

APCCA Statistics 1995

Correctional Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, 1995 (obtained for the 15th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators)

Prisoners in Asia and the Pacific, 1995

The statistics reproduced below were collected as part of the preparation for the 15th Asian and Pacific Conference of Correctional Administrators (APCCA) in Japan in September 1995.

During the course of the conference itself, and during the following two weeks, a number of minor changes to the statistics were suggested by delegates to the conference. As far as possible, these changes have been made.

It should be noted, however, that international comparisons must be made with caution as it is not possible to ensure that all nations in the region have used the terminology in exactly the same way.

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Table 1: Prisoners by Gender and Imprisonment Rates, Asia and the Pacific, mid 1995

	Male	Female	Total	General population ('000)	Imprisonment Rate
Australia ***	15241	716	15957	17862.3	89.3
Bangladesh	42866	1245	44111	119000	37.1
Brunei Darussalam	298	14	312	284.5	109.7
Cambodia	2373	117	2490	9584	26.0
Canada (Fed'l only)	14001	306	14307	27000	53.0
China	1207400	29134	1236534	1200000	103.0
Cook Islands	43	2	45	20	225.0
Fiji	944	17	961	783.5	122.7
Hong Kong	11224	1517	12741	6149.1	207.2
India	210843	5559	216402	920000	23.5
Indonesia**	40302	819	41121	189548	21.7
Japan	44383	2239	46622	125260	37.2
Kiribati	90	1	91	70	130.0
Korea, Rep.	57754	3265	61019	44453.2	137.3
Macau	405	34	439	410	107.1
Malaysia	19438	886	20324	19500	104.2
Nepal*	5815	385	6200	18491	33.5
New Zealand	4387	166	4553	3592	126.8
Papua New Guinea*	3855	167	4022	3762	106.9
Philippines (Nat'l only)	17262	581	17843	68000	26.2
Singapore****	8100	400	8500	2959	287.3
Solomon Islands	149	1	150	330	45.5
Sri Lanka*	11511	475	11986	17600	68.1
Thailand	97398	9278	106676	59095	180.5
Tonga*	86	1	87	100	87.0
Vanuatu*	109	0	109	150	72.7
Western Samoa*	227	10	237	162	146.3

*1994 data

**1993 data

***1994 data for WA and SA

****An additional 7608 persons were detained in Drug Rehabilitation Centres managed by the Singapore Prison Service

From the figures in this table the weighted average imprisonment rate has been calculated to be 65.7 per 100 000 population

Imprisonment Rates, Asia and the Pacific, mid 1995

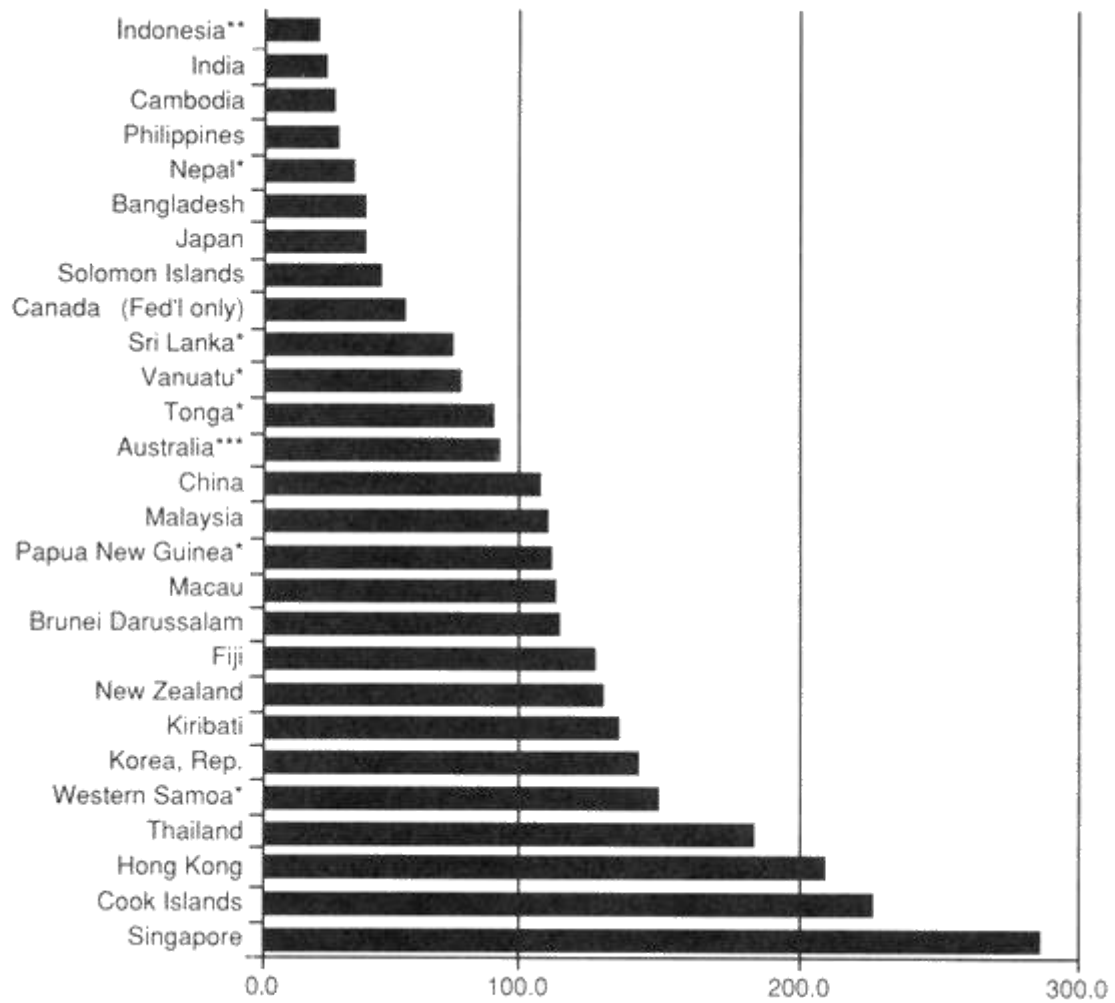


Table 2: Unconvicted Remandees, Per Cent and Rate, Asia and the Pacific, mid 1995

	Unconvicted Remandees	Per cent Remandees	Remand Rate per 100 000 population
Australia ***	2025	12.7	11.3
Bangladesh	28334	64.2	23.8
Brunei Darussalam	34	10.9	12.0
Cambodia	969	38.9	10.1
Cook Islands	4	8.9	20.0
Fiji	64	6.7	8.2
Hong Kong	1275	10.0	20.7
India	150840	69.7	16.4
Indonesia**	13082	31.8	6.9
Japan	8430	18.1	6.7
Kiribati	12	13.2	17.1
Korea, Rep.	27498	45.1	61.9
Macau	156	35.5	38.0
Malaysia	5191	25.5	26.6
Nepal*	3288	53.0	17.8
New Zealand	548	12.0	15.3
Papua New Guinea*	1195	29.7	31.8
Philippines (Nat'l only)	2138	12.0	3.1
Singapore	370	4.4	12.5
Solomon Islands	8	5.3	2.4
Sri Lanka*	6095	50.9	34.6
Thailand	35357	33.1	59.8
Vanuatu*	17	15.6	11.3
Western Samoa*	21	8.9	13.0

*1994 data

**1993 data

***1994 data for WA and SA

Table 3: Prison Staff and Staff/Prisoner Ratios, Asia and the Pacific, mid 1995

	Total Staff	Security Staff	Ratio : Prisoners per Security Staff
Australia	6330	5020	3.2
Bangladesh	6783	6184	7.1
Brunei Darussalam	234	217	1.4
Cambodia	1122	788	3.2
Canada (Fed'l only)	9000	4812	3.0
China	260000	260000	4.8
Cook Islands	20	18	2.5
Fiji	377	359	2.7
Hong Kong	5479	5045	2.5
Japan	17044	12390	3.8
Kiribati	35	27	3.4
Korea, Rep.	12027	10618	5.7
Macau	286	232	1.9
Malaysia	8282	7860	2.6
New Zealand	2440	2267	2.0
Philippines (Nat'l only)	2370	1474	12.1
Singapore	1703	1303	6.5
Solomon Islands	135	85	1.8
Thailand	9095	9004	11.8

Table 4: Probation and Parole Data, Asia and the Pacific, mid 1995

	Offenders serving Probation Orders*	Probation Rate**	Offenders serving Parole Orders	Parole Rate**
Australia	27076	151.6	5021	28.1
Cambodia	10	0.1		
Canada (Fed'l only)			8014	29.7
China			28645	2.4
Cook Islands	89	445.0	6	30.0
Fiji			148	18.9
Hong Kong	3936	64.0	3459	56.3
Japan	14379	11.5	5986	4.8
Kiribati			4	5.7
Macau	7	1.7	28	6.8
New Zealand	22205	618.2	1196	33.3
Philippines (Nat'l only)	19000	27.9	10000	14.7
Solomon Islands			43	13.0
Thailand	66289	112.2	17552	29.7

*including community service orders and other forms of supervision

**per 100 000 of the general population

Table 5: Escape and Suicide Data, Asia and the Pacific, mid 1995

	Escapes per year	Escape Rate*	Suicides per year	Suicide Rate**
Australia***	179	1.42	22	1.7
Bangladesh	10	0.02	0	-
Brunei Darussalam	1	0.32	-	-
Cambodia	69	2.77	-	-
Canada (Fed'l only)	18	0.13	14	1.0
China	1376	0.11	178	0.1
Cook Islands	1	2.22	0	-
Fiji	39	4.06	0	-
Hong Kong	7	0.05	8	0.6
Japan	1	0.00	5	0.1
Kiribati	35	38.46	0	-
Korea, Rep.	14	0.02	38	0.6
Macau	1	0.23	0	-
Malaysia	1	0.00	2	0.1
New Zealand	57	1.25	11	2.4
Philippines (Nat'l only)	260	1.46	0	-
Solomon Islands	2	1.33	0	-
Thailand	138	0.13	5	0.0

*per 100 prisoners

**per 1000 prisoners

***excluding WA and SA

Recidivism Data

The Data Collection Form used to gather the statistical information summarised in the preceding pages also requested respondents to provide "any information on recidivism, or the proportion of prisoners who are re-incarcerated" in each system in recent years. Only eight of the 25 completed forms contained this additional information. The information provided was in a number of different forms and can be seen as illustrating the complexity of attempts to measure recidivism, or the success of prison systems. Below is a synopsis of the information received on this topic.

In Malaysia, at 31 March 1995, 51 per cent of prisoners were first timers, and decreasing proportions of prisoners had previously served sentences one or more times. The proportion of female prisoners who were recidivists was lower than the proportion of male prisoners. Similarly, in Brunei Darussalam, at 1 August 1995, 58 per cent of the total of 312 prisoners were first timers, 20 per cent were second timers, etc. Also, female prisoners were less likely than males to be recidivists.

The information supplied from the Philippines shows that in each year from 1990 to 1995, 95 per cent of the admissions to prison were first offenders and five per cent were "ex-cons" or returnees. From Macau it was reported that the numbers of ex-prisoners re-incarcerated during 1993, 1994 and 1995 were, respectively, 105, 77 and 66.

The most recent prison census conducted in New Zealand showed that 57 per cent of males and 28 per cent of females had had at least one prior imprisonment. Also, a study of reconvictions conducted in 1990/91 found that 68 per cent of a sample of 1674 offenders serving custodial or community based sentences were re-convicted in a two-year follow up period, but those referred to and/or treated by a psychologist had lower recidivism rates.

The data from Japan show that the number of re-incarcerated prisoners over a five-year period (1990 to 1994) as a proportion of all prisoners released over that period, was exactly 42.0 per cent. From Hong Kong it is shown that different success rates were achieved by different programs, for example, drug addiction treatment centres (55-65 per cent success), training centres (65-72 per cent), detention centres (90-95 per cent) and young prisoner programs (77-86 percent).

Information provided from New South Wales shows the number and percentage of prisoners re-incarcerated within two years of release for different offence groups, and also compares those with and without records of prior imprisonment. The lowest recidivism rates (between 10 and 15 per cent) were for ex-prisoners who had served sentences for murder, sex offences and drug offences, while the highest (over 35 per cent) were for those who had served sentences for breach of parole, assault, stealing and robbery. For all offence groups, 23 per cent of first timers, and 46 per cent of recidivists, returned to prison again.