	Road Knights
05	Skin Heads
06	White Power
07	Highway 61
08	Crypts
09	Tribesman
10	Storm Troopers
11	Epitaph Riders
12	Greasy Dogs
13	Filthy Few
14	King Cobra
15	Rastafarian
16	Satan Slaves
17	Sein Fein
18	Lost Breed
19	Magogs
20	Bloods
21	Other

Programmes

Current	Code	Standard
Drug & alcohol treatment	SUB	Substance abuse
Violent attitudes	ANG	Anger management
Educational skills	PSL	Primary & secondary school subjects
Straight thinking (Cognitive skills)	PER	Personal/Social development
Sexual offending	SEX	Sexual offending
Maori offending (eg Kapa Haka)	TMP	Te Reo Maori or Pacific Language
Parenting/family functioning	PER	Personal/Social development
Financial management	VOC	Vocational training
Traffic offending	PER	Personal/Social development
Cultural skills (eg Mahi Tah)	CUL	Cultural programmes
Life & social skills	PER	Personal/Social development
Preparation for release	VOC	Vocational training
Spiritual wellbeing	PER	Personal/Social development
Creative arts/crafts	REC	Leisure/Recreational skills
Structured recreation	REC	Leisure/Recreational skills
Conservation corps	VOC	Vocational training
Educational skills	LIT	Literacy courses

Staff Record Form Example

INSTITUTION Central N. I.

UNIT Birch

OFFENDER STATUS

Sentenced

Offender's name		Identification	Security		Gangs		Supervision		Medication		Programmes									
Last	Initials	MPRN	DEP	SEG	G_P	G_A	O-S	I_S	G_M	P_M	SUB	ANG	PSL	PER	SEX	TMP	VOC	CUL	REC	LIT
			tick	tick	code	code	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick	tick
				✓	01									✓						
						16	✓				✓						✓			
				✓	04				✓									✓		
			✓												✓					

Interview Instructions 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	Waikato

Te Arawa/Taupo

	Te Arawa/Taupo Iwi not further defined
	Ngati Pikiao
	Ngati Rangiteaorere
	Ngati Rangitihī
	Ngati Rangiwehehi
	Tapuika
	Tarawhai
	Tuhourangi

	Uenuku-Kopako
	Waitaha (Te Arawa)
	Ngati Whakaue
	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
	Ngai Tai
	Tuhoe
	Whakatohea
	Whanau-A-Apanui

East Coast Iwi

0600	East Coast Iwi not further defined
0601	Ngati Porou
0602	Te Aitanga-A-Mahaki
	Rongowhakaata
	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
	Rangitane (Manawatu)
	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

16.7 Iwi Affiliations Of Sentenced Inmates

Iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
01 NORTHLAND / AUCKLAND IWI						
0100 not further defined	3	1.9	28	1.00	31	1.0
0101 Te Aupouri	1	0.6	29	1.0	30	1.0
0102 Ngati Kahu	4	2.6	36	1.3	40	1.3
0103 Ngati Kuri			19	0.7	19	0.6
0104 Ngapuhi	23	14.9	478	17.0	501	16.8
0105 Ngapuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngati Kahu ki Whaingaroa			15	0.5	15	0.5
0106 Te Rarawa	2	1.3	27	1.0	29	1.0
0107 Ngai Takoto					0	0.0
0108 Ngati Wai			6	0.2	6	0.2
0109 Ngati Whatua	2	1.3	43	1.5	45	1.5
0110 Te Kawerau					0	0.0
0111 Te Uri-o Hau			2	0.1	2	0.1
0112 Te Roroa					0	0.0
02 HAURAKI IWI						
0200 not further defined			3	0.1	3	0.1
0201 Ngati Hako			2	0.1	2	0.1
0202 Ngati Hei			3	0.1	3	0.1
0203 Ngati Maru (Marutuahu)			13	0.5	13	0.4
0204 Ngati Paoa			13	0.5	13	0.4
0205 Patukirikiri					0	0.0
0206 Ngati Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora			24	0.9	24	0.8
0207 Ngati Pukenga ki Waiau			3	0.1	3	0.1
0208 Ngati Rahiri Tumutumu					0	0.0
0209 Ngati Tai			1	0.0	1	0.0
0210 Ngati Tamatera			10	0.4	10	0.3
0211 Ngati Tara Tokanui					0	0.0
0212 Ngati Whanaunga					0	0.0
03 WAIKATO / KING COUNTRY IWI						
0300 not further defined	8	5.2	78	2.8	86	2.9
0301 Ngati Haua (Waikato)	3	1.9	35	1.2	38	1.3
0302 Ngati Maniapoto	8	5.2	131	4.6	139	4.7
0303 Ngati Raukawa (Waikato)	3	1.9	35	1.2	38	1.3
0304 Waikato	5	3.2	189	6.7	194	6.5
04 TE ARAWA / TAUPO IWI						
0400 not further defined	4	2.6	110	3.9	114	3.8
0401 Ngati Pikiao	1	0.6	17	0.6	18	0.6
0402 Ngati Rangiteaorere			3	0.1	3	0.1
0403 Ngati Rangitahi			2	0.1	2	0.1
0404 Ngati Rangiwehi			7	0.2	7	0.2
0405 Tapuika			4	0.1	4	0.1
0406 Tarawhai			3	0.1	3	0.1
0407 Tuhourangi			7	0.2	7	0.2
0408 Uenuku-Kopako			4	0.1	4	0.1
0409 Waitaha (Te Arawa)			7	0.2	7	0.2
0410 Ngati Whakaue			14	0.5	14	0.5
0411 Tuwharetoa	4	2.6	106	3.8	110	3.7
05 BAY OF PLENTY IWI						
0500 not further defined	1	0.6	19	0.7	20	0.7
0501 Ngati Pukenga			4	0.1	4	0.1
0502 Ngaiterangi	1	0.6	48	1.7	49	1.6
0503 Ngati Ranginui	2	1.3	14	0.5	16	0.5
0504 Ngati Awa	2	1.3	38	1.3	40	1.3
0505 Ngati Manawa-Ngati Whare			2	0.1	2	0.1

16.7 Iwi Affiliations Of Sentenced Inmates *continued*

Iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0506 Ngai Tai			4	0.1	4	0.1
0507 Tuhoe	14	9.1	181	6.4	195	6.6
0508 Whakatohea	3	1.9	34	1.2	37	1.2
0509 Whanau-A-Apanui	2	1.3	27	1.0	29	1.0
06 EAST COAST IWI						
0600 not further defined	2	1.3	14	0.5	16	0.5
0601 Ngati Porou	24	15.6	275	9.8	299	10.1
0602 Te Aitanga-A-Mahaki			13	0.5	13	0.4
0603 Rongowhakaata			15	0.5	15	0.5
0604 Ngai Tamanuhiri					0	0.0
07 HAWKES BAY / WAIRARAPA IWI						
0700 not further defined	1	0.6	10	0.4	11	0.4
0701 Rongomaiwahine			9	0.3	9	0.3
0702 Ngati Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa			93	3.3	93	3.1
0703 Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga	5	3.2	74	2.6	79	2.7
0704 Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	2	1.3	36	1.3	38	1.3
0705 Kahungunu, area unspecified	3	1.9	41	1.5	44	1.5
0706 Rangitane (Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa)	1	0.6	3	0.1	4	0.1
08 TARANAKI IWI						
0800 not further defined	3	1.9	13	0.5	16	0.5
0801 Te Atiawa (Taranaki)	1	0.6	39	1.4	40	1.3
0802 Ngati Maru (Taranaki)			6	0.2	6	0.2
0803 Ngati Mutunga (Taranaki)			2	0.1	2	0.1
0804 Nga Rauru			6	0.2	6	0.2
0805 Nga Ruahine			15	0.5	15	0.5
0806 Ngati Ruanui	2	1.3	22	0.8	24	0.8
0807 Ngati Tama (Taranaki)					0	0.0
0808 Taranaki			6	0.2	6	0.2
0809 Tangahoe			2	0.1	2	0.1
0810 Pakakohi			2	0.1	2	0.1
09 WHANGANUI IWI						
0900 not further defined	1	0.6	11	0.4	12	0.4
0901 Ngati Apa			10	0.4	10	0.3
0902 Te Ati Hau Nui-A-Paparangi			28	1.0	28	0.9
0903 Ngati Haua (Taumarunui)			3	0.1	3	0.1
10 MANAWATU / HOROWHENUA / WELLINGTON IWI						
1000 not further defined			3	0.1	3	0.1
1001 Te Atiawa (Wellington)	1	0.6	7	0.2	8	0.3
1002 Muaupoko			4	0.1	4	0.1
1003 Rangitane (Manawatu)			5	0.2	5	0.2
1004 Ngati Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)	2	1.3	39	1.4	41	1.4
1005 Ngati Toa (Wellington)			11	0.4	11	0.4
11 SOUTH ISLAND / CHATHAM ISLAND IWI						
1100 not further defined			1	0.0	1	0.0
1101 Te Atiawa (South Island)			1	0.0	1	0.0
1102 Ngati Koata					0	0.0
1103 Ngati Kuia			2	0.1	2	0.1
1104 Kati Mamoe	1	0.6	9	0.3	10	0.3
1105 Moriori			1	0.0	1	0.0
1106 Ngati Mutunga (Chatham Islands)					0	0.0
1107 Rangitane (South Island)			3	0.1	3	0.1
1108 Ngati Rarua			1	0.0	1	0.0
1109 Ngai Tahu	7	4.5	86	3.0	93	3.1
1110 Ngati Tama (South Island)					0	0.0
1111 Ngati Toa (South Island)			1	0.0	1	0.0

16.7 Iwi Affiliations Of Sentenced Inmates *continued*

Iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1112 Waitaha (South Island)	1	0.6	6	0.2	7	0.2
1113 Ngati Apa ki te Waipounamu					0	0.0
30 OTHER IWI (AREA UNSPECIFIED)						
3001 Te Atiawa, area unspecified	1	0.6	1	0.0	2	0.1
3002 Ngati Haua, area unspecified					0	0.0
3003 Ngati Maru, area unspecified			3	0.1	3	0.1
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			3	0.1	3	0.1
3007 Ngati Tama, area unspecified					0	0.0
3008 Ngati Toa, area unspecified			3	0.1	3	0.1
3009 Waitaha, area unspecified			2	0.1	2	0.1
Total	154	100	2820	100	2974	100

Excludes 14 female and 258 male inmates where 'Iwi named' was not available.

16.8 Iwi Affiliations Of Remand Inmates

Iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
01 NORTHLAND / AUCKLAND IWI						
0100 not further defined			6	1.6	6	1.5
0101 Te Aupouri	1	4.5	4	1.1	5	1.2
0102 Ngati Kahu			6	1.6	6	1.5
0103 Ngati Kuri			5	1.3	5	1.2
0104 Ngapuhi	7	31.8	72	18.9	79	19.7
0105 Ngapuhi ki Whaingaroa-Ngati Kahu ki Whaingaroa			1	0.3	1	0.2
0106 Te Rarawa			2	0.5	2	0.5
0107 Ngai Takoto					0	0.0
0108 Ngati Wai			1	0.3	1	0.2
0109 Ngati Whatua			9	2.4	9	2.2
0110 Te Kawerau					0	0.0
0111 Te Uri-o Hau			1	0.3	1	0.2
0112 Te Roroa					0	0.0
02 HAURAKI IWI						
0200 not further defined			1	0.3	1	0.2
0201 Ngati Hako			2	0.5	2	0.5
0202 Ngati Hei			1	0.3	1	0.2
0203 Ngati Maru (Marutuahu)					0	0.0
0204 Ngati Paoa	1	4.5			1	0.2
0205 Patukirikiri					0	0.0
0206 Ngati Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora			1	0.3	1	0.2
0207 Ngati Pukenga ki Waiau					0	0.0
0208 Ngati Rahiri Tumutumu					0	0.0
0209 Ngati Tai					0	0.0
0210 Ngati Tamatera			2	0.5	2	0.5
0211 Ngati Tara Tokanui					0	0.0
0212 Ngati Whanaunga					0	0.0
03 WAIKATOI / KING COUNTRY IWI						
0300 not further defined	2	9.1	9	2.4	11	2.7
0301 Ngati Haua (Waikato)			6	1.6	6	1.5
0302 Ngati Maniapoto			14	3.7	14	3.5
0303 Ngati Raukawa (Waikato)			8	2.1	8	2.0
0304 Waikato	1	4.5	26	6.8	27	6.7
04 TE ARAWA / TAUPO IWI						
0400 not further defined			13	3.4	13	3.2
0401 Ngati Pikiao			7	1.8	7	1.7
0402 Ngati Rangiteaorere					0	0.0
0403 Ngati Rangitihi					0	0.0
0404 Ngati Rangiwehewehi					0	0.0
0405 Tapuika					0	0.0
0406 Tarawhai			1	0.3	1	0.2
0407 Tuhourangi					0	0.0
0408 Uenuku-Kopako			1	0.3	1	0.2
0409 Waitaha (Te Arawa)					0	0.0
0410 Ngati Whakaue			4	1.1	4	1.0
0411 Tuwharetoa	2	9.1	15	3.9	17	4.2
05 BAY OF PLENTY IWI						
0500 not further defined			5	1.3	5	1.2
0501 Ngati Pukenga			1	0.3	1	0.2
0502 Ngaiterangi			3	0.8	3	0.7
0503 Ngati Ranginui			6	1.6	6	1.5
0504 Ngati Awa			5	1.3	5	1.2
0505 Ngati Manawa-Ngati Whare					0	0.0

16.8 Iwi Affiliations Of Remand Inmates *continued*

Iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0506 Ngai Tai					0	0.0
0507 Tuhoe			22	5.8	22	5.5
0508 Whakatohea			4	1.1	4	1.0
0509 Whanau-A-Apanui			3	0.8	3	0.7
06 EAST COAST IWI						
0600 not further defined			1	0.3	1	0.2
0601 Ngati Porou	31	3.6	37	9.7	40	10.0
0602 Te Aitanga-A-Mahaki			2	0.5	2	0.5
0603 Rongowhakaata			1	0.3	1	0.2
0604 Ngai Tamanuhiri					0	0.0
07 HAWKES BAY / WAIRARAPA IWI						
0700 not further defined			3	0.8	3	0.7
0701 Rongomaiwahine			2	0.5	2	0.5
0702 Ngati Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa	1	4.5	7	1.8	8	2.0
0703 Ngati Kahungunu ki Heretaunga	1	4.5	7	1.8	8	2.0
0704 Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa			9	2.4	9	2.2
0705 Kahungunu, area unspecified			9	2.4	9	2.2
0706 Rangitane (Hawkes Bay/Wairarapa)			1	0.3	1	0.2
08 TARANAKI IWI						
0800 not further defined	1	4.5	3	0.8	4	1.0
0801 To Atiawa (Taranaki)			3	0.8	3	0.7
0802 Ngati Maru (Taranaki)			2	0.5	2	0.5
0803 Ngati Mutunga (Taranaki)			1	0.3	1	0.2
0804 Nga Rauru					0	0.0
0805 Nga Ruahine			1	0.3	1	0.2
0806 Ngati Ruanui					0	0.0
0807 Ngati Tama (Taranaki)			1	0.3	1	0.2
0808 Taranaki					0	0.0
0809 Tangahoe					0	0.0
0810 Pakakohi					0	0.0
09 WHANGANUI IWI						
0900 not further defined			2	0.5	2	0.5
0901 Ngati Apa			2	0.5	2	0.5
0902 Te Ati Hau Nui-A-Paparangi			1	0.3	1	0.2
0903 Ngati Haua (Taumarunui)					0	0.0
10 MANAWATUIHOROWHENUA / WELLINGTON IWI						
1000 not further defined			1	0.3	1	0.2
1001 Te Atiawa (Wellington)			2	0.5	2	0.5
1002 Muaupoko			2	0.5	2	0.5
1003 Rangitane (Manawatu)					0	0.0
1004 Ngati Raukawa (Horowhenua/Manawatu)			5	1.3	5	1.2
1005 Ngati Toa (Wellington)			1	0.3	1	0.2
11 SOUTH ISLAND / CHATHAM ISLAND IWI						
1100 not further defined			2	0.5	2	0.5
1101 Te Atiawa (South Island)					0	0.0
1102 Ngati Koata					0	0.0
1103 Ngati Kuia					0	0.0
1104 Kati Mamoe					0	0.0
1105 Moriori					0	0.0
1106 Ngati Mutunga (Chatham Islands)					0	0.0
1107 Rangitane (South Island)					0	0.0
1108 Ngati Rarua					0	0.0
1109 Ngai Tahu	1	4.5	3	0.8	4	1.0
1110 Ngati Tama (South Island)					0	0.0
1111 Ngati Toa (South Island)					0	0.0

16.8 Iwi Affiliations Of Remand Inmates *continued*

Iwi named	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1112 Waitaha (South Island)					0	0.0
1113 Ngati Apa ki te Waipounamu					0	0.0
30 OTHER IWI (AREA UNSPECIFIED)						
3001 Te Atiawa, area unspecified	1	4.5			1	0.2
3002 Ngati Haua, area unspecified					0	0.0
3003 Ngati Maru, area unspecified					0	0.0
3004 Ngati Mutunga, area unspecified					0	0.0
3005 Rangitane, area unspecified					0	0.0
3006 Ngati Raukawa, area unspecified			2	0.5	2	0.5
3007 Ngati Tama, area unspecified					0	0.0
3008 Ngati Toa, area unspecified					0	0.0
3009 Waitaha, area unspecified					0	0.0
Total	22	100	380	100	402	100

Excludes 46 male inmates where 'Iwi named' was not available.