N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES

CENSUS OF PRISONERS

30TH JUNE, 1971

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publication of this first census of prisoners in New South Wales has been made possible by the assistance of a number of people associated with the project.

The co-operation of students and others seconded for a short period to perform the tedious task of data collection is gratefully acknowledged. Special thanks are due to the Computer Team under Mr. B. Maidment, for their technical advice and assistance.

Organization and analyses of statistical data were performed by two Research Officers, Mr. K. Swarris and Mrs. M. Miner, under the direction of the Senior Research Officer, Mrs. M. Dewdney: their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

PREFACE

The 1971 Census publication on the New South Wales Prison Population is published in two volumes:

1. Summary tables and comments
2. Detailed tables contained in two appendices.

Limited copies of volume 2 are available and may be obtained on request to the Department of Corrective Services.

Volume 1 contains:

I. Crime Data
Location of prisoners, offence, sentence, non-parole period, time served as at time of census.

II Personal Data
Age, place of birth, marital status, religion.

III. Education and Occupation
Highest level of education, qualifications obtained, occupation.

IV. Two-way Tables: Offence and other Variables
Offence and: place of birth, age, religion, education, occupation, marital status, length of sentence, non-parole period.

V. Miscellaneous Two-way Tables
Length of sentence and: age, marital status
Occupation and education.

Volume 2 contains the same information as Volume 1 in more detail, with each variable related to the location of the prisoner.

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Statistical Note

All comparisons with the N.S.W. population in general are derived from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing: Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings, Sample Estimates. Published by the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The full results of the census were published just prior to printing of this report: they will be used in subsequent reports, rather than sample estimates.

INTRODUCTION

This is the first complete census of the N.S.W. prison population on a particular date. Statistical information is produced annually on receptions, discharges and prisoners under sentence on 30th June each year. However data on occupation, educational standard and birthplace of parents of prisoners have not previously been available.

In this publication the total prison population, comprising convicted and unconvicted persons, is described and analyzed. A further publication will be produced shortly to analyze convicted and unconvicted prisoners separately, and to compare the N.S.W. prison population with Victorian offenders.

A total of 3,846 questionnaire responses were analyzed. Another 8 were discarded because of refusal to respond, illegible responses, or inability to link data with prison records. From independent counts made by prison officers it is known that 3,961 persons were in custody at midnight on 30.6.71. Thus 107 prisoners (2.7% of the total population of 3,961) were not reached by this survey.

The data collected in this census of prisoners has three main applications:

1. to quality and make objective findings that may already be intuitively known by correctional personnel,
2. to generate hypotheses for specific studies in the future,
3. to analyze trends in the prison population over the years through repeated census studies.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Location of prisoners

A little over three quarters of the prison population are accommodated in maximum security establishments.

2. Offences

Half of the prisoners committed offences against property.

3. Length of sentence

The average length of sentence imposed on males was 3 years 7 months: the average length of sentence imposed on females was 1 year 9 months. Almost one eighth of the total prisoners in gaol were unsentenced.

4. Non-parole period

Over half of the sentenced prisoners had a non-parole period specified as part of their sentence. of these, two thirds had non-parole periods of less than two years.

5. Period of time served on current sentence

Less than one fifth of the sentenced prison population have spent at least two years in gaol on their current sentence.

6. Age

The average age of prisoners is 30 years. Young offenders aged 30 years tended to commit property offences, and offenders over 50 years to commit social offences (drunkenness, vagrancy etc.)

7. Place of birth

Less than one fifth of all prisoners were born outside Australia. There is a tendency for British-born prisoners to be convicted of vagrancy, German-born of revocation and breach offences, Italian-born of murder and robbery, and Yugoslav-born of break, enter and stealing.

8. Education

The average prisoner has completed two years of secondary schooling; almost two thirds of prisoners completed some junior high school education.

9. Occupation

Two thirds of prisoners gave their occupation as labouring, a trade or production work.

CRIME DATA

Location of Prisoners

Long Bay is the major reception and classification centre for male prisoners, holding 1452 offenders (37.8% of total state).

Other maximum* security gaols at Bathurst, Parramatta, Maitland, Grafton and Goulburn hold 1554 prisoners, 40.4% of the total.

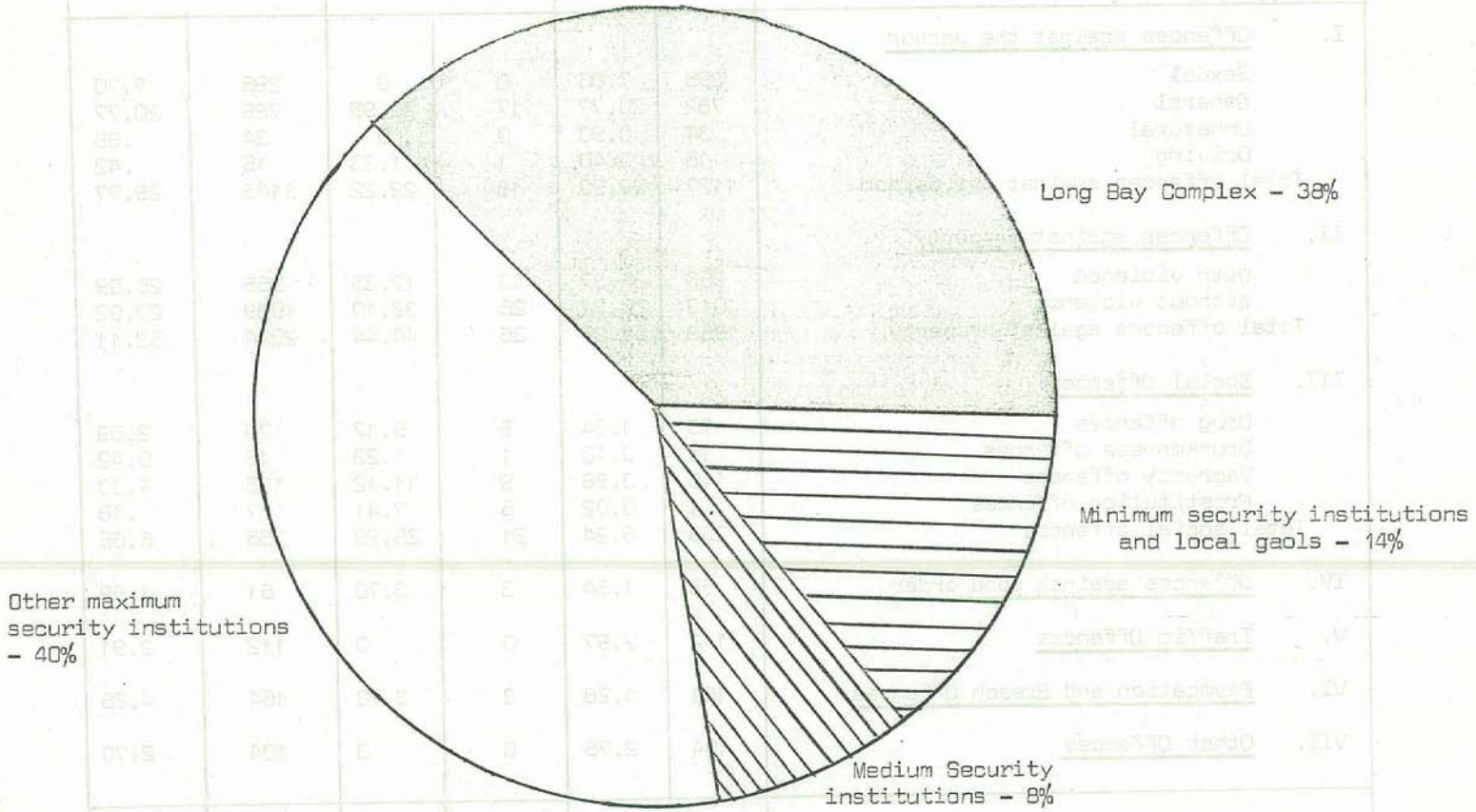
Medium security prisons at Berrima, Cooma, Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women and Irwin House at Silverwater hold 312 prisoners, 8.1% of the total.

Minimum security establishments and local gaols: Emu Plains Training Centre, Afforestation Camps at Mannus, Laurel Hill, Glen Innes, Oberon, Kirkconnell and Newnes, Silverwater House Work Release Centre and local gaols at Broken Hill and Narrabri hold 528 prisoners, 13.7% of the total.

* This classification indicates that the prison is predominantly maximum security, although special wings may be medium or minimum security.

After the completion of the census, a classification of establishments as secured or unsecured was adopted (see Annual Report of the Department of Corrective Services 1972-73)

1. Distribution of Prisoners in N.S.W. Institutions



Summary 1. Prisoners anlayzed by major offence

Major Offence [1]	Males No.	Males %	Females No.	Females %	TOTAL No.	TOTAL %
I. Offences against the person						
Sexual	296	7.86	0	0	296	7.70
General	782	20.77	17	20.99	799	20.77
Unnatural	34	0.90	0	0	34	.88
Driving	15	0.40	1	1.23	16	.42
Total offences against the person	1127	29.93	18	22.22	1145	29.77
II. Offences against property						
With violence	955	25.37	10	12.35	965	25.09
Without violence	1013	26.91	26	32.10	1039	27.02
Total offences against property	1968	52.27	36	44.44	2004	52.11
III. Social Offences						
Drug offences	73	1.94	5	6.17	78	2.03
Drunkenness offences	15	0.40	1	1.23	16	0.42
Vagrancy offences	146	3.88	9	11.12	155	4.03
Prostitution offences	1	0.02	6	7.41	7	.18
Total social offences	235	6.24	21	25.93	256	6.66
IV. Offences against good order	58	1.54	3	3.70	61	1.59
V. Traffic Offences	112	2.97	0	0	112	2.91
VI. Revocation and Breach Offences	161	4.28	3	3.70	164	4.26
VII. Other Offences	104	2.76	0	0	104	2.70
TOTAL	3765	100.00	81	100.00	3846	100.00

1 For detailed listing of offences see Appendix A, Table 1.

Table 1. Prisoners analyzed by major offence (see Appendix 1.)

Just over half the 3846 offenders in the census committed offences against property (52.1%): half of these were imprisoned for breaking, entering and stealing (24% of total). Another 20% were convicted of general offences against the person, including murder, assault and robbery. Sexual offenders comprised 8% of the total and social offenders (drunks, vagrants, prostitutes and drug offenders) another 7%.

A note on the effects of the 'decrimininalization' process.

This was proposed by Norval Morris and Gordon Hawkins in "The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control", stating: "The prime function of the criminal law is to protect our persons and our property; these purposes are now engulfed in a mass of other distracting, inefficiently performed, legislative duties.... this unwarranted extension is expensive, ineffective and criminogenic" (p.2). They suggest that certain behaviours should cease to be criminal offences: public drunkenness, the acquisition, purchase, possession or use of any drug; gambling; disorderly conduct and vagrancy; abortion; sexual activities between consenting adults in private (p.3).

How would the implementation of these proposals affect prison administration and the prison population of 30.6.71 in particular? Certain offenders would be removed from prison:

Type of offence removed from legal sanction	No. of prisoners removed
Bigamy	3
Incest	6
Buggery-bestiality	15
Homosexuality	19
Use drugs	31

Cont..

Type of offence removed from legal sanction	No. of prisoners removed
Drunkenness	16
Vagrancy	155
Prostitution	7
Behaviour and language offences	25
Betting	1
Other good order offences	25
Defy order of maintenance	86
Prohibited migrant	4
TOTAL	393

That is, 393 prisoners (10.2% of the total prison population) would be removed from the daily prison population. In other words, accommodation equal to the size of Goulburn Gaol would be available for special programmes for more serious offenders.

Summary . Table 2. Prisoners analyzed by commission of multiple offences.

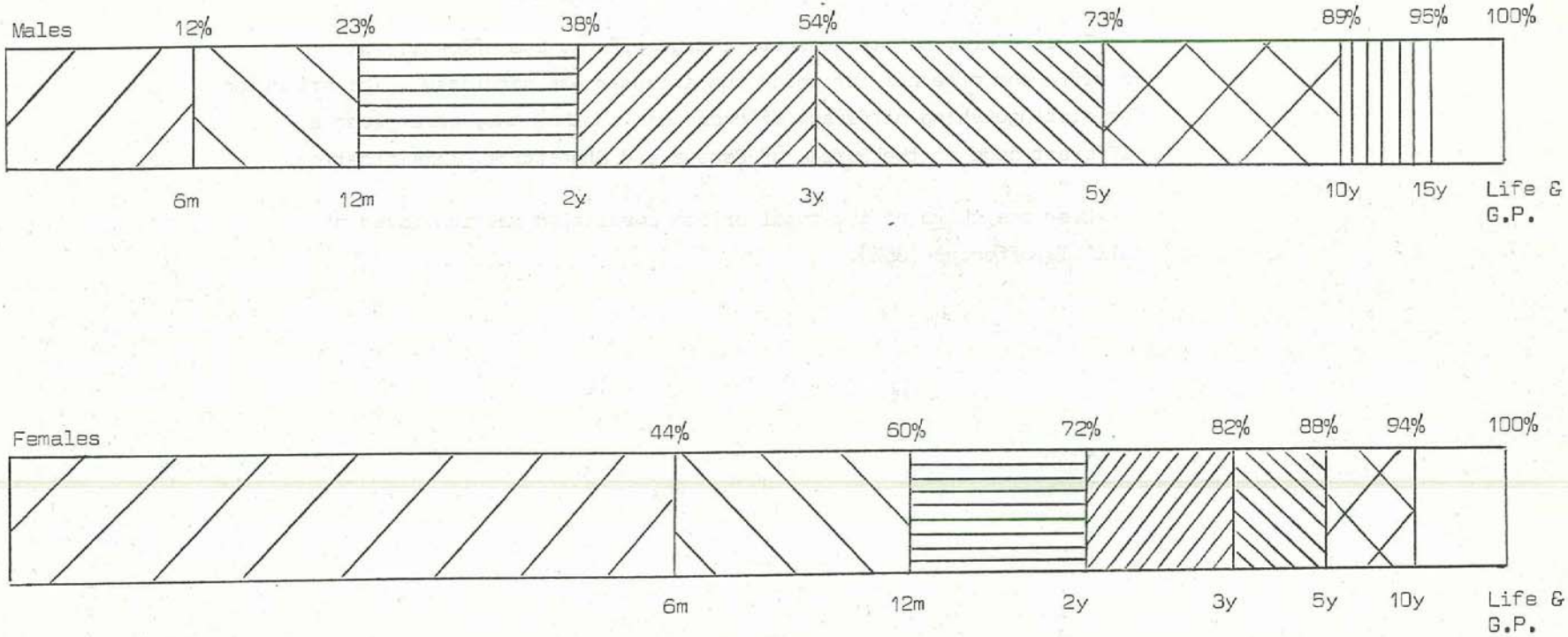
Offence	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single Offence	2406	63.9	64	79.0	2470	64.2
Multiple Offences	1359	36.1	17	21.0	1376	35.8
T O T A L	3765	100.00	81	100.00	3846	100.00

Prisoners analyzed by multiple offences

This refers, not to separate charges of the one offence, but to different offences for which the prisoner was convicted. The criterion for distinguishing different offences was whether they were given a different code in the Bureau of Census and Statistics Classification.

Over one third of the total prison population was convicted of multiple offences (36%).

Graph 2A. Percentage distribution of convicted prisoners by length of sentence - males & females



Graph 2B. Percentage distribution of convicted prisoners by length of sentence - total

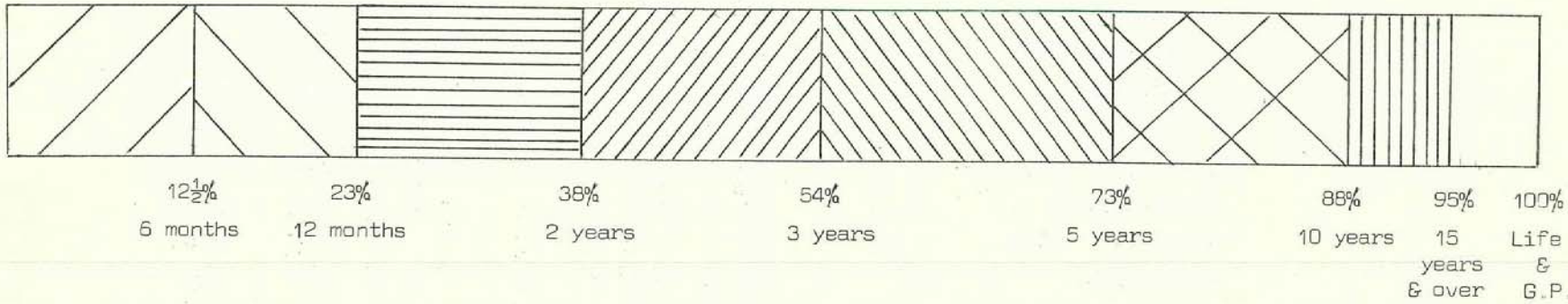


Table 3. Summary of sentenced prisoners analyzed by length of sentence.

Length of Sentence	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1 m	59	1.79	9	13.24	68	2.02
1 m & under 3 m	110	3.34	11	16.18	121	3.60
3 m & under 6 m	222	6.73	10	14.71	232	6.89
6 m & under 9 m	233	7.07	6	8.82	239	7.10
9 m & under 1 y	113	3.43	5	7.35	118	3.51
1 y & under 2 y	505	15.32	8	11.76	513	15.27
2 y & under 3 y	527	15.98	7	10.29	534	15.87
3 y & under 5 y	638	19.35	4	5.88	643	19.11
5 y & under 10 y	529	16.04	4	5.88	533	15.83
10 y & under 15 y	170	5.16	0	–	170	5.05
15 y & over	34	1.03	0	–	34	1.01
Life	132	4.00	3	4.41	135	4.01
Governor's Pleasure	24	0.73	1	1.47	25	0.74
T O T A L	3297	100.00	68	100.00	3365	100.00

Table 3. Prisoners analyzed by length of sentence

Almost one eighth of the total prisoners in gaol on 30.6.71 were unsentenced. Of the 3365 sentenced prisoners, 2% were serving short sentences of less than one month (including fine defaulters), while 50% were serving sentences of one year and less than five years. Another 5% were serving indeterminate sentences (life or governor's pleasure).

The average length of sentence, excluding life and governor's pleasure prisoners, is 3 years 7 months.

The average length of sentence imposed on females (1 year 9 months) is markedly less than the average sentence imposed on males (3 years 8 months)

Possible reasons for this discrepancy could be:

1. differences in the types of offences committed by males and females (see Table 1),
2. reluctance by sentencing authorities to impose severe sentences on females.

Table 4. Summary. Prisoners analyzed by non-parole period.

Non-Parole Period	Males No.	Males %	Females No	Females %	Total No	Total %
6 m & under 9 m	259	13.6	7	41.2	266	13.9
9 m & under 1 y	240	12.6	3	17.6	243	12.7
1 y & under 2 y	666	35.0	5	29.4	671	34.9
2 y & under 5 y	578	30.4	2	11.8	580	30.2
5 y & under 10y	157	8.3	–	–	157	8.2
10y & under 15y	3	0.1	–	–	3	0.1
Total with Non-Parole Period specified	1903	100.0	17	100.0	1920	100.0
Not Applicable/ Not given	1862		64		1926	
T O T A L	3765		81		3846	

Table 4. Prisoners analyzed by non-parole period

Of the 3365 sentenced prisoners, 1920 or 57% had been given non-parole periods, the average length of which was 26.4 months.

Legislation regarding the imposition of non-parole periods is enacted in the Parole Of Prisoners (Amendment) Act 1970. Under Section 4 (2) it is specified that when a person is sentenced to imprisonment, the judge or justice:

(a) shall, where the sentence is for a term of imprisonment of more than twelve months; and

(b) may, in any other case, specify a 'non parole period' before the expiration of which that person shall not be released on parole.

Under Section 4 (3), if, because of the nature of the offence or the character of the offender, the judge deems it undesirable to specify a non-parole period for an offender sentenced to twelve months or more, the judge must give his determination and reasons in writing.

Considering prisoners with non-parole periods specified, 25% had non parole periods of less than 12 months, 35% of one year and less than two years, 35% of two years and less than six years and 4% with non-parole periods of more than six years.

It appears that when a judge or magistrate specified a non-parole period, in two thirds of these cases he gives a relatively short period of less than two years as a minimum term.

Table 5. Summary of prisoners analyzed by time spent in prison as at 30.6.71 on current sentence

Time spent in prison on current sentence	Males No	Males %	Females No	Females %	Total No	Total %
Under 1 m	390	10.36	25	30.85	415	10.79
1 m & under 3 m	534	14.18	19	23.46	553	14.38
3 m & under 6 m	557	14.79	10	12.35	567	14.74
6 m & under 1 y	663	17.64	8	9.88	671	17.45
1 y & under 2 y	565	15.11	4	4.94	569	14.70
2 y & under 3 y	264	7.04	0	-	264	6.89
3 y & under 5 y	191	5.10	0	-	191	4.99
5 y & under 10y	102	2.71	2	2.47	104	2.70
10y & under 15y	16	.42	0	-	16	.42
15y & Over	15	.40	0	-	15	.39
Not Applicable/ Not Known	468	12.25	13	16.04	481	12.51
T O T A L	3765	100.00	81	100.00	3846	100.00

Table 5. Time served on current sentence at 30.6.71

Of the 3365 convicted prisoners 29% has spent less than 3 months in prison on 30.6.71 and another 37% had spent between 3 and 12 months in custody; 17% had served between 1 and 2 years of their sentence, 14% between 2 and 5 years, 4% between 5 and 15 years, and less than 1% had spent more than 15 years in custody.

The average length of time served by convicted prisoners on their current sentence on 30th June is 15.2 months. Average terms for individual gaols are listed below:

A. Maximum Security		B. Medium Security		C. Minimum Security		D. Local Gaols	
Long Bay	10.2m	Berrima	24.1m	Emu Plains	15.5m	Narrabri	3.4m
Bathurst	19.8m	Cooma	17.7m	Mannus	15.3m	Broken Hill	4.2m
Parramatta	20.1m	Mulawa	5.0m	Laurel Hill	17.2m		
Maitland	15.3m	Irwin House	14.3m	Glen Innes	14.0m		
Grafton	18.0m			Oberon	22.7m		
Goulburn	17.5m			Kirkconnell	15.7m		
				Newnes	11.2m		
				Silverwater House	21.1m		

These figures point to the high turnover in prison populations. At any one day it is unlikely that more than one fifth of the prison population would have spent two years or more in gaol.

PERSONAL DATA

Summary 6. Prisoners analyzed by age.

Age in Years	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Under 21	680	18.06	20	24.69	700	18.20
21 & under 25	1086	28.84	17	20.99	1103	28.68
25 & under 30	660	17.53	10	12.35	670	17.42
30 & under 40	665	17.66	17	20.99	682	17.73
40 & under 50	439	11.66	10	12.35	449	11.67
50 & under 60	178	4.73	4	4.93	182	4.73
Over 60	57	1.52	3	3.70	60	1.56
T O T A L	3765	100.00	81	100.00	3846	100.00

Table 6. Age

The average age of prisoners in New South Wales is 30 years. Three age groups are obviously over-represented in the prison population when compared with the New South Wales population over 18 years:

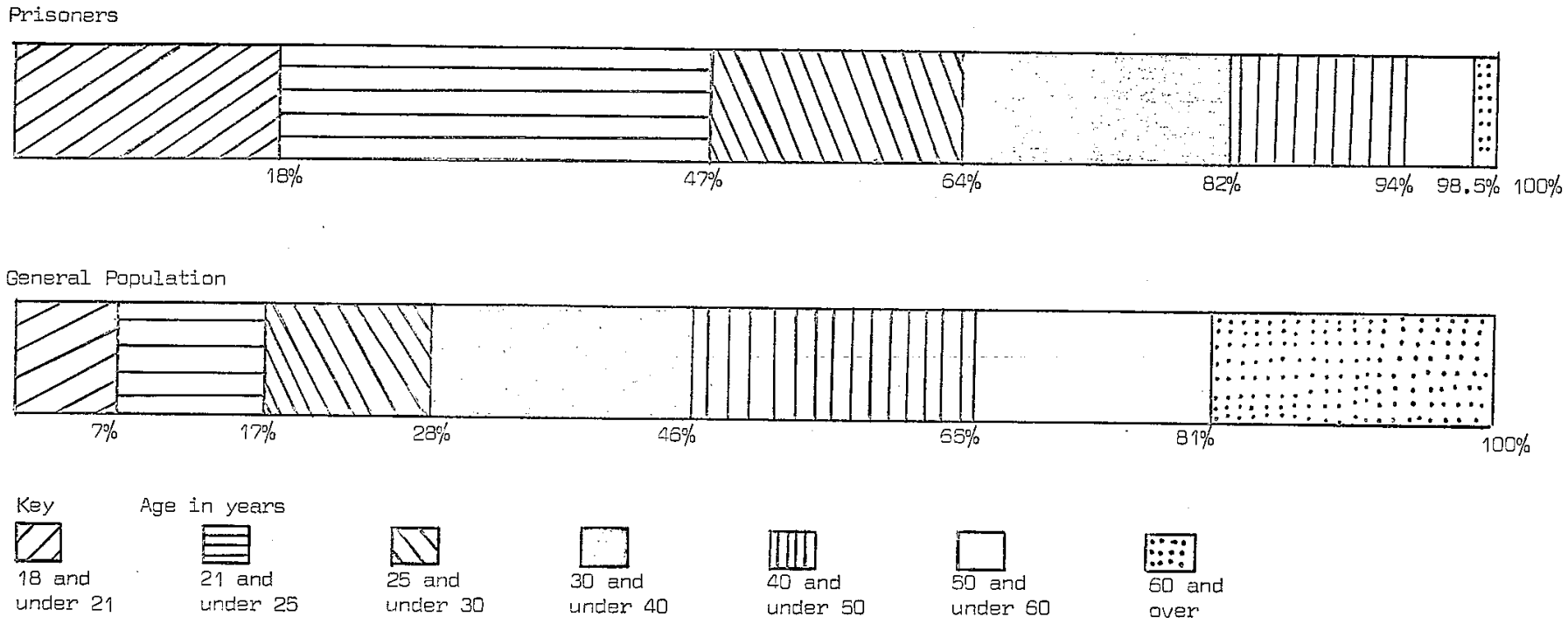
1) 18 - 20 years - comprise 18% of the prison population compared with 7% for the general New South Wales population

2) 21 - 24 years - comprise 29% of the prison population and 10% of the general New South Wales population

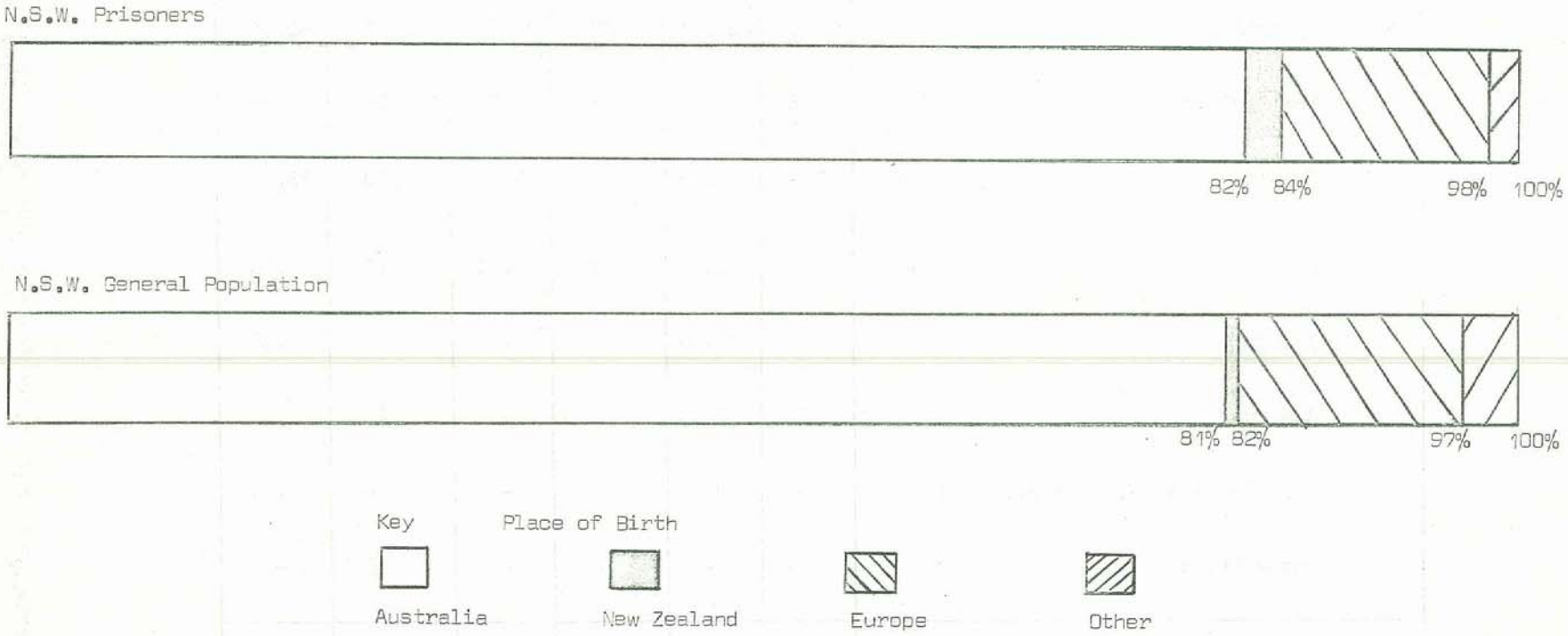
3) 25 - 30 years - comprise 17% compared with 11% respectively

Slightly lower proportions can be seen in the prison population for age groups 40 - 49 and 50 - 60. A significantly lower proportion of prisoners is aged 60 years and over (less than 2% compared with 19% for the general New South Wales population).

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of prisoners by age compared with the N.S.W. population over 18.



Graph 4. Percentage distribution of prisoners by birthplace compared with the general population, N.S.W.



Summary 7. Prisoners analyzed by place of birth

Place of Birth	Males No	Males %	Females No	Females %	Total No	Total %
Australia	3122	82.92	67	82.72	3189	82.91
New Zealand	65	1.72	1	1.23	66	1.72
Europe	517	13.73	11	13.59	528	13.73
Asia	27	0.72	1	1.23	28	.73
Africa	9	0.24	1	1.23	10	.26
America	21	0.56	0	-	21	.55
Pacific Islands, at sea, other	4	0.11	0	-	4	.10
Unspecified	0	-	0	-	0	-
T O T A L	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

Table 7. Place of birth

82.9% of the prisoners were born in Australia. Another 13.7% were born in Europe, the largest proportion from any single country being 1.8% from Yugoslavia. Less than 1% were born in Asia, Africa, America or the Pacific Islands.

Comparison with the N.S.W. general population

A slightly higher proportion of prisoners were born in Australia (83%) compared with 81% for the general population, and in New Zealand (2% and 1% respectively). Similar proportions in both populations were born in Europe, but proportionately fewer prisoners were born in Asia (0.4% and 1.5% respectively).

Examining specific European countries one can see that prisoners born in Yugoslavia are over-represented in the prison population (1.8%) compared with the general population (1%) and Italians are under-represented (0.8% and 1.7% respectively). Other proportions are too small to permit meaningful comparisons.

Summary 8. Prisoners analyzed by marital status

Marital Status	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Single	2437	64.73	39	48.15	2476	64.40
Married	1044	27.73	27	33.33	1071	27.85
Divorced	160	4.25	2	2.47	162	4.21
Separated	51	1.35	4	4.94	55	1.43
Widowed	39	1.04	7	8.64	46	1.20
De Facto	22	0.58	2	2.47	24	.62
Not Known	12	0.32	0	-	12	.29
T O T A L	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

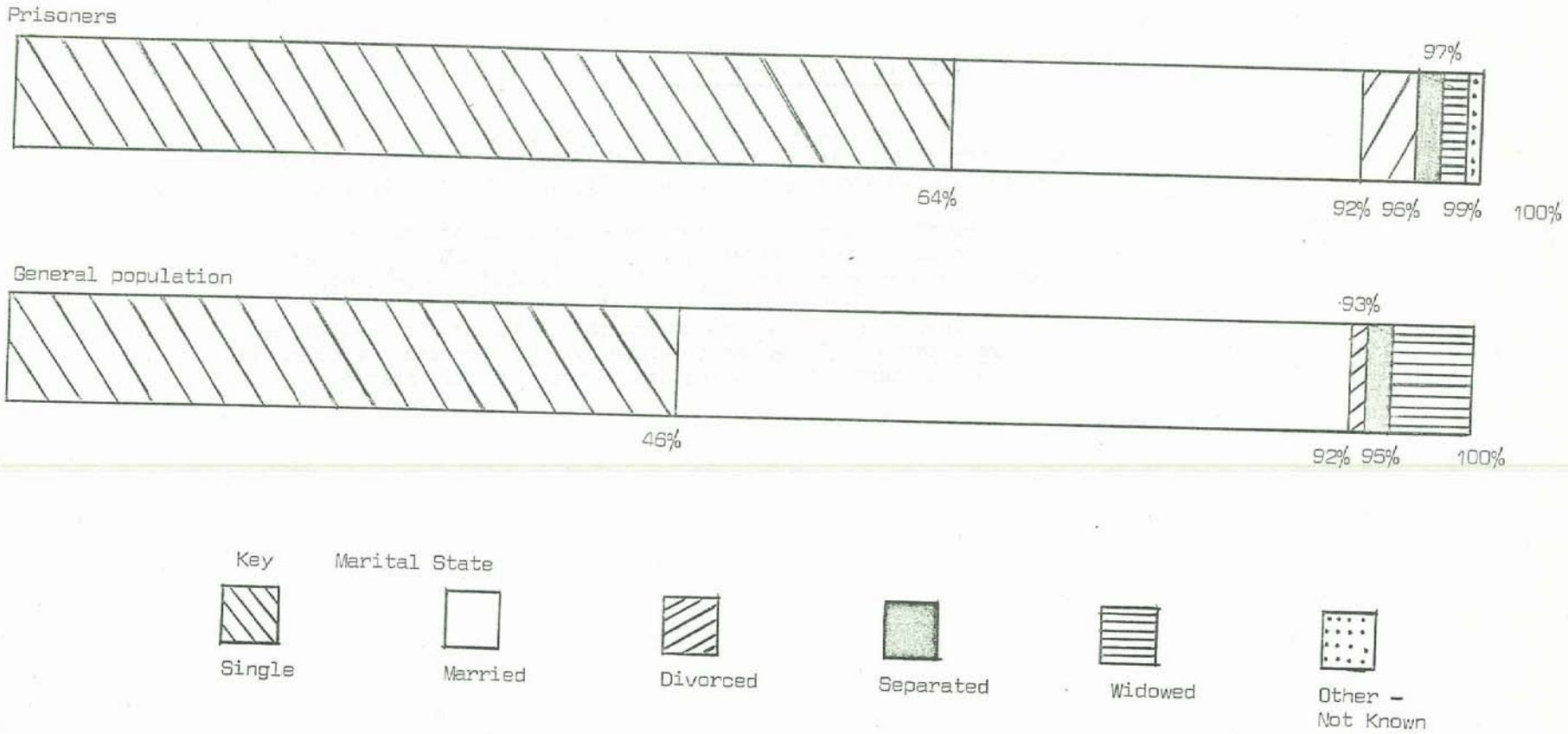
Table 8. Marital Status

Just under two-thirds of the N.S.W. prisoners are single (64%) with approximately another quarter of the total married (28%). Very few are divorced or separated (5.6%) or widowed (1.2%).

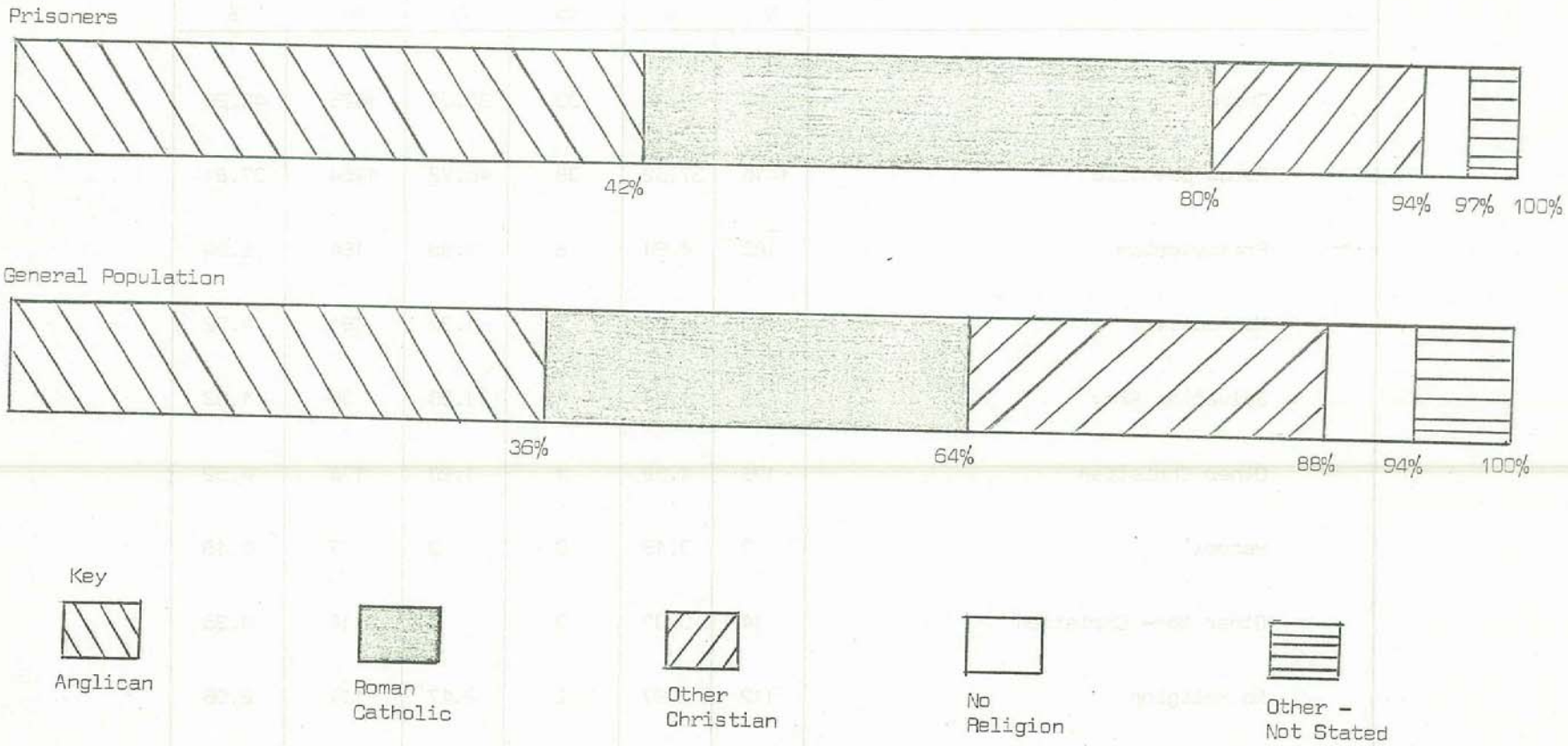
Single persons are over-represented in prison considering the proportion in the general N.S.W. population (45%) and married persons are under-represented (46% in the general population).

Figures on marital status should be treated with caution as they are based on information provided by prisoners who are sometimes reluctant to specify the true nature of their marital status.

Graph 5. Percentage distribution of prisoners by marital status compared with the N.S.W. general population



Graph 6. Percentage distribution of prisoners by religion compared with the N.S.W. general population



Summary 9. Prisoners analyzed by religion

Religion	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Church of England	1595	42.36	30	37.04	1625	42.25
Roman Catholic	1416	37.62	38	46.92	1454	37.81
Presbyterian	186	4.94	8	9.88	194	5.04
Methodist	180	4.78	1	1.23	181	4.72
Salvation Army	38	1.01	1	1.23	39	1.02
Other Christian	173	4.59	1	1.23	174	4.52
Hebrew	7	0.19	0	0	7	0.18
Other Non- Christian	14	0.37	0	0	14	0.36
No.religion	112	2.97	2	2.47	114	2.96
Unknown	44	1.17	0	0	44	1.14
T O T A L	3765	100.00	81	100.00	3846	100.00

Table 9. Prisoners analyzed by stated religion

Anglicans comprise the largest proportion of the prison population (42%) with Roman Catholics comprising 38%. They are over-represented in N.S.W. prisons when compared with the general N.S.W. population (proportions of Anglicans and Catholics 36% and 28% respectively). However other Christian denominations are under-represented (14%) compared with 24% for the general N.S.W. population. A lower proportion of prisoners were Hebrew (1.2% and 0.5% respectively) or claimed to have no religion (3% and 6% respectively).

EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

Table 10(a) Summary. Prisoners analyzed by highestlevel of schooling completed

Highest level of schooling completed	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
No attendance	34	0.9	4	4.9	38	1.0
Primary to grade 6	670	17.8	17	21.0	687	17.9
Form I high	382	10.2	7	8.7	389	10.1
Form 2 high	1033	27.4	10	12.4	1043	27.1
Form 3 high	963	25.6	24	29.6	987	25.7
Form 4 high	330	8.8	6	7.4	336	8.7
Form 5 high	145	3.8	6	7.4	151	3.9
Form 6 high	173	4.6	6	7.4	179	4.7
Not stated	35	0.9	1	1.2	36	0.9
T O T A L	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

Table 10(b) Summary. Prisoners analyzed by post-secondary education completed

Post secondary education completed	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Post-secondary education[1]	483	12.8	6	7.4	489	12.7
No tertiary education	3282	87.2	75	92.6	3357	87.3
T O T A L	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

1 Includes technical college courses, other college courses, university studies.

Table 10. Prisoners analyzed by educational attainment

While almost 19% of the prisoners had not proceeded beyond primary schooling and another 10% completed one year of high school, over half the population (53%) completed either two or three years of secondary schooling. The remaining 17% completed at least four years of high school.

The average prisoner has completed two years of secondary education.

One eighth of the prison population completed some form of post secondary training: technical college (9.5%), other colleges (2%) or university (1%).

Comparison with the N.S.W. general population

On average, the N.S.W. resident has completed $2\frac{1}{2}$ years of secondary education. This is slightly higher than the average educational attainment of prisoners.

A smaller proportion of prisoners progressed to senior high school (4th, 5th and 6th form) compared with the general population (17% and 29% respectively). However a higher proportion of prisoners completed junior high school (53% compared with 45% for the general population) and proportionately fewer prisoners left with only primary education or less (19% compared with 21%).

In brief, almost two thirds of the prison population received some basic secondary education. This certainly does not support the generalization that prisoners are greatly deprived educationally.

However, it is possible that the N.S.W. Census figures are biased downwards because a distribution of educational attainment by age was not available for comparative purposes. Since there are proportionately more older people in the general population, and older people had fewer educational opportunities (materially and socially) than young people today, a comparison using relevant age groups in the general population would be more exact. Nonetheless, using the wider population for comparison would not negate the findings.

Graph 7. Percentage distribution of prisoners by educational attainment compared with the N.S.W. general population

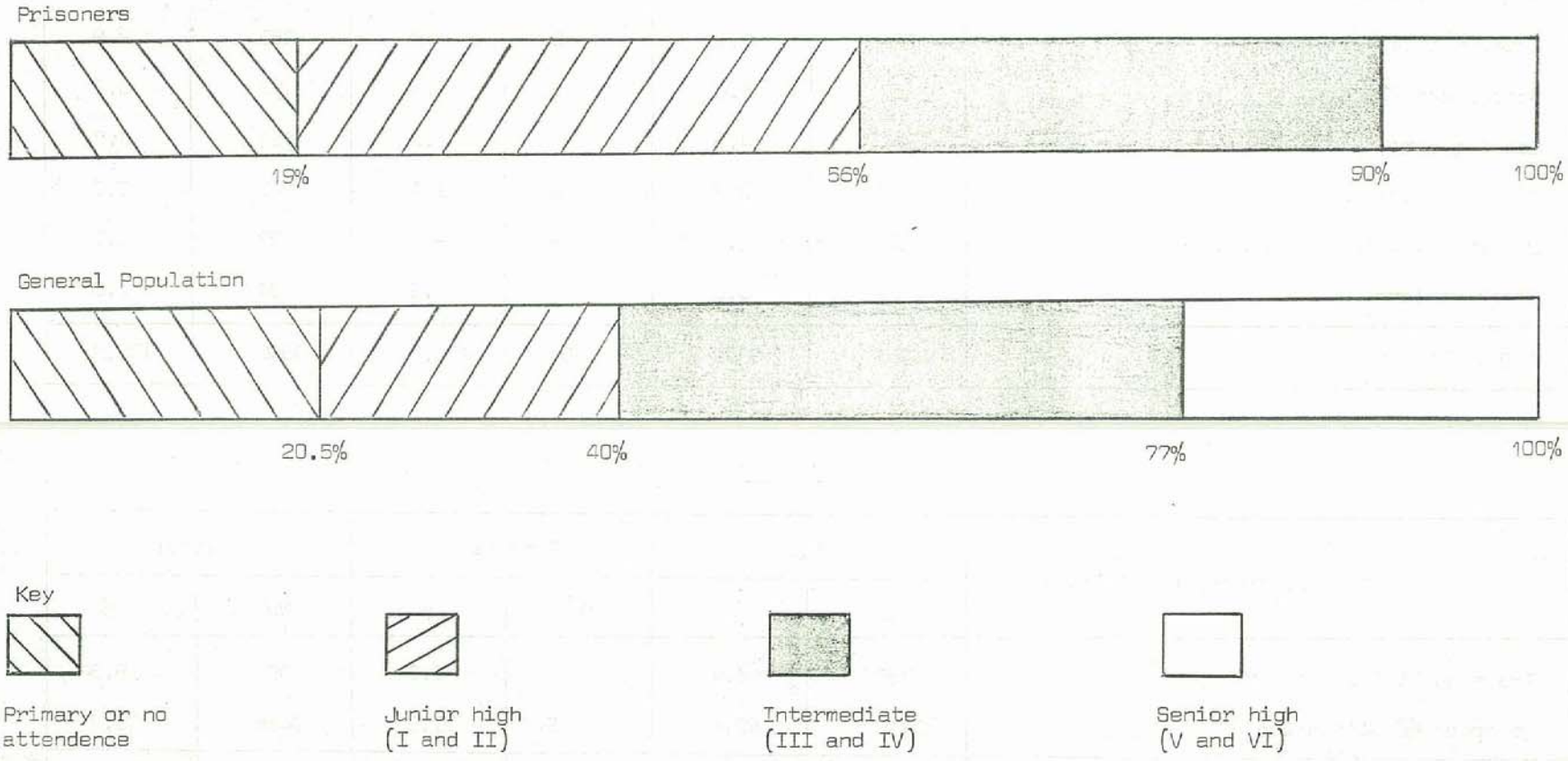


Table 11 Summary. Prisoners analyzed by qualifications obtained prior to imprisonment

Qualifications Obtained	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
No qualification	2834	75.3	63	80.3	2899	75.4
Intermediate certificate	374	9.9	6	7.4	380	9.9
School certificate	187	5.0	6	7.4	193	5.0
Leaving certificate	180	4.8	1	1.2	181	4.7
Technical college	140	3.7	2	2.5	142	3.7
University degree or diploma	27	0.7	-	-	27	0.7
Other diploma	23	0.6	1	1.2	24	0.6
T O T A L	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

Qualifications Obtained	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Trade qualification	355	9.4	2	2.5	357	9.3
No trade qualification	3410	90.6	79	97.5	3489	90.7
T O T A L	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

Table 11. Prisoners analyzed by qualifications obtained prior to imprisonment

1. Scholastic

Three-quarters of the prisoners had no formal educational qualifications. Of the remainder 10% gained the intermediate certificate, and another 10% had obtained the school certificate or leaving certificate. Technical college certificates were gained by 4% while just over 1% obtained a university degree or other diploma.

2. Trade

A little over 9% of the total prison population obtained a trade qualification.

Comparison with the N.S.W. Census

Just over 11% of the total N.S.W. population not currently attending school had obtained, or were obtaining, trade qualifications. Another 4.5% were technically trained, with 6.5% engaged in, or completed, tertiary studies.

Thus proportions for N.S.W. and prison populations are similar at trade and technical levels, but prisoners are under-represented in tertiary studies.

Summary 12(a) Total prisoners analyzed by occupation compared with NSW general population

	NSW Prisoners						NSW General Population
	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%	%
Professional, technical and related workers	74	1.97	3	3.70	77	2.00	10.48
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	46	1.22	0	0	46	1.20	6.63
Clerical workers	121	3.21	6	7.41	127	3.30	16.72
Sales workers	142	3.77	2	2.47	144	3.74	7.98
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, hunters and related workers	167	4.44	2	2.47	169	4.39	6.38
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	30	0.80	0	0	30	0.78	0.74
Workers in transport and communication	243	6.45	3	3.70	246	6.40	5.73
Tradesmen, production/process workers and labourers	2569	68.23	15	18.52	2584	67.19	32.75
Service, sport and recreation workers	181	4.81	27	33.33	208	5.41	7.45
Members of armed forces	15	0.40	0	0	15	0.39	0.84
Not stated and other	131	3.48	1	1.23	132	3.43	4.31
Home duties	0	0	19	23.47	19	0.49	N/a *
School student	8	0.21	0	0	8	0.21	N/a
Pensioner	35	0.93	3	3.70	38	0.99	N/a
Unemployed	3	0.08	0	0	3	0.08	N/a
T O T A L	3765	100.00	81	100.00	3846	100.00	100.00

* Not included by Bureau of Census & Statistics with figures related to occupation of persons in work force.

Table 12(a) Prisoners analyzed by occupation

Compared with the N.S.W. general population, prisoners are greatly under-represented in professional, technical and administrative fields (3% compared with 17%), and in clerical fields (3% and 17% respectively). However, prisoners are greatly over-represented in trades, production work and labouring (67% compared with 33%).

Twenty-three per cent of the women prisoners gave their occupation as "home duties", less than the proportion of 43% for women in the general population.[1] One third of the women (27) gave their occupation as service, sport and recreation workers which would include the six prostitutes identified at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for women in Table 1.

1. 1971 Population of Census & Housing, Summary of Population N.S.W. Table 7, page 3.

Table 12(b) Summary Prisoners analyzed by last job held

Last job held	Males		Females		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Professional, technical workers	74	2.0	4	4.9	78	2.0
Administrative, executive, managerial workers	82	2.2	0	0	82	2.1
Clerical workers	85	2.3	5	6.2	90	2.3
Sales workers	164	4.4	2	2.5	166	4.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, related workers	262	7.0	4	4.9	266	6.9
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	36	1.0	0	0	36	1.0
Workers in transport & communications	253	6.7	3	3.7	256	6.7
Tradesmen & craftsmen	718	19.1	2	2.5	720	18.7
Production - process workers	158	4.2	10	12.3	168	4.4
Construction workers	284	7.5	0	0	284	7.4
Labourers & freight handlers	1193	31.7	0	0	1193	31.0
Service, sport and recreation workers	239	6.3	29	35.8	268	7.0
Members of armed forces	24	0.6	0	0	24	0.6
Not stated	144	3.8	2	2.5	146	3.8
Not in work force:						
home duties	0	0	17	21.0	17	0.4
school studies	5	0.1	0	0	5	0.1
pensioner	38	1.0	3	3.7	41	1.1
unemployed	6	0.1	0	0	6	0.2
T O T A L .	3765	100.0	81	100.0	3846	100.0

Table12(b) Prisoners analyzed by last job held

There are very few differences between stated primary occupation and stated last job held. Slightly more prisoners (67%) gave their primary occupation as trades, production, construction or labouring work than gave their last job as being in this field (61%). There is very little variation amongst other occupations between the two statements.

Thus there is no real evidence for downgrading in occupational status prior to imprisonment.

Graph 8. Percentage distribution of prisoners by occupation compared with the N.S.W. general population

TWO WAY TABLES-OFFENCE AND OTHER VARIABLES

Table 13 Summary Prisoners analayzed by offence and place of birth

Offences	Australia	British Isles and New Zealand	Yugoslavia	Italy	Germany	Greece	Other European	Other	Total	%
General offences against the person	640	68	16	18	11	4	27	15	799	20.77
Sexual offences	253	23	3	1	1	3	10	2	296	7.70
Unnatural offences	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0.88
Driving	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.42
Break, enter and steal	780	56	24	2	12	5	34	10	923	24.00
Offences against property	902	86	20	4	12	5	34	18	1081	28.11
Drugs & drunkenness	71	15	0	1	1	0	1	5	94	2.44
Vagrancy & prostitution	129	21	1	0	1	0	6	4	162	4.21
Offences against good order	42	5	0	1	0	0	2	3	53	1.38
Other offences	326	21	5	5	10	4	8	9	388	10.09
T O T A L	3189	299	69	32	48	21	122	66	3846	100.00

Table 13 Offence and place of birth

Since 83% of prisoners were born in Australia, a correspondingly large percentage of crimes in each category were committed by persons born in Australia.

It is difficult to comment on the offences of prisoners with different national backgrounds, since the numbers from some countries are very small. However a few comments can be made about certain cases. Where no comments are made it is because of low sample frequencies or strong similarities between sample proportions and total proportions.

British Isles: A higher proportion of prisoners born in the British Isles were convicted of vagrancy (8.6% compared with 4% for all prisoners).

Germany: A higher proportion of German born prisoners were convicted of revocation and breach offences (12½% compared with 4½% for all prisoners).

Italy: A higher proportion of Italian born prisoners were convicted of murder (28% compared with 4.4%), robbery (12½% compared with 9½%) and other offences against the person (9% compared with 2½%).

Yugoslavia: A higher proportion of Yugoslavs were convicted of Break, enter, steal (35% compared with 24%).

U.S.A.: Although the frequencies are small, it is interesting to note that of 13 American born prisoners, four (31%) were convicted of drug offences compared with 2% for the total prison population.

Summary 14. Prisoners analyzed by offence and age at the time of the census

Offence	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Offences against the person -								
general	109	237	171	158	85	27	12	799
sexual	43	109	51	48	35	6	4	296
unnatural	2	4	5	12	7	3	1	34
driving	3	4	3	3	1	2	0	16
Offences against property -								
with violence	213	308	184	145	87	23	5	965
without violence	240	279	155	186	117	46	16	1039
Social crime -								
drug offences	29	32	9	8	0	0	0	78
drunkenness	0	0	1	2	5	6	2	16
vagrancy	7	12	15	27	35	46	13	155
prostitution	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	7
Offences against good order	10	9	9	11	17	3	2	61
Traffic offences	16	36	20	17	16	6	1	112
Revocation & Breach offences	26	61	33	23	11	7	3	164
Other offences	0	8	14	42	32	7	1	104
T O T A L	700	1103	670	682	449	182	60	3846

Table 14 Prisoners analyzed by offence and age

The average age of prisoners charged with or convicted of different groups of offences is as follows:

General and driving offences against the person	:	29.4 years
Sexual offences	:	29.3 years
Property offences	:	27.0 years
Social offences	:	36.5 years
Good order offences	:	33.8 years
Traffic offences	:	29.9 years
Breach offences	:	28.1 years
Other offences (largely defy order of maintenance)	:	37.2 years

By analyzing the offence pattern within each age group it was found that prisoners:

Aged	were under-represented in	Offences
Under 21	.....	Property offences
21 - 24	.....	Property, sexual and breach
25 - 29	.....	Property
30 - 39	.....	Offences against the person, other offences
40 - 49	.....	Sexual, good order, traffic and other offences
50 - 59	.....	Social, breach and other offences
60 & Over	.....	Social offences

Summary 15 Prisoners analyzed by major offence and religion

Offence	C of E	R.C.	Presbyt.	Method.	Salvation Army	Other Christian	Hebrew	Non-Christian	No Religion	Not Known	Total
Offences against the person											
general	319	335	29	28	8	36	1	6	28	9	799
driving	3	7	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	16
sexual	143	90	14	15	1	16	0	0	9	8	296
unnatural	12	12	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	34
Offences against property -											
with violence	392	387	41	42	14	49	3	3	27	7	965
without violence	469	367	58	55	7	36	2	3	28	14	1039
Social Crime -											
drug offences	27	25	7	2	1	6	1	1	7	1	78
drunkenness offences	6	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16
vagrancy	63	66	12	5	3	5	0	0	1	0	155
Prostitution	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Offences against good order	22	26	6	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	61
Traffic Offences	48	45	3	8	0	6	0	0	1	1	112
Revocation & Breach Offences	73	53	13	6	1	9	0	0	6	3	164
Other Offences	46	31	8	10	0	6	0	0	3	0	104
T O T A L	1625	1454	194	181	39	174	7	14	114	44	3846

Table 15 Prisoners analyzed by offence and religion

Note that all comparisons between individual offence groupings are made on the basis of the proportions each religions group comparises of the total prison population.

Apparent (not tested statistically) associations between offence and religion

Offence grouping	Over represented	Under represented
1. General and driving offences against the person	Roman Catholics, Non-Christians	Anglicans, other Christians, no religion
2. Sexual and unnatural offences	Anglicans, other Christians, no religion	Roman Catholics, non-Christians
3. Property offences	-	-
4. Social and good order offences	Roman Catholics, other Christians, non-Christians, no religion	Anglicans
5. Traffic offences	Anglicans	Roman Catholics, non-Christians, no religion
6. Revocation and breach offences	Anglicans, other Christians	Roman Catholics, non-Christians

Summary Table 16 Prisoners analyzed by major offence and highest level of schooling completed

Offence	No apparent attendance [1]	Primary School	Forms I & II High	Forms III & IV High	Forms V & VI High	Not Known	Total
Offences against the person -							
general	10	138	299	289	59	4	799
sexual	4	49	136	92	15	0	296
unnatural	1	11	13	8	1	0	34
driving	1	2	6	7	0	0	16
Offences against property -							
with violence	10	158	388	346	52	10	965
without violence	6	153	379	362	129	13	1039
Social Crime -							
Drug offences	0	4	12	40	22	0	78
drunkenness	0	8	3	4	1	0	16
vagrancy	3	76	36	30	7	3	155
prostitution	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
Offences against good order	0	18	18	13	8	4	61
Traffic offences	2	19	38	40	12	1	112
Revocation & Breach offences	0	23	71	56	13	1	164
Other offences	1	28	33	32	8	2	104
T O T A L	38	687	1432	1323	330	36	3846

1 Although no attendance was recorded this was not consistent with information recorded elsewhere on the form.

Table 16 Prisoners analyzed by offence and schooling

Note that all comparisons between individual offence groupings are made on the basis of the proportions each educational group comprises of the total prison population.

Apparent (not tested statistically) associations between offence and schooling

Educational attainment	Over represented	Under represented
1. No formal educational	Traffic offences	Good order offences, Breach offences
2. Primary education	Social and good order offences	Breach offences
3. Forms 1 and 2 high school	Sexual and breach offences	Social and good order offences
4. Forms 3 and 4 high school	General and driving offences against the person, traffic offences	Good order offences
5. Forms 5 and 6 high school	Social and good order offences Traffic offences	Sexual offences

It is interesting to note that with increasing education at the secondary level, traffic offenders are still over-represented.

Summary Table 17 Prisoners analyzed by major offence and highest level of post secondary education completed

Offence	Technical College	University	Other College	No Tertiary Studies	Total
Offences against the person -					
general	72	10	26	691	799
sexual	25	1	9	261	296
unnatural	4	0	0	30	34
driving	2	0	0	14	16
Offences against property -					
with violence	68	6	13	878	965
without violence	112	16	27	884	1039
Social Crime -					
Drug offences	14	3	3	58	78
drunkenness	2	0	0	14	16
vagrancy	10	0	2	143	155
prostitution	0	0	0	7	7
Offences against good order	8	1	1	51	61
Traffic offences	10	0	1	101	112
Revocation & Breach offences	22	1	1	140	164
Other Offences	15	2	2	85	104
TOTAL	364	40	85	3357	3846

Table 17 Prisoners analyzed by offence and post secondary education

Note that all comparisons between individual offence groupings are made on the basis of the proportions each educational group comprises of the total prison population.

Apparent (not tested statistically) associations between offence and post secondary education

Educational attainment	Over represented	Under represented
Technical college	Good order offences Breach offences	Sexual offences Traffic offences
University	Good order offences	Traffic offences Sexual offences
Colleges - other	General and driving offences against the person Sexual offences	Property offences Social offences Breach offences
No post secondary education	Traffic offences	Good order offences

Table 18 Summary. Prisoners analyzed by major offence and primary occupation

Offence	Prof. & Tech. & Admin.	Clerical	Sales	Farmers fisher-men etc.	Miners, quarry-men etc.	Workers in trans-port & communi-cation	Trades-men & crafts-men	Produc-tion, process workers	Construc-tion workers	Labour-ers, freight handlers	Service sport & recrea-tion	Members of armed forces	Other	Not Stated	Total
General offences against the person															
general	26	28	36	36	8	63	139	26	41	299	44	6	18	29	799
sexual	5	5	2	17	1	13	60	9	22	126	15	3	6	12	296
unnatural	3	1	1	2	0	3	7	0	2	12	1	0	1	1	34
driving	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	1	1	5	1	–	–	–	16
Offences against property															
with violence	21	16	30	40	6	66	167	26	65	432	42	2	8	44	965
without violence	48	56	48	40	8	60	210	30	54	381	57	4	13	30	1039
Social crime															
drug offences	6	8	7	1	0	3	12	5	3	14	12	–	3	4	78
drunkenness	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	8	2	–	3	–	16
vagrancy	1	4	1	10	2	7	18	1	4	83	11	–	8	5	155
prostitution	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	1	7
Offences against good order	3	2	2	–	–	3	9	1	7	29	5	–	–	–	61
Traffic offences	1	–	3	5	3	8	29	1	10	45	4	–	2	1	112
Revocation & Breach offences	3	3	6	7	–	11	41	4	13	66	7	–	1	2	164
Other Offences	5	4	7	9	2	8	21	1	7	31	6	–	–	3	104
T O T A L	123	127	144	169	30	246	719	105	229	1531	208	15	68	32	3846

Table 18 Prisoners analyzed by offence and occupation

Note that all comparisons between individual offence groupings are made on the basis of the proportions each occupational group comprises of the total prison population.

Occupational group	Over represented	Under represented
Professional, technical and administrative workers	Good order offences	Traffic offences Breach offences
Clerical workers	Social offences	Sexual offences Breach offences
Sales workers	General & driving offences against the person	Sexual offences
Farmers and related workers	Sexual offences	Property offences
Miners and related workers	Traffic offences	Sexual offences
Workers in transport and communications	General and driving offences against the person Traffic offences	social offences
Tradesmen, production and process workers	Traffic offences Breach offences	Social offences Good order offences
Construction workers and labourers	Sexual offences Good order offences	-
Service, sport and recreation workers	Social offences Good order offences	Traffic offences
Members of the armed forces	Sexual offences	-

Summary 19 Prisoners analyzed by major offence and marital status

Offence	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	De facto	Not known	Total
Offences against the person -								
general	507	232	19	14	16	5	6	799
sexual	198	88	4	2	3	0	1	296
unnatural	27	5	2	0	0	0	0	34
driving	7	8	0	0	1	0	0	16
Offences against property -								
with violence	657	253	31	13	1	9	1	965
without violence	686	261	53	15	15	7	2	1039
Social Crime -								
drug offences	64	10	2	2	0	0	0	78
drunkenness	12	1	2	0	1	0	0	16
vagrancy	110	18	19	2	5	0	1	155
prostitution	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Offences against good order	37	20	3	1	0	0	0	61
Traffic offences	49	55	4	1	2	1	0	112
Revocation & Breach offences	105	49	6	2	0	2	0	164
Other Offences	11	70	17	3	2	0	1	104
T O T A L	2476	1071	162	55	46	24	12	3846

Table 19. Prisoners analyzed by offence and marital status

Note that all comparisons between individual offence groupings are made on the basis of the proportions each marital group comprises of the total prison population.

Apparent (not tested statistically) associations between offence and marital status

Marital status	Over represented	Under represented
Single	Social offences	Traffic & maintenance offences
Married	Traffic & maintenance offences	Social offences
Divorced	Social & maintenance offences	General & driving offences against the person, sexual offences
Separated	Maintenance offences	Sexual offences
Widowed	General & driving offences against the person, social offences	-
De facto	Breach offences	-

Summary 20 Persons analyzed by major offence and length of current sentence

Offence	Under 1 mth	1 mth & under 3 mths	3 mths & under 6 mths	6 mths & under 1 yr	1 yr & under 2 yrs	2 yrs & under 5 yrs	5 yrs & under 10 yrs	10 yrs & over	Life & G.P.	Unsentenced	Tot
Offences against the person -											
general	2	8	20	21	18	144	210	116	144	116	79
driving	0	0	0	2	5	9	0	0	0	0	1
sexual	0	0	3	11	17	53	107	67	13	25	29
unnatural	0	0	0	2	3	16	9	2	0	2	3
Offences against property											
with violence	1	3	9	38	142	474	135	15	0	148	96
without vlolence	9	25	66	159	199	385	61	3	0	132	103
Social Crime -											
drug offences	1	1	3	20	25	10	2	0	0	16	7
drunkenness offences	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
vagrancy	13	39	87	1	3	5	0	0	0	7	15
prostitution	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Offences against good order	12	8	3	14	5	5	1	1*	0	12	61
Traffic Offences	16	21	24	35	7	2	0	0	0	7	112
Revocation and Breach Offences	0	2	6	28	51	63	8	0	3	3	164
Other offences	3	14	8	25	38	10	0	0	0	6	104
T O T A L	68	121	232	357	514	1176	533	204	160	481	3846

* for absconding

Table 20 Offence and length of sentence

The average lengths of sentence for different groups of offences are:

1. General and driving offences against the person	:	6.0 years
2. Sexual offences	:	5.3 years
3. Property offences	:	3.1 years
4. Social offences	:	9.0 months
5. Other offences against good order	:	1.1 years
6. Traffic offences	:	6.5 months
7. Revocation and breach offences	:	2.4 years
8. Other offences	:	1.4 years

That is, in terms of severity of average sentence, the order of seriousness of offences is as follows:

1. General and driving offences against the person
2. Sexual offences
3. Property offences
4. Revocation and breach offences
5. Other offences (mainly Defy Order of Maintenance)
6. Offences against good order
7. Social offences
8. Traffic offences

Table 21. Summary. Prisoners analyzed by major offence and non-parole period

offence	6 mths & under 9 mths	9 mths & under 12 mths	1 yr & under 2 yrs	2 yrs & under 5 yrs	5 yrs & under 10 yrs	10 yrs & under 15 yrs	Not applicable / Not specified	Total
Offences against the person –								
general	25	24	104	199	85	1	361	799
driving	5	4	3	1	–	–	3	16
sexual	19	15	36	99	52	1	74	296
unnatural	5	5	7	7	3	–	7	34
Offences against property –								
with violence	82	81	272	170	14	–	346	965
without violence	107	93	224	94	1	1	391	1039
Social crime –								
drug offences	11	6	7	2	–	–	52	78
drunkenness	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	16
vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	155	155
prostitution	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
Offences against good order	4	2	–	2	–	–	53	61
Traffic offences	–	1	–	1	–	–	110	112
Revocation and Breach Offences	6	12	18	5	2	–	121	164
Other Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	102	104
T O T A L	266	243	671	580	157	3	1926	3846

Table 21. Prisoners analyzed by offence and non-parole period

For some offences where very short sentences or fines are usually imposed, non-parole periods are rarely specified: for example, drunkenness, vagrancy, prostitution, behaviour and language offences, good order offences, traffic offences. Maintenance confinees are not considered for parole and so do not have a non-parole period specified. In cases of absconding, few are given non-parole periods (two cases in eight in this study).

Longer non-parole periods of at least twelve months are commonly given for offences such as manslaughter (98% of total with non-parole periods specified), murder (100%), rape (98%), buggery (79%) and robbery (91%).

A wide range of non-parole periods is imposed for assaults (average length 2 y 4 m), B.E.S. (average length 1 y 10 m), property offences (average length 18 m).

Where non-parole periods are specified for drug offences (only in 26 out of 78 cases studied) they tend to be short, with 65% less than twelve months.

MISCELLANEOUS TWO-WAY TABLES

Table 22. Summary Prisoners analyzed by age and length of sentence

Sentence	18–20 y	21–24 y	25–29 y	30–39 y	40–49 y	50–59 y	60+ y	Not recorded	Total
1 d to 7 d	–	1	3	2	3	2	3	–	14
8 d & less than 1 m	–	10	12	12	10	8	2	–	54
1 m & less than 3 m	–	10	21	34	23	22	9	2	121
3 m & less than 6 m	–	28	51	52	34	44	23	–	232
6 m & less than 1 y	–	91	80	84	50	43	7	2	357
1 y & less than 2 y	2	136	144	122	57	40	10	2	513
2 y & less than 5 y	–	231	391	332	129	68	19	7	1177
5 y & less than 10 y	–	54	167	185	90	31	6	–	533
10 y & over	1	9	70	78	31	12	3	–	204
Life	–	2	14	54	36	21	5	3	135
Governor's Pleasure	–	2	3	9	8	2	1	–	25
Unsentenced	–	123	147	115	57	28	9	2	481
T O T A L	3	697	1103	1079	528	321	97	18	3846

Table 22. Prisoners analyzed by age and length of sentence

Average sentences for different age groups are listed below.

Age group	21-24 y	25-29 y	30-39 y	40-49 y	50-59 y	60+ y
Average sentence	34 m	46 m	48 m	44 m	31 m	25 m

The shortest sentences were given to the 60 and over age group, followed by average sentences of $2\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 years for the 50 - 59 years and 21 - 24 years age groups. Largest average sentences of $3\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 years were given to age groups 25 - 49 when offenders are likely to be at the 'peak' of their criminal careers.

It is difficult to give a single explanation for these findings. Offenders aged 60 and over were over represented in social offences which do not incur severe sentences; similarly offenders aged 50 - 59 years were over represented in social offences. Young offenders are more likely to be first offenders, and to be treated a little more leniently by the courts.

Indeterminate sentences

Less than 1% of sentenced prisoners aged 21 - 24 years were serving indeterminate sentences. Corresponding figures for indeterminate sentences in other age groups are:

25 - 29 years	1.8%
30 - 39 years	6.5%
40 - 49 years	9.3%
50 - 59 years	7.9%
60 years & over	6.7%

Table 23 Summary. Prisoners analyzed by marital status and length of sentence

Sentence	Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	De facto	Not known	Total	%
1 d to 7 d	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	0.4
8 d to less than 1 m	36	17	1	0	0	0	0	54	1.4
1 m & less than 3 m	66	39	11	1	4	0	0	121	3.2
3 m & less than 6 m	141	64	15	2	7	0	3	232	6.0
6 m & less than 1 y	219	102	19	8	5	3	0	356	9.3
1 y & less than 2 y	329	152	20	6	3	4	0	514	13.3
2 y & less than 5 y	762	333	49	15	9	8	1	1177	30.6
5 y & less than 10 y	328	159	20	14	4	6	2	533	13.9
10 y & over	143	50	3	2	5	0	1	204	5.3
Life	75	43	4	1	8	1	3	135	3.5
Governor's Pleasure	16	7	1	0	0	0	1	25	0.7
Other - not sentenced	349	104	18	6	1	2	1	481	12.4
TOTAL	2476	1071	162	55	46	24	12	2846	100.0

Table 23. Prisoners analyzed by marital status and length of sentence

Of all prisoners serving determinate sentences, those who had been divorced had been given the lowest average sentence of 2 y 11 m. Possibly this is because a large proportion of divorced offenders had been convicted of less serious social offences.

The average sentence of widowed prisoners is 3 y 3 m, married prisoners 3 y 6 m, single prisoners 3 y 7 m, defacto prisoners 3 y 10 m and separated prisoners, 4 y.

The largest proportion of indeterminate sentences was given to widowed prisoners (17.4%) who were over-represented in offenders convicted of general (serious) offences against the person, with between 2% and 5% of other groups serving indeterminate sentences.

Note: y = years

m = months

Table 24 Summary. Prisoners analyzed by primary occupation and highest level of schooling completed

Occupation	No education	Primary education	Forms 1 & 2 high	Forms 3 & 4 high	Forms 5 & 6 high	Not stated	Total
Professional, technical & related workers	–	2	11	27	36	1	77
Administrative, executive & managerial workers	–	4	3	20	19	–	46
Clerical workers	–	6	12	69	40	–	127
Sales workers	–	11	33	66	31	3	144
Farmers, fisherman & related workers	8	53	62	30	14	2	169
Miners and related workers	1	7	9	10	3	–	30
Workers in transport & communication	1	48	95	78	22	2	246
Tradesmen & craftsmen	6	96	227	327	59	4	719
Production – process workers	1	15	36	44	9	–	105
Construction workers	1	33	95	87	12	1	229
Labourers & freight handlers	11	327	701	439	38	15	1531
Service, sport and recreation workers	1	37	78	66	23	3	208
Members of armed forces	0	1	5	8	1	–	15
Other (not stated, unemployed, not in work force)	8	47	65	52	23	5	200
T O T A L	38	687	1432	1323	330	36	3846

Table 24. Prisoners analyzed by primary occupation and highest level of schooling.

Prisoners who had been employed in professional, administrative, clerical and sales occupations were under-represented in primary and lower secondary[1] school leavers and over-represented in middle[2] and upper[3] secondary school leavers.

Prisoners who had been farmers and miners were over-represented amongst those with no stated education and primary education only.

Prisoners who had been construction workers and labourers were over-represented in primary and lower secondary school leavers.

Service sport and recreation workers were slightly over-represented in upper secondary school leavers.

1 forms I and II high school

2 forms III and IV high school

3 forms V and VI high school

Table 25 Summary. Prisoners analyzed by highest post-secondary education completed

Occupation	Technical College	University	Other College or Institute	No post-secondary education	Total
Professional, technical & related workers	14	18	8	37	77
Administrative, executive & managerial workers	5	5	2	34	46
Clerical workers	15	1	8	103	127
Sales workers	15	2	7	120	144
Farmers, fishermen & related workers	4	0	5	160	169
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	1	–	–	29	30
Workers in transport & communication	14	–	5	227	246
Tradesmen & craftsmen	195	3	19	502	719
Production/process workers	8	1	4	92	105
Construction workers	27	0	6	196	229
Labourers & freight handlers	37	2	6	1486	1531
Service, sport & recreation workers	20	1	8	179	208
Members of armed forces	2	–	2	11	15
Other (not stated, unemployed, not in work force)	7	7	5	181	200
T O T A L	364	40	85	3357	3846

Table 25. Prisoners analyzed by primary occupation and highest level of post-secondary education.

Technical college

Professional, administrative, clerical, sales and tradesmen - production workers were over-represented amongst those with a technical education.

University

Professional, administrative and sales workers were over-represented amongst those with university education.

Other college

Professional, administrative, clerical, sales, tradesmen, service sport and recreation workers and members of the armed forces were over-represented amongst those educated at other non-technical colleges.

No post-secondary education

Farmers, miners, construction workers and labourers were over-represented amongst those with no post-secondary education.

This is not an unexpected finding when educational requirements for these occupations are considered.

N.S.W. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES

CENSUS OF PRISONERS

30TH JUNE, 1971

PLACE OF BIRTH

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The twenty two tables presented here were derived from the Census of Corrective Establishments of N.S.W. which was conducted on the night of June 30th, 1971.

That census, which was conducted by the Research Department of the N.S.W. Dept. of Corrective Services, included questions on birthplace (and parental birthplace). These questions were placed on the form by kind permission of the Commissioner, upon our request.

Researchers are often beset by the dearth of hard-core information on criminal matters and there is a substantial case to be made for its provision. This need for information is most compelling in areas that are socially sensitive and criminology-penology is one such area.

The inclusion of these tables in the report is to make the information available with a view to both general informing and to provide basic data for future research.

It should be noted that the coding of birthplaces of offenders differs slightly from that given in other N.S.W. reports. For example "All Ireland" has been put together. No distinction is made between Ulster and Eire. The "Ireland undefined" number exceeds both the Ulster and Eire categories. For that reason, as recent political events, the distinction was seen as a difficult one.

The final four tables give information on parental birthplace of offenders.

It should be noted that these data are not samples but are based upon a survey of everyone in Corrective Establishments.

The analysis of the A, B and C tables is birthplace of offender by every other listed variable. This set of tables is believed to be the most comprehensive account ever given of migrants in prison within one jurisdiction.

We should like to take this opportunity of thanking the N.S.W. Commissioner of Corrective Services for allowing us to link to his census. It should be noted, however, that the responsibility for these tables is our own.

R.D. FRANCIS A.J. CASSELL
School of Behavioural Sciences
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Sydney

The twenty-two tables provided by Mr. Francis and Mr. Cassell are reproduced exactly in Appendix B.

However the summary tables and analyses produced by the Research Division, Department of Corrective Services on the basis of these tables form the body of this section on Birthplace of Prisoners.

Micheline S. Dewdney
Senior Research Officer.

A. PRISONERS PROFILES

The average prisoner is most likely to be:

	For All Prisoners	N.S.W. Born	Austrlaia Born	New Zealand Born	Britain Born	Italy Born	Germany Born	Yugoslavia Born	Other Europe Born	Asia Born	America Born
Located at	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay	Long Bay
Sex	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
Convicted of	B.E.S.	B.E.S.	B.E.S.	B.E.S. Robbery	B.E.S.	Murder	B.E.S.	B.E.S.	B.E.S.	B.E.S. Good order offence	B.E.S. Drug offence
Sentence	3 yrs 7 mths	3 yrs 6 mths	3 yrs 5 mths	3 yrs 2 mths	3 yrs 6 mths	4 yrs 10 mths	2 yrs 8 mths	4 yrs 5 mths	3 yrs 8 mths	4 yrs	2 yrs 11 mths
Non-parole period	2 yrs 2 mths	2 yrs 2½ mths	2 yrs 2 mths	2 yrs 2 mths	2 yrs 3 mths	2 yrs 5 mths	2 yrs 8 mths	1 yr 7 mths	1 yr 8 mths	3 yrs 7 mths	10 mths
Time served	15 mths	14½ mths	14 mths	9½ mths	15½ mths	25 mths	13½ mths	19 mths	15⅓ mths	18½ mths	12 mths
Age	30 yrs	29.3 yrs	30.5 yrs	29.2 yrs	31.5 yrs	32.5 yrs	26.2 yrs	30.5 yrs	31 yrs	34 yrs	33 yrs
Marital state	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single	Single
Religion	Anglican	Anglican	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Anglican	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Roman Catholic	Other Christian
Secondary education	2 yrs	2 yrs	Almost 2 yrs	3¾ yrs	Almost 3 yrs	1⅓ yrs	2½ yrs	1½ yrs	2 1/5 yrs	2½ yrs	3½ yrs
Occupation	Tradesman, production worker or labourer	Trades, production labourer	Trades, production labourer	Trades production labourer	Trades production labourer	Trades production labourer	Trades production labourer	Trades production labourer	Trades production labourer	Trades production process/ labourer	Trades production labourer

B. CRIME INFORMATION

Table 1 Summary. Birthplace by offence

Offence	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asian	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Offences against the person													
general	528	112	14	54	18	11	16	28	3	2	13	799	20.8
sexual	228	25	5	18	1	1	3	13	-	-	2	296	7.7
unnatural	26	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	0.9
driving	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0.4
Offences against property													
with violence	659	154	13	45	3	12	27	36	2	4	10	965	24.0
without violence	691	178	20	64	3	12	17	31	3	2	18	1039	28.1
Social offences	151	49	6	30	1	2	1	3	1	4	8	256	6.6
Offences against good order	38	11	1	5	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	61	1.6
Traffic offences	80	11	3	3	2	3	1	5	-	-	4	112	2.9
Revocation & breach offences	120	14	1	9	3	6	2	6	-	-	3	164	4.3
Other offences	84	10	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	104	2.7
T O T A L	2619	570	66	233	32	48	69	124	11	13	61	3846	100.0

Table 1 Summary. Birthplace by offence

Prisoners with certain national backgrounds are notably over or under represented in some offences.

Birthplace	Over-represented	Under-represented
Britain & Ireland	Social offences	
Italy	General offences against the person Revocation & breach offences	Offences against property, with and without violence
Germany	Revocation & breach offences	Sexual offences
Yugoslavia	Offences against property with violence	Social offences
Asia	Offences against good order	
America & Canada	Offences against property with violence Social offences	Offences against property without violence

Table 2 Summary. Birthplace by establishment

Establishment	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asian	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Long Bay Complex	919	224	36	105	12	18	32	69	18	12	7	1452	37.8
Mulawa	49	17	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	–	2	81	2.1
Silverwater House	15	7	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	25	0.7
Irwin House	50	7	–	2	–	1	1	4	–	–	–	65	1.7
Bathurst	298	60	9	16	3	5	8	12	1	1	2	415	10.8
Parramatta	277	45	7	26	2	3	3	10	2	1	1	377	9.8
Maitland	231	39	2	16	2	7	2	5	1	–	–	305	7.9
Cooma	81	18	1	8	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	114	2.9
Narrabri	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	0.5
Broken Hill	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	0.5

..... Cont'd

Table 2 Summary. Birthplace by establishment cont'd

Establishment	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Grafton	41	17	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	63	1.6
Goulburn	257	57	7	25	9	3	10	15	4	6	1	394	10.2
Emu Plains	78	12	3	7	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	111	2.9
Berrima	38	3	–	4	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	52	1.4
Glen Innes	60	11	–	3	–	1	–	5	–	–	1	81	2.1
Mannus	22	9	–	6	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	41	1.1
Laurel Hill	33	7	–	6	2	–	4	3	–	–	–	55	1.4
Oberon	48	8	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	61	1.6
Kirkconnell	52	6	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	62	1.6
Newnes	42	12	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	1.5
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	
%	68.1	14.7	1.7	6.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.4		100.0

Key to establishments on graph overleaf.

L.B. – Long Bay
Ba – Bathurst
Go – Goulburn
Gr – Grafton
Mai – Maitland
Pa – Parramatta
E.P. – Emu Plains
G.I. – Glen Innes
Man – Mannus
L.H. – Laurel Hill
O – Oberon
K – Kirkconnell
Ne – Newnes
Mu – Mulawa
S.H. – Silverwater House
I.H. – Irwin House
Co – Cooma
Na – Narrabri
B.H. – Broken Hill
Be – Berrima

Graph: Prisoners' birthplace by establishment

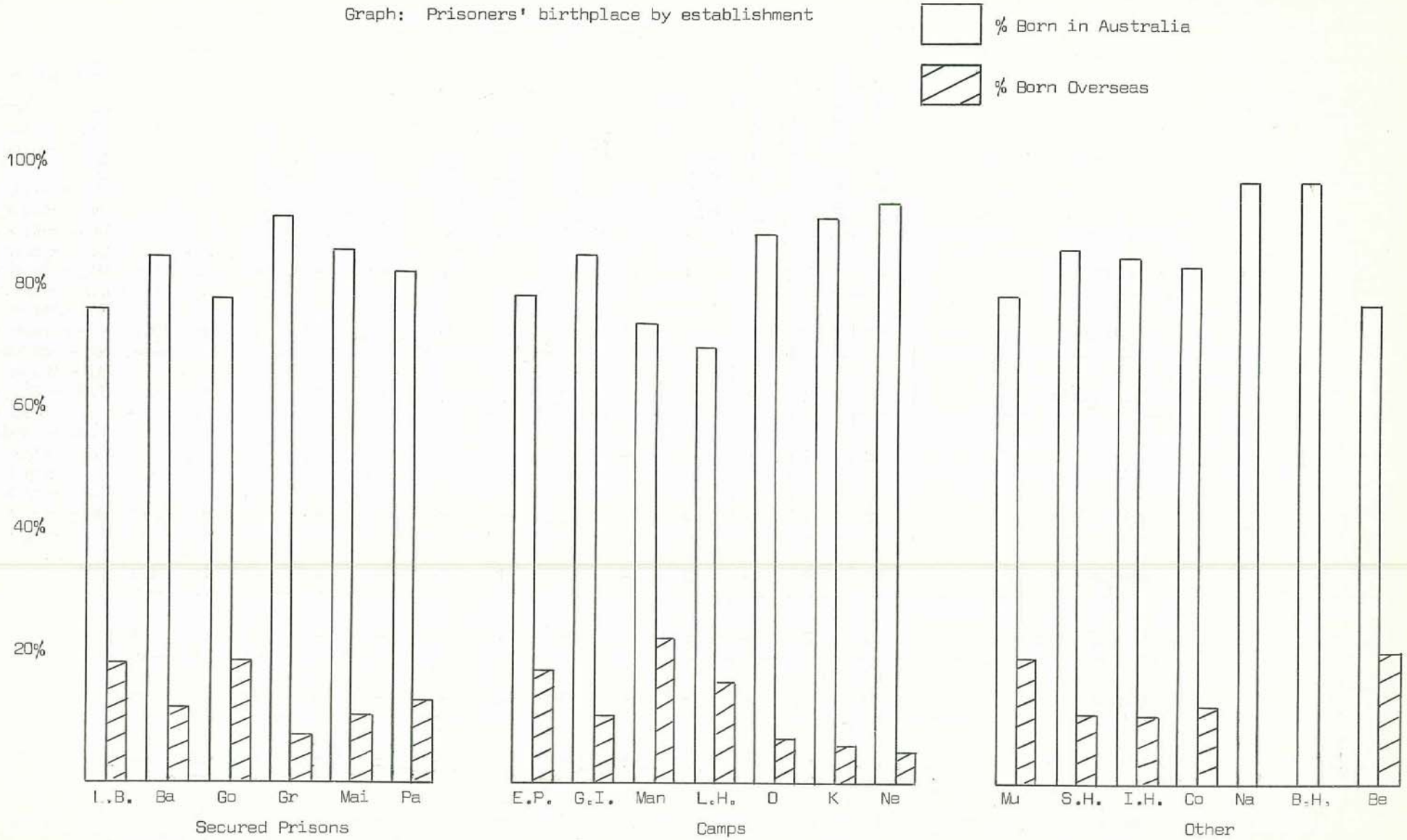

Table 2. Birthplace by establishment

All prisoners at Broken Hill and Narrabri were born in Australia. Over all the institutions, 17% of the prison population were born outside Australia: in Grafton, Oberon, Kirkconnell and Newnes less than 8% of their prison complement were born outside Australia.

Prisons where migrants are over-represented include Laurel Hill (27%), Mannus (24%), Berrima (21%).

New Zealand born prisoners are over-represented at Long Bay, Bathurst and Emu Plains.
British born prisoners are over-represented at Mannus, Laurel Hill, Cooma and Long Bay.
Italian born prisoners are over-represented at Goulburn.
German born prisoners are over-represented at Maitland and Grafton.
Yugoslav born prisoners are over-represented at Goulburn, Laurel Hill and Oberon.
Other European born prisoners are over-represented at Long Bay, Irwin House, Berrima, Glen Innes, and Laurel Hill.
Asian born prisoners are over-represented at Long Bay and Goulburn.
American born prisoners are over-represented at Goulburn.
Other prisoners (African, Pacific Island) are over-represented at Oberon.

Table 3 Summary. Birthplace by sentence

Sentence	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	% of sentenced prisoners
Under 1 month	41	14	2	6	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	68	2.0
1 m & under 3 m	81	20	1	6	–	3	2	4	2	1	1	121	3.6
3 m & under 6 m	159	33	3	18	–	3	–	11	3	1	1	232	6.9
6 m & under 1 y	252	47	11	21	1	6	5	10	1	3	–	357	10.6
1 y & under 2 y	348	86	10	27	1	5	10	19	3	1	3	513	15.2
2 y & under 5 y	838	158	12	71	7	11	17	48	3	5	7	1177	35.0
5 y & under 10 y	367	79	11	28	6	8	8	21	3	2	–	533	15.8
10 y & under 15 y	128	21	1	11	2	2	1	3	–	1	–	170	5.1
15 +	13	10	1	3	–	–	5	–	2	–	–	34	1.0
& Governor's Pleasure	106	14	–	10	8	2	3	11	3	3	–	160	4.8
Not applicable (unsentenced)	286	85	14	32	5	7	18	19	8	3	4	481	–
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 3. Birthplace by sentence

The average length of sentence for offenders grouped by place of birth is as follows:-

Place of birth	Average sentence
Italy	4 years 10 months
Yugoslavia	4 years 5 months
Asia	4 years
Other European	3 years 10 months
N.S.W.	3 years 6 months
Britain & Ireland	3 years 6 months
Other Australian States	3 years 5 months
New Zealand	3 years 2 months
America	2 years 11 months
Germany	2 years 8 months
Other	2 years 1 month

Indeterminate sentences

One quarter of all Italian born offenders were given indeterminate sentences. Proportions from other national groups are as follows:

Place of birth	Proportion of indeterminate sentences
America & Canada	14.3%
Asia	10.7%
Other European	7.5%
Yugoslavia	4.4%
Britain & Ireland	4.3%
Germany	4.2%
N.S.W.	4.1%
Other Australian	2.5%

No offenders born in New Zealand and Other countries were given indeterminate sentences.

Unsentenced prisoners

Over one quarter of the prisoners born in Asia (28.6%) and Yugoslavia (26.1%) were unsentenced, and over one fifth of New Zealand born prisoners (21.2%). Approximately one eighth of prisoners born in Italy (15.6%), other Australian states (15%), Germany (14.6%), America (14.3%), Britain (13.7%) and other European countries (13%) were unsentenced. Just over one tenth (10.9%) of N.S.W. born prisoners were unsentenced.

Table 4 Summary. Birthplace by non-parole period

Non- Parole Period	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	% of cases with non-parole period specified
6 m & under 9 m	169	49	4	15	1	1	2	12	2	4	7	266	13.8
9 m & under 1 y	164	36	3	14	2	2	7	9	2	3	1	243	12.6
1 y & under 2 y	470	100	13	39	4	6	10	26	–	1	2	671	35.0
2 y & under 5 y	425	73	8	35	6	9	5	14	2	–	3	580	30.2
5 y & under 10 y	111	27	1	10	–	3	–	2	3	–	–	157	8.2
10 y & under 15 y	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0.2
Not applicable, not specified	1277	282	37	120	19	27	45	83	19	13	4	1926	–
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	
Not Specified %	48.8	48.7	56.1	51.5	59.4	56.3	65.2	56.9	67.9	61.9	23.5	50.1	100.0

Table 4 Summary. Birthplace by non-parole period

The average length of non-parole period where specified and the proportion of cases in which the non-parole period is specified for the various national groups is as follows:-

	Average Non-parole period	% of cases where Non-parole period specified
Asia	43.1 months	32%
Germany	32.2 months	44%
Italy	29.0 months	41%
Britain & Ireland	27.0 months	48%
N.S.W.	26.6 months	51%
New Zealand	26.3 months	44%
Other Australian	26.0 months	50%
Other European	20.4 months	43%
Yugoslavia	18.8 months	35%
Other	13.9 months	76%
America & Canada	10.3 months	38%

Table 5 Summary. Birthplace by parole revocation

	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not stated	Total	%
Parole revocation	160	33	-	11	2	5	1	22	1	-	-	235	6.1
Breach of recognizance	125	19	2	15	1	3	3	3	-	-	3	175	4.5
Not applicable	2334	515	64	207	29	40	65	121	27	21	14	3437	89.4
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0
%	68.1	14.7	1.7	6.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	

Table 5 Summary. Birthplace by parole revocation

National groupings in order of frequency of parole revocation are:

Other European	17.1%
Germany	16.7%
Britain	11.2%
N.S.W.	10.9%
Italy	9.4%
Other Australian	9.2%
Yugoslavia	5.8%
Asia	3.6%
New Zealand	3.0%
American	0.0%

Table 6 Summary. Birthplace by term served at 30/6/71

Period Served	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Under 1 month	257	79	8	31	3	6	2	19	6	2	2	415	12.3
1 m & under 3 m	423	55	6	32	2	2	4	19	5	2	3	553	16.4
3 m & under 6 m	385	92	14	32	3	9	8	18	–	3	3	567	16.9
6 m & under 1 y	459	92	12	44	3	5	12	32	3	6	3	671	19.9
1 y & under 2 y	402	82	7	26	7	10	11	21	–	2	1	569	16.9
2 y & under 5 y	319	69	4	25	5	8	6	11	4	3	1	455	13.5
5 y & under 10 y	71	11	1	9	4	1	2	3	2	–	–	104	3.1
10 y & under 15 y	11	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	16	0.5
15 +	12	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	15	0.5
Not applicable not known	280	85	14	32	5	7	23	20	8	3	4	481	
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 6 Summary. Birthplace by term served at 30.6.71

The average period of time served by each national group is as follows:-

Italy	24.9 months
Yugoslavia	18.9 months
Asia	18.4 months
Britain & Ireland	15.6 months
Other European	15.3 months
N.S.W.	14.4 months
Other Australian	13.8 months
Germany	13.5 months
America & Canada	12.3 months
New Zealand	9.5 months
Other	7.2 months

C. PERSONAL DATA

Table 7 Summary. Birthplace by age

Age	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
18 y & under 22 y	766	135	12	61	6	9	12	35	5	3	3	1047	27.2
22 y & under 26 y	643	136	24	46	4	25	6	36	5	7	8	940	24.4
26 y & under 30 y	313	80	7	35	7	8	17	13	3	3	–	486	12.6
30 y & under 40 y	441	108	15	40	7	4	28	29	5	2	3	682	17.7
40 y & under 50 y	310	60	5	22	6	–	6	27	8	3	2	449	11.7
50 y & under 60 y	111	40	2	20	1	1	–	2	2	2	1	182	4.7
60 y & under 65 y	25	7	1	5	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	42	1.1
65 y & over	10	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	18	0.5
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 7 Summary. Birthplace by age

The average age of prisoners from each national group is as follows:-

Asia	33.8 years
America	32.9 years
Italy	32.6 years
Britain	31.5 years
Other European	30.9 years
Yugoslavia	30.5 years
Other Australian	30.5 years
Other	29.4 years
N.S.W.	29.3 years
New Zealand	29.2 years
Germany	26.2 years

Table 8 Summary. Birthplace by sex.

Sex	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Male	2571	549	65	230	31	46	67	143	27	21	15	3765	97.9
Female	48	18	1	3	1	2	2	3	1	-	2	81	2.1
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 8. Birthplace by sex

Of the females:	81% were born in Australia
	1.2% were born in New Zealand
	3.7% were born in Great Britain and Ireland
	9.9% were born in Europe
	1.2% were born in Asia
Of the males:	83% were born in Australia
	1.7% were born in New Zealand
	6.1% were born in Britain and Ireland
	7.6% were born in Europe
	0.7% were born in Asia
	0.6% were born in America or Canada

Table 9 Summary. Birthplace by religion

Religion	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Anglican	1265	198	17	120	1	8	–	12	1	1	2	1625	42.4
Roman Catholic	932	218	23	59	30	26	47	81	19	9	10	1454	37.8
Other Christian	336	105	17	46	–	14	14	40	3	10	3	588	15.3
Hebrew	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	7	0.2
Non-Christian	3	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	–	1	14	0.4
No Religion	54	33	7	6	1	–	4	7	1	1	–	114	3.0
Not stated	28	10	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	44	1.1
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 9 Summary. Birthplace by religion

Certain religions are over-represented in different national groups and are listed below:

Religion	Over-represented in national groups
Anglican	N.S.W., Britain
Roman Catholic	Italy, Germany, Yugoslavia, Other European, Asia, Other
Other Christian	New Zealand, Germany, Yugoslavia, Other European, America
Hebrew	New Zealand, Other European, Other
Non-christian	Yugoslavia, Asia, Other
No religion	New Zealand, Other Australian, Yugoslavia

Table 10 Summary. Birthplace by marital status

Marital Status	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Single	1662	371	54	160	18	38	43	93	16	12	9	2476	64.1
Married	767	148	8	48	11	8	19	42	8	7	5	1071	27.9
Separated	35	10	1	3	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	55	1.4
Widowed	22	10	–	6	–	1	–	4	1	1	1	46	1.2
Divorced	114	21	2	13	1	1	4	5	1	–	–	162	4.2
De facto	14	6	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	24	0.6
Unknown	5	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	0.3
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 10 Summary. Birthplace by marital status

Marital status	Over-represented in national groups
Single	New Zealand, Germany
Married	Italy, America
Separated	Asia, America
Widowed	Britain, Other European, Asia, America, Other,
Divorced	Britain
De facto	New Zealand, Italy, Other

D. EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

Table 11 Summary. Birthplace by highest grade completed at school.

School Grade Completed	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
No attendance	28	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	38	1.0
Primary to grade 6	431	139	4	36	8	5	24	30	3	4	3	687	17.9
Forms I & II high	1094	172	11	54	13	14	12	45	11	3	3	1432	37.2
Forms III & IV high	917	185	19	91	8	23	23	37	9	5	6	1323	34.4
Forms V & VI high	129	62	31	50	2	5	6	27	5	8	5	330	8.6
Not stated	20	6	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	36	0.9
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 11 Summary. Birthplace by highest grade completed at school

Average secondary educational attainments:

Italy	1.34 years secondary school completed
Yugoslavia	1.55 years secondary school completed
Other Australian	1.81 years secondary school completed
N.S.W.	1.95 years secondary school completed
Other European	2.19 years secondary school completed
Germany	2.46 years secondary school completed
Asia	2.54 years secondary school completed
Britain	2.81 years secondary school completed
America	3.45 years secondary school completed
New Zealand	3.76 years secondary school completed

Table 12 Summary. Birthplace by highest level after high school.

Post Secondary Education	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Technical College	229	49	9	31	3	10	9	15	5	3	1	364	9.5
University	12	6	2	8	1	-	-	4	1	5	1	40	1.0
Other College	42	16	4	7	-	1	3	7	2	2	1	85	2.2
Not applicable	2336	496	51	187	28	37	57	120	20	11	14	3357	87.3
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	
% of total	68.1	14.7	1.7	6.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.4		100.0

Table 12 Summary. Birthplace by highest level after high school

The following national groups are over-represented amongst those with technical college education:

Germany	20.8%	(average for all prisoners 9.5%)
Asia	17.9%	
America	14.3%	
New Zealand	13.6%	
Britain	13.3%	
Yugoslavia	13.0%	

National groups over-represented amongst those with University education:

America	23.8%	(average for all prisoners 1.0%)
Asia	3.6%	
Britain	3.4%	
Italy	3.1%	
New Zealand	3.0%	

National groups over-represented amongst those with other college education (teachers' college, agricultural college, other colleges of advanced education):

America	9.5%	(average for all prisoners 2.2%)
Asia	7.1%	
New Zealand	6.0%	
Other European	4.8%	
Yugoslavia	4.4%	

Table 13 Summary. Birthplace by qualifications

Qualifications	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Intermediate Certificate	276	43	5	30	2	3	2	10	6	–	3	380	9.9
School Certificate	122	29	7	12	4	5	4	6	2	1	1	193	5.0
Leaving Certificate	75	43	12	25	–	3	2	17	–	2	2	181	4.7
Technical College Certificate	83	17	5	13	2	5	4	8	3	1	1	142	3.7
University Diploma/ Degree	7	2	2	7	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	27	0.7
Other Diploma	15	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	24	0.6
No Qualifications	2041	429	35	145	24	32	57	100	16	11	9	2899	75.4
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 13 Summary. Birthplace by qualifications

Qualification obtained	Over-represented
Intermediate	N.S.W., Britain, Asia, Other
School Certificate	New Zealand, Italy, Germany, Yugoslavia, Asia, Other
Leaving Certificate	Other Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Other European, Other
Technical College Certificate	New Zealand, Asia, Germany
University degree	America, Other, New Zealand, Britain
Other diploma	America, Asia
No qualifications	Yugoslavia

Table 14 Summary. Birthplace by trade qualifications.

Trade Qualification	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Yes	209	63	14	25	4	5	13	22	-	2	-	357	9.3
No	2410	504	52	208	28	43	56	124	28	19	17	3489	90.7
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	
% obtaining qualifications	8.0	11.1	21.2	10.7	12.5	10.4	18.8	15.1	-	9.5	-	(9.3)	100.0

Table 14 Summary. Birthplace by trade qualifications

National groups over-represented amongst prisoners with trade qualifications:

Other Australian	Yugoslavia
New Zealand	Other European
Italy	

Table 15 Summary. Birthplace by usual occupation.

Occupation	New South Wales	Other Australian States & Territories	New Zealand	Britain & Ireland	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American & Canadian	Other/ Not Stated	Total	%
Professional, technical	44	11	2	11	1	–	1	3	1	2	1	77	2.0
Administrative	20	8	2	10	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	46	1.2
Clerical	83	23	1	8	–	2	–	4	2	2	2	127	3.3
Sales	89	25	5	13	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	144	3.7
Farmers etc.	129	32	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	169	4.4
Miners etc.	12	6	1	5	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	30	0.8
Transport & communication	169	35	7	14	4	1	4	7	–	5	–	246	6.4
Tradesmen, labourers	1799	359	36	145	22	37	58	97	17	4	10	2584	67.2
Service, sport, recreation	122	38	3	13	1	2	2	19	4	2	2	208	5.4
Armed services	3	3	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	0.4
Home duties, student	16	5	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	27	0.7
Pensioner	30	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	38	1.0
Unemployed	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	0.1
Not stated	103	17	3	–	–	1	1	5	1	1	–	132	3.4
T O T A L	2619	567	66	233	32	48	69	146	28	21	17	3846	100.0

Table 15 Summary. Birthplace by usual occupation

Occupational groups	Over-represented in national groups
Professional, technical	New Zealand, Britain, Italy, Asia, America
Administrative	New Zealand, Britain, Asia, America
Clerical	America, Asia, Other
Sales	New Zealand, Britain, Asia, America, Other
Farmers	Other Australian states
Miners	Britain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Other European
Transport and communications	New Zealand, Italy, America
Tradesman, labourers etc.	Germany, Yugoslavia
Service, sport & recreation	Other European, Asia, America, Other
Armed Services	Britain, Italy
Home duties, student	New Zealand, America

E. PARENTAL BIRTHPLACE OF OFFENDER

Table 16. Parental birthplace - males

Out of 3765 male prisoners:

2586 had both parents born in Australia	(68.7%)
216 had mother only born in Australia	(5.7%)
105 had father only born in Australia	(2.8%)
858 had both parents born overseas	(22.8%)

of whom 656 (17.4%) were born in the same country overseas

Table 17. Parental birthplace - female

Out of 81 female prisoners:

46	had both parents born in Australia	(56.8%)
5	had mother only born in Australia	(6.2%)
4	had father only born in Australia	(4.9%)
26	had both parents born overseas	(32.1%)

of whom 18 (22.2%) were born in the same country overseas.

Table 18 Summary. Mothers' birthplace by offence.

Offence	Australia	New Zealand	Britain	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American	Other/ Not Stated	Total
Offences against the person -											
general	578	20	73	19	9	16	38	3	5	38	799
sexual	233	2	32	2	1	4	12	1	-	9	296
unnatural	26	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	34
driving	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Offences against property -											
with violence	720	21	84	5	12	24	46	-	3	51	966
without violence	773	20	119	3	12	14	39	2	2	54	1038
Offences against good order	224	10	49	1	3	1	9	3	3	14	317
Traffic offences	86	4	7	2	3	1	4	-	-	5	112
Other offences	82	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	98
Other reasons for being in custody	118	-	15	2	5	5	14	-	1	10	170
T O T A L	2853	79	395	34	45	65	163	9	16	187	3846

Table 18 Summary. Mothers' birthplace by offence

Compared with the total prison population offenders whose mothers were born in certain overseas countries are over-represented in different offence groupings.

Nationality of mother	Offender over-represented in offence	Offender under-represented in offence
Italian	General offences against the person	Offences against property with and without violence
German	Traffic offences, other reasons for being in custody	
Yugoslavian	Offences against property with violence	
Asian	Offences against the person, offences against good order	Offences against property with violence
American	Unnatural offences other offences	Offences against property without violence

Table 19 Summary. Fathers' birthplace by offence.

Offence	Australia	New zealand	Britain	Italy	Germany	Yugoslavia	Other European	Asia	American	Other/ Not Stated	Total
Offences against the person -											
general	559	13	89	20	8	16	43	2	6	43	799
sexual	227	3	35	3	2	6	9	-	1	10	296
unnatural	29	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34
driving	13	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Offences against property -											
with violence	681	21	99	6	12	24	54	-	12	57	966
without violence	737	23	132	4	10	14	42	2	5	69	1038
Offences against good order	216	8	52	2	1	1	10	2	5	20	317
Traffic offences	80	3	10	2	5	1	5	-	-	6	112
Other offences	83	1	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	98
Other reasons for being in custody	116	-	16	2	4	5	12	-	1	14	170
T O T A L	2741	73	446	39	42	67	176	6	32	224	3846

Table 19 Summary. Fathers' birthplace by offence

Compared with the total prison population, offenders whose fathers were born in certain countries overseas are over-represented in different offence groupings.

Nationality of father	Offender over-represented in offence	Offender under-represented in offence
Italian	General offences against the person	Offences against property, with and without violence
German	Traffic offences, other reasons for being in custody	
Yugoslavian	Offences against property with violence	
Asian	General offences against the person, offences against good order	Offences against property with violence
American	Offences against property with violence, other offences	