

## 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
<b>Female institutions</b>				
Arohata	102	4		106
Christchurch	76	3		79
Mt Eden	28	17		45
CPS (home detention)			3	3
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Male institutions</b>				
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
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>4759</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5414</b>
<b>Total in custody</b>	<b>4965</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5647</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4488</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4554</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>4681</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4230</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4112</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>NZ Māori</b>		
Sole Māori	282	42.9
Māori and European	60	9.1
Māori and Pacific peoples	10	1.5
<b>European</b>	175	26.6
<b>Pacific peoples</b>		
Sole Pacific peoples	68	10.4
Pacific peoples and European	5	0.8
<b>Asian</b>	8	1.2
<b>Other</b>	49	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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