



DEPARTMENT OF  
**CORRECTIONS**  
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# TRENDS IN THE **OFFENDER POPULATION** 2014/15

This report presents information about trends in the offender population managed by the Department between 1984 and 2015, to assist with our goal to reduce re-offending.

**>> Reducing re-offending by 25% by 2017**



## Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>THROUGHPUT .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Remand Offenders .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Sentenced Prisoners.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Community Orders.....</b>	<b>17</b>
Community order types.....	17
Extended Supervision.....	18
Parole.....	20
Release on Conditions .....	25
Post Detention Conditions .....	30
<b>Community Sentences .....</b>	<b>35</b>
Community sentence types .....	35
Home Detention.....	37
Intensive Supervision.....	42
Community Detention.....	47
Supervision .....	51
Community Work.....	56
<b>SNAPSHOTS .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Remand Offenders .....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Sentenced Prisoners.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Community Orders.....</b>	<b>69</b>
Community order types.....	69
Extended Supervision.....	70
Parole.....	73
Release on Conditions .....	78
Post Detention Conditions .....	82
<b>Community Sentences .....</b>	<b>87</b>
Community sentence types .....	87
Home Detention.....	89
Intensive Supervision.....	94
Community Detention.....	99
Supervision .....	103
Community Work.....	108
<b>OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES.....</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>114</b>
Appendix 1: Throughput (new sentence starts) comparison tables/graphs for 2014/15.....	114
Appendix 2: Snapshot comparison tables/graphs for June 2015 .....	117





We will continue to change and adapt as we strive to change people's lives for the better and stop more people becoming victims of crime.

This report presents key facts about offenders both on remand or sentenced to prison, and offenders serving community sentences and orders.

The historical trend data is reported from 1984 for offenders serving prison and community sentences, and 1999 for offenders on remand (remand data prior to 1999 is affected by quality issues).

The figure below shows that, on 30 June 2015, there were 37,473 individuals under Corrections' management. Collectively, these individuals were serving 43,132 sentences and orders.

The data provided in this report is aggregated to an offender/ sentence/ start date level. That means that when an offender starts two sentences of the same type on the same day, they will only be counted as one. However, when an offender starts two sentences of different types on the same day, or two sentences on different days they will be counted as two.

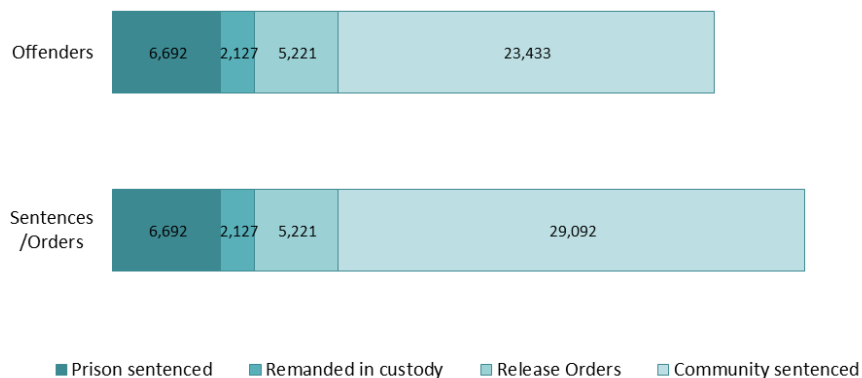
Some of the statistic contained in this report can be obtained electronically by going to the Statistics New Zealand website (<http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/index.aspx>) and clicking on the link to "Corrections".

The NZ.Stat site allows researchers and other users to view and download the information from the Corrections datasets. Users can select variables and customise table layouts, then download tables in Excel or CSV format.

In addition, Corrections puts some unit record data into the Statistics New Zealand Integrated Data Infrastructure. This allows Corrections and other researchers to combine offender information with data from a range of organisations (such as health and education data) to provide the insights government needs to improve social and economic outcomes for New Zealanders. With all identifying information removed, integrated data gives a safe view across government so agencies can deliver better services to the public and ensure investment is made where it's needed most. Integrated data is particularly useful to help address complex social issues such as crime and vulnerable children.

Additional information about the data that Corrections puts into the IDI can be found here:

[http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/snapshots-of-nz/integrated-data-infrastructure/idi-data-dictionaries/sentencing-remand.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/integrated-data-infrastructure/idi-data-dictionaries/sentencing-remand.aspx)



# Throughput

Graphs in this section primarily refer to distinct remand periods, not unique offenders, that is, the number of new remand period/sentence/order starts within a financial year. If an offender starts more than one remand period/sentence/order within a year then the offender is counted more than once.

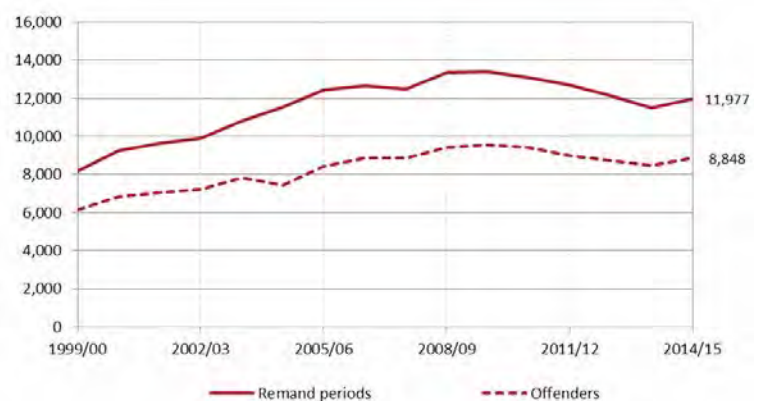


The number of remand starts in 2014/15 increased by 4 percent since the previous financial year.

## Overall trend

Since 1999/00, the total number of remand periods started in a financial year has increased by 47 percent. The number of remand periods peaked in 2009/10 and while this has been decreasing for the last few years, 2014/15 has shown an increase of 4 percent.

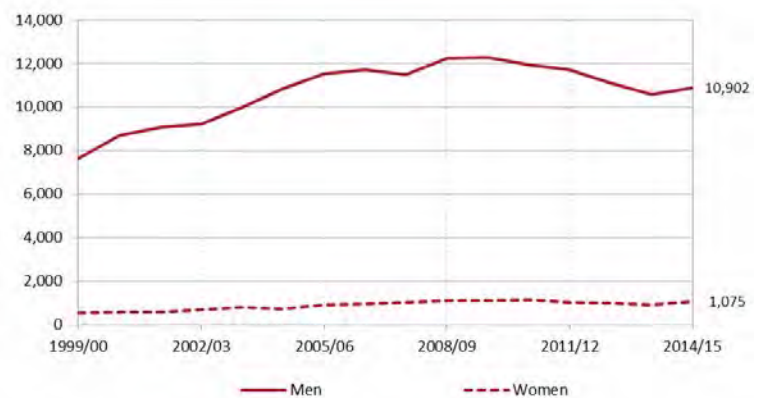
The number of unique remand offenders follows the same path, but is around 25 percent lower.



## Gender

The vast majority of prisoners commencing remand periods are male. During 2014/15, 10,902 remand starts were by men and 1,075 were by women.

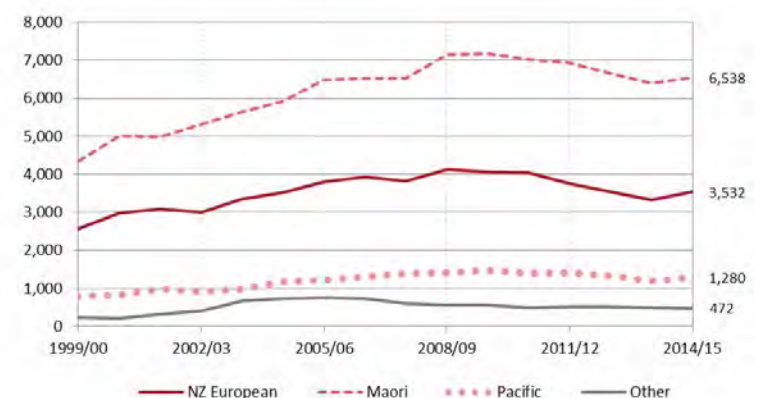
The proportion of women in the entire remand population who started a remand period in a given year has increased from 6 percent in 1999/00 to 9 percent in 2014/15.



## Ethnicity

During 2014/15, 55 percent of remand periods started were by Maori offenders. In 1999/00 this proportion reduced by slightly, to 53 percent.

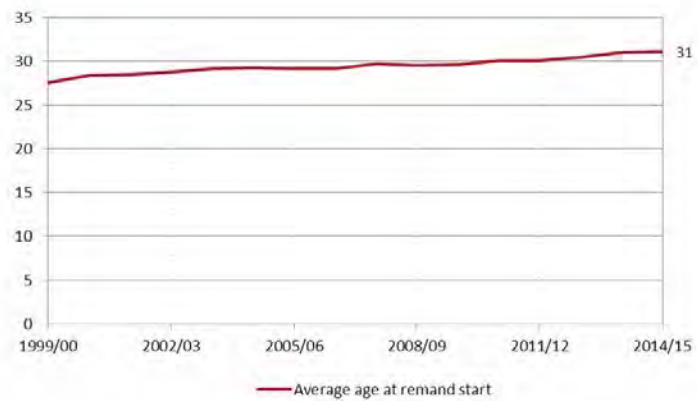
The number of remand periods started by NZ European<sup>1</sup> offenders has increased by 37 percent since 1999/00.



<sup>1</sup> Approximately 5% of NZ European offenders are not recorded as having New Zealand origins.

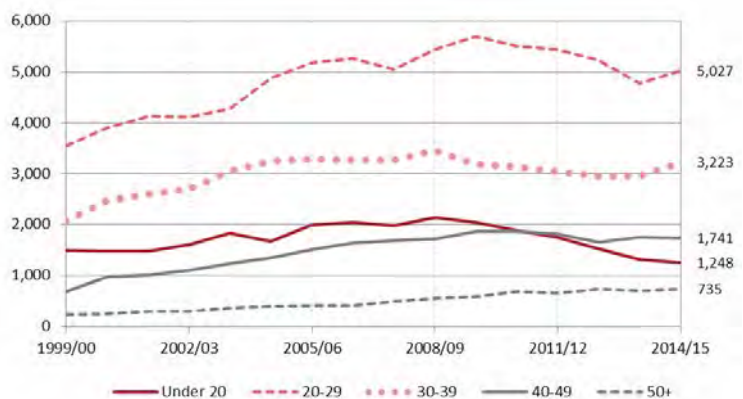
### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting a remand period in 2014/15 was 31 years and 1 month. This is a significant increase on the average age of remandees in 1999/00, which was 27 years and 7 months.



For most age groups, the number of remand periods started each year has increased since 1999/00. Since a peak in 2008/09, the number of offenders under the age of 20 starting remand periods has fallen by 42 percent.

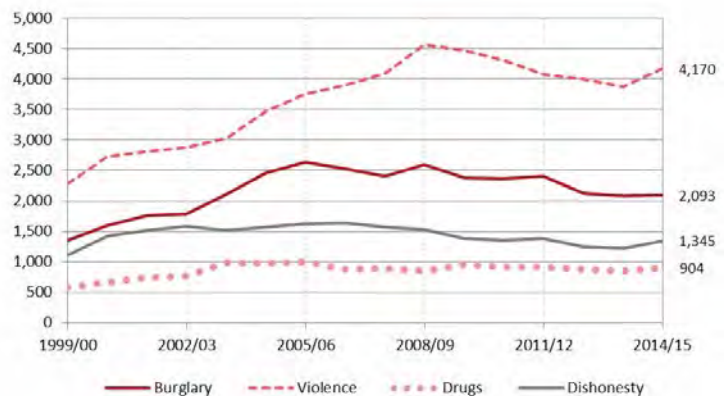
The largest proportionate increase over the entire period has been observed in the 50+ age group, and the largest numerical increase has been in the 20-29 age group. During 2014/15, 6 percent of remand starts were by offenders over the age of 50. This is an increase from 1999/00, when only 3 percent of remand starts were over the age of 50.



### Offences (charged with)

#### Top 4

The 4 most common offence types for remand starts are burglary, violence, drugs and dishonesty. Together, they accounted for 71 percent of all remand starts in 2014/15.



### Offence group

Since 1999/00, the number of remand periods started included relatively equal proportions of each of the three offence groups (offence as charged). However, recently, the proportion of remand starts for offences against property has decreased by 7 percentage points (since 2005/06), while offences against a person now comprise 41% of the three offence groups.





## Throughput ➤ Remand Offenders

The actual number of remand periods started for offences against property has dropped by 19 percent since the peak in 2005/06. This differs from both public order offences and offences against a person, which dropped by only 6 and 8 percent since their peak in 2009/10 and 2008/09 respectively.



### Against property

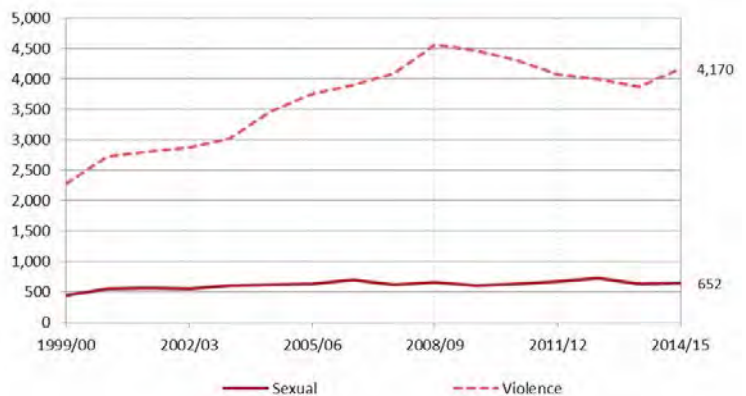
Charges for burglary offences predominate amongst remand starts for offences against property (58%). Burglary accounted for 17 percent of all remand periods started in 2014/15.



### Against a person

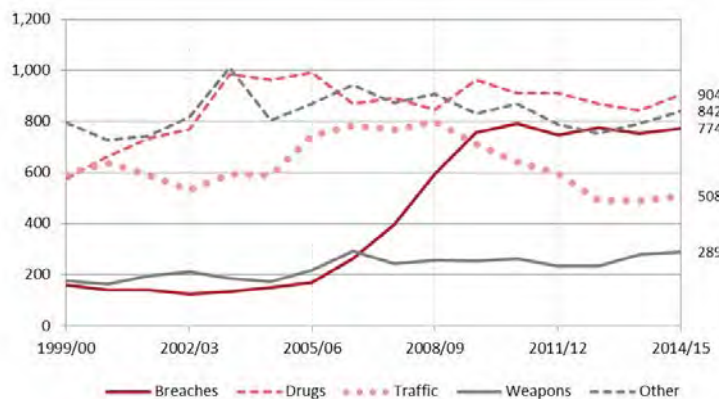
Since 1999/00, the number of remand periods started for sexual offences each year increased by 45 percent, including an increase of 2 percent since 2013/14.

The number of remand periods started for violent offences each year has increased by 82 percent since 1999/00. After decreasing for 5 years, this number increased by 8 percent since 2013/14.



### Against public order

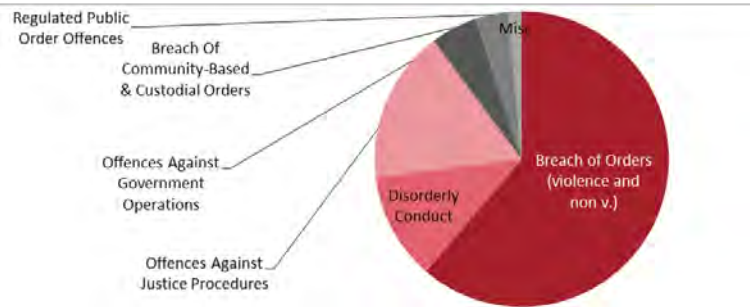
Remands related to breaches of community sentences and orders increased by almost 400 percent between 1999/00 and 2014/15. Breaches now account for 23 percent of all remand periods in the "against public order" group.





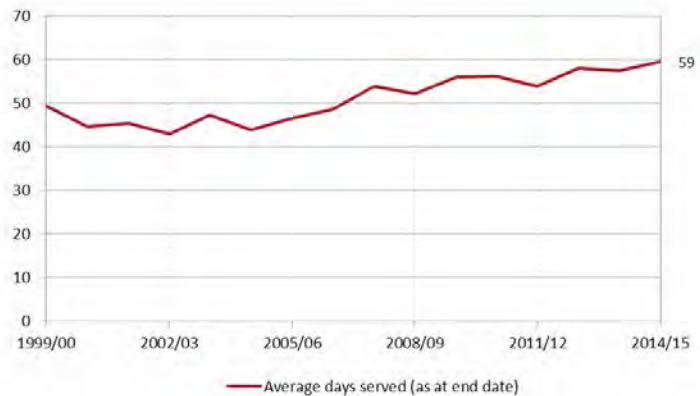
### 'Other' offences

During 2014/15, over half (61%) of 'Other' offences (included in "against public order" offences) were for breaching orders (violence and non-v.) e.g., contravenes protection order.



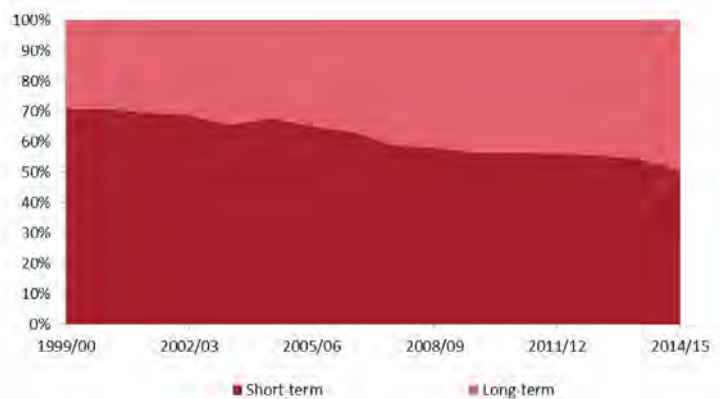
### Time served

The average length of a remand period ending in 2014/15 was 59 days. This period includes time in remand prior to trial and conviction/discharge, as well as time between conviction and sentencing. The current 59 days is 2 days more than the average length in 2013/14 (57) and 10 days longer than the average length in 1999/00 (49).



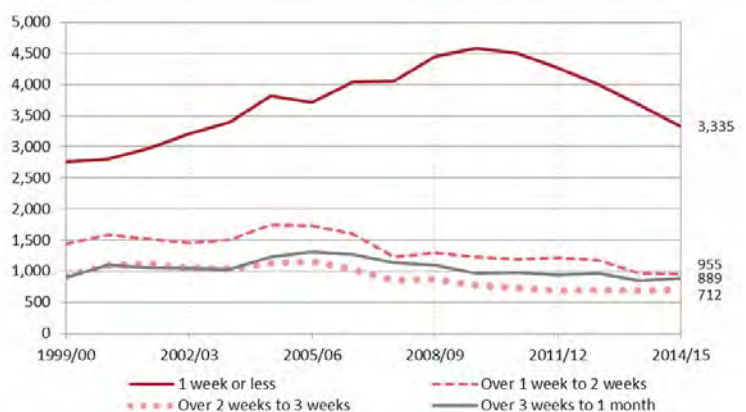
The proportion of remand starts where the period served in remand was over 1 month (denoted as "long-term" in the graph) has increased from 29 percent in 1999/00 to 50 percent in 2014/15.

The number of remand period starts where the period served in remand was over 1 month (long-term) has increased by 134 percent since 1999/00. In contrast, the number of remand period starts last year, where the period served was 1 month or less (short-term), is not changed markedly from the level previously recorded in 1999/00 (see below).



### Short-term

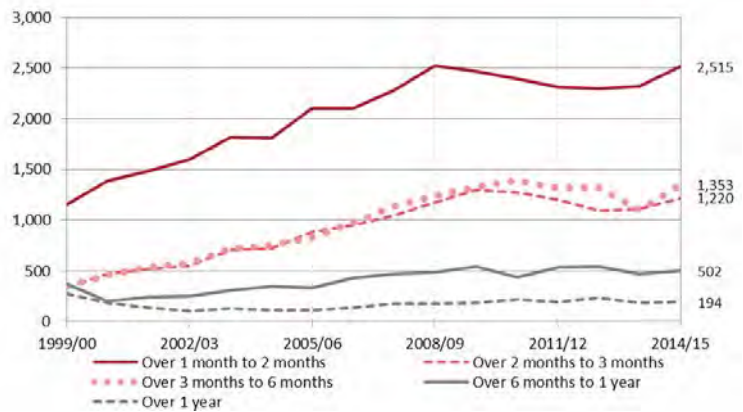
The net increase in remand periods of 1 week or less is 21 percent between 1999/00 and 2014/15, with a recent decline in numbers since 2009.



## Throughput ➤ Remand offenders

### Long-term

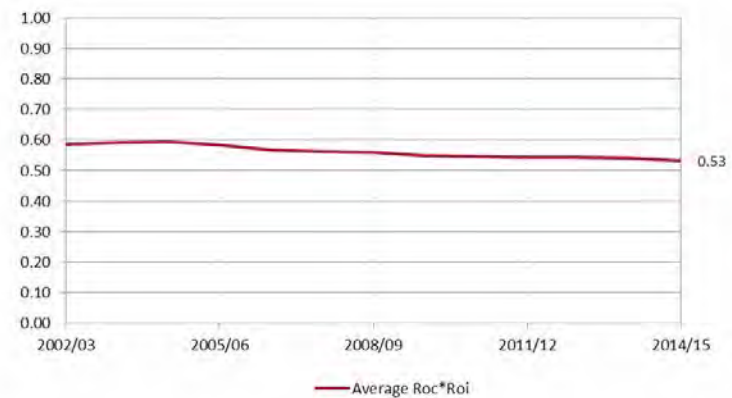
The majority (43%) of all long-term remand periods started in 2014/15 were for between 1 month and 2 months. Approximately 70 percent of all remand periods started in 2014/15 were for less than 2 months.



### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders starting a remand period has dropped by 0.05 over the last 10 years.

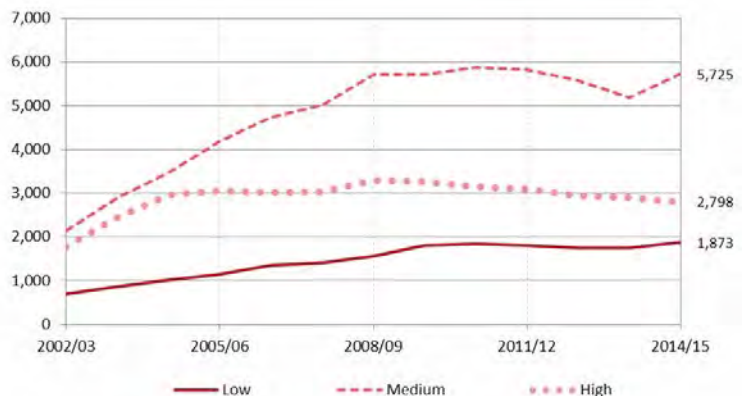
The average risk score of offenders starting a remand period in 2014/15 was 0.53; a slight decrease from 2013/14 (0.54). The average risk score of offenders starting a remand period in 2002/03 was 0.59.



The number of offenders who start a remand period with no recorded risk score has consistently dropped by since 2002/03. This is likely to reflect a cumulative effect of offenders returning to custody with a previously calculated risk score.

The majority of offenders who start a new remand period have a medium risk score (within the 0.3 – 0.7 range) – 55 percent in 2014/15.

The proportion of remand starts with a high (> 0.7) risk score has decreased by 12 percentage points each since 2002/03.

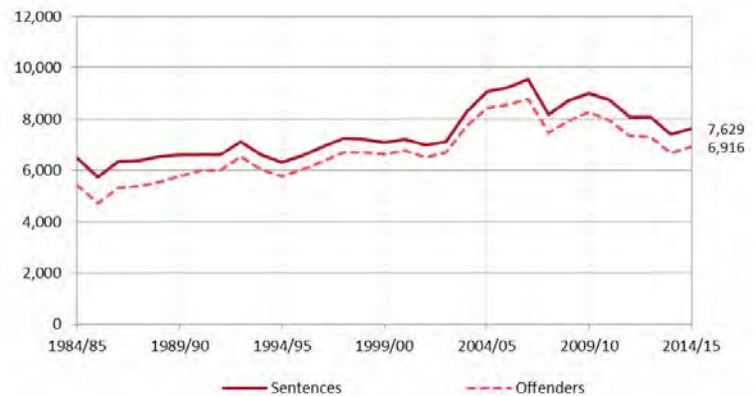




The number of offenders beginning a prison sentence each year has decreased by 21 percent since the peak in 2006/07.

### Overall trend

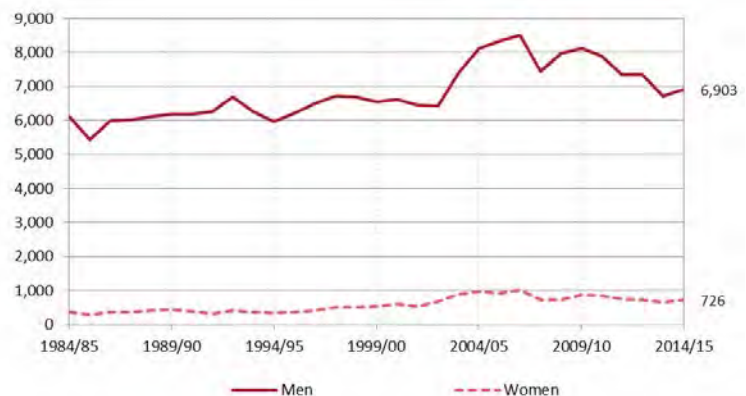
The number of prison sentences started each year increased by 47 percent between 1984/85 and 2006/07. Since 2006/07, the total number has decreased by 20 percent.



### Gender

While the number of prison sentences started by men each year has increased by 13 percent since 1984/85, the number of prison sentences started by women each year has doubled (99% increase) in the same timeframe.

The proportion of female offenders who started a prison sentence each year increased from 6 percent to 10 percent of the total between 1984/85 and 2014/15.

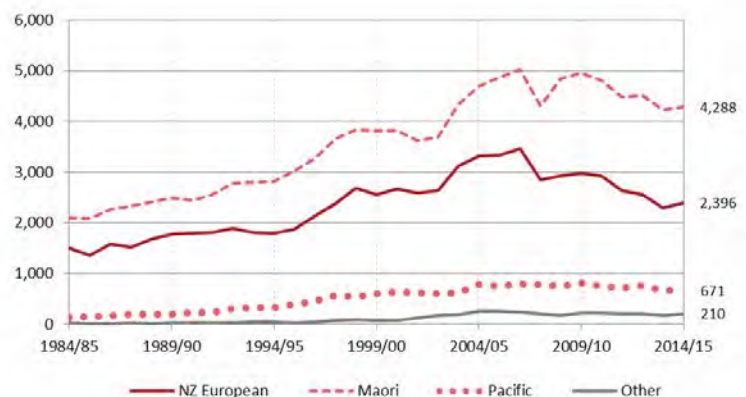


### Ethnicity

The number of Maori starting a prison sentence has increased by 105 percent, from 2,095 during 1984/85 to 4,288 during 2014/15. During the same period, the number of NZ Europeans starting a prison sentence increased by 60 percent, from 1,499 in 1984/85 to 2,396 during 2014/15.

Proportionally, prisoners starting a prison sentence who are Maori increased by only very slightly from 56 percent to 57 percent between 1984/85 and 2014/15.

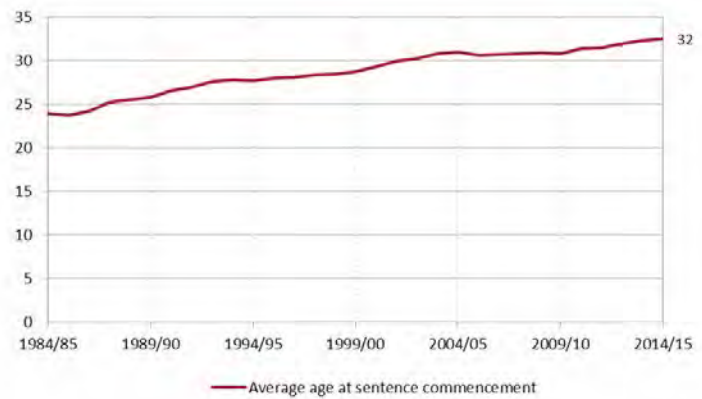
A number of offenders have no recorded ethnicity; these offenders are excluded from this calculation.



### Age at commencement

The average age of a newly sentenced prisoner in 2014/15 was 32 years and 6 months, 2 months older than in 2013/14.

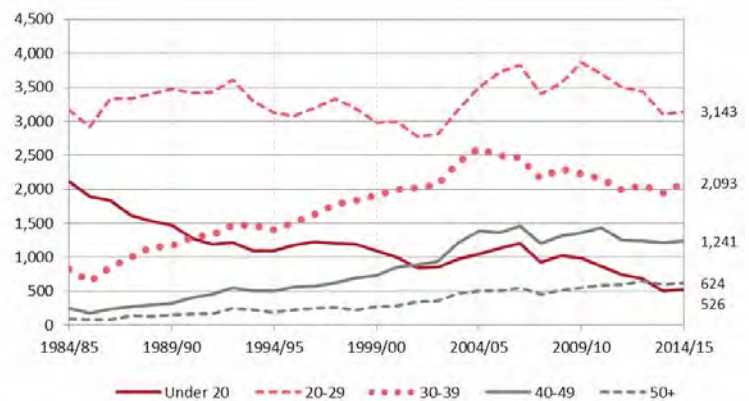
The average age of newly sentenced prisoners has changed significantly since 1984/85, when the average age was slightly less than 24 years.



### Age groups

Since 1984/85, both the proportion and numbers of prison sentences started by offenders who are under 20 years old has reduced.

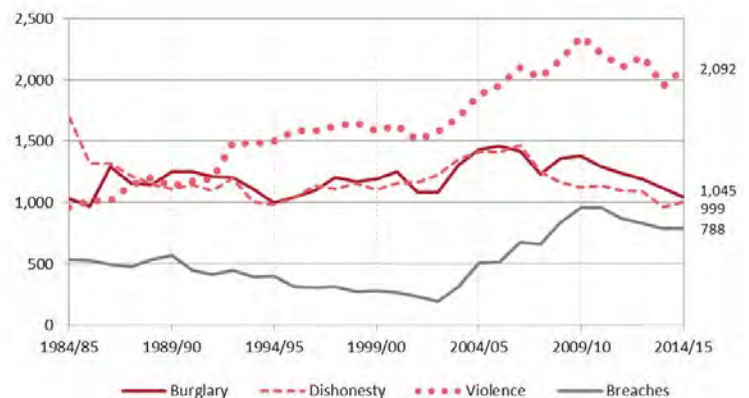
Conversely there have been increases in number of older offenders, particularly evident amongst those aged 40 – 49 years.



### Offences

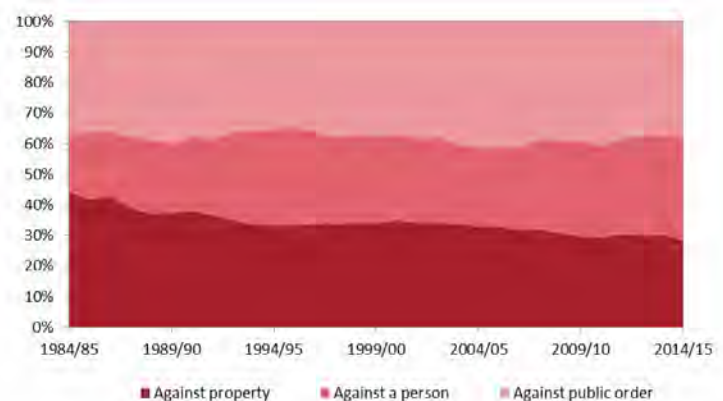
#### Top 4

Violent offences are the most common offence type for new prison sentences. During 2014/15, violent offences accounted for over a quarter (27%) of all prison sentence starts, compared with only 14 percent of all prison sentence starts for the next highest offence type (burglary).



### Offence group

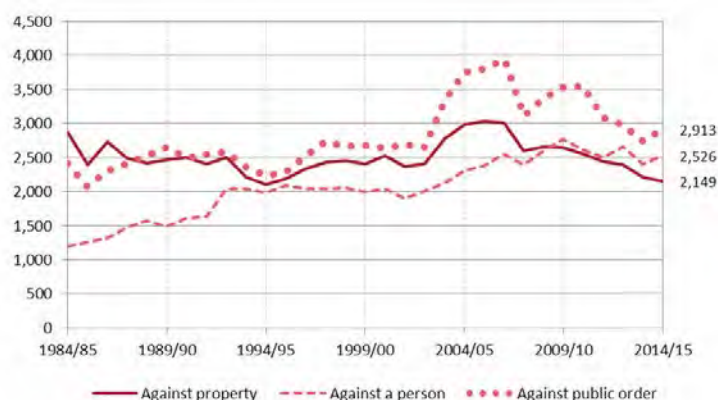
The proportion of prison sentences started for a public order offence has remained at around 38 percent since 1984/85. Public order offences include drugs, traffic, weapons and breach-type offences.





The proportion of prison sentences started for a property offence has decreased from 44 percent of all sentences to 28 percent since 1984/85.

The offences of the largest sub-group of prisoners starting a prison sentence in 2014/15 were in the public order offence group. Prison sentences started for offences against a person have increased by since 1984/85, with a more rapid increase between 2000/01 and 2009/10.

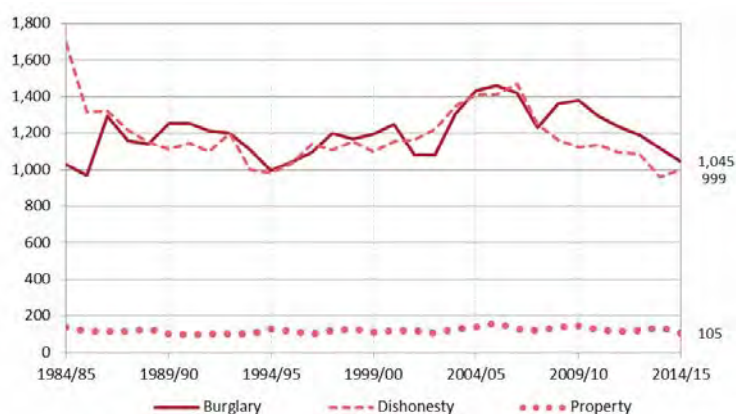


### Against property

The number of prison sentences started for dishonesty offences has decreased by 41 percent since 1984/85.

While the number of burglary offences has fluctuated since 1984/85, the number of new sentences for burglary has increased by only 2 percent since 1984/85. Since a peak in 2005/06 the number of prison sentences started for burglary has dropped by 28 percent.

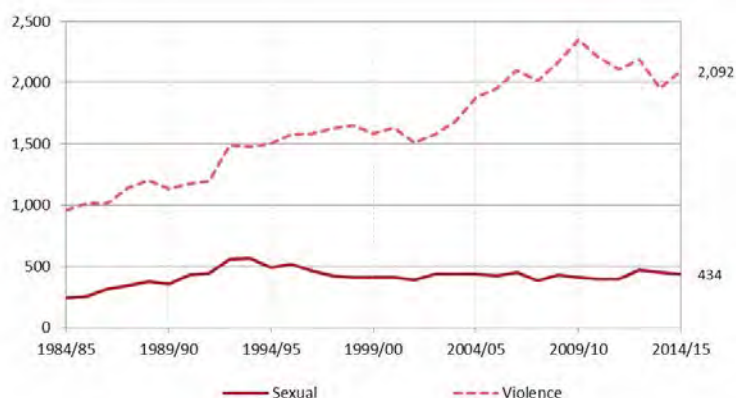
Prison sentences started for "property" offences (e.g. arson) remain consistently low, with only 105 prison sentences started in 2014/15.



### Against a person

Prison sentences started for violent offences have increased by 119 percent since 1984/85, while prison sentences started for sexual offences increased by 82 percent; most of this increase occurred during the early 1990s, after which the trend has been largely flat.

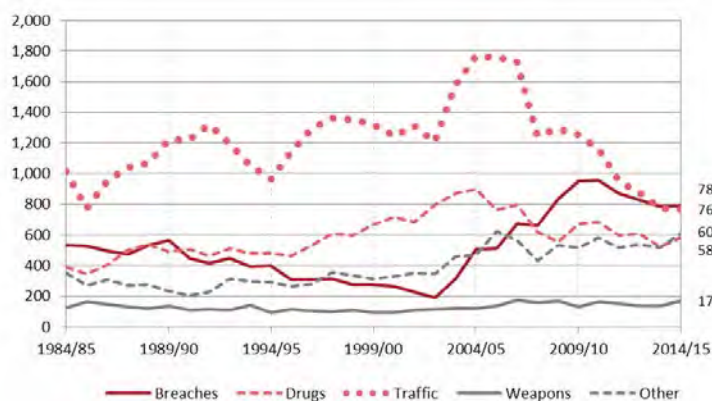
The number of prison sentence starts for sexual offences are relatively low. However, these prisoners form a larger proportion of the muster at any given point in time because their sentences are longer, and they remain in prison for longer periods. [See Snapshots ➤ Sentenced Prisoners ➤ Time Imposed, page 67]



### Against public order

Prison sentences for traffic offences have more than halved (decrease of 56 percent) since the peak in 2004/05 to only 766 in 2014/15.

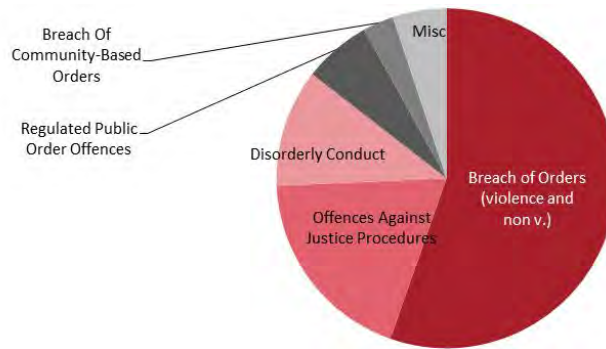
The number of prison sentences started for breaches declined by 64 percent between 1984/05 and 2002/03; however, since 2002/03, this number has quadrupled.



### 'Other' offences

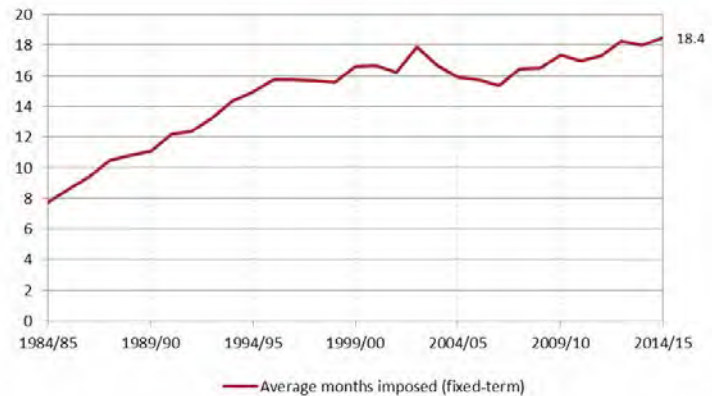
Of the 609 'Other' prison sentences started in 2014/15, over half (55%) are for breaching orders (violence and non-v.) e.g., contravenes protection order.

Unlike remand offenders, breach of community based orders (breach non-association order) does not appear in the most common offences for sentenced starts.



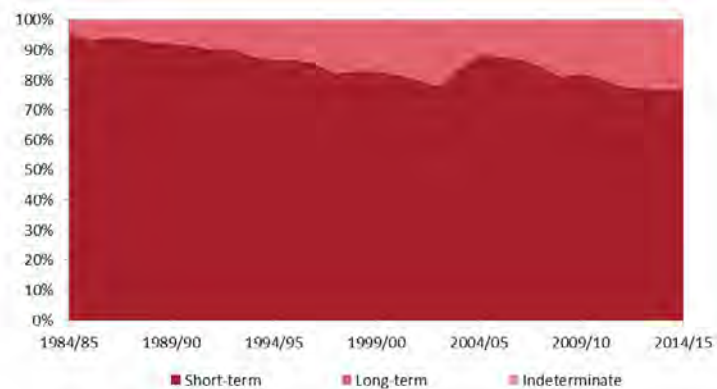
### Time imposed

The average imposed sentence length of fixed-term sentenced prisoners in 2014/15 was 18 months and 2 weeks. This is approximately 2 weeks more than the average imposed sentence length of sentenced prisoners in 2013/14.



In 2014/15, only 0.6 percent of prison sentences started were indeterminate sentences. This has trebled since 1984/1985, when only 0.2 percent of prison sentences started were of an indeterminate length.

Only 5 percent of prison sentences started in 1984/85 were long-term sentences (over 2 years). The proportion of prison sentences started that are long-term has increased by to 22 percent in 2014/15.



### Short-term

The number of offenders who were sentenced to short-term prison sentences jumped significantly in 2003/04. This peak has been steadily decreasing since 2010/11.

The majority of the jump in short-term sentences in 2003/04 can be attributed to sentences of 6 months or less. Since the introduction of new community sentences in 2007 these numbers have fallen.



### Long-term

Steady increases have been observed in annual numbers of offenders starting long-term prison sentences over the past thirty years. The number of prison starts for sentences over 2 years to 3 years has increased by 475 percent since 1984/85.



### Indeterminate

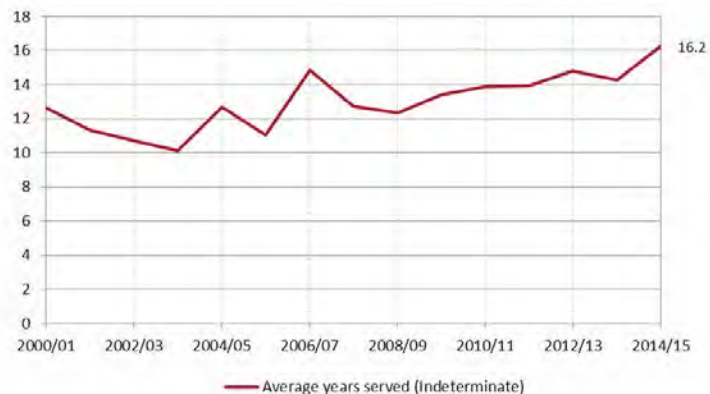
Approximately 40 offenders start indeterminate sentences each year, but these individuals tend to remain in prison for very long periods (usually more than ten years). As a result they are becoming an increasingly significant subset of the prisoner population.



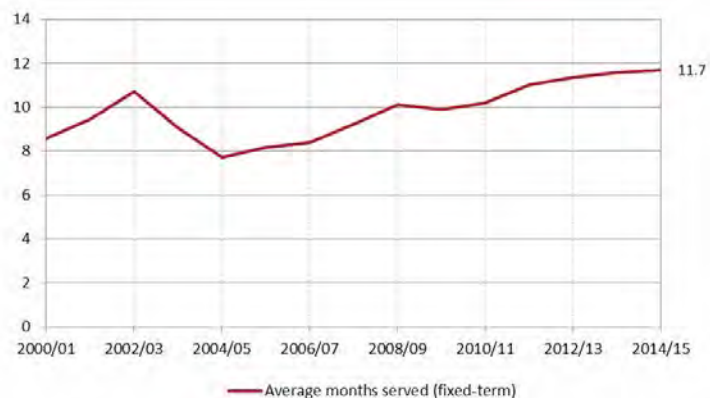
### Time served

Calculations of "time served" are worked out based on the difference between the sentence commencement date and the first release of the sentence (recalled offenders can have more than one release). This data series commences in 2000/01 because release records prior to this date are incomplete.

In general, the average time served for indeterminate sentences has been on the rise: average time served of offenders released after serving an indeterminate sentence during 2014/15 was 16 years and 3 months.



The average time served for fixed-term sentences during 2014/15 was 11 months and 3 weeks, slightly higher than in 2013/14 (11 months and 2 weeks).



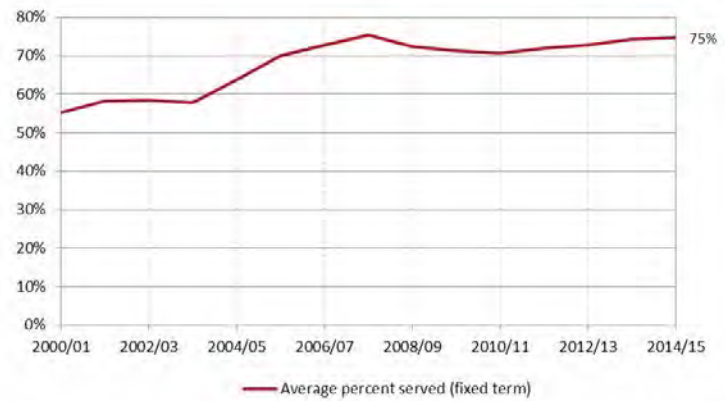


## Throughput ➤ Sentenced Prisoners

Prisoners with sentences of two years or below are released automatically after serving half of the imposed length (including time served on remand).

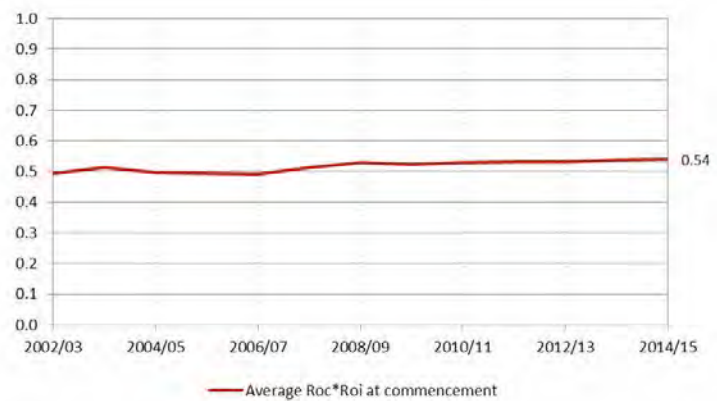
The average proportion served of fixed-term sentences of over two years in imposed length has been slowly increasing since 2000/01, generally by around 2 percent each year.

During 2014/15, offenders released from sentences of greater than two years sentences had served an average of 75 percent of their fixed-term sentence.



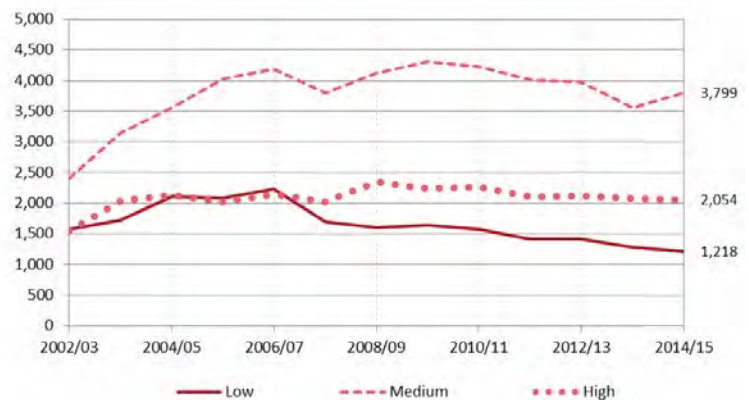
### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) for sentenced prisoner starts in 2014/15 was 0.54, the same average score as 2013/14. The average risk score for sentenced prisoner starts in 2002/03 was 0.49. This increase in average risk over time may reflect fewer lower-risk offenders being imprisoned (e.g., traffic offenders) in 2014/15.



As noted, the number of prison sentenced starts with a low risk score has been significantly decreasing since 2006/07.

Since a numeric peak in 2006/07, the proportion of prison sentenced starts with a medium risk score has continued to increase, now constituting 50 percent of newly sentenced offenders.





The number of community orders started each year has decreased by 26 percent since 2007.

## Community order types

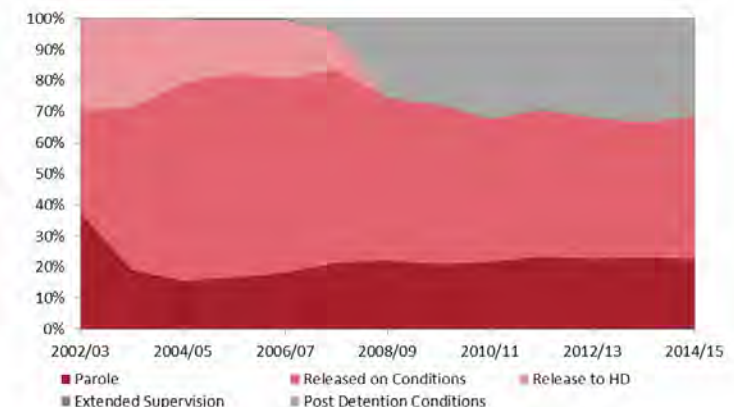
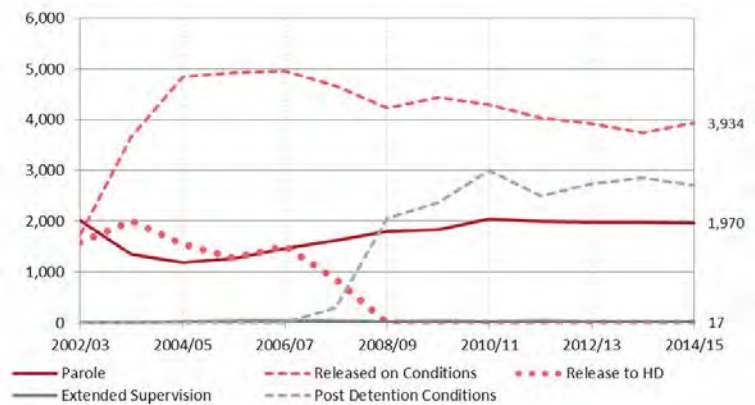
There are currently four types of community orders, Parole, Release on Conditions, Post Detention Conditions, and Extended Supervision.

Release on Conditions became available as a post-prison sentence option following introduction of the Sentencing Act 2002 and the Parole Act 2002. Releases to Home Detention (BEHD) were phased out in 2007.

The number of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders in 2014/15 (3,934) is almost double that of the number of offenders starting Parole in the same period (1,970). However, numbers are declining in concert with the decrease in shorter (2 years and below) sentences.

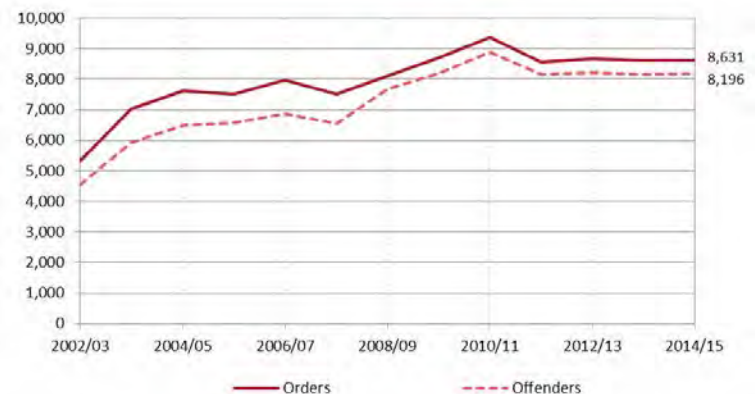
The number of offenders commencing Extended Supervision orders each year is very small, generally fewer than 50 [See below: Throughput ➤ Community Orders ➤ Extended Supervision, page 18].

Post Detention Conditions is becoming an increasing proportion of all community orders started. Between 2008/09 and 2014/15, the proportion of community orders made up by PDC orders has increased from 25 percent to 31 percent.



## Offenders

The number of community orders started each year increased between 2002/03 and 2010/11. The numbers has plateaued in recent years.



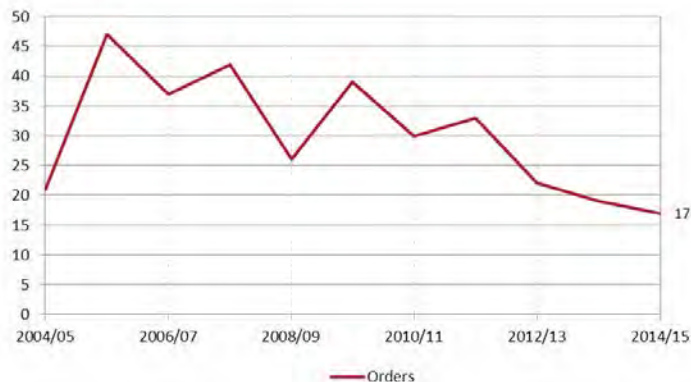
## Extended Supervision

People on Extended Supervision are monitored for periods of up to ten years following their release from prison. Extended supervision ensures that the risks presented by these high-risk offenders (to date, exclusively child sex offenders) can be identified and managed. ESO offenders are subject to a range of strict conditions, restrictions and limitations, including where they are allowed to go; some are also electronically monitored.

The first Extended Supervision orders were granted in the latter part of 2004.

### Overall trend

In the early years following implementation, the number of Extended Supervision orders was up to 47 in a single year. Since then numbers of starts have reduced to between 20 and 30 new starts each year.

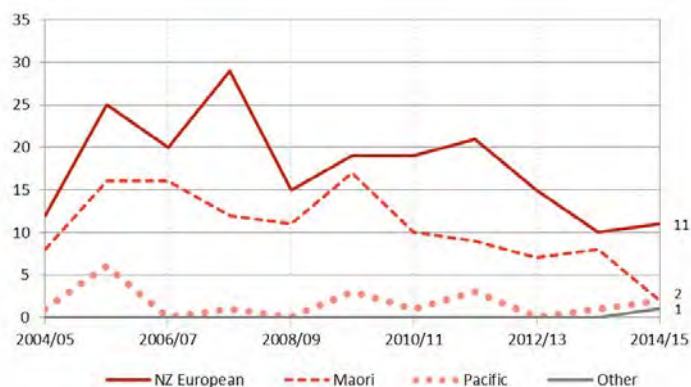


### Gender

To date, all offenders starting Extended Supervision Orders have been male.

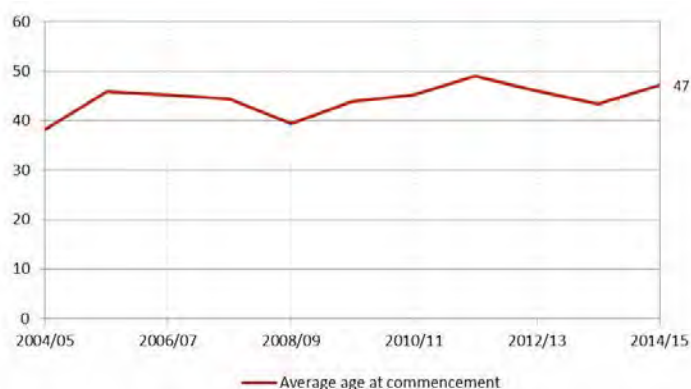
### Ethnicity

Offenders starting Extended Supervision orders are predominantly NZ European. In 2014/15, 69 percent of all offenders starting Extended Supervision orders were NZ European. This reflects a characteristic of the entire child sex offender population under management.

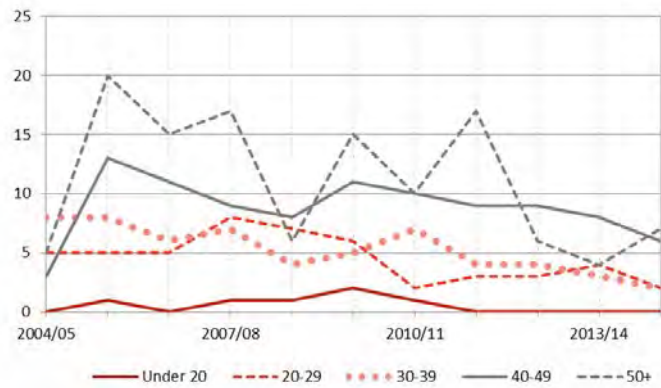


### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting an Extended Supervision order in 2014/15 was 47. In 2013/14, the average age of offenders starting an Extended Supervision order was 43. Due to the low number of offenders starting Extended Supervision orders the average will fluctuate somewhat. However, since 2004/05, the average age has largely remained within the 40-49 years band.

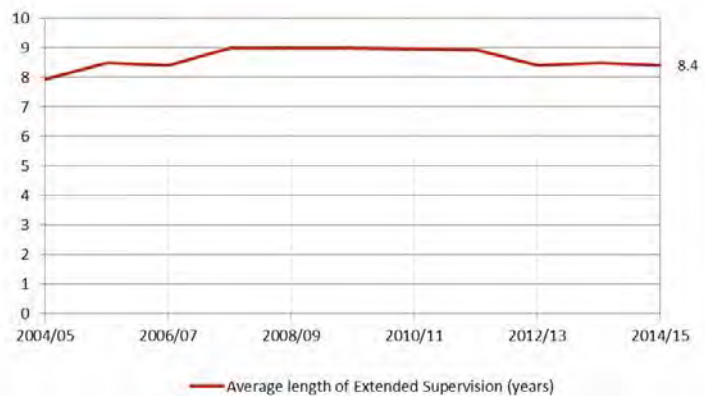


The majority of offenders starting Extended Supervision orders were aged 40 and above (76 percent in 2014/15). This proportion has increased since 2004/05 when only 38 percent of offenders starting Extended Supervision orders were aged 40 and above.

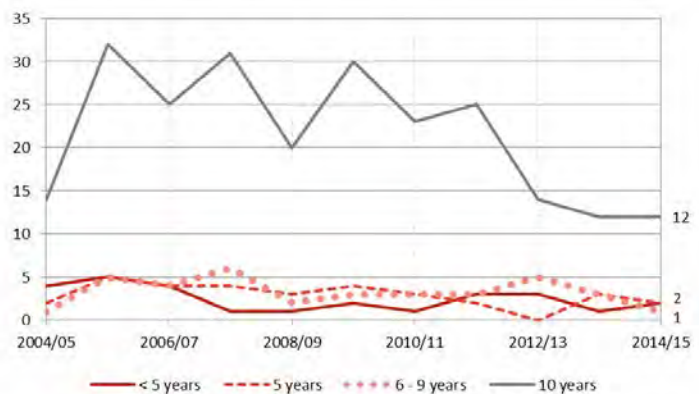


### Time imposed

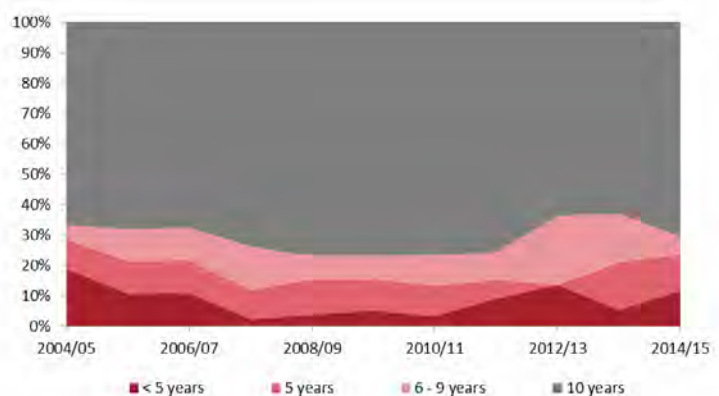
In 2014/15, the average imposed length of Extended Supervision orders was 8 years, 5 months. From 2007/08 to 2011/12, the average imposed length was slightly more, at 9 years. The most commonly imposed order is 10 years in length.



Typically, Extended Supervision orders are for over 5 years, although around 20 percent of new starts are for less than 5 years.



Although, around a fifth of all starts are for less than 5 years, the breakdown of the shorter length orders varies from year to year.

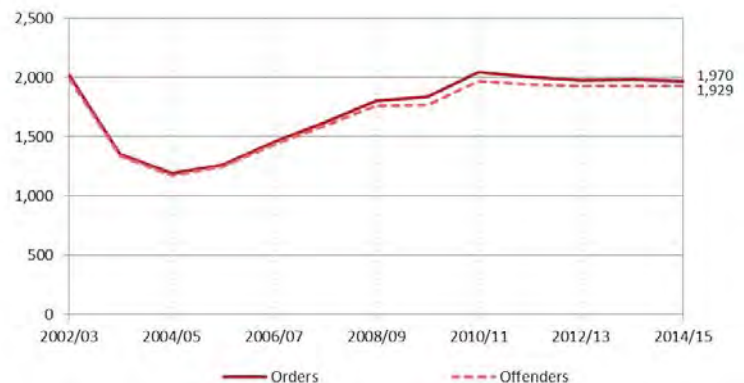


## Parole

Parole is an order allowing for the person's rehabilitation and reintegration to the community following a prison sentence of more than two years. They are required to adhere to the special conditions set by the New Zealand Parole Board and may be electronically monitored (an order known as Residential Restrictions). A person on parole may be recalled to prison if they re-offend or in other ways breach their parole release conditions.

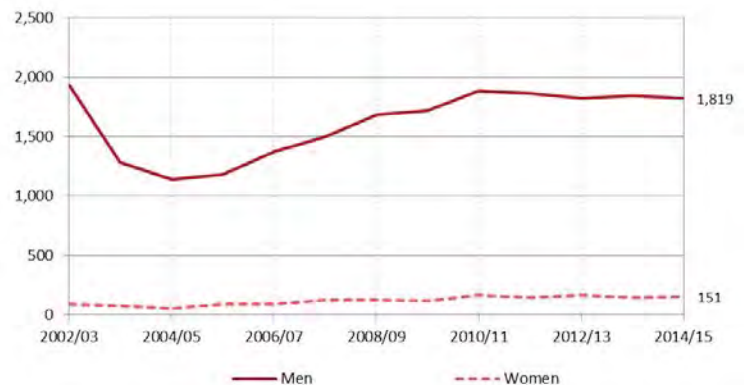
### Overall trend

The number of offenders who started Parole has varied somewhat since 2002/03. Initially there was a distinct period of decline in numbers, followed by a steady increase. Since 2010/11 the number of new Parole starts has plateaued. This pattern reflects the impact of new parole legislation being introduced in 2002.



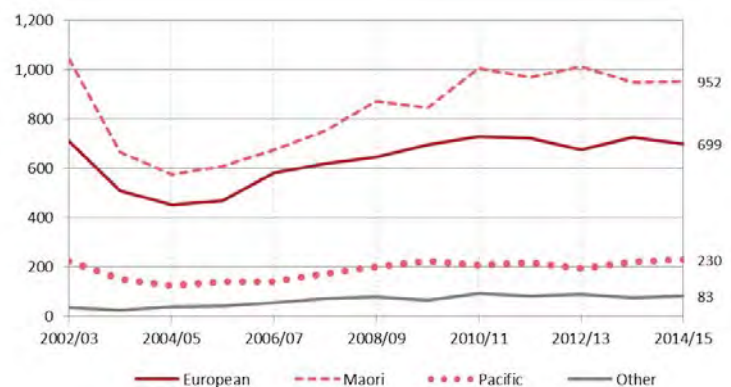
### Gender

In 2002/03 women accounted for 4 percent of all parole starts. By 2014/15, this has increased by to 8 percent of all parole starts.



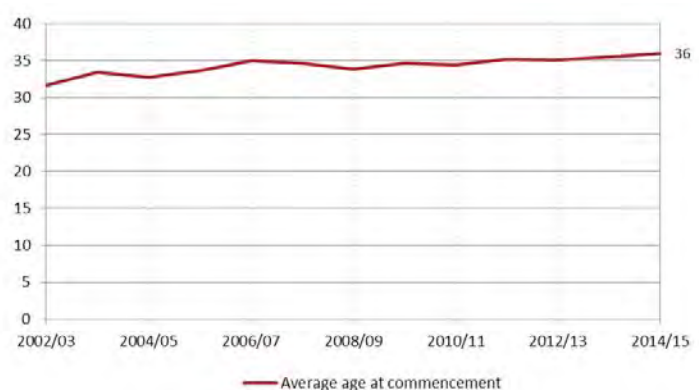
### Ethnicity

In 2014/15, Maori accounted for 48 percent of all Parole starts. This is a drop of 4 percentage points since 2002/03, when Maori accounted for 52 percent of all Parole starts.



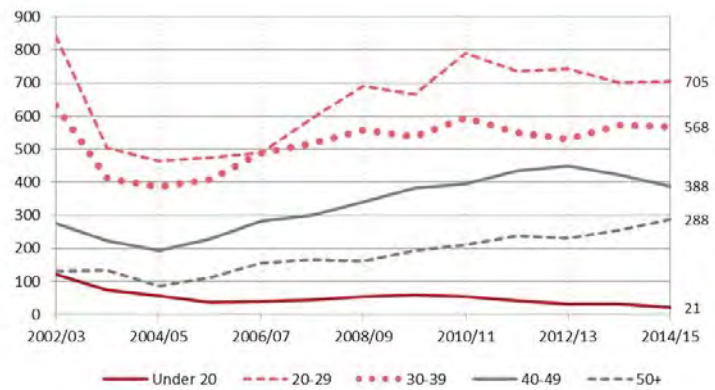
### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting parole was 36 in 2014/15. This is the same as in 2013/14 and 4 years older than the average age of new parolees in 2002/03 (32 years). This trend is consistent with the ageing prison population (noted above).





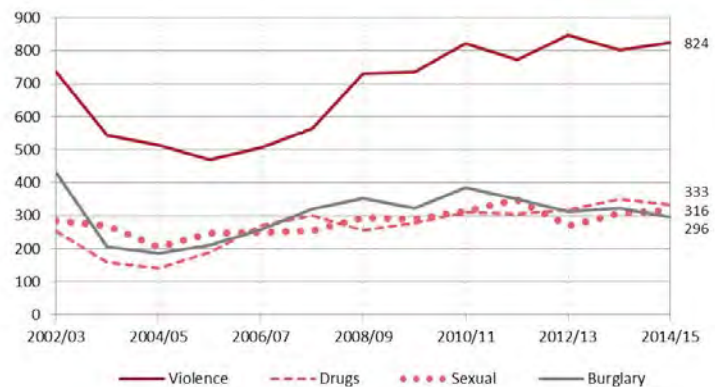
In 2002/03, 20 percent all offenders starting Parole were aged 40 or over. By 2014/15 this had increased to 34 percent of new Parole starts.



## Offences

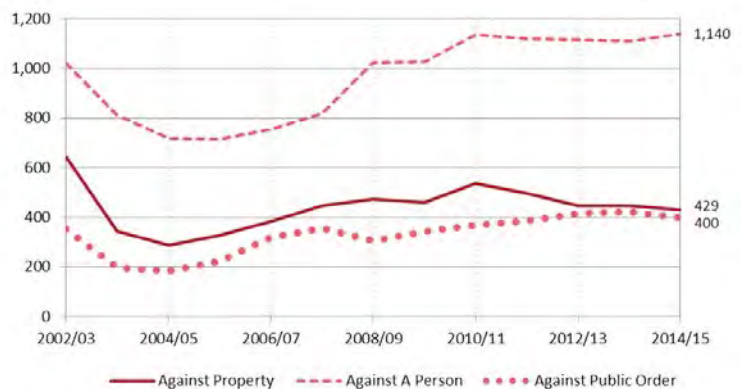
### Top 4

Violent offences are the most common offences group for offenders starting Parole. In 2014/15 violence offences accounted for 42 percent of all Parole starts. The three offence groups of drugs, sex and burglary constituted equal proportions of the remainder.

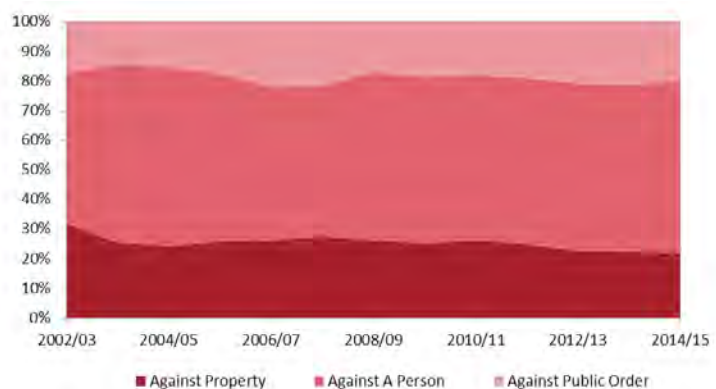


### Offence group

Following the uniform decline across offence groups between 2002 and 2005, the number of offenders starting Parole each year for offences against property and against public order has largely been flat. The number of offences against a person has increased significantly.

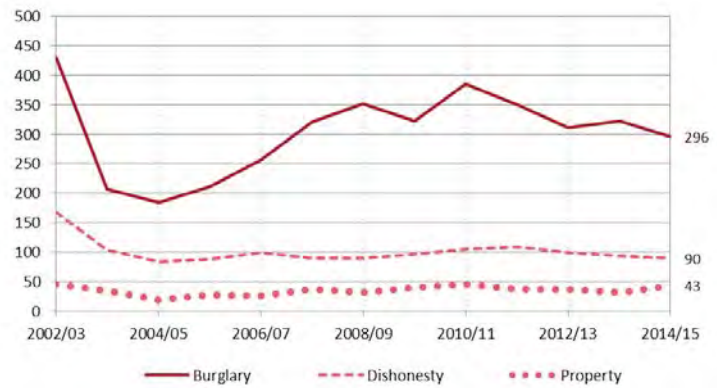


In 2002/03 offenders starting Parole for offences against a person accounted for 51 percent of Parole starts. By 2014/15, this had increased to 58 percent of all Parole starts.



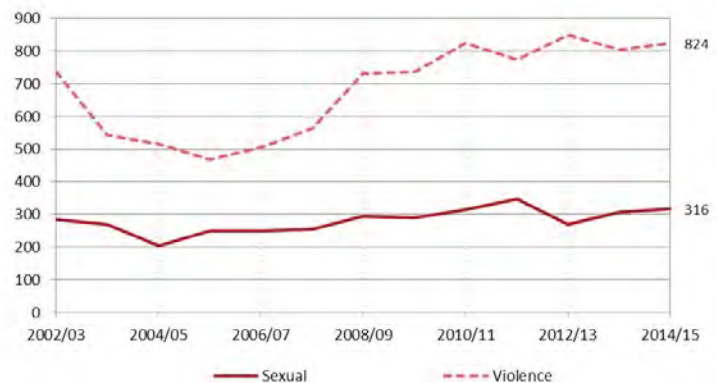
### Against property

The number of new Parole starts for Dishonesty offences has decreased by 46 percent since 2002/03. During the same period the number of new Parole starts for Burglary has decreased by 31 percent.



### Against a person

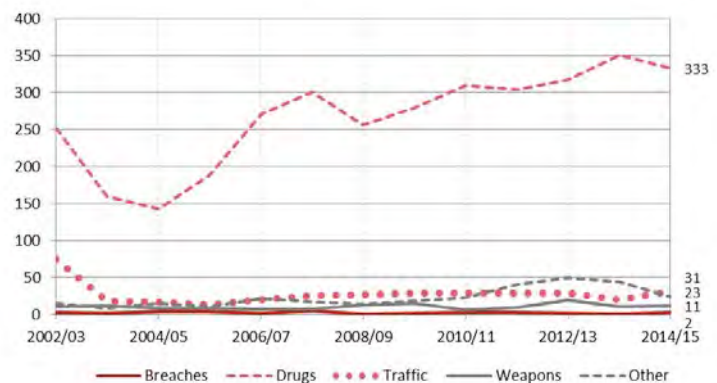
Around three quarters of offenders starting Parole for offences against a person each year are serving sentences for violence offences. This violent offender group constitutes 42 percent of all new Parole starts.



### Against public order

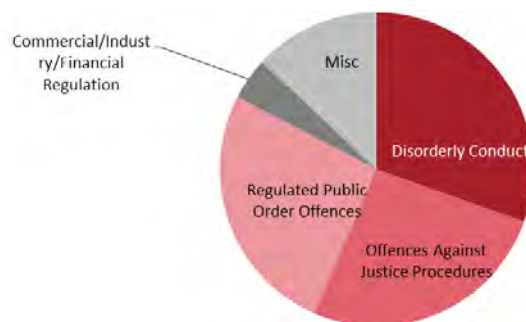
By far the majority (83%) of offenders who started Parole for offences against public order are drug offenders.

In 2014, 6 percent of Parole starts were classified as 'other' offences.



### 'Other' offences

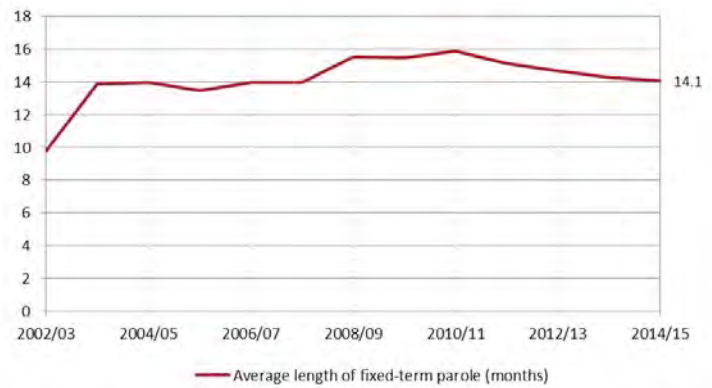
In 2014/15 only 23 offenders commenced Parole for offences in the "Other" group. This included 7 for disorderly conduct, 6 for offences against justice procedures, and 6 for Regulated Public Order Offences.



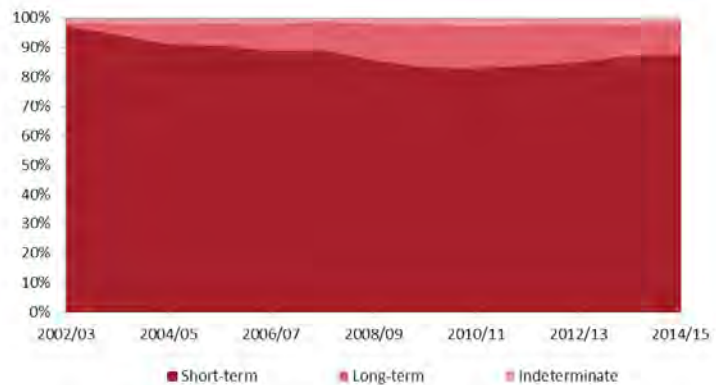


### Time Imposed

The average length of a Parole order started in 2014/15 was 14 months. This is an increase of just over 4 months since 2002/03.



In 2014/15, around 10 percent of all Parole starts were for more than 2 years. This is an increase from 2002/03, where a little as 3 percent of all Parole orders were more than 2 years in length.



### Short-term

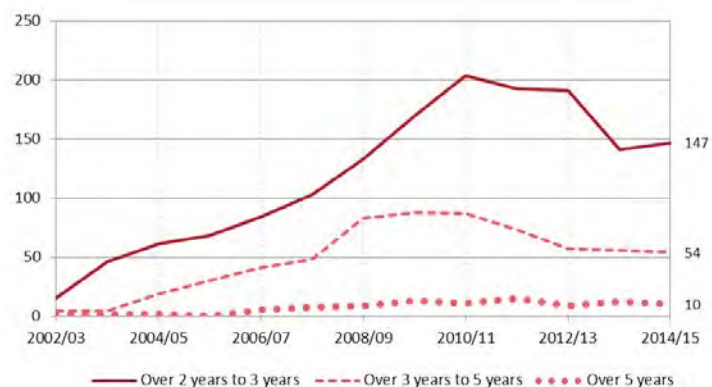
Parole orders for over 1 year to 2 years accounted for 36 percent of all new Parole orders in 2014/15; the most common length group.

New Parole orders for over 1 year to 2 years are the only short-term group to increase since 2002/03 (275%).



### Long-term

Fixed-term Parole orders for longer than 5 years are very uncommon: only 95 such order in the last 10 years. Most long-term Parole orders (70%) are for between 2 and 3 years length.

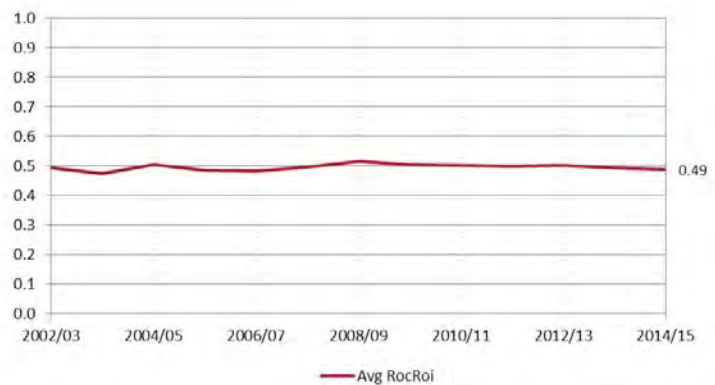


**Indeterminate**

Offenders starting indeterminate length Parole orders in 2014/15 accounted for only 1.7 percent of all Parole starts.

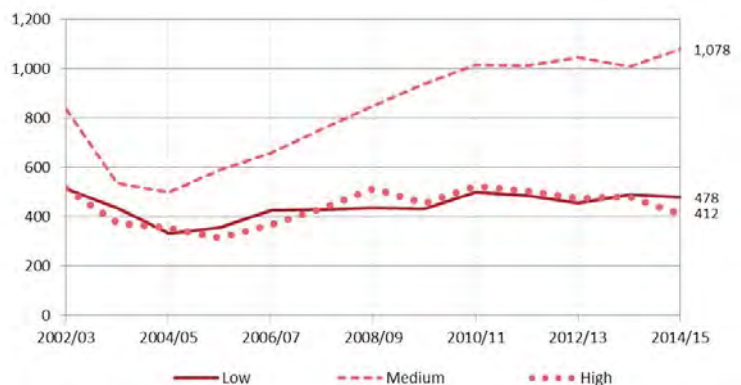
**Roc\*Roi**

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders starting Parole in 2014/15 is identical to the average risk score of offenders starting Parole in 2002/03 (0.49). Since 2002/03 there have only been very small fluctuations in the average risk score of new Parolees (0.05 percentage points).



The number of offenders starting Parole with a medium risk score has increased by 29 percent since 2002/03.

Over half of all offenders who start Parole have a medium risk score. The remainder is split evenly between the Low and High categories. There have been no significant changes in the last 10 years in these two bands.



## Release on Conditions

Release on Conditions (ROC) orders support offenders' reintegration following short sentences of imprisonment (2 years or less).

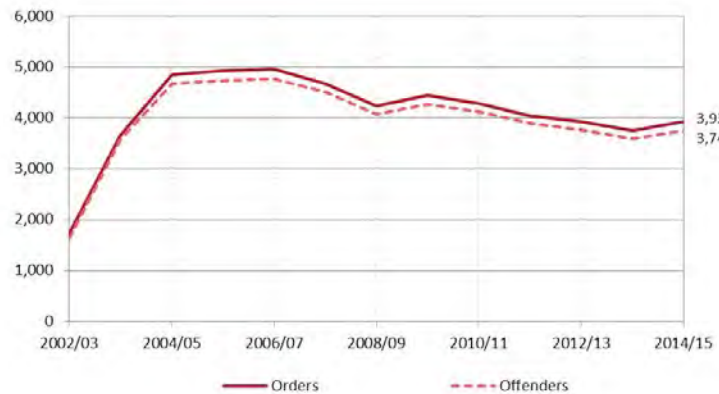
Release conditions are set by the court at time of sentence and are managed by probation officers. As part of the order the offender may be required to attend programmes.

Offenders on ROC are not subject to recall to prison, although they can be charged with breaching the order (which is an imprisonable offence).

### Overall trend

Between 2002/03 and 2004/05, the number of Release on Conditions orders started each year increased by 180 percent. Since the peak was reached, numbers plateaued and slowly fallen.

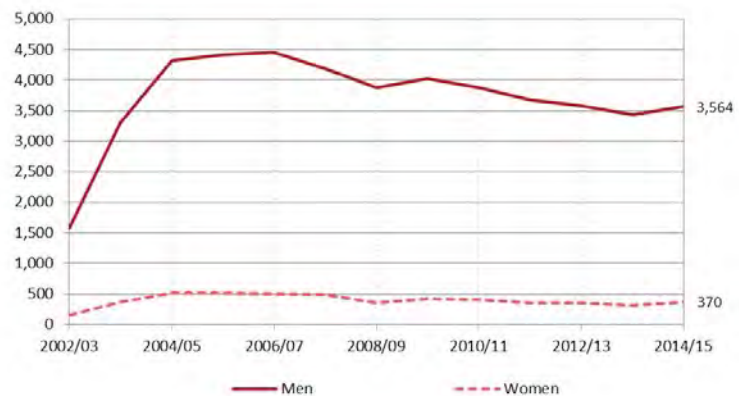
Most recently, annual numbers of Release on Conditions orders started increased by 5 percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15.



### Gender

Between 2002/03 and 2004/05, the number of Release on Conditions orders started by men increased by 274 percent since 2002/03. During the same period, the number of women starting a Release on Conditions order has shown a greater increase (334 percent).

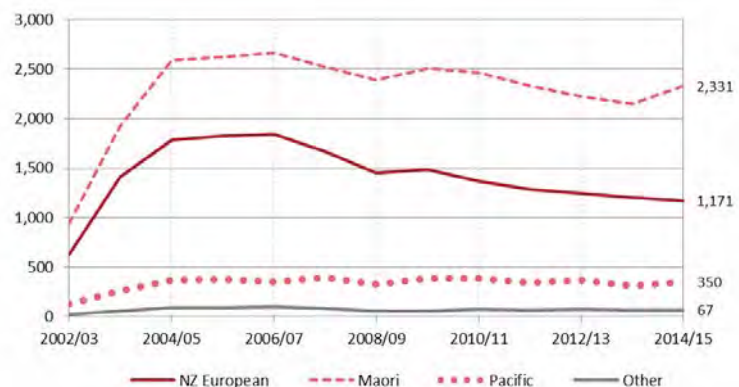
Women accounted for 9 percent of new Release on Conditions orders during 2014/15, the proportion unchanged from 2002/03.



### Ethnicity

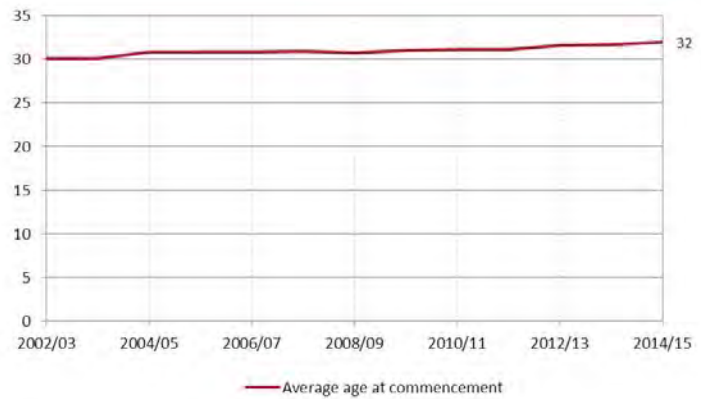
Between 2002/03 and 2004/05, the number of Release on Conditions orders started by Maori each year increased by 147 percent. During the same period, the number started by NZ European offenders increased by only 85 percent.

In 2014/15, Maori accounted for 59 percent of all new Release on Conditions orders. This is an increase of 5 percentage points since 2002/03.

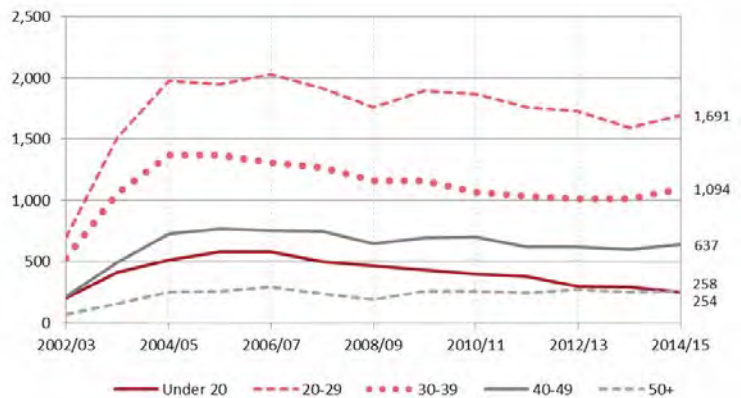


### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders in 2002/03 was 30. By 2014/15, the average age of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders had increased to 32.



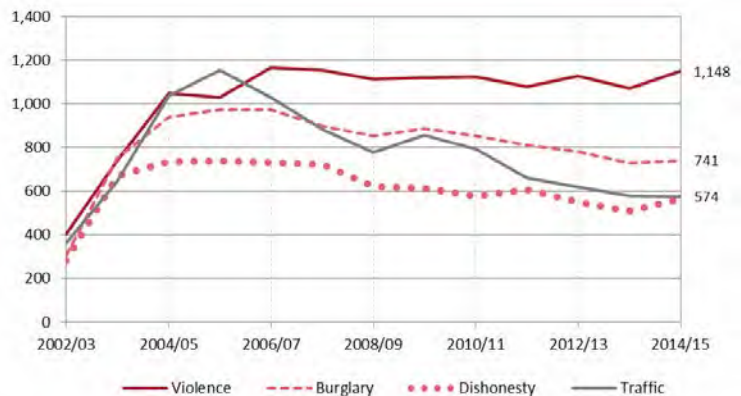
The number of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders who are under 20 at commencement has increased by 25 percent since 2002/03. During the same period, the proportion offenders starting ROC orders who are aged 40 and over increased from 17 percent to 23 percent.



### Offences

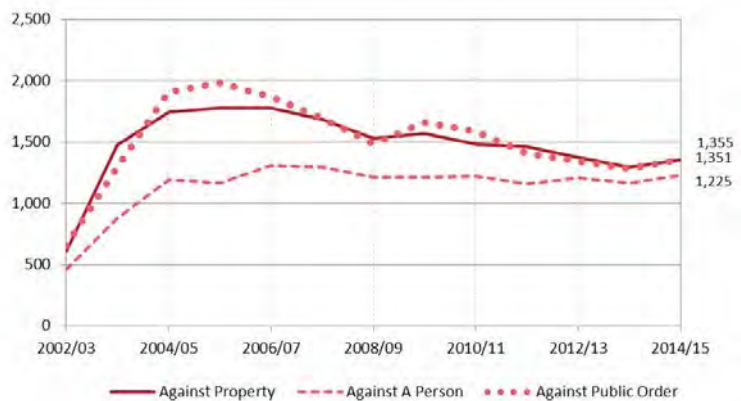
#### Top 4

The most common offences for offenders starting Release on Conditions orders are violence offences. In 2014/15 violence offences accounted for 29 percent of new ROC orders. Orders related to violence offences have remained high since 2005/06 while other orders for the other "top 4" offences have fallen.



#### Offence group

All offence groups have followed the same trend between 2013/14 and 2014/15, proportionally increasing at the same rate.





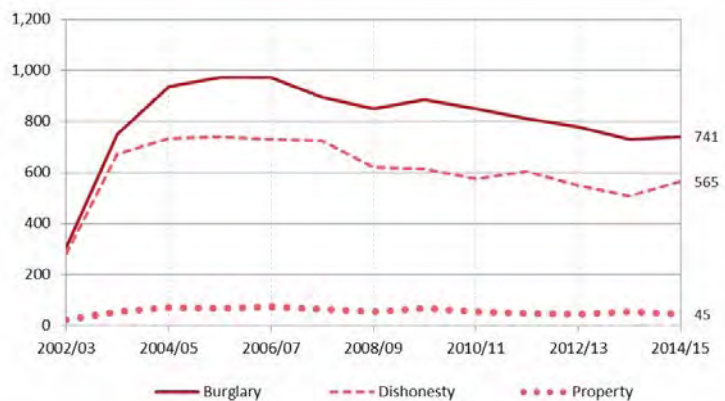
In 2002/03 offenders starting Release on Conditions orders for offences against a person accounted for 27 percent of starts. By 2014/15, this had increased to 31 percent. This was offset by a decrease in offences against public order.



### Against property

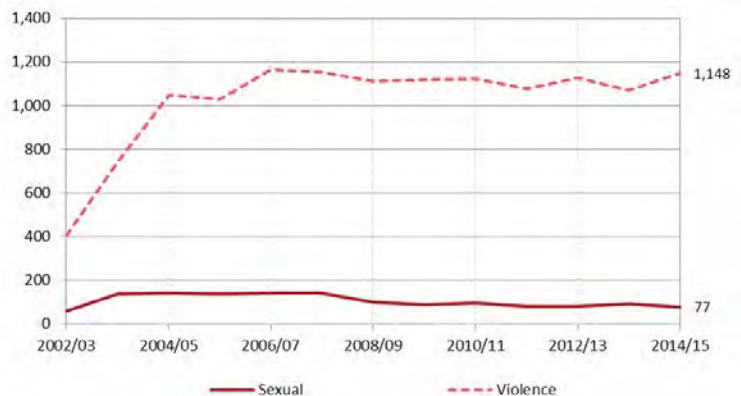
Of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders each year for offences against property, property damage offences have decreased most significantly over time (decreased by 40 percent since the peak in 2006/07).

During the same period, the proportion of new ROC orders in the offences against property group that are for dishonesty offences has increased by only 1 percent.



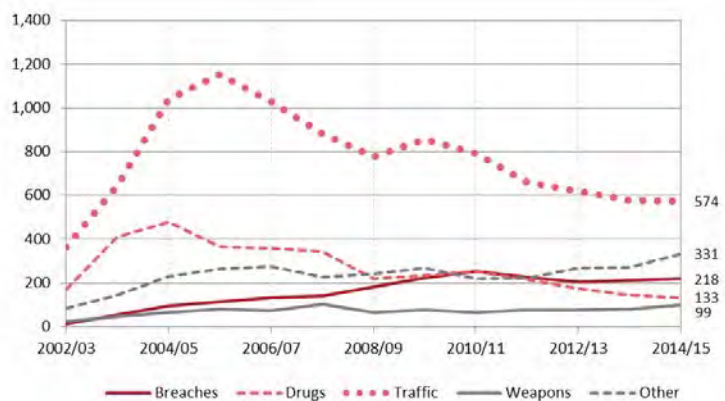
### Against a person

In 2014/15 sexual offences accounted for only 6 percent of new Release on Conditions orders in the offences against a person group. This equates to only 5 percent of all new ROC orders.



### Against public order

Of all offenders starting ROC for offences against public order, traffic offences are the most common, accounting for 42 percent of all ROC starts for offences against public order in 2014/15.



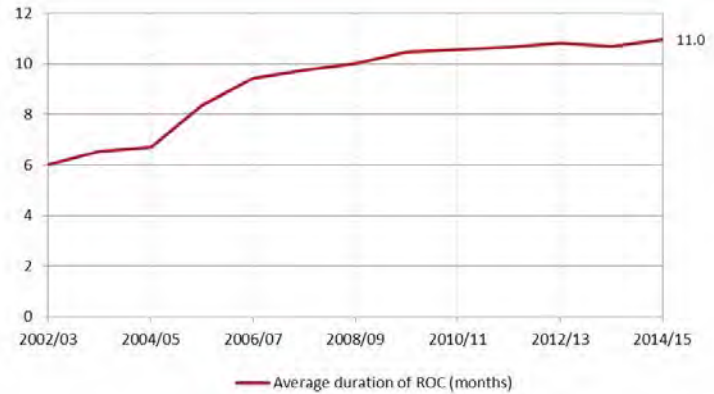
### 'Other' offences

In 2014/15, 'Other' offences accounted for 8 percent of all new Release on Conditions. Over half (64%) of 'Other' starts were for breaching orders (violence and non-v.).

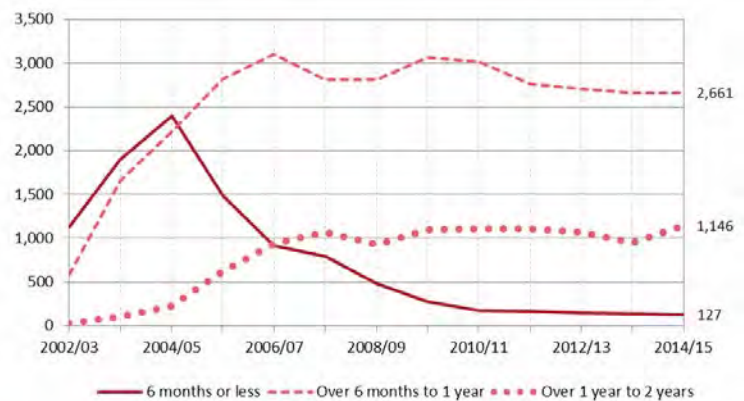


### Time imposed

The average length of new Release on Conditions orders in 2002/03 was 6 months. In 2014/15, the average length of new Release on Conditions orders increased to 11 months.

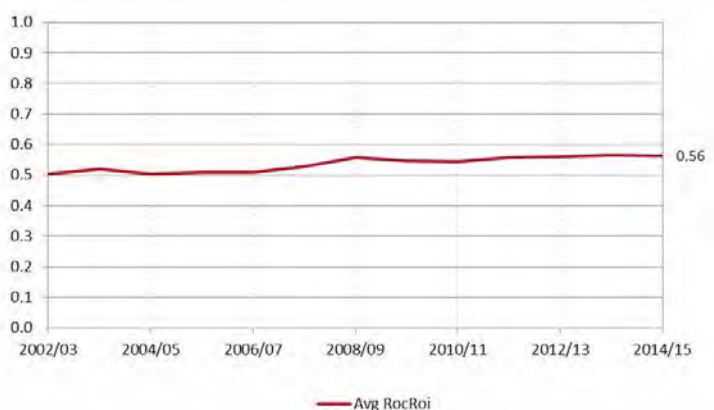


The number of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders for 6 months or less accounted for 65 percent of all starts in 2002/03; by 2014/15 this had decreased to just 3 percent of new Release on Conditions orders.



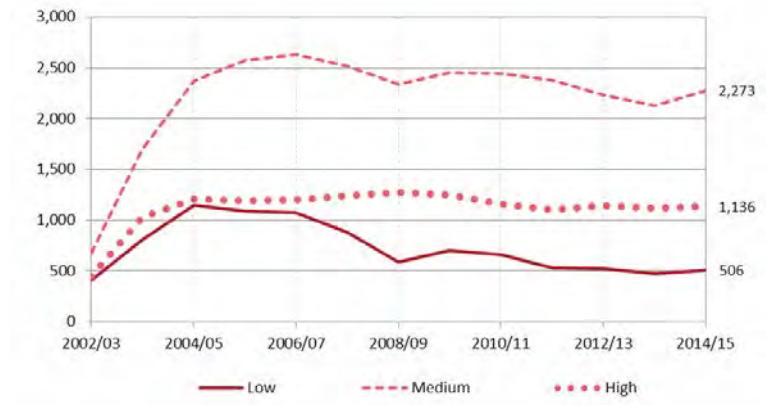
### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) for an offender starting Release on Conditions in 2002/03 was 0.50. In 2014/15, the average risk score of offenders with Release on Conditions orders had increased by moderately, to 0.56.



The number of offenders starting ROC orders with a "high" risk score has plateaued since 2004/05.

The proportion of offenders starting Release on Conditions orders with a low risk score decreased from 27 percent in 2002/03 to 13 percent in 2014/15.





## Post Detention Conditions

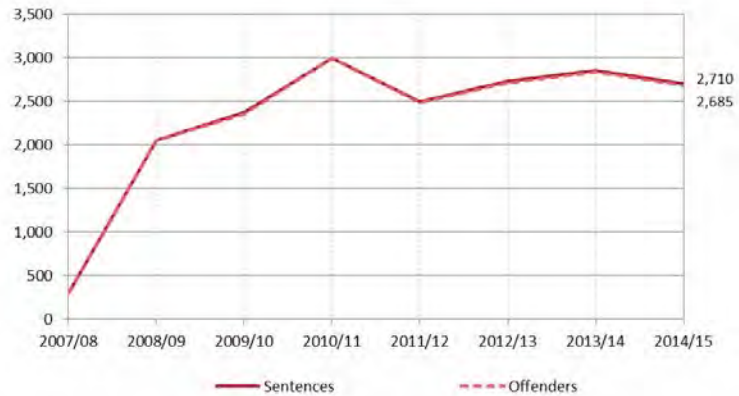
Post-detention conditions orders are intended to provide an offender who has completed a Home Detention sentence with supervision and support to assist their on-going reintegration. Their conditions are often a continuation of those in place while on home detention, and may include rehabilitative programmes, restrictions on who they are allowed to have contact with and where they are allowed to reside, and may also include conditions related to suitable employment.

Post Detention Conditions orders became available in the latter part of 2007.

### Overall trend

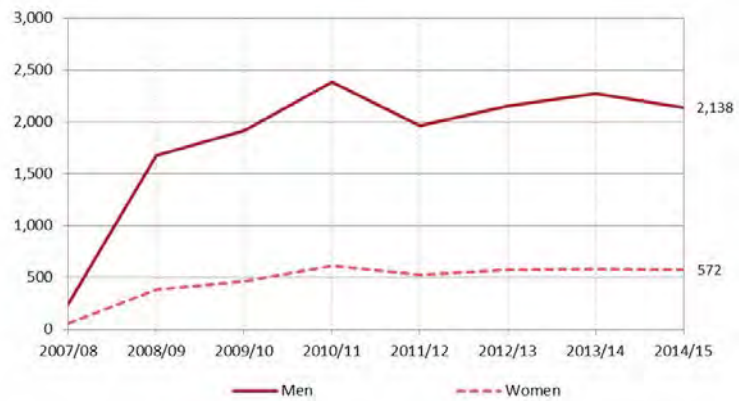
The number of new Post Detention Conditions orders started in 2007/08 was 305. In concert with the growth in Home Detention sentences, Post Detention Conditions orders increased to 2,710 between 2007/08 and 2014/15.

Since 2010/11 the number of new Post Detention Conditions orders has varied between 2,500 and 3,000.



### Gender

In 2014/15, 21 percent of new Post Detention Conditions orders were imposed on women offenders.



### Ethnicity

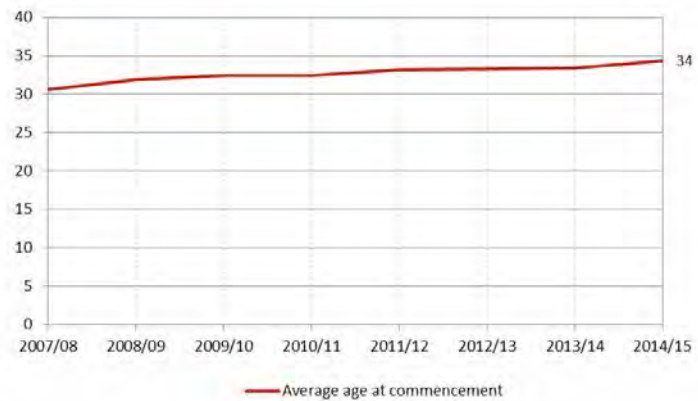
As with other sentences, proportionally, Maori are over-represented in Post Detention Conditions. In 2010/11, Maori and NZ European each accounted for over 40 percent of new starts. By 2014/15 this had changed, Maori now accounting for 47 percent and NZ European for 39 percent.



### Age at commencement

Not surprisingly, offenders starting Post Detention Conditions have a very similar age profile to those starting Home Detention sentences.

The average age of offenders starting a Post Detention Conditions order in 2007/08 was 31 years. By 2014/15 this had increased to 34 years.



Over a third of offenders who started Post Detention Conditions in 2014/15 were 20-29 years of age (38%).



### Offences

#### Top 4

Traffic and violence offences are the most common offences for new Post Detention Conditions orders, with 45 percent of all new starts are for either traffic or violence offences.



### Offence group

The number of Post Detention Conditions orders started for offences against public order peaked in 2010/11, and has continued to fall.

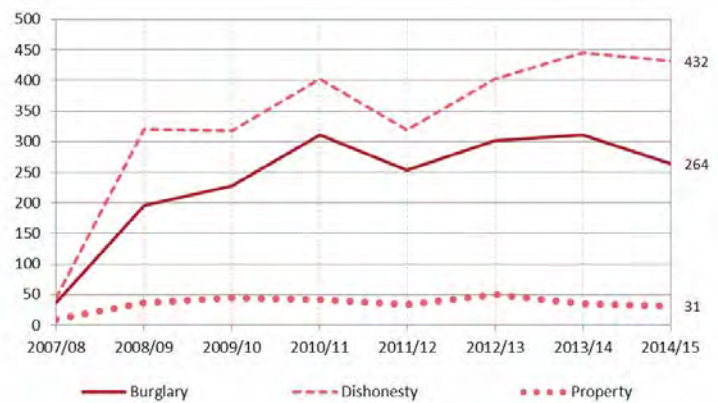


Almost half of all Post Detention Conditions starts are for offences against public order (45%).



### Against property

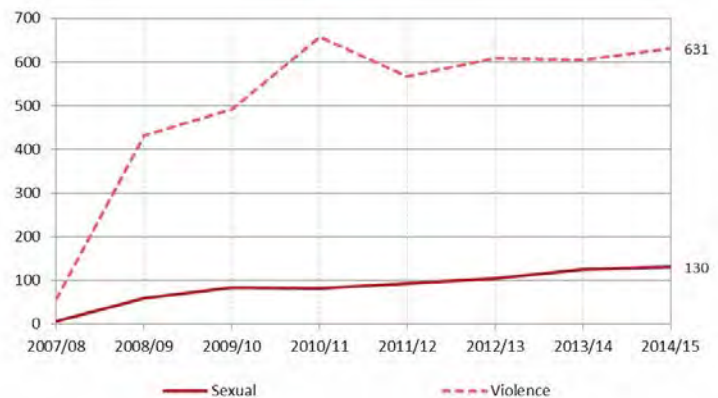
The most common property offence for Post Detention Conditions starts are dishonesty offences, accounting for 59 percent of all property offences in 2014/15.



### Against a person

In 2014/15, violence offences accounted for 83 percent of all Post Detention Conditions orders involving offences against a person. This equates to 23 percent of all Post Detention Conditions starts.

In 2014/15, there were 130 new Post Detention Conditions orders for sexual offences.



### Against public order

Traffic offences are the most common offence type amongst public order offences, followed by drug offences.

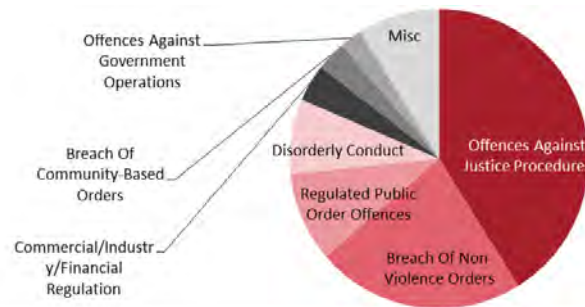


**‘Other’ offences**

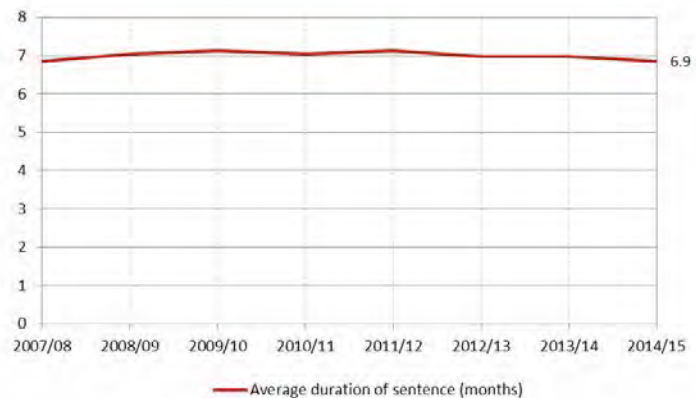
As with Home Detention, Post Detention Conditions are applied to a large number of offences against justice procedures. Nearly three-quarters of this group is made up of refusing a blood specimen, and obstructing the course of justice.

Offences Against Justice Procedures include:

- refused officer's request for blood specimen - 3rd or subsequent (46%)
- obstruct/pervert/defeat course of just (27%)

**Time imposed**

The average length of a Post Detention Conditions order has consistently been around 7 months. This is slightly longer than the average length of the average Home Detention sentence.



The large majority of Post Detention Conditions orders are for 6 months or less duration.



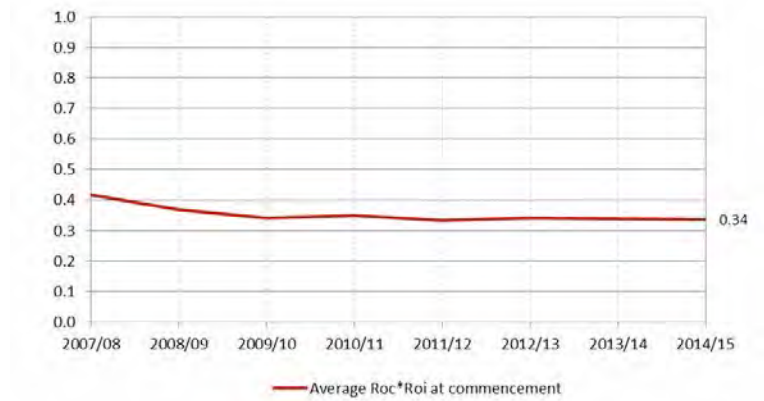
In 2014/15, 87 percent of new Post Detention Conditions orders were for 6 months or less. This proportion has been slightly increasing over the last 4 years.





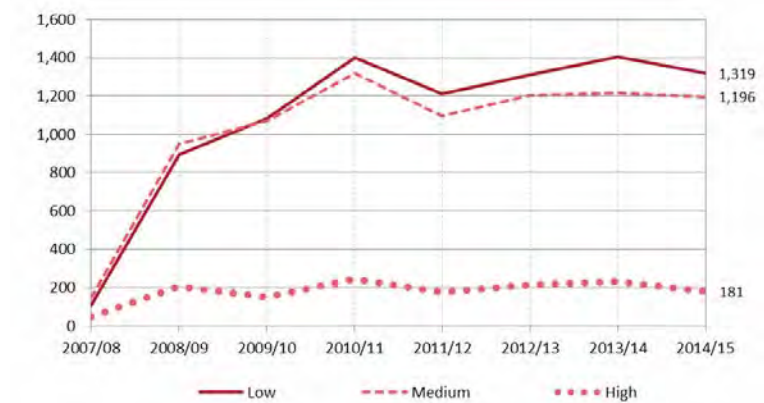
**Roc\*RoI**

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*RoI measure) at commencement decreased from 0.42 in 2007/08 to 0.34 in 2009/10. There have been no significant changes since then.



The number of offenders starting a Post Detention Conditions order with a low risk score has decreased by 6 percent between 2013/14 and 2014/15. This is a larger decrease than for the number of offenders with a medium risk score, which has only decreased by 1 percent in the same timeframe.

Offenders starting Post Detention Conditions orders comprise a slightly higher proportion of low risk scores; 49 percent starting PDC, compared with 42 percent starting HD.





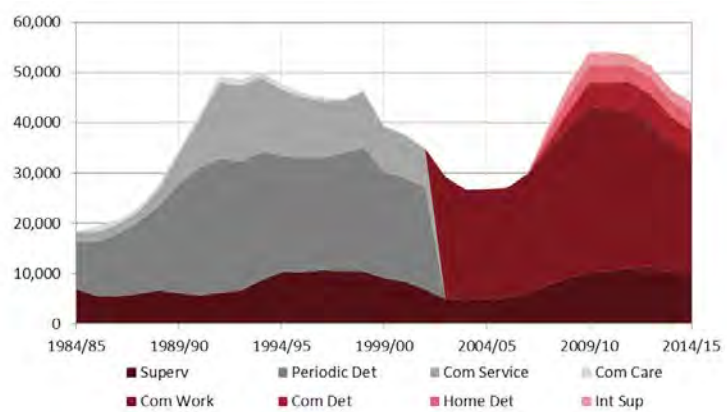
The number of offenders starting a community sentence each year has decreased by markedly since 2010/11.

## Community sentence types

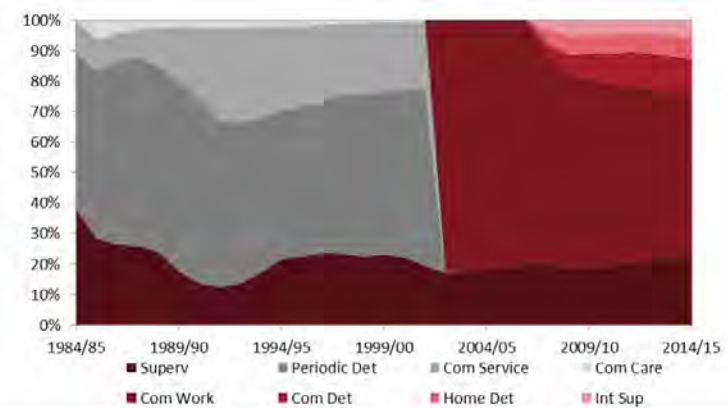
In 1984/85, the point at which the data series presented here commences, four different types of community sentences were available: Supervision, Periodic Detention, Community Service and Community Care. The **Sentencing Act 2002** introduced Community Work as a replacement of Periodic Detention and Community Service, while Community Care sentences were abolished.

The **Sentencing Amendment Act 2007** introduced Home Detention as a stand-alone sentence, along with Community Detention, Post Detention Conditions and Intensive Supervision. The impacts of these legislative changes are reflected clearly in the following graphs.

The number of new community sentence starts in 1984/85 was 18,299. Following peaks and troughs over the last 13 years, the net increase by 2014/15 was 141 percent, to 44,056 community sentence starts.

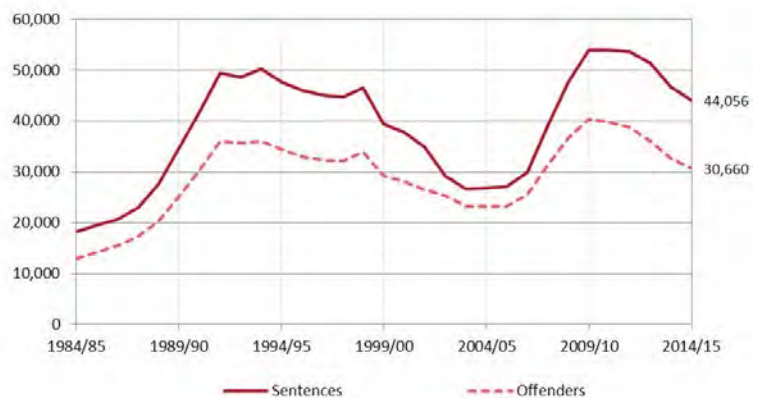


The proportions of the total community sentence starts, as well as the above numeric graph, clearly show the dramatic changes to community sentencing brought about by the 2002 Sentence Amendment Act.



## Offenders

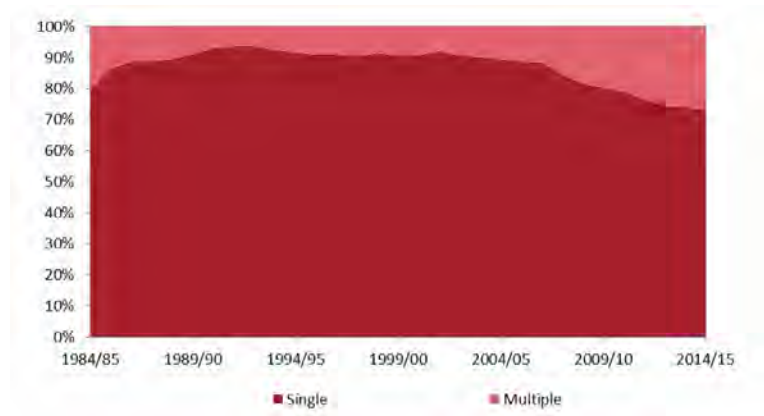
Since the introduction of the Sentencing Act 2002 (2002/03) the number of community sentence starts has undergone a net increase of 60 percent. During the same period, the number of new offenders has only increased by 25 percent. As outlined below, this reflects the 2002 Act allowing judges to impose multiple community sentences (e.g., Sup+Com Work+Com Det) on an offender at a single sentencing occasion.



### Multiple sentences

The majority of offenders sentenced to community sentences are sentenced to only one community sentence. However, a growing population are being sentenced to multiple sentences at the same time.

Until 2007/08, around 91 percent of offenders commenced a single community sentence at each sentencing event, but with the introduction of the Sentencing Act 2002 (2002/03) this proportion has dropped, and in 2014/15 73 percent of offenders commenced a single sentence.





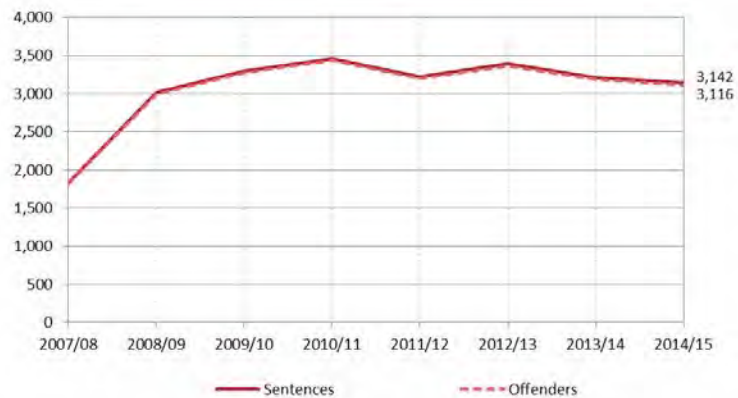
## Home Detention

Home Detention sentences were introduced during the latter part of 2007. The sentence requires the person to remain at an approved residence at all times under electronic monitoring and close supervision by a probation officer. Home Detention sentences can range in length from 14 days to 12 months.

People on home detention can work outside their approved address if authorised by their probation officer, and can apply for approved absences for purposes such as rehabilitation, study, or health care. They are required to report regularly to their probation officer who conducts regular visits at their home address and place of employment. Home detention is frequently followed by a term of Post Detention Conditions.

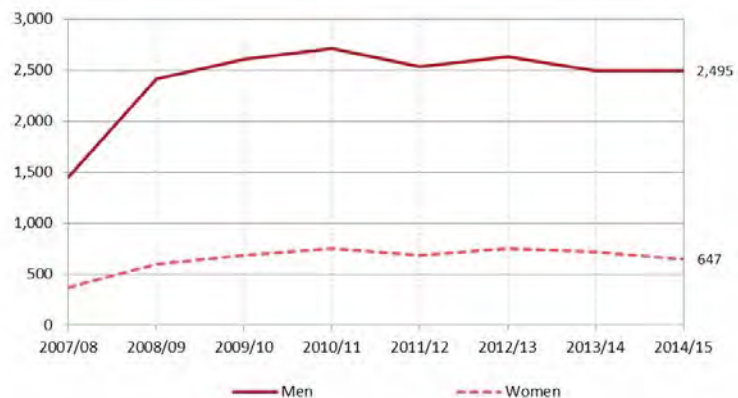
### Overall trend

The number of new Home Detention sentences started during 2007/08 was 1,822. In the 8 years since the introduction of Home Detention sentences, the number of new starts has increased by 72 percent, to 3,142 during 2014/15.



### Gender

During 2007/08, 22 percent of Home Detention sentences were started by women. During the following years, this proportion has remained fairly constant.



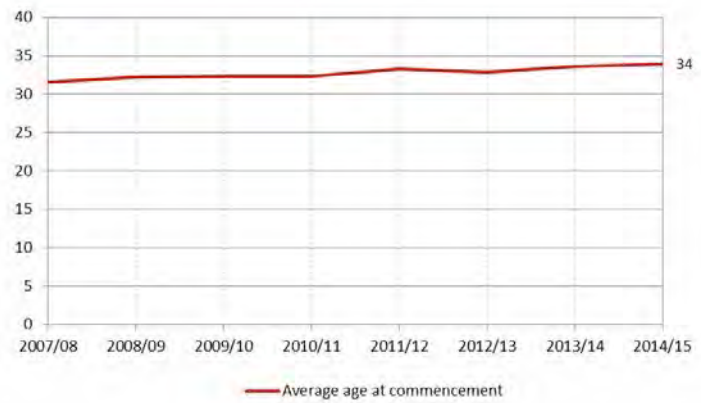
### Ethnicity

Proportionally, Maori are over-represented in the number of Home Detention sentences started, accounting for 46 percent of new starts in 2014/15.



### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting a Home Detention sentence has increased from 32 in 2007/08 to 34 in 2014/15.



Over a third of offenders starting a Home Detention sentence are 20-29 years of age (39%).

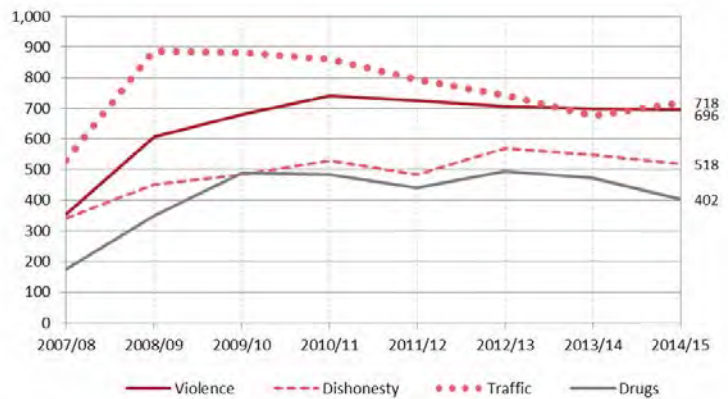
The number of offenders starting a Home Detention sentence over the age of 50 years has been increasing each year.



### Offences

#### Top 4

Traffic offences are the most common offence for Home Detention sentences (this group includes primarily drunk drivers and disqualified drivers). The second most common offence group for Home Detention sentences is violence. Though traffic offenders made up the largest single group in 2007/08, they are now equal in numbers to violent offenders.



### Offence group

The number of Home Detention sentences started for offences against public order has dropped by around 275 since 2010/11.



Almost half of all Home Detention sentences started are for offences against public order (45%). The other half is split almost equally into offences against property and offences against a person.



### Against property

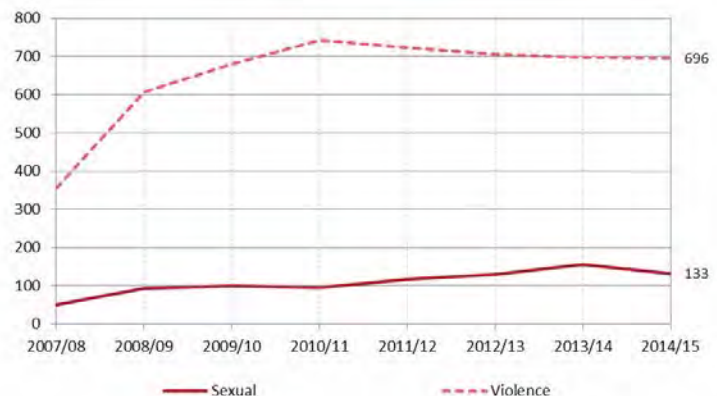
In 2014/15 dishonesty offences accounted for almost 60 percent of all property offences in the Home Detention cohort. This equates to 16 percent of all offences.



### Against a person

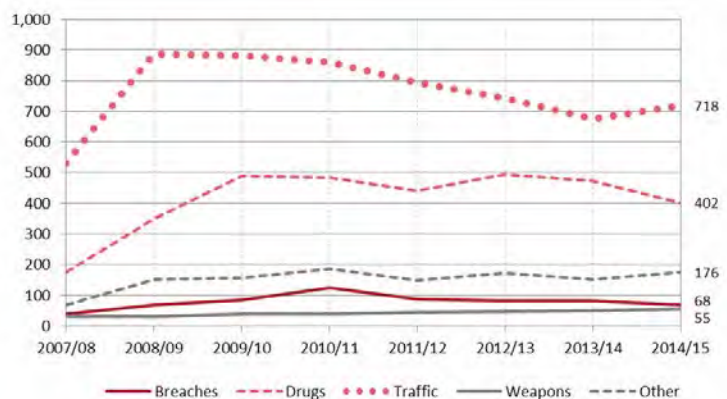
The number of Home Detention sentences started for violence offences has increased by 14 percent since 2008/09.

The number of Home Detention sentences started for sexual offences has increased by 41 percent since 2008/09. These are typically low seriousness sex offences, with very low numbers – only 133 starts in 2014/15.



### Against public order

Traffic and Drug offences accounted for almost 80 percent of public order offences amongst Home Detention starts (35 percent of all Home Detention offences).



### 'Other' offences

Offences against justice procedures accounted for one third of all 'Other' offences for Home Detention in 2014/15.

Offences against justice procedures include:

- obstruct/pervert/defeat course of justice (42%)
- refused officer's request for blood specimen - 3rd or subsequent (33%)

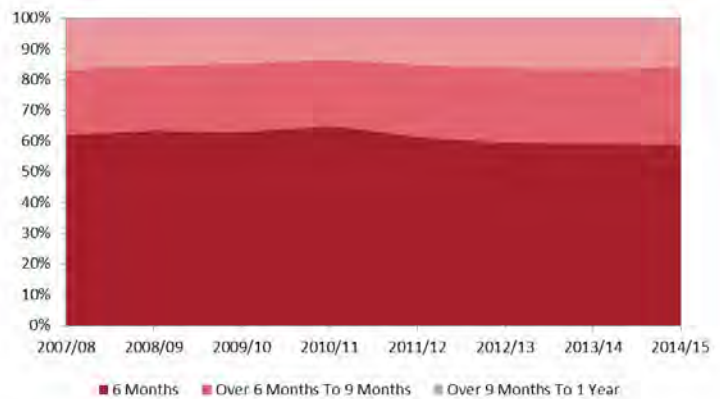


### Time imposed

The average length of a Home Detention sentence has consistently been 6 to 6.4 months since 2011/12.

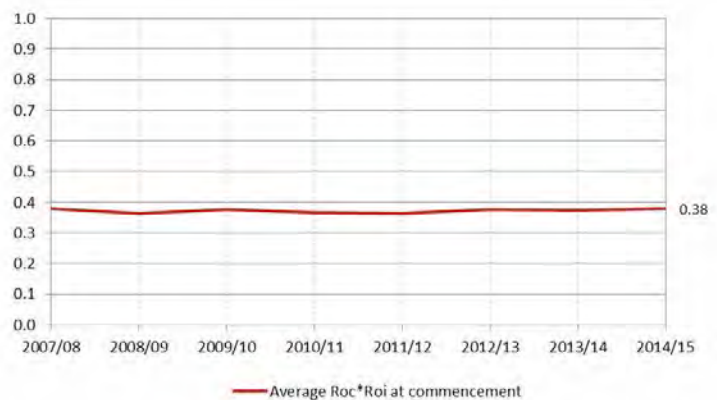


Approximately 60 percent of new Home Detention sentences are for less than 6 months.



### Roc\*RoI

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*RoI measure) of an offender starting a Home Detention, at around 0.38, has not changed since 2007/08 (0.38).



The number of offenders starting a Home Detention sentence with a Low or Medium risk score has increased by 72 percent since 2007/08. During the same period, the number of offenders starting a Home Detention sentence with a high risk score has only increased by 42 percent.

The distribution of risk scores for Home Detention starts has only changed minimally since 2007/08.

Only 11 percent of all Home Detention starts had a high risk score in 2014/15.





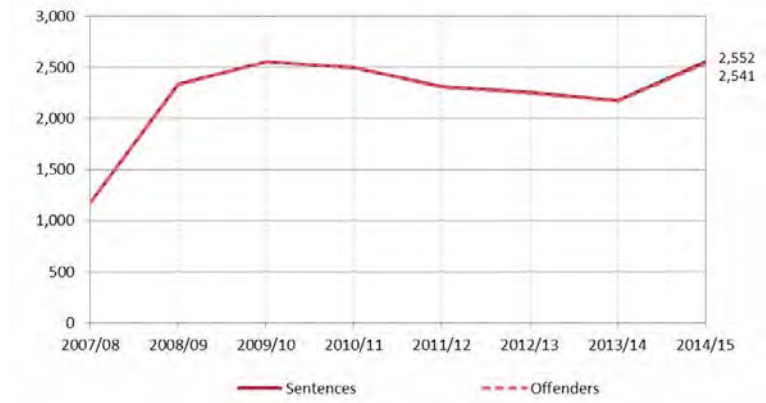
## Intensive Supervision

Intensive supervision was introduced in the latter part of 2007, and is intended for people who have complex and/or more severe rehabilitative needs.

Intensive supervision has similar conditions to Supervision but is usually applied for longer periods (anywhere from 6 months to 2 years), and requires more intensive oversight from the probation officer.

### Overall trend

The number of Intensive Supervision sentences started in 2014/15 was 2,552. This was an increase of 17 percent since 2013/14.



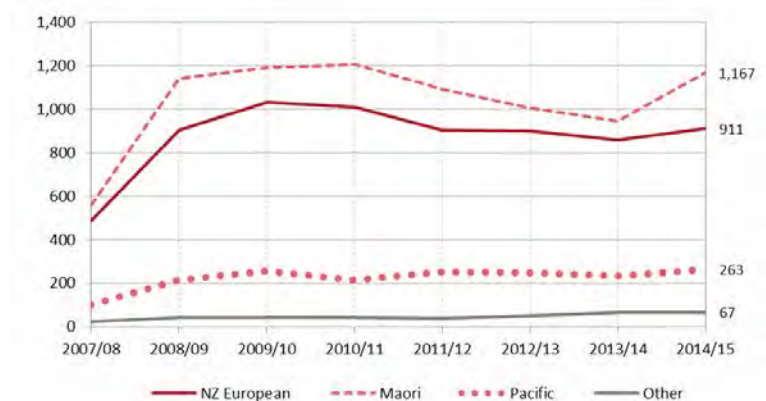
### Gender

In 2014/15, 19 percent of Intensive supervision sentences were started by women.



### Ethnicity

Of all ethnicities, Maori make up the largest sub-group of Intensive Supervision sentence starts. In 2013/14 Maori accounted for 45 percent of all Intensive Supervision sentence starts, and by 2014/15 this had increased by to 48 percent of all starts.



### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting an Intensive Supervision sentence in 2014/15 was 32. This is 2 years higher than the average age of offenders starting an Intensive Supervision sentence in 2007/08 (30).



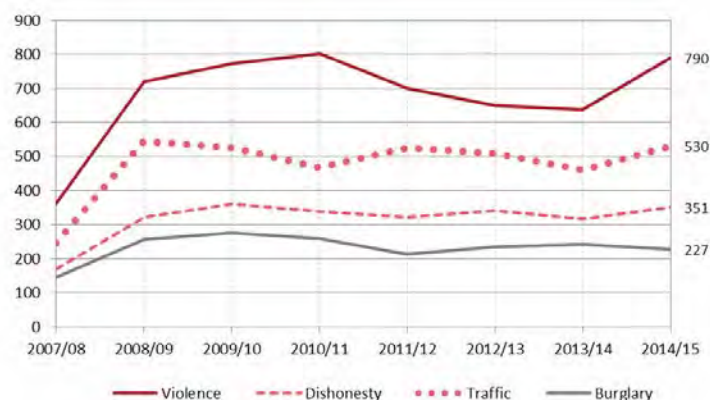
Over a third of all offenders starting an Intensive Supervision sentence in 2014/15 were 20-29 years of age. Just over a quarter of all offenders starting an Intensive supervision sentence in 2014/15 were 30-39 years of age.



### Offences

#### Top 4

In 2014/15 violent offences accounted for 31 percent of all Intensive Supervision sentence starts.



### Offence group

The number of Public Order offences increased by 143 percent since 2007/08, and 22 percent since 2013/14.

The number of offences against property increased by 87 percent and offences against a person increased by 110 percent since 2007/08.

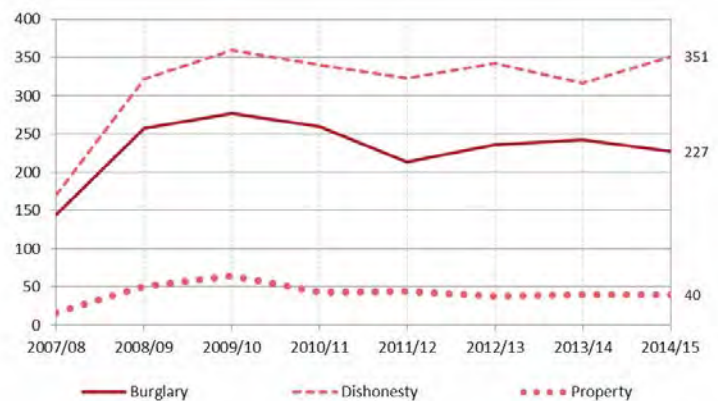


Public Order offences accounted for 43 percent of new Intensive Supervision sentences in 2014/15. This is a slight increase from 2007/08, when public order offences accounted for 38 percent of new Intensive Supervision sentences.



### Against property

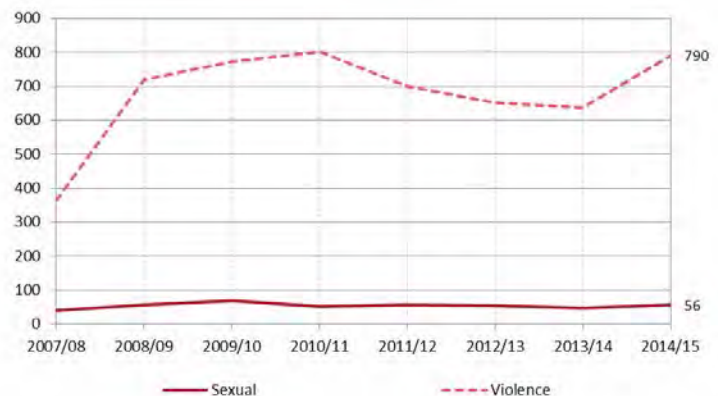
Intensive Supervision sentences for dishonesty offences have increased by 11 percent since 2013/14. Burglary offences have decreased by 6 percent in the same period.



### Against a person

After a drop from 2010/11, Intensive supervision sentences for violence offences have again been rising, increasing by 21 percent since 2012.

Intensive supervision sentences for sexual offences have remained minimal.



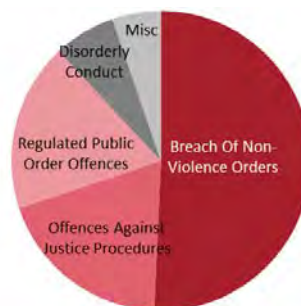
### Against public order

Traffic offences are the most common offence type amongst public order offences. This sub-group is significantly larger than all other sub-groups, accounting for almost 50 percent of public order offences.

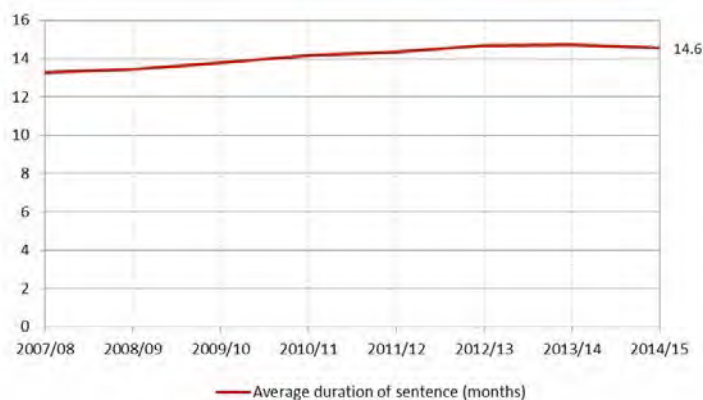


**‘Other’ offences**

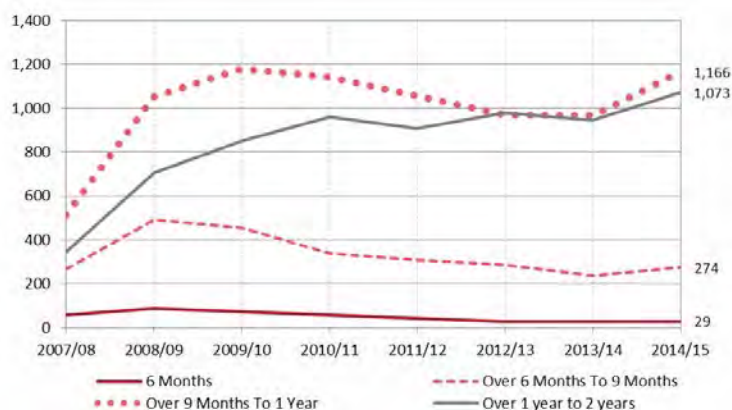
Half of all ‘Other’ offences for Intensive Supervision sentences started in 2014/15 were for breaching orders (violence and non-v.) e.g., contravenes protection order.

**Time imposed**

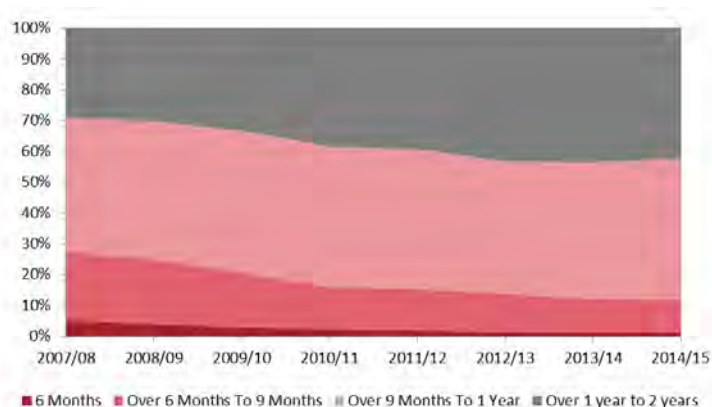
The average length of an Intensive Supervision sentence started in 2007/08 was 13 months and 1 week. By 2014/15, this had increased to 14 months and 2 weeks.



The number of Intensive Supervision sentences of between 9 months and 1 year in length has more than doubled since 2007/08.

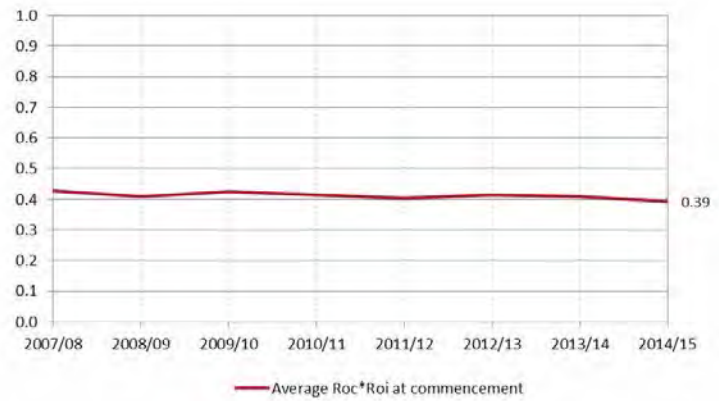


Almost 50 percent of Intensive Supervision sentences started in 2014/15 were for between 9 months and 1 year.



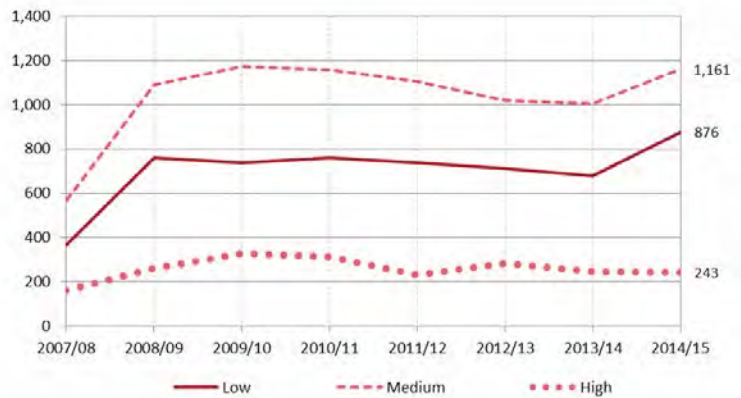
**Roc\*Roi**

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders starting Intensive Supervision has dropped by 0.04 since 2007/08, sitting at around 0.4 currently.



Between 2007/08 and 2014/15, the number of new Intensive Supervision sentences where the offender had a low risk score increased by 138 percent. This is the greatest increase rate within the three risk categories.

Over half of all Intensive Supervision starts have a medium risk score. Only 11 percent have a high risk score.





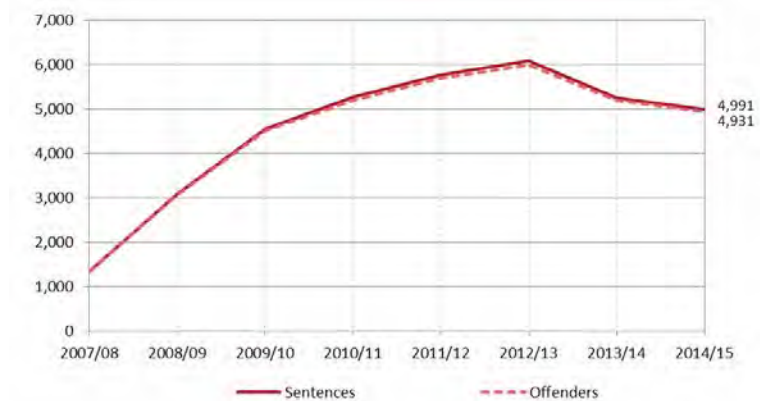
## Community Detention

Community detention requires a person to remain at an approved residence during curfew hours set by the court, during which periods they are electronically monitored. The two most common curfew periods are weekend curfews and 7 day overnight curfews. Community detention sentences can be for up to six months duration. Offenders subject to this sentence are often also sentenced concurrently to additional sentences such as community work and/or supervision.

### Overall trend

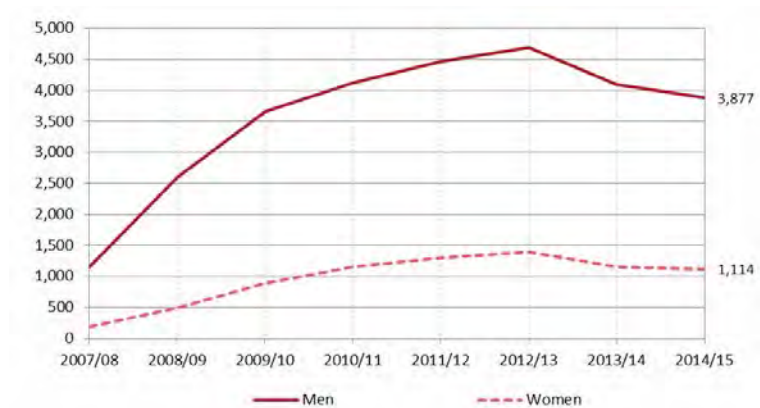
The number of offenders starting a new Community Detention sentence during 2007/08 was 1,346. This increased by 352 percent, to 6,081, in 2012/13.

Since 2012/13, there has been a moderate decrease in the number of offenders starting community detention (18%).



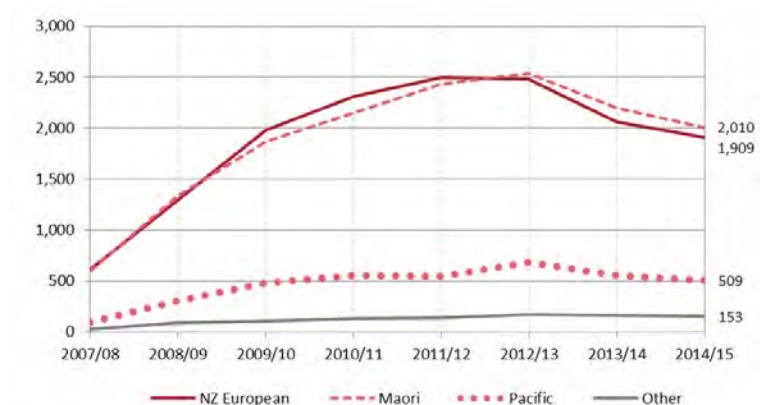
### Gender

The proportion of women offenders starting a Community Detention sentence in 2014/15 was 22 percent. This has not changed since 2007/08.



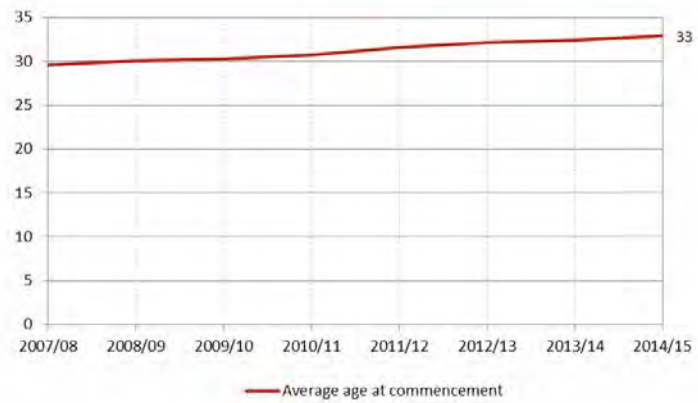
### Ethnicity

In 2014/15 Maori accounted for 44% of all new Community Detention sentences. This is only slightly higher than NZ European offenders who accounted for 42% of all new Community Detention sentences.



### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting a Community Detention sentence has increased by 3 years and 4 months over the last 8 years. The average age in 2014/15 was 33.



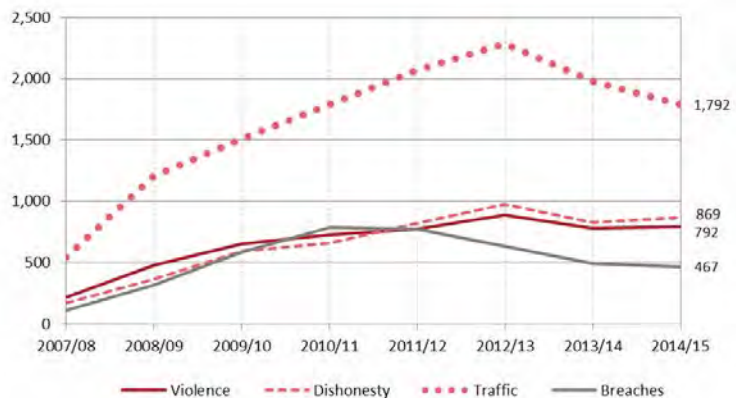
The majority of offenders starting a Community Detention sentence each year are 20-29 years of age (40 percent of all starts).



### Offences

#### Top 4

Traffic offences are the most common offence type for offenders starting Community Detention sentences. In 2014/15, traffic offences made up 36 percent of all new Community Detention sentences.

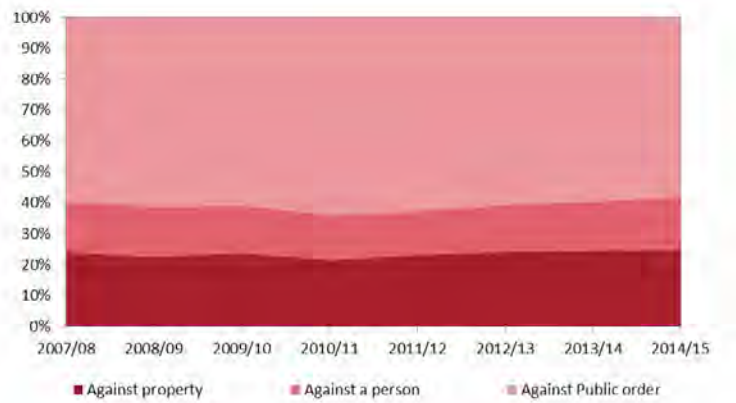


### Offence group

Offences within the "against public order" group constitute the majority of offences attracting a Community Detention sentence.



Almost 60 percent of new Community Detention sentences (58%) in 2014/15 were for offences against public order.



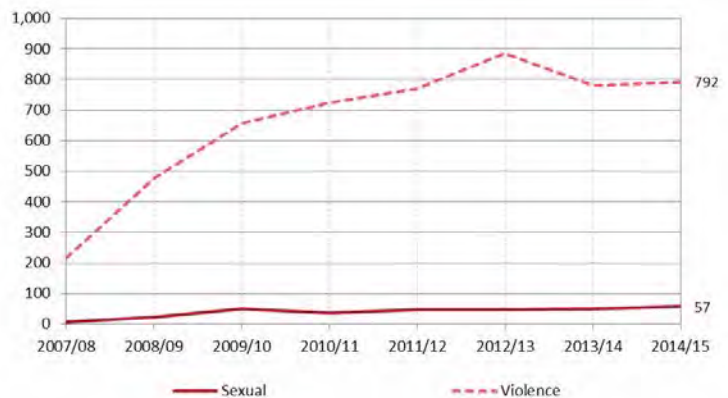
### Against property

Within the offences against property group, new Community Detention sentences for dishonesty are the most common, accounting for 70 percent of all offences against property in 2014/15. This equates to 17 percent of all Community Detention starts in 2014/15.



### Against a person

In 2014/15 a small number of new Community Detention sentence starts (57) were for sexual offences, accounting for 1 percent of all new Community Detention starts.



### Against public order

Drugs offences made up 9 percent of all new Community Detention sentences involving against public order offending in 2014/15.

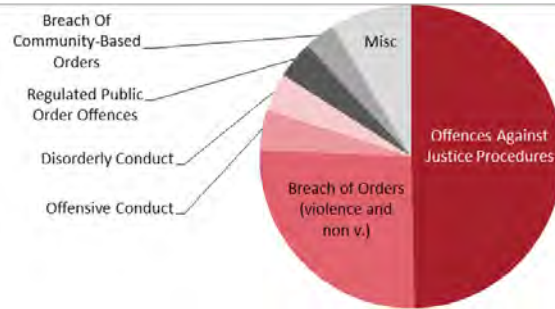


### 'Other' offences

Offences against justice procedures accounted for almost half of all 'Other' offences in 2014/15.

Offences against justice procedures include:

- default in payment of fine (40%)
- refused officer's request for blood specimen - 3rd or subsequent (31%)

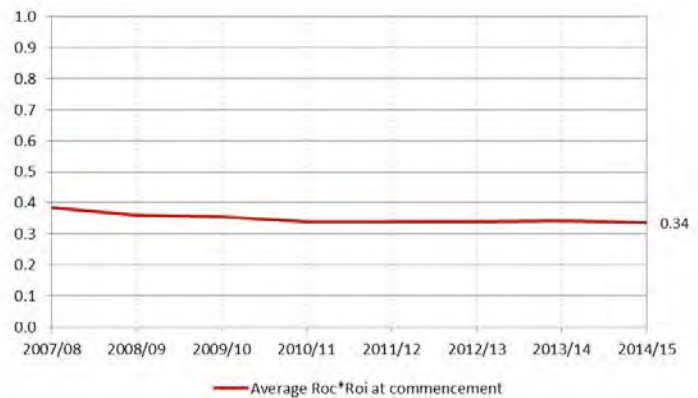


### Time imposed

Offenders can be sentenced to Community Detention for up to six months. Curfews can total up to 84 hours per week. The minimum curfew period is two hours.

### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders starting new Community Detention sentences in 2014/15 was 0.34. This is a reduction of 0.05 since 2007/08.



More Community Detention offenders have low risk scores than other community sentences.

Half of all Community Detention starts in 2014/15 had low risk scores (48%). A further 45 percent of offenders had a medium risk score, leaving only 7 percent with a high risk score.





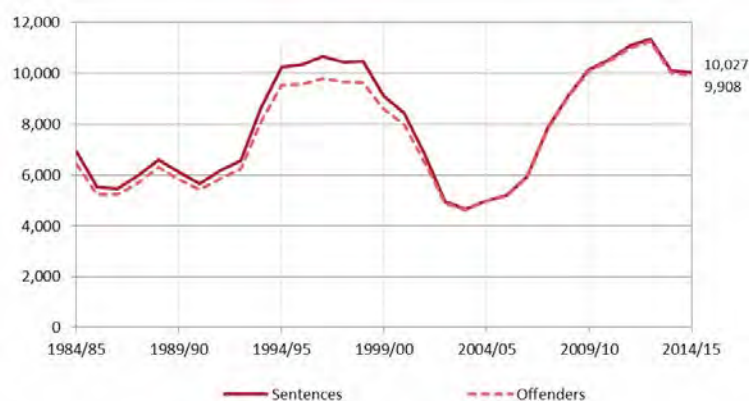
## Supervision

Supervision is a rehabilitative community-based sentence that requires people to adhere to certain conditions while addressing the causes of their offending. A person can be sentenced to Supervision for between six months and one year.

Standard conditions include regularly reporting to probation, and may include restrictions on living and work arrangements and associating with certain people. Special conditions often include participating in training and non-residential rehabilitative programmes focused on helping the person address the reasons that have caused them to offend. This could include alcohol, drugs, gambling, anger and violence interventions with the aim of reducing the person's risk of re-offending.

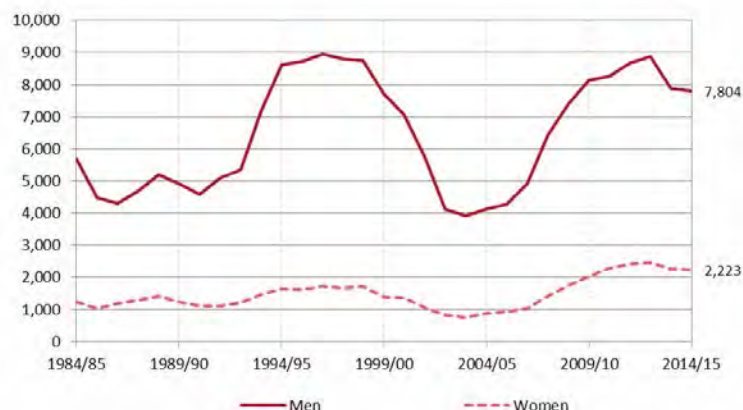
### Overall trend

The number of offenders starting a new Supervision sentence during 1984/85 was 6,913. This increased by 64 percent, to 11,335, in 2012/13. Since 2012/13, there has been a modest decline in the number of offenders starting Supervision (12%).



### Gender

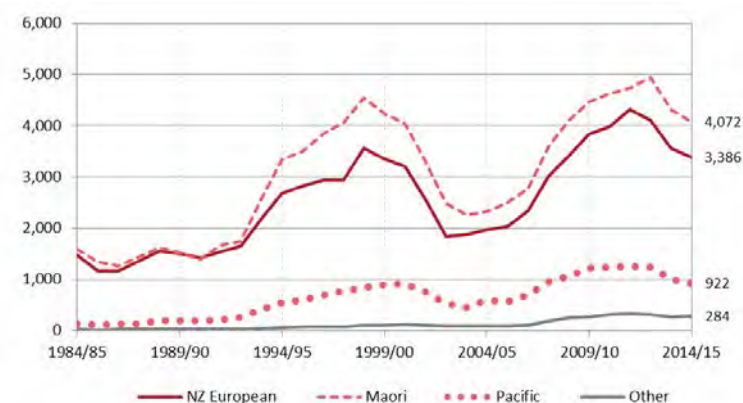
During 1984/85 the proportion of offenders starting a Supervision sentence who were women was 18 percent. During the following decades, this proportion has grown to the point where currently 22 percent of all offenders starting Supervision are women.



### Ethnicity

Between 1984/85 and 2014/15, Maori decreased from 49 percent of new Supervision sentences to 47 percent.

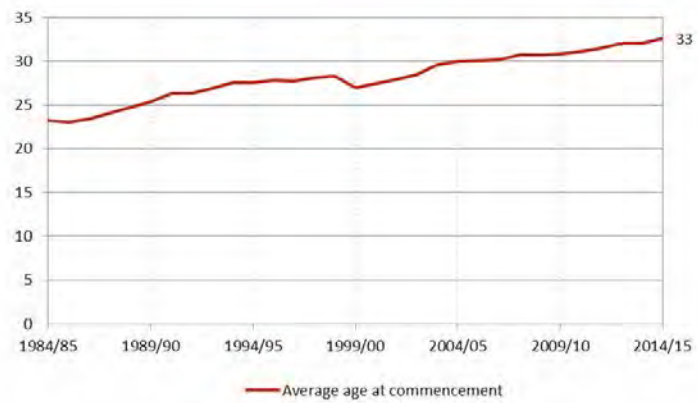
During the same period, NZ European offenders decreased from 46 percent to 39 percent. Both changes are largely due to the increase of Pacific offenders, who have increased from 4 percent of Supervision starts, to 11 percent in 2014/15.



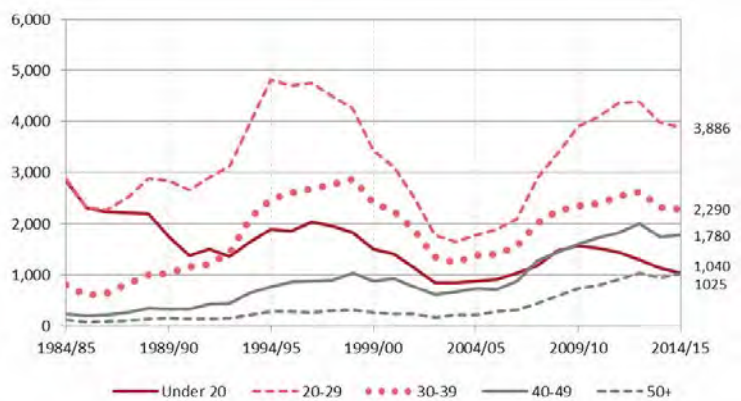


### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting Supervision sentences has increased by 10 years, since 1984/85.



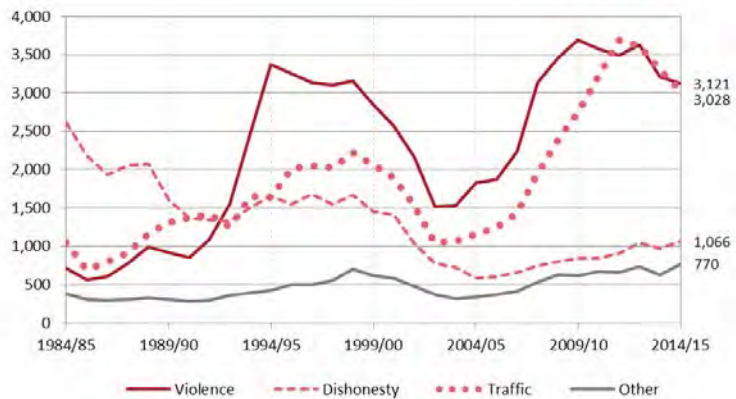
As with other community sentences, the majority of offenders starting Supervision each year are between 20 and 29 years of age.



### Offences

#### Top 4

In 2014/15, both traffic and violence offences accounted for 30 percent of all new Supervision starts. Combined, the top four categories represent 80 percent of all new Supervision starts.



### Offence group

The number of new Supervision sentences for offences against public order increased by significantly from 2004/05 to 2012/13. Since 2012/13 this number has decreased.



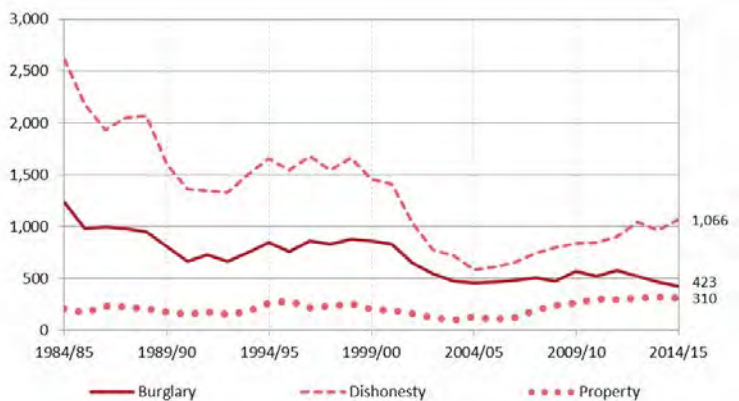
In 2014/15, new Supervision sentences are largely for public order offences (50%). This is significantly different to 1984/85, where the largest offence group was offences against property (59%).



### Against property

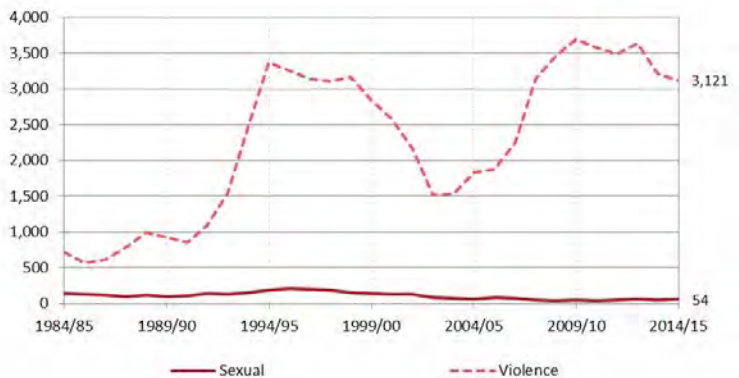
The number of dishonesty offences relating to Supervision sentences started each year has dropped by significantly since 1984/85 (59%).

While the number of Supervision sentences started for burglary offences each year has dropped by at a similar rate (66 percent), the numbers are lower and are not as changeable.



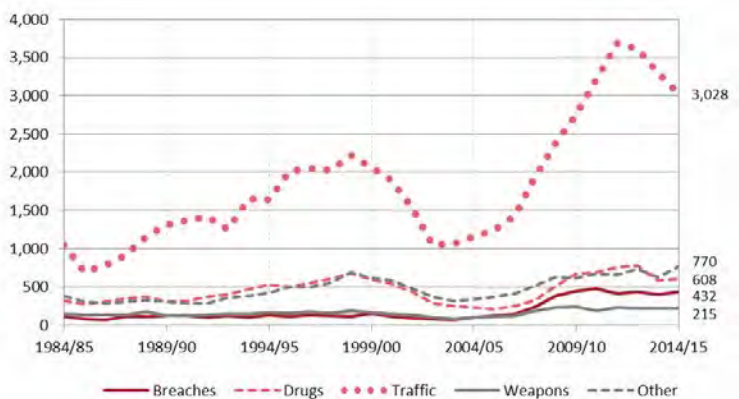
### Against a person

While the number of Supervision sentences started for violence offences each year has fluctuated, the number of Supervision sentences started for sexual offences has remained very low and flat.



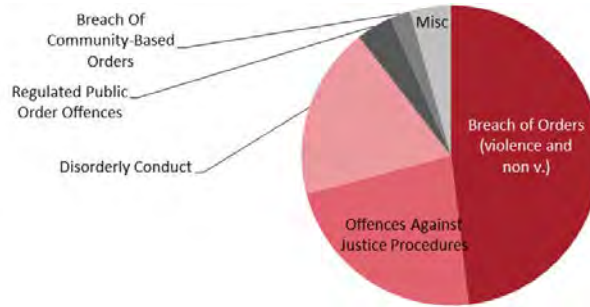
### Against public order

Traffic offences are the most common offence type amongst public order offences, accounting for 52 percent of all Supervision sentences.



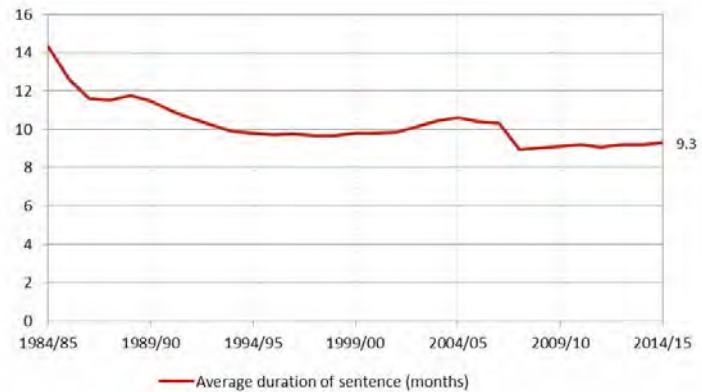
### 'Other' offences

Breach of Orders (violence and non-v.) e.g., contravenes protection order, accounted for almost half of all new Supervision starts in 2014/15 in the "other" offence group.

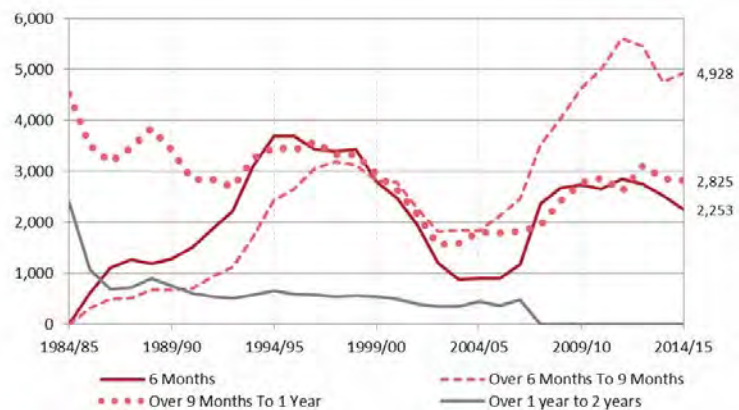


### Time imposed

The average duration of a new Supervision sentence has dropped from 14 months 1 week in 1984/85 to 9 months 1 week in 2014/15.



New Supervision sentences are most commonly within the range of over 6 months and 9 months length.

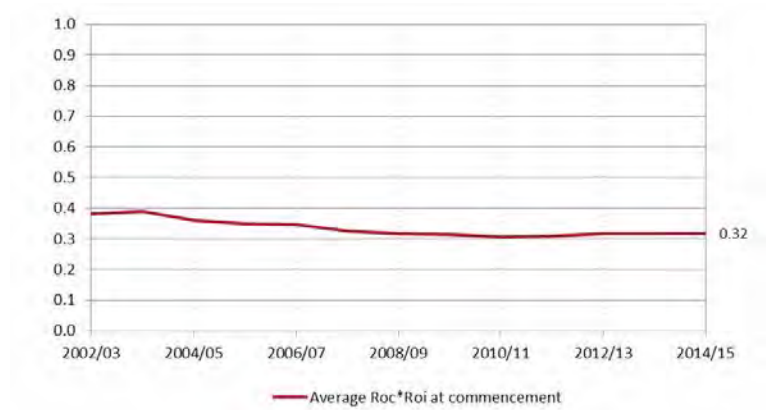


Historically, new Supervision sentences for 1-2 years were infrequent, averaging only 10 percent of new starts. The Sentencing Amendment Act 2007 reduced by the maximum period an offender could be sentenced to Supervision, thereby dropping the average duration.



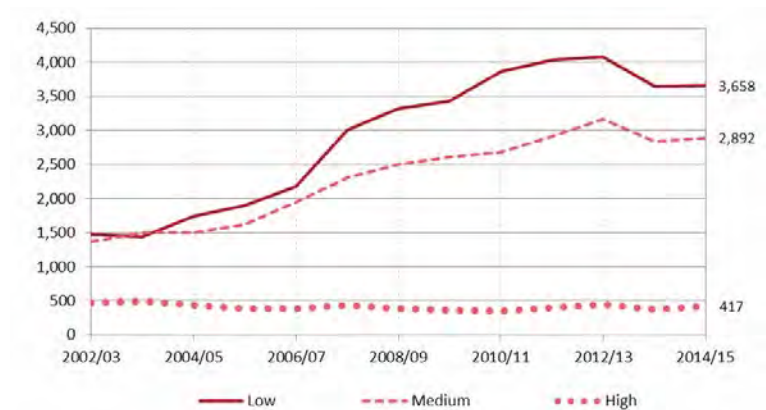
**Roc\*Roi**

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders sentenced to a new Supervision sentence has dropped by 0.05 since 2002/03.



New Supervision sentences where the offender has a low risk score is the fastest growing sub-group. Between 2002/03 and 2014/15 this sub-group increased by 133 percent.

Between 2002/03 and 2014/15, the proportion of offenders with a high risk score has dropped from 14 percent of all new Supervision sentences to just 6 percent.



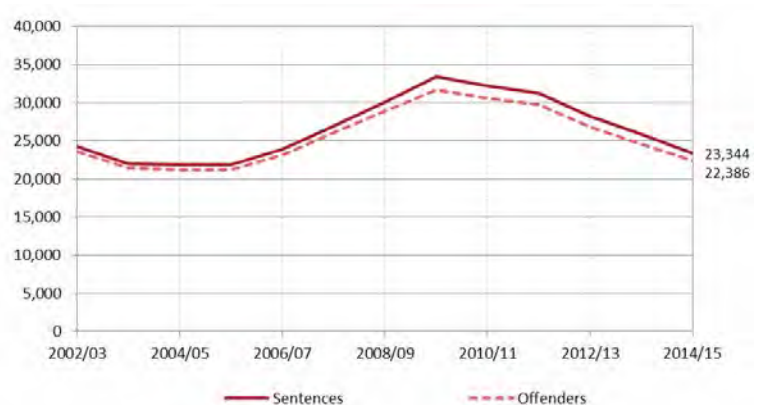


## Community Work

The sentence of Community Work requires offenders to undertake unpaid work in the community, often to the benefit of community organisations, as a way of making reparation for their offending.

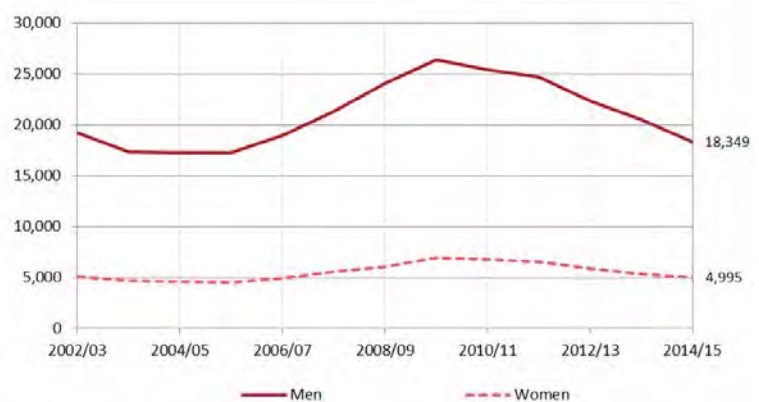
### Overall trend

The number of new Community Work sentences during 2002/03 was 24,291. This increased by 37 percent, to a peak of 33,399 in 2009/10. Since 2009/10, there has been a continual downward trend, culminating in 2014/15 when 23,344 CW sentences commenced.



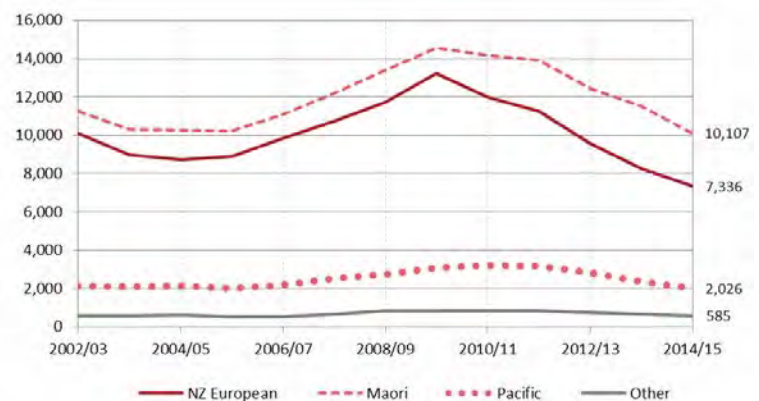
### Gender

Since 2002/03 the proportion of new Community Work sentences started by women has remained constant at around 21 percent.



### Ethnicity

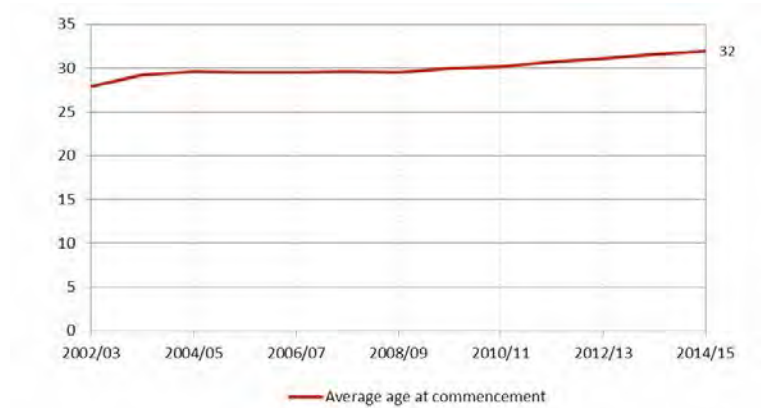
The proportion of new Community Work sentences started by Maori has increased from 47 percent in 2002/03, to 50 percent in 2014/15.



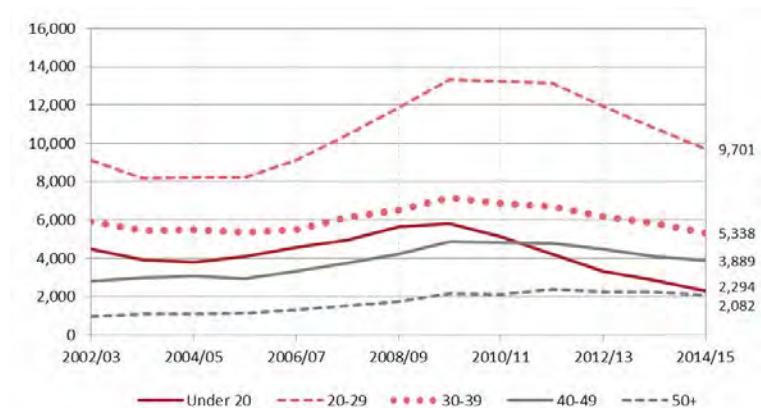


### Age at commencement

The average age of offenders starting a Community Work sentence has increased by 4 years since 2002/03.



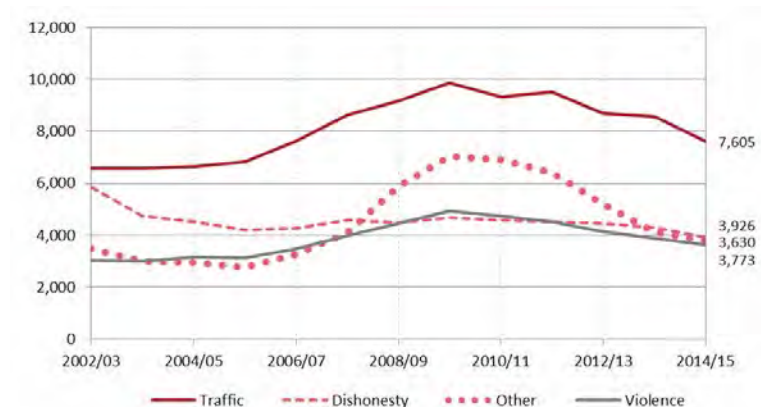
As with other community sentences, new Community Work sentences are most often started by offenders aged 20-29, accounting for 42 percent of all new Community Work sentences in 2014/15.



### Offences

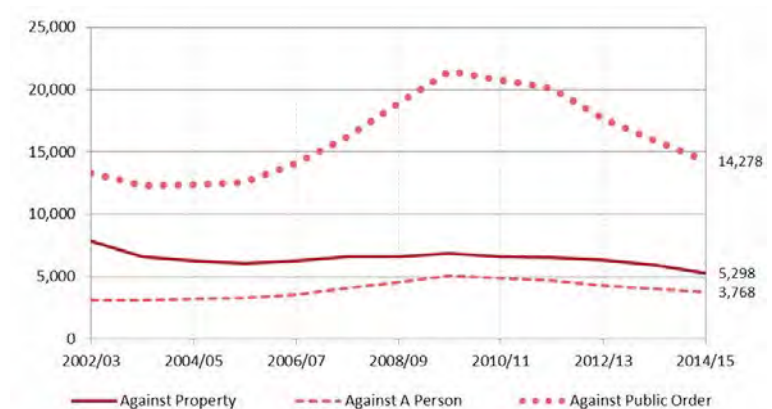
#### Top 4

A third of all new Community Work sentences are for traffic offences.



### Offence group

The number of new Community Work sentences involving a property offence has decreased by 33 percent since 2002/03.

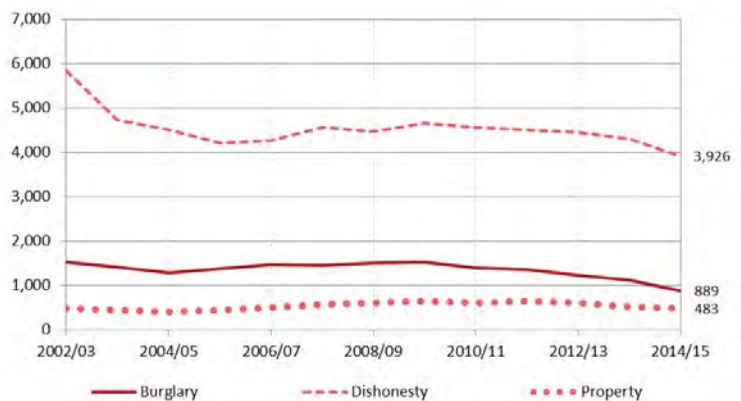


Over 60 percent of new Community Work sentences were for offences against public order in 2014/15. This is an increase of 6 percentage points since 2002/03, when 55 percent of new Community Work sentences were imposed for offences against public order.



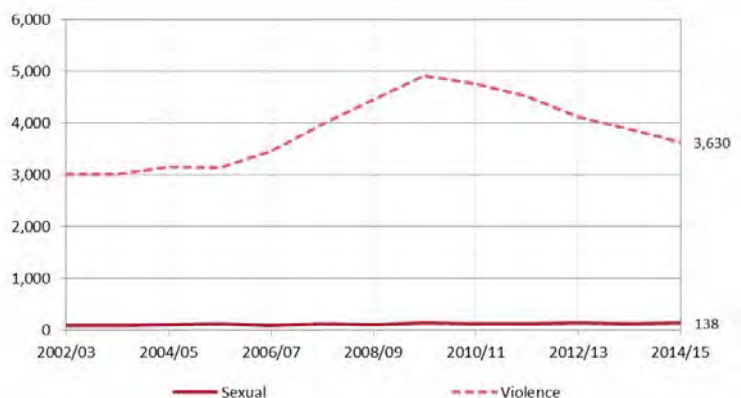
### Against property

Dishonesty offences accounted for 74 percent of all new Community Work sentences where the offence was in the against property group in 2014/15 (17 percent of all new Community Work sentences).



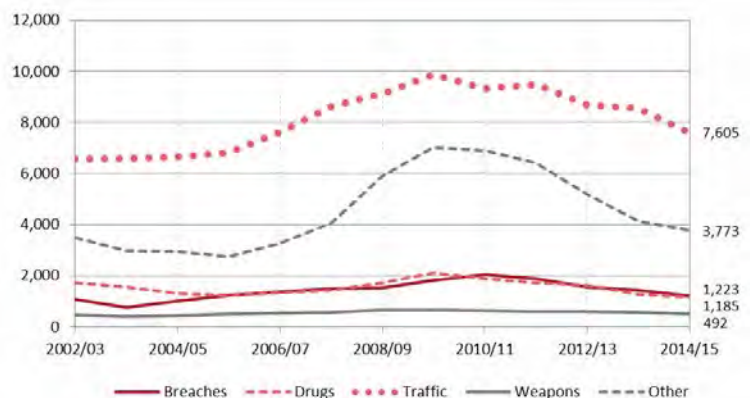
### Against a person

Sexual offences have accounted for less than 1 percent of all new Community Work sentences since the introduction of Community Work in 2002.



### Against public order

New Community Work sentences for drug offences accounted for only 8 percent of public order Community Work sentences, and 5 percent of all Community Work sentences.

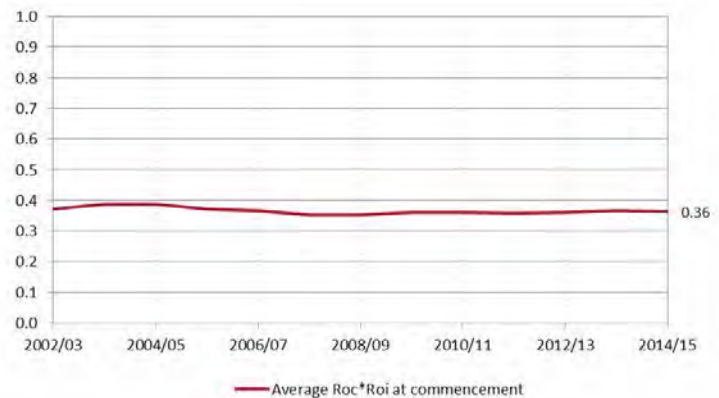


**'Other' offences**

Almost three-quarters of new Community Work sentences for 'Other' offences are for offences against justice procedures. The majority of offences against justice procedures when Community Work is imposed are for default in payment of fine (85%).

**Roc\*Roi**

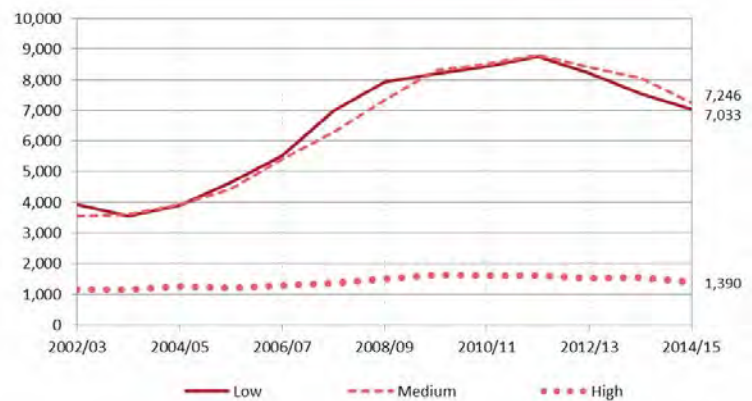
The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) for a new Community Work sentence has changed minimally since 2002/03. In 2002/03, the average risk score was 0.37, which decreased to 0.36 in 2014/15.



The number of new Community Work offenders in the medium risk band (risk score between 0.3 and 0.7) has increased by 104 percent since 2002/03.

The number of new Community Work offenders with a high risk score has increased by 21 percent since 2002/03.

In 2014/15, only 9 percent of new Community Work offenders had a high risk score. This is a reduction from 2002/03 when 13 percent of new Community Work offenders had a high risk score.



# Snapshots

The graphs and figures in this section of the report count the number of offenders actively managed on remand/sentences/orders at 30 June each year. An offender can only serve one remand period/sentence/order of each type at any time. For example, an offender can serve Supervision and Community Work, but cannot serve two Community Work sentences at once.



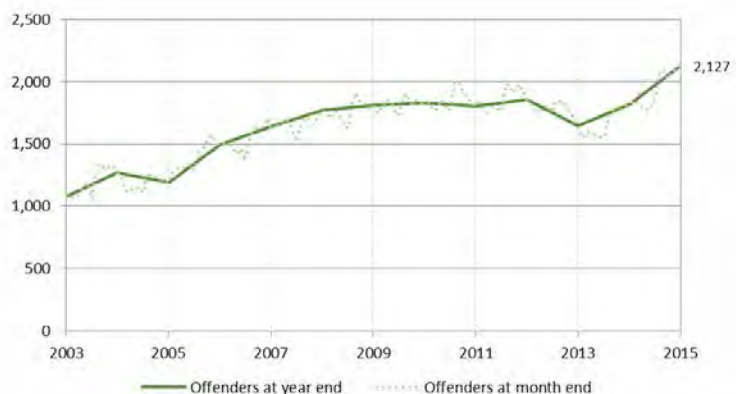
The daily remand population decreased by between June 2012 and June 2013, but has increased significantly since then.

## Overall trend

The number of people being held in custody on remand has increased steadily over recent years. This is influenced by factors such as the average time served on remand, and the relative proportion of all cases where an individual is required to be remanded in custody.

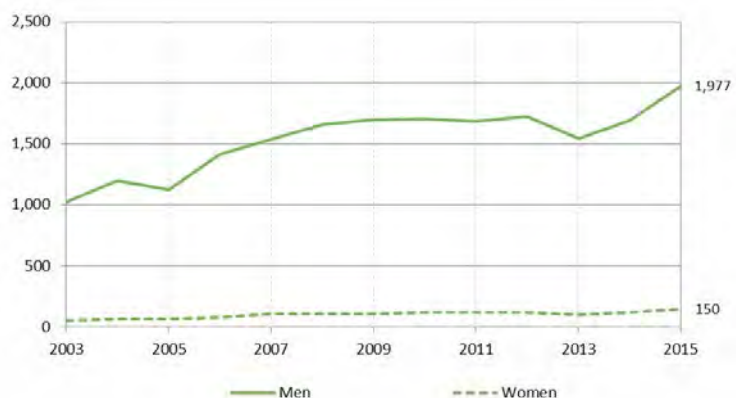
The number of remand offenders in prison increased by 17 percent between June 14 and June 15.

The number of Remand offenders has peaked in June 2015, at 2,127.



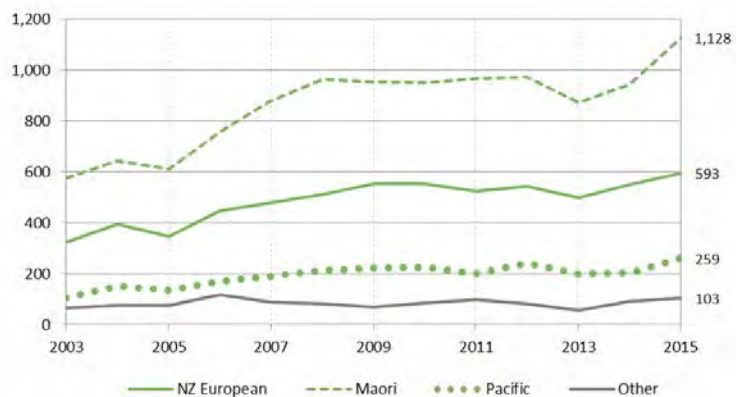
## Gender

The remand population, as is the case with sentenced prisoners, is overwhelmingly comprised of males. However, the proportion of the total remand population made up by women has increased from 5 percent to 7 percent over the last 12 years.



## Ethnicity

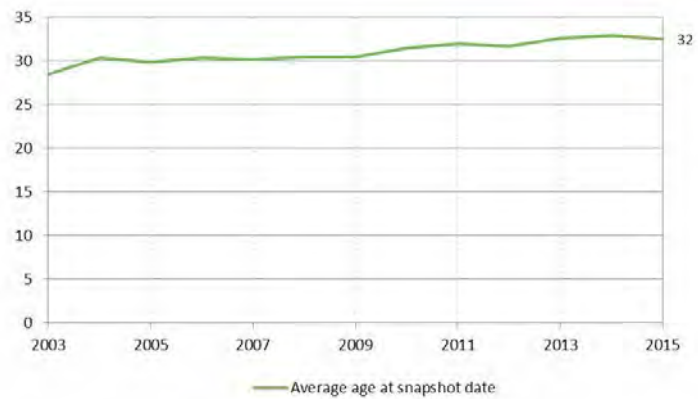
The number of Maori remandees has increased by 96 percent between June 2003 and June 2015. The number of NZ European on remand has increased by 83 percent in the same period.





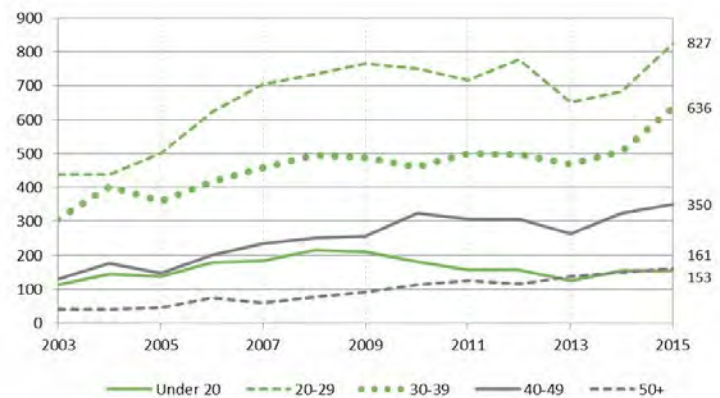
### Age at snapshot

The average age of all remand offenders on 30 June 2015 was 32 years and 6 months. The average age of remand offenders has increased by 4 years and 1 month since 30 June 2003.



The largest age-group for remand offenders is the 20-29 age band. In June 2015, offenders in this age band accounted for 39 percent of all remand offenders in prison.

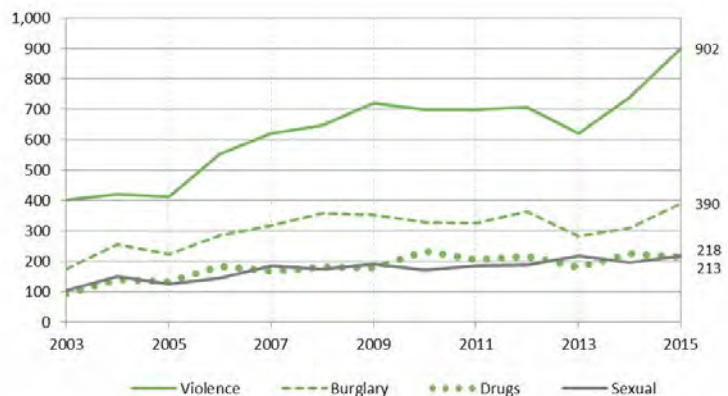
Remanded offenders over the age of 50 are increasing in number. In June 2015, 8 percent of all remand offenders were over 50 years of age, an increase from 2003, when only 4 percent were over 50.



### Offences (charged with)

#### Top 4

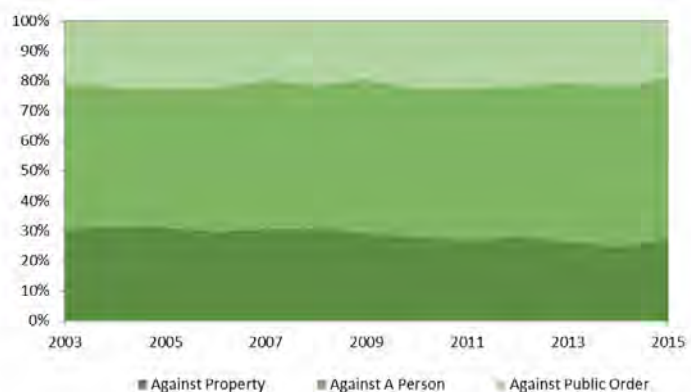
In June 2015, the 4 most common offence groups accounted for 82 percent of all remand offenders. The most common offence group for remand offenders is violence offences (43 percent of all remand offenders).



### Offence group

Over half of all remanded prisoners are held in custody because they are facing charges for offences against the person (sexual or violent offences). The remaining 47 percent is split between offences involving property (28%), and public order offences (19%).

The proportion of remand offenders who are charged with offences against property has dropped by 4 percentage points since 2003. During the same period, the proportion of remand offenders who are charged with offences against a person has increased by 5 percentage points.





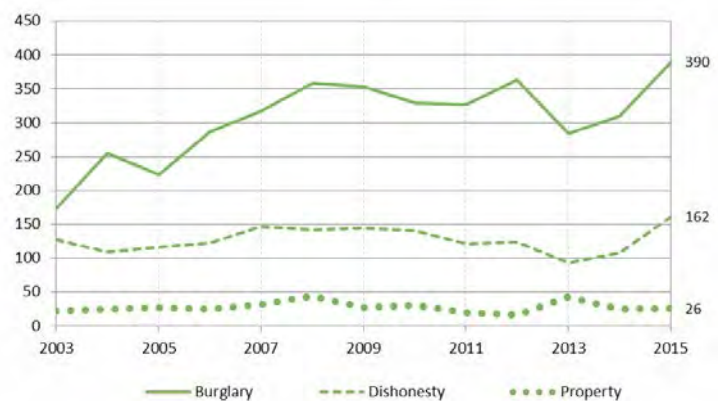
## Snapshots ➤ Remand Offenders

The number of remand offenders who are charged with offences against a person has increased by 19 percent between June 2014 and June 2015. The number of offenders charged with offences against property has increased by 30 percent in the same period.



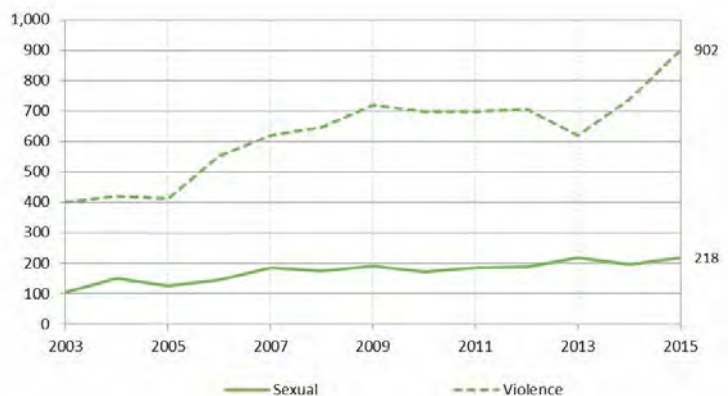
### Against property

Burglary is the leading offence amongst those charged with offences against property. In 2015, remanded offenders facing burglary charges (18 percent of all offenders) accounted for 67 percent of all offenders charged with property-type offences.



### Against a person

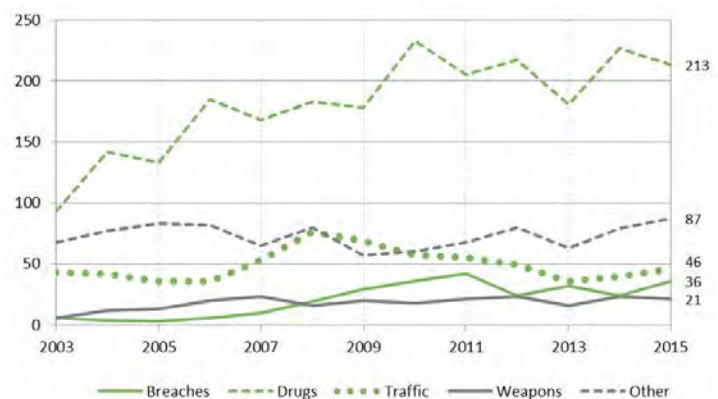
On 30 June 2015, 43 percent of all remanded offenders were charged with a violence offence. This proportion has increased by 5 percent since 2003.



### Against public order

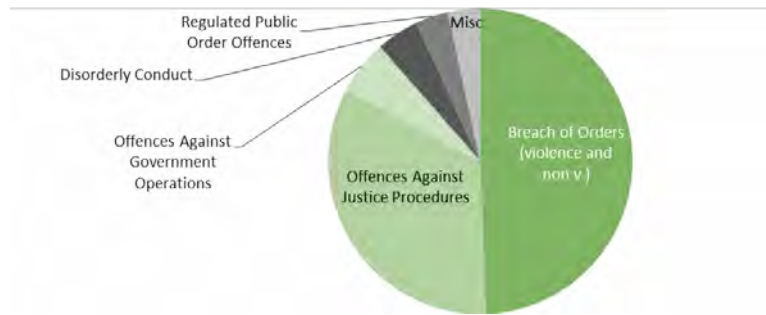
Of all remanded offenders facing public order offences, drug offences are the largest sub-group. Since 2003, the number of offenders charged with drug offences and remanded in custody has increased by 130 percent.

The number of remanded offenders with offences for drugs has increased from 43 percent of all public order offences to 53 percent of all public order offences. This remains at only 10 percent of the entire remand population on 30 June 2015.



### 'Other' offences

Almost half of remand offenders serving 'Other' offences are offences for breaching non-violence orders (e.g., contravenes protection order) and breaching community based orders (breach non-association order).

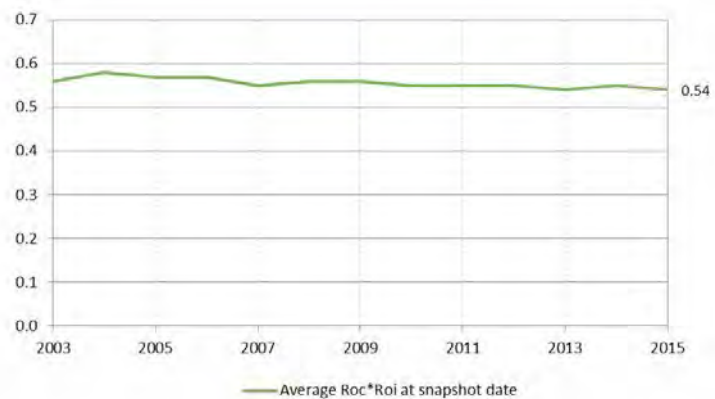


### Time served

The length of remand time served cannot be calculated as a snapshot, as the end date for the remand period is not known for each offender present on any given day. Remand duration is better understood using throughout data. [See Throughput ➤ Remand Offenders ➤ Time Served, page 9]

### Roc\*Roi

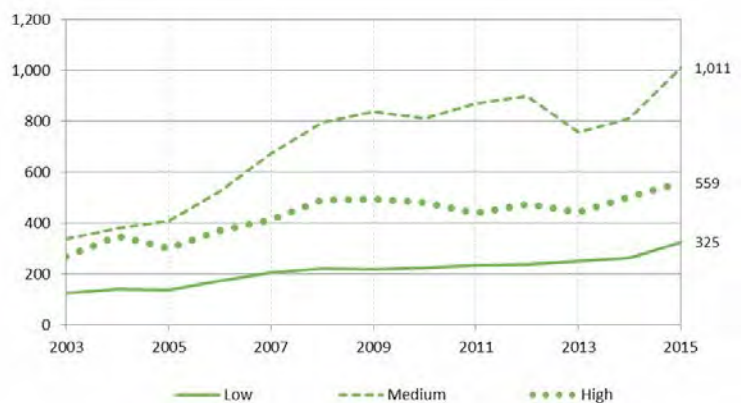
The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) for remand offenders in June 2015 was 0.55. This is 0.02 percentage points lower than the average risk score for remand offenders in June 2003.



Offenders in the medium risk band (risk score between 0.3 and 0.7) have increased by more than any other risk band, both in number and proportion.

Over half (53%) of all remand offenders have a medium risk score, this is an increase of 7 percentage points since 2003.

The proportion of remand offenders with no risk score has decreased considerably since 2003. In June 2015, only 11 percent of remand offenders did not have a calculated risk score.

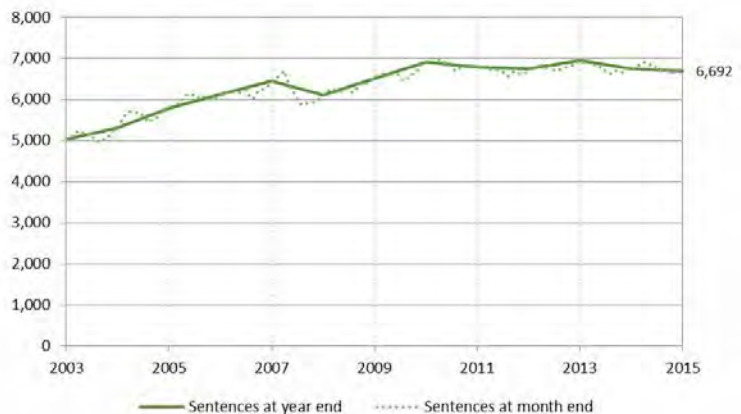




The prison-sentenced population increased by 37 percent from 2003 to 2010. From 2010 there has been a flattening in the sentenced prisoner population.

### Overall trend

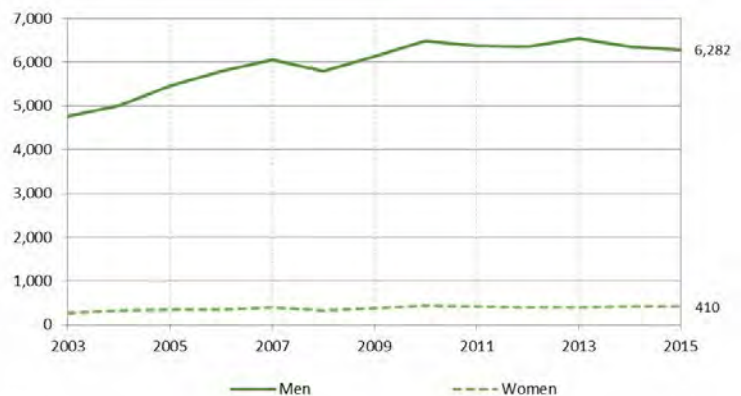
The number of sentenced prisoners has increased by since 2003, from 5,025 to a peak of 7,013 in August 2010. This number has reduced by slightly to 6,692 as at the end of June 2015.



### Gender

The number of men serving prison sentences increased by since June 2003, from 4,760 to 6,282 in June 2015.

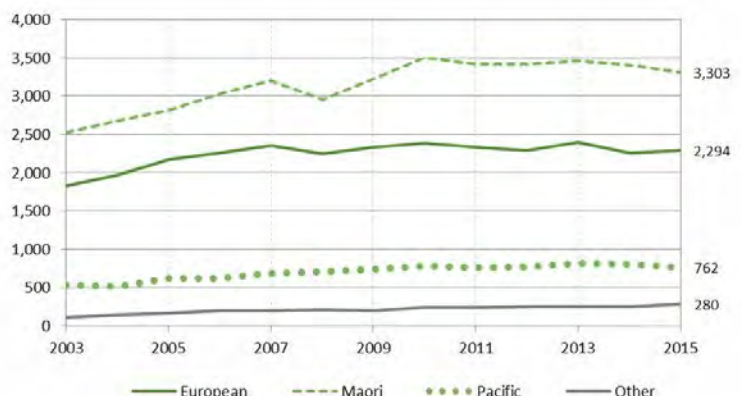
Most prisoners – 94% – are male. However, the number of women serving a prison sentence on any given date increased by at a much faster rate than men (55 percent for women, compared with 32 percent for men between 2003 and 2015).



### Ethnicity

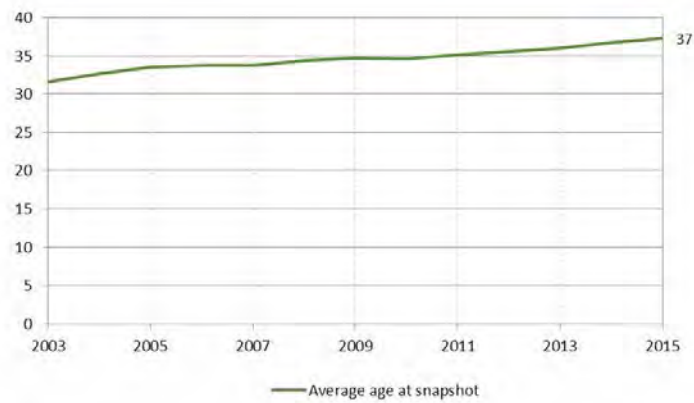
Maori over-representation has been a feature of the prisoner population for a considerable amount of time.

The proportion of sentenced prisoners in each ethnicity has not changed since 2003. Maori accounted for 50 percent of all sentenced prisoners on 30 June 2015.

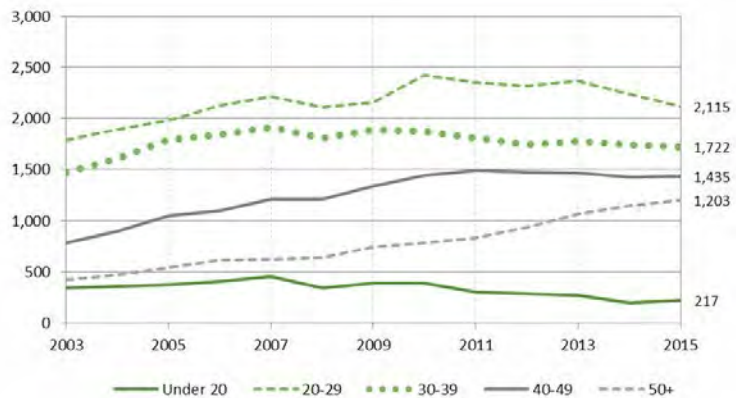


### Age at snapshot

The average age of sentenced prisoners on the snapshot date has risen an average of 5 months each year since 2003.



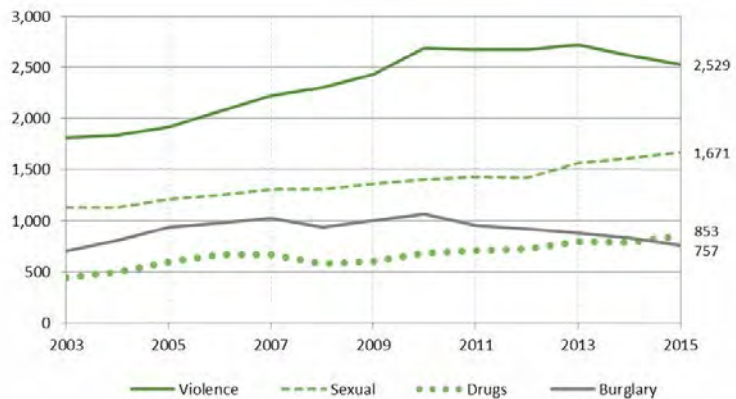
The largest age group of sentenced prisoners are offenders aged between 20 and 29. Since 2003 the number of sentenced prisoners under 20 years old has decreased by 37 percent. Over the same period the number of sentenced prisoners aged 50 years old and above has increased by 184 percent.



### Offences

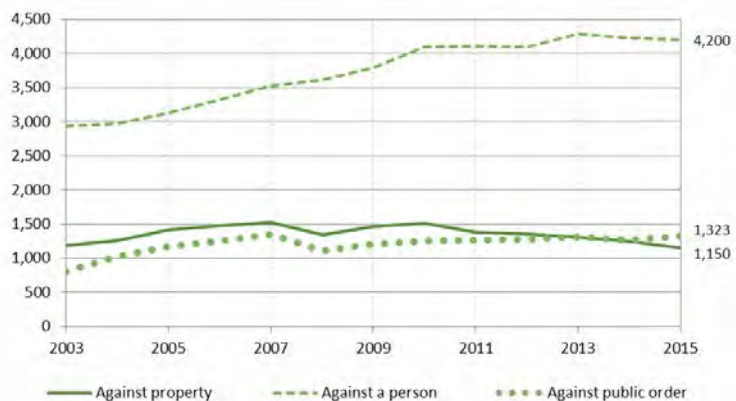
#### Top 4

Combined, the four most common offences accounted for 87 percent of sentenced prisoners in June 2015; the remaining 6 offence types providing the remaining 13 percent of offenders.



### Offence group

The number of sentenced prisoners with an offence against a person has increased while those with offences against property and public order are almost flat.

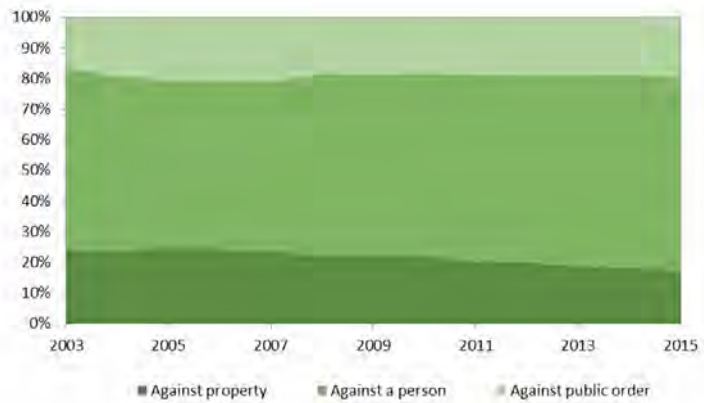




## Snapshots ➤ Sentenced Prisoners

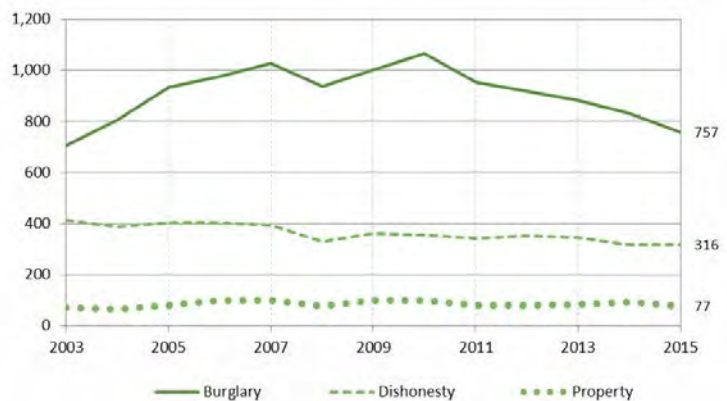
Almost two-thirds of all sentenced prisoners on 30 June 2015 were imprisoned for offences against a person.

The proportion of prisoners who were sentenced for offences against property are decreasing; in 2003 they accounted for 24 percent of all sentenced prisoners, in 2015 they only accounted for 17 percent of sentenced prisoners.



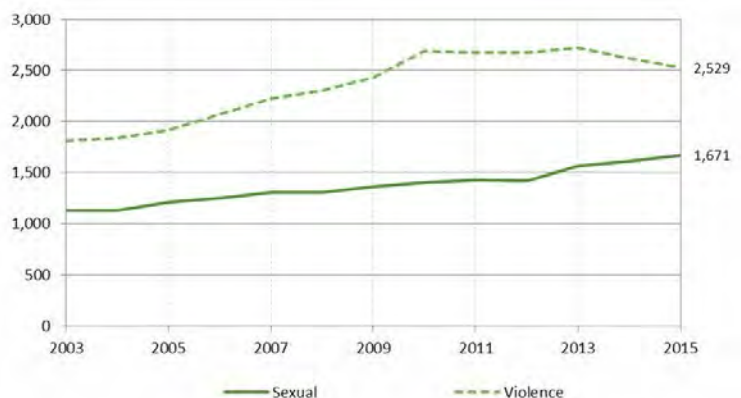
### Against property

Of all sentenced prisoners for whom their most serious offence is against property, burglary is the most common offence type.



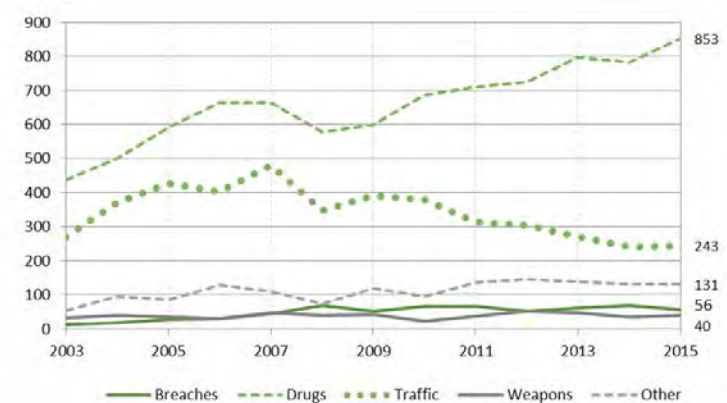
### Against a person

The number of sentenced prisoners imprisoned for sexual offences differs greatly from a throughput (sentence starts) perspective when looking at a snapshot view. This is due to the number of long imposed sentences accumulating over time.



### Against public order

Drugs are the leading cause of imprisonment for sentenced prisoners with an offence against public order. Offenders with Drug offences accounted for 13 percent of all sentenced prisoners in June 2015.





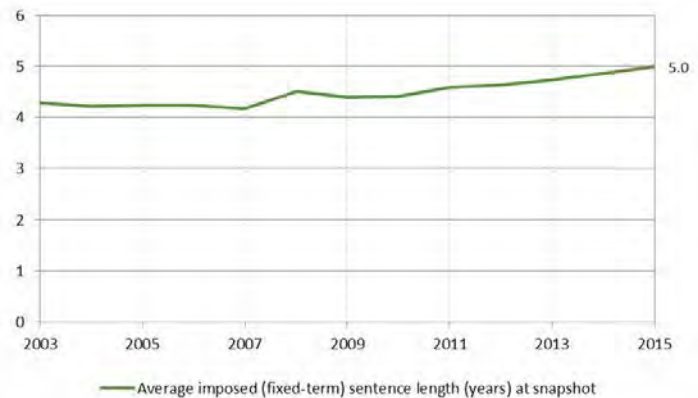
### 'Other' offences

Of all sentenced prisoners where the most serious offence is an 'Other' offence, 'Breach Of Orders (violence and non-v.)' and 'Offences Against Justice Procedures' make up almost 60 %. The remaining sub-groups are quite evenly split.



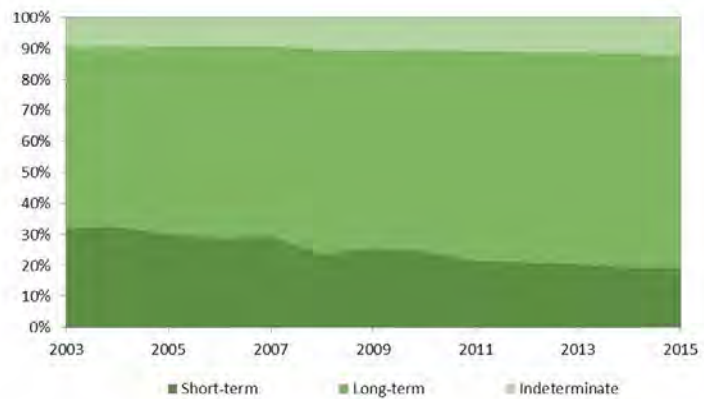
### Time imposed

The average imposed sentence length for all sentenced prisoners on 30 June 2015 was 5 years. This is an increase from 2003 when the average imposed sentence length for all sentenced prisoners was almost 4 years and 4 months.



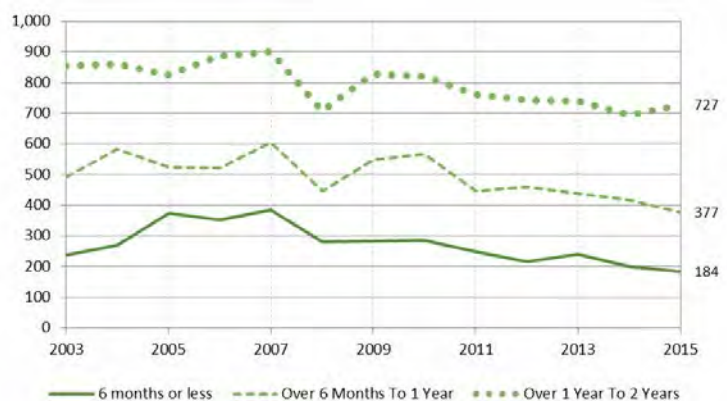
Long-term sentences are a slowly increasing proportion of the sentenced prisoner population. In 2003, long-term offenders were 58 percent of the sentenced prisoner population. By 2015, this had increased by to 68 percent.

The percentage of indeterminate length sentenced prisoners increased by 73% (346 prisoners) during the same period.



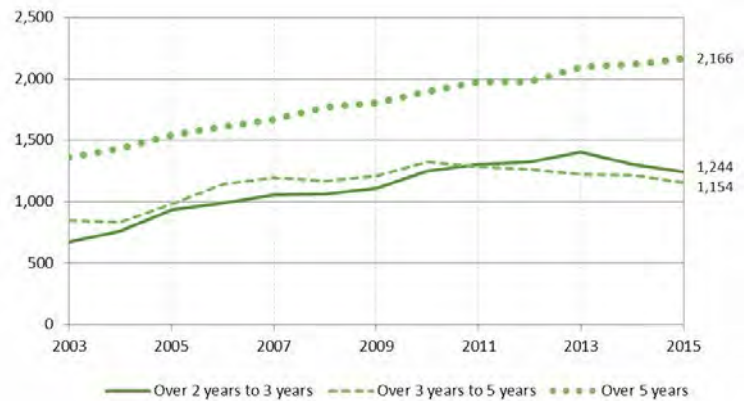
### Short-term

The sub-groups of sentenced prisoners serving short-term sentences have all reduced by since 2003, with all categories decreasing between 5 and 17 percent.



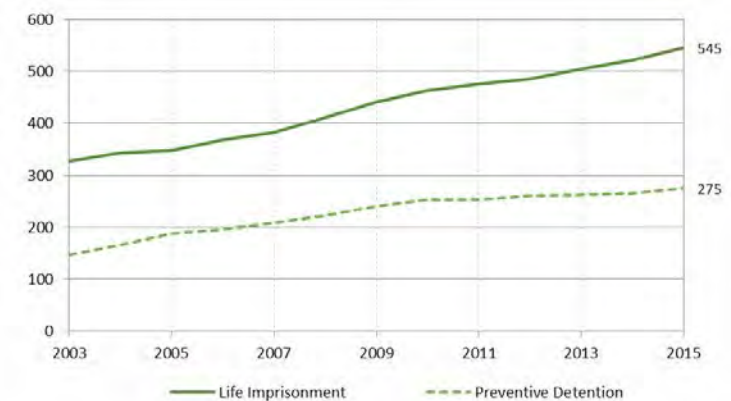
### Long-term

When longer serving prisoners are examined more closely, it is apparent that sentences for over 5 years are becoming increasingly common. This sub-group has increased by 28 percent since 2003.



### Indeterminate

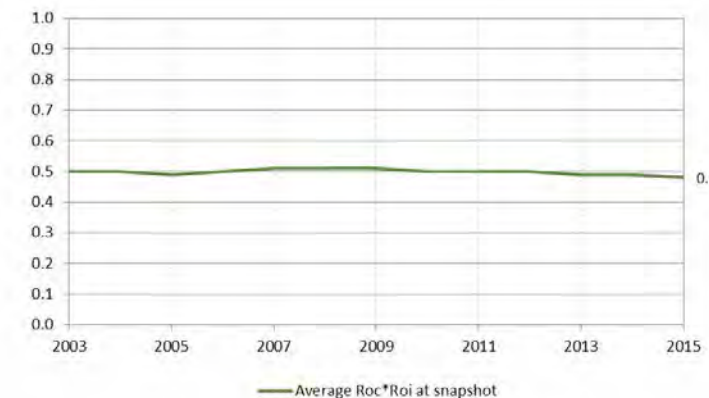
Although typically fewer than 50 offenders start indeterminate sentences each year, they remain in prison for long periods, and are becoming an increasingly significant subset of the prisoner population. Indeterminate length sentenced prisoners now make up around 12 percent of the sentenced prisoner population.



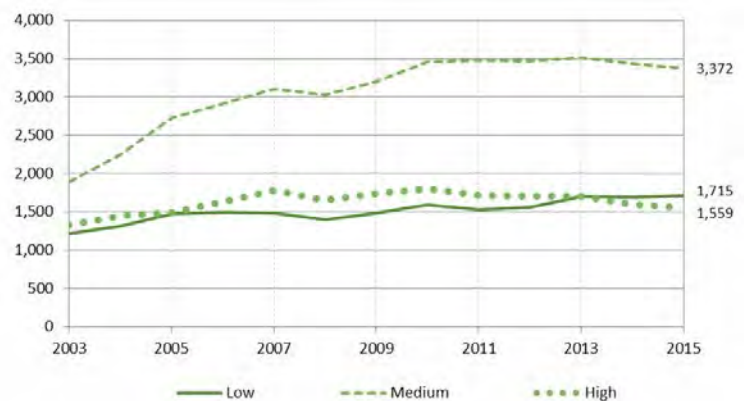
### Roc\*RoI

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*RoI measure) of sentenced prisoners has not changed since 2003, varying only 0.02 between the high and low points.

The average risk score of sentenced prisoners in June 2015 was 0.49.



The proportion of sentenced prisoners with a medium risk score has increased from 38 percent of all sentenced prisoners in 2003 to 51 percent of all sentenced prisoners in 2015.





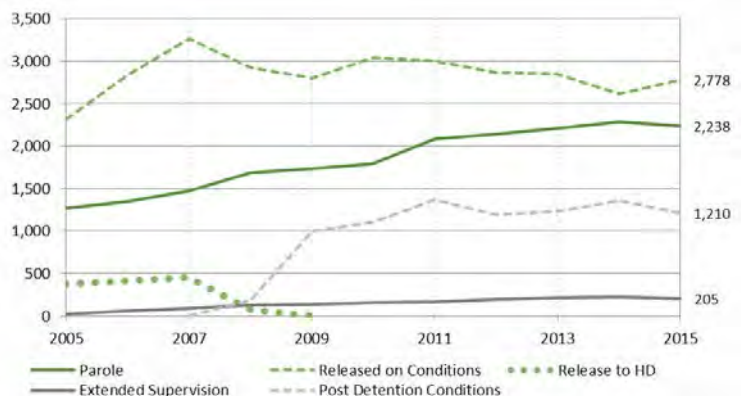
The number of offenders on community orders has increased by 62 percent since 30 June, 2005. However, since June 2011, the trend has been flat.

## Community order types

In June 2005, there were 4 different types of community orders.

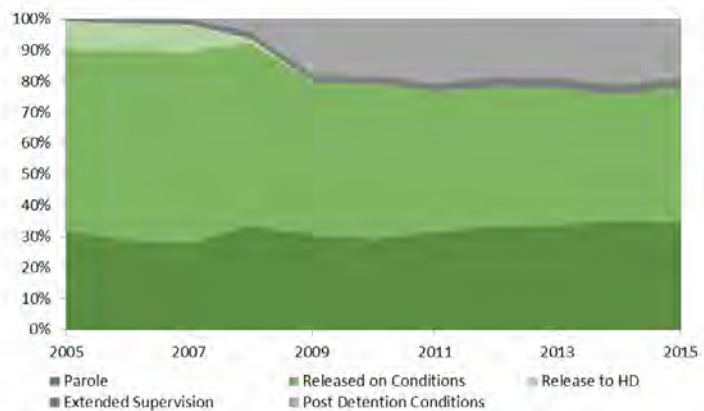
Release to Home Detention (sometimes referred to as Back End Home Detention) was phased out in 2007, after the Sentencing Amendment Act 2007 gave provision for Home Detention to be a sentence in its own right.

The number of offenders Release on Conditions has decreased by 15 percent since 2007, while parole has increased by 52 percent and Extended Supervision 128 percent.



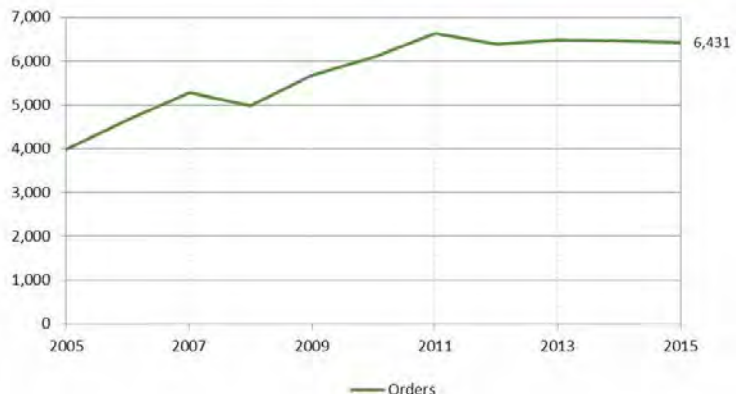
The number of offenders on Release on Conditions has dropped from 58 percent of all offenders on community orders in 2005 to 43 percent of all offenders on community orders in 2015.

This is primarily due to the introduction of Post Detention Conditions. Other reasons include the increase in the imposed length of prison sentences and the number of prisoners who are now no longer eligible for ROC due to their prison sentence being longer than 2 years.



## Offenders

The number of offenders on a community order has increased by 62 percent since 2005, but decreased by temporarily with the introduction of the Sentencing Amendment Act 2007.

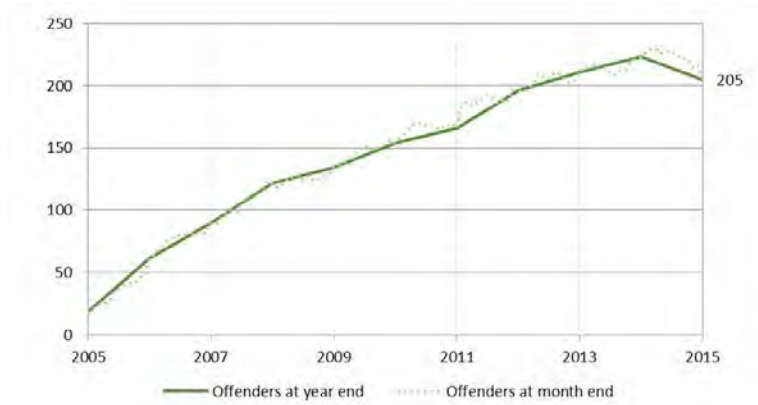


## Extended Supervision

### Overall trend

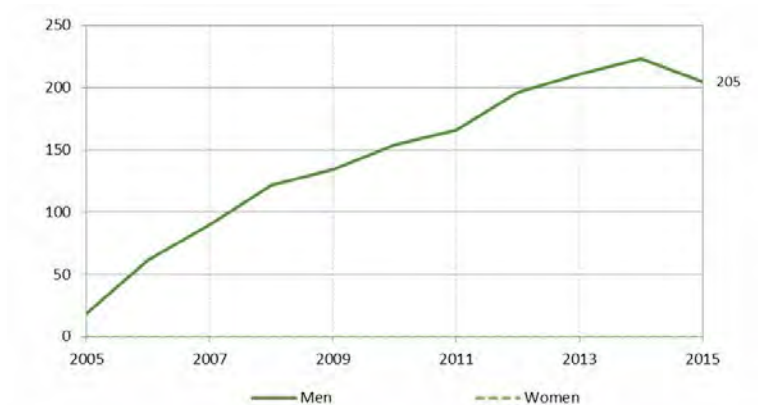
The number of offenders actively serving Extended Supervision orders has increased from 19 in June 2005 to 205 in June 2015. Between June 2014 and June 2015 the number of ESO offenders dropped by 8 percent.

ESO offenders peaked in September 2014, at 230.



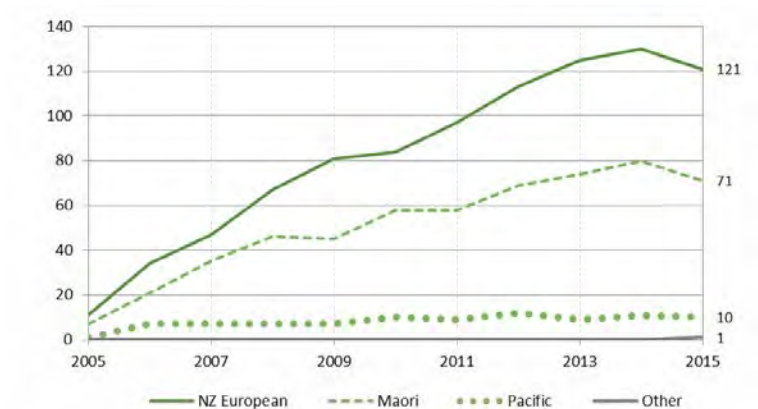
### Gender

To date, all offenders serving Extended Supervision orders have been male.



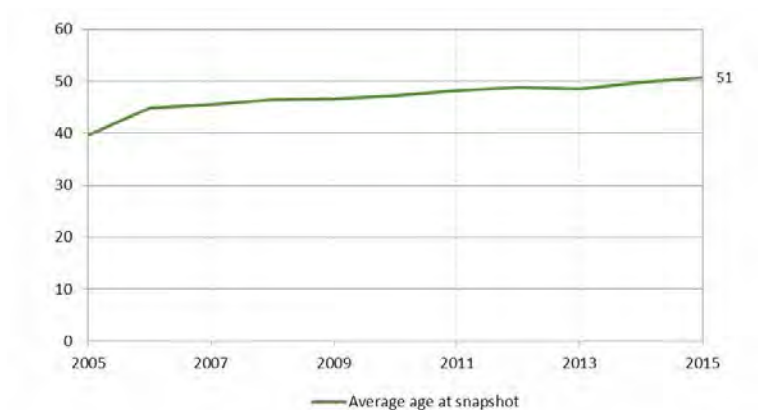
### Ethnicity

In 2015, 59 percent of offenders serving an Extended Supervision order were NZ European and 35 percent were Maori. These proportions have only minimally changed since 2005.

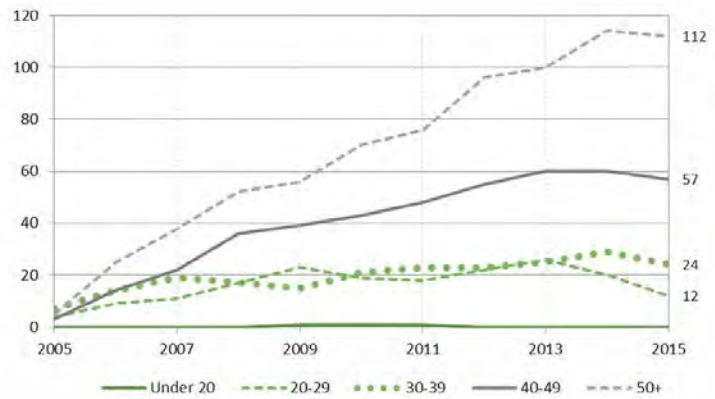


### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders serving an Extended Supervision order has increased from 40 in 2005 to 51 in 2015.

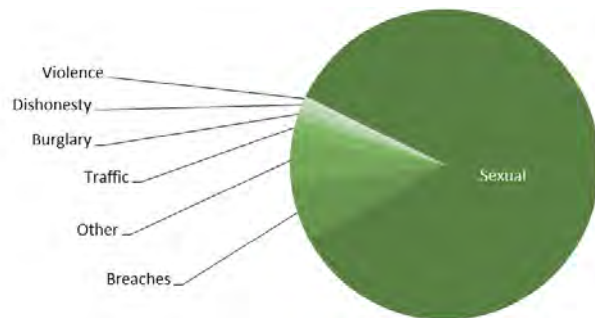


Over half of offenders serving Extended Supervision orders were aged over 50 in 2015. This proportion has doubled since 2005 (26% to 55%).



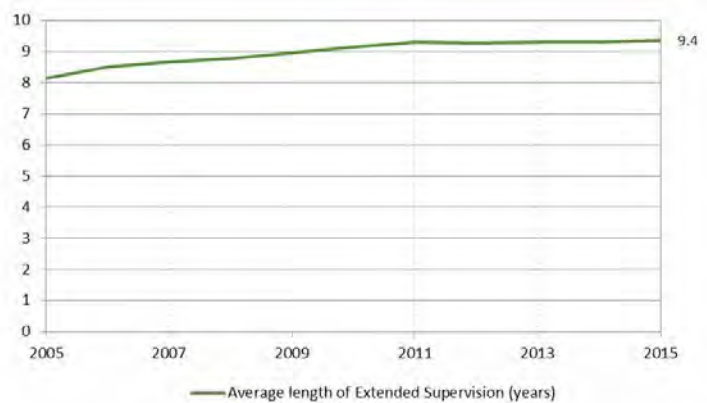
### Offences

In 2015, 85 percent of offenders serving Extended Supervision orders had the most recent offence in the sexual group.

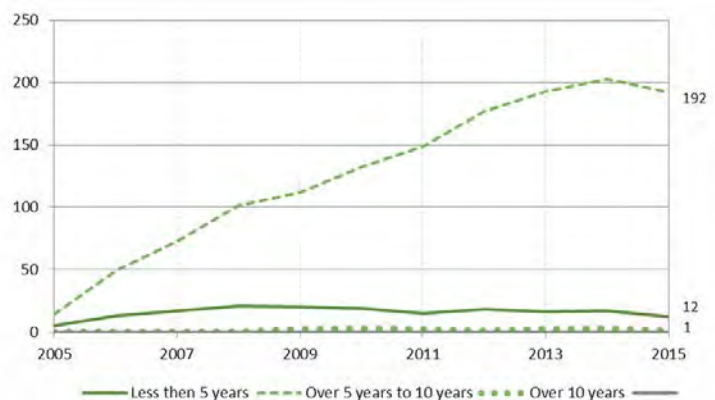


### Time imposed

In 2005, the average imposed length of an Extended Supervision order was 8 years and 2 months. Since then, the average imposed length of an Extended Supervision order has increased by to 9 years and 4 months.



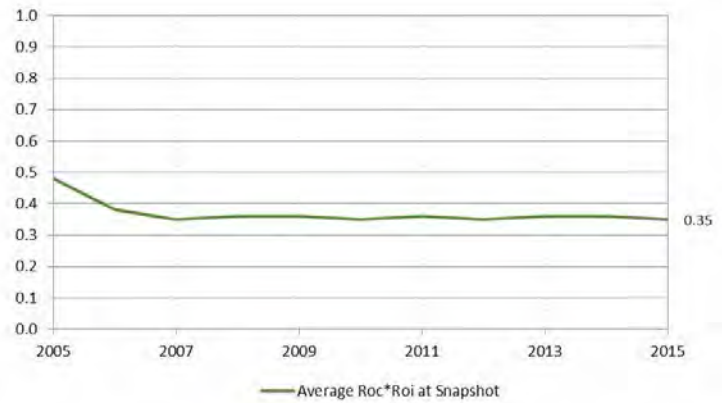
The majority of offenders serving Extended Supervision orders are serving orders of more than 5 years (94%).





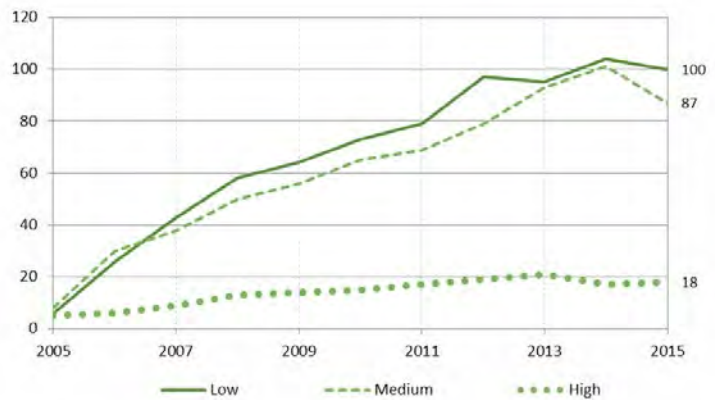
### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders serving Extended Supervision orders was 0.49 in 2005. In 2007 it dropped by to 0.36, where it has remained with very minor fluctuations. In 2015 average risk score of offenders serving Extended Supervision orders was 0.36.



The number of offenders serving an Extended Supervision order with a low or medium risk score has increased by at almost the same rate until 2014. From 2014 to 2015, the number of offenders with a medium risk score has dropped by 14 percent, while the number with a low risk score has only dropped by 4 percent.

Only 9 percent of offenders serving Extended Supervision orders in 2015 have a high risk score. The remaining 91 percent can be roughly evenly divided between low (49%) and medium (42%).

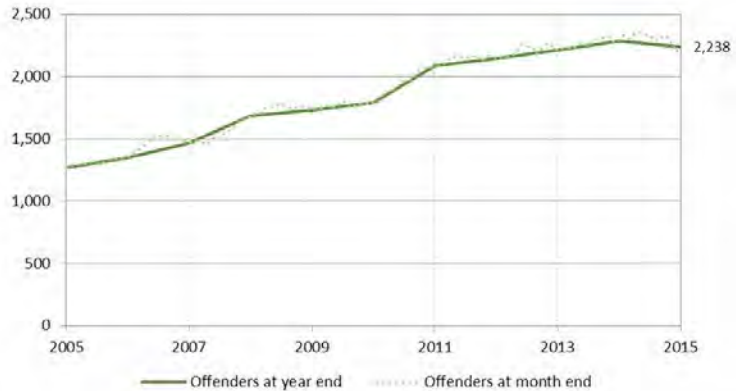


## Parole

### Overall trend

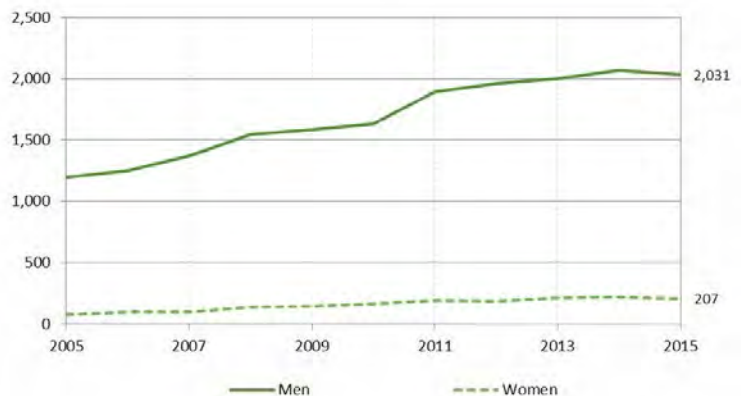
The number of offenders serving parole in the community has increased by 76 percent between June 2005 and June 2015.

The number of offenders serving parole peaked in October 2014, at 2,360.



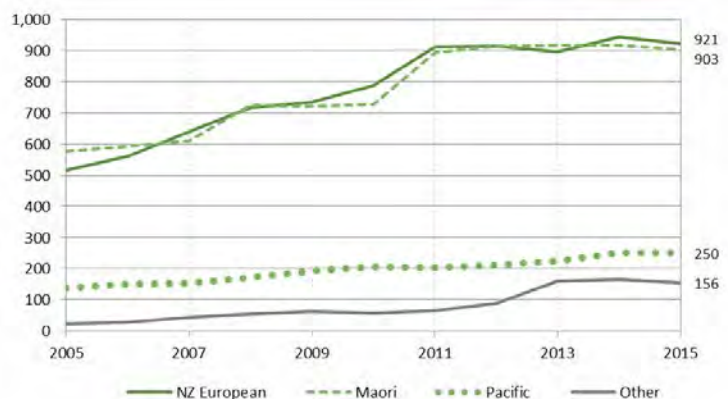
### Gender

The number of women serving parole has increased by at a much faster rate than the number of men serving parole. Between 2005 and 2015 the number of women serving parole increased by 172 percent compared with only 70 percent for men.



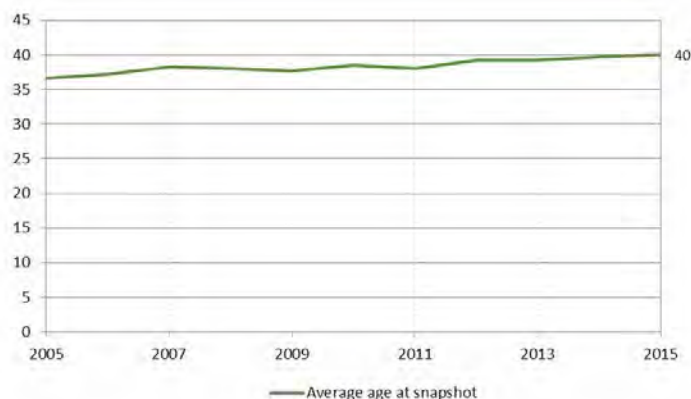
### Ethnicity

Maori and NZ European have almost the same number of offenders serving parole. Combined they accounted for 82 percent of offenders serving parole in 2015.

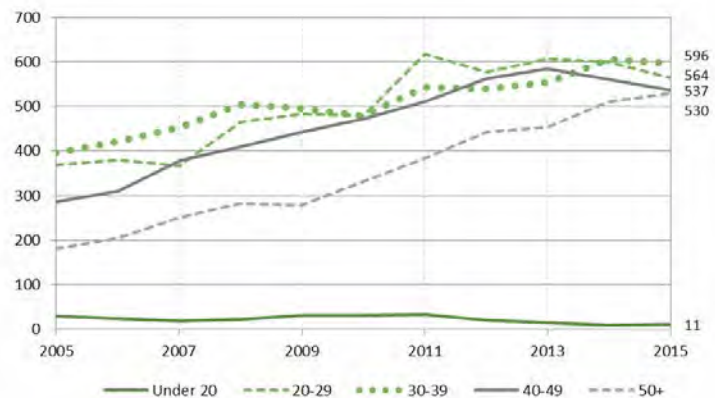


### Age at snapshot

The average age for an offender serving parole has increased by 3 years and 5 months since 2005, from 36 years and 7 months to 40 years.



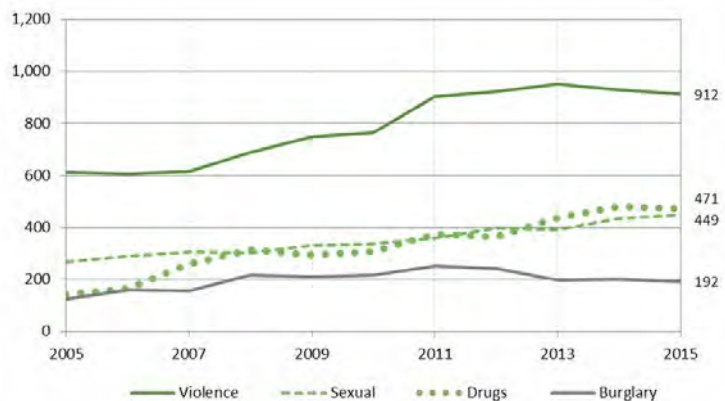
The number of offenders under 20 who are serving parole is the only cohort to decrease since 2005. Although all other cohorts have increased by, offenders aged 50 and above are the fastest growing group, increasing 194 percent between 2005 and 2015.



## Offences

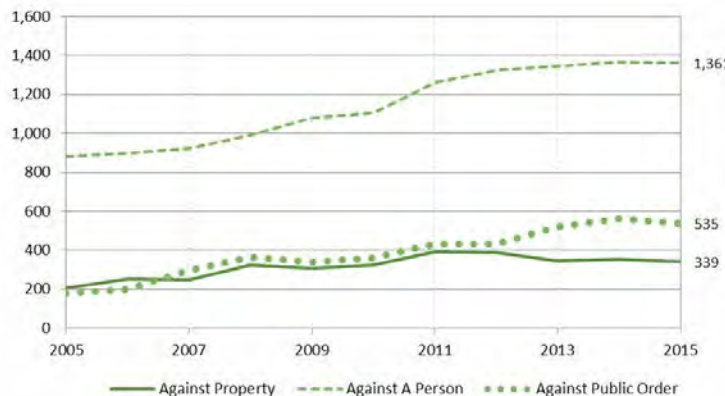
### Top 4

Violence offences are the most common offence sub-group for offenders serving parole, accounting for 41 percent of all offenders serving parole in June 2015.

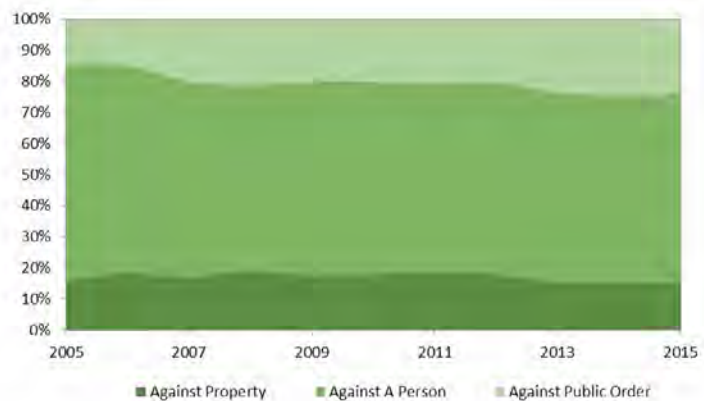


### Offence group

Offenders serving parole for offences against a person have increased by 482 offenders since 2005 (55%).

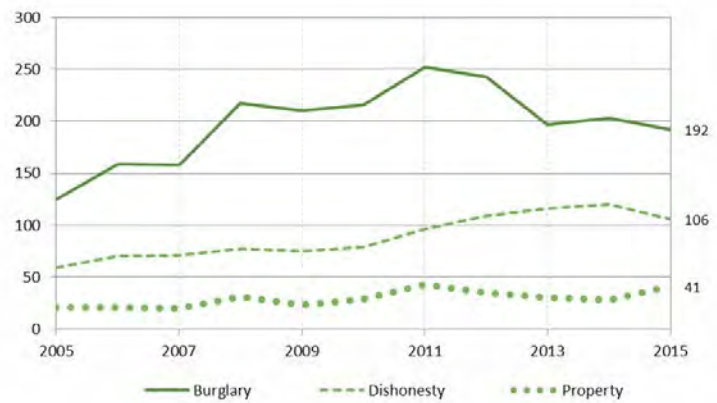


In 2005, offenders serving parole for offences against a person accounted for 70 percent of all offenders on parole. By 2015, this had decreased to 61 percent.



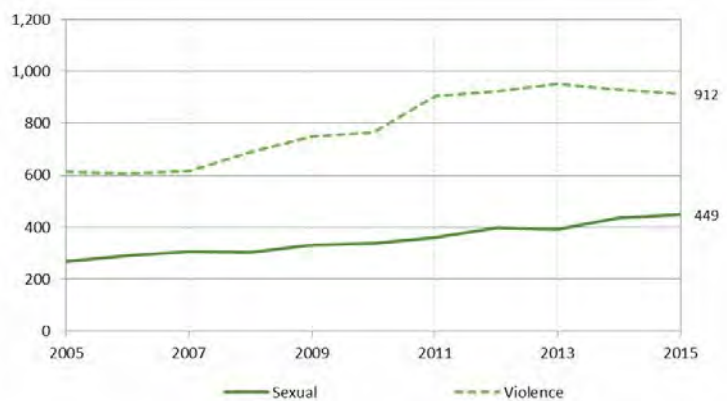
### Against property

The number of offenders serving parole for dishonesty and property offences has increased by around 90 percent since 2005 (80%, 95%). During the same timeframe Burglary offences only increased by 54 percent.



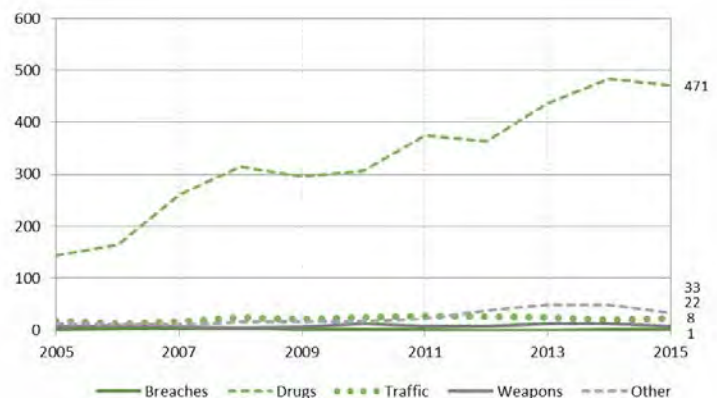
### Against a person

Offenders serving parole for sexual offences have increased by at a faster rate than violence offences since 2005 (68%, 49%).



### Against public order

When examining offenders serving parole for offences against public order, drug offences is the only sub-group with a sizeable number of offenders. While drug offences accounted for 21 percent of all offenders serving parole, the other four public order offences combined only accounted for 3 percent of all parole offenders in 2015.



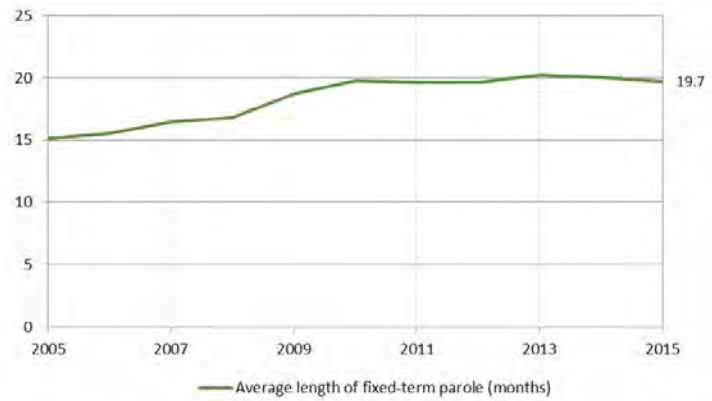
### 'Other' offences

Almost half of all 'other' offences in 2015 were for disorderly conduct (42%). In these 14 offences, the actual offence name was 'participates in organised criminal group'.



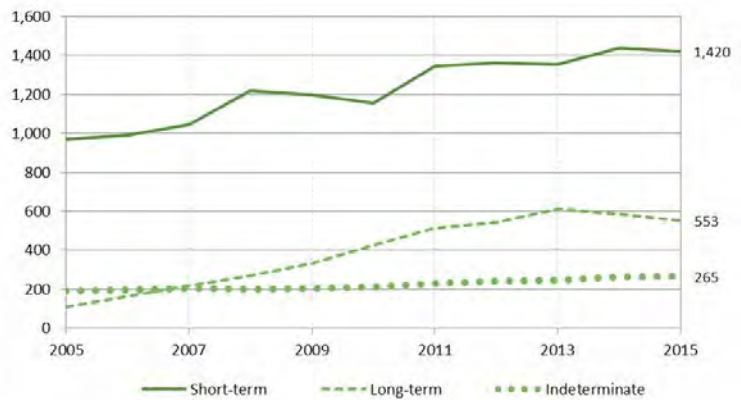
### Time imposed

The average length of offenders serving fixed-term parole in 2005 was approximately 15 months. By 2015 this had increased to 19 months and 3 weeks, an increase of almost 5 months.

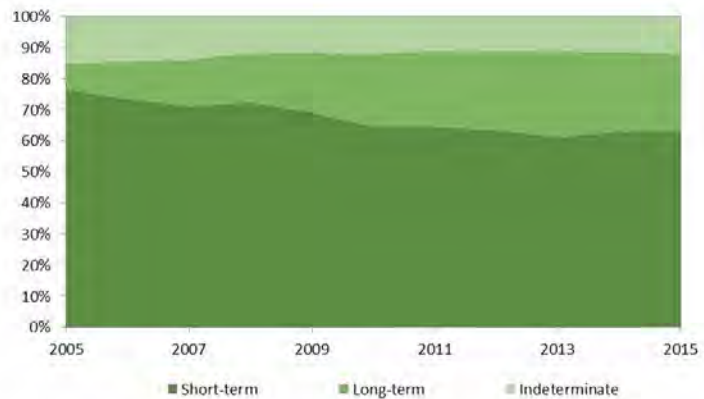


The number of offenders serving long-term parole has increased by 446 percent since 2005. This is significantly higher than the increase rate of the other categories.

The number of offenders serving long-term parole peaked in 2013, and has declined since then.

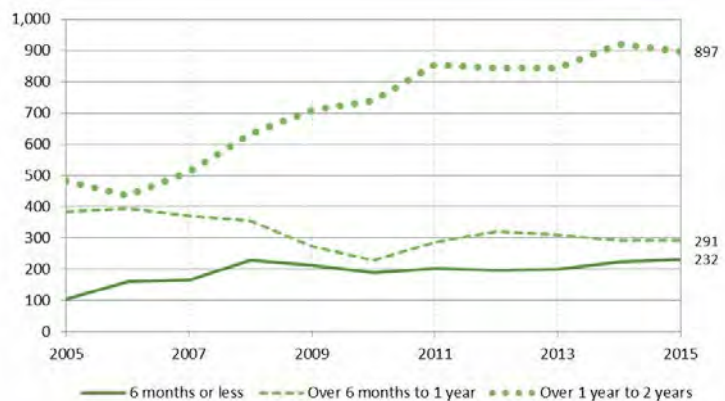


Two-thirds of offenders serving parole in 2015 were serving short-term orders. This is a decrease from 2005 when three-quarters of offenders serving parole were serving short-term orders.



### Short-term

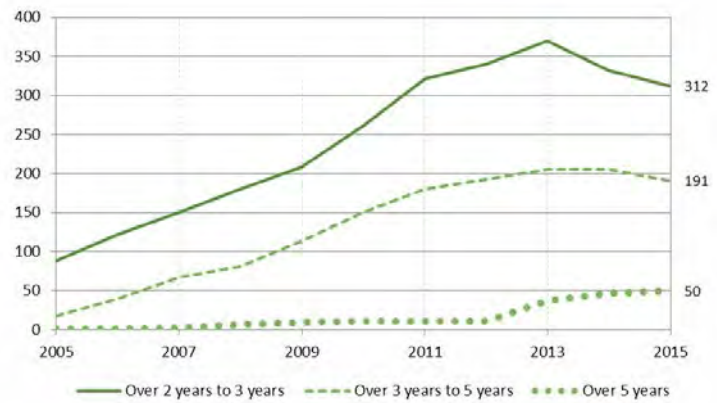
Numerically, offenders serving parole orders of over 1 year and less than 2 years have increased by the most (413 offenders). However, offenders serving parole orders of 6 months or less have the largest proportional increase, rising by 122 percent between 2005 and 2015.





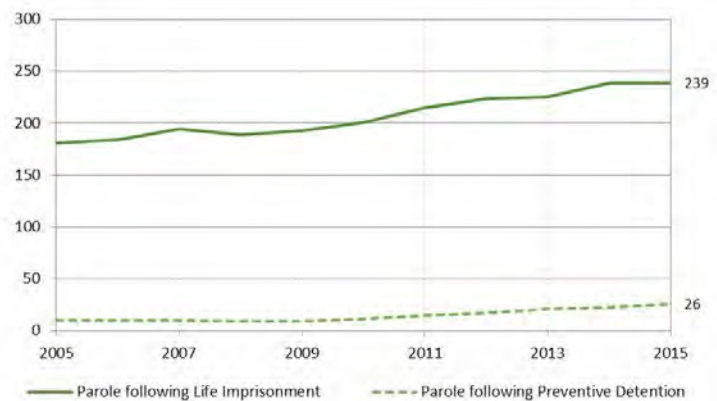
### Long-term

While offenders serving fixed-term parole orders of longer than 5 years are rare, there has been a sharp increase since 2012. The number of parole orders for more than 5 years has increased from 11 in 2012 to 50 in 2015.



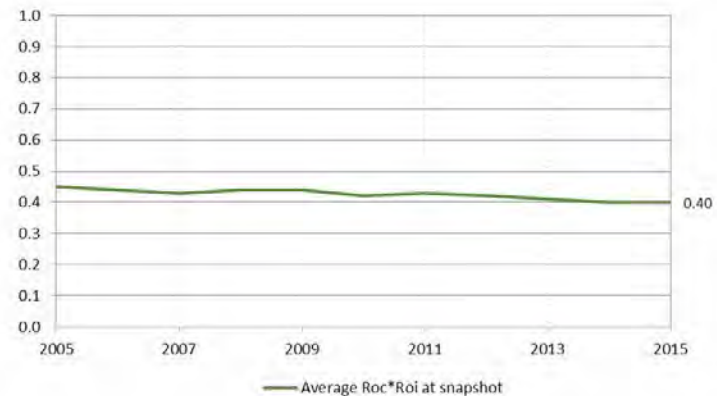
### Indeterminate

Life parole is parole following release from Life Imprisonment or Preventive Detention. This form of parole order technically continues until the offender's death.



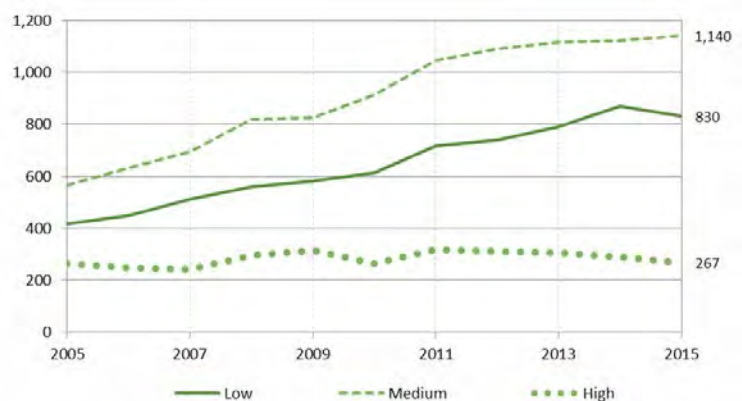
### Roc\*RoI

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*RoI measure) of offenders serving parole has only decreased by 0.04 since 2005.



The number of offenders serving parole with a low or medium risk score has doubled in the last 10 years. During the same period, the number of offenders serving parole with a high risk score has only increased by 1 percent.

Between 2005 and 2015, the proportion of offenders serving parole with a high risk score has decreased by almost half, from 21 percent to only 12 percent.

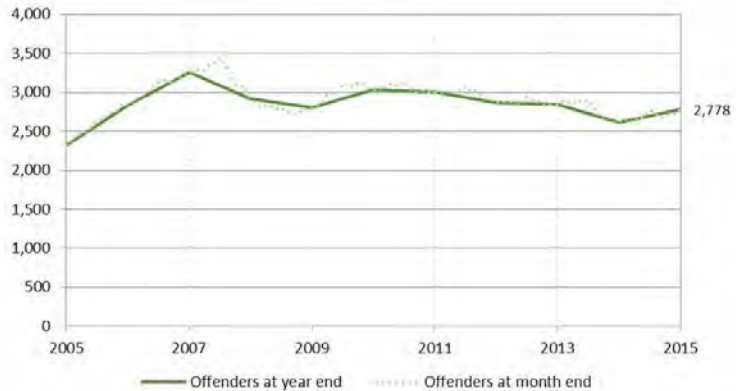


## Release on Conditions

### Overall trend

The number of offenders on Release on Conditions has fluctuated over the last 10 years, but overall, has increased by 20 percent.

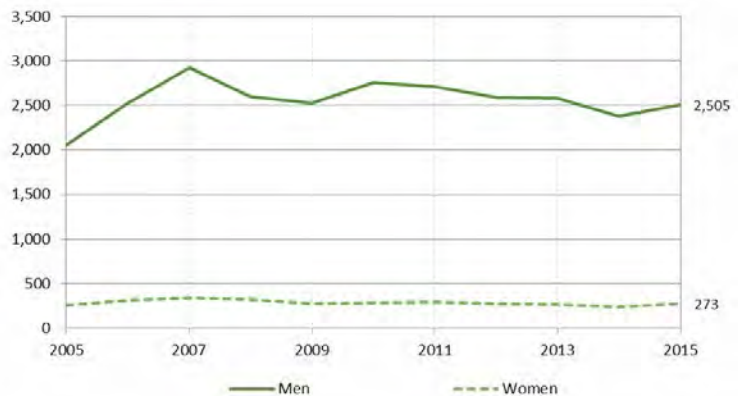
The number of offenders on Release on Conditions peaked in December 2007 at 3,445.



### Gender

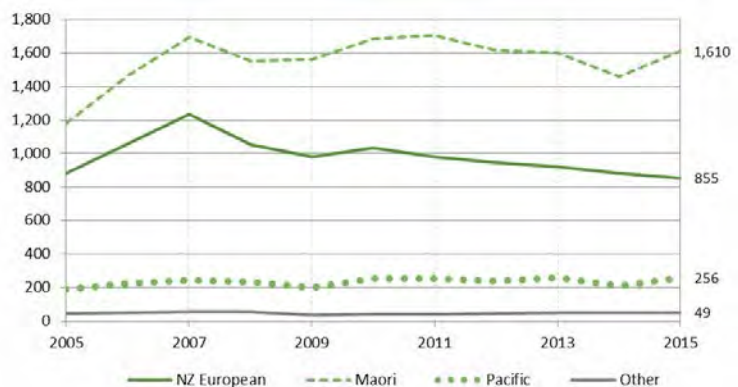
In June 2015, women accounted for 10 percent of all offenders serving release on conditions orders. This has changed by only 1 percentage point since 2005.

The number of women serving ROC has increased by 14 since 2005.



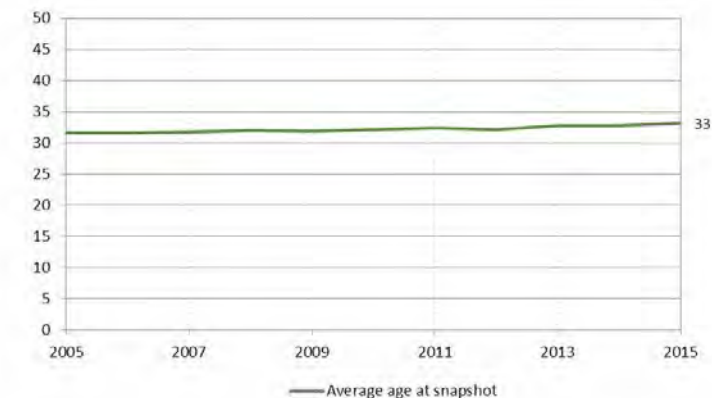
### Ethnicity

The number of NZ European offenders on ROC has dropped by 378 since 2007, while the number of Maori on ROC has practically plateaued in the same period.

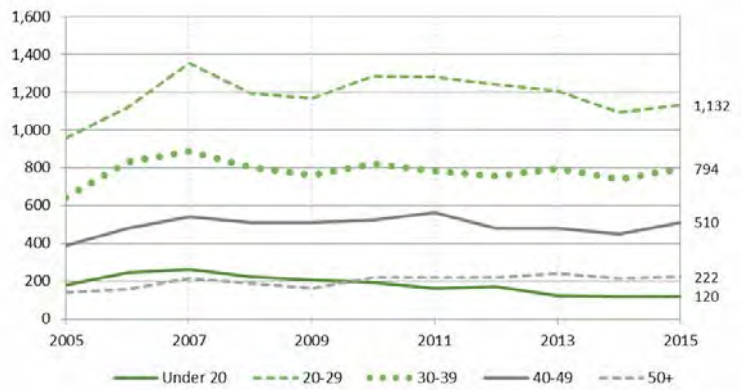


### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders on ROC has increased from 31 years and 8 months to 33 years and 1 month since 2005.



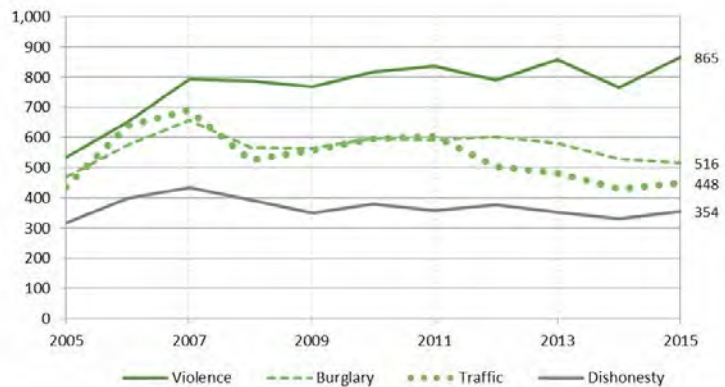
Offenders serving a release on conditions order who are aged 50 and over are the fastest growing age group, increasing 57 percent between 2005 and 2015. During the same period, the number of offenders under 20 has dropped by 34 percent.



## Offences

### Top 4

As with Parole, violence offences are the most common offence type for offenders serving release on conditions orders. In 2005, violence offences accounted for 23 percent of all ROC offenders; by 2015 it had increased by to 31 percent.

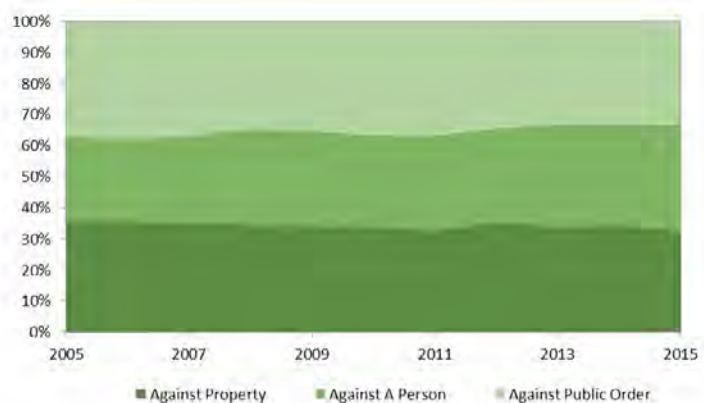


### Offence group

Between 2005 and 2015 the number of offenders serving Release on Conditions orders for offences against a person has increased by 49 percent. This is significantly higher than those against property and against public order, which only increased by 10 percent and 8 percent during the same period.

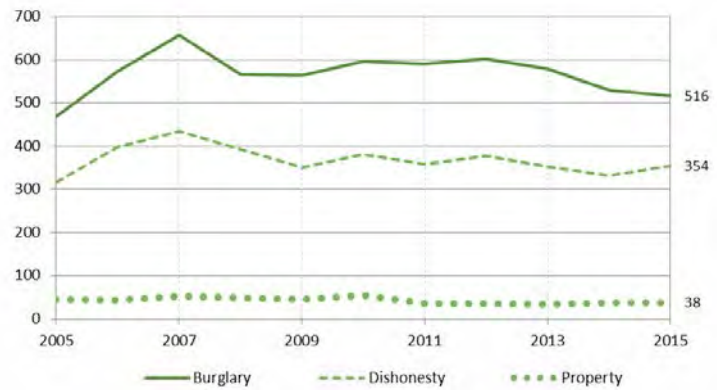


Offenders serving Release on Conditions orders can be split into three equal groups.



### Against property

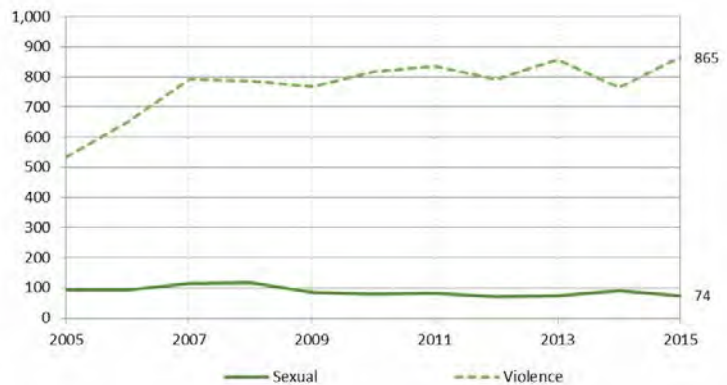
In 2015, Burglary offences were the largest offence group for offenders serving ROC orders for offences against property, accounting for 57 percent of offences against property, and 19 percent of all orders.



### Against a person

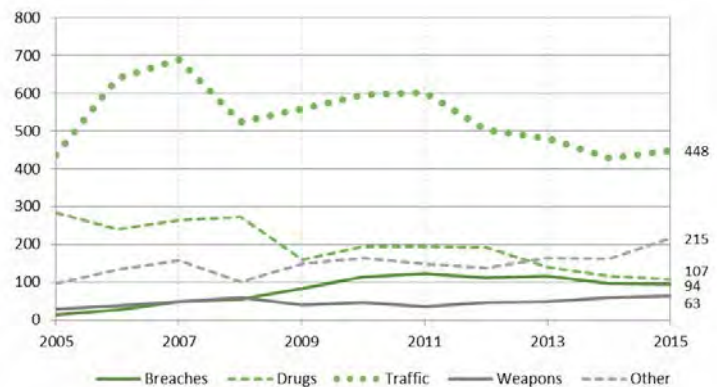
Between 2005 and 2015, the number of offenders serving Release on Conditions orders for violence offences increased by 62 percent. During the same period, the number of offenders serving Release on Conditions orders for sexual offences decreased by 21 percent.

Violence offences increased by 13 percent between 2014 and 2015.



### Against public order

Traffic offences accounted for half of all offenders serving Release on Conditions orders for offences against public order (16 percent of all ROC orders).



### 'Other' offences

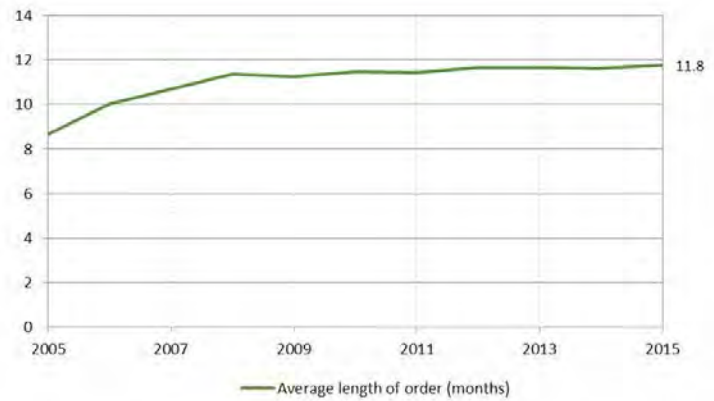
Breach of Orders (Violence And Non-V) make up 60 % of 'Other' offences, almost entirely for the offence 'contravenes protection order - no firearm'.



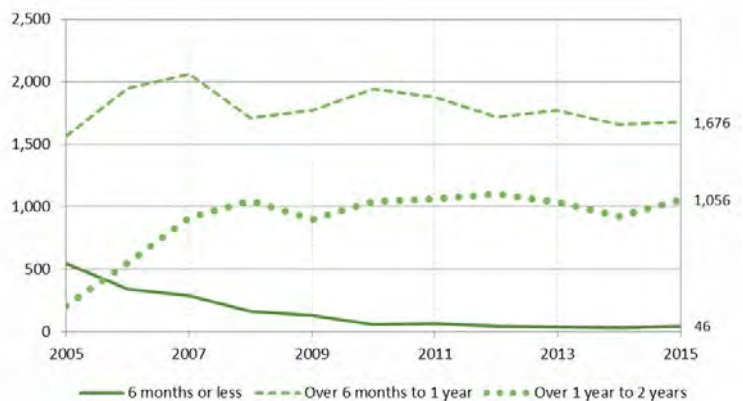


### Time imposed

The average length of a ROC order has increased from 8 months and 3 weeks in 2005 to 11 months and 3 weeks in 2015.

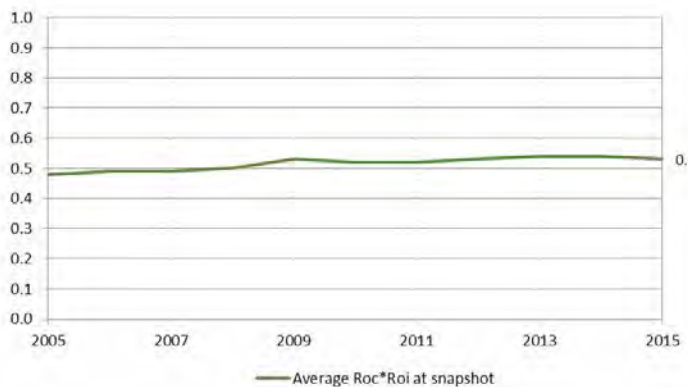


In 2015, 60 percent of Release on Conditions orders were for a period of over 6 months to 1 year. This is a slight decrease from 2005, when 68 percent were for the same period.



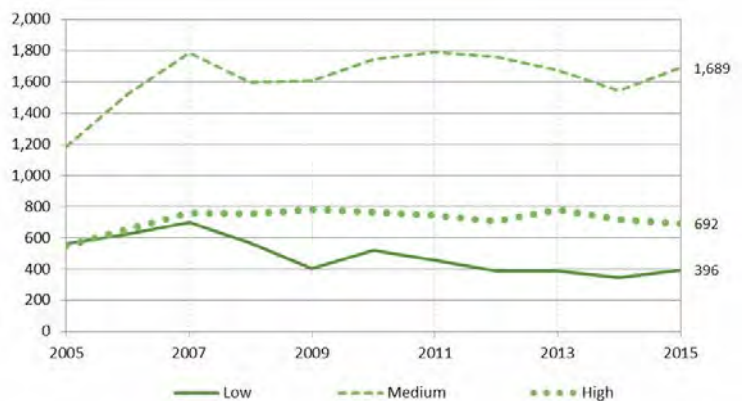
### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of an offender serving a Release on Conditions order has increased by 0.04 percentage points to 0.53 since 2005.



Between 2005 and 2015 the number of offenders serving Release on Conditions orders with a low risk score decreased by 30 percent. During the same period the number of offenders serving Release on Conditions orders with a medium risk score increased by 43 percent.

In 2015, 61 percent of offenders serving a Release on Conditions order had a medium risk score. This is a larger proportion than in 2005, when 52 percent had a medium risk score.





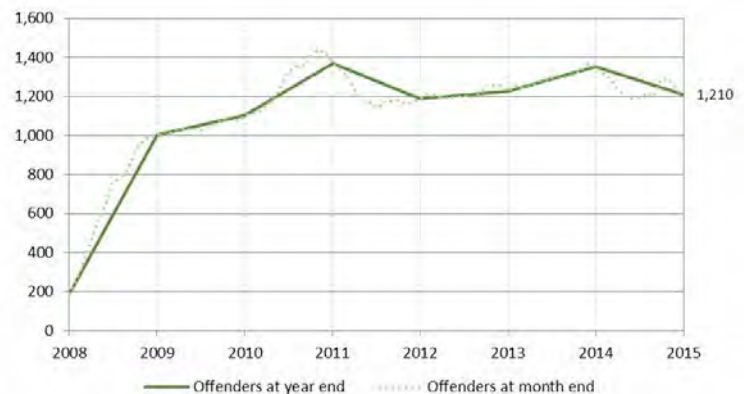
## Post Detention Conditions

A court that sentences an offender to a term of home detention may also impose Post Detention Conditions (PDC) for a period of at least 6 months, but no more than 12 months, from the Home Detention end date.

### Overall trend

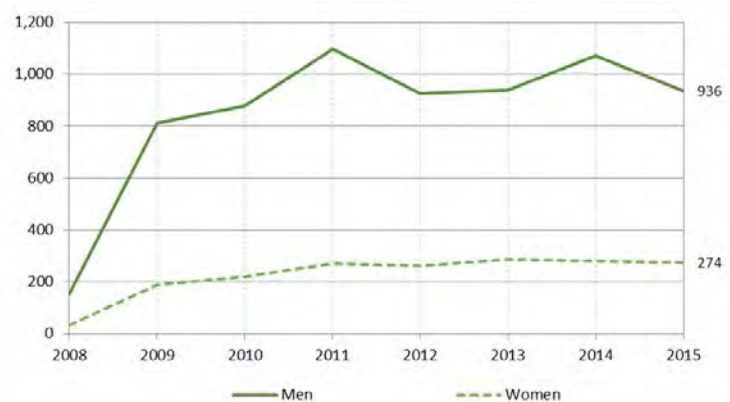
The number of offenders serving a Post Detention Conditions order in 2015 was 1210. This is a decrease of 11 percent since 2014.

The number of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions peaked in April 2011 at 1,440.



### Gender

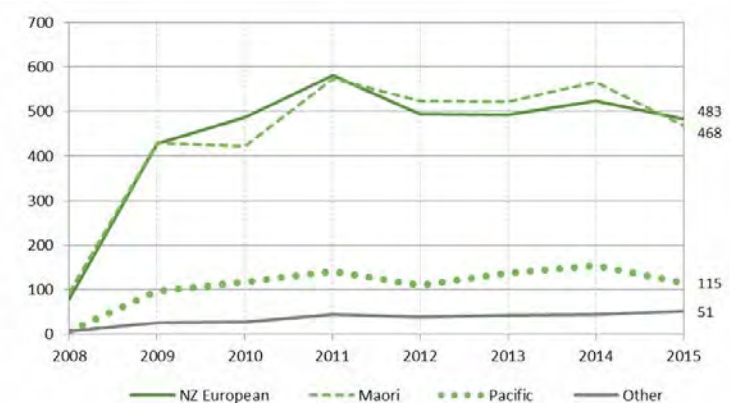
In 2015, 23 percent of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions orders were women. This is an increase of 5 percentage points since 2008, when only 18 percent of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions were women.



### Ethnicity

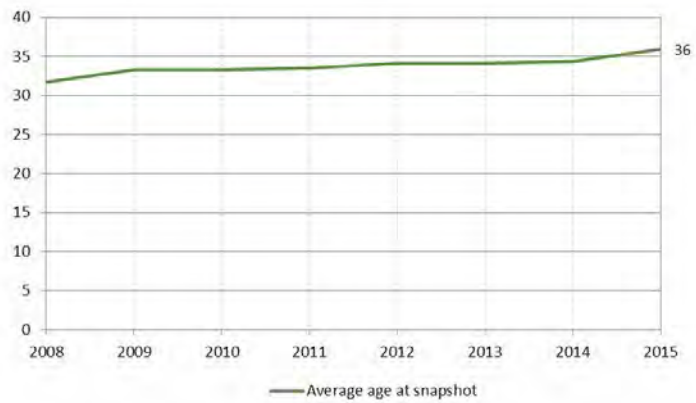
As with other sentences, Maori are over-represented in Post Detention Conditions.

In 2015, Maori accounted for 39 percent of all PDC sentences, compared with NZ European offenders, who accounted for 40 percent of all PDC sentences.

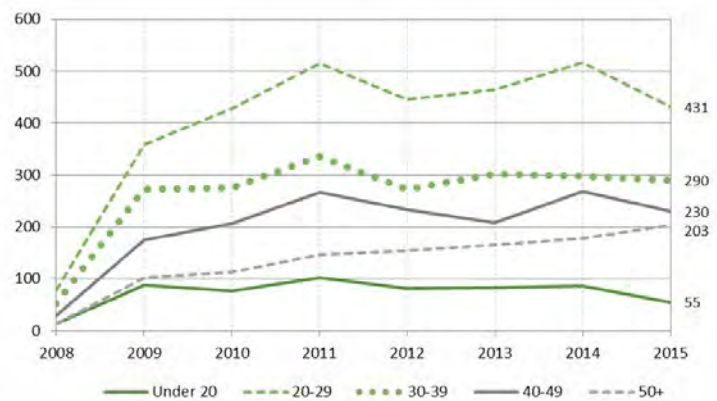


### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions has increased. In 2008, the average age of an active PDC offender was 31 years and 8 months, by 2015 that had increased by to 35 years and 11 months.



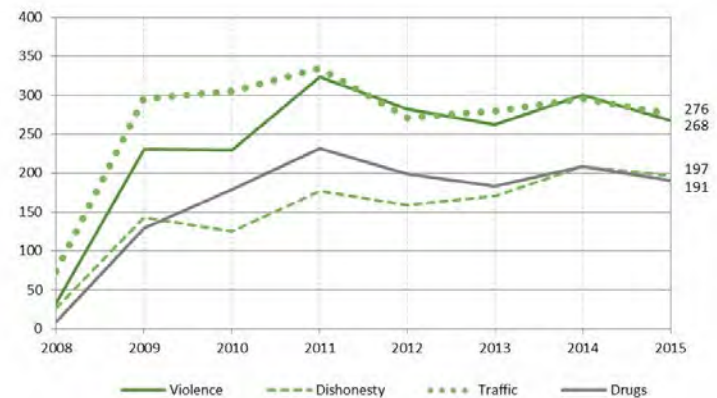
Over a third of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions in 2015 were 20-29 years of age (36%). Offenders aged 30-39 accounted for 24 percent of all active offenders.



### Offences

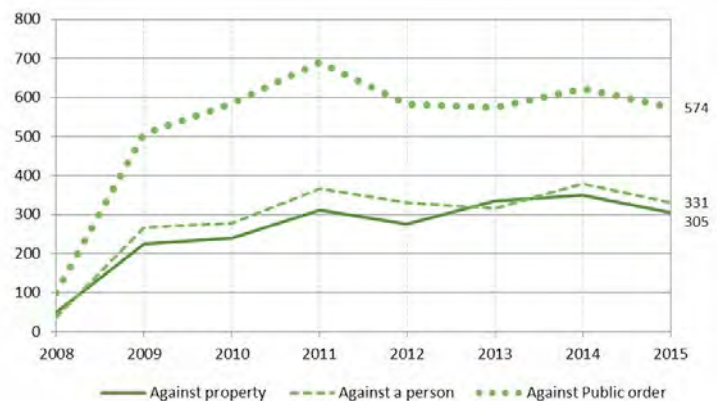
#### Top 4

Traffic and violence offences are the most common offences for offenders serving Post Detention Conditions orders, combined equalling around half of all active offenders (45%).

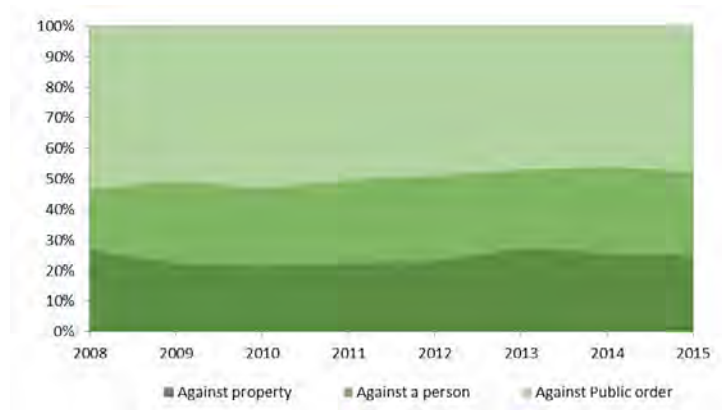


### Offence group

Offenders serving Post Detention Conditions for offences against a person have had the most proportional growth since 2008.

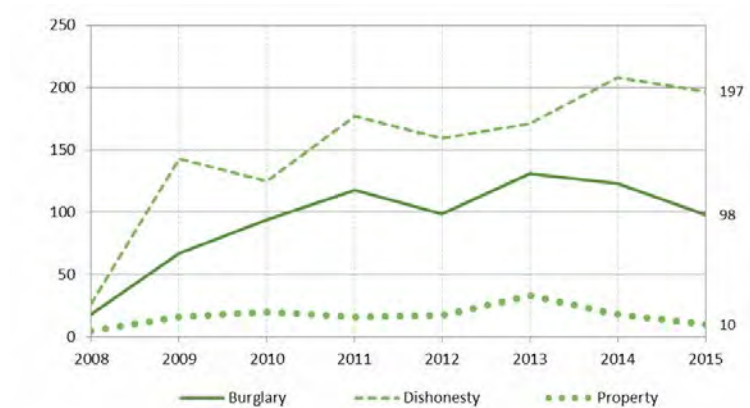


Offences against public order are the largest sub-group for offenders serving Post Detention Conditions. In 2008 they accounted for 53 percent, but by 2015 this reduced by to 47 percent of all active Post Detention Offenders.



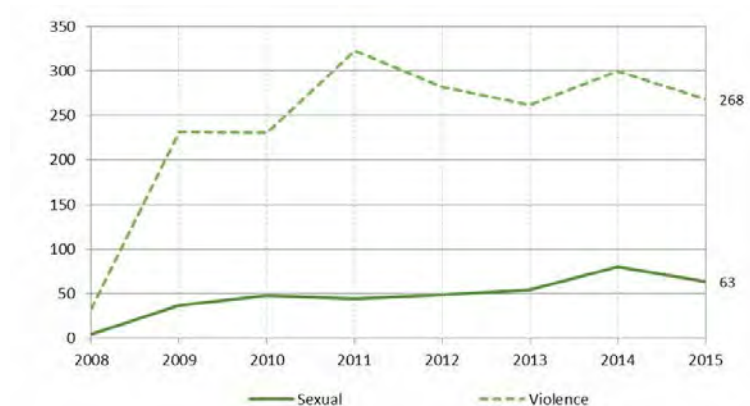
### Against property

Offenders serving Post Detention Conditions orders for dishonesty offences accounted for 65 percent of offences against property in 2015, compared with 54 percent in 2008.



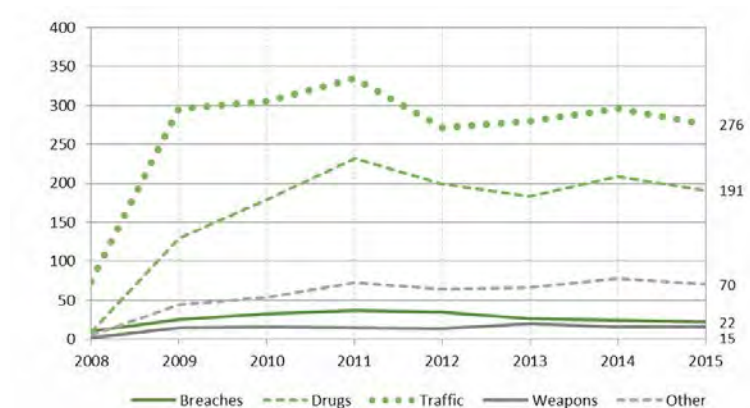
### Against a person

The number of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions orders for a sexual offence accounted for only 5 percent of all PDC offenders in June 2015.



### Against public order

Traffic offences are the most common offence type amongst public order offences for offenders serving PDC, followed by drug offences. These two offences accounted for 81 percent of all public order offences, equalling 38 percent of all offenders serving Post Detention Conditions.



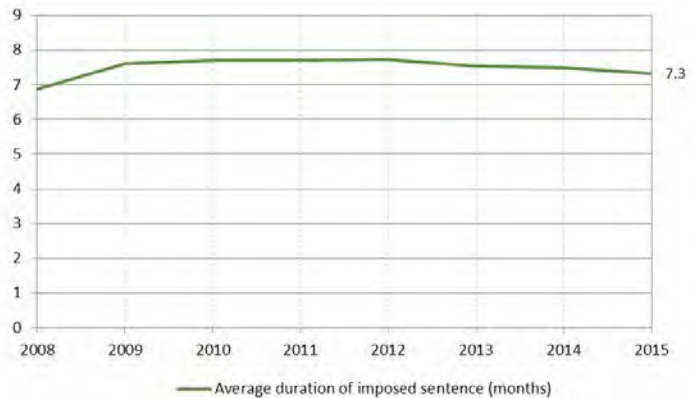
### 'Other' offences

Post Detention Conditions orders contain a large number of offences against justice procedures. Over 74 percent of this group is made up of refusing a blood specimen and obstructing the course of justice.

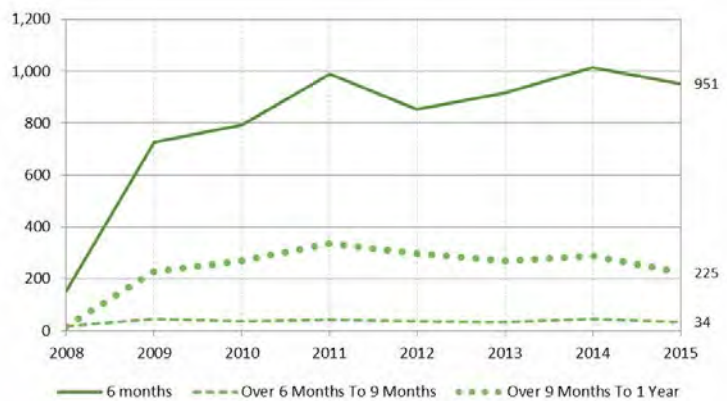


### Time imposed

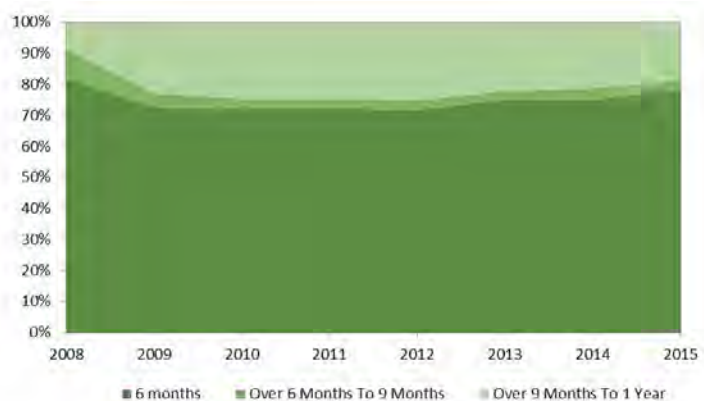
The average sentence duration of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions was 7 months and 1 week in 2015, an increase from 6 months and 3 weeks in 2008.



The number of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions who are sentenced to over 6 months and up to 9 months are becoming increasingly less common. From 2014 to 2015 that sub-group decreased by 31 percent.

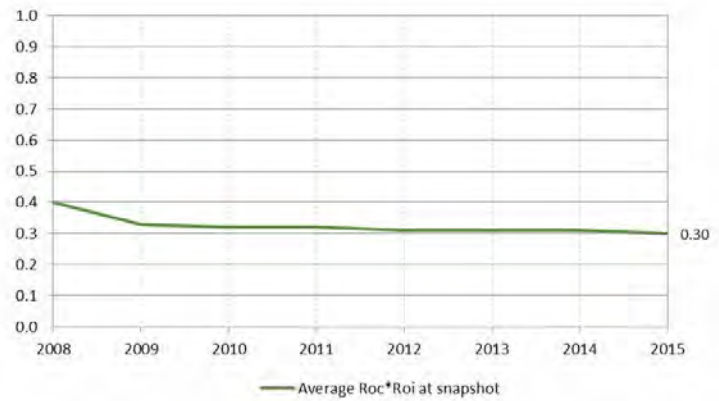


The majority of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions are sentenced to 6 months duration (79%). This is the minimum time able to be imposed.

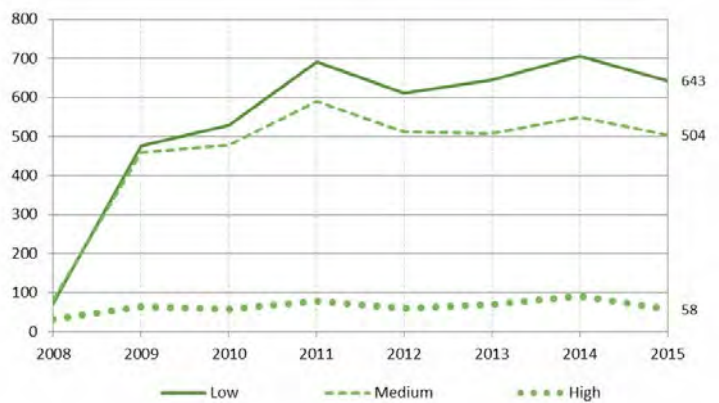


### Roc\*RoI

The average Roc\*RoI of offenders serving a Post Detention Conditions sentence in June 2015 was 0.31. The average has only fluctuated by 0.03 since 2009.



The number of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions with a medium risk score has dropped by 8 percent between 2014 and 2015. During the same period the number of offenders serving Post Detention Conditions with a high risk score has decreased by 37 percent.







Legislative changes have meant that the community sentence population is serving a wider range of sentence types since 2007.

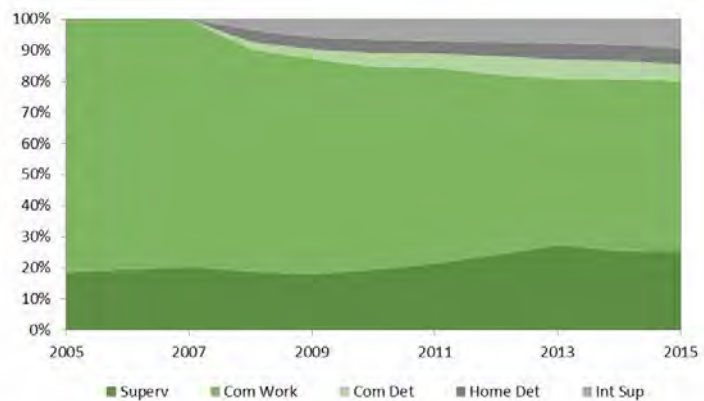
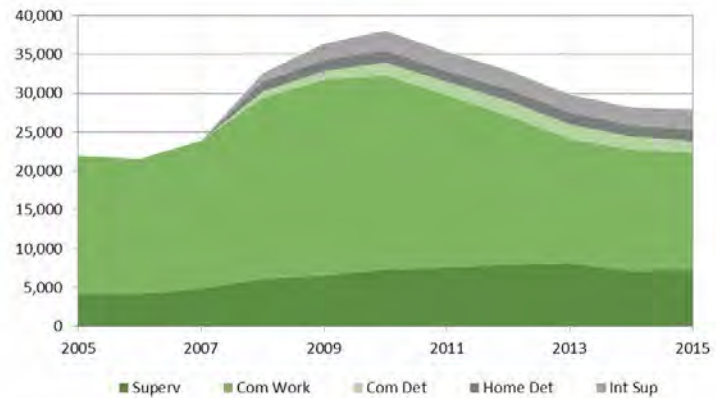
## Community sentence types

In 2005 there were only 2 different types of community sentences available: Supervision and Community Work.

The **Sentencing Amendment Act 2007** introduced Home Detention as a stand-alone sentence, Community Detention and Intensive Supervision. These legislative changes are reflected clearly in the following graphs.

The number of community sentences being served in June 2005 was 21,942. This increased by 27 percent to 27,882 in June 2015.

The 3 new community sentences (SAA2007) accounted for 20 percent of all community sentences in 2015.



## Offenders

The number of distinct offenders serving a community sentence has risen from 19,740 in 2005 to 22,377 in 2015. This is an increase of 13 percent.

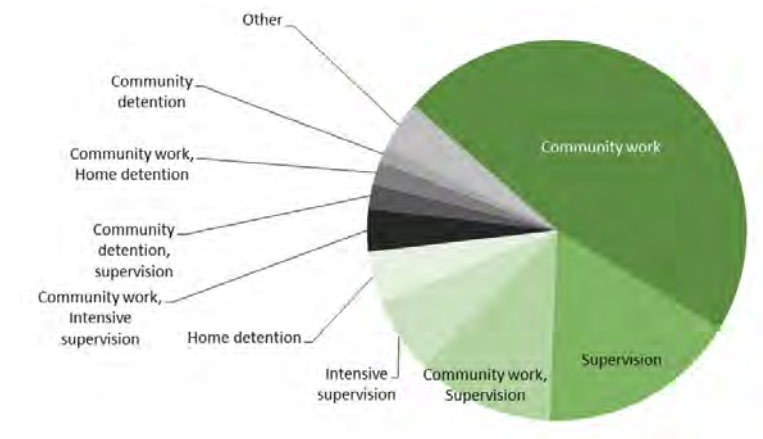


## Snapshots ➤ Community Sentences

Community work only is the single largest imposed community sentence, accounting for 47 percent of all sentencing combinations in 2015.

Supervision was the second largest, accounting for 17 percent of all sentencing combinations.

Community work and Supervision being served at the same time accounted for 12 percent of all sentencing combinations.



## Home Detention

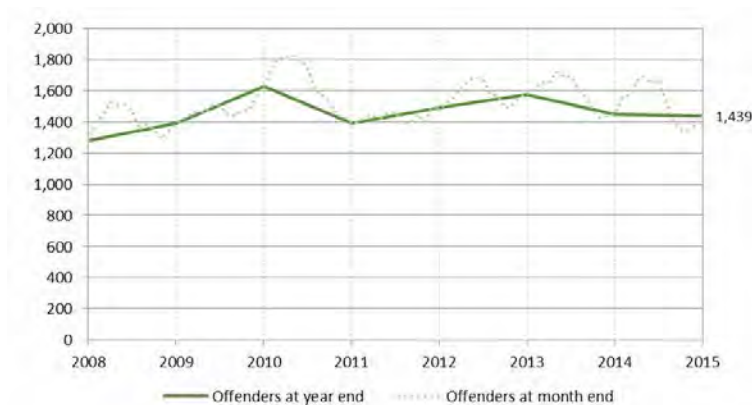
Home Detention is a sentence that requires an offender to remain at an approved residence at all times under electronic monitoring and close supervision by a probation officer. It can help offenders to maintain family relationships, keep working or actively seek work, attend training or rehabilitative programmes. Sentences may range in length from 14 days to 12 months.

Home Detention sentences were introduced during the latter part of 2007.

### Overall trend

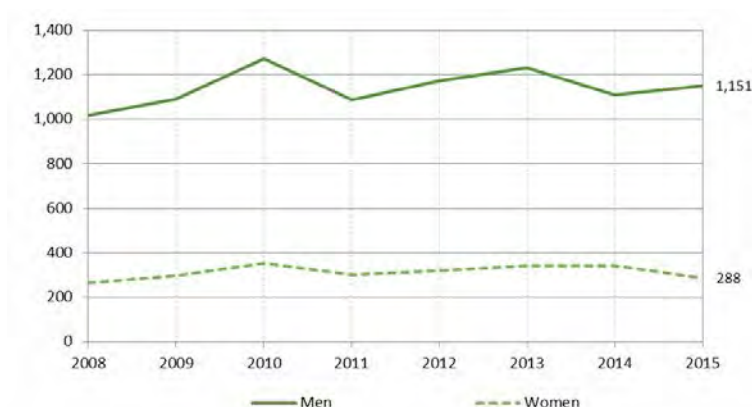
The number of offenders serving a Home Detention sentence increased by 27 percent between 2008 and its peak in 2010. The number of offenders serving Home Detention peaked in October 2010 at 1,828.

Since June 2013, there has been a decline of 8 percent.



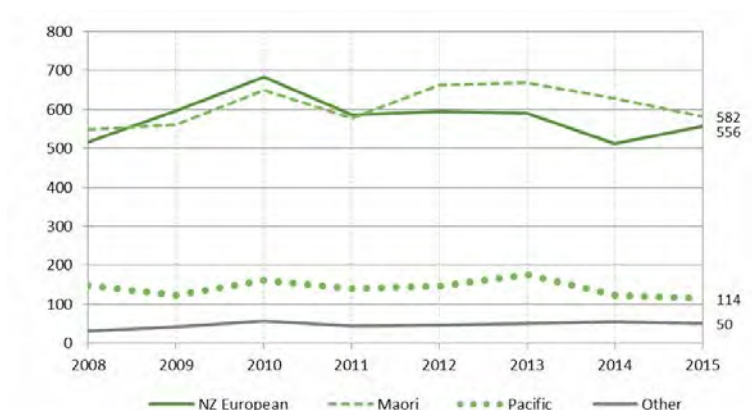
### Gender

In 2015, 20 percent of offenders serving a Home Detention sentence were women. This proportion has fluctuated marginally since 2008.



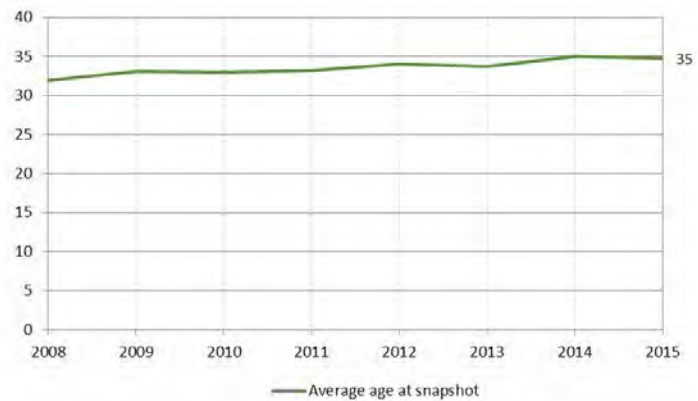
### Ethnicity

Maori and NZ European offenders have similar numbers of offenders serving Home Detention sentences. The number of active Maori and NZ European offenders in 2008 was very similar to the number of Maori and NZ European offenders in 2015.



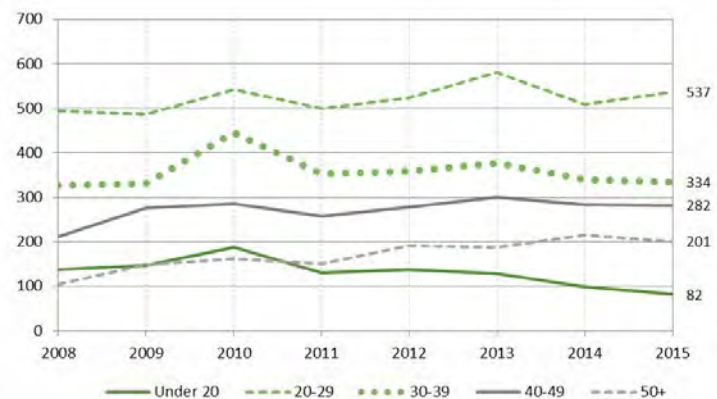
### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders serving a Home Detention sentence in 2015 was 34 years and 9 months. This is almost 3 years older than the average age of offenders serving home detention in 2008 (32 years old).



Over a third of offenders serving Home Detention sentences are 20-29 years of age (37%).

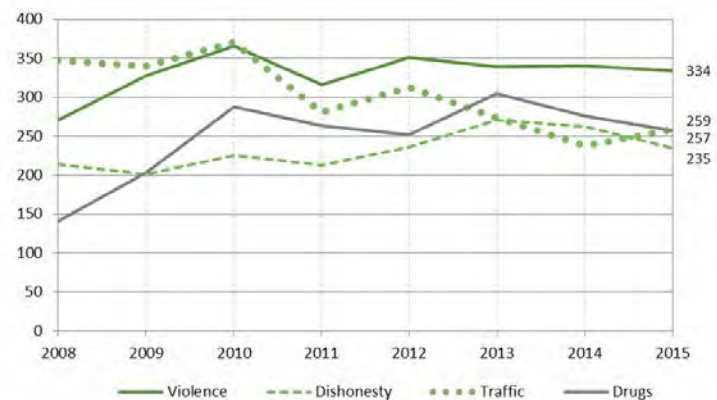
The number of offenders serving HD sentences and are under 20 is decreasing each year, as are the number of 30-39 year olds.



### Offences

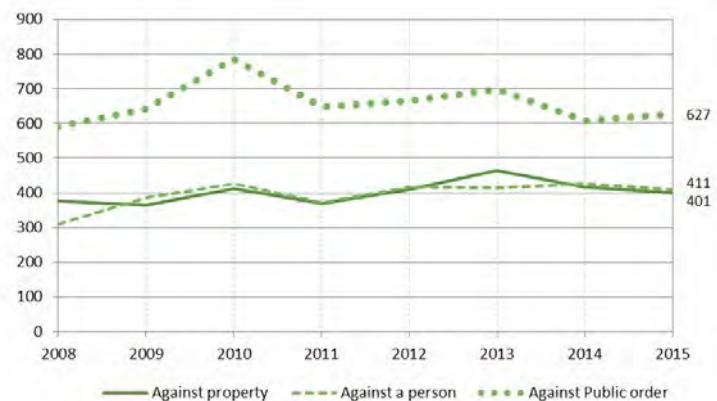
#### Top 4

The 4 most common offences for people serving Home Detention sentences accounted for 75 percent of all active Home Detention offenders.

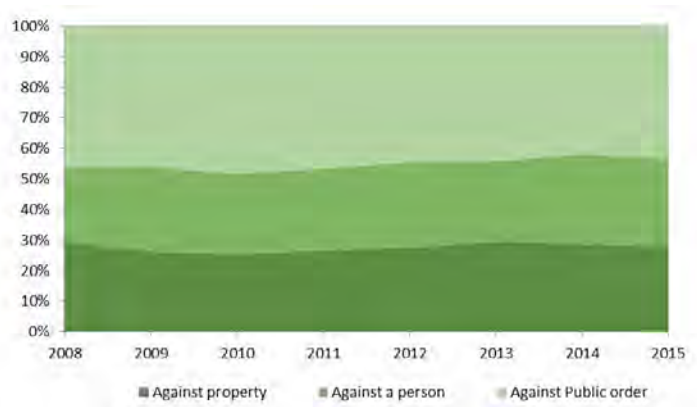


### Offence group

The number of offenders serving a Home Detention sentence in the offences against a person group has increased by 32 percent since 2008.

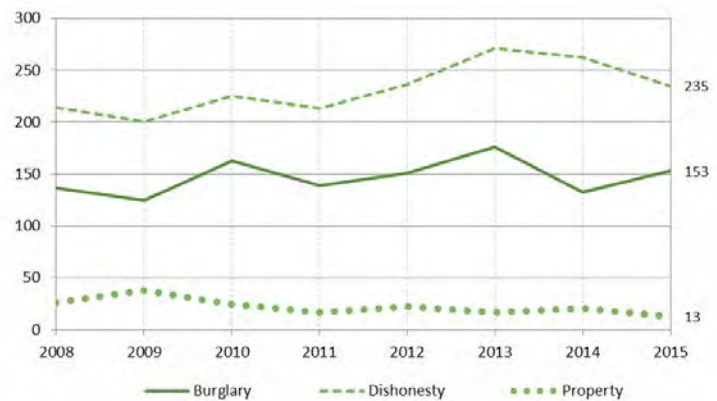


Almost half of all active Home Detention sentences in June 2015 were for offences against public order (44%).



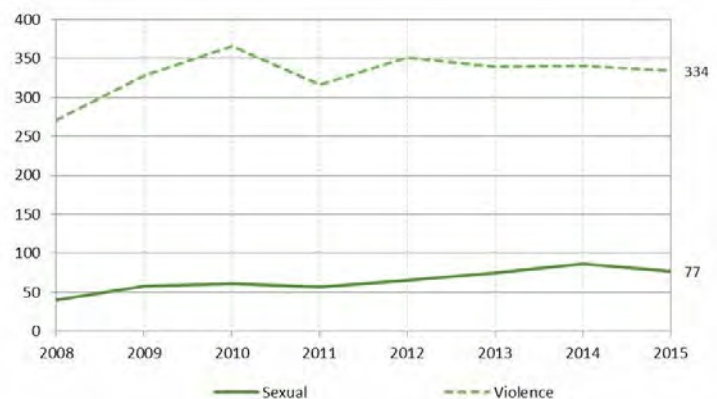
### Against property

The number of offenders serving a home Detention sentence in the property damage group halved between June 2008 and June 2015.



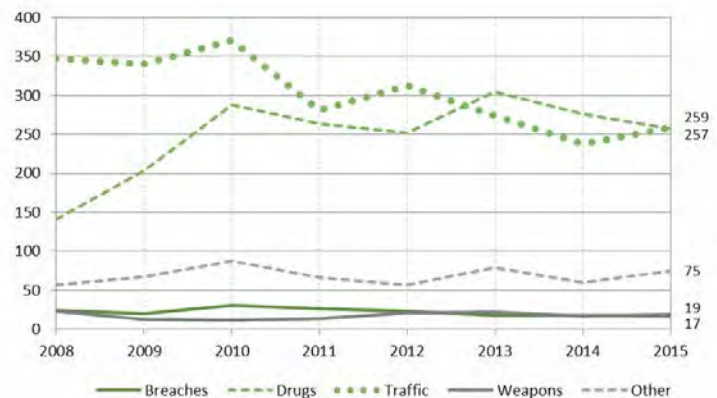
### Against a person

The number of offenders serving Home Detention sentences for sexual offences has increased by 93 percent since 2008. During the same period, the number of offenders serving Home Detention sentences for violence offences has increased by only 23 percent.



### Against public order

Traffic and Drug offences are currently the 2 most common offences against public order. Combined, they accounted for 82 percent of public order offences (36 percent of all offences).





### 'Other' offences

Offences against justice procedures and regulated public order offences accounted for over half of all active 'Other' offences for Home Detention sentences in 2015.

Offences against justice procedures includes:

- obstruct/pervert/defeat crse of just (43%)
- refused officer's request for blood specimen - 3rd or subsequent (26%)

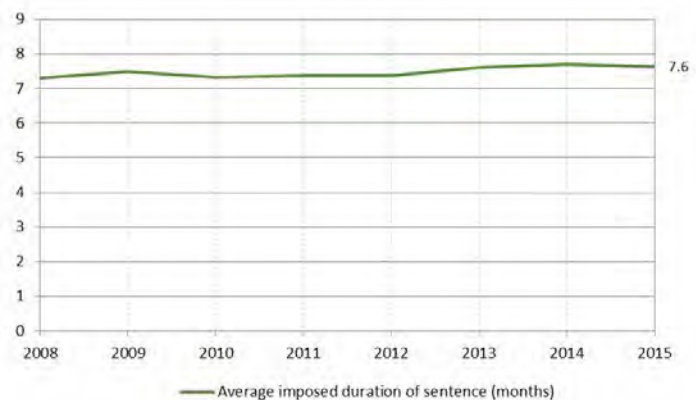
Regulated public order offences includes:

- possess objectionable publication with knowledge (child exploitation material) (39%)
- knowingly made/copied objectionab pub (28%)
- possess objectionable pub with knowledge (11%)
- indecent act (male offender) (11%)

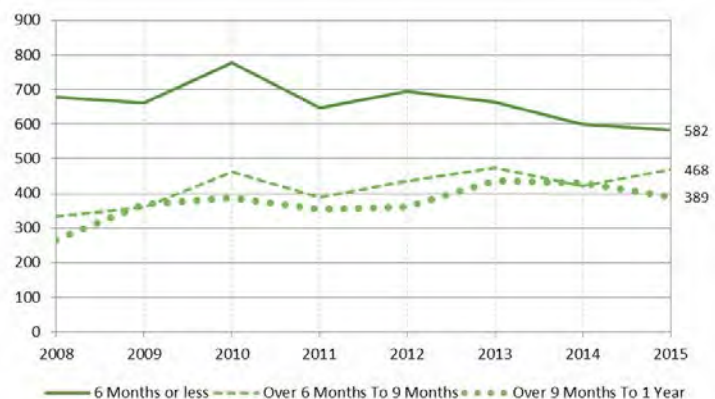


### Time imposed

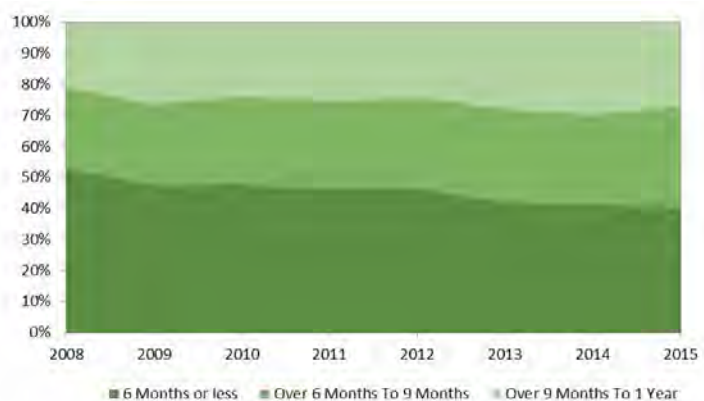
Offenders serving active Home Detention sentences in June 2015 had an average imposed sentence duration of 7 months and 3 weeks. This is only 2 weeks longer than the average imposed sentence duration for active HD offenders in 2008.



While the number of offenders serving Home Detention sentences for 6 months or less has decreased by 14 percent since 2008, it remains the most common duration group.

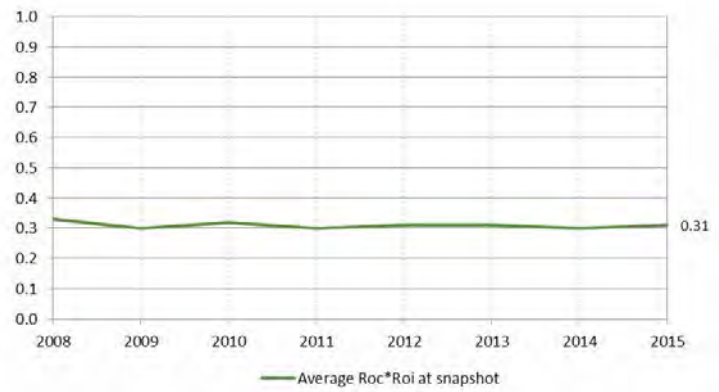


The number of offenders serving Home Detention sentences for 6 months or less has dropped from 53 percent of all HD offenders in June 2008 to only 41 percent of HD offenders in June 2015.



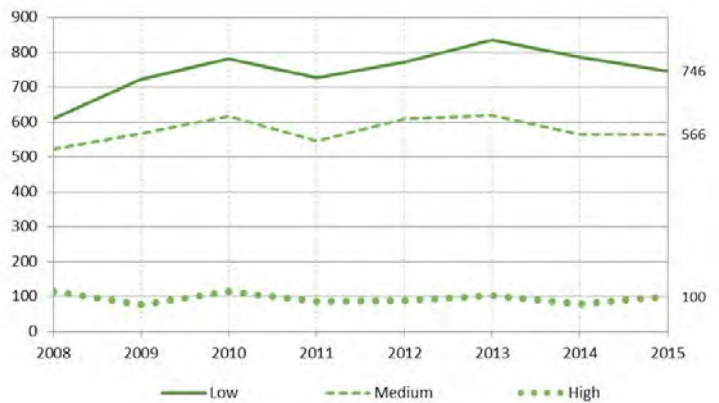
### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders serving Home Detention sentences in June 2015 was 0.32. This is slightly lower than the average for HD offenders in June 2008 (0.34).



Only 7 percent of all offenders serving Home Detention sentences in 2015 had a high risk score.

The number of offenders serving Home Detention sentences with a low risk score has increased by 23 percent since 2008.



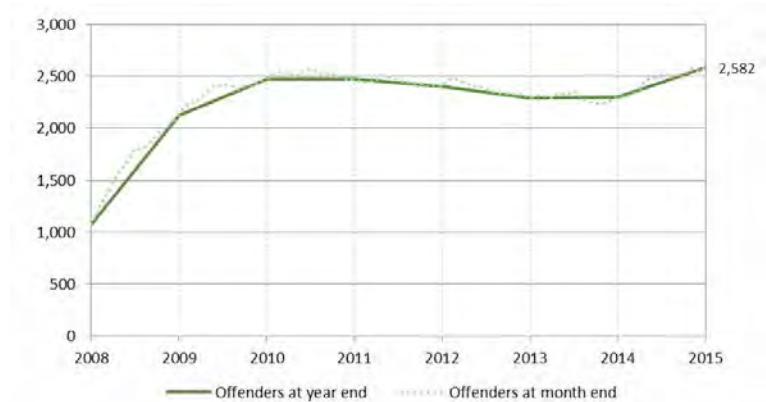
## Intensive Supervision

Intensive supervision is a rehabilitative community-based sentence that requires offenders to address the causes of their offending with intensive oversight from a probation officer. Offenders can be sentenced to intensive supervision for between six months and two years.

Intensive supervision was introduced in the latter part of 2007.

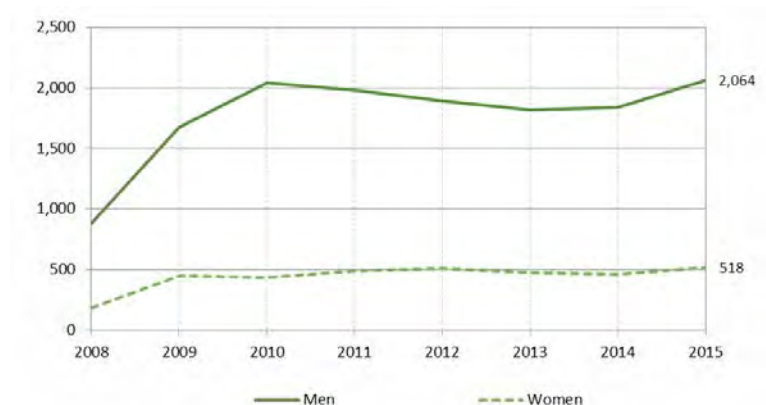
### Overall trend

The number of offenders serving an Intensive Supervision sentence in 2015 was 2,582. This is the highest month end figure since the introduction in 2007.



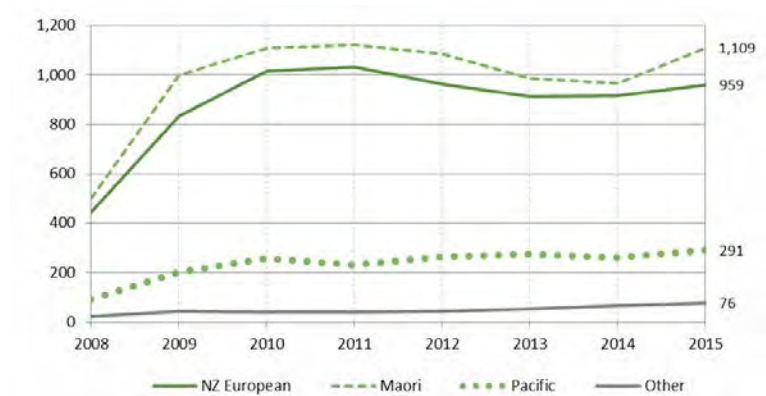
### Gender

In June 2015, 20 percent of active Intensive supervision offenders were women. This is slightly higher than in June 2008, when 17 percent of active Intensive supervision offenders were women.



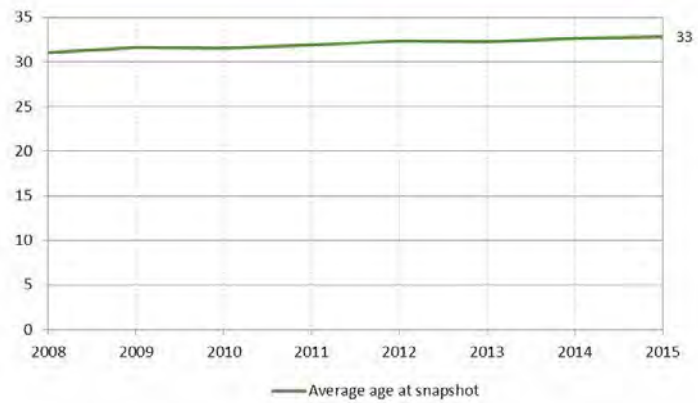
### Ethnicity

Of all ethnicities, Maori have the most active Intensive Supervision offenders. In June 2008 Maori accounted for 47 percent of all active Intensive Supervision offenders, and by 2015 this had dropped by to 43 percent of all active offenders.

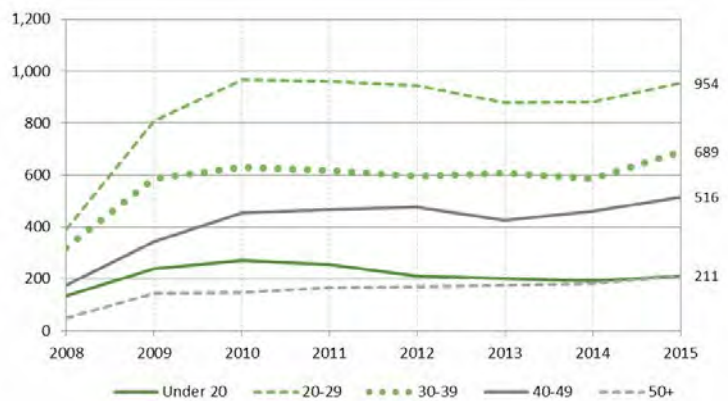


### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders serving Intensive Supervision has increased from 31 to 33 between 2008 and 2015.



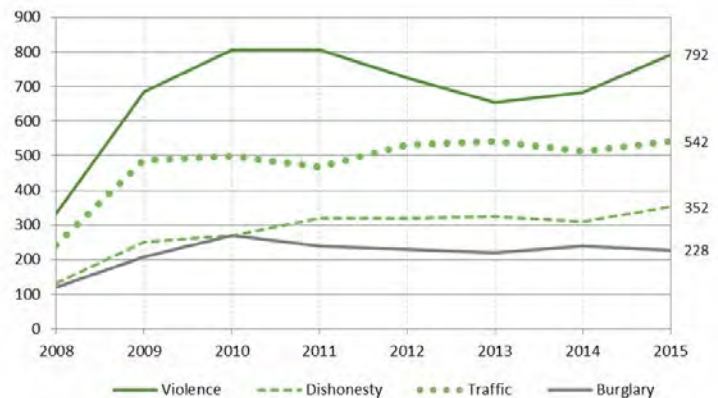
Offenders serving Intensive Supervision sentences who are under the age of 20 accounted for only 8 percent of all active Intensive Supervision offenders in June 2015. This is a decrease of 5 percentage points since 2008.



### Offences

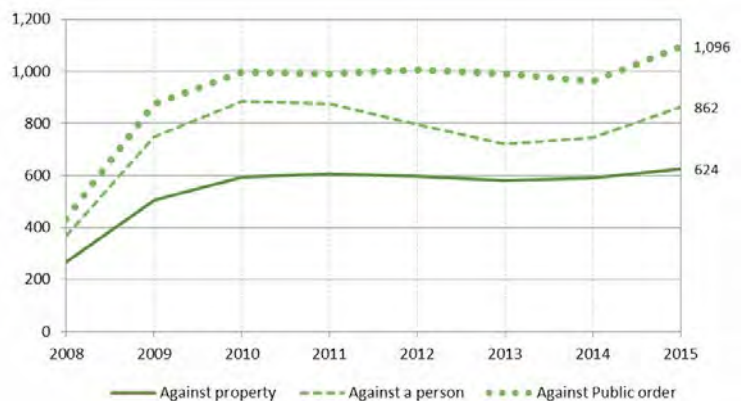
#### Top 4

Violence offences are the most common offence type for Intensive Supervision offenders. In 2015, violence offences accounted for 31 percent of all Intensive Supervision offenders.

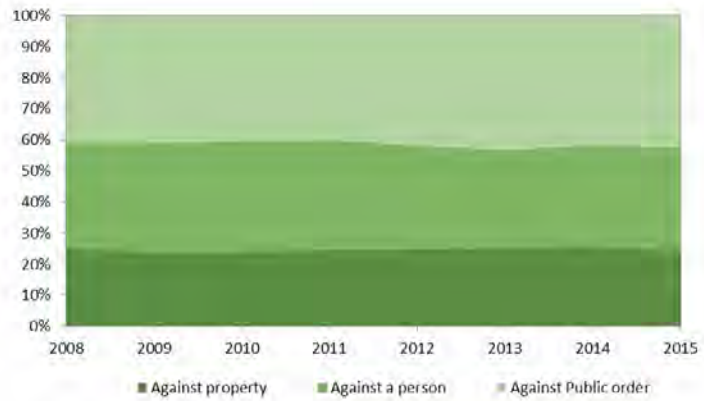


### Offence group

The number of Intensive Supervision offenders serving public order offences has increased by 152 percent between 2008 and 2015.

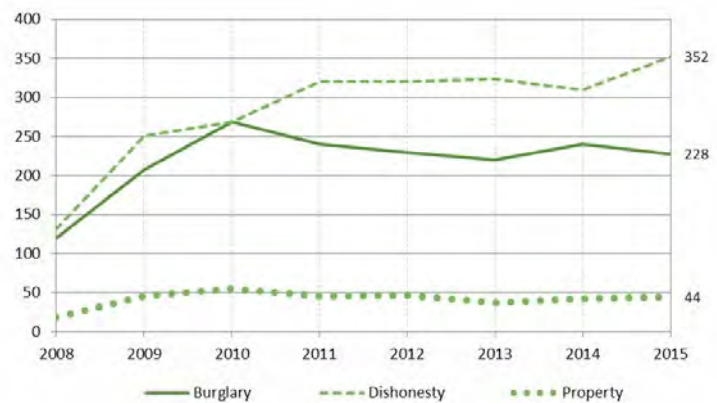


Public Order offences accounted for 42 percent of active Intensive Supervision sentences in June 2015. This proportion has not changed since 2008.



### Against property

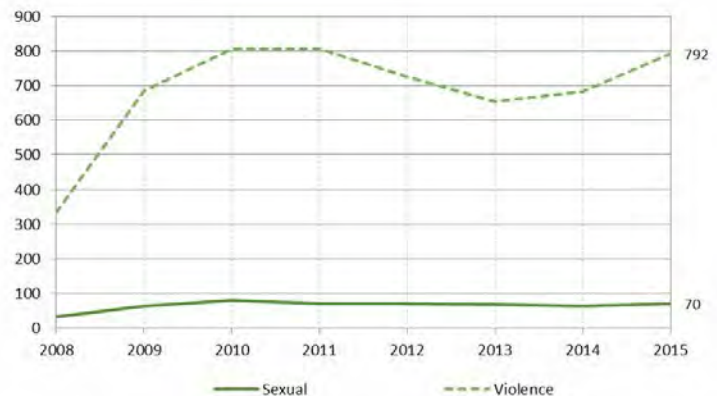
The number of offenders serving Intensive Supervision offences for dishonesty offences has increased by 169 percent since 2008, comprising 56% of offences against property. This is up from 2008, when the proportion was 49%.



### Against a person

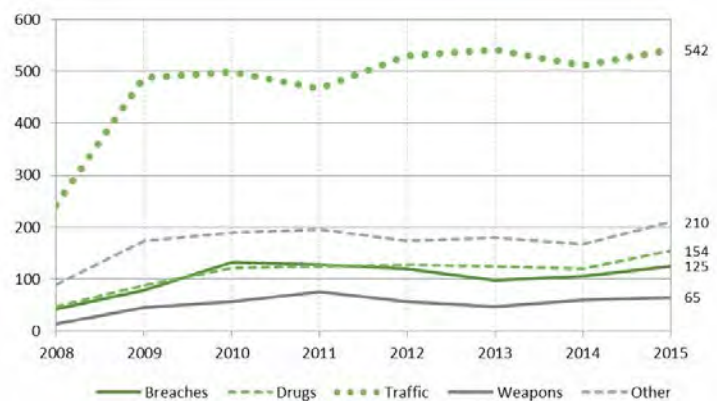
After a drop in 2011, active Intensive Supervision offenders serving violence offences have been rising, increasing by 21 percent since 2013.

The number of Intensive Supervision offenders serving sexual offences have been decreasing in recent years; 12 percent since 2010.



### Against public order

Traffic offences were the most common Intensive Supervision public order offences. This sub-group accounted for 49 percent of all public order offences in 2015.





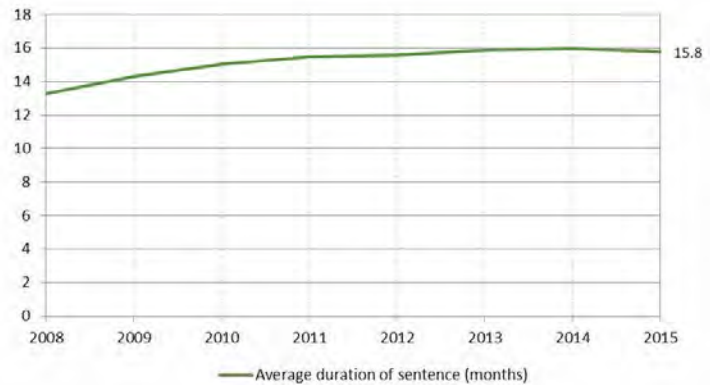
### 'Other' offences

In 2015, 210 active Intensive Supervision offenders had a most serious offence of 'Other'. Of these, 48 percent were for breach of orders (violence and non-v) e.g., contravenes protection order.

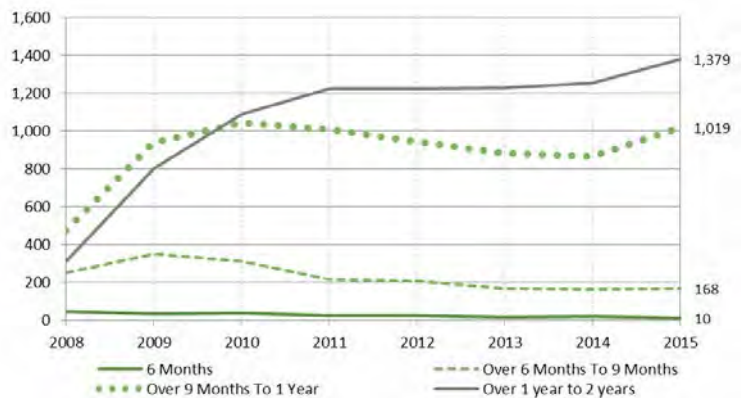


### Time imposed

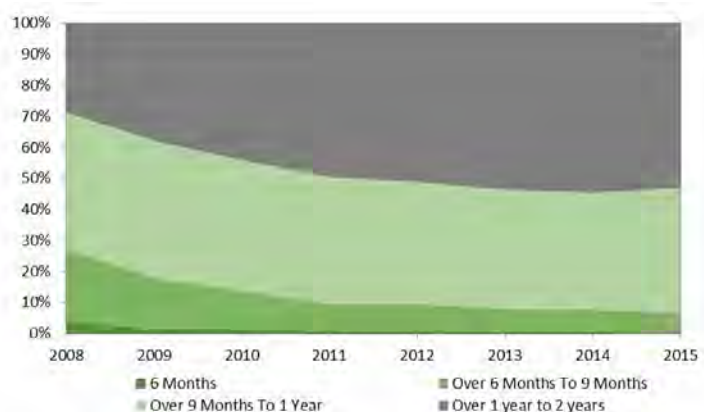
The average duration of active Intensive Supervision sentences has increased from 13 months and 1 week in 2008 to 15 months and 3 weeks in 2015.



The number of offenders serving Intensive Supervision sentences for over 1 year has increased by 348 percent since 2008. During the same period, the number of offenders serving Intensive Supervision sentences of 9 months or less has decreased by 39 percent.

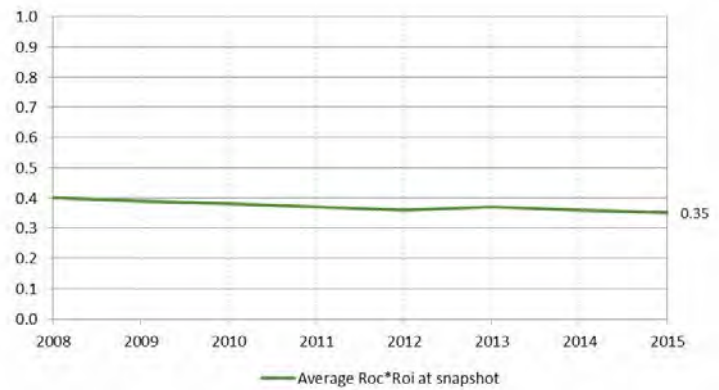


Offenders serving Intensive Supervision sentences for over 1 year were the largest sub-group from 2010 onwards. In 2015 these offenders accounted for 53 percent of all active Intensive Supervision offenders.



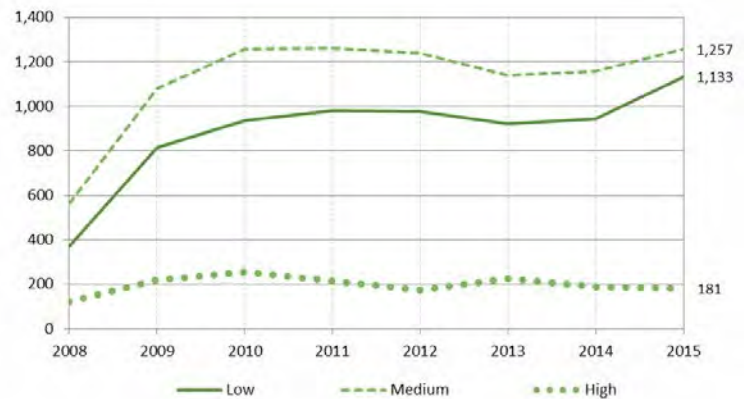
### Roc\*RoI

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*RoI measure) of active Intensive Supervision offenders has decreased from 0.41 in June 2008 to 0.36 in June 2015.



Intensive Supervision offenders with a medium risk score are the largest risk score group, accounting for 49 percent of all active Intensive Supervision offenders in June 2015.

Intensive Supervision offenders with a low risk score are the fastest growing risk score group, increasing 204 percent since 2008.



## Community Detention

Community Detention (CD) is a community-based sentence that requires the offender to comply with an electronically-monitored curfew imposed by the court. Offenders can be sentenced to CD for up to six months. Curfews can total up to 84 hours per week. The minimum curfew period is two hours.

### Overall trend

The number of offenders serving Community Detention in June 2015 was 1,517. This is almost double the number there was in June 2008 (770).

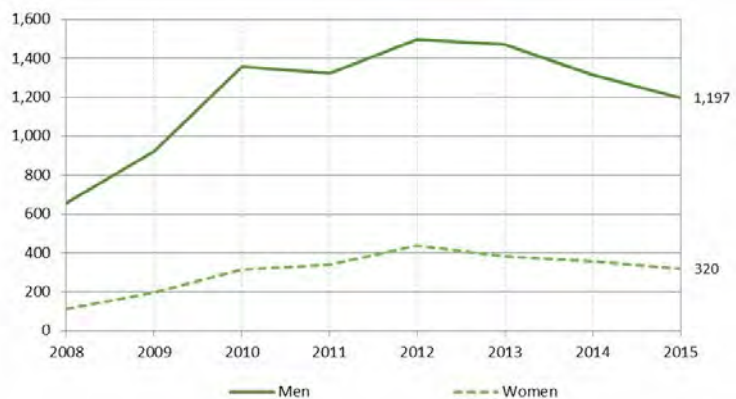
The number of offenders serving Community Detention peaked in September 2012 at 2,181.

Since June 2012, there has been a significant decrease in the number of offenders serving Community Detention (21%).



### Gender

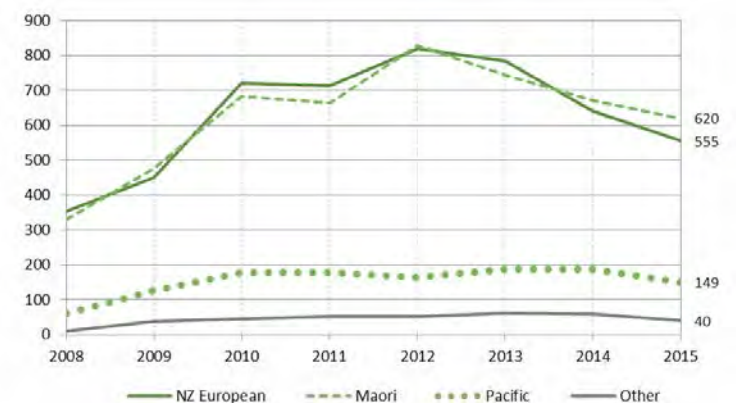
During 2008 the proportion of women offenders serving Community Detention was 15 percent. By 2015, 21 percent of all offenders serving Community Detention were women.



### Ethnicity

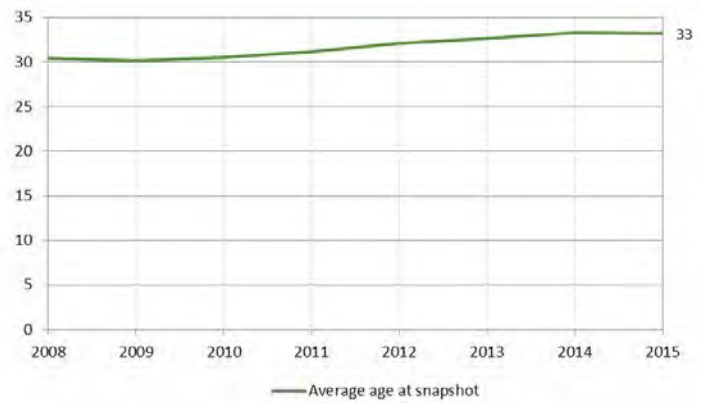
In 2008, Maori and NZ European offenders accounted for a similar proportion of all active Community Detention offenders (43%, 46%).

In 2015 these proportions remain similar to each other despite the slight drop in proportions (41%, 37%).

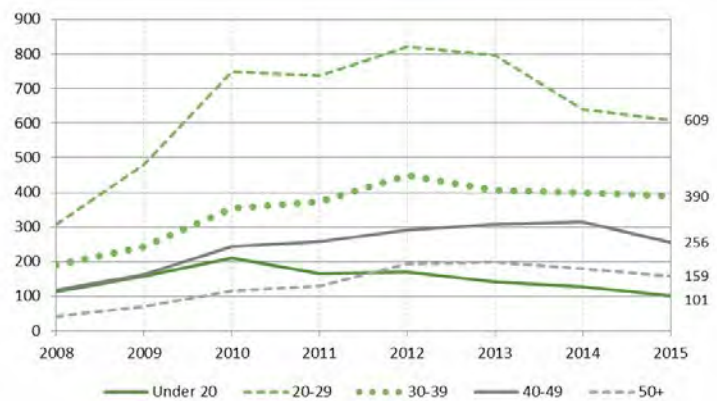


### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders serving Community Detention has increased from 30 years and 5 months to 33 years and 2 months between 2008 and 2015.



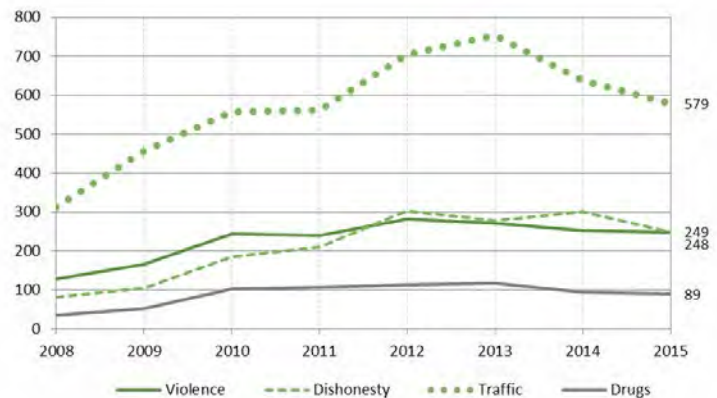
Of all offenders serving Community Detention, the largest age group is offenders aged 20-29, although the proportion of this group has remained unchanged since 2008.



### Offence

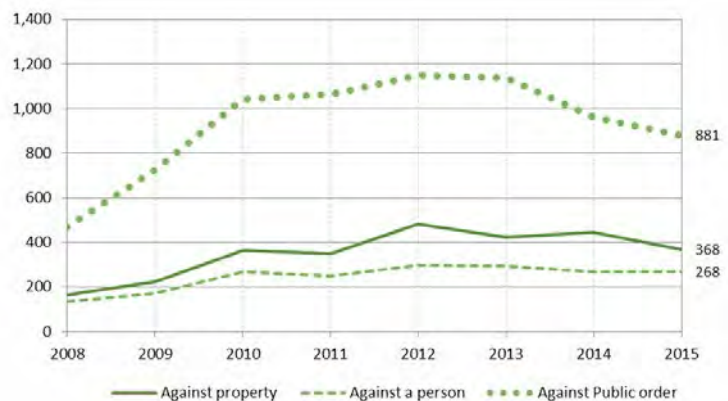
#### Top 4

Traffic offences are the largest offence group for offenders serving Community Detention, accounting for 38 percent of all CD offenders in 2015.



### Offence group

Offences against property are the fastest growing offence group for offenders serving Community Detention. Since 2008, the number of offenders serving CD for property offences has increased by 123 percent.

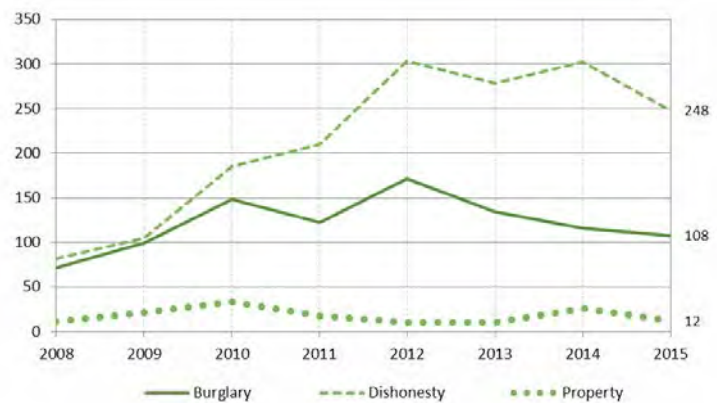


Over half of all offenders serving Community Detention sentences had their most serious offence as a public order offence. This proportion has decreased from 61 percent in 2008 to 58 percent in 2015.



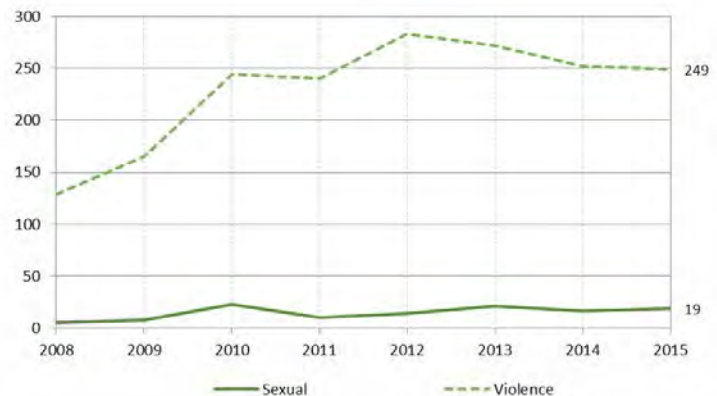
### Against property

Dishonesty offences are the largest property offence group, accounting for 16 percent of all offenders serving Community Detention (67% of property offences) in 2015.



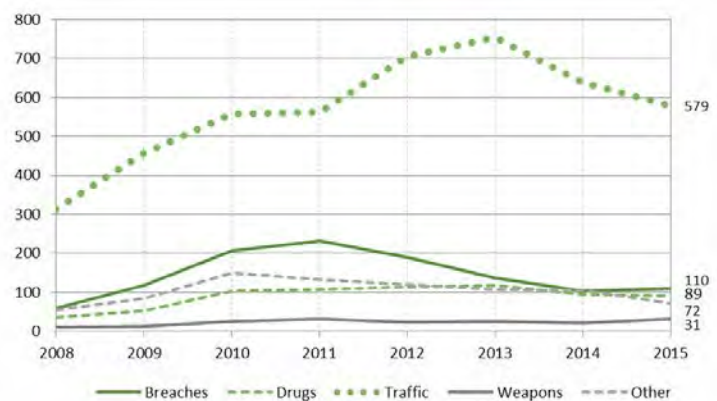
### Against a person

Of all offenders serving Community Detention for offences against a person, over 90 percent are for violence offences. In 2008, 96 percent of offences against a person were violence offences; by 2015 this had decreased to 93 percent.



### Against public order

Between 2013 and 2015, the number offenders serving Community Detention for traffic offences has decreased by 23 percent.





### 'Other' offences

In 2015, 72 offenders serving Community Detention had a most serious offence of 'Other'. Of these offenders, half were serving sentences for offences against justice procedures (fines default 28%, blood specimen 41% and obstruct course of justice/accessory after the fact 31%).

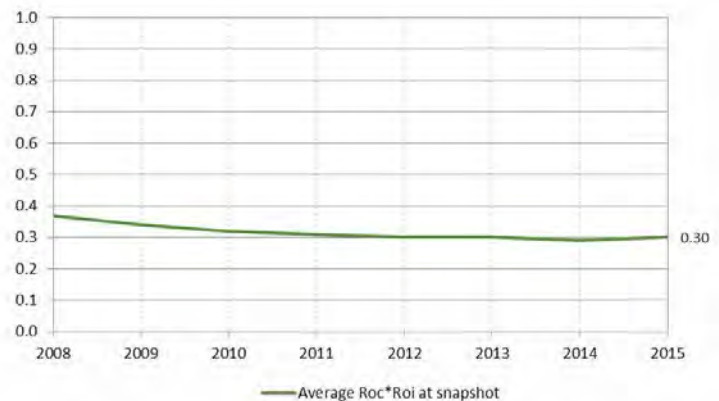


### Time imposed

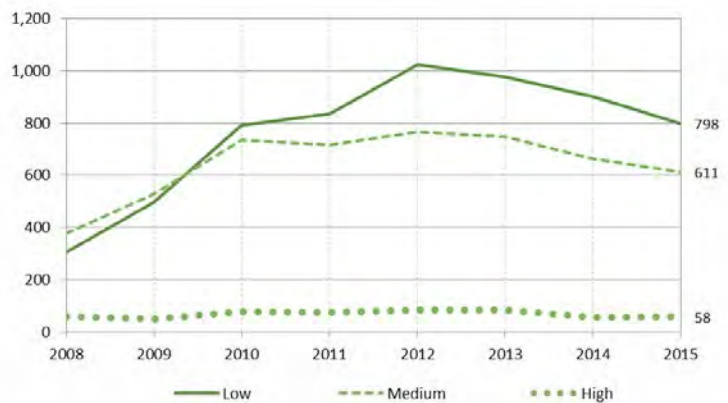
Offenders can be sentenced to Community Detention for up to 6 months. Curfews can total up to 84 hours per week. The minimum curfew period is two hours.

### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders serving Community Detention has dropped from 0.37 in 2008 to 0.30 in 2015.



Over half (53%) of all offenders serving Community Detention in 2015 had a low risk score. This is a significant increase from 2008, when only 40% of offenders serving Community Detention had a low risk score.



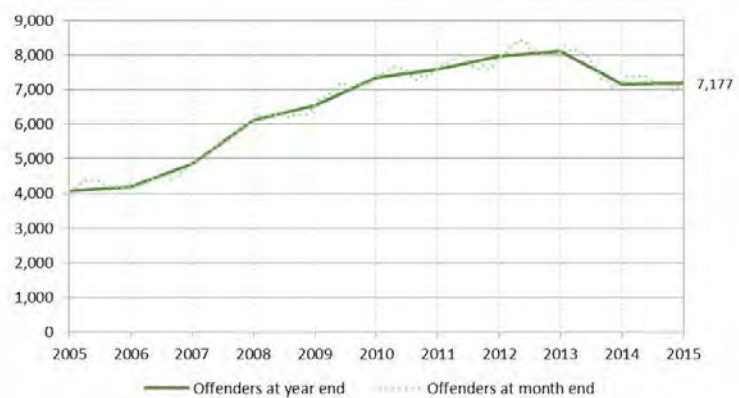
## Supervision

Supervision is a rehabilitative community-based sentence that requires offenders to address the causes of their offending. Offenders can be sentenced to supervision for between six months and one year.

### Overall trend

The number of offenders serving Supervision in 2005 was 4,078. Between 2005 and 2013 this number doubled. Supervision peaked in October 2012 at 8,410.

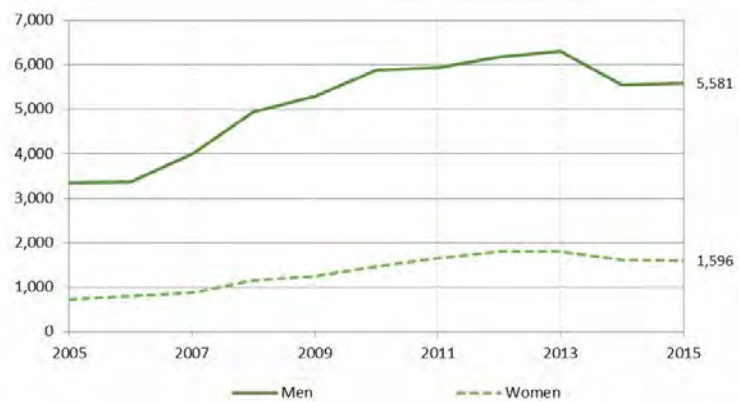
Since the July peak in 2013, there has been a 15 percent decrease.



### Gender

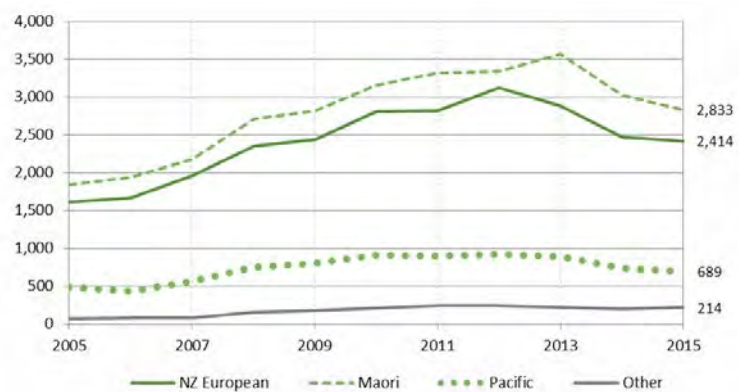
Women serving Supervision are increasing faster than men serving Supervision (119% compared with 67%).

In 2005 women accounted for 18 percent of all Supervision offenders; by 2015 this had increased to 22 percent.



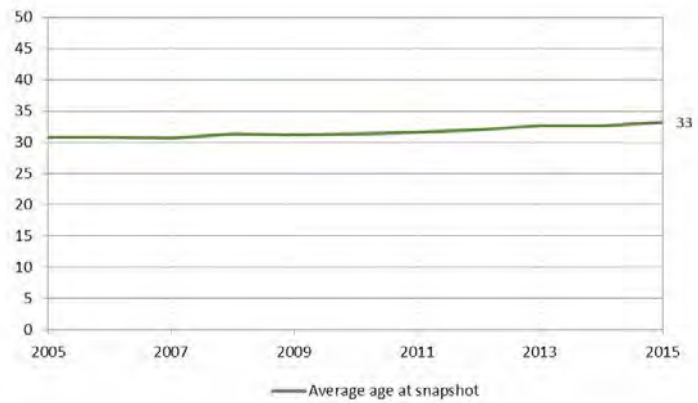
### Ethnicity

Since 2005, Maori have accounted for 46 percent of all offenders serving Supervision. The second largest ethnic group is NZ European offenders, who account for 39 percent of Supervision offenders.



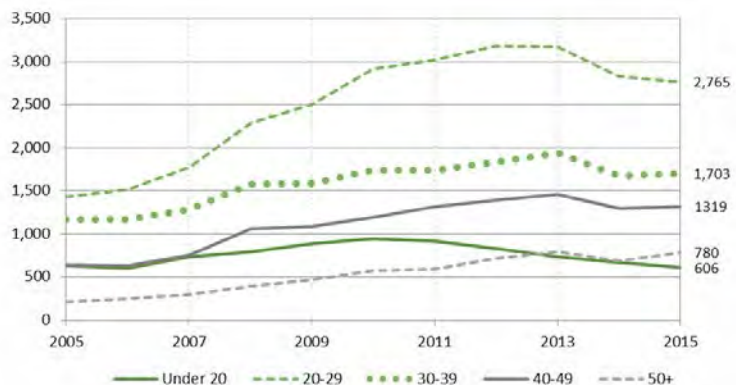
### Age at snapshot

The average age of offenders serving Supervision has increased since 2005. In 2005 the average age was 30 years and 9 months, but by 2015 this had increased to 33 years and 3 months.



Offenders serving Supervision who are aged 20-29 accounted for 39 percent of Supervision offenders in 2015.

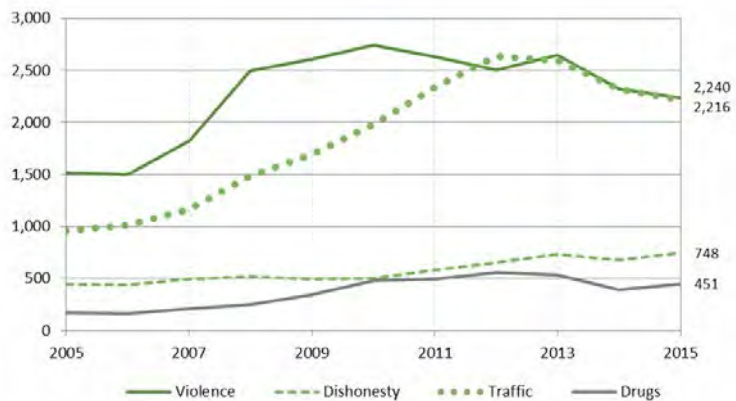
Supervision offenders aged 50 and above are becoming an increasing proportion of the population – in 2005 they accounted for only 5 percent, but by 2015 this had grown to 11 percent.



### Offences

#### Top 4

In 2005, the number of offenders serving Supervision for traffic and violence offences accounted for 60 percent of all Supervision offenders. In 2015 violence and traffic were very similar, and accounted for 62 percent of all Supervision offenders.

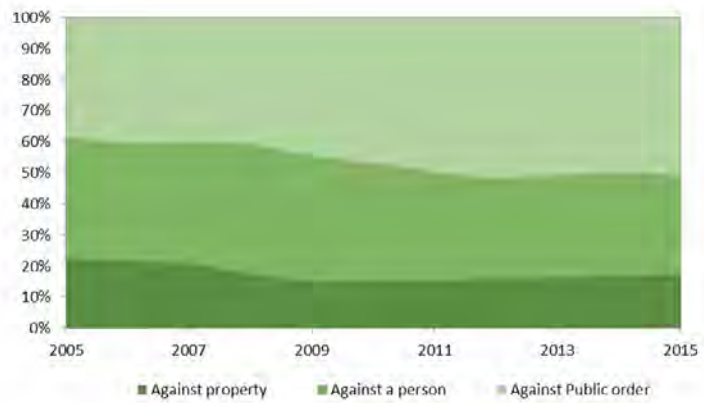


#### Offence group

The number of offenders serving Supervision for offences against public order has increased by 130 percent between 2005 and 2015.

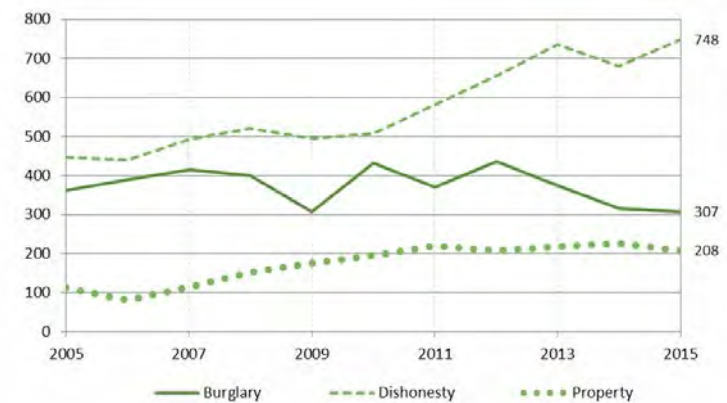


Half of all offenders serving Supervision are serving sentences for offences against public order. A third of all Supervision offenders are serving sentences for offences against a person.



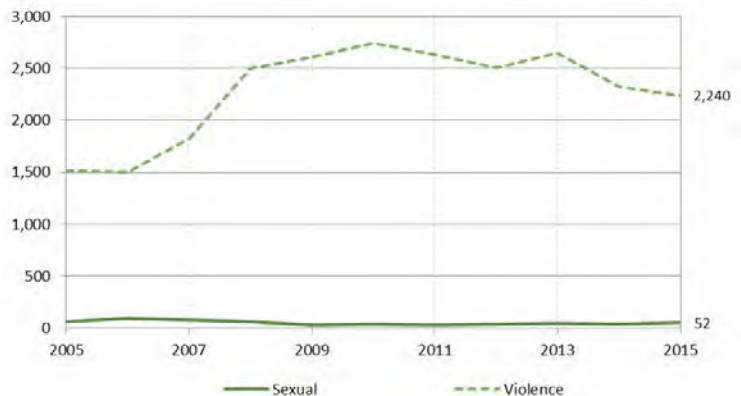
### Against property

Offenders serving Supervision for dishonesty offences have increased by 67 percent between 2005 and 2015.



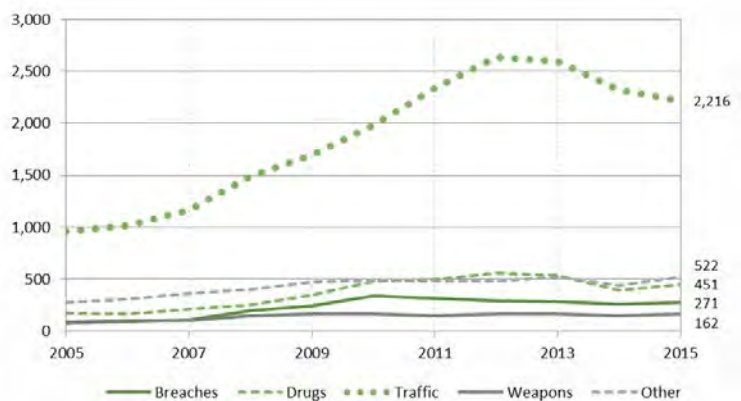
### Against a person

Offenders serving sentences for sexual offences accounted for only 0.7% of all offenders serving Supervision in June 2015.



### Against public order

Traffic offences are the most common offence type amongst offenders serving Supervision for public order offences. In 2015 they accounted for 61 percent of all Supervision offenders serving sentences for public order offence. This equates to 31 percent of all Supervision offenders.



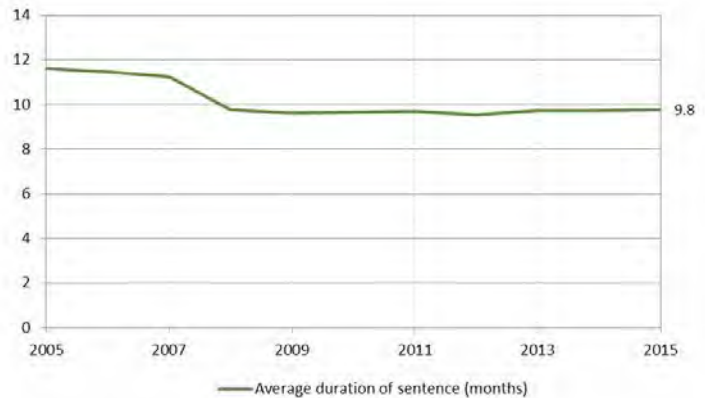
### 'Other' offences

Of the 522 offenders serving Supervision for 'other' offences in June 2015, 50 percent have a most serious offence of Breach of orders (violence and non-v.) e.g., contravenes protection order.



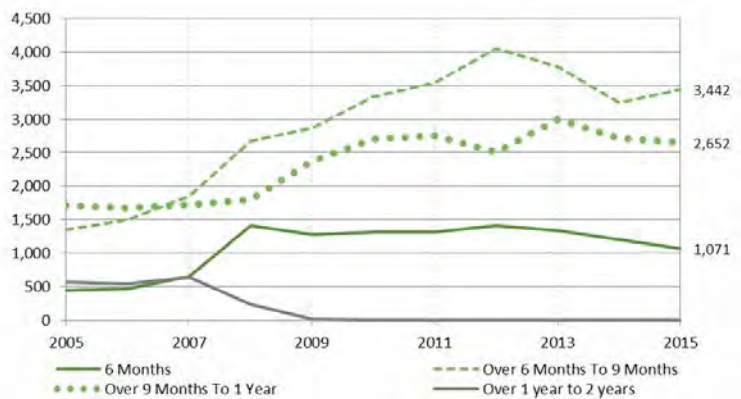
### Time imposed

The average duration of Supervision sentences have decreased by since 2005. The majority of the decrease occurred between 2007 and 2008 (13%).

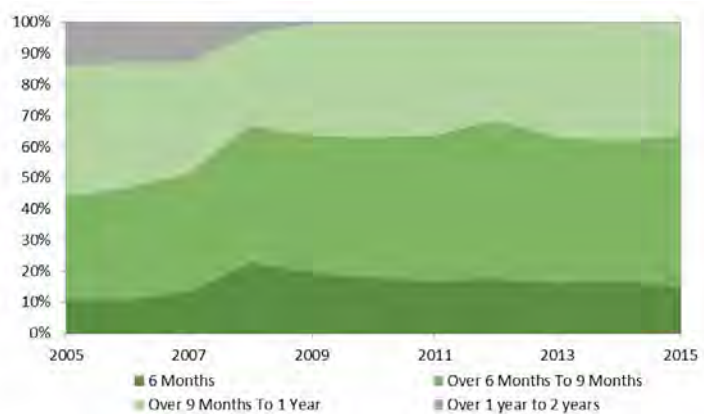


Between 2005 and 2015, Supervision sentences for over 6 months and up to 9 months were the fastest growing sentence length group, increasing 144 percent.

The number of offenders serving Supervision sentences for over 1 year reduced to 0 from 2007 with the introduction of the Sentencing Amendment Act.



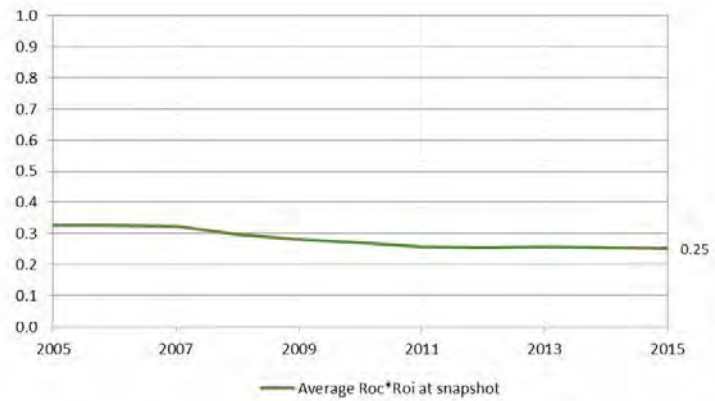
Supervision sentences for over 6 months and up to 9 months are the largest sentence length group, accounting for 49 percent of Supervision offenders in June 2015.



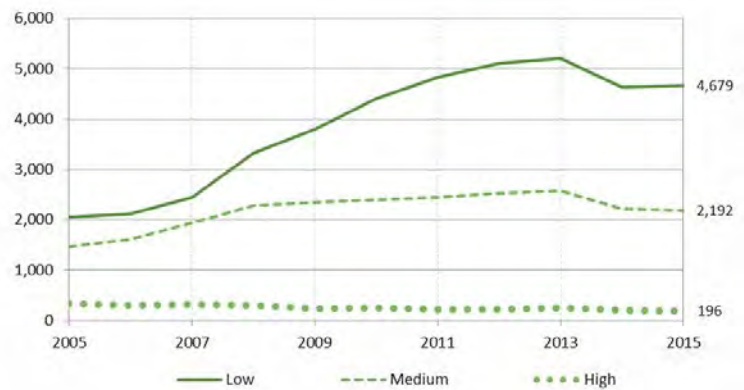


### Roc\*Roi

The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders serving Supervision sentences in June 2015 was 0.25. This is a decrease of 0.08 since 2005, when the average was 0.33.



Offenders serving Supervision with a low risk score accounted for 66 percent of Supervision offenders in June 2015. In June 2005, low risk score accounted for only 53 percent of Supervision offenders.



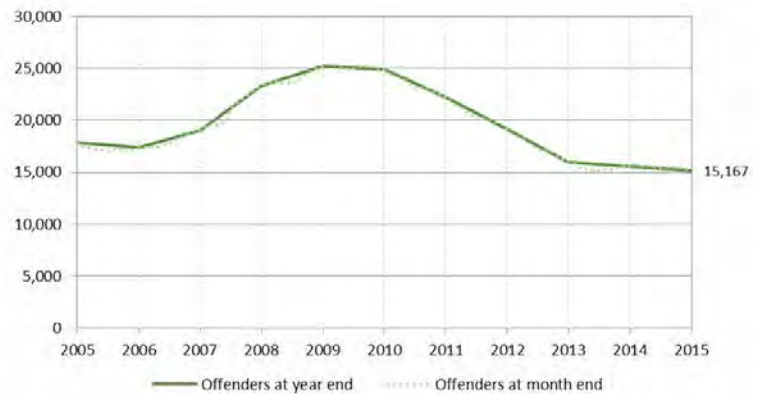
## Community Work

The sentence of Community Work requires offenders to do unpaid work in the community for non-profit organisations as a way of making up for their offending.

### Overall trend

The number of offenders serving Community Work in 2005 was 17,864. Since then, there has been a 15 percent decrease.

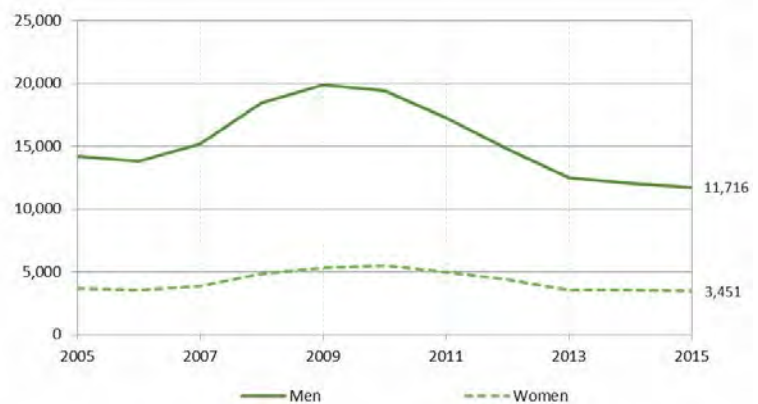
The number of offenders serving Community Work peaked in August 2009 at 25,384.



### Gender

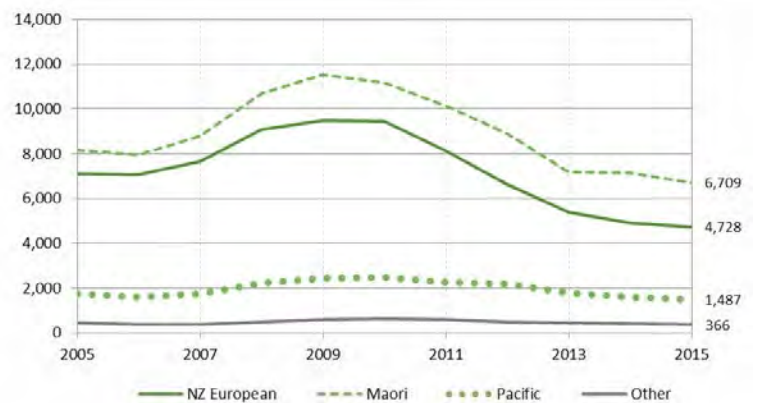
Since 2005, the number of women serving Community Work has decreased by 6 percent, compared with the number of men which has decreased by 17 percent.

In 2015, women accounted for 23 percent of all offenders serving Community Work.



### Ethnicity

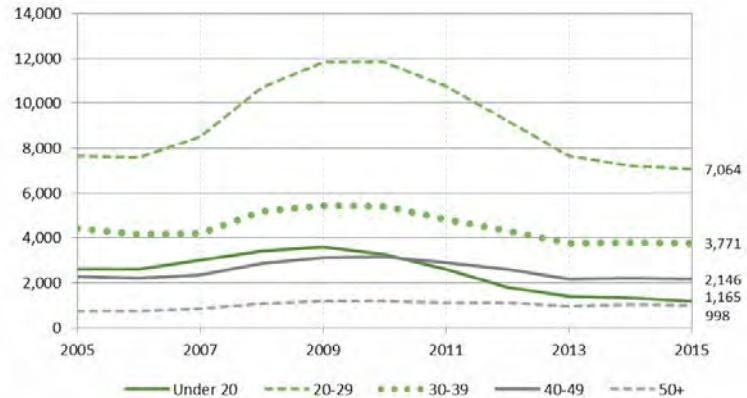
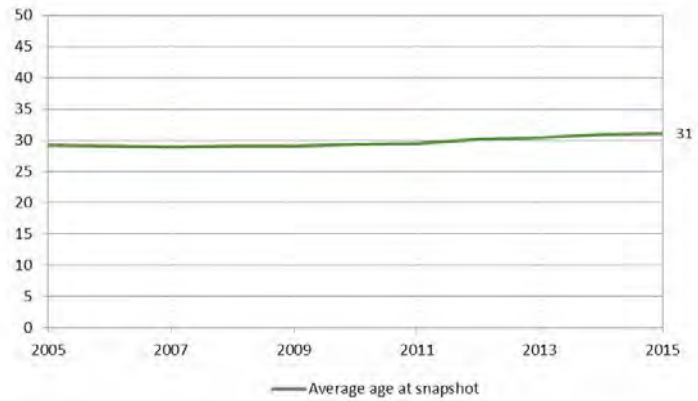
The number of Maori serving Community Work has decreased by 19 percent since 2005. In the same period the number of NZ European offenders serving Community Work has decreased by 33 percent.



### Age at snapshot

Between 2005 and 2015 the average age of offenders serving Community Work has increased from 29 years and 3 months to 31 years and 1 month.

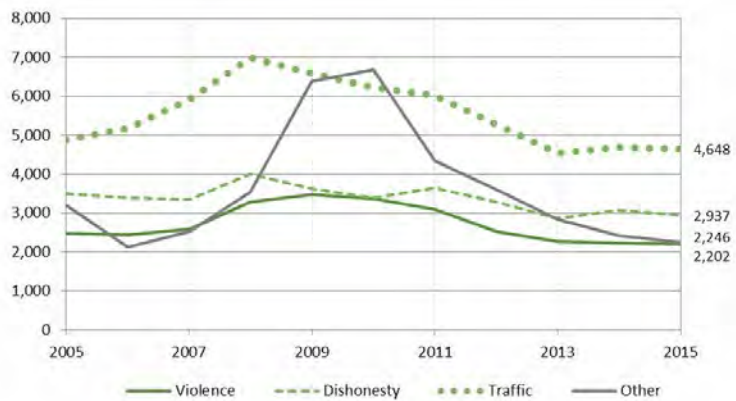
While most age groups have decreased by, the number of offenders serving Community Work who are aged 50 and above has increased by 34 percent.



### Offences

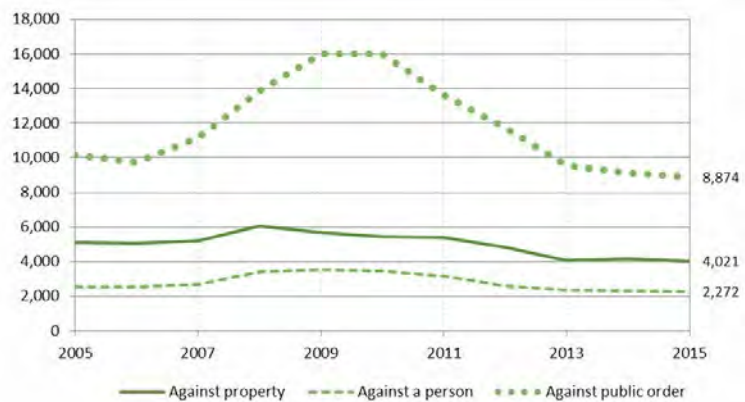
#### Top 4

Almost a third of offenders serving Community Work were serving sentences with a traffic offence in 2015.



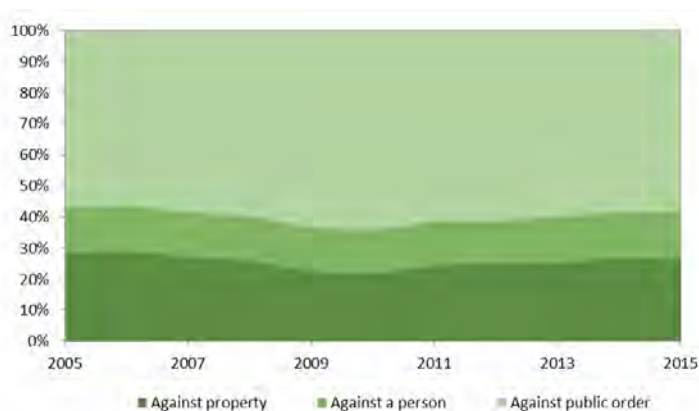
### Offence group

The number of offenders serving a Community Work sentence in the offences against public order group has decreased by 13 percent between 2005 and 2015. Since the peak in 2009, there has been a decrease of 44 percent.



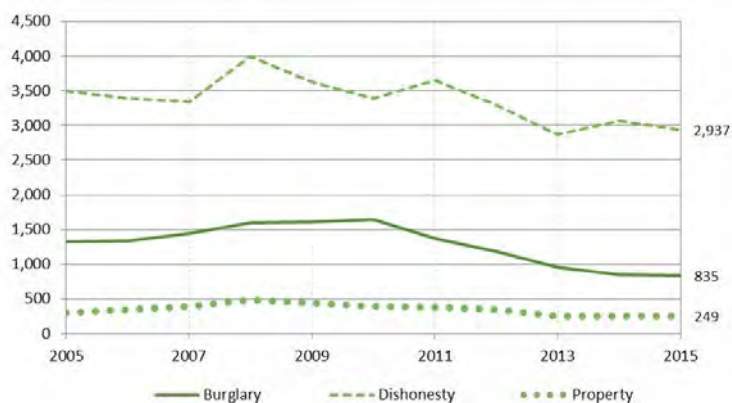
The majority of offenders serving a Community Work sentence in 2015 were serving a sentence in the public order offences group (59%).

Only 15 percent of offenders serving a Community Work sentence in 2015 were serving a sentence in the offences against a person group.



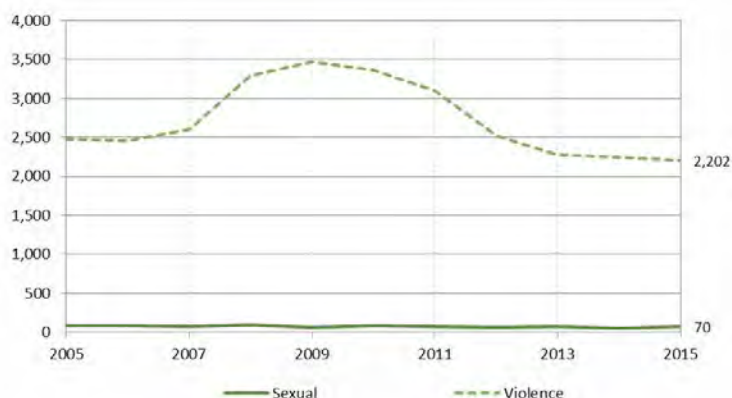
### Against property

Dishonesty offences are the largest sub-group for Community Work offenders serving sentences for property offences, accounting for 73 percent of property offences in 2015. This equates to 19 percent of all Community Work offenders.



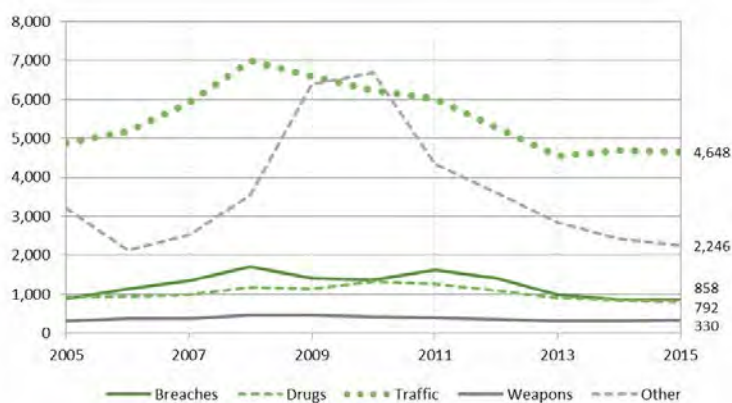
### Against a person

Offenders serving Community Work sentences for sexual offences are uncommon, with only 70 active offenders in June 2015. This equates to less than 1 percent of all Community Work offenders.



### Against public order

Offenders serving Community Work for 'other' offences increased by significantly between 2006 and 2010 (214%). Since the peak in 2010, the number of offenders serving Community Work for 'other' offences has decreased by 66 percent.



### 'Other' offences

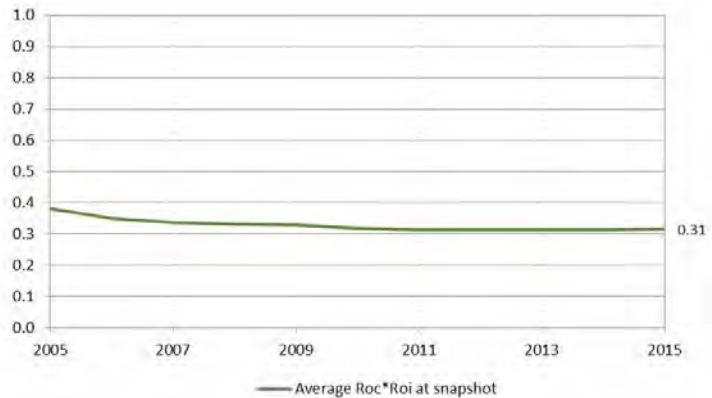
Offenders serving Community Work sentences for 'other' offences in 2015 accounted for 15 percent of all Community Work offenders. Of these offenders almost three-quarters were serving sentences for offences against justice procedures. The majority of this sub-group are fines defaulters (85%), with the remaining 15 percent being made up of offenders refusing to give blood or obstructing the police.



### Roc\*Roi

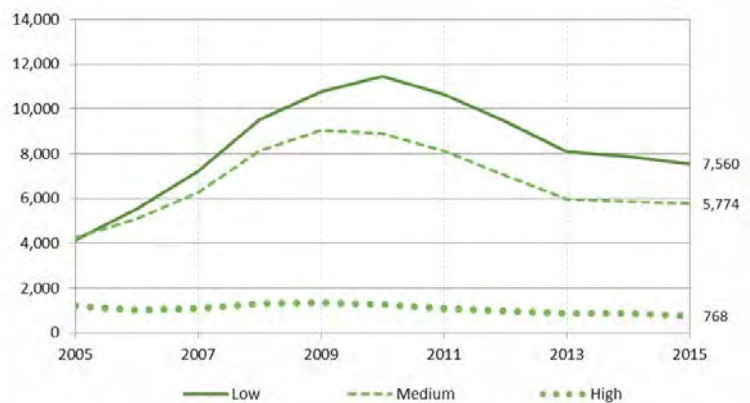
The average risk score (based on the Department's Roc\*Roi measure) of offenders serving Community Work decreased from 0.38 to 0.31 between 2005 and 2010.

Since 2010, the average risk score of offenders serving Community Work has not changed, and remains at 0.31.



Only 5 percent of offenders serving Community Work have a high risk score. This is a reasonably large reduction from 2005, when 13 percent of offenders had a high risk score.

During the same period, low risk offenders increased from 43 percent of Community Work offenders to 54 percent.





# Other facts and figures

The graphs and figures in this section of the report present summary and comparative perspectives.

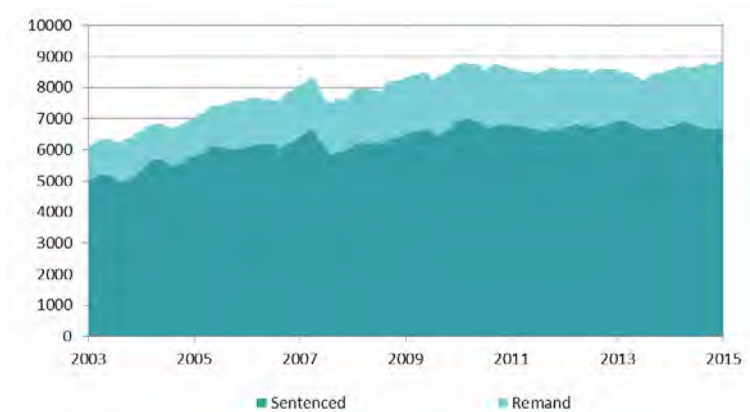


## Women, and offenders under the age of 20, predominantly serve community sentences.

The following figures present summary and comparative perspectives on data in this report.

### Total prison population (sentenced and remand)

As at 30 June 2015, the highest prison population of all time occurred in May 2015, at 8,840. May 2015 was also one of the months with the highest proportion of remand offenders (24%).

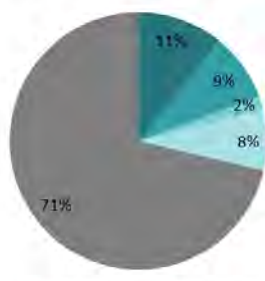


### Gang status

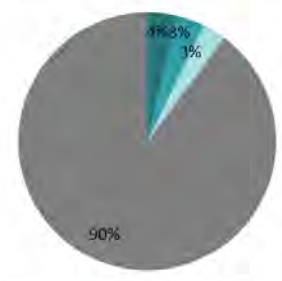
Almost a third of all offenders in prison are gang affiliated (29%), while only 10 percent of community offenders are recorded as being gang affiliated<sup>2</sup>.

Black Power and Mongrel Mob predominate as the most common gangs.

Prison Sentenced / Remand



Community Sentences / Orders



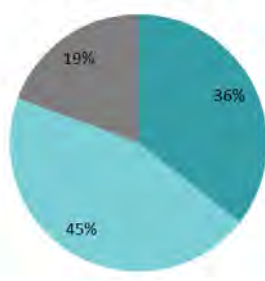
■ Black Power ■ Mongrel Mob ■ Killer Beez ■ Other gang ■ No gang

### Prisoners eligible for parole

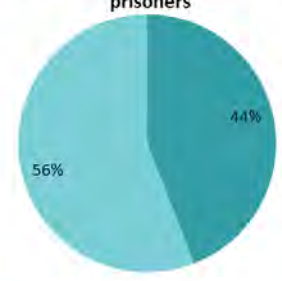
On 30 June 2015, 19 percent of all sentenced prisoners were on sentences shorter than or equal to two years ('short-term' – these prisoners are not eligible for early release on parole).

Of the remaining offenders (those who had sentences longer than 2 years) 44 percent had yet to reach their parole eligibility date, whilst the remaining 56 percent had already passed their parole eligibility date. This generally signifies that the prisoner has not yet demonstrated to the NZ Parole Board (who decides on parole releases) that he/she can be released without posing undue risks to public safety.

All sentenced prisoners



Long-term and Indeterminate prisoners



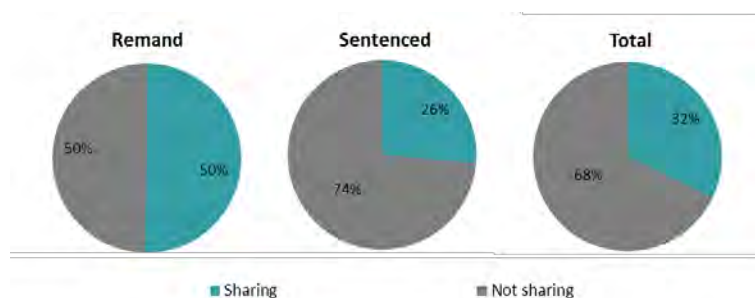
■ Not yet eligible ■ Eligible ■ Short serving

<sup>2</sup> Due to issues affecting data collection, gang numbers for community sentences are likely to be under-reported.

### Prisoners sharing cells

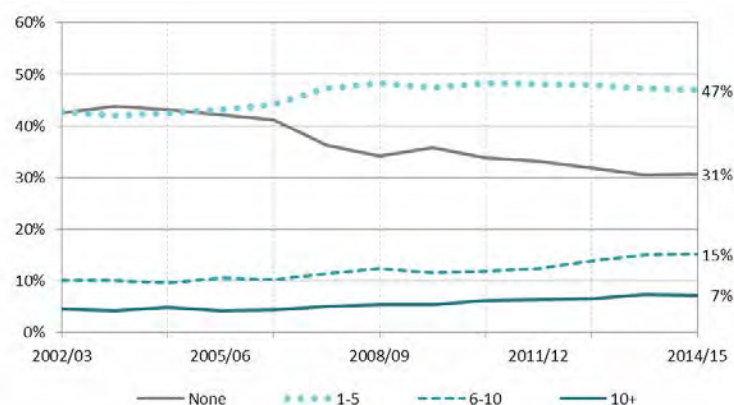
Sharing cells by prisoners has been a feature of New Zealand prisons for many years. Since 2009 the proportion of sentenced prisoners who share cells has increased.

Remand prisoners have a much higher rate of cell sharing than sentenced prisoners (almost double). In June 2015, almost a third of prisoners (both sentenced and remand) were sharing cells.



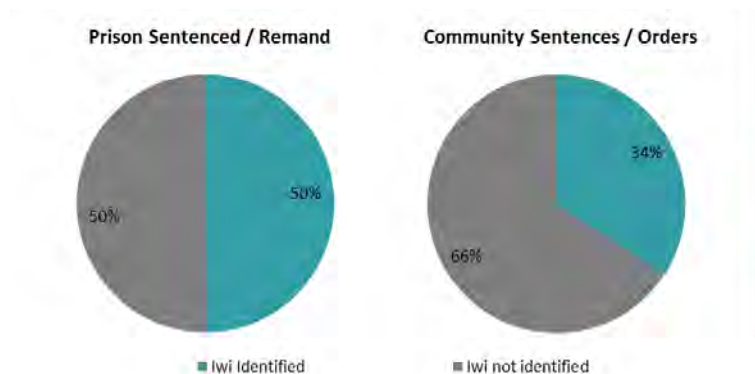
### Previous prison sentences

In 2014/15, 31 percent of offenders starting new prison sentences have not been previously sentenced to Imprisonment. This rate has decreased by 11 percentage points since 2002/03.



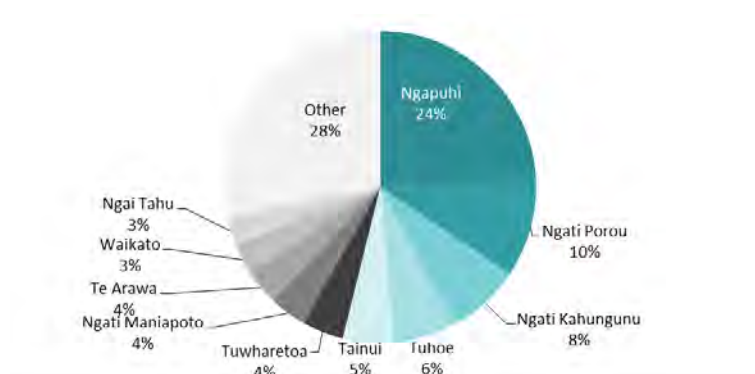
### Iwi status

Half of all Maori offenders in prison have identified an Iwi. This proportion is much lower in the community, with only a third of offenders on community sentences or orders identifying an Iwi.



The above graph shows the 10 most commonly identified Iwi by Maori offenders both in prison, and in the community.

Ngapui Iwi has the highest number, accounting for 24 percent of all current offenders on 30 June 2015. Ngati Porou has the second highest, accounting for 10 percent of offenders.



### Prison population by management type

On 30 June 2015, 85 percent of all prisoners were located in a Corrections managed prison.

Over a third of remand offenders are managed by Serco, in Auckland.



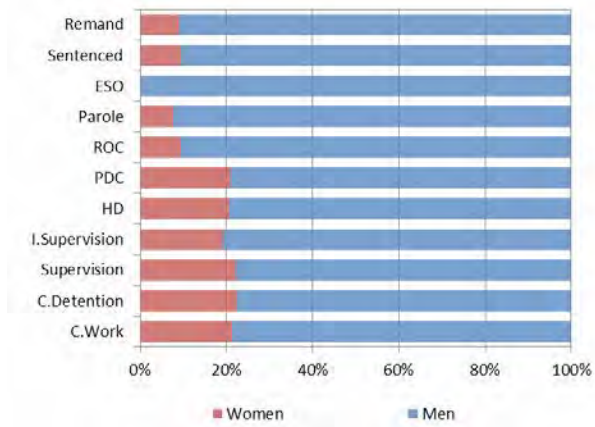
## Appendix 1: Throughput (new sentence starts) comparison tables/graphs for 2014/15

Throughput		Prison		Orders				Community Sentences				
Category	Group	Remand	Sentenced	ESO	Parole	ROC	PDC	HD	I.Supervision	Supervision	C.Detention	C.Work
<b>2014/15</b>	All	11,977	7,629	17	1,970	3,934	2,710	3,142	2,552	10,027	4,991	23,344
<b>Gender</b>	Women	1075	726	-	151	370	572	647	491	2223	1114	4995
	Men	10902	6903	17	1819	3564	2138	2495	2061	7804	3877	18349
<b>Ethnicity</b>	Maori	6538	4288	2	952	2331	1197	1350	1167	4072	2010	10107
	European	3532	2396	11	699	1171	992	1185	911	3386	1909	7336
	Pacific	1280	671	2	230	350	257	276	263	922	509	2026
	Other	472	210	1	83	67	89	97	67	284	153	585
<b>Age</b>	Average	31	32	47	36	32	34	34	32	33	33	32
	< 20	1248	526	-	21	254	172	232	268	1040	340	2294
	20-29	5027	3143	2	705	1691	1033	1214	970	3886	2007	9701
	30-39	3223	2093	2	568	1094	648	722	678	2290	1285	5338
	40-49	1741	1241	6	388	637	478	562	468	1780	853	3889
	50+	735	624	7	288	258	377	408	167	1025	494	2082
<b>Offence Group</b>	Burglary	2093	1045	-	296	741	264	346	227	423	331	889
	Dishonesty	1345	999	-	90	565	432	518	351	1066	869	3926
	Property	196	105	-	43	45	31	30	40	310	42	483
	Sexual	652	434	12	316	77	130	133	56	54	57	138
	Violence	4170	2092	-	824	1148	631	696	790	3121	792	3630
	Breaches	774	788	2	2	218	61	68	143	432	467	1223
	Drugs	904	580	-	333	133	374	402	145	608	265	1185
	Traffic	508	766	-	31	574	612	718	530	3028	1792	7605
	Weapons	289	170	-	11	99	45	55	61	215	77	492
	Other	842	609	3	23	331	130	176	209	770	299	3773
<b>Length imposed*</b>	Average days	59	553	3073	422	329	206	193	437	279	NA	NA
	6 mths or less	10979	2751		560	127	2345	1853	29	2253	NA	NA
	>6 mths to 1 yr	502	1727		453	2661	359	794	1440	7753	NA	NA
	>1 to 2 yr	194	1463		713	1146		494	1073		NA	NA
	>2 to 3 yr		765		147						NA	NA
	>3 to 5 yr		473	4	54						NA	NA
	>5 yr		407	13	10						NA	NA
	Indeterminate		43		33						NA	NA
<b>Roc*Roi</b>	Average	0.53	0.54	0.32	0.49	0.56	0.34	0.38	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.36
	Low	1873	1218	10	478	506	1319	1111	876	3658	2077	7033
	Medium	5725	3799	6	1078	2273	1196	1234	1161	2892	1917	7246
	High	2798	2054	1	412	1136	181	283	243	417	287	1390

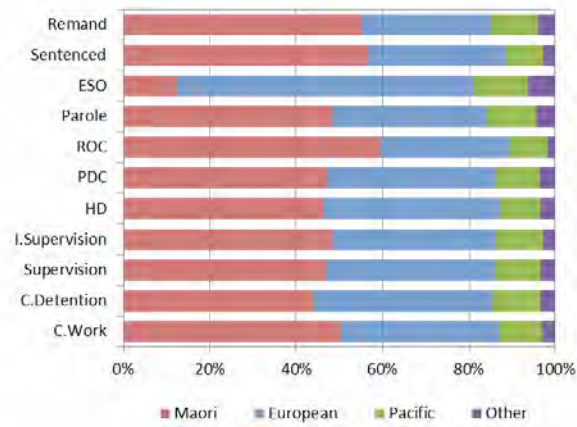
\* Length imposed is the length of the sentence or order imposed at time of sentencing / board hearing, apart from Remand, which is time served calculated at release/sentencing.

## Appendix 1: Throughput (new sentence starts) comparison tables/graphs for 2014/15

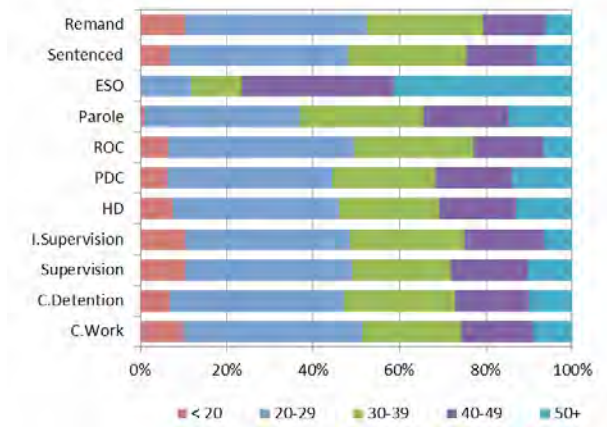
Gender



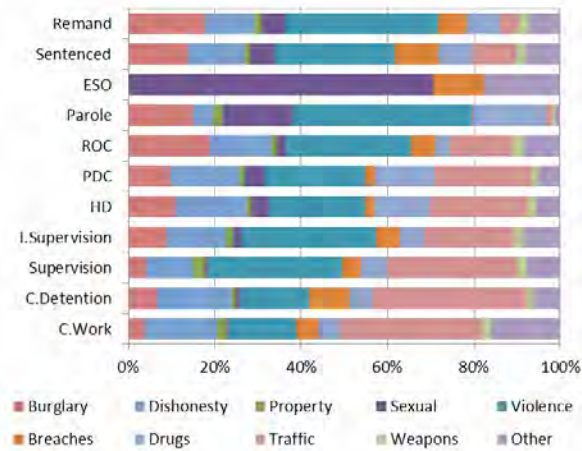
Ethnicity



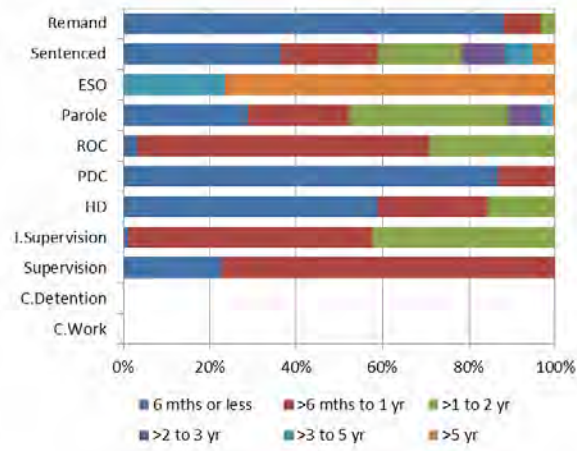
Age group



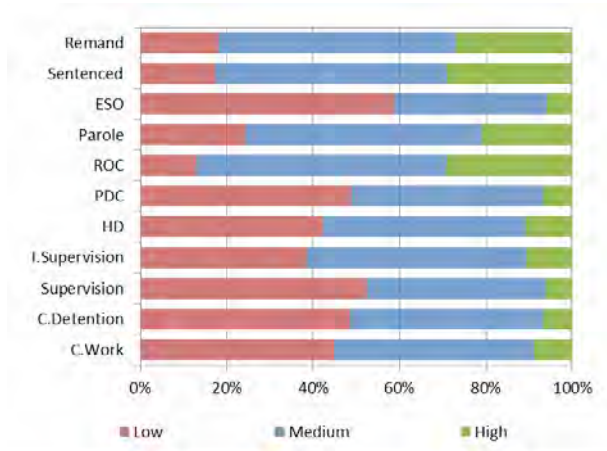
Most serious offence



Imposed sentence

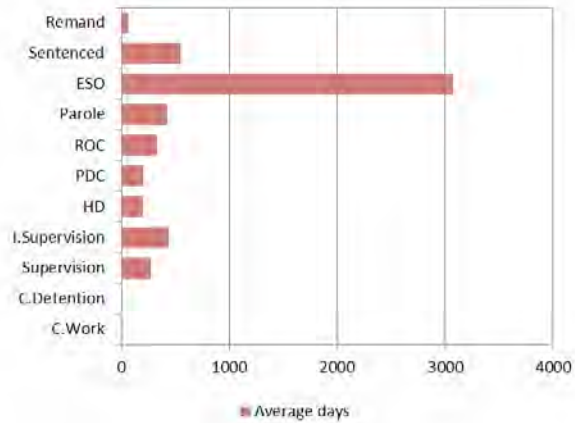


Roc\*Roi

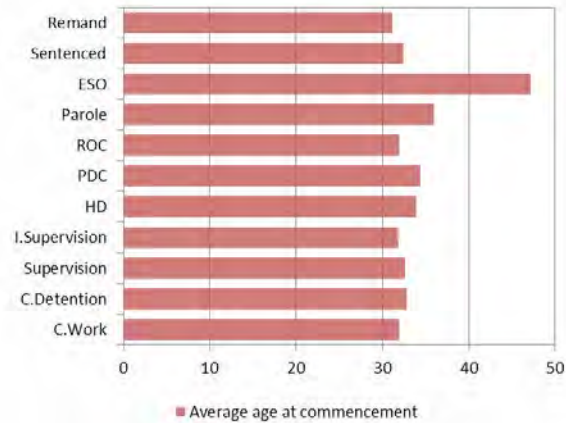


## Appendix 1: Throughput (new sentence starts) comparison tables/graphs for 2014/15

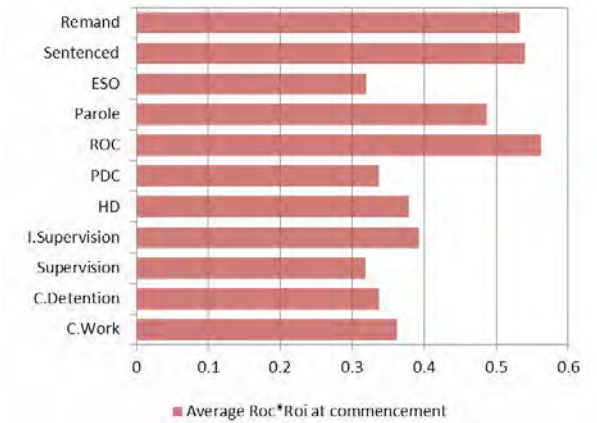
Average imposed days



Average age at commencement



Average Roc\*Roi at commencement





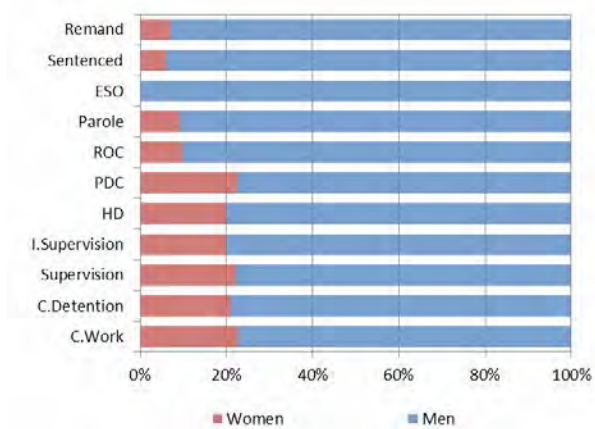
## Appendix 2: Snapshot comparison tables/graphs for June 2015

Snapshot	Prison			Orders				Community Sentences				
Category	Group	Remand	Sentenced	ESO	Parole	ROC	PDC	HD	I.Supervision	Supervision	C.Detention	C.Work
June 2015	All	2127	6692	205	2238	2778	1210	1439	2582	7177	1517	15167
Gender	Women	150	410	-	207	273	274	288	518	1596	320	3451
	Men	1977	6282	205	2031	2505	936	1151	2064	5581	1197	11716
Ethnicity	Maori	1128	3303	71	903	1610	468	582	1109	2833	620	6709
	European	593	2294	121	921	855	483	556	959	2414	555	4728
	Pacific	259	762	10	250	256	115	114	291	689	149	1487
	Other	103	280	1	156	49	51	50	76	214	40	366
Age	Average	32	37	51	40	33	36	35	33	33	33	31
	< 20	153	217	0	11	120	55	82	211	606	101	1,165
	20-29	827	2,115	12	564	1,132	431	537	954	2,765	609	7,064
	30-39	636	1,722	24	596	794	290	334	689	1,703	390	3,771
	40-49	350	1,435	57	537	510	230	282	516	1,319	256	2,146
	50+	161	1,203	112	530	222	203	201	211	780	159	998
Offence Group	Burglary	390	757	2	192	516	98	153	228	307	108	835
	Dishonesty	162	316	2	106	354	197	235	352	748	248	2937
	Property	26	77	-	41	38	10	13	44	208	12	249
	Sexual	218	1671	174	449	74	63	77	70	52	19	70
	Violence	902	2529	1	912	865	268	334	792	2240	249	2202
	Breaches	36	56	12	1	94	22	17	125	271	110	858
	Drugs	213	853	-	471	107	191	257	154	451	89	792
	Traffic	46	243	4	22	448	276	259	542	2216	579	4648
	Weapons	21	40	-	8	63	15	19	65	162	31	330
	Other	87	131	10	33	215	70	75	210	522	72	2246
Length imposed*	Average days		1824	3415	599	358	223	232	480	298	NA	NA
	6 mths or less		184		232	46	951	582	10	1071	NA	NA
	>6 mths to 1 yr		377		291	1676	259	857	1187	6094	NA	NA
	>1 to 2 yr		727		897	1056			1379		NA	NA
	>2 to 3 yr		1,244		312						NA	NA
	>3 to 5 yr		1,154	12	191						NA	NA
	>5 yr		2,166	193	50						NA	NA
	Indeterminate		820		265						NA	NA
Roc*Roi	Average	0.54	0.48	0.35	0.40	0.53	0.30	0.31	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.31
	Low	325	1,715	100	830	396	643	746	1,133	4,679	798	7,560
	Medium	1,011	3,372	87	1,140	1,689	504	566	1,257	2,192	611	5,774
	High	559	1,559	18	267	692	58	100	181	196	58	768

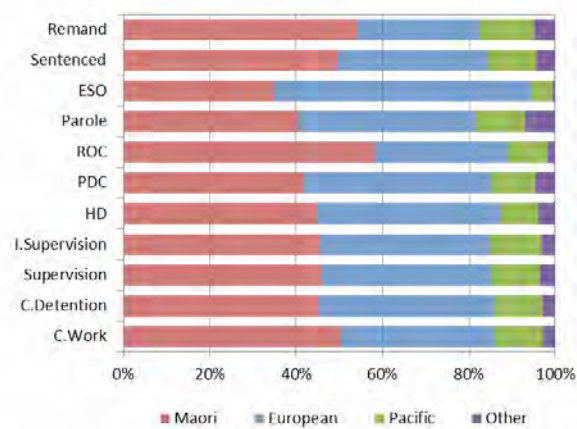
\* Length imposed is the length of the sentence or order imposed at time of sentencing / board hearing, apart from Remand, which is not included in snapshot view.

## Appendix 2: Snapshot comparison tables/graphs for June 2015

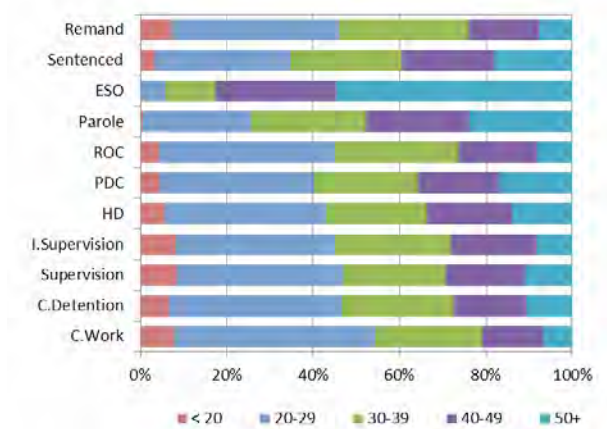
Gender



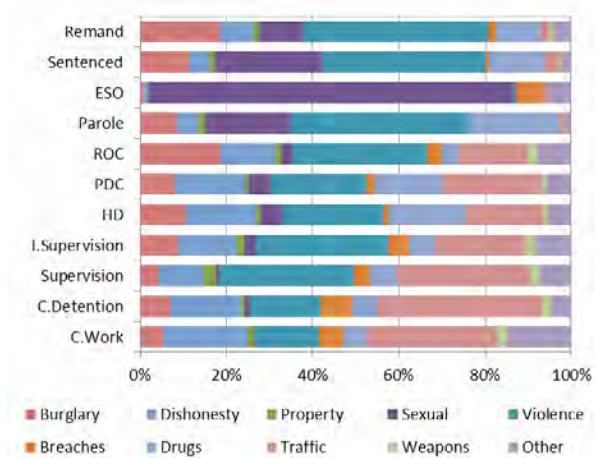
Ethnicity



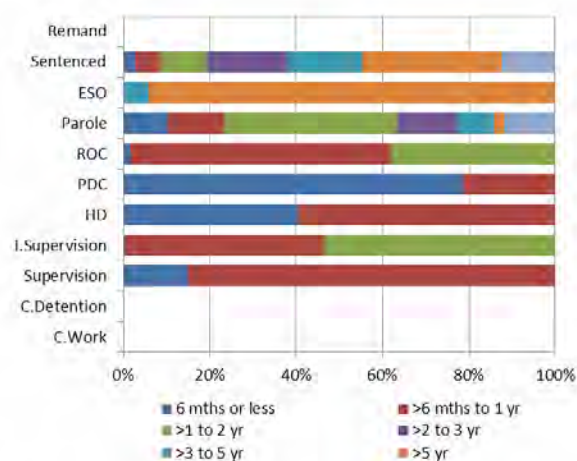
Age group



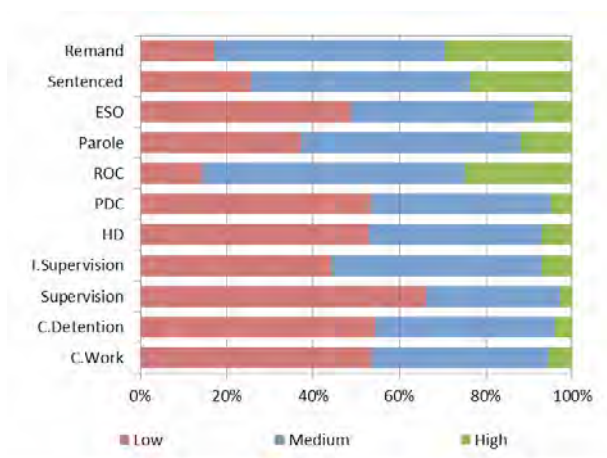
Most serious offence



Imposed sentence

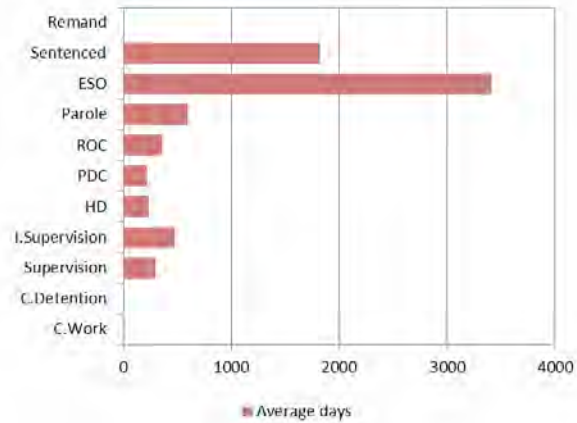


Roc\*Roi

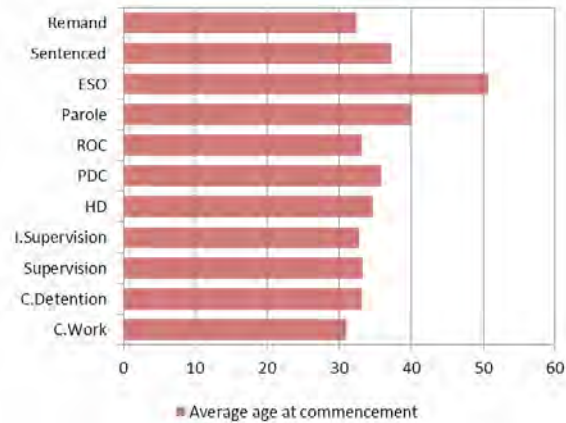


## Appendix 2: Snapshot comparison tables/graphs for June 2015

Average imposed days



Average age at commencement



Average Roc\*Roi at commencement

