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CENSUS OF PRISONERS 1974
PRISONERS' SOCIAL BACKGROUND

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The contribution of staff and inmates at the Printshop, Malabar Complex of Prisons in preparing this publication is greatly appreciated.

ERRATA

Page 18 change "Percentage range of the prison population"
to "Rate per 10,000 of general population"

change "0 - 1%" to "0 - 1 per 10,000"

"1% - 2%" to "1 - 2 per 10,000"

"2% - 5%" to "2 - 5 per 10,000"

"5% - 10%" to "5 - 10 per 10,000"

"10% + " to "10+ per 10,000"

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INTRODUCTION

This census was taken of all prisoners held in New South Wales corrective establishments on the night of 30th June 1974. It is the second study in a series of reports presenting data gathered from the 1974 prison census.

There were 3,112 prisoners in custody on 30th June 1974: census data was gathered for 3,089 prisoners comprising 99.3% of the total persons in custody. Thus the error rate due to complete omission of cases is less than 1%.

The prisoners' social background is important, as it provides a picture of the composition of the prison population, based on fact rather than assumption. This knowledge aids in the formulation and administration of plans and policies for this captive population.

This publication covers three major facets of the prison population:

- (1) general social background
- (2) training and employment experience
- (3) birthplace and nationality

Comparisons were made throughout with the 1971 Census of Prisoners ⁽¹⁾, in order to determine trends or changes in the prison population over the three year period. Comparisons were also made with the New South Wales population in general. These figures were derived from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing, published by the Australian Bureau of Census and Statistics.

A copy of the 1974 Census form is reproduced below.

(1) Census of Prisoners in New South Wales 30th June 1971 Publication No. 4, New South Wales Department of Corrective Services. Statistical Compendium to 1971 Census of Prisoners New South Wales Publication No. 5, New South Wales Department of Corrective Services.

1974 CENSUS OF PRISONERS

The attached list of questions is part of a census carried out by the Research Division of the Department of Corrective Services.

Every few years a census is carried out to show changes in prison populations.

The information you give will be used only for departmental statistical purposes. It is classified as strictly confidential. No names will be published nor any single person identified.

Your co-operation in answering the following questions will be greatly appreciated.

To be completed by PRISONER

SURNAME:
Christian Names:
Prison Number:

If you have any difficulties in completing these questions please ask your Wing Officer for assistance.
Please turn to next page.

To be completed by WING OFFICER

If this person required assistance in completing this form was it due to:	
illiteracy (Tick if yes)	<input type="checkbox"/>
language problems	<input type="checkbox"/>
any other reason	<input type="checkbox"/>
Specify reason:	
.....	

1974 CENSUS OF PRISONERS

1. Date and place of birth

Date of birth:/...../19.....

Place of birth

Which country were you born in:

If you were born
in Australia

specify which State:

Do you consider yourself to be an Aboriginal

Yes No

If you were born
overseas

are you naturalised Yes No

how many years have you been in Australia

..... years

Which country was your mother born in:

Which country was your father born in:

2. Education before coming to prison (Put a tick in the box next to the answer that applies to you).

What is the highest grade you completed at primary school (includes correspondence)

No primary schooling Grade: 1 2 3
4 5 6

What is the highest form you completed at high school (includes correspondence)

No high school attendance Form: 1 2 3
4 5 6

2. Education before coming to prison (Cont'd)

Did you complete:
a university course Yes No
a technical college course Yes No
any other course after high school Yes No

specify course:

Did you complete a trade apprenticeship: Yes No

What qualification did you obtain:

Intermediate Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>	Technical College Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>
School Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>	Trade Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>
Leaving Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>	University degree <input type="checkbox"/>
Higher School Certificate <input type="checkbox"/>	Other diploma <input type="checkbox"/>
No qualification obtained <input type="checkbox"/>	Specify:

3. Occupation before coming to prison:

What is your usual occupation:

4. Marital status

What is your current marital status:

never married <input type="checkbox"/>	widowed <input type="checkbox"/>	divorced <input type="checkbox"/>
married <input type="checkbox"/>	separated <input type="checkbox"/>	defacto <input type="checkbox"/>

5. Religion

What is your religion:

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Church of England | <input type="checkbox"/> | Salvation Army | <input type="checkbox"/> | No religion | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Methodist | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hebrew | <input type="checkbox"/> | Not stated | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Roman Catholic | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Christian | | | |
| Presbyterian | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other non-Christian | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

6. Past history before coming to prison this time

Have you ever been a patient in:

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a hospital | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a psychiatric centre | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Have you ever been in a children's home:

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|----------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> | Specify: |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|----------------|

Have you had any convictions by a children's court:

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| none | <input type="checkbox"/> | one | <input type="checkbox"/> | two | <input type="checkbox"/> | three or more | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|

As a juvenile were you ever given (tick more than one box if necessary).

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| bond | <input type="checkbox"/> | fine | <input type="checkbox"/> | probation | <input type="checkbox"/> | committal to institution | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|

How many times have you been committed to a juvenile institution:

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| once | <input type="checkbox"/> | twice | <input type="checkbox"/> | three times | <input type="checkbox"/> | more than three times | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|

How many:

6. Past history before coming to prison this time (Cont'd)

Have you had any convictions in the past as an adult:

none one two three or more

As an adult have you ever been given (tick more than one box if necessary)

bond discharge from court
fine parole
probation licence
imprisonment work release
periodic detention

How many times have you been in an adult prison:

once (this is the first time) twice three times
more than three times How many:

7. Present offence and imprisonment

What was the major offence for which you were imprisoned:

In which suburb did you commit that offence:

In which suburb were you living at the time of offence (if outside New South Wales please give State):

Did you have any legal representation in court for that offence:

Private Legal Aid No legal representation
Solicitor

How did you plead for that offence:

guilty not guilty

Are you enrolled in any educational course in prison:

Yes No

Which course:

7. Present offence and imprisonment cont'd

Are you studying:

- in a class in prison by correspondence
at a Technical college any other way

Specify:

Have you completed any courses:

- Yes No

Specify name of course completed:

Have you obtained any qualification (e.g. certificate) in prison:

- Yes No

Specify name of qualification obtained:

Are you enrolled for any activities in prison:

- Yes No

Which activities:

.....

What job do you have at present in prison:

.....

Have you ever spoken with any of the following people (tick more than one box if necessary)

- a psychologist a prison service officer
a psychiatrist an educational officer
a doctor or nurse a chaplain
a parole officer

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CO-OPERATION IN THIS PROJECT.

I. THE GENERAL SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE PRISON POPULATION

Table 1. Prisoners analyzed by age

Age in years	1974 Prison Census				1974 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Population %
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%			No.	%	
Under 18	21	1	22	0.7	3 677*	— 20	3 697	0.1 18.1	N.A.
18	125	3	128	4.1					2.5
19	208	9	217	7.0					2.5
20	216	4	220	7.1					2.5
21 & under 25	737	9	746	24.3	1086	17	1103	28.7	10.4
25 & under 30	642	10	652	21.1	660	10	670	17.4	11.1
30 & under 40	581	4	585	18.9	665	17	682	17.7	18.2
40 & under 50	316	7	323	10.5	439	10	449	11.7	18.8
50 & under 60	131	5	136	4.4	178	4	182	4.7	15.3
60 & over	44	3	47	1.5	57	3	60	1.6	18.7
Not known	13	—	13	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3765	81	3846	100.0	100.0

* In 1971 18, 19, and 20 year olds were grouped together.

Table 1: Age — 1974 findings

The average age of prisoners in New South Wales is 30 years. The age range of 21 to 30 years accounts for 45% of the prison population: of the remainder, those over 30 years of age comprise 35% and 18 to 21 year olds 18% of the prison population.

Comparison with the 1971 prison census

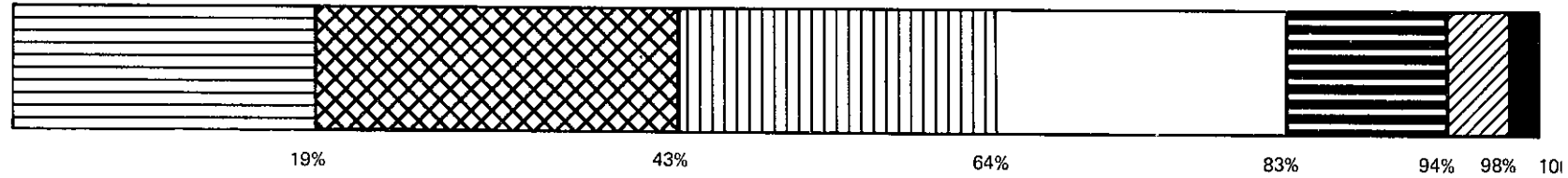
There are no major differences in the prison population between the two years. The age range of 21 to 30 years contains the highest percentage of prisoners (45% in 1974 and 46% in 1971) and there is a slight increase in the under 18 years age group. The average age of prisoners at each census remained the same — 30 years old.

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

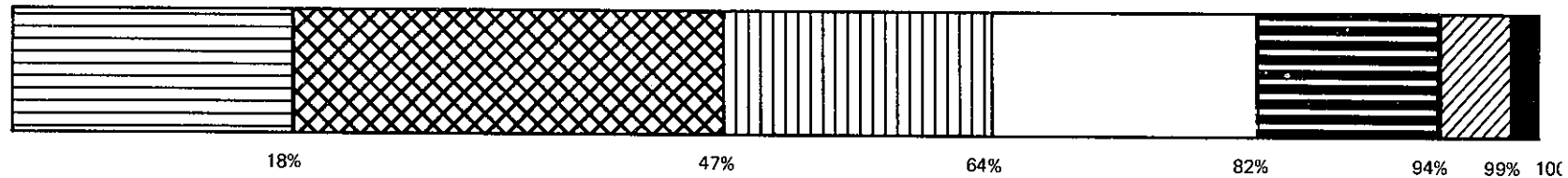
The prison population is younger than the general population, with 64% aged between 18 and 30 years, whereas only 29% of the general population is between 18 and 30 years of age. This reflects a significant difference in the structure of the prison population compared with the general population.

Graph 1. Percentage distribution of prisoners by age — comparisons between 1974 and 1971 prison populations, and 1971 N.S.W. general population

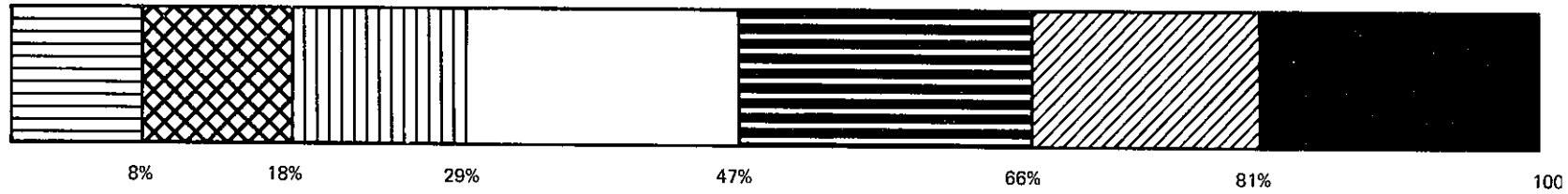
1974 Prison Population



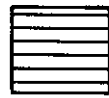
1971 Prison Population



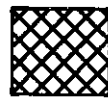
1971 General Population



KEY — Age



Under
21



21 and
under 25



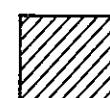
25 and
under 30



30 and
under 40



40 and
under 50



50 and
under 60



60 and
over

Table 2. Prisoners analyzed by age and offence

Age in years \ Offence	Offences against the person				Offences against property		Social offences				Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	Not known N.E.C.*	Total	%
	General	Sexual	Unnatural	Driving	With violence	Without violence	Drugs	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Prostitution							
Under 18	9	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	22	0.7
18	33	5	1	—	33	44	3	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	2	128	4.1
19	66	11	—	3	45	61	8	—	—	1	6	8	8	—	—	217	7.0
20	50	19	—	3	57	62	12	—	—	—	3	8	6	—	—	220	7.1
21 & under 25	228	57	3	3	164	153	31	—	1	—	15	46	35	8	2	746	24.3
25 & under 30	222	51	8	6	130	123	20	—	3	1	15	36	26	8	3	652	21.1
30 & under 40	218	28	7	4	99	120	6	1	7	1	10	37	27	18	2	585	18.9
40 & under 50	104	17	3	3	47	66	6	4	13	—	15	17	17	10	1	323	10.5
50 & under 60	36	5	2	—	17	38	—	5	8	—	10	9	3	3	—	136	4.4
60 & over	14	2	—	—	1	15	2	4	3	—	1	1	3	1	—	47	1.5
Not known	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	13	0.4
TOTAL	980	199	24	22	594	687	88	14	35	3	77	168	128	48	22	3089	100.0
%	31.9	6.4	0.8	0.7	19.2	22.2	2.8	0.5	1.1	0.1	2.5	5.4	4.1	1.6	0.7	100.0	

* Offences not elsewhere classified

Table 2. Prisoners analyzed by age and offence

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

General offences against the person	29 years 9 months
Sexual offences	27 years 9 months
Unnatural offences	35 years 1 month
Driving offences	28 years 2 months
Offences against property	28 years 5 months
Social offences	33 years 5 months
Offences against good order	33 years 4 months
Traffic offences	29 years 9 months
Revocation and breach offences	30 years 3 months
Other offences (mainly defy order of maintenance)	35 years 7 months

The following offence patterns emerge for different age groups:

Age	Over-represented	Under-represented
Under 21	Offences against property	Offences against the person
21 & under 25	Drug offences	—
25 & under 40	Offences against the person	Offenced against property
40 & over	Vagrancy & Drunkenness	Offences against property

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 2, Age and offence. (see Appendix 1, p. 51)

Table 3. Prisoners analyzed by age and length of sentence

Length of Sentence \ Age in years	<1m	1m < 2m	2m < 3m	3m < 6m	6m < 1y	1y < 2y	2y < 3y	3y < 4y	4y < 5y	5y < 10y	10y < 15y	15y & over	Indeterminate		Not under Sentence	Total	%
													Life	G.P.*			
Under 18	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	6	22	0.7
18	3	5	1	13	15	16	16	7	6	6	2	3	—	—	35	128	4.1
19	3	4	2	13	17	41	29	19	14	27	5	1	2	1	39	217	7.0
20	4	—	—	12	19	46	33	22	13	28	6	4	3	—	30	220	7.1
21 & under 25	11	6	4	27	71	89	94	49	56	163	39	13	14	1	109	746	24.3
25 & under 30	16	4	4	18	51	58	58	62	48	134	68	15	35	3	78	652	21.1
30 & under 40	7	6	10	34	60	47	48	38	35	105	57	21	57	3	57	585	18.9
40 & under 50	6	7	7	23	31	33	21	20	18	56	26	9	30	6	30	323	10.5
50 & under 60	2	6	3	17	17	7	7	6	6	24	3	—	16	3	19	136	4.4
60 & over	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	—	1	5	1	—	9	2	10	47	1.5
Not known	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	0.4
TOTAL	55	40	33	161	286	343	310	225	201	550	208	66	166	19	426	3089	100.0
%	1.8	1.3	1.1	5.2	9.3	11.1	10.0	7.3	6.5	17.8	6.7	2.1	5.4	0.6	13.8	100.0	

* Governor's Pleasure.

Table 3. Prisoners analyzed by age and length of sentence

The 40 years and over age group is over-represented in the short (3 months to 1 year) and very short (under 3 months) sentences, and under-represented in the medium (1 year to 5 years) and long (over 5 years) sentences. This can be explained by the high incidence of social offences (vagrancy, drunkenness) committed by this age group.

In comparison the under 21 year olds are over-represented in the short and medium sentences but under-represented in the very short and long sentences. This could reflect a more lenient approach by the courts to this younger group, who are more likely to be first offenders or at least subjected to a prison sentence for the first time.

The pattern differs in the remainder of the prison population with the 21 to 25 age range over-represented in the medium and long sentences, whereas the 25 to 40 group is only over-represented in the long sentence range and under-represented in the other sentences. It is most probable that these two groups contain an offender at the height of his criminal career, thus explaining the longer sentences.

Indeterminate sentences

Only 1% of the 21 year olds are serving an indeterminate sentence (life or governor's pleasure). The remainder of the prison population is distributed as follows with respect to indeterminate sentences:

21 – 25 years	2%
25 – 40 years	8%
40 years and over	13%

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 3, Age and length of sentence (see Appendix 1 p.52

Table 4. Prisoners analyzed by age and current status

Status Age in Years	Under Sentence		Not under sentence							
	Serving Sentence	%	Appellant	Awaiting trial or sentence	Remanded to lower court	Debtor	Deportee and prohibited migrant	Not known	Total N.U.S.	%
Under 18	16	0.6	—	—	3	1	2	—	6	1.4
18	94	3.5	4	12	15	—	2	1	34	8.1
19	177	6.6	4	12	22	1	1	—	40	9.5
20	190	7.1	—	9	18	3	—	—	30	7.1
21 & under 25	635	23.9	22	31	51	3	4	—	111	26.3
25 & under 30	581	21.8	14	28	24	1	4	—	71	16.9
30 & under 40	529	19.8	7	12	30	6	—	1	56	13.3
40 & under 50	292	10.9	7	4	17	1	1	1	31	7.4
50 & under 60	117	4.4	—	2	16	1	—	—	19	4.5
60 & over	37	1.4	1	—	8	1	—	—	10	2.4
Not known	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	13	3.1
TOTAL	2668	100.0	59	110	205	19	14	14	421	100.0

Table 4. Prisoners analyzed by age and current status

Young prisoners under 25 years of age (and in particular those under 21 years) are over-represented amongst unsentenced prisoners while prisoners over 25 years are under-represented. This finding could reflect the tendency of young offenders to commit more violent crimes than older offenders. It may also reflect bail policy towards younger offenders who may have fewer financial resources or less stability in terms of employment, housing and family links.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 4, Age and current status (see Appendix 1 p. 53)

Table 5. Prisoners analysed by marital status

Marital status	1974 Prison Census				1971 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popu- lation %
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%			No.	%	
Never married	1483	22	1505	48.7	2437	39	2476	64.4	24.8*
Married	470	9	479	15.5	1044	27	1071	27.9	63.9
Widowed	65	4	69	2.2	39	7	46	1.2	7.5
Separated	267	9	276	8.9	51	4	55	1.4	2.1
Divorced	216	3	219	7.1	160	2	162	4.2	1.7
De-facto	316	5	321	10.4	22	2	24	0.6	—
Not known	217	3	220	7.2	12	—	12	0.3	—
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3765	81	3846	100.0	100.0

* Aged 15 years and over.

Table 5. Prisoners analysed by marital status — 1974 finding

Nearly half of the prison population is single (49%), with approximately one-sixth of the total married (16%). Ten percent are residing in a de-facto relationship. However figures on marital status should be treated with caution as they are based on information provided by the prisoners, who are sometimes reluctant to specify the true nature of their marital status.

Comparison with 1971 prison census

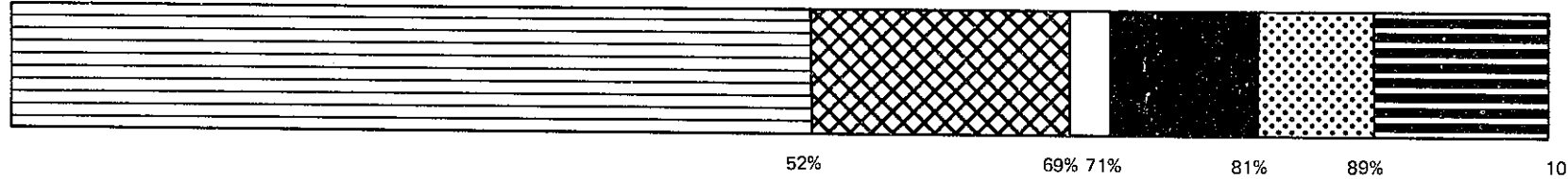
Almost two-thirds of prisoners in custody at the 1971 census claimed to be single, compared with less than half the prison population in 1974. In 1971 there were more married prisoners (28%) but very few were living in a de-facto relationship (1%). However, in 1974 those who are married, only constituted 16% of the population, but a de-facto relationship was stated in 10% of cases. The increase in the percentage living in a de-facto relationship (10%) may reflect a greater willingness on the part of the prisoner to specify the true nature of his marital status as well as an increasing community acceptance of de-facto relationships.

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

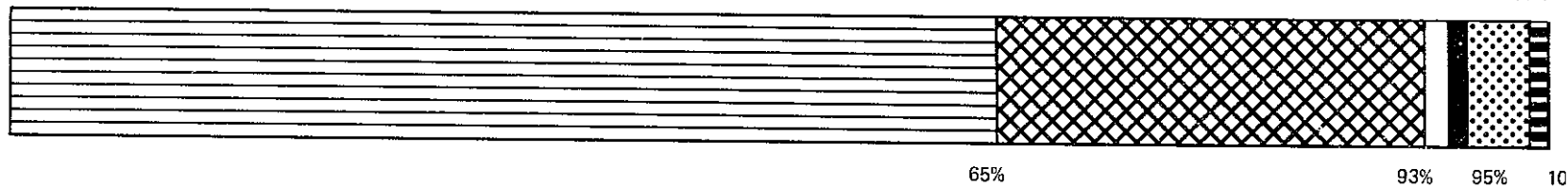
Single persons are over-represented in prison (49%), considering the proportion in the New South Wales general population (25%), and married persons are under-represented (64% in the general population, and 16% in the prison population). However the prison population does contain a high proportion of the younger age group, and this helps to account for the high proportion of single persons in the prison population. There is no comparable figure for the general population of those in a de-facto relationship, so this could contribute to the high percentage of those who claim to be married.

Graph 2. Percentage distribution of prisoners by marital status — comparisons between 1974 and 1971 prison populations, and 1971 N.S.W. general population

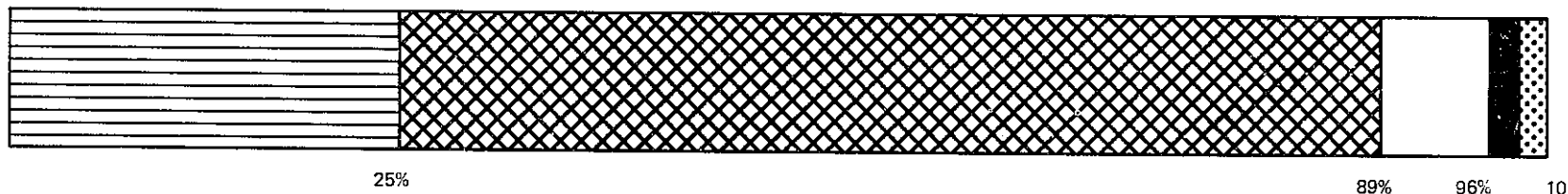
1974 Prison Population



1971 Prison Population



1971 General Population



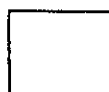
KEY — Marital Status



Never married



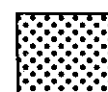
Married



Widowed



Separated



Divorced



*De-facto

*Not specified for general population

Table 6. Prisoners analysed by religion

Religion	1974 Prison Census				1971 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Population %
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%			No.	%	
Church of England	1131	28	1159	37.6	1595	30	1625	42.3	35.6
Roman Catholic	1065	17	1082	35.0	1416	38	1454	37.8	28.6
Presbyterian	150	1	151	4.9	186	8	194	5.0	7.7
Methodist	117	1	118	3.8	180	1	181	4.7	6.6
Salvation Army	35	1	36	1.2	38	1	39	1.0	0.4
Other Christian	96	—	96	3.1	173	1	174	4.5	8.7
Hebrew	10	—	10	0.3	7	—	7	0.2	0.6
Other Non-Christian	27	1	28	0.9	14	—	14	0.4	0.3
No Religion	179	1	180	5.8	112	2	114	3.0	5.7
Unknown	224	5	229	7.4	44	—	44	1.1	5.8
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3765	81	3846	100.0	100.0

Table 6. Prisoners analysed by religion

Anglicans (38%) and Roman Catholics (35%) comprise the largest proportion of the prison population. There is only a small representation of the other religions. Six percent of the prison population claim to have no religion.

Comparison with the 1971 prison census

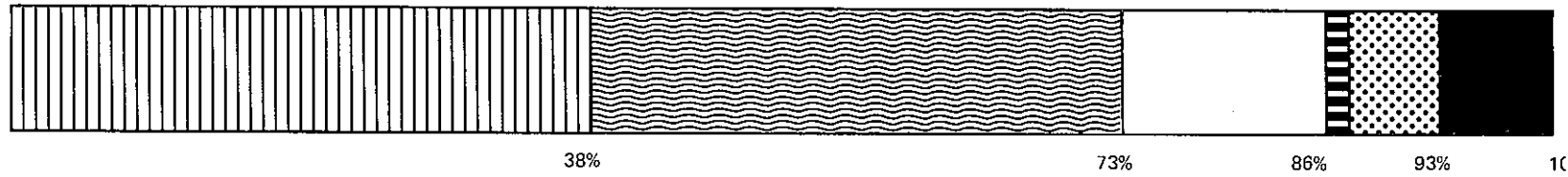
There are only slight differences between 1971 and 1974 prison populations. There is a 5% decline in 1974 in the number of Anglican adherents in prison. Prisoners who claim to have no religion increased by nearly 3%.

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

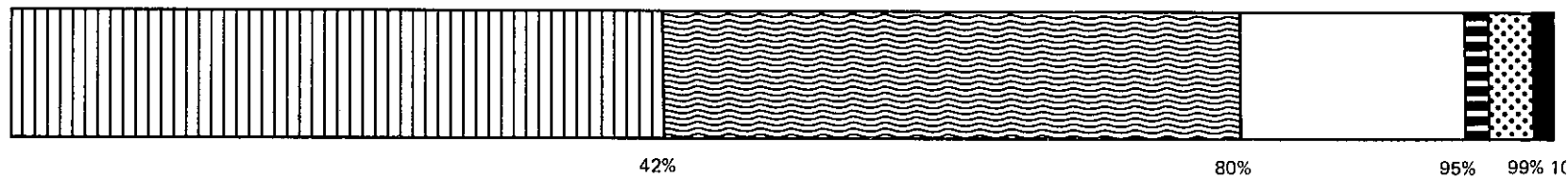
Roman Catholics are over-represented in the prison population (35%) when compared with the New South Wales general population (29%). However other Christian denominations are under-represented (13%) compared with 23% for the general population.

Graph 3. Percentage distribution of prisoners by religion – comparisons between 1974 and 1971 prison populations, and 1971 N.S.W. general population

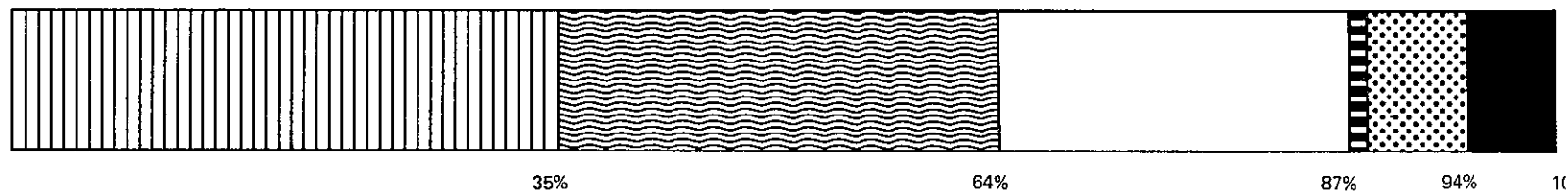
1974 Prison Population



1971 Prison Population



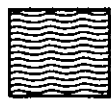
1971 N.S.W. General Population



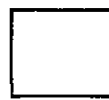
KEY – Religion



Church of England



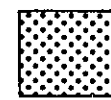
Roman Catholic



Other Christian



Non-Christian



No Religion



Unknown

Table 7. Prisoners analysed by institutional experience

Institutional Experience	1974 Prison Census					
	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	618	20.3	9	16.4	627	20.3
Hospital	915	30.1	17	30.9	932	30.1
Psychiatric	44	1.5	1	1.8	45	1.5
Children's home	315	10.4	3	5.5	318	10.3
Hospital & psychiatric	159	5.2	5	9.1	164	5.3
Hospital & children's home	509	16.8	8	14.5	517	16.7
Psychiatric & children's home	39	1.3	1	1.8	40	1.3
Hospital & psychiatric & children's home	130	4.3	8	14.5	138	4.5
Not known	305	10.1	3	5.5	308	10.0
TOTAL	3034	100.0	55	100.0	3089	100.0

Table 7. Prisoners analysed by institutional experience

Half of the total prison population has either had no institutional experience or only hospitalization. The remainder comprises 13% who have experienced a psychiatric institution, 27% a children's home, and for 10% the institutional experience is unknown. Six percent of offenders have experienced both a psychiatric institution and a children's home.

There are differences in institutional experience between the male and female prison populations. Twelve percent of males have experienced a psychiatric institution compared with 27% of females, whereas 27% of males have experienced a children's home, compared with 20% of females.

Table 8. Prisoners analysed by suburb of residence at the time of their offence

Local Government Area	1974 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popu- lation %
	Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%	
Sydney North					
Mosman	14	—	14	0.5	0.6
North Sydney	28	—	28	0.9	1.2
Lane Cove	11	—	11	0.4	0.6
Hunters Hill	8	—	8	0.3	0.3
Ryde	20	—	20	0.6	1.9
Willoughby	7	—	7	0.2	1.2
Manly	32	—	32	1.0	0.9
Warringah	47	—	47	1.5	3.4
Ku-ring-gai	10	—	10	0.3	2.1
Hornsby	19	1	20	0.6	2.1
Sub-total North	196	1	197	6.3	14.3
Sydney East					
Woollahra	37	2	39	1.3	1.3
Waverly	64	2	66	2.1	1.4
Randwick	72	5	77	2.5	2.7
Sub-total East	173	9	182	5.9	5.4
Sydney South					
Concord	10	—	10	0.3	0.6
Drummoyne	12	—	12	0.4	0.7
Leichhardt	118	3	121	3.9	1.6
Burwood	19	1	20	0.6	0.7
Ashfield	26	1	27	0.9	1.0
Marrickville	88	1	89	2.9	2.1
South Sydney	117	3	120	3.9	0.8
Canterbury	49	1	50	1.6	2.8
Rockdale	10	1	11	0.4	1.8
Hurstville	37	2	39	1.3	1.5
Kogarah	8	—	8	0.3	1.0
Botany	28	—	28	0.9	0.8
Sutherland	36	—	36	1.2	3.3
Sub-total South	558	13	571	18.6	18.7

Table 8.
Prisoners analysed
by suburb of residence
at the time of their offence
 cont'd

Local Government Area	1974 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popu- lation. %
	Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%	
Sydney West					
Parramatta	58	—	58	1.9	2.4
Baulkam Hills	5	—	5	0.2	1.2
Blacktown	67	—	67	2.2	3.4
Penrith	35	—	35	1.1	1.3
Blue Mountains	1	—	1	0.0	0.4
Holroyd	27	1	28	0.9	1.7
Auburn	15	1	16	0.5	1.1
Fairfield	53	2	55	1.8	2.5
Liverpool	71	1	72	2.3	1.8
Campbelltown	17	—	17	0.6	0.7
Camden	2	—	2	0.1	0.2
Bankstown	69	—	69	2.2	3.5
Strathfield	26	1	27	0.9	0.6
Windsor	8	—	8	0.3	0.3
Sub-total West	454	6	460	15.0	21.1
Sydney City	208	8	216	7.0	1.4
Outer Sydney	38	1	39	1.3	2.8
Sydney unspecified	87	2	89	2.9	—
Sub-total Metropolitan	1714	40	1754	57.0	63.7
Hunter	170	3	173	5.6	8.8
Murray	26	—	26	0.8	1.9
Far West	22	—	22	0.7	0.8
Central West	66	—	66	2.1	3.3
South Eastern	36	—	36	1.2	2.6
Murrumbidgee	40	2	42	1.4	2.9
Illawarra	84	—	84	2.7	5.4
North Coast	51	1	52	1.7	4.8
Northern	44	—	44	1.4	3.6
North Western	41	1	42	1.4	2.2
Sub-total Non-Metropolitan	580	7	587	19.0	36.3
A. C. T.	44	—	44	1.4	—
Interstate	117	2	119	3.9	—
Not Known	579	6	585	18.7	—
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	100.0

Table 8. Prisoners analysed by suburb of residence at the time of their offence

At the time of their offence, 57% of the prisoners were residing in the metropolitan area. Of the remainder, 19% came from the non-metropolitan regions, 4% from interstate, 1.4% from the A.C.T. and for 19% the suburb of residence was not known. The southern areas of Sydney contained the highest percentage of prisoners in the city of Sydney (19%), while percentages for other areas were in the West 15%, North 6%, and the East 6% respectively.

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

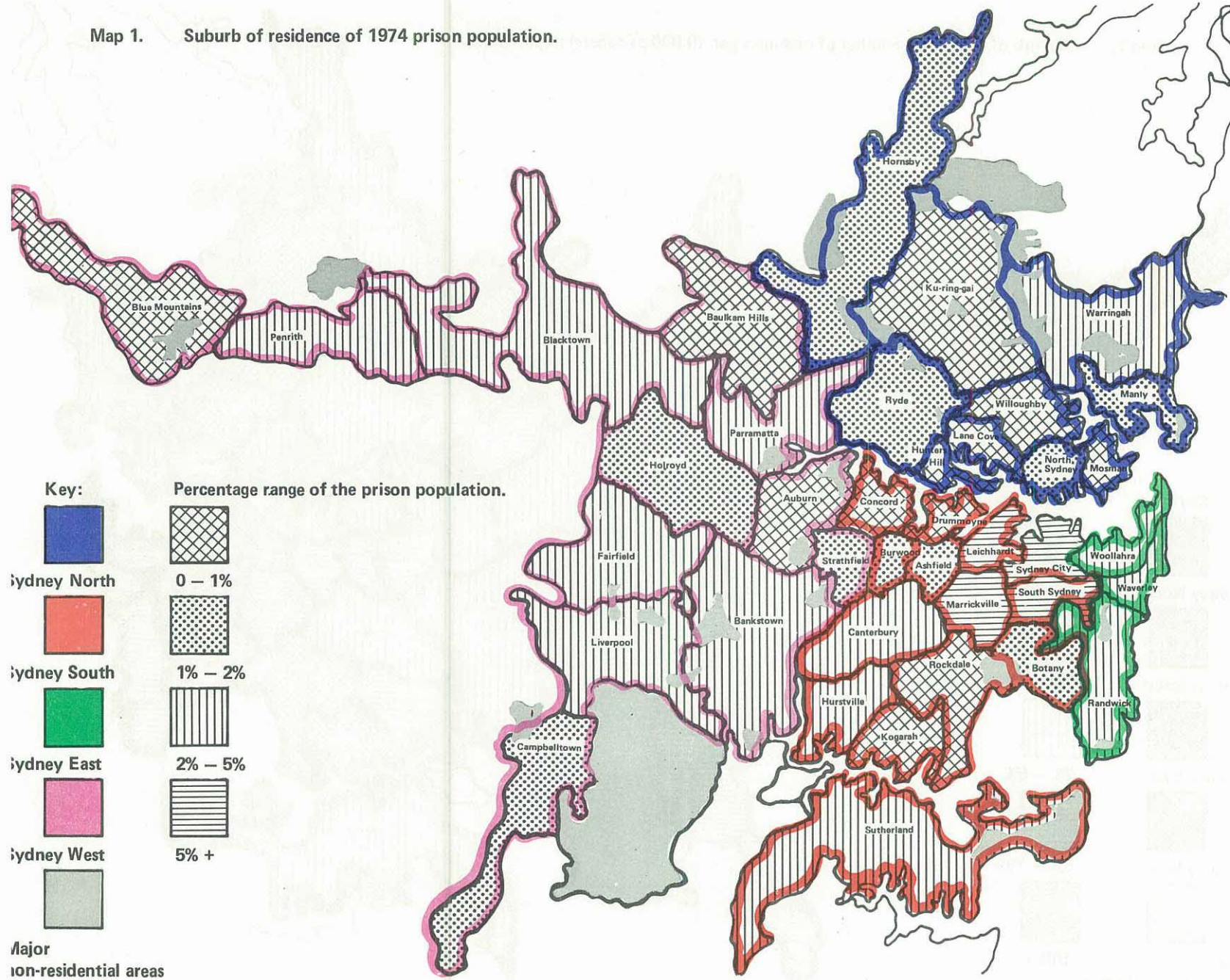
The percentage of the general population residing in the metropolitan region (64%) is slightly higher than for the prison population (57%). However the percentage of the general population from non-metropolitan areas (36%) is almost twice the percentage from the prison population (19%). Prisoners residing in the Northern (6%) and Western (15%) regions of Sydney, are under-represented in comparison with the N.S.W. general population, (14% and 21% respectively,) whereas the Eastern (6%) and Southern (19%) regions represent the same percentage as the general population.

However there is a bias in this comparison due to the high percentage of the prison population with no recorded suburb of residence (19%). If these records are removed together with those of prisoners who reside in the A.C.T. or interstate, then it can be seen that 75% of the prisoners known to reside in N.S.W. live in the metropolitan region compared with 64% for the N.S.W. general population. The percentages for the regions of Sydney become:

North	8.4%
East	7.8%
South	24.8%
West	19.6%

Prisoners from the Eastern and Southern regions are now over-represented in comparison with the New South Wales general population.

Map 1. Suburb of residence of 1974 prison population.



Map 2. Suburb of residence: number of prisoners per 10,000 of general population.

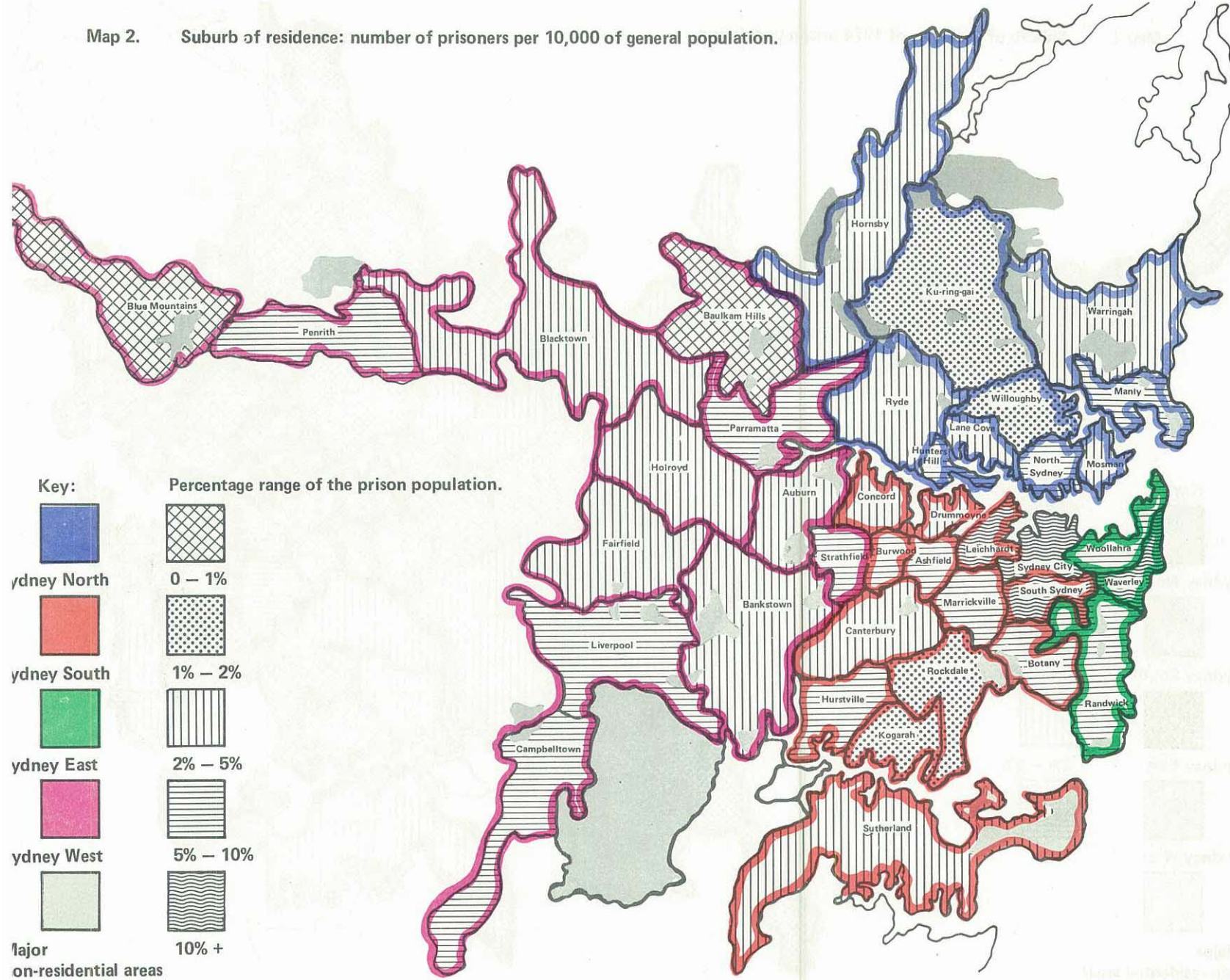


Table 9. Prisoners analysed by aboriginal background

Aboriginal Background	1974 Prison Census						N.S.W. General Popu- lation %
	Males		Females		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Aboriginal	282	9.3	7	2.7	289	9.4	0.3*
Non-aboriginal	2721	89.7	47	85.5	2768	89.6	99.7
Not known	31	1.0	1	1.8	32	1.0	—
TOTAL	3034	100.0	55	100.0	3089	100.0	100.0

*18 years and over.

Table 9. Prisoners analysed by aboriginal background

Approximately 9% of the total prison population claims to be aboriginal. In comparison only 3% of the female prison population comprises aborigines whereas the male prison population mirrors the total prison population at 9%. For a comprehensive report on aborigines in prison, refer to Census of Prisoners 1974, Aborigines in Prison, Publication No. 11, N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services.

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

The total aboriginal population in prison is over-represented in comparison with the New South Wales population, (9% and less than 1% respectively).

II. THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE OF THE PRISON POPULATION

Table 10. Prisoners analysed by qualifications obtained prior to imprisonment

Qualifications Obtained	1974 Prison Census				1971 Prison Census			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
			No.	%			No.	%
No qualification	1864	31	1895	61.3	2834	63	2899	75.4
Intermediate Certificate	233	7	240	7.8	374	6	380	9.9
School Certificate	173	7	180	5.8	187	6	193	5.0
Leaving Certificate	60	—	60	1.9	180* } }	1	181	4.7
Higher School Certificate	50	2	52	1.7				
Technical College Certificate	86	5	91	2.9	140	2	142	3.7
Trade Certificate	256	2	258	8.4	—	—	N.S	N.S
Teachers College Diploma	17	—	17	0.6	27† } }	—	27	0.7
University Degree	22	—	22	0.7				
Other, Not known	273	1	274	8.9	23	1	24	0.6
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3765	81	3846	100.0

* In 1971 the figures for the Leaving Certificate and the Higher School Certificate were combined.

† In 1971 the figures for University Degrees and Diplomas were combined.

Table 10. Prisoners analysed by qualifications obtained prior to imprisonment

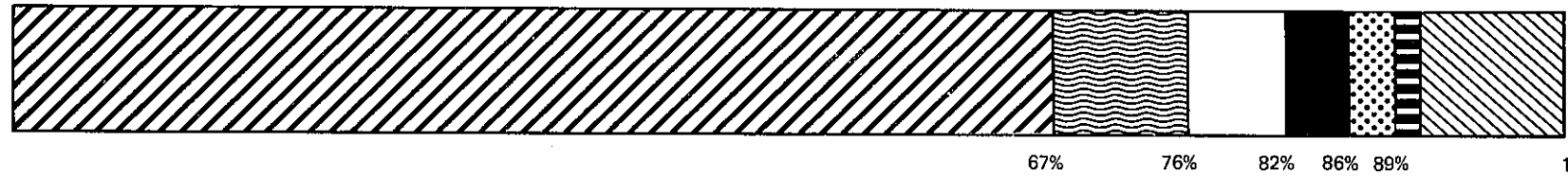
Approximately 60% of the prison population have no formal educational qualifications. Of the remainder, 8% have gained the Intermediate Certificate, and another 9% have obtained the School Certificate, Leaving Certificate or Higher School Certificate. Technical College Certificates were gained by 3% while just over 1% obtained a University Degree or Teachers College Diploma. Eight percent obtained Trade Certificates.

Comparison with the 1971 prison census

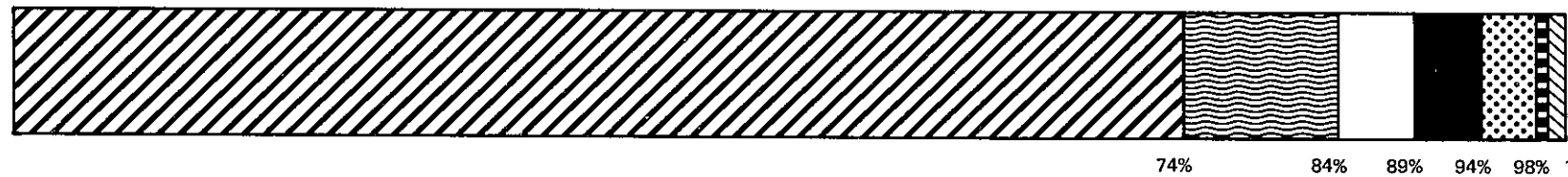
In 1974 the percentage of prisoners with no qualifications declined by 14%. The percentage who had obtained the Intermediate Certificate, School Certificate or Leaving Certificate was lower in 1974 (16%) than in 1971 (20%). The percentage of prisoners with a University Degree remained the same (just under 1%). In 1971 a little over 9% of the total prison population obtained a trade qualification, this is similar to the 1974 figure of 8%.

Graph 4. Percentage distribution of prisoners by qualifications obtained prior to imprisonment – 1974 and 1971 prison populations compared

1974 Prison Population



1971 Prison Population



KEY: Qualifications



Note:

In 1974 there were 258 (8%) who had trade qualifications, but as this qualification was not isolated in the 1971 Prison Census, no comparison could be made.

Table 11. Prisoners analysed by post-secondary qualifications and offence

Offence Post- Secondary Qualifications	Offences against the person				Offences against Property		Social Crime				Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	Not known	TOTAL	%
	General	Sexual	Unnatural	Driving	With violence	Without violence	Drugs	Drunkness	Vagrancy	Prostitution							
None	703	157	16	16	419	434	57	6	23	2	50	106	86	30	3	2108	68.2
University	4	—	—	—	7	11	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	28	0.9
Technical College	72	11	1	2	31	59	10	2	—	1	5	7	7	4	—	212	6.9
Teachers College	2	1	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	13	0.4
College of Advanced Education	9	3	—	—	11	6	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	37	1.2
Trade Qualifications	112	12	4	2	66	105	15	6	6	—	8	29	21	7	2	395	12.8
Not Known	78	15	3	1	60	66	2	—	6	—	11	20	11	6	17	296	9.6
TOTAL	980	199	24	22	594	687	88	14	35	3	77	168	128	48	22	3089	100.0
	31.8	6.4	0.8	0.7	19.2	22.3	2.8	0.5	1.1	0.1	2.5	5.4	4.1	1.6	0.7	100.0	

*Other offences include defy order of maintenance, balance of authority (maintenance confinee), offences not elsewhere classified.

Table 11. Prisoners analysed by post-secondary qualifications and offences

Educational Attainment	Over-Represented	Under-Represented
No post-secondary qualification	Offences against the person	—
University, Teachers College, College of Advanced Education	Offences against property Drug offences Offences against good order Traffic offences	Offences against the person Social offences
Technical College, Trade qualifications	Offences against property Drug offences	Offences against the person

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 11, post-secondary qualification and offences (see Appendix 1 p.54.)

Table 12. Prisoners analysed by usual occupation

Occupation	1974 Prison Census				1971 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popu- lation %
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%			No.	%	
Technical, professional	82	4	86	2.8	74	3	77	2.0	10.1
Administrative, executive, managerial	61	—	61	2.0	46	—	46	1.2	6.8
Clerical	73	3	76	2.5	121	6	127	3.3	16.6
Sales	91	3	94	3.0	142	2	144	3.7	7.9
Farmers, hunters & related	119	—	119	3.9	167	2	169	4.4	6.2
Miners & related	19	—	19	0.6	30	—	30	0.8	0.8
Transport & communication	203	1	204	6.6	243	3	246	6.4	5.8
Trades & production	1959	8	1967	63.6	2569	15	2584	67.2	32.6
Service*, sport & recreation	148	5	153	5.0	327	28	355	9.2	13.2
Not in workforce	62	—	62	2.0	46	22	68	1.8	N.S.
Not known	217	31	248	8.0	—	—	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3765	81	3846	100.0	100.0

* This includes the armed services.

Table 12. Prisoners analysed by usual occupation

The majority of prisoners (64%) stated their occupation in the trades and production area, which includes process workers and labourers. None of the other occupations comprised more than 7% of the prison population. White collar workers only comprised 10% of the prison population.

Comparison with the 1971 prison Census census

There is very little difference between the 1971 and the 1974 prison populations. The percentage of prisoners in the trades and production area was slightly higher in 1971 (67%).

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

Compared with the New South Wales general population, prisoners are under-represented in white-collar occupations (10% compared with 41%). However, prisoners are greatly over-represented in the trades and production area compared with the New South Wales population (64% and 33% respectively).

Table 12(a). Detailed table of prisoners analyzed by usual occupation

Occupation	1974 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popul- ation %
	Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%	
Professional/Technical					
Architects, engineers, scientists	9	—	9	0.3	1.0
Nurses & paramedical	10	3	13	0.4	2.0
Artists, writers, entertainers	42	—	42	1.4	1.1
Draftsmen & other	21	1	22	0.7	6.0
	82	4	86	2.8	10.1
Administrative, executive, managerial					
Administrative, executive, managerial	61	—	61	2.0	6.8
Clerical workers	73	3	76	2.5	16.6
Sales workers	91	3	94	3.0	7.9
Farmers, hunters & related	119	—	119	3.9	6.2
Miners & related	19	—	19	0.6	0.8
Transport & Communication					
Engineers & related	15	—	15	0.5	0.5
Road transport drivers	169	1	170	5.5	3.5
Postmen & other	19	—	19	0.6	1.8
	203	1	204	6.6	5.8
Trades & Production					
Spinners, weavers	39	4	43	1.4	3.2
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers	182	—	182	5.9	7.0
Electricians	46	—	46	1.5	2.6
Carpenters, painters	196	—	196	6.3	5.4
Bricklayers & construction	134	—	134	4.3	2.0
Printing & pottery	18	—	18	0.6	1.2
Butchers, bakers, brewers	90	—	90	2.9	1.6
Paper, tobacco, plastic	42	—	42	1.4	2.2
Packers & lifting equipment	46	2	48	1.6	1.4
Storemen	118	1	119	3.8	1.9
Labours	1048	1	1049	33.9	4.1
	1959	8	1967	63.6	32.6

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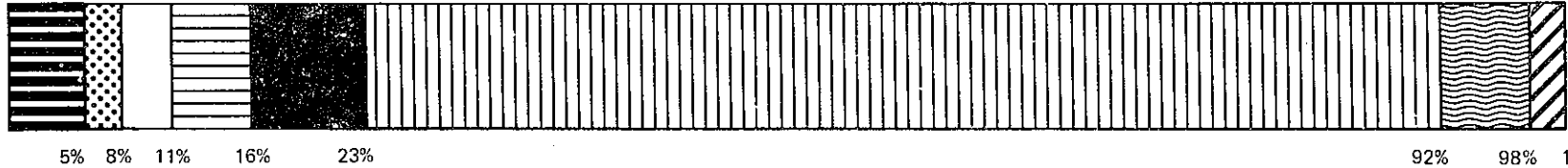
Table 12(a). Detailed table of prisoners analyzed by usual occupation

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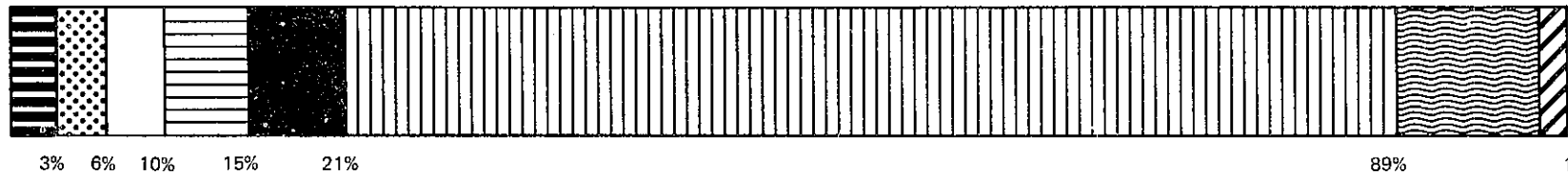
Occupation	1974 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popu- lation %
	Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%	
Service, Sport & Recreation					
Firemen, police , cooks, housekeepers	48	—	48	1.6	3.1
Waiters, bartenders	32	5	37	1.2	1.0
Cleaners, launderers, hairdressers	41	—	41	1.3	2.5
Other service, sport & recreation	27	—	27	0.9	6.6
	148	5	153	5.0	13.2
Not in workforce: (home duties, students, pensioners unemployed)	62	—	62	2.0	N.S.
Not known	217	31	248	8.0	N.S.
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	100.0

Graph 5. Percentage distribution of prisoners by occupation – comparisons between 1974 and 1971 prison populations, and 1971 N.S.W. general population

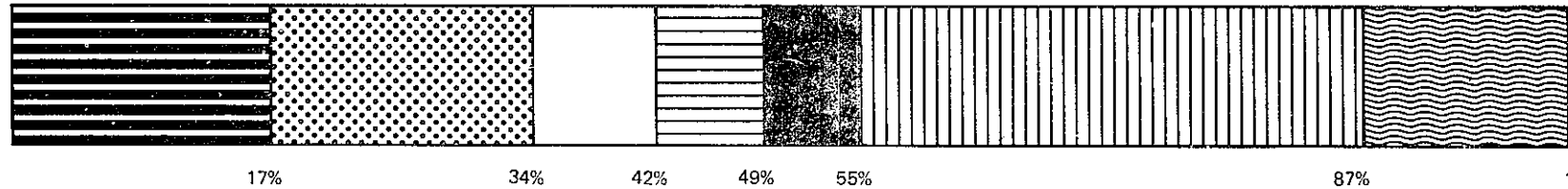
1974 Prison Population



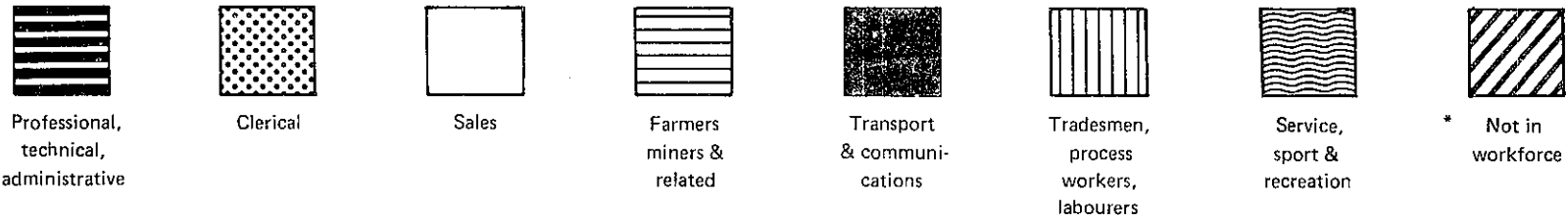
1971 Prison Population



1971 N.S.W. General Population



KEY: Occupation



* No comparable data available from 1971 Census of the N.S.W. general population.

Table 13. Prisoners analysed by occupation and offence

Offence Occupation	Offences against the person				Offences against property		Social crime				Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	Not known	TOTAL	%
	General	Sexual	Unnatural	Driving	With violence	Without violence	Drugs	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Prostitution							
Professional, technical	33	1	—	—	11	26	7	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	86	2.8
Administrative, executive, managerial	20	3	—	2	4	19	6	—	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	61	2.0
Clerical	20	3	—	1	11	26	5	—	—	—	3	2	4	1	—	76	2.5
Sales	31	5	—	2	16	20	6	—	1	—	5	5	3	—	—	94	3.0
Farmers, hunters & related	34	10	5	1	19	29	4	—	1	—	1	2	10	2	1	119	3.9
Miners & related	7	4	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	19	0.6
Transport & communication	68	13	2	2	32	36	8	—	3	—	8	17	6	9	—	204	6.6
Tradesmen	250	48	6	6	133	171	20	3	5	—	12	55	32	9	1	751	24.3
Storemen & packers	54	9	3	—	28	43	3	1	—	—	4	10	8	4	—	167	5.4
Labourers	323	85	5	5	254	221	16	3	15	—	23	46	40	10	3	1049	33.9
Service, sport & recreation	49	5	—	—	32	37	5	—	—	—	6	8	10	1	—	153	5.0
Nil, not known	91	13	3	2	51	58	8	7	10	3	9	18	12	8	17	310	10.0
TOTAL	980	199	24	22	594	687	88	14	35	3	77	168	128	48	22	3089	100.0
%	31.8	6.4	0.8	0.7	19.2	22.2	2.8	0.5	1.1	0.1	2.5	5.4	4.1	1.6	0.7	100.0	

Table 13. Prisoners analysed by occupation and offence

The following distinct offences patterns emerge for different occupational groups :

Occupational Group	Over-Represented	Under-Represented
Professional, technical and Administrative workers	Drug offences	Traffic offences Revocation and breach offences
Clerical and sales workers	Drug offences Offences against good order	—
Farmers and related workers	Offences against the person Revocation and breach offences	Offences against good order Traffic offences
Miners and related, trades and production workers	—	—
Transport and communication workers	Traffic offences	Offences against property
Service, sport and recreation workers	Offences against property Revocation and breach offences	Offences against the person

As trades and production workers make up two-thirds of the prison population, it is to be expected that they will represent the norm of the population.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 13, Occupation and offences (see Appendix 1 p.55.)

Table 14. Prisoners analysed by occupation and post-secondary qualifications

Post-Secondary Qualifications \ Occupation	Post-Secondary Qualifications							TOTAL	%
	None	University	Technical College	Teachers College	College of Advanced Education	Trade qualifications	Not known		
Professional, technical	28	15	15	3	7	17	1	86	2.8
Administrative, executive, managerial	27	4	13	1	2	13	1	61	2.0
Clerical	47	3	16	1	6	1	2	76	2.5
Sales	63	1	8	—	—	17	5	94	3.0
Farmers, hunters & related	100	—	4	—	—	9	6	119	3.9
Miners & related	15	—	3	—	—	1	—	19	0.6
Transport & communication	153	2	13	—	2	28	6	204	6.6
Tradesmen	422	1	74	4	10	217	23	751	24.2
Storemen/packers	136	—	11	1	1	9	9	167	5.4
Labourers	900	1	26	—	5	30	87	1049	34.0
Service, sport, recreation	92	—	12	3	2	33	11	153	5.0
Nil, not known	125	1	17	—	2	20	145	310	10.0
TOTAL	2108	28	212	13	37	395	296	3089	100.0
	68.2	0.9	6.9	0.4	1.2	12.8	9.6	100.0	

Table 14. Prisoners analysed by occupation and post-secondary qualifications

No post-secondary qualification

Farmers, miners, trades and production workers, are over-represented amongst those with no post-secondary qualifications.

University, Teachers College, College of Advanced Education

White collar workers are over-represented amongst those with an education from a University, Teachers College or College of Advanced Education.

Technical College, Trade Qualifications

White collar workers, transport and communication, service, sport and recreation workers are all over-represented amongst those with a Technical College Education or a trade qualification.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 14, Occupation and post-secondary qualifications (see Appendix 1 p. 56)

Table 15. Prisoners analysed by occupation and status

Status Occupation	Under Sentence		Not Under Sentence							
	Serving sentence	%	Appellant	Awaiting trial or sentence	Remanded to lower court	Debtor	Deportee & prohibited immigrant	Not known	TOTAL N.U.S.	%
Professional, technical	76	2.8	—	4	6	—	—	—	10	2.4
Administrative, executive, managerial	54	2.0	4	2	1	—	—	—	7	1.7
Clerical	68	2.5	2	2	2	2	—	—	8	1.9
Sales	77	2.9	2	3	12	—	—	—	17	4.0
Farmers, hunters & related	98	3.7	4	8	8	1	—	—	21	5.0
Miners & related	18	0.7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	0.2
Transport & communication	186	7.0	1	4	12	—	1	—	18	4.3
Tradesmen	651	24.4	23	26	43	2	5	1	100	23.7
Storemen & packers	146	5.5	4	6	10	—	1	—	21	5.0
Labourers	925	34.6	12	35	67	4	5	1	124	29.4
Service, sport & recreation	138	5.2	2	7	6	—	—	—	15	3.6
Nil, not known	231	8.7	5	12	38	10	2	12	79	18.8
TOTAL	2668	100.0	59	110	205	19	14	14	421	100.0

Table 15. Prisoners analysed by occupation and status

There exists a similar pattern between the two groups of sentenced prisoners, and not under sentence prisoners. The trades and production workers (which include storemen and labourers) constitute the largest percentage of the prisoner population with 65% in the under sentence group, and 59% in the not under sentence group. White collar workers are only a small group, with 10% in each group. There is a slightly higher proportion of transport and communication, service, sport and recreation workers in the under sentence group, 12%, compared with 8% in the not under sentence group.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 15, Occupation and status (see Appendix 1 p. 57)

III BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY ASPECTS OF THE PRISON POPULATION

Table 16. Prisoners analysed by birthplace

Birthplace	1974 Prison Census				1971 Prison Census				N.S.W. General Popu- lation %
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
			No.	%			No.	%	
N.S.W.	1943	35	1978	64.0	2571	48	2619	68.4	70.0
Other States & Territories	403	8	411	13.3	551	19	570	14.8	6.9
Australia (unspecified)	21	—	21	0.7	—	—	—	—	3.7
New Zealand	65	1	66	2.1	65	1	66	1.7	0.8
England	112	3	115	3.7	} 211*	2	213	5.5	0.2
Wales	7	—	7	0.2					
Scotland	36	—	36	1.2					
Ireland	17	—	17	0.6	19	1	20	0.5	0.5
Germany	31	1	32	1.0	46	2	48	1.2	0.8
Greece	21	—	21	0.7	21	—	21	0.5	1.2
Hungary	10	1	11	0.4	16	—	16	0.4	0.3
Italy	23	—	23	0.7	31	1	32	0.8	1.7
Netherlands	18	—	18	0.6	17	—	17	0.4	0.6
Poland	11	—	11	0.4	11	1	12	0.3	0.4
Yugoslavia	55	1	56	1.8	67	2	69	1.8	1.1
Other European	55	1	56	1.8	81	2	83	2.2	2.0
Lebanon	13	—	13	0.4	—	—	N.S.	N.S.	0.4
Other Asian	30	—	30	1.0	13	1	14	0.4	1.2
Africa	12	—	12	0.4	20	1	21	0.5	0.5
America	24	2	26	0.8	21	—	21	0.5	0.6
Pacific Islands	6	—	6	0.2	4	—	4	0.1	0.1
Not Known	121	2	123	4.0	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3765	81	3846	100.0	100.0

* In 1971 England, Wales and Scotland are grouped together as the British Isles.

Table 16. Prisoners analysed by birthplace – 1974 findings

Seventy-nine percent of the prisoners were born in Australia. Another 14% were born in Europe, the largest proportion from any single region being 6% from the British Isles. Of the other European countries Yugoslavia rated the highest with 2% of the population. Less than 1% were born in Africa, America and the Pacific Islands and 1% in Asia.

Comparison with the 1971 prison census

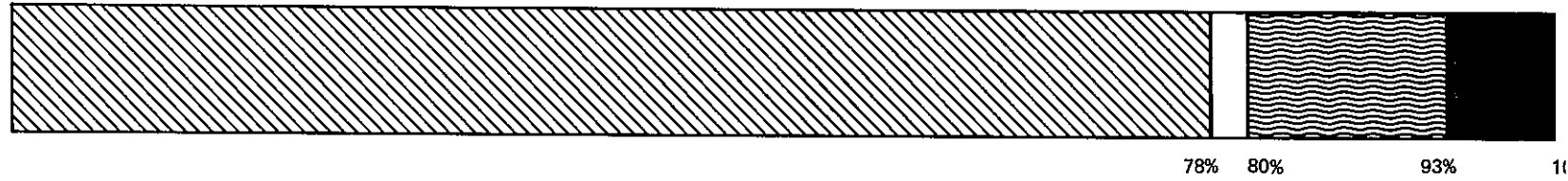
A slightly higher proportion of the prison population in 1971 were born in Australia (83%) compared with 79% for the 1974 prison population. Similar proportions were born in the British Isles, Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Comparison with the New South Wales general population

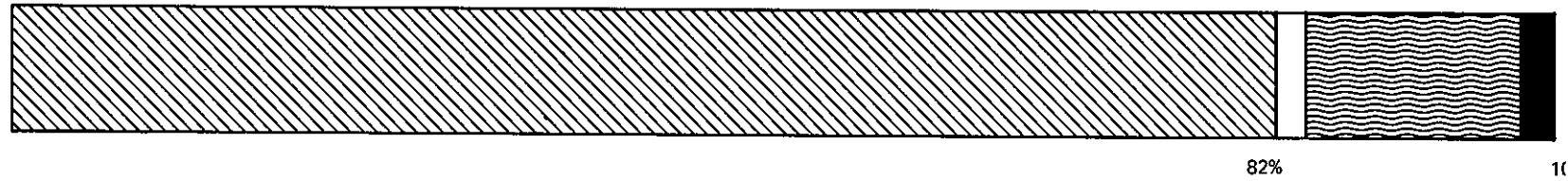
Examining specific countries it can be seen that New Zealand is over-represented in the prison population (2%) compared with the general population (1%), whilst England is under-represented (4% and 6% respectively). Other proportions are too small to permit meaningful comparisons.

Graph 6. Percentage distribution of prisoners by birthplace — comparisons between 1974 and 1971 prison populations, and N.S.W. general population

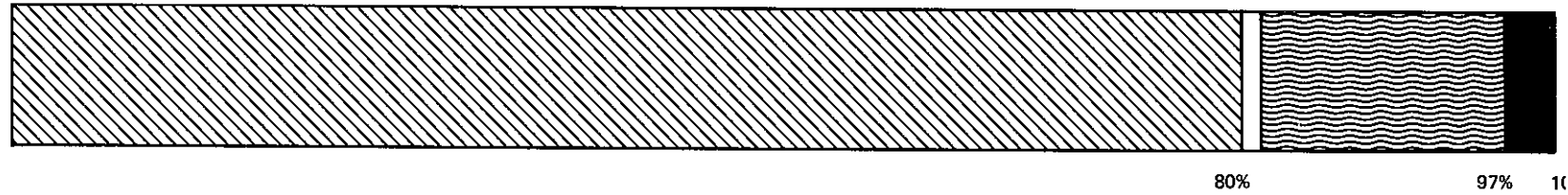
1974 Prison Population



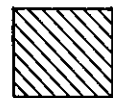
1971 Prison Population



1971 N.S.W. General Population



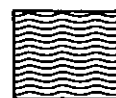
KEY: Place of Birth



Australia



New Zealand



Europe



Other

Table 17. Prisoners analysed by birthplace of mother and birthplace of father

Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace				Father's Birthplace			
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
			No.	%			No.	%
N.S.W.	11	—	11	0.4	10	—	10	0.3
Other States & Territories	7	—	7	0.2	8	—	8	0.3
Australia (unspecified)	1804	39	1843	59.6	1728	39	1767	57.1
New Zealand	62	2	64	2.1	62	1	63	2.0
England	152	3	155	5.0	165	4	169	5.5
Wales	8	—	8	0.3	12	—	12	0.4
Scotland	57	1	58	1.9	61	1	62	2.0
Ireland	45	1	46	1.5	52	—	52	1.7
Germany	28	1	29	0.9	21	—	21	0.7
Greece	20	—	20	0.6	24	—	24	0.8
Hungary	13	1	14	0.5	11	1	12	0.4
Italy	29	—	29	0.9	32	1	33	1.1
Netherlands	20	—	20	0.6	22	—	22	0.7
Poland	16	1	17	0.6	25	1	26	0.8
Yugoslavia	45	1	46	1.5	48	—	48	1.6
Other European	73	1	76	2.5	80	1	81	2.6
Lebanon	11	—	11	0.4	13	—	13	0.4
Other Asian	28	—	28	0.9	30	—	30	1.0
Africa	13	—	13	0.4	13	—	13	0.4
America	18	1	19	0.6	31	3	34	1.1
Pacific Islands	7	—	7	0.2	6	—	6	0.2
Not Known	565	3	568	18.4	580	3	583	18.9
TOTAL	3034	55	3089	100.0	3034	55	3089	100.0

Table 17. Prisoners analysed by birthplace of mother and birthplace of father

Australia is given most frequently as the birthplace for the prisoner's mother (60%) and his father (58%). Approximately 9% of mothers and fathers were born in the British Isles and 8% of mothers and fathers, were born in Europe.

Table 18. Prisoners analysed by naturalization

Naturalization	1974 Prison Census					
	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Naturalized	146	4.8	3	5.5	149	4.8
Not Naturalized	309	10.2	5	9.1	314	10.2
Not Known	187	6.2	4	7.3	191	6.2
Not Applicable	2392	78.8	43	78.1	2435	78.8
TOTAL	3034	100.0	55	100.0	3089	100.0

Table 18. Prisoners analysed by naturalization

In 79% of cases naturalization is not applicable since the prisoner was born in Australia. Of the remainder who have been born overseas, only 5% state that they have been naturalized and 10% state that they have not been naturalized.

These findings should be treated with caution since they are derived from people who may have difficulty in understanding the issue of naturalization and may be reluctant to give their citizenship status.⁽³⁾

⁽³⁾There is a discrepancy in the percentages of prisoners born in Australia (the not applicable category) between Table 18 (79%) and Table 20 (83%). This is probably due to response error.

Table 19. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and naturalization

Birthplace \ Naturalization	Naturalization		Not Known	Not Applicable	TOTAL	%
	Naturalized	Not Naturalized				
Australia	—	—	—	2407	2407	77.9
New Guinea	2	1	—	—	3	0.1
New Zealand	5	42	12	7	66	2.1
England	25	65	19	6	115	3.7
Wales	1	5	1	—	7	0.2
Scotland	7	27	1	1	36	1.2
Ireland	4	11	2	—	17	0.6
Germany	15	12	5	—	32	1.0
Greece	5	11	3	2	21	0.7
Hungary	4	6	1	—	11	0.4
Italy	8	12	2	1	23	0.7
Netherlands	10	7	—	1	18	0.6
Poland	5	6	—	—	11	0.4
Yugoslavia	16	26	11	3	56	1.8
Other European	21	25	8	2	56	1.8
Lebanon	3	10	—	—	13	0.4
Other Asian	11	15	3	1	30	1.0
Africa	2	8	2	—	12	0.4
America	4	20	1	1	26	0.8
Pacific Islands	1	5	—	—	6	0.2
Not Known	—	—	120	3	123	4.0
TOTAL	149	314	191	2435	3089	100.0
%	4.8	10.2	6.2	78.8	100.0	

Table 19. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and naturalization

Prisoners who are eligible for naturalization comprise 22% of the prison population. Europe is the main birthplace of prisoners who stated that they have been naturalized (37%), and the Pacific Islands as birthplace has the highest percentage of prisoners who have not been naturalized (83%). Examining specific countries it can be seen that a low proportion of prisoners whose birthplace is England are naturalised, whereas a high proportion of prisoners from Germany are naturalised.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 19, birthplace and naturalization (see Appendix 1, p.58).

Table 20. Prisoners analysed by number of years in Australia

Number of Years in Australia	1974 Prison Census					
	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 6m	3	0.1	1	1.8	4	0.1
6m < 1y	15	0.5	—	—	15	0.5
1y < 2y	11	0.4	—	—	11	0.4
2y < 3y	19	0.6	1	1.8	20	0.6
3y < 4y	25	0.8	—	—	25	0.8
4y < 5y	30	1.0	1	1.8	31	1.0
5y < 10y	108	3.6	1	1.8	109	3.5
10y < 20y	182	6.0	4	7.3	186	6.0
20y & over	120	4.0	2	3.6	122	4.0
Not applicable	2521	83.0	45	81.9	2566	83.1
TOTAL	3034	100.0	55	100.0	3089	100.0

Table 20. Prisoners analysed by number of years in Australia

The question of number of years in Australia is not applicable for 83% of the prison population as they were born in Australia. The remainder comprises 4% who have lived in Australia over 20 years, 6% who have lived in Australia for a period between 10 and 20 years, 6% who have lived in Australia between 2 and 10 years and 1% who have lived in Australia for less than 2 years ⁽⁴⁾

⁽⁴⁾ Refer to footnote (3) Table 18.

Table 21. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and number of years in Australia

Birthplace	Number of years in Australia										Total	%
	< 6m	6m < 1y	1y < 2y	2y < 3y	3y < 4y	4y < 5y	5y < 10y	10y < 20y	20y +	N.A. N.S.*		
Australia (unspecified)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	21	0.7
N.S.W.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1973	1978	64.0
Other States & Territories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	408	408	13.2
New Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	0.1
New Zealand	1	8	4	5	6	6	15	7	3	11	66	2.1
England	—	1	1	3	2	5	18	45	34	6	115	3.7
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	7	0.2
Scotland	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	20	4	1	36	1.2
Ireland	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	2	17	0.6
Germany	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	12	14	1	32	1.0
Greece	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	7	1	4	21	0.7
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	11	0.4
Italy	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	9	7	2	23	0.7
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	1	18	0.6
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	—	11	0.4
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	1	3	4	17	22	3	6	56	1.8
Other European	1	—	—	1	3	2	12	19	12	6	56	1.8
Lebanon	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	2	—	13	0.4
Other Asian	—	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	7	—	30	1.0
Africa	—	1	—	2	3	—	4	1	1	—	12	0.4
America	1	1	2	3	2	2	7	2	2	4	26	0.8
Pacific Islands	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	0.2
Not known	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	121	123	4.0
TOTAL	4	15	11	20	25	31	109	186	122	2566	3089	100.0
%	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	3.5	6.0	3.9	83.2	100.0	

* N.A. Not applicable
N.S. Not specified

Table 21. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and number of years in Australia

Prisoners born in the Pacific Islands, New Zealand and America were most likely to have spent less than 2 years in Australia, while those born in Africa most frequently have spent over 2 years in Australia. Prisoners who have spent over 10 years in Australia tended to have been born in the British Isles, Europe and Asia.

Where prisoners born in Australia state that they have spent limited periods in this country, it is probable that they have lived overseas for varying periods of time.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 21, Birthplace and number of years in Australia (see Appendix 1 p. 59)

Table 22. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and offence

Offence Birthplace	Offences against the person				Offences against property		Social crime				Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	TOTAL	%
	General	Sexual	Unnatural	Driving	With violence	Without violence	Drugs	Drunkness	Vagrancy	Prostitution						
N. S. W.	613	168	15	13	373	431	48	8	18	3	46	110	91	41	1978	64.0
Other States & Territories	142	6	4	3	82	104	13	2	4	-	10	25	11	2	408	13.2
Australia (unspecified)	10	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	21	0.7
New Guinea	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
New Zealand	24	2	-	1	15	11	6	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	66	2.1
England	33	3	1	1	28	34	3	1	2	-	1	4	2	2	115	3.7
Wales	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0.2
Scotland	14	1	-	1	9	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	1.2
Ireland	6	1	1	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	17	0.6
Germany	12	3	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	32	1.0
Greece	7	3	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	0.7
Hungary	3	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	0.4
Italy	15	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	23	0.7
Netherlands	6	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	18	0.6
Poland	3	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	11	0.4
Yugoslavia	23	-	-	-	17	10	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	56	1.8
Other European	13	1	-	1	15	11	2	1	3	-	2	5	2	-	56	1.8
Lebanon	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	0.4
Other Asian	9	-	-	1	2	8	6	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	30	1.0
Africa	2	2	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	12	0.4
America	9	3	-	-	3	4	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	26	0.8
Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	0.2
Not Known	27	5	2	-	17	30	-	-	5	-	5	10	2	20	123	4.0
TOTAL	980	199	24	22	594	687	88	14	35	3	77	168	128	70	3089	100.0
%	31.8	6.4	0.8	0.7	19.2	22.3	2.8	0.5	1.1	0.1	2.5	5.4	4.1	2.3	100.0	

Table 22. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and offence

A large percentage of crimes in most of the offence categories were committed by persons born in Australia, as 78% of the prison population gave Australia as their birthplace.

Although numbers are small from some countries, observations can be made in some areas and these are set out below:

New Zealand

A higher proportion of New Zealand born prisoners were convicted of drug offences (9% compared with 3% for all prisoners).

British Isles

A higher proportion of prisoners born in the British Isles were convicted of offences against property (53% compared with 42% for all prisoners).

Germany

A higher proportion of German born prisoners were convicted of offences against the person (47% compared with 40% for all prisoners).

Italy

A higher proportion of Italian born prisoners were convicted of offences against the person (65% compared with 40% for all prisoners).

Asia

A higher proportion of prisoners born in Asia were convicted of drug offences (23% compared with 3% for all prisoners).

America

A higher proportion of American born prisoners were convicted of drug offences (15% compared with 3% for all prisoners).

Pacific Islands

Although the numbers of prisoners born in the Pacific Islands was small, it is interesting to see that 5 (83%) were convicted of revocation and breach offences, compared with 4% for all prisoners.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 22, Birthplace and offence (see Appendix 1, p. 60).

Table 23. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and status

Status Birthplace	Under Sentence		Not Under Sentence							
	Serving sentence	%	Appellant	Awaiting trial or sentence	Remands to lower court	Debtor	Deportee and prohibited immigrant	Not known	TOTAL N.U.S.	%
Australia (unspecified)	17	0.6	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	1.0
N.S.W.	1746	65.4	43	68	112	7	—	2	232	55.0
Other States & Territories	364	13.6	5	11	27	1	—	—	44	10.5
New Guinea	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	57	2.1	1	3	3	—	2	—	9	2.1
England	96	3.6	1	8	10	—	—	—	19	4.5
Wales	7	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotland	31	1.2	2	—	1	1	1	—	5	1.2
Ireland	13	0.5	—	1	3	—	—	—	4	1.0
Germany	27	1.0	1	1	2	—	1	—	5	1.2
Greece	12	0.5	1	2	3	—	3	—	9	2.1
Hungary	10	0.4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2
Italy	21	0.8	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	0.5
Netherlands	15	0.6	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	0.7
Poland	10	0.4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	0.2
Yugoslavia	49	1.8	—	2	5	—	—	—	7	1.7
Other European	47	1.8	—	3	6	—	—	—	9	2.1
Lebanon	13	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	26	1.0	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	1.0
Africa	9	0.3	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	0.7
America	21	0.8	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	1.2
Pacific Islands	1	0.0	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	1.2
Not Known	73	2.7	3	5	20	10	—	12	50	11.9
TOTAL	2668	100.0	59	110	205	19	14	14	421	100.0

Table 23. Prisoners analysed by birthplace and status

There exists a similar pattern for the two groups: prisoners under sentence and prisoners not under sentence. The main difference between the groups is the higher percentage of prisoners born in Australia serving a sentence (80%) compared with 66% for those not under sentence. A slightly lower proportion of prisoners born in the British Isles and Europe are under sentence, compared with the not under sentence figures.

These findings were obtained from analysis of Summary Table 23, Birthplace and status (see Appendix 1, p. 61).

Summary of Findings

I The General Social Background of the Prison Population

Age

Prisoners aged under 30 years account for two-thirds of the prison population. Offenders aged 21 years and under are over-represented in the property offences, whilst offenders over 40 years are over-represented in the social offences, particularly vagrancy and drunkenness, compared with the figures for the total offender population.

Prisoners aged over 40 years tend to be given very short and short sentences, those aged between 25 and 40 are more likely to receive long sentences and under 25 years olds, medium sentences. Young prisoners under 25 years are over-represented amongst unsentenced prisoners.

Marital Status

Half of the prison population claim to be single and approximately one-sixth of the total, married.

Religion

Almost three quarters of the prisoners claim to be Anglicans or Roman Catholic in almost equal proportions.

Institutional Experience

Approximately half of the prison population has experienced either a children's home or a psychiatric institution, or a combination of the two institutions.

Suburb of Residence

Three-quarters of the prison population known to reside in New South Wales lived in the metropolitan region at the time of the offence.

Aboriginal Background

Offenders claiming to come from an aboriginal background comprise 9% of the prison population.

II The Training and Employment Experience of the Prison Population

Qualifications

Three-fifths of the prisoners population have no formal educational qualification. Prisoners with no post-secondary qualifications are over-represented with respect to offences against the person whereas those with a University qualification or equivalent are over-represented with respect to offences against property.

Occupation

Two-thirds of the prison population state their occupation as involving labouring, a trade or production work. These prisoners are also over-represented amongst those with no post-secondary qualification. White-collar prisoners are over-represented in drug offences, whereas trades and production workers are over-represented in offences against the person, and offences against property.

III Birthplace and Nationality Aspects

One-fifth of all prisoners were born outside Australia. Australia was given as the birthplace for both mother and father of the prisoner in three-fifths of the cases.

Only 5% of those born outside Australia claim to be naturalized, a high proportion of whom come from Europe. There is a tendency for prisoners born in Germany and Italy to be convicted of offences against the person, and those born in America and Asia to be convicted of drug offences.

DISCUSSION

Wherever possible throughout this publication, comparisons have been made with the prison census conducted in 1971. Hence the main question to be asked is, whether the prison population has changed over the three year period. The two prison populations were compared on the following variables — age, marital status, religion, qualifications, occupation and birthplace. Each of these variables and the degree of change will be considered in turn.

Over the three year period the prison population did not vary on the age factor. The average age remained the same at 30 years, and the prison population comprised the same distribution of offenders over the relevant age ranges.

The main change in marital status over the three year period has been a smaller number of prisoners claiming to be single and a smaller number claiming to be married. However there was an increase in the number of de-facto relationships stated. This may reflect a change in community attitudes towards a greater acceptance of de-facto relationships and hence a greater willingness by the prisoner to specify the true nature of his marital status.

There are no significant differences between 1971 and 1974 on the factor of religion.

There was a decline of fourteen percent in 1974 in the number of prisoners with no educational qualifications prior to imprisonment. However, the average level of educational attainment remained approximately the same.

The trades and production area remained the usual occupation for the majority of prisoners and the same proportion of offenders came from the white-collar areas of occupation in both censuses.

Australia remained the birthplace for the majority of offenders although this figure did fall by four percent in 1974.

Thus we can say a certain stability in the prison population was reflected when relevant factors between the two censuses were examined. Although the prison population has not changed, it is valuable to know that it has remained stable.

This census did illustrate that in certain areas further study would be beneficial.

It was shown that three-quarters of the prison population lived in the metropolitan region of Sydney at the time of their offence. However, at the time of the census forty-one percent of the prison population were located in non-metropolitan establishments. For prisoners who normally reside in the city but are serving periods of their sentence in country establishments, there is the difficulty of maintaining contacts with their families and friends, particularly in distant establishments with limited visiting times.

It may be helpful to conduct a study on the utilisation of visiting privileges at various locations, with reference to the visitors' place of residence. The costs of transferring prisoners to distant locations could also be considered and weighed against the facilities for training programmes available in rural establishments. These geographical studies would also assist in the detailed planning of new corrective establishments.

As there is inadequate knowledge of the migrant offenders in prison, it would be helpful to conduct a special study of this group. For example, it is not known whether language difficulties are experienced by migrant offenders, and if so, whether these problems are a contributing factor in the committal of a crime by migrant prisoners.

If it is possible to assess the extent of migrant prisoners' needs, then special programmes could be provided for the identified disadvantaged group.

Another minority group of offenders has been identified by the census, namely those with an aboriginal background. These prisoners are the subject of a specific report (refer to Census of Prisoners 1974, Aborigines in Prison, Publication No. 11).

In brief, this study of the social background of prisoners has demonstrated that the social characteristics of prisoners have largely remained constant over the 1971 — 74 period. It is suggested that more detailed social investigation would be beneficial in the areas of prisoner location and migrant prisoner needs.

APPENDIX 1

Summary Table 2. Age and offence

Offence Age in Years	Offences against the person	Offences against property	Social crime		Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	Not known	TOTAL
			Drugs	Other						
Under 21 %	204 34.8	307 52.3	23 3.9	1 0.2	11 1.9	22 3.7	17 2.9	— —	2 0.3	587 100.0
21 and under 25 %	291 39.0	317 42.4	31 4.2	1 0.1	15 2.0	46 6.2	35 4.7	8 1.1	2 0.3	746 100.0
25 and under 40 %	544 43.9	472 38.2	26 2.1	13 1.1	25 2.0	73 5.9	53 4.3	26 2.1	5 0.4	1237 100.0
40 and over %	186 36.8	184 36.4	8 1.6	37 7.3	26 5.1	27 5.3	23 4.5	14 2.8	1 0.2	506 100.0
Not known %	— —	1 7.7	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	12 92.3	13 100.0
TOTAL %	1225 39.7	1281 41.5	88 2.8	52 1.7	77 2.5	168 5.4	128 4.1	48 1.6	22 0.7	3089 100.0

Summary Table 3. Age and length of sentence

Length of Sentence \ Age in Years	Very Short < 3m	Short 3m < 1y	Medium 1y < 5y	Long 5y and over	Indeterminate	Not under sentence	TOTAL
Under 21 %	22 3.7	91 15.5	273 46.6	85 14.5	6 1.0	110 18.7	587 100.0
21 and under 25 %	21 2.8	98 13.1	288 38.7	215 28.8	15 2.0	109 14.6	746 100.0
25 and under 40 %	47 3.8	163 13.2	394 31.9	400 32.3	98 7.9	135 10.9	1237 100.0
40 and over %	38 7.5	95 18.8	124 24.5	124 24.5	62 13.0	59 11.7	506 100.0
Not known %	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
TOTAL %	128 4.1	447 14.5	1079 34.9	824 26.7	185 6.0	426 13.8	3089 100.0

Summary Table 4. Age and current status

Status Age in Years	Under Sentence		Not under Sentence							
	Serving Sentence	%	Appellant	Awaiting trial or sentence	Remanded to lower court	Debtor	Deportees and prohibited immigrants	Not known	TOTAL N. U. S.	%
Under 21	477	17.9	8	33	58	5	5	1	110	26.1
21 and under 25	635	23.8	22	31	51	3	4	—	111	26.4
25 and under 40	1110	41.6	21	40	54	7	4	1	127	30.2
40 and over	446	16.7	8	6	41	3	1	1	60	14.2
Not known	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	11	13	3.1
TOTAL	2668	100.0	59	110	205	19	14	14	421	100.0

Summary Table 11. Post-secondary qualifications and offence

Offence Post-Secondary Qualifications	Offences against the person	Offences against property	Social crime		Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	Not known	TOTAL
			Drugs	Other						
			None %	892 42.2						
University, Teachers College, College of Advanced Education %	20 25.7	41 52.6	4 5.1	— —	3 3.8	6 7.7	3 3.8	1 1.3	— —	78 100.0
Technical College, Trade Qualifications %	216 35.6	261 43.1	25 4.1	15 2.5	13 2.1	36 5.9	28 4.6	11 1.8	2 0.3	607 100.0
Not Known %	97 32.8	126 42.5	2 0.7	6 2.0	11 3.7	20 6.8	11 3.7	6 2.0	17 5.7	296 100.0
TOTAL %	1225 39.7	1281 41.5	89 2.8	52 1.7	77 2.5	168 5.4	128 4.1	48 1.6	22 0.7	3089 100.0

Summary Table 13. Occupation and offence

Offence \ Occupation	Offences against the person	Offences against property	Social crime		Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	Not known	TOTAL
			Drugs	Other						
Professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial %	59 40.1	60 40.9	13 8.8	— —	5 3.4	5 3.4	2 1.4	3 2.0	— —	147 100.0
Clerical & sales workers %	62 36.5	73 42.9	11 6.5	1 0.6	8 4.7	7 4.1	7 4.1	1 0.6	— —	170 100.0
Farmers, hunters & related %	50 42.1	48 40.3	4 3.4	1 0.8	1 0.8	2 1.7	10 8.4	2 1.7	1 0.8	119 100.0
Miners & related, tradesmen, storeman/packers, labourers %	806 40.6	854 42.9	39 2.0	27 1.4	40 2.0	111 5.6	81 4.1	24 1.2	4 0.2	1986 100.0
Transport & communication, service, sport & recreation %	139 39.0	137 38.4	13 3.6	3 0.8	14 3.9	25 7.0	16 4.5	10 2.8	— —	357 100.0
Nil, not known %	109 35.1	109 35.1	8 2.6	20 6.5	9 2.9	18 5.8	12 3.9	8 2.6	17 5.5	310 100.0
TOTAL %	1225 39.7	1281 41.5	88 2.8	52 1.7	77 2.5	168 5.4	128 4.1	48 1.6	22 0.7	3089 100.0

Summary Table 14. Occupation and post-secondary qualifications

Post-Secondary qualifications		University, Teachers College, College of Advanced Education	Technical College, Trade Qualifications	Not known	TOTAL
Occupation	None				
Professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial	55 37.4	32 21.8	58 39.4	2 1.4	147 100.0
Clerical & sales workers	110 64.7	11 6.5	42 24.7	7 4.1	170 100.0
Farmers, hunters & related	100 84.1	— —	13 10.9	6 5.0	119 100.0
Miners & related, tradesmen Storemen/packers, labourers	1473 74.1	23 1.2	371 18.7	119 6.0	1986 100.0
Transport & communication, service, sport & recreation	245 68.6	9 2.5	86 24.1	17 4.8	357 100.0
Nil, not known	125 40.3	3 1.0	37 11.9	145 46.8	310 100.0
TOTAL	2108 68.2	78 2.5	607 19.7	296 9.6	3089 100.0

Summary Table 15. Occupation and status

Status Occupation	Under sentence		Not under sentence							
	Serving sentence	%	Appellant	Awaiting trial or sentence	Remanded to lower court	Debtor	Deportee and prohibited immigrant	Not known	TOTAL N.U.S.	%
Professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial	130	4.9	4	6	7	—	—	—	17	4.0
Clerical & sales workers	145	5.4	4	5	14	2	—	—	25	5.9
Farmers	98	3.7	4	8	8	1	—	—	21	5.0
Miners, tradesmen, storemen/packers, labourers	1740	65.2	39	68	120	6	11	2	246	58.5
Transport & communication, service, sport & recreation	324	12.1	3	11	18	—	1	—	33	7.8
Nil, not known	231	8.7	5	12	38	10	2	12	79	18.8
TOTAL	2668	100.0	59	110	205	19	14	14	421	100.0

Summary Table 19. Birthplace and naturalization

Naturalisation Birthplace	Naturalised	Not Naturalised	Not Known	Not Applicable	TOTAL
Australia & Territories %	(P.N.G.) 2 0.1	(P.N.G.) 1 0.0	— —	2407 99.9	2410 100.0
New Zealand %	5 7.6	42 63.6	12 18.2	7 10.6	66 100.0
British Isles %	37 21.1	108 61.8	23 13.1	7 4.0	175 100.0
Europe %	84 36.8	105 46.1	30 13.2	9 3.9	228 100.0
Asia %	14 32.6	25 58.1	3 7.0	1 2.3	43 100.0
Africa %	2 16.7	8 66.6	2 16.7	— —	12 100.0
America %	4 15.4	20 77.0	1 3.8	1 3.8	26 100.0
Pacific Islands %	1 16.7	5 83.3	— —	— —	6 100.0
Not known %	— —	— —	120 97.6	3 2.4	123 100.0
TOTAL %	149 4.8	314 10.2	191 6.2	2435 78.8	3089 100.0

P.N.G.: Papua New Guinea

Summary Table 21. Birthplace and number of years in Australia

Birthplace	Number of years in Australia				N.A. N.S. *	TOTAL
	< 2y	2y<5y	5y<10y	10y+		
Australia & Territories %	2 0.1	— —	1 0.0	6 0.3	2401 99.6	2410 100.0
New Zealand %	13 19.7	17 25.7	15 22.7	10 15.2	11 16.7	66 100.0
British Isles %	2 1.1	15 8.6	27 15.4	122 69.8	9 5.1	175 100.0
Europe %	3 1.3	21 9.2	40 17.5	144 63.2	20 8.8	228 100.0
Asia %	2 4.7	9 20.9	14 32.6	18 41.8	— —	43 100.0
Africa %	1 8.3	5 41.7	4 33.3	2 16.7	— —	12 100.0
America %	4 15.4	7 26.9	7 26.9	4 15.4	4 15.4	26 100.0
Pacific Islands %	3 50.0	2 33.3	1 16.7	— —	— —	6 100.0
Not Known %	— —	— —	— —	2 1.6	121 98.4	123 100.0
TOTAL %	30 1.0	76 2.5	109 3.5	308 10.0	2566 83.0	3089 100.0

* N.A.: Not applicable

N.S.: Not specified

Summary Table 22. Birthplace and offence

Offence Birthplace	Offences against the person	Offences against property	Social crime		Offences against good order	Traffic offences	Revocation and breach offences	Other offences	TOTAL
			Drugs	Other					
Australia & Territories	977	998	61	35	56	136	104	43	2410
%	40.5	41.5	2.5	1.5	2.3	5.6	4.3	1.8	100.0
New Zealand	27	26	6	—	—	2	3	2	66
%	40.9	39.4	9.1	—	—	3.0	4.6	3.0	100.0
British Isles	63	93	4	3	2	5	3	2	175
%	36.0	53.2	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.7	1.1	100.0
Europe	91	96	2	9	7	12	9	2	228
%	39.9	42.1	0.9	3.9	3.1	5.3	3.9	0.9	100.0
Asia	17	10	10	—	4	1	1	—	43
%	39.5	23.3	23.3	—	9.3	2.3	2.3	—	100.0
Africa	4	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	12
%	33.4	33.4	8.3	—	8.3	8.3	8.3	—	100.0
America	12	7	4	—	2	1	—	—	26
%	46.1	26.9	15.4	—	7.7	3.9	—	—	100.0
Pacific Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
%	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.3	16.7	100.0
Not Known	34	47	—	5	5	10	2	20	123
%	27.6	38.2	—	4.1	4.1	8.1	1.6	16.3	100.0
TOTAL	1225	1281	88	52	77	168	128	70	3089
%	39.7	41.5	2.8	1.7	2.5	5.4	4.1	2.3	100.0

Summary Table 23. Birthplace and status

Status Birthplace	Under sentence		Not under sentence							
	Serving sentence	%	Appellant	Awaiting trial or sentence	Remanded to lower court	Debtor	Deportee and prohibited immigrant	Not known	TOTAL	%
Australia & Territories	2130	79.9	49	81	140	8	—	2	280	66.4
New Zealand	57	2.1	1	3	3	—	2	—	9	2.1
British Isles	147	5.5	3	9	14	1	1	—	28	6.7
Europe	191	7.2	2	10	21	—	4	—	37	8.8
Asia	39	1.5	—	—	3	—	1	—	4	1.0
Africa	9	0.3	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	0.7
America	21	0.8	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	1.2
Pacific Islands	1	0.0	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	1.2
Not Known	73	2.7	3	5	20	10	—	12	50	11.9
TOTAL	2668	100.0	59	110	205	19	14	14	421	100.0

