

Social Impact Monitoring
Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility and
Auckland South Corrections Facility
Annual Monitoring Report 2017



**Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility and
Auckland South Corrections Facility.**

**Social Impact Monitoring:
Fifth Annual Report 2017.**

Undertaken in accordance with conditions of designation set by the Board of Inquiry for the construction of the Auckland South Corrections Facility at Wiri.

Cover design by Rev Mark Beale, Member of the Community Impact Forum

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About the social impact monitoring team

This work was undertaken by Quigley and Watts in partnership with Anne Dowden (REWA). Quigley and Watts are specialists in social impact assessment, public health research and evaluation and Anne Dowden is an independent specialist evaluation consultant. The work was undertaken by Carolyn Watts and Robert Quigley, Quigley and Watts and Anne Dowden, REWA.

Acknowledgements

This work would not have been possible without the support of many people. Thank you to all the people who contributed to the development of the Social Impact Monitoring Plan and to this Annual Report, members of the Community Impact Forum and the Tangata Whenua Committee, staff at the Department of Corrections, the Auckland Region Women’s Corrections Facility and Auckland South Corrections Facility.

Thank you to the many people in community organisations who gave freely of their time to assist this work. A special thanks to Kim Dennis, Rufo Pupualii, Miria Andrews, St Elizabeth’s Church, Clendon Park School and Roscommon School who collected information for this report.

Executive Summary

This social impact monitoring report has been prepared in accordance with conditions set by the Board of Inquiry (BOI) in approving the establishment of a new men's corrections facility, now named Auckland South Corrections Facility (ASCF), adjacent to the Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility (ARWCF) in Wiri. The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report 2017 is to identify, quantify and assess any social and cultural effects (both positive and negative) on the community arising from the presence and operation of the two corrections facilities.

This Annual Monitoring Report 2017 presents the results of monitoring undertaken based on the Social Impact Monitoring Plan 2017 (SIMP2017) (available from www.corrections.govt.nz).

Evidence to inform this report was collected between September 2017 and March 2018. Evidence included analysis of documents, interviews with twenty-three stakeholders, surveys (staff, contractors, reintegration service providers, general community services, local residents, prison visitors and prisoners), data provided by ASCF, ARWCF and the Department of Corrections, and group discussions with local residents (including some released prisoners). Where data is presented, it covers the period of the year ending August 30, 2017 (unless otherwise stated).

The Board of Inquiry defined the local area of interest as the suburbs that surround the prisons. The suburbs include those overseen by the Manurewa local board and the Manukau Central Business District within the Ōtara-Papatoetoe local area board:

- Manurewa local area board: Wiri industrial estate, Manurewa East, Homai, Weymouth and Wattle Downs and
- Parts of the Ōtara-Papatoetoe local area board: Manukau Central.

The impacts identified in this report have been categorised into five types, as follows:

A: **None** – no impact (evidence shows this is not a current impact), may require ongoing monitoring or discontinuation of monitoring.

B: New/emergent issue (this was not a specific question area, the issue is emergent).

C: Requires further evidence to draw a conclusion (in-depth investigation or continued monitoring).

D: **Negative** impact – could be referred to SIFAC or dealt with in another way.

E: **Positive** impact – may require ongoing monitoring or discontinuation of monitoring.

The SIMP2017 and this Annual Monitoring Report were developed with guidance from members of the Community Impact Forum (CIF) and the Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC)¹ via the SIMP Working Group (see Appendix 2 for a list of the current committee members).

Table A over page shows each research question included in the SIMP2017, along with the categorisation of the impact, a summary of the findings.

The SIA team has worked with the SIMP Working Group to refine the conclusions and recommendations for each research question. These are described in each section of the report and summarised together in Section 3 of this report.

¹ Both committees were established in accordance with the BOI recommendations to consider the social and cultural effects on the community of the ASCF and ARWCF.

Table A: Summary impacts of in the SIMP2017 assessed in 2017/18

Priority ²	Relationship with community	Impact category ³	Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:
High	Did ASCF and ARWCF rejuvenate the local area according to the conditions in the BOI (including completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas and completion of planting in Totara Park)	Negative	<p>A start has been made with conversations between Ngāti Te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohūa, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Conservation about kaitiakitanga and rejuvenation of the surrounding area.</p> <p><i>Whatungarongaro te tangata, toitū te whenua People come and go, the land remains⁴</i></p> <p>The construction of the coastal pathway from Weymouth-Puhinui coastal pathway has not been started.</p> <p>The planting at Totara Park of a riparian revegetation along the headwater stem of the Puhinui Stream and Totara Park has been carried out.</p> <p>Although actions have occurred, the community has ongoing concerns about the restoration of the surrounding area. That is, those areas described in implementation and maintenance plans within the Integrated Design and Mitigation Strategy (IDMS) and within the Kaitiaki Plan.</p>
General Community services			
High	Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on general community services that provide services for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families, that they do not have a specific contract to deliver?	Negative	<p>Community services provide a range of uncontracted services to support prison visitors, prisoners, and released prisoners.</p> <p>The level of support provided is not sustainable, because although the work fits within their ‘mission to support others’ it is depleting resources and good will, it is <i>additional</i> (and essentially in competition) with their support for the community in general, and some procedures/rules for working with the prisons are barriers to providing the support.</p> <p>The biggest impact on the community is when prisoners are released into the local community without adequate support.</p>

² That is, high, medium or low priority for the intensity and extent of the investigation on this topic.

³ See page 3 in the Executive Summary for explanation of the categories.

⁴ Kaitiaki Plan, Ngāti Te Ata, 2011 (Prepared by Ngāti Te Ata to guide bidders and now incorporated into the IDMS)

Table A continued: Summary impacts of in the SIMP2017 assessed in 2017/18

Priority ⁵	Community as host	Impact category ⁶	Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:
High	Does ASCF and ARWCF impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?	Negative	<p>The presence of the two prisons brings a significant number of visitors each year; more than one in 10 visits are made by out of town visitors.</p> <p>There is a consistent level of hosting by the South Auckland and the local area community of out of town visitors to the two prisons, one in 20 visits involves some form of help given by people living in the local area or in South Auckland (this was <u>not</u> help from churches or NGO or Government organisations).</p> <p>Emergent concern that exacerbates the challenge of being hosts to visitors: The visiting processes at ASCF include separate clothing/property drop off days, short visits, and strict reporting times which are typically scheduled by the prisoner rather than the visitor.</p>
High	Are there a sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?	Negative	There are unmet accommodation needs due to the two prisons. One in five out of town individuals/groups of visitors stay overnight with South Auckland or local area families. At least 1,000 person-nights are provided in these homes each year. Also, reports suggest that a small number of prison visitors may be sleeping in cars.
Population movement*			
High	Monitoring population movement into the 'local area'	<p>None staff/ contractors & prisoners families)</p> <p>Negative (released prisoners)</p>	There is evidence of movement into the 'local area' of people who previously lived elsewhere – especially in relation to released prisoners and to a lesser extent staff, contractors and prisoners' families. (Movement by staff, contractors and prisoners' families is relatively small and may not be a net movement into the local rea, but rather a flux – or in an out movement).

⁵ That is, high, medium or low priority for the intensity and extent of the investigation on this topic.

⁶ See page 3 in the Executive Summary for explanation of the categories.

Table A continued: Summary impacts of in the SIMP2017 assessed in 2017/18

Priority ⁷	Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime):	Impact category	Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:
Medium	Does ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?	None	A small number of people are sleeping in cars near the prisons, however it is difficult to directly link this to either prison. The impact on community safety and wellbeing is minimal, if anything.
	Is there nuisance and petty crime caused by visitors to the ASCF and ARWCF?	None	Nuisance and petty crime in the local area is not attributable to visitors.
Rehabilitation and reintegration services for prisoners			
Medium	Does ASCF and ARCF enhance positive outcomes for Māori prisoners	Requires further evidence	Progress has been made on rehabilitation programmes that support improved outcomes for Māori at both ARWCF and ASCF. There are significant opportunities to ensure that a cultural framework is used to guide reintegration programmes ensuring they meet the needs of Māori.
	Does ASCF and ARWCF support adequate <u>planning</u> for reintegration?	Negative	<u>Reintegration planning</u> is not functioning to an ideal level at either prison. Findings suggest that this and other aspects of reintegration processes are having a negative impact on the local community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders do not consider that reintegration planning is at an acceptable level for ASCF. Reintegration planning at ARWCF is a priority area and overall it is strong however there is still work required to ensure all case managers plan adequately for reintegration. Community Corrections, local residents, community services and ARWCF believe reintegration planning is having a negative impact on the community of Manurewa in several ways. Reintegration and rehabilitation service providers consider that increased pressure is also being placed on the local community because the <u>rehabilitation</u> service levels in the two prisons are inadequate.

⁷ That is, high, medium or low priority for the intensity and extent of the investigation on this topic

Table A continued: Summary impacts of in the SIMP2017 assessed in 2017/18

Priority ⁸	Rehabilitation and reintegration services for prisoners	Impact category	Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:
Medium	Are prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF <u>accessing</u> reintegration services at an acceptable rate (including priority populations i.e. Māori)	Negative	<p><u>Access to reintegration</u> services is not adequate for released prisoners⁹, especially in relation to accommodation but also other types of support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to reintegration is <u>not</u> adequate. • Safe and appropriate accommodation for prisoners released to Manurewa and to Manukau is at crisis point. This is exacerbated by released prisoners with no address to return home to (who are not from the local area) being ‘defaulted’ to the Manurewa area. • The lack of appropriate and safe accommodation is impacting on the community and is reportedly increasing the released prisoner’s chances of reoffending. <p><u>An emergent issue</u> is stakeholders’ concern about the effectiveness of current reintegration. This includes the location, type, length and nature of the reintegration and the mechanisms for contracting reintegration (i.e. a focus on contracts with services rather than person-centred funding).</p>
Medium	Do ASCF and ARWCF have mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers?	None (contracting) Negative (support of providers)	<u>Mechanisms to contract and engage</u> rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers appear to be functioning well although systems to support their work could be better.

⁸ That is, high, medium or low priority for the intensity and extent of the investigation on this topic

⁹ In AMR2016, Corrections funded reintegration programmes; including Māori specific programmes have generally not been available to ASCF released prisoners in 2016. This situation has improved from the situation reported in 2016 when almost no reintegration services were accessed. Since the earlier annual report, the referral pathways from ASCF to reintegration programmes have begun functioning. However, this the current annual report identifies a broader issue with the inadequacy of reintegration services for all released prisoners.

Table A continued: Summary impacts of in the SIMP2017 assessed in 2017/18

Priority ¹⁰	Local economy and employment	Impact category	Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:
Medium	Does ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by employing local people? [condition 118]	Positive - minor	For ASCF the policies and practices do not indicate a strong intention to provide enhanced employment or contract opportunities for people or businesses that are situated in the local area. That said, ASCF employs some people living in the local area and ASCF has recently introduced several practices to promote employment of locals. ASCF has some local contracts in place.
Medium	Does ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by contracting goods and services locally? [condition 118]	Negative	For ARWCF the policies and practices do not indicate an intention to provide enhanced employment or contract opportunities for people or businesses that are situated in the local area. ASRWCF employs some people living in the local area.
Relationship with community			
Lower	Do ASCF and ARWCF have defined plans for engaging with the local area community?	Negative	The two prisons do not have defined plans or formalised approaches to engaging with the local community The local residents think the Prisons (or the Department of Corrections) have an ongoing responsibility to engage with the community. The main area they would like to talk about is how prisoners released into their community can be supported.
Lower	Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on community pride?	None	The presence of the prisons has a mixed impact on community pride

¹⁰ That is, high, medium or low priority for the intensity and extent of the investigation on this topic

Table A continued: Summary impacts of in the SIMP2017 assessed in 2017/18

Priority ¹¹	Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime)		
Lower	What is the level of <u>perceived</u> risk to public safety due to ASCF and ARWCF?	None	<p>The impact of either prison on community safety and wellbeing is minimal, if anything. While a small number of people sleep in cars near the prisons is perceived as a risk to public safety, it is difficult to link directly this to either prison. Note that, the community are also concerned for the car occupants and their safety and wellbeing.</p> <p>See section 2.3 for commentary on unmet accommodation needs.</p>
Lower	What is the level of <u>actual</u> risk to public safety due to escape incidents from ASCF and ARWCF?	None	There have been no prisoner escapes or absconds.

¹¹ That is, high, medium or low priority for the intensity and extent of the investigation on this topic

1. Introduction

This social impact monitoring report has been prepared in accordance with conditions set by the Board of Inquiry (BOI) in approving the establishment of a new men's corrections facility, now named Auckland South Corrections Facility (ASCF), adjacent to the Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility (ARWCF) in Wiri. The purpose of the social impact monitoring report is to identify, quantify and assess any social and cultural effects (both positive and negative) on the community arising from the presence and operation of the two corrections facilities. The information provided in this report¹² builds on:

- Baseline report (information collated during August to October 2012).
- 2013 Annual Report (data collected from November 2012 to October 2013).
- 2014 Annual Report (data collected from November 2013 to October 2014).
- 2015 Annual report (data collected from November 2014 to April 2015).
- 2016 Annual report (data collected from September 2015 to February 2016).

Previous reports are available at www.corrections.govt.nz. The baseline report presents social data regarding the local community of Manurewa and Manukau City Centre as well as specific facilities outside of that area. The 2013 to 2016 Annual Reports provide social information on the community during the operation of the ARWCF and the construction phase and operation of the ASCF. Construction of ASCF began at the end of 2012 and was completed in January 2015. ASCF commenced operations as a prison in May 2015.

In accordance with the BOI decision, a social impact monitoring report is to be prepared annually with participation and input from the Community Impact Forum (CIF) and the Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC)¹³. If the monitoring identifies effects that are attributable to the corrections facilities, these committees can independently or collectively consider ways to address any social and cultural effects. The CIF and the TWC can then recommend projects to the Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee (SIFAC) in order to avoid, remedy and/or mitigate identified adverse effects¹⁴.

A list of acronyms and terms commonly used in this report is contained in Appendix 1.

1.1 Social Impact Monitoring Plan 2017 (SIMP2017)

Social Impact Assessment

The role of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) team is set out in the BOI. The role includes reviewing the SIMP annually with participation and input from the Minister, TWC, CIF and the Community Liaison Office (with the Department of Corrections) and preparing annual reports on the effects outlined in the SIMP.

SIMP2017 development

In 2016 there was a change in the SIA team after a new tender was awarded. Prior to 2016 a broad monitoring approach had been undertaken using a large number of indicators identified in the SIMP. After reviewing the indicators and monitoring data, with the new SIA team, the TWC and CIF agreed a more targeted approach was required to ascertain whether any effects identified were attributable to ASCF or ARWCF. For example, a previous indicator monitoring

¹² Data collected from September 2016 to April 2017.

¹³ Both committees were established to consider the social and cultural effects on the community of the ASCF and ARWCF.

¹⁴ A dedicated fund of \$250,000 per annum, accumulating to a maximum of \$500,000, was established as a condition of the consent set by the Board of Inquiry.

incidents of unjustified absence in local schools was not useful if the absences could not be linked to either corrections facility.

The approach taken for the SIMP2016, and continued in SIMP2017, was to develop a set of research questions based on specific hypotheses of effect directly linked to ASCF and/or ARWCF. For some areas of investigation, the findings of SIMP2016 or SIMP2017 provide a baseline for future comparison, because such information was not included in previous years.

The SIMP2017 was developed in collaboration with the SIMP Working Group, which includes members of the Community Impact Forum (CIF), Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC).

Rather than separate cultural indicators a decision was made to consider Māori views as central to all questions within the SIMP2017.

For each question, the SIMP Working Group decided a priority level, which was agreed by CIF. The priority levels refer to the intensity of the monitoring and research rather than the potential of an effect per se, i.e. the potential effects identified as high priority have had more in-depth investigation in 2017/18.

After setting priorities for each question, the draft SIMP2017 was then approved by the CIF and was presented to the TWC for approval at the December 2017 meeting. SIMP2017 was used as a working document to guide the research and monitoring throughout data collection and analysis in 2017/18.

In developing and prioritising the research questions, the team was also guided by two key principles:

1. New populations: several potential effects will only occur if a substantial number of additional people move into the local area¹⁵ because of the prisons (i.e. not the existing population). This therefore excludes any effects caused by prisoners who come from within the geographic boundary and return to the local area (because these people would likely return to the local area no matter which prison they went to). Monitoring population movement into this local area has been a key focus of SIMP 2016 and SIMP17¹⁶.
2. Outside the fence: the SIMP2017 will only focus on effects or impacts occurring on or in the local community.
 - a) This means that the Social Impact Assessment will not directly assess the operation of the two prisons (the services they provide and whether these are effective or are culturally appropriate). This is known as 'inside the fence' and is typically excluded in social impact assessments and future studies.
 - b) However, the SIMP2017 can assess community effects related to the activities of the two prisons which have an effect or impact in or on the community e.g. the effect on the community of local volunteers working inside the prison.

¹⁵ i.e. the official 'local area' that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the 'local area' that surrounds the prisons, Page 14.

¹⁶ See Section 2.4 on Population Movement, Page 40. The research questions that are considered a further priority in principle are listed in Appendix 4, Table 17. These questions will be investigated in future if monitoring shows that a large number of people move into the local area as a result of the two correctional facilities.

The research questions that were given a high priority (and included in the SIMP2017¹⁷) are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1: High priority questions to be researched and assessed in SIMP2017 (during 2017/18)

Relationship with community
Did ASCF and ARWCF rejuvenate the local area according to the conditions in the BOI (including completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas and completion of planting in Totara Park)
General Community services
Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on general community services that provide services for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families, that they do not have a specific contract to deliver?
Community as host
Impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to those visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?
Are there sizable unmet accommodation needs of families visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?
Population movement
Monitoring population movement into the 'local area'

The research questions that were given a medium priority (and included in the SIMP2017) are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Medium priority questions to be researched and assessed in SIMP2017 (during 2017/18)

Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime):
Does ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?
Is there nuisance and petty crime caused by visitors to the ASCF and ARWCF?
Rehabilitation and reintegration services for prisoners
Does ASCF and ARWCF support adequate <u>planning</u> for reintegration?
Are prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF <u>accessing</u> reintegration services at an acceptable rate (including priority populations i.e. Māori)
Do ASCF and ARWCF have mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers?
Local economy and employment
Does ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by employing local people? [condition 118]
Does ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by contracting goods and services locally? [condition 118]

¹⁷ See SIMP2016 on the Department of Correction website:
www.corrections.govt.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/885829/Social_Impact_Monitoring_Plan_August_2016.pdf

The research questions that were given a lower priority (and included in the SIMP2017) are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Lower priority questions to be researched and assessed in SIMP2017 (during 2017/18)

Relationship with community
Engage with the community? Did ASCF and ARWCF have defined plans for engaging with the local area community?
Have an impact on community pride?
Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime):
Increase <u>actual</u> risk to public safety due to escape incidents?
Increase <u>perceived</u> risk to public safety?

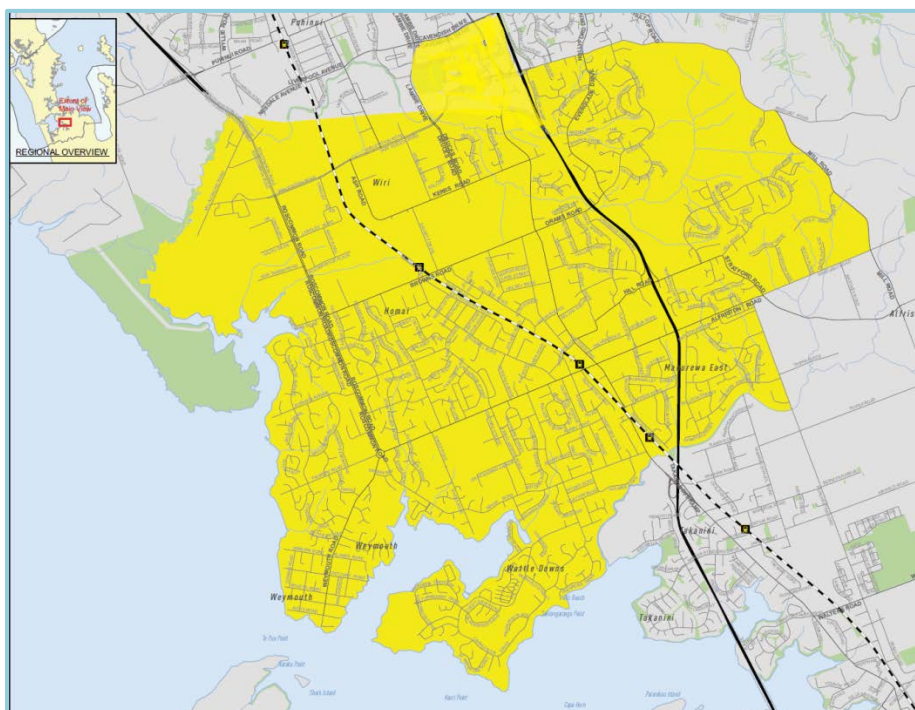
Geographic focus of SIMP - the ‘local area’ that surrounds the prisons

The Board of Inquiry defined the local area of interest as the suburbs that surround the prisons. The suburbs include those overseen by the Manurewa local board and the Manukau Central Business District within the Ōtara-Papatoetoe local area board:

- Manurewa local area board: Wiri industrial estate, Manurewa East, Homai, Weymouth and Wattle Downs and
- Part of the Ōtara-Papatoetoe local area board: Manukau Central (i.e. it does not include: Ōtara, Papatoetoe, East Tamaki, Puhunui).

Mention of the ‘local area’ throughout this report, refers to this area of interest.

Figure 1: Map of suburbs in the ‘local area’ of interest for the Social Impact Assessment



Wider area

The previous SIMPs noted the area of impact is likely to be wider than the ‘local area’ described above, in some instances. SIMP2016 and SIMP17 note that some services likely to be impacted are not in the local area. Where appropriate, services in the wider South Auckland Community and beyond have been included (see Appendix 3 for a description of the wider area).

1.2 Data collection

A description of the activities undertaken to collect data for this report is contained in Appendix 5. The views of Māori and Pacific people are of particular relevance to this work. This has been considered in the selection of interviewees and survey participants, for example the schools selected for the community survey had >80% Māori and Pacific students. In addition, the research team proactively sought Māori and Pacific representation and input into both planning the approach for the SIA and interpretation of the findings via the SIMP Working Group.

A summary of the range of sources is given below:

1. Data requests (and data collection)

- Department of Corrections in September to December 2017.
- ASCF in September 2017 to February 2018.
- ARWCF in September 2017 and February 2018.

2. Key informant interviews

A total of 23 people were interviewed. Interviews were carried out with the following stakeholders during November 2017 to March 2018. Interviews included:

- ASCF staff (2), ARWCF staff (2), Department of Corrections Regional Office staff (2), Department of Corrections National Office staff (2)
- Boffa Miskell (1) (contracted by Department of Corrections to monitor BOI conditions compliance)
- Community members (6) - local residents (4), local school Principals (2)
- Community service providers (6) (Friendship House, Family Start Manukau (Presbyterian Support Services), Raukura Hauora O Tainui, Salvation Army Pukekohe, 2 local churches)
- TWC members (2)

3. Document reviews

- Final Report and Decision, Board of Inquiry volumes 1 and 2, 2011
- Integrated Design and Mitigation Strategy, 2011.
- Kaitiaki Plan, 2011.
- Agreement for the provision of services, SecureFuture, 2011
- Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Integrated Management Plan, Tūpuna Maunga Authority, 2016
- Landscape implementation progress reports 2014-2016, Wildlands Consultants
- Auckland Council Design Manual, Ecological Case Study, Puhinui Reserve
- Designation Compliance Schedule ASCF, Department of Corrections
- Manurewa Local Board Plan, 2017, Auckland City Council
- Manurewa Local Board Work Programme 2017/2018 Q1 Report
- Achieving Effectiveness for Māori - First line quality assurance audit, 20 September 2017 (Inglis and Peita)
- Report to Auckland Council Hearing topic 074 Designations Minister of Corrections Designation 3910 Wiri Comprehensive Corrections Facilities May 2016
- ASCF / AWRCF Better Outcome for Māori – Intent document for discussion. Transformational Change through meaningful kaupapa
- Quick Guide to Reintegration Services, Department of Corrections
- External providers interventions catalogue 14/02/18, Serco Business
- Offender Plans (drop down box content), ASCF

- Matheson B, and Bowman J. What happens beyond the gate? Findings from the post-release employment study. *Practice: The NZ Corrections Journal Vol 5 Issue 1 July 2017*
- Ryan J and Jones R. Innovations in reducing re-offending. *Practice: NZ Corrections Journal Vol 4, December 2016*
- Te Ākitai Waiohua Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Puhinui Peninsula, 2014

4. Surveys

- Local community survey n=169 and community discussion n=17
 - paper survey with n=169 local school community in December 2017
 - facilitator led discussions with n=17 local people in December 2017
- Prisoner surveys: n=1050+
 - online survey with n=658 (out of 957) prisoners at ASCF in February 2017. Response rate 69%.
 - paper survey with n=398 (out of 463) prisoners at ARWCF in January 2017. Response rate 86%.
- Staff and contractor surveys n= 168:
 - paper and online survey with n=28 (of 298) staff and contractors n=49 at ASCF in December 2017 and January 2018. Staff response rate 9% (response rate cannot be calculated for contractors).
 - paper survey with n=91 (of 293) staff at ARWCF in December 2018 and January 2018. Response rate 31%.
- Visitor survey of 380 visitors (a census of n=171 groups of visitors over a weekend and two separate week days)
 - paper surveys with n=104 groups of visitors at ASCF in November 2017
 - paper surveys with n=57 groups of visitors at ARWCF in November 2017
 - 10 mini interviews with visitors to either ASCF or ARWCF
- Community services survey of n=28 community services providers in the South Auckland area (that typically do not have contracts with either prison), in December 2017 to February 2018.
- Online survey of n=18 Rehabilitation and Reintegration service providers (i.e. who have contracts with either prison or Department of Corrections) was carried out in February 2018.

1.3 Analysis and Reporting – Stakeholder Centric approach

Using the SIMP2017 as a guideline, the data was gathered, analysed, detailed findings were prepared and summarised in the Annual Monitoring Report by the SIA research team.

The draft findings were reviewed in March 2018 for accuracy and completeness by ASCF, ARWCF and the Department of Corrections.

In a concurrent process, the SIMP Working Group, representatives of CIF, TWC, ASCF, ARWCF, Department of Corrections National Office and Regional Office were invited to a findings workshop carried out in March 2018. At the workshop, conclusions based on the findings were developed with input from the SIMP Working Group to ensure the perspectives, contextual knowledge and values of the community and other key stakeholders were central in the process.

2. Research Findings

The research findings are set out under each SIMP2017 question. Those questions identified as highest priority by the SIMP Working Group are presented first, medium priority are presented second and so forth.

For each SIMP2017 question, relevant background is presented followed by the evidence on impact, a summary of the findings, a conclusion about impact (prepared in consultation with the SIMP Working Group) and recommended next steps for the social impact assessment (this is based on the SIA research teams' expert opinion, for later review by the SIMP Working Group for inclusion in future SIMPs).

2.1 Relationship with community [HIGH PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Did ASCF and ARWCF rejuvenate the local area according to the conditions in the BOI (including completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas and completion of planting in Totara Park)?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- A start has been made with conversations between Ngāti Te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohū, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Conservation about kaitiakitanga and rejuvenation of the surrounding area.

*Whatungarongaro te tangata, toitū te whenua
People come and go, the land remains¹⁸*

- The coastal pathway (as set out in the conditions) is to extend from Weymouth-Puhinui. The construction of this coastal pathway (which is the responsibility of the Council) has not been started.
- The planting at Totara Park in relation to the consent process for the ARWCF of a riparian revegetation along the headwater stem of the Puhinui Stream and Totara Park has been carried out.
- Although planting, monitoring and replanting has occurred, the community continue to have ongoing concerns about the restoration of the surrounding area as a whole. That is, those areas not specifically referred to in the BOI conditions, but which are described in implementation and maintenance plans within the Integrated Design and Mitigation Strategy (IDMS)¹⁹.

Background

1. Background Kaitiakitanga

Rejuvenation of the site and surrounding area has particular importance to mana whenua as kaitiaki of this land. The Kaitiaki role carries certain obligations regarding kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga – guardianship and protection of the land and certain hosting and welfare responsibilities for the people that occupy the land (our manuwhiri or visitors)²⁰.

The concepts of kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga are universal and apply with agreement by all parties. The Kaitiaki Plan describes the specific view of one of the mana whenua parties, Ngāti Te Ata. It is crucial that the views of the other mana whenua, Te Ākitai are also included in the plan or approaches used going forward.

The rejuvenation of the site and surrounding area is clearly referenced in the Kaitiaki Plan and the expectation is:

that as much as possible, the surrounding land, waterways and wāhi tapu are restored to their natural state, possibly through Kaitiaki-themed programmes with prisoners and other initiatives

¹⁸ Kaitiaki Plan, Ngāti Te Ata, 2011 (Prepared by Ngāti Te Ata to guide bidders and now incorporated into the IDMS)

¹⁹ Integrated Design and Mitigation Strategy was required as a condition of consent for the build of ASCF

²⁰ Kaitiaki Plan 2011 Ngāti Te Ata

One of the recommendations in the Kaitiaki Plan was to:

Consider establishing an annual fund to be used for environmental and cultural projects directly related to the Wiri area. The benefits to the prison/prisoners identified were building genuine partnership relationship with mana whenua iwi and capacity building. For mana whenua assisting in efforts to restore and enhance our physical and cultural landscape.

Responsibility for delivering on rejuvenation appears to sit with the Department of Corrections and Secure Future (rather than either correctional facility per se). The Kaitiaki Plan is referenced in both the IDMS (implementation of the IDMS is a condition of the Board of Inquiry) and the contract between Secure Future and the Department of Corrections.

The contract between Secure Future and the Department of Corrections refers to the Kaitiaki Plan on 7 separate occasions, for example:

Vocational training linked to the Kaitiaki Plan, such was horticulture, habitat recovery and wetland management²¹.

Within the IDMS, SecureFuture referenced the Kaitiaki Plan and committed to working with mana whenua.

This will include the joint development and teaching of kaitiaki programmes ... tailored to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners (SecureFuture, 2011).

For example, the IDMS described activities that could include prisoners working in small teams to address the remediation, rejuvenation, and rehabilitation of the wetlands, Stonefields, Puhinui stream and the shores of the Manukau.

During the 25-year term of the contract, it is expected that the adjoining land will become a showpiece for the concept of kaitiakitanga (SecureFuture, 2011).

The previous report Annual Monitoring Report 2016 found there were outstanding commitments within the IDMS that had yet to be realised to support rejuvenation activities of the surrounding area (including to rejuvenate the maunga, awa, and moana), specifically:

- The establishment of a Kaitiaki Programme that supports the rehabilitation of prisoners and restoration of the land, and
- Preparation of the Matukutūreia and Stonefields Reserve Management Plan (in collaboration with the Department of Conservation and mana whenua).

2. Background - Coastal Pathway

The Board of Inquiry conditions refer to the proposed coastal walkway (Weymouth-Puhinui Walkway) linking Clendon and Matukutūreia reserve on several occasions including the legal easement and describing design features for providing walking and cycle access to the site.

²¹Agreement relating to the PPP at Wiri Men's Prison Project between Secure Future and the Department of Corrections, 2012.

Figure 2: Board of Inquiry condition – rejuvenation of the local area: Condition 5

“5. An easement for an esplanade strip and/or access strip for a coastal recreational walkway for the benefit and use of the public ...

- ... The esplanade strip and access strip shall be of sufficient width to allow cycle and pedestrian access through the area
- The route of the formed walkway determined jointly by the Minister and the Council ... The construction and maintenance of the walkway will be undertaken by the Council, at such time as it deems fit to do so

Board of Inquiry (2011); Volume 2 of 2; pp 5

In 2016, the earlier SIMP2016 investigated of the easement for a coastal walkway along the coast adjacent to the Department of Corrections property.

- The AMR2016 reported that the easement had been granted and in terms of compliance with the BOI conditions this condition could be considered completed.
- However, the CIF requested that further investigation of this condition to focus on describing the progress towards providing benefit and use of the walkway for the public.

In relation to the coastal walkway the SIMP2017 considers the effective *completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas.*

3. Background - Totara Park planting

The planting in Totara Park was part of the consent process for ARWCF, which preceded the BOI in relation to ASCF.

- During the consent process for ARWCF, Auckland Regional Council (ARC) granted consent for the reclamation of wetlands and required mitigation planting.
- As a part of this process ARC and Manukau City Council Parks department chose the headwaters of the Puhinui Stream (or tributaries) in Totara Park for the replanting

Figure 3: Board of Inquiry – rejuvenation of the local area: consent process for ARWCF

Ecological and storm water effects / Botanical ecology

The ARC has already granted consent for the reclamation of all of the upper wetland, and the 527m² of the lower wetland, meaning that overall 3,123m² of wetland will be lost as a result of the proposal. The ARC consent requires 1,369m² of mitigation planting to be undertaken either on or off the site. ... An agreement was reached in October 2010 whereby the Department of Corrections will implement riparian revegetation along the headwater stem of the Puhinui Stream and Totara Park, and the Manukau City Council Parks department will fence that area prior to the planting, given that Totara Park is grazed by stock.

Board of Inquiry (2011); Volume 1 of 2; pp 206

In 2016, the earlier SIMP2016 investigated of the rejuvenation of the local area identified the need for clarification as to whether planting a Totara Park had been completed.

In relation to Totara Park planting the SIMP2017 considers the effective *completion of planting in Totara Park.*

4. Background - Rejuvenation of the site

The Board of Inquiry conditions 10 – 16 set out conditions for Landscape and Urban Design.

- The seven conditions state an Integrated Design and Mitigation Strategy (IDMS) must be prepared for the entire designated site and submitted for approval to the Manager, Resource Consents at the Council.
- Condition 16 sets out the implementation and maintenance of the IDMS.

Figure 4: Board of Inquiry – rejuvenation of the local area: Condition 16

Landscape and Urban design / IDMS Components

Condition 16. The Minister shall implement the comprehensive landscape plan, the ecological planting strategy and the visual mitigation strategy within 12 months of completion of construction of the ASCF and shall thereafter maintain all specified works and plantings to the satisfaction of Auckland Council

Board of Inquiry (2011); Volume 1 of 2; pp 11

Development of the IDMS

- As reported in the AMR2016 the development of the IDMS was the responsibility of Secure Future (the company responsible for building and running ASCF).
- Also, as reported in the AMR2016 the Council, the Department of Conservation, Ngāti Te Ata Te Ākitai, Vision Manukau and the Volcanic Cones Society were all given the opportunity to comment on the draft IDMS.
- The Ecological Planting Strategy set out in the IDMS states there will be a focus on enhancement of the remnant wetland areas and the part of the site adjoining the Puhinui Creek. In summary the ecological planting strategy is to:
 - Enhance the habitat values of the southern wetland by using a range of appropriate native plant species within and around the pond to create a link with the upper reaches of the Puhinui Creek.
 - Enhancing the existing storm water ponds within the designation site IDMS (IDMS, page 27 – 30).

5. Background – Rejuvenation of the surrounding area

There are a range of people and organisations that have an interest in the surrounding area referred to in the IDMS. Including, interests related to access and enjoyment as well as cultural interests, use and Kaitiakitanga.

In relation to *rejuvenation of the local area* the SIMP2017 considers the intent of the BOI as understood by stakeholders and described in agreements.

- Local stakeholders, and CIF members, are of the clear opinion that rejuvenation of the surrounding area should result in the benefit and use of the area, such that the public can access and have ongoing enjoyment due to the rejuvenation activities.
- The Kaitiaki Plan sets out expectations that rejuvenation of the surrounding area would go beyond the conditions as this expresses the intent of the BOI.

Evidence

1. Kaitiakitanga

A start has been made with conversations between Ngāti Te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Conservation about rejuvenation of the surrounding area.

- Ngāti Te Ata reports they have been consulted by the Departments of Conservation and Corrections about a programme of work to remediate and restore the maunga Matukutūreia and the awa Puhinui. The understanding of Ngāti Te Ata is that this programme would be undertaken in partnership with mana whenua.
- ARWCF reports not being in a position currently to have prisoners work on a beautification/kaitiaki programme of surrounding area. The details of such a programme have yet to be presented. For example, where would the prisoners work, who would supervise them, who would provide the cultural tikanga perspective.
- Department of Corrections has provided notes from meetings and communication in 2017 including Department of Corrections staff, the Department of Conservation and mana whenua representatives. The meetings and discussions have included the possibility of a relationship agreement between the Department of Conservation and mana whenua to rejuvenate the land surrounding Matukutūreia and the Stonefields Reserve.
- Cultural Treaty settlement redress is currently being negotiated between Te Ākitai Waiohua and the Crown around Matukutūreia²².

2. Evidence - coastal pathway

The coastal pathway (as set out in the conditions) is to extend from Weymouth-Puhinui. The construction of this coastal pathway (which is the responsibility of the Council) has not been started.

All I know is it [the coastal pathway] was supposed to connect with Clendon and it just hasn't. – Community member and BOI submitter

The Manurewa Local Board has no current plans to develop this section of walkway, although other related work is ongoing.

- Some sections of the longer Manukau Harbour coastal path and cycle way have been completed, but not those from Weymouth-Puhinui (i.e. not the coastal pathway as set out in the conditions).
- The Manurewa Local Board has committed to continue to develop and enhance the Manukau Harbour coastal path and cycle way (Manurewa Local Board Plan, 2017²³).
 - While, funds of \$565,000 have been allocated to the Manurewa Coastal Walkway Network for this financial year (July 2017 – June 2108)²⁴, there are no current plans to develop the Weymouth-Puhinui section of the walkway.
 - Board reports indicate ongoing work to join up the Wattle Downs to Weymouth paths (i.e. to the south-east of the Weymouth-Puhinui section).

²² Te Ākitai Waiohua Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Puhinui Peninsula (2014)

²³ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/about-auckland-council/how-auckland-council-works/local-boards/all-local-boards/Documents/manurewa-local-board-plan-2017.pdf>

²⁴ Manurewa Local Board Work Programme 2017/18 Q2 Report

3. Evidence - Totara Park planting

The planting at Totara Park, a condition of the build of ARWCF, of a riparian revegetation along the headwater stem of the Puhinui Stream and Totara Park has been carried out.

The CIF was not aware the planting had been completed.

- The planting was completed and conformed by the Auckland Council in 2013²⁵ year.
- Recent checks and photographic evidence by Boffa Miskell (who assist to monitor the conditions on behalf of the Department of Corrections) confirm the planting is still in place. (Personal communication, Boffa Miskell Feb 2018).

4. Evidence - rejuvenation of the site.

Planting the perimeter of ASCF and wetlands commenced some years ago, is being monitored and replanting is being managed (as needed).

Those community members who provided their perspective on rejuvenation note that the physical environment within the prisons and on the prison sites is attractive.

The whole place is beautiful. It feels more like a school than a prison. I've been very impressed with the environment and with the look and with the way they have arranged it. I think it's amazing. – Clendon Residents Discussion Group member

The following progress on the agreed planting plan has been identified:

- Restoration of the site has been ongoing since 2013.
- Wildlands Consultants²⁶, contracted to implement the Boffa and Miskell Landscape Planting Plan, report that:
 - The first planting on the perimeter of ASCF was undertaken in 2014, and completed, along with the southern wetland, in 2015 (personal communication Lance Salt, Restoration Ecologist, Wildlands, February 2018).
 - The southwest wetland site has undergone transformation and is on track to have all of the gorse removed by June 2018. Indigenous plants are now well established and pest plants well under control. Plants are also well established on the perimeter planting with good growth rates considering the challenging site conditions (personal communication Lance Salt, February 2018).
- Progress reports from Wildlands have been cited and confirm the above progress.
 - These reports document timing of preparation, planting and maintenance activities that were undertaken for the ecological restoration of the southwest wetland, and the ASCF perimeter planting.
 - Several technical issues encountered along the way are also documented in the reports.
 - The photograph section shows evidence of progress.

²⁵ Confirmation letter from Auckland Council on 30 July 2013.

²⁶ Note: Wildlands is happy to take a tour of the rejuvenation for any interested members of CIF, TWC or the community.

- Isthmus, landscape design specialists have been monitoring the Wildlands planting. Isthmus (personal communication, Karen Ehlers, Isthmus, May 2017) confirms that:
 - The plants at both prisons have been planted as per the planting plans.
 - The planting is progressing well.
 - There have been a number of issues with pests, particularly hares, which have required remediation work to protect and replant damaged plants. Two small areas at the women's prison need replacement and two areas need some more plants.

5. Evidence – rejuvenation of the surrounding area

The community and mana whenua continue to have ongoing concerns about the restoration of the surrounding area, including the maunga, Matukutūreia. That is, those areas not specifically described in implementation and maintenance plans within the IDMS but referred to in both the IDMS and within the Kaitiaki Plan.

The view of the local community is that nothing visible has changed for the surrounding area (this view includes those who do visit the surrounding area on a regular basis and those that view it from where they live).

These views are illustrated by the following quotes:

Basically, we have now got an industrial development Stonehill, which is not your guys fault, but Council's for approving it and there's a whole bunch of prisons next to it and we seem to have absolutely nothing in exchange that has happened, as far as I can tell. Least not at the ground level. We just have reserves drowned in gorse and access ways that are always closed and that's about the end of the story. – Community member and BOI submitter

But I think the environmental thing is about what has that prison done for us in the community? Have they planted many trees? They've done nothing for us. – Clendon Residents Discussion Group member

Overall, there appears to be no process to inform the community about progress toward meeting the rejuvenation conditions.

Conclusion

Although some rejuvenation actions have been carried out, overall there is a negative impact on the community in relation to the rejuvenation of the surrounding area.

1. A start has been made with conversations between Ngāti Te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Conservation about kaitiakitanga and rejuvenation of the surrounding area.
2. There is an absence of a process to inform the CIF and wider community about compliance with the rejuvenation conditions. This causes some of the (potential) positive impacts (see #3 and #4 below) to have no impact.
3. While an easement for a coastal walkway has been granted by the Minister, the coastal recreational walkway for the benefit and use of the public has not been completed. This is a negative impact.
4. The planting at Totara Park, a condition of the build of ARWCF to mitigate reclamation of wetlands, has been completed. This is a minor positive impact that has not been realised by the community.
5. Rejuvenation activities outlined in the IDMS that have been completed on the site, for example the wetland planting and pest control. This is a positive impact that has not been realised by the community.
6. Commitments within the IDMS to contribute to rejuvenating the surrounding area particularly those within the Kaitiaki Plan, including the Stonefields and maunga Matukutūreia, have not been met. The Kaitiaki programme has not been started. This is a negative impact.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact of rejuvenation of the surrounding area.

2.2 General Community Service [HIGH PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on general community services that provide services for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families, that they do not have a specific contract to deliver²⁷?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- A range of community services in South Auckland are providing uncontracted services to support prison visitors, prisoners, and released prisoners. The level of support provided to families of prisoners, released prisoners and visitors is not sustainable.
- Most services initially described the impacts as positive or neutral because they fitted with their mission to support others. However, follow-up interviews show that there are negative impacts on services. These include depletion of resources and good will as well as barriers to providing their services (such as frustration with the system required to visit people in prison, frustration at not being able to continue to work with individual prisoners post release).
- Some local residents said the biggest impact on the community was when prisoners were released into the local community without adequate support.

Background

In 2016, AMR2016 reported there had been increased demand on community services related to the two prisons, which these services were not contracted or resourced to provide. Specifically, that community services provide support for families of prisoners, visitors to the two prisons and released prisoners.

To inform this, the SIMP2017 is monitoring:

- To what extent general community services are providing support and services for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families (i.e. specifically prison visitors), *that they do not have a specific contract to deliver.*

²⁷ Some of these services will have contracts from other funders to provide services, however they are not contracted directly by the Department of Corrections to provide services in relation to the prisons.

Evidence

Evidence includes data from community services surveys (see **Table 4**), follow-up interviews and a residents' discussion group in Clendon.

A survey of community services (i.e. those not necessarily contracted to provide rehabilitation or reintegration services), including faith-based, and other health and community services was carried out. The services provided included addiction, accommodation, food, budgeting, family support, Māori health, faith-based support, care for the homeless, family violence and counselling). This survey of 28 community services²⁸ shows that:

- One in three (34% ASCF and ARWCF) community services provide support to *people visiting* one or other of the two prisons.
 - The visitors survey showed that one in 16 (6%) of individuals/groups of visitors who were not from out of town got help from South Aucklanders to make their visits. Much of this help is with transport. Most of this help is from friends or family, but some is from local churches and organisations²⁹.
- One in five or six (15% ASCF and 19% ARWCF) community services provide support to *prisoners* in one or both of the two prisons.
- Nearly one in three (31% ASCF and ARWCF) community services provide support to *prisoners released* from one or both of the two prisons.
 - This corroborates findings reported in the AMR2016.
- Most community services, nine out of ten (88%), did not have a contract with either prison to provide these services (see **Table 5**).

²⁸ At the time of data analysis just 26 respondents had completed the survey, numeric reporting is based on a sample of 26.

²⁹ These visitors were from wider Auckland (n=4), South Auckland (n=2), or were local area residents (n=4) Assistance they got included: got petrol money (n=5), got a ride (n=3), got travel money (n=1), got child care (n=3); got food/food money (n=2), and stayed overnight (n=2). Prison visitors from out of town report that when they got assistance (such as a free place to stay) this was from friends and families rather than NGOs.

Table 4: Community Services – help and support to visitors, prisoners and released prisoners

Whether provided support and whether it is contracted		
	ASCF	ARWCF
Provide support to people visiting the prisons	9	9
Do not provide support/no answer	17	17
Had a contract	1	1
Provide support to prisoners	4	5
Do not provide support/no answer	22	21
Had a contract ³⁰	1	2
Provide support to released prisoners	8	8
Do not provide support/no answer	18	18
Had a contract	2	2
Total	26	26

Table 5: Community Services – help and support to visitors, prisoners and released prisoners

Type of support that is <u>not</u> contracted		
	ASCF	ARWCF
<i>support to people visiting the prisons</i>	7	7
Transport/support for transport	1	1
Food/money for food	2	2
Other support ³¹	4	4
<i>support to prisoners</i>	3	4
Support for prisoners (Christmas food boxes and gifts, education and information, post-release accommodation options and clothing, monthly church services, counselling programme on dealing with change, loss and grief)	3	3
<i>support to released prisoners</i>	6	6
Support on release (pastoral support, financial assistance, support to find employment or education, home visits and social support)	4	4
Total	23	23

Services reported a range of impacts including positive impacts (as the role allow the organisations to deliver on their mission), as well as neutral and negative impacts.

³⁰ At the time this survey was undertaken

³¹ 'Other support' was not defined but excludes transport to/from the prison, accommodation, food or money for food.

Follow-up interviews with some of the community services found:

- Church groups described the impact as positive because the work undertaken by volunteers or as part of a service was part of their core mission.

There are benefits on both sides. It's great for us, it's part of our missional mandate but also it will hopefully give value back to the people receiving it as well. Let them know that there is hope for them to change, to be transformed. - Local Church Pastor

- Funding was not sought or even desired by some organisations.

We are a small community based organisation and we decided in 2009 to relinquish all funding and employment contracts and return to working in the ministry from where we live and so currently that situation is tenable for us at present. - Community service provider

- Several services spoke of the ad hoc nature of their support and lack of interaction with the prison system. They would value a more collaborative and systematic approach to support involving other agencies and the Department of Corrections.
- While the impact was initially described as positive in the survey, several organisations when questioned reflected on the cost to the organisation in terms of time, resources (for food), donations and money (for transport). This wasn't seen as a negative per se however the support relies on donations and volunteer efforts.
- The interviews also captured other support related to the two prisons (that was not specifically asked about in the survey). For example, one organisation said most of the support they provide was to the families (women and children) of men in ASCF.

Our main contact would be with the women and children or the women that came in here for food or support during that period where their husbands or partners are in jail. We have a lot of women coming in here on a regular basis for food parcels. Their partners are inside. - Community service provider

The Clendon residents' discussion group was clear that the biggest impact on them as a community was when men and women were released from one of the prisons into their community without adequate wraparound support and supervision.

So, when they are released and given a chance they can live a normal life and be the same.... they really need support and I didn't feel there was enough support for them. In fact that's the thing we try to do here and support people but there's only so many... So, I think the issue for me is not that there's a big impact but if there's going to be a regular release of people into the community, will they be released into this area? Hopefully not. Because I think it's the amount of people that is the issue. Because it's just that they do often need a bit of support if they have been in a long time. If it's a short time it's not a big deal at all usually. I suppose my question is, is there enough support and where do they get released to? - Clendon Residents' Discussion Group member

The lack of social services and accommodation in Clendon (the closest suburb to the prisons) for released prisoners and visitors to the both prisons was identified as an issue by residents.

There is nothing here in Clendon for released people to go to except the WINZ office. Now that's not fair, because everyone deserves to have a social service involved if they want to. But it's non-existent in Clendon. We are the closest town to the prison.... we are closer than Manukau City. So, we need services here, particularly for families that come to visit so they know where to go – accommodation or they know where to go if their Benefit got cut, or whatever. We have hardly any services in Manurewa and Clendon - Clendon Residents' Discussion Group member

The Clendon community supports released prisoners in many ways, including the St Elizabeth's

Church home for women after release, foodbank and social support. Residents felt more could be done to support the Church, but they were unsure whether this was the responsibility of the Prison or some other part of the Government.

We are not rich, but we are just doing our little bit for the community through the church. Because that's where the church needs to have help. Do you think they should have an incentive, like St Elizabeth's is going to have ten prisoners, and if they can get those ten prisoners not to reoffend and stay out of prison and get a job, why can't the government or corrections have an incentive towards the church? And say they are doing their bit for the community but we need to help them - Clendon Residents' Discussion Group member

Conclusion

There is a negative impact on general community services (such as churches and NGOs that are not contracted to deliver services) that provide support for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families.

1. Community services provide long-term support for families of prisoners and released prisoners as well as support for visitors to the prisons. In most instances this support is *additional* (and essentially in competition) to their support for the community in general. The level of support provided to families of prisoners, released prisoners and visitors is not sustainable.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact on general community services.

2.3 Community as a host [HIGH PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Do ASCF and ARWCF impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?

SIMP QUESTION Are there a sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

1. Hosting visitors

The presence of the two prisons brings a significant number of visitors each year; more than one in 10 visits are made by out of town visitors.

- Last year 6,500 unique visitors to the two prisons made over 52,000 visits.
- Visitors to ASCF are both larger in number and do more frequent visits than visitors to ARWCF.
- Out of town visitors made 4,800 to 7,000 of visits last year. Data definitively shows 4,800 visits by out of town visitors. Taking in to account cases of missing data and known visitor travel patterns 2300 more visits are estimated i.e. a total of 7,000 visits made by out of town visitors.

There is a consistent level of hosting by the South Auckland and the local area of out of town visitors to the two prisons.

- More than one in four (28%) of visitors from out of town reported that they got help from people in South Auckland on their current visit. Overall, this is one in 20 (5%) of all individuals or groups of visitors surveyed (when considering both out of towners and Aucklanders)³².
- One in ten prisoners (between 7% and 14% in three surveys) report that their visitors stay in unpaid accommodation in South Auckland while visiting them in prison.
- One in twenty (5%) of local area families with primary school aged children report that they provided help and support to people visiting one of the two prisons.

Help and support for visitors is from local families not organisations.

- All out of town visitors reported that help is from friends or family (not churches or NGO or Government organisations).
 - Help includes: money for food/petrol/travel, a meal, child care, a ride in their car as well as accommodation in private homes.
- #### 2. Emergent concern: The visiting processes at ASCF include separate clothing/property drop off days, short visits, and strict reporting times which are typically scheduled by the prisoner rather than the visitor.

³² A census survey was done of visitors over one weekend and three weekday afternoons

3. Accommodation needs

There are unmet accommodation needs due to the two prisons.

- For prison visitors. Out of town visitors made 4,800 to 7,000 of visits last year, with one in five (21%) out of town individuals/groups of visitors surveyed staying overnight with South Auckland or local families. Conservatively, an estimated n=1,000³³ person-nights are provided in the homes of locals and wide South Aucklanders each year.
- Stakeholders also report that a small number of prison visitors sleep in cars.

Background – hosting visitors

During 2016, several community sources suggested that the local community is being impacted by regular hosting and supporting visiting prisoners' families from outside of South Auckland. This has been assessed more closely in 2017 to measure the size of this potential impact.

Evidence – hosting visitors

Evidence includes data from visitor surveys, community surveys and prisoners' surveys as well as contextual data (from Department of Corrections and ASCF) on visitors and visits.

1. Visit Data ASCF

ASCF had over 5,000 unique visitors (friends and family members of prisoners) to the prison last year with an average group size of 3 people. Nearly 1,100 of these were unique child visitors (under 18 years old) i.e. typically prisoners' children or other relatives.

- Over the year, 16,500 groups visited ASCF; of these nearly 6,000 groups included child visitors. Visitors made an average of 9 visits per year. That is a total of 44,000 'person-visits', including 12,000 'child-visits' in the last year.
- Of those whose address is known, one in 13 (8%) visits were from people living in the local area and a further one in 20 (5%) were from people from wider South Auckland area and (77%) were from Rest of Auckland i.e. about 9 out of 10 (89%) were from Auckland.
- One in ten visits (10%) were from people living outside of Auckland (throughout New Zealand), and one in 100 (1%) were visits from people living overseas.
- There were over n=2300 person-visits (adults and children) to ASCF last year by out of town visitors (including overseas visitors). This does not count all those for whom no address data is available – out of town visits may be as high at 4500³⁴.

³³ Using the conservative estimated n=4800 person visits were out of town visitors last year, surveys shows that 21% of out of town visitors stay overnight. This suggests that accommodation for n=1008 person-nights are provided in the homes of the local community or the wider South Auckland each year.

³⁴ Over 44,000 person-visits occurred, about half by people for whom there was no address data was supplied. An estimated n=2200 of these are likely to have travelled from out of town – giving an estimated total of n=4500 person-visits to ASCF by out of town visitors.

2. Visit Data ARWCF

ARWCF had nearly 1,500 unique visitors (friends and family members of prisoners) to the prison last year. Nearly 550 of these were unique child visitors (under 18 years old).

- Over the year, a total of 8,400 'person-visits', including 3,200 'child-visits' in the last year.
- Visitors made an average of 6 visits per year.
- Of those whose addresses are known, nearly one in 10 (9%) of visits were from people living in the local area and a further one in 5 (20%) were from wider South Auckland area and (42%) were from Rest of Auckland i.e. about 7 out of 10 (71%) were from Auckland.
- Nearly one in three visits (29%) were from people from outside of Auckland (throughout New Zealand), and one in 100 (1%) were visits from people living overseas.
- There were nearly n=2500 person-visits (adults and children) to ARWCF last year by out of town visitors (including overseas visitors).

3. Visitors to both prisons were surveyed³⁵

It is common for out of town visitors to get help from people in South Auckland. See Table 6 for details.

- More than one in four (28%) of visitors from out of town got help on their current visit. Overall, that is one in 20 (5%) of all individuals or groups of visitors surveyed.
 - One in five (21%) of out of town individuals/groups stayed overnight; half in the local area and half in South Auckland (or did not say where).
- Visitors reported that this help came from friends or family, (rather than local churches and organisations).
- All visitors that stayed in the local area stayed in a private house, a private rental or Housing NZ rental accommodation every time that they visited the prison. See Table 7 for details.
- Each visitor/group of visitors received more than one type of support such as a place to stay the night, a meal, a ride to the prison from a volunteer, food or money for food/for petrol or for travel.

³⁵ A census survey was done of visitors over one weekend and 3 weekday afternoons

Table 6: Visitor census survey – help for out of town visitors

Type of help <u>out of town visitors</u> receive from South Aucklanders			
	ASCF	ARWCF	Both prisons
	N	N	N
Food or money for food	0	1	1
Was driven here/got a ride	0	1	1
Help with my children/dependents	0	1	1
Overnight in local area*	1	2	3
Overnight wider South Auckland	1	1	2
Had a meal	0	1	1
Other**	1	0	1
Help not described	1	0	1
Total receiving help (%)	4	4	8

Notes. *Local area: Clendon, Homai, Manukau, Manurewa, Waymouth, Wattledowns or Wiri

** i.e. Stayed 3-4 nights; or: Drove north of Auckland to collect prisoner's mother

Table 7: Visitor census survey – overnight stays for out of town visitors

<u>Out of town visitors</u> staying in the <u>local area</u> during the census survey
*A census survey of visitors to both prisons was carried out over one weekend and 3 weekday afternoons
One person <u>visiting alone</u>
○ From Waikato (170km round trip) but did not say how often they visit.
This person stays in a three-bedroom house with 4 residents.
One group of <u>four visitors</u>
○ Adults and two school aged children from King Country (370km round trip)
○ Visited 4 to 5 times in less than 2 months;
○ Stay locally every time that they visited the prison.
These four people stay in a three-bedroom house with 5 residents.
The other group of <u>three visitors</u>
○ Adult and two school aged children from Northland (560km round trip)
○ Visited 2 to 3 times in less than 4 months.
○ They stay locally every time that they visited the prison
These three people stay in a two-bedroom house with 3 residents.

4. Prisoners 2017 (ASCF)

One in ten (10%) report that their visitors stay in unpaid accommodation in South Auckland while visiting them in prison and 6% report that their visitors stay in a vehicle or sleep rough. This is generally consistent with the data in 2016 that showed about one in ten of prisoners surveyed in 2016 (7% and 14%, in the ARWCF and ASCF, respectively) reported that their visitors stay overnight with friends and family in South Auckland when they visit.

5. Community survey of local families with school aged children (2017).

One on twenty (5%) of families surveyed (i.e. 9 families) provided help and support to people visiting one of the two prisons.

- These included six families living in the local area and one in living in wider South Auckland who had visitors stay the night. See Table 8 and Table 9, for details.
- This corroborates the evidence gathered in 2016. A small-scale survey showed that one in ten (9%) local community people had prisoners' families either stay overnight in their own home, or provided meals for visiting prisoners' families, or provided local transport for the visiting prisoners' families to and from the prison.

Table 8: Community survey – help given to out of town visitors

Families who help prison visitors	
	N
Overnight in local area*	6
Overnight in wider South Auckland	1
Shared a meal	1
Drove visitors to prison	5
Total number of families that help visitors	9

Note. *Local area: Clendon, Homai, Manukau, Manurewa, Waymouth, Wattledowns or Wiri

Table 9: Community survey – overnight hosts of prison visitors

Local area families who host visitors overnight

*A survey of local families

A Māori, Pacific Island and NZ European family of seven.

- Hosts are 1 adult and 6 children aged from preschool to 17 years old.
- Hosts have a household income \$150 – 400/week.
- Hosts live in local area suburb.
- Visitors stay overnight.
- Visitors had a meal.
- Visitors were given a ride to the prison.

The host feels it is difficult to provide this help as they don't have enough beds and due to the costs of petrol, money and/or food.

A Māori family of six.

- Hosts are 4 adults and 2 preschool age children.
- Hosts have a household income \$401 – \$700/week.
- Hosts live in local area suburb.
- Visitors stay overnight.
- Visitors were given a ride to the prison.

The hosts didn't indicate how they feel about providing this help.

A Māori, Pacific Island and NZ European family of seven:

- Hosts are 3 adults and 4 school aged children.
- Hosts have an undisclosed household income.
- Hosts live in local area suburb.
- Visitors stay overnight.
- Visitors were given a ride to the local prison.

The hosts didn't indicate how they feel about providing this help.

A Pacific Island family of four:

- Hosts are 2 adults and 2 school aged children.
- Hosts have an undisclosed household income.
- Hosts have a one bedroom rented home in local area suburb.
- Visitors (four people) stay overnight.
- Visitors stayed once this year. The visitors hardly ever stay overnight as they don't usually stay anywhere when they come to the prison.

The hosts feel it is easy and are happy to do it, and they also feel it is something they need to do.

A Māori family of two:

- Hosts are 1 adult and 1 school aged child.
- Hosts have an income \$401 – \$700/week.
- Hosts live in two bedroom rented home in local area suburb.
- Visitors (four people) stay overnight.
- Visitors stayed two to three times this year.
- The visitors stay overnight most of the time they visit the prison.

The hosts feel it as easy and are happy to do it.

Table 10 continued: Community survey – overnight hosts of prison visitors

Local area families who host visitors overnight

*A survey of local families

A NZ European family of four:

- Hosts are 3 adults and 1 school aged child.
- Host income \$901 – \$1,100/week.
- Hosts live in their two bedroom privately owned home in local area suburb.
- Visitors (two people) stayed overnight.
- Visitors stay four to five times this year.
- The visitors stay overnight some of the time they visit the prison.

The hosts feel it is easy and are happy to do it.

One family that hosts overnight prison visitors, whose children are at schools in the local area, lives in the wider South Auckland.

A Māori family of six

- Hosts are 2 adults and 4 school aged children.
- Hosts have an income \$901 – \$1,100/week.
- Hosts live in a four-bedroom rented home in South Auckland (not local area):
- Visitors (two people) stay overnight.
- Visitors stayed two to three times this year.
- Visitors stay some of the times they visit the prison.

The hosts feel it is something they need to do.

Background and evidence – visiting rules and processes at ASCF

The visiting processes at ASCF include short visits (45 minutes) with strict reporting times which are typically scheduled by the prisoner rather than the visitor. All visitors have to report to the prison by a specific time prior to the visit time otherwise they are not permitted to visit that day.

In addition, prisoner clothing/property can only be delivered to the prison in person on one day of the week (which is not a visiting day). This necessitates two trips by family members wherever prisoners require new clothes/property.

These rules and processes exacerbate the challenges already faced by visitors to travel to the prison (which is not serviced by public transport) and the challenges to schedule their visits around their other commitments, such as work, childcare, or children's sport. This affects visitors as well as the local community who host or support the visitors to make visits. One woman interviewed as part of the visitors' survey described her efforts to ensure her mokopuna³⁶ visited their Dad in ASCF. The grandmother, from Otara, who was on a pension, drove to Matamata every week to pick up her moku so they could see their Dad.

Visits between family and prisoners enhance prisoner's connection to their family. PARS (Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Society) notes that a lack of contact can contribute to the diminishing of family relationships, and upon release, re-establishing relationships can be extremely challenging. Without the support of their families, re-entering society can be even more difficult for released prisoners, which can increase their likelihood of re-offending³⁷.

³⁶ Mokupuna / moku is grandchildren

³⁷ <http://www.pars.co.nz/sub-menu/stories/whānau-transport-service-encourages-supportive-family-environment-for-prisoners/>

Any factors that inhibit the number, the length or the frequency of visits, in turn, inhibit prisoners' successful reintegration into the community after release. Pillars³⁸ good practice recommends children need to have regular access to the parent in prison (unless there are good reasons) and where possible, the parent should be imprisoned in the nearest prison to the family/ whānau³⁹.

These processes are inhibiting visits. Visitors to ASCF interviewed as part of the visitors' survey said the visiting time of 45 minutes was not adequate, especially for children. One woman interviewed as part of the visitors' survey had to take her 5 children out of school to drive from Whangarei to Auckland to see their Dad.

The strictness of the reporting times and the shortness of the visits compares poorly with other prisons, which tend to have about 2-hour long visits, that can be started almost any time in the two-hour period, and which are scheduled by the visitor. Furthermore, visitors can combine a visit to a prisoner with a trip to deliver clothing/property for a prisoner. As they are permitted to deliver clothing/property to the prison reception, on the day that they visit.

Research by Pillars showed there are huge differences between prisons in the range of support for and facilities around child visiting¹⁹.

Background – unmet accommodation need

During 2016, several community sources indicated that there was an unmet accommodation needs for visitors to the two prisons. This has been assessed more closely in SIMP2017 to measure the size of this potential impact.

Evidence - unmet accommodation need

Evidence includes data from visitor surveys, community surveys and prisoners' surveys as well as contextual data (from Department of Corrections and ASCF) on visitors and visits.

There is evidence of an unmet accommodation needs for prison visitors travelling from outside the area to the two prisons.

- The presence of the two prisons brings a significant number of out-of-town visitors each year.
 - Last year 6,500 unique visitors to the two prisons made over 52,000 visits.
 - Out of town visitors made 4,800 to 7,000 of visits last year.
- One in five (21%) out of town individuals/groups of visitors surveyed stayed overnight with South Auckland or local families; half stayed in the local area and half stayed in South Auckland (or did not say where). Some stay more than one night.
- All individuals/groups of visitors surveyed stayed overnight in private homes (rather than paid accommodation).

³⁸ Pillars is a charity supporting positive crime-free futures for children of prisoners

³⁹ Lesley MacGibbon, Verna McFelin and Liz Gordon. Working with the families and children of prisoners in Aotearoa / New Zealand A guide to effective practice to ensure good outcomes for the children. Pillars, 2011

- A range of stakeholders report that a small number of prison visitors sleep in cars.
 - A small proportion of staff at the two prisons (1% ASCF and 8% of ARWCF staff surveyed) reported seeing visitors sleeping in cars.
 - People in the local community 1 in 7 (14%) also reported this although some were not sure whether they were prison visitors, others were more confident in this.
 - Prisoners 2017 (ASCF): 1 in 16 (6%) of prisoners report that their visitors stay in a vehicle or sleep rough when they come to visit.

There is also evidence of unmet accommodation needs for released prisoners. Note: Also see section 2.6 for commentary on accommodation needs of released prisoners.

Conclusion

There is a negative impact on the community as hosts to visitors.

1. There is a negative impact on local families who the host out of town visitors to the prisons.

Related to this, there is a negative impact on the community due to visiting processes used by ASCF.

2. ASCF visiting processes and rules (length of visit, strict entry time and set days to drop off prisoner clothing/property) are negatively affecting visitors, which in turn negatively impacts the community who hosts them.
3. Visits between family and prisoners enhance prisoner's connection to their family. Any factors that inhibit the number, the length or the frequency of visits, in turn, inhibit prisoners' successful reintegration into the community after release.

There is a negative impact on the community due to a sizable unmet accommodation need of visitors.

4. The local community and the wider South Auckland community provide accommodation in their homes. One in five out of town visitors stays the night, which is an estimated 1000 person-nights last year.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact of hosting visitors on the community and continue to monitor the accommodation situation of visitors.

2.4 Population Movement [HIGH PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Has there been population movement into the ‘local area’ (due to the presence of the two prisons)?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- There is evidence of movement into the ‘local area’ of people who previously lived elsewhere – especially in relation to released prisoners and to a lesser extent staff, contractors and prisoners’ families.

Background

Population movement in SIMP2017 into the ‘local area’ (from outside of South Auckland) has been monitored to determine whether other potential effects need to be more closely monitored.

Evidence

Evidence includes data from staff surveys, visitor surveys, prisoners’ surveys as well as contextual data (from Department of Corrections, Community Corrections, and ASCF) on staff, visitors, and released prisoners.

1. Evidence – Staff movement into the area

Over the past three years (since 2015) small numbers of staff and contractors have moved into the local area and report that this is due to getting a job at one of the two prisons. (Note that there is some evidence that movement into the local area could be described as general flux. Human Resources data held by ASCF about staff shows that similar numbers of staff moved into and out of the local area.)

ASCF

- A small number of staff (13%⁴⁰) and contractors (8%) indicate that they moved into the local area after commencing their roles at the prison *and* report that this was mainly or partly due to their job at the prison. Of those surveyed, when counting family members this includes a total of 6 people (staff and family members) and a total of 10 people (contractors and family members). If considering all staff, not just those surveyed, the estimated total number staff that moved into area due to their job over the past three years (since 2015) is 39.
 - Note that while Human Resources data on staff corroborates the survey data (in that it shows that 5 staff moved into the local area after being hired) it also shows that 5 other staff moving out of the local area.

ARWCF

- A small number of staff (5%) indicate that since 2015 they moved into the local area after commencing their roles at the prison *and* report that this was mainly or partly due to their job at the prisons. Of those surveyed, when counting family members this includes a total of 7 people (staff and family members). If considering all staff, not just those surveyed, the estimated total number of staff moved into area due to their job over the past three years (since 2015) is 15.
- Note that Human Resources data held on ARWCF data does not provide detail of whether the staff were living locally prior to being hired.

⁴⁰ Two other staff reported they moved ‘since 2015’, did not indicate why.

2. Evidence – Released prisoner movement into the local area.

Community Corrections and community services in the local area report that prisoners, who are not locals, are being released and required to stay locally to report to Community Corrections. Considering detailed Department of Corrections data closely, a conservative estimate is that, at least 30 prisoners in the year to August 2017, fit this scenario.

- During the past year (the year to Aug 31 2017) over 100 prisoners who were sentenced elsewhere (i.e. not in the Manukau District Court) were released into the local area and are required to report to a local Community Corrections office (i.e. Manurewa and Manukau Community Correction)⁴¹.
- Close analysis of Department of Corrections data shows that while n=127 released prisoners from the ASCF and ARWCF who were sentenced elsewhere (i.e. not in the Manukau District Court), some may have been locals; leaving at least n= 30 who were likely from elsewhere:
 - Some (n=14) were sentenced in High Courts across New Zealand, the Court of Appeal or the Auckland Youth Court
 - Some (n=83) were sentenced in District Courts across the Auckland region (District Courts of North Shore, Auckland, Waitakere, Papakura and Pukekohe), possibly while already in custody, and may have originally lived locally.
 - In total, 30 were sentenced well outside of Auckland and were very likely to have been released into the local area and are required to report to a local Community Corrections office.

3. Evidence – Prisoner’s families’ movement into the area.

A small number of prisoners, who previously lived outside of the local area, indicate that their families moved into the local area.

- A small number of ASCF prisoners who previously lived outside of the local area (1%), indicate that their families moved into the local area (since 2015) and remained living there (in late 2017). Of those prisoners surveyed in 2017, three (1%) provided details⁴² of their family moving into the area. The three families were 14 people, including 6 adults and 8 children⁴³. Of prisoners in custody in 2017 (if all are considered), the estimated total number of prisoners whose families moved into local area since 2015 and stayed is 10 families.

ASCF estimation:

Of the 1723 ASCF prisoners in custody in 2017⁴⁴ the following can be estimated:

- 982 (57%)⁴⁵ lived outside of the South Auckland prior to going to prison.
- An estimated 10 prisoners’ families moved into the local area in the previous three years

⁴¹ ‘Local area’ refers to the official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the ‘local area’ that surrounds the prisons, Page 11.

⁴² This information was detailed and internally consistent (all the number and other details concurred within the survey) and appears to be reliable.

⁴³ Note that 6 more prisoners provided detailed and internally consistent information that their families moved into South Auckland outside of the local area (4 indicated since 2015, 2 did not know) and had stayed these families include 21 people (including 8 adults and 13 children).

⁴⁴ Year to August 31 2017.

⁴⁵ This figure, 57% are from outside of South Auckland, is similar to 60% measure in the 2016 prisoner survey

and stayed.

- A small number of ARWCF prisoners who previously lived outside of the local area (1%), indicate that their families moved into the local area while they were in custody. These families were made up of half adults and young people, and half were school aged children⁴⁶. Of prisoners in custody in 2015 (if all are considered), the estimated total number of prisoners whose families moved into local area since the prisoner came into custody is 8 families. Note that some of these families may have moved some years ago and some may no longer be living in the local area.

ARWCRF estimation (2015 data):

Of these 1015 ARWCF prisoners (who were in custody in 2015) the following can be estimated:

- 822 lived outside of the South Auckland prior to going to prison.
- During their time at the prison an estimated 8 prisoners' families moved into the local area.

Conclusion

There is no impact due to the extent of movement into the local area by prison staff or contractors or by families of prisoners.

1. Estimates from data collected suggest up to 54 staff (plus their families) at ASCF and ARWCF have moved into the local area. Data also suggests (for ASCF) that an equal number of staff (plus their families) have moved out of the local area during this time. The movement of staff in and out of the local area was considered to have minimal, if any, impact on the community.
2. Estimates from data collected suggest a small number of prisoners' families (8 for ARWCF, 10 for ASCF) have moved into the local area. Overall this was considered to have a minimal impact, if any. However, if the number of families moving in to the locals continues year on year an impact may arise.

The movement of released prisoners into the local area (who did not live there previously) is a negative impact on the community.

3. During the past year (the year to Aug 31 2017) over 100 prisoners who previously lived elsewhere were released into the local area (see 1.6 for details), close analysis shows that at least 30 were unlikely to be locals (others may have been locals who were sentenced in courts in across Auckland region).

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include aspects of this in the next SIMP.

- Discontinue monitoring number of staff and contractors' movement into the local area.
- Continue monitoring the number of prisoners' families that move into the local area each year *and* stay in the area.
- Continue to monitor the number, and the impact on the community of released prisoners not from the local area that are released into the local area.

⁴⁶ Note that 6 more prisoners provided detailed and internally consistent information that their families had moved into South Auckland outside of the local area (4 indicated since 2015, 2 did not know) and had stayed living there. These families include 21 people (including 8 adults and 13 children).

2.5 Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime): [MEDIUM PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION? Does ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?

SIMP QUESTION Is there nuisance and petty crime caused by visitors to the ASCF and ARWCF?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- People visiting prisoners are sleeping in cars.
- Nuisance and petty crime in the local area is not attributable to visitors.

Background

AMR2016 identified the possibility that visitors are sleeping in cars, and some stakeholders reported that this may lead to petty crime in the local area.

AMR2016 indicated little evidence of an increase in nuisance or petty crime although there were some suggestions that rough sleeping in cars may be an issue related to petty crime.

These two topics were included as part of SIMP2017 for further investigation.

Evidence

Evidence includes data from staff surveys, a residents' discussion group, community surveys as well as key informant interviews.

Evidence – sleeping in cars

Findings show that prison visitors are sleeping in cars near the prisons and at the local business district (Wiri). Given the proportion of prison staff that reported this, sleeping in cars is probably more prevalent near the ARWCF than ASCF.

A range of stakeholders report that prison visitors sleep in cars:

- A small proportion of staff at the two prisons (1% ASCF and 8% of ARWCF staff surveyed) reported seeing visitors sleeping in cars.
- People living in the local community 1 in 7 (14%) also reported this. Although some were not sure whether the people sleeping in cars were prison visitors, others were more confident in this.
- Prisoners at ASCF surveyed in late 2017, one in sixteen (6%) reported that their visitors stay in a vehicle or sleep rough when they come to visit.

Local community and prisons staff that had seen people sleeping in cars felt it was a safety concern.

- For the public (88% and 86% respectively).
- For the car occupants (89% and 71% respectively).

Local community residents reported seeing people (the number of cars ranges from 0 – 5) sleeping in cars on a regular basis (at the local swimming pool) but they do not know whether they have any connection to the prison.

Evidence – petty crime

The local Police report that they do not have data available that links petty crime to prison visitors (personal communication, Senior Sergeant, Manurewa Police).

Local residents do not think crime in the local suburbs is the result of the prisons in any way.

I think crime goes on everywhere, whether the prison is making any impact or not, it doesn't really make any difference. It just happens - Residents' Discussion Group member

Conclusion

There is a no impact on the community due to the nuisance or petty crime by visitors.

There is a no impact on the community related to community safety and wellbeing due to people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars.

1. There is no evidence to support a link between petty crime and visitors to the prison.
2. People, including families with children are sleeping in cars in the local area. The public and prison staff consider the number of people sleeping in cars is a safety concern for the public and for the car occupants, particularly children.
 - o There is limited evidence that people sleeping in cars is related to visitors to either ASCF or ARWCF. While of concern, there is no evidence of an impact.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Do not include in the next SIMP.

- Discontinue monitoring of petty crime and crime related to visitors and visitors sleeping in cars. (Note that issues relating to accommodation needs of visitors can be considered within another topic of the next SIMP).

2.6 Rehabilitation and reintegration services for prisoners [MEDIUM PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Does ASCF and ARWCF enhance positive impacts for Māori prisoners?

SIMP QUESTION Does ASCF and ARWCF support adequate planning for reintegration?

SIMP QUESTION Are prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF accessing reintegration services at an acceptable rate (including priority populations i.e. Māori)

SIMP QUESTION Do ASCF and ARWCF have mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

1. Positive impacts for Māori prisoners

The central role of mana whenua as kaitiaki includes manaakitanga a responsibility for the wellbeing of those that reside there, both in prison and in the community.

- Progress has been made on rehabilitation programmes that support improved outcomes for Māori at both ARWCF and ASCF.
- There are significant opportunities to ensure that a cultural framework is used to guide reintegration programmes ensuring they meet the needs of Māori.

2. Planning reintegration

Reintegration planning is not functioning to an ideal level at either prison. Findings suggest that this and other aspects of reintegration processes are having a negative impact on the local community.

- Stakeholders do not consider that reintegration planning is at an acceptable level for ASCF. Reintegration planning at ARWCF is a priority area and overall it is strong however there is still work required to ensure all case managers plan adequately for reintegration.
- Community Corrections, local residents, community services and ARWCF believe reintegration planning is having a negative impact on the community of Manurewa in several ways.
- Reintegration and rehabilitation service providers consider that increased pressure is also being placed on the local community because the rehabilitation service levels in the two prisons are inadequate.

3. Accessing reintegration

Access to reintegration services is not adequate for released prisoners⁴⁷, especially in relation to accommodation but also other types of support. Findings suggest that this is having a negative impact on the local community.

- Access to reintegration (including accommodation and support for employment, education, health, psychological and emotional needs) is not adequate.

⁴⁷ In AMR2016, Corrections funded reintegration programmes; including Māori specific programmes had generally not been available to ASCF released prisoners in 2016. This situation has improved from the situation reported in 2016 when almost no reintegration services were accessed. Since the earlier annual report, the referral pathways from ASCF to reintegration programmes have begun functioning. However, the current annual report identifies a broader issue with the inadequacy of reintegration services for all released prisoners.

- Safe and appropriate accommodation for prisoners released to Manurewa and to Manukau is at crisis point. This is exacerbated by released prisoners with no address to return home to (who are not from the local area) being 'defaulted' to the Manurewa area.
 - The lack of appropriate and safe accommodation is impacting on the community, on other people using that accommodation (for example motels, marae), and is reportedly increasing the released prisoner's chances of reoffending.
4. Mechanisms to engage rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers.

The mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers appear to be functioning well although systems to support their work could be better.

- Most providers say the contracting process at both ARWCF and ASCF is effective, the payment is fair, and relationships are managed in a positive and proactive manner.
 - Providers are less likely to agree that there are effective systems to support their work.
5. An emergent issue is stakeholders concern about the effectiveness of current reintegration. This includes the location, type, length and nature of the reintegration and the mechanisms for contracting reintegration (i.e. a focus on contracts with services rather than person-centred funding).

Background – Positive impacts for Māori prisoners

The Kaitiaki role carries certain obligations regarding kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga – guardianship and protection of the land and certain hosting and welfare responsibilities for the people that occupy the land (manuwhiri or visitors).

The concepts of kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga are universal and apply with agreement by all parties. The Kaitiaki Plan describes the specific view of one of the mana whenua parties, Ngāti Te Ata. It is crucial that the views of the other mana whenua, Te Ākitai are also included in the plan or approaches used going forward.

One of the kaitiakitanga outcomes sought in the Kaitiaki Plan is of particular relevance assessing impacts for Māori prisoners:

That those prisoners who reside at the prison are released as better people and are reintegrated successfully back into their communities.

“Our koha to the prisoners, our manuwhiri, will be to assist them on their path of rehabilitation and in particular, to assist them in leaving the prison as a better person with a better understanding of who they are, their culture and their connection to the land”.

Background – planning reintegration

The AMR2016 found minimal reintegration planning occurring for men leaving ASCF. Reintegration providers and community services were concerned about the lack of planning. Reintegration planning at ARWCF was occurring and the contracted providers had a good relationship with ARWCF.

AMR2016 recommended further investigation in 2017 to clarify and confirm the processes by which ASCF and ARWCF engages and works collaboratively with providers to plan reintegration solutions for released prisoners.

The Department of Corrections is well aware of the need for better reintegration post release. Research published by the Department of Corrections in 2017 found:

- Many prisoners left prison without firm plans.

- Those without definite plans tended to fare much worse post-release.
- Prisoners' post-release needs are highly individualised, multi-faceted, interactive and dynamic: reintegration services need to be individually tailored.
- Release planning in prison should ensure people exit prison with concrete, realistic plans, necessary documentation in place, and adequate safety plans for managing family violence risk⁴⁸.

This research also found less than half of prisoners interviewed in the month prior to release had a solid release plan. This was more likely to be the case for those serving long sentences compared to those serving short sentences, as the latter were more likely to have accommodation, social support and past job contacts in place leading up to release. A quarter of participants had no accommodation organised, and just under one third anticipated little or no social support following their release.

Informed by findings from the research, the Department of Corrections has launched a number of initiatives which aim to address these needs. For example, a Guided Release process recently introduced in New Zealand prisons involves case managers working intensively with long-term prisoners being released from long sentences (two years or more) to develop detailed reintegration plans. In developing plans, case managers may accompany offenders into the community to help organise accommodation and employment opportunities⁴⁹.

In Budget 2016, the government set aside funding for the Guided Release initiative, and it is now in place at all public prisons. This initiative is designed to provide an additional opportunity for suitable prisoners to address reintegrative needs prior to their final release. The case manager's oversight may gradually lessen as the prisoner's final release date approaches, and as oversight from an approved external sponsor increases. The Guided Release process is designed to bring together the prisoner, their family/community support people and Department of Corrections staff in comprehensive reintegration planning, allowing for a smooth transition from custody to community⁵⁰.

Evidence – Positive impacts for Māori prisoners

Both ASCF and ARWCF have strategies and programmes focused on achieving effective outcomes for Māori.

Together they have committed to Better Outcome for Māori Plan in conjunction with TWC.

Activities described as enhancing positive impacts for men in ASCF include:

- Staff members from ASCF attend TWC meetings and there is involvement of mana whenua in programmes run in ASCF. SERCO⁵¹ has specific references to working with mana whenua within its contract.
- Whare Manaaki⁵² provides clear linkages to cultural identity and the carving of the pou within the Whare Manaaki.
- The Kaitiakitanga Programme - 3/7 wānanga have been run. This has been a positive

⁴⁸ Bronwyn Morrison and Jill Bowman. What happens beyond the gate? Findings from the post-release employment study. *Practice: The NZ Corrections Journal Vol 5 Issue 1 July 2017*

⁴⁹ Bronwyn Morrison and Jill Bowman. What happens beyond the gate? Findings from the post-release employment study. *Practice: The NZ Corrections Journal Vol 5 Issue 1 July 2017*

⁵⁰ Practice: NZ Corrections Journal Vol 4, December 2016

http://www.corrections.govt.nz/resources/research_and_statistics/journal/volume_4_issue_2_december_2016/innovations_in_reducing_re-offending.html

⁵¹ SERCO is the contracted provider to deliver prison services for ASCF

⁵² The whare manaaki is within ASCF and provides a cultural space for Māori men

process with 20-30 men attending the wananga.

- Cultural training undertaken as part of induction and initial training, developed with input from Te Ākitai.
- TWC provides support for Māori staff and involvement in Cultural Advisor recruitment.
- MoU in place with Ngāti Te Ata – for mentoring and employability pathway.
- The successful bid from ASCF to design tohu along the motorway from Manukau to Papakura depicting Ngāti Te Ata history. This tender was put out by Ngāti Te Ata to 10 artists, including men at ASCF. The tender was extended to ASCF as a result of the relationship that had been built and on the men's work in the whare manaaki their artworks skills and commitment to the artworks.
- Two documents provided by ASCF *Achieving Effectiveness with Māori* strategy (signed off by TWC) and the First Line Quality Assurance Audit of the strategy outline actions that have been undertaken towards enhancing positive outcomes for Māori prisoners. The internal audit undertaken in September 2017 identifies a wide range of actions undertaken for prisoners, staff, visitors and Māori stakeholders (including TWC and mana whenua) to meet the 21 goals of the Strategy. Both within the actions and also where further work or improvement is planned there is reference to engagement and future work with TWC and mana whenua. The areas that are documented as joint ventures with TWC or mana whenua are presented in Figure 5 over page.

Figure 5: Extracts from Achieving effectiveness with Māori Prisoners, SERCO

	Objective	Actions completed
Staff capability	Engages with Mana Whenua iwi in the conduct of cultural education during both the initial mobilisation phase of the Project and throughout the Operating Term	Mana Whenua involvement in recruitment of Executive Cultural Advisor
	Ensuring cultural education of management and Staff Members to ensure that the culture and values held by Mana Whenua iwi are respected and acknowledged in all dealings.	Agreement with Mana Whenua that they will provide induction for staff (Induction training for all staff includes, Kaitiaki induction, Kaupapa, Tikanga and Treaty of Waitangi)
Service provision	Provides critical support for Māori by kaiwhakamana and Mana Whenua and community-based service delivery agencies	Kaiwhakamana arrangements established
	Assists Mana Whenua iwi in exercising their guardianship of the Department Site and its surrounds, including the joint development and teaching of Kaitiaki programmes, in partnership with Mana Whenua iwi, which incorporate horticultural vocational training, Resource Management Act 1991 education and environmental rejuvenation projects across and adjacent to the Department Site.	Kaitiaki programmes developed – Develop strategic plan 1-3 Year
Process development	Integrate the Prison operations, accommodation, assessments, programme provision and staffing to contribute to achieving successful outcomes with Māori Prisoners	Core PPMs (See Below) either: - Reviewed by Executive Cultural Advisor - Reviewed by Māori Advisor Board - Discussed with Mana Whenua
	Considering Mana Whenua interests in all dealings with the operation of the Prison and the Department Site.	
Inclusiveness	Build a relationship with Mana Whenua iwi and the establishment of a ropu through which the Contractor can provide information and seek advice and support	Māori Advisory Board established including representatives from Mana Whenua

Activities described as enhancing positive impacts for wahine in ARWCF include:

- Members of the Department of Corrections including senior staff from ARWCF attend TWC meetings.
- TWC representatives have been invited to ARWCF but to date members have been unable to attend.
- There have been discussions at TWC about an induction programme for staff and for wahine. TWC has been invited on site to discuss the programme further.
- TWC was invited to be part of a selection panel for a drug and alcohol programme.

Evidence – planning reintegration

Evidence comes from an online survey of Rehabilitation and Reintegration service providers (i.e. who have contracts with either prison or the Department of Corrections) and key informant interviews with released prisoners, staff at ASCF and ARWCF and Community Corrections.

The sample was compiled from a list of all contracted providers supplied by Department of Corrections and ASCF. The contact list included n=20 services (some services provided more than one programme and were invited to respond for each programme). A total of n=18 providers responded (of these providers 11 provided services to ARWCF and 13 to ASCF).

Reintegration planning is not functioning to an ideal level at either prison. Findings suggest that this and other aspects of reintegration processes are having an impact on the local community.

1. Reintegration plans are generally in place for prisoners released from ARWCF. ASCF has specific plans focusing on reintegration (Transition Offender Plans) which are completed 3 months out from the end of a sentence, where it is known.

ARWCF:

Most women with a sentence released from ARWCF have reintegration plans in place.

- There has been significant work at ARWCF from staff internally in collaboration with Community Corrections to move toward a planned release approach focusing on comprehensive reintegrative support and returning women to the community where they have links and support.
- There is a parole-ready board that meets fortnightly. The aim is that women who have been sentenced will be released with a reintegration plan and a high proportion of women do. It is not always the case for women on remand.

A high proportion will have [a release plan]. There will be those that don't. But, we are quickly putting measures into place to ensure that that isn't happening. – ARWCF staff member

ASCF:

Planning for reintegration is incorporated into the Offender Plan becoming the Transition Offender Plan (which is created when men come into the prison).

As they move out into the community, the case manager then does a transition offender process and makes sure that the man has got a release address and follow through with probations. – ASCF staff member

- Planning for reintegration of men from other prisons, who are transferred back to ASCF prior to release into the local area, is not occurring adequately.

Many offenders come out - you get a late-night call saying they've got transferred so our processes aren't identifying them quickly enough. And it's very reactive around that sort

of stuff. We are having to scramble at the last minute to try and place these people. And often they are violent offenders - Community Corrections staff member.

- ASCF does not have the same parole-ready system as ARWCF and some men are unable to begin the required rehabilitation programmes prior to their first parole hearing.

Ideally, I think we should always be working towards getting these men ready for when they first appear [before the Parole Board]. At the moment, because of the sheer volume of men that have needs and need to be seen, it doesn't happen like that. – ASCF staff member

2. Some stakeholders do not consider that reintegration planning is at an acceptable level for ASCF. Reintegration planning at ARWCF is a priority area and overall it is strong however there is still work required to ensure all case managers plan adequately for reintegration.

- The majority of reintegration and rehabilitation providers⁵³ (6 out of 7 surveyed, 85%) said ARWCF supported adequate planning for reintegration.

We need to do it [planning] well before their release – which is what we are starting to do now - Community Corrections staff member.

- Community Corrections does not believe reintegration planning has been happening at an acceptable level at either prison and that changes to contracts have resulted in staff being confused about the criteria for different reintegration programmes.

To be honest, staff really haven't understood how the criteria works. It's all a bit messy around that. It is a bit confusing - Community Corrections staff member

- Several stakeholders spoke about the need to shift thinking of case managers to put more effort into reintegrating released prisoners back into the community where they have family/social links, rather than opting for a short-term accommodation and reintegration solution into the local Manurewa community where they do not have any links.

We are trying to get women home to their families, whatever and however that may look [like]. Look at what the risk is in there and mitigate that risk and go from there. Because supported accommodation is only ever transitional, so what do we do to that woman's risk or that woman's wellbeing when we place her in accommodation for 12 weeks and then at the end of it she has got to move on again? - ARWCF staff member

- Released prisoners report finding it difficult to plan support prior to their release from prison. They felt they had been left to make plans themselves, with little support from their case manager, including organising accommodation.

All they say to you is 'Have you got anywhere to go?' 'Can I have the address and I will get it checked out?' and they just ring the nearest probation to that address and they go and check the house. That's the only thing they do. That's all they do. - Person residing in local area who was in prison

For me I found it hard because I was supposed to come here [to St Elizabeth's Church women's supported accommodation] and I was trying to get hold of Father Mark and that's my case manager's job to do it. I gave her all the information, the phone number and everything. She said, 'I can't get hold of him' and I rang my son and said can you get hold of Father Mark. And he got hold of Father Mark just like that. - Person residing in local area who was in prison

⁵³ Note: i.e. providers contracted to provide reintegration and rehabilitation services for prisoner in or released from ASCF or ARWCF.

- Release planning at ASCF is not considered adequate by some stakeholders. Recent ongoing changes in processes may alleviate this concern.
 - ASCF does not have an integrated way of working with Community Corrections.
 - This view is corroborated by reintegration and rehabilitation providers (3 out of 5 surveyed, 60%) said ASCF does not support adequate planning for reintegration.
 - Community Corrections plans to begin working with ASCF once ARWCF is further advanced.

If they are high risk releases we might get told, but we might get told the night before which really impacts us. And the other thing it does with them all coming out is that Probation Officers are meant to be spending their time, you know, working towards them completing their special conditions and things like that. Addressing their community needs and actually they are spending a lot of their time running around firefighting, trying to find accommodation - Community Corrections staff member.

- ASCF report that since January 2018, and under new leadership, the Community Reintegration Services team have operationalised and is delivering reintegration services through consolidated and improving practices⁵⁴.

3. Stakeholders consider that the level of reintegration planning currently occurring is having a negative impact on community in the local area.

Community Corrections, local residents, community services, people released from prison into the local area and ARWCF believe reintegration planning is having a negative impact on the community of Manurewa in several ways.

- Prisoners being 'defaulted' to Manurewa are released with no social/family/iwi links and do not necessarily want to stay in Manurewa. This puts pressure on the community to house, support and reintegrated people.

They don't have any iwi links, family support there [in Manurewa], so it is an interim measure but we would like to get to a point where we are actually taking them back to where their support systems.... it places pressure on the local community.... they are just more or less dumped in Manurewa It is a risk just releasing them [to Manurewa] where they've got no support systems - Community Corrections staff member.

The opinions of stakeholders described here are corroborated by the data from Department of Corrections (See Table 10 and Table 11 over page).

- The two tables show that in the year to Aug 31 2017 n=30 prisoners from both prisons, who did not previously live in the local area (i.e. they were sentenced District Court well outside of Auckland) were released into the South Auckland area (and probably into the local area) and required to report to either Manurewa Community Corrections or Manukau Community Corrections.

⁵⁴ Community Reintegration Strategy Kohuora – ASCF

4. Related to this, reintegration and rehabilitation service providers⁵⁵ consider that increased pressure is also placed on the local community because the community is supporting released prisoners who did not receive adequate rehabilitation while in prison. Providers consider that the rehabilitation service levels in prisons is inadequate:
 - Over half of providers said there are not enough rehabilitation services available to prisoners while they are in prison (ARWCF 4 or of 7 surveyed, 57%; ASCF 5 out of 7 surveyed 71%).

⁵⁵ Note: i.e. providers contracted to provide reintegration and rehabilitation services for prisoner in or released from ASCF or ARWCF.

Table 10: Manurewa Community Corrections for prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF

Court released prisoners were sentenced in – proxy data for their home address prior to sentencing			
	ASCF	ARWCF	Both
	N	N	N
Whangarei District Court	0	4	4
Kaikohe District Court	0	1	1
Kaitia District Court	1	0	1
Hamilton District Court	0	4	4
Rotorua District Court	1	1	2
Napier District Court	0	1	1
Tauranga District Court	1	0	1
Gisborne District Court	0	1	1
Taupo District Court	0	0	0
Wanganui District Court	1	0	1
Wellington District Court	3	3	6
Christchurch District Court	1	0	1
<i>Subtotal Outside of Auckland</i>	8	15	23
Manukau District Court	45	20	65
Papakura District Court	13	2	15
Pukekohe District Court	1	2	3
<i>Subtotal South Auckland</i>	59	24	83
Auckland District Court	35	18	53
Waitakere District Court	3	3	6
North Shore District Court	2	0	2
<i>Subtotal rest of Auckland</i>	40	21	61
Auckland Youth Court	0	1	1
Auckland High Court	6	1	7
High Courts (Napier, Whangarei, Gisborne), or Court of Appeal	1	4	5
<i>Subtotal non-regionalised Courts</i>	7	6	12
Total	113	66	180

Table 11: Manukau Community Corrections for prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF

Court released prisoners were sentenced in – proxy data for their home address prior to sentencing			
	ASCF	ARWCF	Both
	N	N	N
Whangarei District Court	0	1	1
Hamilton District Court	1	0	1
Rotorua District Court	0	2	2
Tauranga District Court	0	2	2
Taupo District Court	0	1	1
<i>Subtotal Outside of Auckland</i>	1	6	7
Manukau District Court	1	1	2
Papakura District Court		1	1
Pukekohe District Court	1	1	2
<i>Subtotal South Auckland</i>	2	3	5
Auckland District Court	1	1	2
<i>Subtotal rest of Auckland</i>	1	1	2
Auckland High Court	1	0	1
<i>Subtotal non-regionalised Courts</i>	1	0	1
Total	4	9	13

Background – accessing reintegration

AMR2016 found concerningly low levels of access to reintegration services for men released from ASCF. Changes to the agreement with SERCO now mean men released from ASCF have access to all the Department of Corrections reintegration programmes.

In the 2017, research undertaken by the Department of Corrections shows that a lack of stable accommodation, more than any other factor, was the most critical contributor to negative post-release outcomes. The research authors identified a need for greater provision of emergency accommodation, as well as more support to help released prisoners transition from short-term accommodation to more stable medium-term housing. They reported that conditions of existing accommodation options should also be reviewed to identify possible improvements⁵⁶.

Since the completion of the research the Department has commenced several initiatives to increase the provision of emergency accommodation for released prisoners. For example, it has increased the number of contracted places for supported accommodation from 703 to 903 places per annum, nationally, that provide up to three months' transitional accommodation and, for a third of those places, placement into employment.

Evidence - accessing reintegration

Evidence includes a survey of reintegration and rehabilitation providers, key informant interviews and data from Department of Corrections.

Access to reintegration services is not adequate for released prisoners, especially in relation to accommodation but also other types of supports. Findings suggest that this is having an impact on the local community.

- Access to reintegration (including accommodation and support for employment, education, health, psychological and emotional needs) is not adequate.
- Three quarters of reintegration and rehabilitation providers thought there was inadequate support for men and women released from ASCF or ARWCF into the local Manurewa community.
 - Housing was a key gap and support for single men and women who did not have a family.
Support services are limited or already exhausted - rehabilitation /reintegration provider
- The Clendon Residents' Discussion Group was clear the biggest concern for them as a community was inadequate support locally for men and women released from the two prisons.
- Women released from ARWCF now living in the community confirmed reintegration support was difficult to obtain once in the community

When you are leaving prison they say your Probation Officer will help you find a job and your Probation Officer will do this but they don't. All they do is like 'is everything OK where you are staying, are you happy where you are staying, have you got a job? And that's it. - Person residing in local area who was in prison

⁵⁶ Bronwyn Morrison and Jill Bowman. What happens beyond the gate? Findings from the post-release employment study. *Practice: The NZ Corrections Journal Vol 5 Issue 1 July 2017*

Safe and appropriate accommodation for prisoners released to Manurewa and Manukau is at crisis point.

- Community Corrections in South Auckland report that there is a lack of accommodation for released prisoners and that this is impacting on community services

It is. Absolutely. Police, Child & Family, WINZ, the local maraes in Mangere that are picking up homeless people that are living there, the local soup kitchens. It definitely has an impact on all of the community. There is no alternative as we have absolutely nothing else available for them. We are having to fill up caravan parks and all sorts, in less desirable locations. They are a risk there. – Community Corrections staff member

- This situation is exacerbated by people with no address to return home to (who are not from the local area) being 'defaulted' to the Manurewa area.

So there's a lot of people coming out of prison – both men and women – that don't have addresses so they automatically default to Manurewa and impact the wider Otara, Mangere, and impact Manukau as a district – Community Corrections staff member

- There is no choice but to use non-contracted accommodation providers whose accommodation is often inadequate

The houses are half falling down and we are left trying to pick those pieces up and trying to move those people on. - Community Corrections staff member

- The lack of appropriate and safe accommodation is impacting on the wider community, on other people using that accommodation (for example motels, marae), and increases the released prisoner's chances of reoffending.

It can be really difficult at times and apart from how it impacts us as a Government organization, of course it impacts the local community as well.... WINZ, the churches, they are picking up the overflow; some are providing meals and things like that too - Community Corrections staff member

- An emergent issue in this area is stakeholders concern there is not enough reintegration, it is not in the right places, it is not the right type, it is too focused on the short term and it is often not wraparound. Contracting providers for services creates silos and competition between providers. Community stakeholders suggest that if reintegration money followed each released prisoner this could result in increased diversity of providers and enhanced accessibility for released prisoners.

Background - effective engagement of service providers

Findings in AMR2016 found some challenges with relationships between reintegration service providers and the two prisons. SIMP2017 has included questions to further investigate this area.

Evidence - effective engagement of service providers

A survey was sent to all contracted providers of rehabilitation services for prisoners (inside the prison) and reintegration services for released prisoners (outside the prison).

ASCF also provided details of its first Stakeholder/Community Partners Networking event held at Kohuora on February 27th February, 2018. The event was attended by over thirty local community services and providers of contracted rehabilitation and reintegration services.

The mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers appear to be functioning well although systems to support their work could be better.

- Most providers say the contracting process is effective, the payment was fair, and relationships are managed in a positive and proactive manner.
- Providers are less likely to agree that there are effective systems to support their work Just over half (6 out of 10) of service providers to ASCF and two thirds (6 out of 9) of service providers to ARWCF agreed (see Table 12 for details).

Table 12. Providers perceptions of their relationship with ASCF and ARWCF

Rehabilitation and reintegration providers views						
	ASCF			ARWCF		
	Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know	Agree	Dis-agree	Don't know
Contracting process is effective, it works well for us	7	1	2	6	2	1
Has effective systems and mechanisms in place to support our work	6	4	0	6	2	1
The payment we receive for our services to prisoners in/from [prison] is fair*	4	1	5	5	1	3
Manages the relationship with us in a positive and proactive manner	9	1	0	7	1	1

*Note 2 of the ASCF providers were not paid for their services, they were provided on a voluntary basis.

1. ASCF

ASCF: The contracting process is effective.

- The contracting process with ASCF is effective for most providers and the relationship is managed in a *positive* and proactive manner.

The key people who established our contract are always transparent, available when we have queries or concerns. Supportive, honest and straight forward. I appreciate this approach. - Provider

At management level we have had to push very proactively for meetings. - Provider

ASCF: The mechanisms to support providers to do their work could be better.

- Most providers (6 out of 10 providers) say ASCF has effective systems to support their work, 4 out of 10 say they do not.

Internal systems make it difficult for our service to deliver our program to its maximum effect. The entry process is time consuming if you haven't entered the prison in 6 weeks we are required to complete induction again. Our program runs for 10 weeks so there is a break after completion of programs to allow recruitment for the next. We have completed 2 inductions so far. There is a lack of communication between the main gate and internal staff. We're often late for our programs if we haven't entered for over 6 weeks, while staff are trying to sort out our biometrics as well as make contact with education block because no one was made aware of our arrival. This has happened numerous times. Our programs often start late sometimes half an hour in waiting because of movement. Our program days have also changed a couple of times to suit the prison so we're constantly readjusting our set schedules to accommodate for all the above. - Rehabilitation service provider to ASCF

ASCF: Payment for services is somewhat fair.

- Half of providers (4 out of 8) said payment for services was fair. Two of the ASCF providers were not paid for their services, they were provided on a volunteer based.

ASCF: The relationship with ASCF is good for some and for others it could be better, although it is proactive and positive for most.

- Over half (6 out of 10 providers) have a good or great relationship with ASCF; but 3 out of 10 have a fair relationship and for one provider it is considered poor.
- Most providers (9 out of 10) agree that the ASCF manages the relationship in a positive and proactive manner.

Would be good, except for staff turnover and lack of handover. Difficult to get into meaningful dialog at times where individuals indicate an interest in doing so but get tied up in what appears to be bureaucracy and lack of staff time. - Provider

We keep close communication with the programme team and they have been supportive of the work among the Asians. - Provider

2. ARWCF.

ARWCF: The contracting process is effective.

- The contracting process with ARWCF is effective for most service providers and the relationship is managed in a positive and proactive manner.
 - Over half of providers (6 out of 9) say ARWCF has effective systems to support their work, but other (2 out of 9) say ARWCF do not.

It is important to realise that one size does not fit all and that individual pathways to success are critical to the reintegration process. Keep up the good work. - Provider

ARWCF: The mechanisms to support providers to do their work could be better.

- The majority of providers (6 out of 9 providers) say ASCF has effective systems to support their work, 3 out of 9 say they do not.

ARWCF: Payment for services is fair.

- Most providers (5 out of 6) said payment for services was fair.

ARWCF: The relationship with ARWCF is good for most providers but for the minority the relationship could be better.

- Most providers (7 out of 9) have a good or great relationship with ARWCF. Although, for one provider it was fair, and one said, 'Don't know'.
- Most providers (7 out of 9) agree that the ARWCF manages the relationship in a positive and proactive manner.

Regular catch ups through emails and face to face meetings enable us to feel valued and included in the work we do. All staff generally are helpful and supportive from Cheryle through to the C.O.s and admin. staff. - Provider

I have worked with the Team for almost 3 years, and yes ...we all have ups and downs but as professionals, we talk and solve issues that hinder our work performance. Great team support at Auckland Women's. - Provider

Conclusion

There is a negative impact on the community due to the limitations in planning for reintegration, the inadequacy of reintegration services that are offered as well as due to aspects of the reintegration processes (specifically: releasing prisoners who are from other parts of the New Zealand into the local area).

1. Reintegration planning is not functioning to an ideal level at either prison. Findings suggest that this and other aspects of reintegration processes have a negative impact on the local community.
2. Access to reintegration services is not adequate for prisoners released to the local area, especially in relation to accommodation but also other types of support. Findings suggest that this has a negative impact on the local community.

Furthermore, there are emergent concerns from community stakeholders as to the effectiveness of reintegration. This includes the concerns that reintegration may be ineffective due to a mismatch in the service locations, types, length and nature of the reintegration and the mechanisms for contracting reintegration (contracts with services vs person-centred funding).

3. The number of released prisoners not from the local area released to report to Manurewa Community Probations has a negative impact on the community. This is exacerbated by the higher proportion of men in ASCF from outside South Auckland than originally intended.

There is no impact on the community due to the mechanisms used to engage (contract) rehabilitation and reintegration service providers.

There is a negative impact on the community due to the systems in place to support rehabilitation and reintegration service to do their work (more so in relation to ASCF than with ARWCF).

4. The mechanisms in place to engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers appear to be functioning well although systems to support their work could be better.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP.

- Continue to monitor the impact of reintegration planning.
- Continue to monitor the impact of reintegration (including processes as well as type and nature of services offered), as they relate to released prisoners from the local area as well as those released prisoners from outside the local area who receive reintegration services locally.
- Continue to monitor the impact of relationships between the prisons and rehabilitation and reintegration service providers.

2.7 Local Economy and employment [MEDIUM PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Does ARWCR and ASCF stimulate the local economy by employing local people? [condition 118]

SIMP QUESTION Does ARWCR and ASCF stimulate the local economy by contracting goods and services locally? [condition 118]

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- For ASCF the policies and practices do not indicate a strong intention to provide enhanced employment or contract opportunities for people or businesses that live in the local area.
- For ARWCF the policies and practices do not indicate an intention to provide enhanced employment or contract opportunities for people or businesses that live in the local area.

Background

In the Board of Inquiry, a condition relating to Prison Operations refers to providing local employment and contracting opportunities.

Figure 6: Board of Inquiry condition – Prison Operations: Condition 118

“118. The Minister shall give due regard to providing employment or contracting opportunities to suitably qualified Counties-Manukau area individuals and businesses as part of the construction and operation of the MCF. Board of Inquiry (2011); Volume 2 of 2; pp 48

In relation to the local economy and employment the SIMP2017 considers the effects of *employment of local people* and *contracting goods and services locally* (i.e. in the local area).

Evidence – employment

Evidence includes data from the two prisons/Department of Corrections, details of the two prisons employment policies and practices, and surveys of staff and contractors.

The prisons are both providing some jobs for local people through direct hiring; and through service contracts. However, there is limited evidence that this is due to successful and purposeful policies and practices.

1. Employment at ASCF

ASCF employment policies and practices indicate that:

- There is no formal written policy to promote employment of local people.
- ASCF has recently put in place several practices to promote employment opportunities to local people (such as information evenings at a local marae, three recent ‘refer a friend nights’ for local staff and use of local advertising). No data is available to show how successful an approach this has been.

About one in five staff and contractors were living locally prior to working at the prison.

- ASCF Human Resources data shows that nearly one in five (18%) staff were hired while living locally. This is similar to findings from surveys of staff and contractors. About one in five (18% and 22% respectively) surveyed in early 2018 reported that they lived in the local area⁵⁷ prior to starting work at the prison.

Staff at ASCF reported finding their jobs in national online bulletin boards (i.e. there was no specific localised focus to the process). Although, a small proportion found their jobs at a job expo, or a training course this was not common amongst locals. (Note, that this data is indicative due to low survey response).

- At ASCF, about half of staff surveyed in 2018 indicated that they found out about their job/a career at ASCF through an online advertisement (on a national website such as Seek etc.).
- All staff hired while living in the local area found out about their jobs online (although locally hired staff member also heard about the jobs at two locations - Training course and at WINZ).
- Others (living outside the local area) also found out at a job expo, or from a careers advisor or a training course.

2. Employment at ARWCF

ARWCF employment policies and practices indicate that:

- Employment is not managed by ARWCF; it is managed nationally and regionally by Department of Corrections and in some instances by specialist recruitment providers.
- The policies and practices do not indicate an intention to provide enhanced employment opportunities for people that live in the local area.

Some ARWCF staff are locals:

- One in three (33%) staff surveyed in 2018 lived in the local area⁵⁸ prior to starting work at the prison. That is, they were hired as locals.
- Human resources data for all staff shows that one in six (16%) of staff currently live in the local area⁵⁹. Given that, staff surveys show that only small numbers of staff move into the local area after being employed it is likely that most of these staff were hired while living in the local area.

⁵⁷ 'Local area' refers to the official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the 'local area' that surrounds the prisons, Page 11.

⁵⁸ 'Local area' refers to the official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the 'local area' that surrounds the prisons, Page 11.

⁵⁹ Human Resources (HR) data held by Corrections does not include the required details to identify how many staff were hired while living in the local area.

Evidence - contracting

1. ASCF contracting policies and practices indicate that:

There is no specific policy to promote the letting of contracts to local contractors however they do investigations to identify suitable local services to contract if possible.

ASCF contracts spend year to June 30, 2017.

- A very small proportion is identified as being spent in the 'local area'⁶⁰.
 - Contracts with two local area suppliers account for 0.3% of the spend (i.e. about \$1 in \$300).
 - Around 3% of spend has an unspecified location for the purchase from "various suppliers" of security, administrative support, IT consulting, or health care services. Some of this may also be local.
- Two further suppliers/contractors in South Auckland with a 37% of annual spend.
- While a little over half of the annual spend is spent in the wider Auckland area 48% and the rest outside of Auckland 8%.

2. ARWCF contracting policies and practices indicate that:

Contracting for goods and services is not managed by ARWCF; it is managed nationally by Department of Corrections.

The policies and practices do not indicate an intention to provide enhanced contract opportunities for people or businesses in the local area.

ARWCF contract spend year to August 31, 2017

- A very small proportion is identified as being spent in the 'local area'.
 - Contracts with six local area suppliers account for 2% of the annual spend (i.e. \$1 in \$50).
- Ten further suppliers/contractors are based in South Auckland with 3% of annual spend.
- While the majority (96%), is spent in the wider Auckland area (46%) or outside of Auckland (50%).

⁶⁰ Note: This is excluding "SERCO training" which is located in the local area and is 3% of spend.

Conclusion

There is a minor positive impact on the community through employment of people from the local area. However, there could be greater financial benefit if policies and practices specifically promoted the employment opportunities at the two prisons to local people.

1. The prisons are both providing some employment for local people through direct hiring; and through service contracts. There is limited evidence that this is due to purposeful policies or practices (more so for ARWCF than ASCF; the latter uses an approach that includes some local promotion of employment opportunities).

There is a negative impact on the community due to the absence of economic benefits through contracting that was predicted for the local area.

2. A very small proportion of goods and services are purchased by each prison are from the local area. There are no policies or practices to promote purchasing locally.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor the policy and practice for employment and contracting of goods and services.

2.8 Relationship with the Community [LOWER PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION Do ASCF and ARWCF have defined plans for engaging with the local area community?

SIMP QUESTION Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on community pride?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- The two prisons do not have defined plans or formalised approaches to engaging with the local community.
- The presence of the prisons has a mixed impact on community pride.
- Local residents think the Prisons (or the Department of Corrections) have an ongoing responsibility to engage with the community.
- The main area they would like to talk about is how prisoners released into their community can be supported.

Background – community engagement by the two prisons and impact of their presence on community pride

The local community views and descriptions in the Board of Inquiry statement (see Figure 7, below) indicate the role of the two prisons encompasses being a good corporate or business community member with their local community which includes supporting the development of the local community⁶¹. To inform this, the SIMP2017 is monitoring

- To what extent the two prisons are engaging with the local community (e.g. the public) and
- Perceptions of the effect the two prisons have on the community including their impact on community pride.

Figure 7: Board of Inquiry indicator on role in the community

“A set of indicators covering the drivers and outcomes of potential social and cultural effects attributable to the presence and operation of the ARWCF and/or the MCF. This may include:
...Community views (positive and negative) associated with the ARWCF and the ASCF (e.g. concerning matters such as community safety, the future of the community and its children, and community aspirations) ...” Board of Inquiry (2011); Volume 2 of 2; pp 22

Evidence - engagement

Evidence includes details of the two prisons’ policies and practices and data from a community survey and a local residents’ discussion group.

ASCF community engagement policies and practices indicate that:

- While there are informal relationships with some organisations in the community there are no defined plans in place for community engagement.
- The Prison Director attends the Community Impact Forum on a quarterly basis.
- A newsletter *Kohutuitui* for the community is a new initiative in the last year.

ARWCF community engagement policies and practices indicate that:

⁶¹ ‘Local area’ refers to the official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the ‘local area’ that surrounds the prisons, Page 11.

- While there are informal relationships with some organisations in the community there are no defined plans in place for community engagement.
- Prison Director attends the Community Impact Forum on a quarterly basis.

Local residents indicate that:

- There was a lot of consultation around the build of the Prisons and then nothing
I think before the prisons got built, there was a lot of community reaction to it because the decision was already made down in Parliament that we were getting the prison. The women's prison first and then it came and all of the community consultation felt a bit like, false, because they had already decided. Wiri was getting a prison. - Residents' Discussion Group member
- The local residents think the Prisons (or the Department of Corrections) have an ongoing responsibility to engage with them.
- The main area they would like to talk about is how prisoners released into their community can be supported.
I think really the whole focus of this, and this meeting, is what happens when they come out. That's the whole thing. The big thing about that is finance too. It's ongoing and on-growing. There's no money to finance things anyway, to make facilities for them. And that will answer the questions about our community. – Residents' Discussion Group member

Evidence – community perceptions

Evidence includes data from a community survey and the Clendon Residents' Discussion Group.

The community in the local area are aware of the presence of the two prisons:

- All the residents at the discussion group in Clendon knew about the two prisons.
- Most, locals surveyed – about eight out of ten - reported that they were aware of the ASCF and ARWCF, 75% and 82% respectively.
- Although one in ten (11%) are not aware of either prison.

The local community do tend to have an opinion about impact of the two prisons on the local community.

- The Clendon residents were proud of their community and said the presence of the two prisons did not change this.
- Just over half (54%) of the survey participants consider the prisons have a neutral or negative effect on the local community. Nearly one in three (30%) don't 'know (see Table 13).
- Seven out of ten (69%) consider the prisons have a neutral or negative impact on community pride. Most of the rest, nearly one in three (28%) don't 'know (see Table 14).

Table 13: Local community survey – impact on community pride

Locals* perception of the impact on community pride	
Effect on the community	
	n=172
	%
They are really good for the local community (good employers, good to staff, support prisoners and their families well)	13
They are OK, but they could be better	12
They don't add anything good or bad to the local community	35
They are really negative for the local community	19
Don't know/ no answer	30
Total	100

Notes. *Locals – i.e. their children attend a local primary school; and most (92%) live in the local area of Clendon, Homai, Manukau, Manurewa, Weymouth, Wattledowns or Wiri

Table 14: Local community survey – impact on community pride

Locals* perception of the impact on community pride	
	Impact on community pride
	n=172
	%
Increases or enhances Community pride	5
No change to Community pride	41
Decrease of lowers Community pride	28
Don't know/ no answer	28
Total	100

Notes. *Locals – i.e. their children attend a local primary school; and most (92%) live in the local area of Clendon, Homai, Manukau, Manurewa, Waymouth, Wattledowns or Wiri.

Conclusion

There is a negative impact on the community due to the absence of a planned approach to engage with the local community.

1. While the two prisons have a relationship with the community via the two committees (CIF and TWC) and there are some informal relationships with community organisations neither prison has defined plans or formalised approaches to engaging with the local community. Local residents think the Prisons (or the Department of Corrections) have an ongoing responsibility to engage with the community.

There is a no impact on the community pride due to the presence of the two prisons.

2. There were mixed views on the prisons' impact on community pride however, the largest proportion (41%) of local residents surveyed believing there was no impact. This was supported by the local residents' discussion group.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact of the relationship between the two prisons and the local community.

- Monitor engagement of the two prisons with the community.
- Monitor community views of the two prisons.

2.9 Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime): [LOWER PRIORITY]

SIMP QUESTION What is the level of actual risk to public safety due to escape incidents from ASCF and ARWCF?

SIMP QUESTION What is the level of perceived risk to public safety due to ASCF and ARWCF?

Overall summary of findings

Monitoring of SIMP2017 indicates:

- There have been no prisoner escapes or absconds.
- Local community consider the presence of prison visitors sleeping in cars near the prisons is an increased risk to public safety and community wellbeing.
- On a related issue, the community are also concerned for the car occupants and their safety and wellbeing. See section 2.3 for commentary on unmet accommodation needs for visitors.

Background

Actual risk to public safety has been defined as those incidents when prisoners have left custody intentionally i.e. escapes and absconds. This does not include late return from leave, where such leave was unescorted. This has been monitored by collating data held by Department of Corrections on each prison.

Figure 8: Definitions - escapes and absconds

Escapes and absconds are defined as follows:

- Escapes: escapes from the ASCF or ARWCF premises.
- Absconds: leave without permission from court or from an escort (i.e. abscond from court while under the control of prison staff; abscond from escort; abscond from transport to and from court (not police escort) or abscond while on escort other than court related).

Perceived risk to the public safety is a measure of the views of the local community. These relate to issues or concerns that are perceived as an enhanced risk to public safety. It was reported in the previous Annual Monitoring Report (AMR2016) that the community had concerns about the risk to public safety posed by visitors to the prisons sleeping in cars overnight near the two prisons. (Note that the AMR2016 also noted concerns about the welfare of the car occupants).

This has been monitored using community surveys and focus groups.

Evidence - Actual risk

Evidence includes information from Department of Corrections, ASCF and ARWCF.

- There have been no reported escape incidents from ASCF and ARWCF premises in the year to August 31 2017. This is similar to previous years.
- There were no reported absconds or prisoners from ASCF or ARWCF in the year to August 31 2017. This is similar to previous years; although there had been one abscond from ARWCF the previous year.

Table 15: Escapes and Absconds from ASCF and ARWCF

Escapes and Absconds by year				
	ASCF		ARWCF	
	Escapes	Absconds	Escapes	Absconds
	N		N	
Previous years (since opening)	---	*	0	0
Year to Aug 31 2015	0	0	0	0
Year to Aug 31 2016	0	0	0	1
Year to Aug 31 2017	0	0	0	0

*Note ASCF commenced operating with the first prisoners in custody in May 2015.

Evidence - Perceived risk

Evidence includes data from local community surveys, staff surveys shows that there is a perceive risk to community safety posed by visitors sleeping cars.

- A small proportion of staff at the two prisons (1% ASCF and 8% of ARWCF staff surveyed) reported visitors sleeping in cars. People in the local community 1 in 7 (14%) also reported this although some were not sure whether they were prison visitors, others were more confident in this.
- Local community and prisons staff that had seen people sleeping in cars felt it was a safety concern for the public (88% and 86% respectively) and for the car occupants (89% and 71% respectively). See section 2.3 and 2.5 for commentary.

Conclusion

There is no impact on community safety and wellbeing.

1. The impact of either prison on community safety and wellbeing is minimal, if anything. There has been no increased risk to public safety due to prisoner escapes or absconds.
2. While a perceived risk to public safety, people sleeping in cars is difficult to link directly to either prison.

Recommended next steps for Social Impact Assessment

Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor risk to safety

- Monitor prison escapes and absconds.
- Monitor the perceived risk to safety related to the two prisons.
- Discontinue monitoring of sleeping in cars. (Note that accommodation needs of visitors may be considered within another topic of the next SIMP).

3. Summary of impacts, recommendations and next steps

The impacts identified this report have been categorised into five types, as follows:

- A: **None** – no impact (evidence shows this is not a current impact), may require ongoing monitoring or discontinuation of monitoring.
- B: New/emergent issue (this was not a specific question area, the issue is emergent).
- C: Requires further evidence to draw a conclusion (in-depth investigation or continued monitoring).
- D: **Negative** impact – could be referred to SIFAC or dealt with in another way.
- E: **Positive** impact – may require ongoing monitoring or discontinuation of monitoring.

Table 16 below shows each question in 2017/18 included in the SIMP2017, along with the categorisation of the impact, recommendations for future SIMP for each hypothesis.

Table 16: Summary impacts of questions assessed in 2017/18 and recommendations for future SIMP

Relationship with community	Impact Category	Recommendations for future SIMP
Did ASCF and ARWCF rejuvenate the local area according to the conditions in the BOI (including the kaitiaki role, completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas and completion of planting in Totara Park)	Negative	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact of rejuvenation of the surrounding area.
General Community services		
Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on general community services that provide services for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families, that they do not have a specific contract to deliver?	Negative	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact on general community services
Community as host		
Does ASCF and ARWCF impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?	Negative	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact of hosting visitors on the community.
Are there a sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?	Negative	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor the accommodation situation of visitors

Table 16 continued: Summary impacts of questions assessed in 2017/18 and recommendations for future SIMP

Population movement	Impact Category	Recommendations for future SIMP
Monitoring population movement into the 'local area'	None staff/ contractors & prisoners families) Negative (released prisoners)	Include aspects of this in the next SIMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue monitoring number of staff and contractors' movement into the local area. Continue monitoring the number of prisoners' families that move into the local area each year and stay in the area. Continue to monitor the number, and the impact on the community of released prisoners not from the local area that are released into the local area.
Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime):		
Is there nuisance and petty crime caused by visitors to the ASCF and ARWCF?	None	Do not include in the next SIMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discontinue monitoring of petty crime and crime related to visitors and visitors sleeping in cars. <p>Note that issues relating to accommodation needs of visitors will be considered within another topic of the next SIMP</p>
Does ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?	None	
Rehabilitation and reintegration services for prisoners		
Does ASCF and ARWCF enhance positive outcomes for Māori prisoners	Requires more evidence	Include in next SIMP as a priority for more in depth monitoring.
Does ASCF and ARWCF support adequate <u>planning</u> for reintegration?	Negative	Include in the next SIMP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor the impact of reintegration planning.
Are prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF <u>accessing</u> reintegration services at an acceptable rate (including priority populations i.e. Māori)	Negative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor the impact of reintegration (including processes as well as type and nature of services offered), as they relate to released prisoners from the local area as well as those released prisoners from outside the local area who receive reintegration services locally.
Do ASCF and ARWCF have mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers?	None (contracting) Negative (support of providers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to monitor the impact of relationships between the prisons and rehabilitation and reintegration service providers.

Table 16 continued: Summary impacts of questions assessed in 2017/18 and recommendations for future SIMP

Local economy and employment	Impact Category	Recommendations for future SIMP
Does ARWCR and ASCF stimulate the local economy by employing local people? [condition 118]	Positive - minor	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor the policy and practice for employment.
Does ARWCR and ASCF stimulate the local economy by contracting goods and services locally? [condition 118]	Negative	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor the policy and practice for contracting of goods and services.
Relationship with community		
Do ASCF and ARWCF have defined plans for engaging with the local area community?	Negative	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor impact of the relationship between the two prisons and the local community.
Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on community pride?	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor engagement of the two prisons with the community. • Monitor community views of the two prisons.
Community safety and wellbeing (free from crime):		
What is the level of <u>perceived</u> risk to public safety due to ASCF and ARWCF?	None	Include in the next SIMP, continue to monitor risk to safety
What is the level of <u>actual</u> risk to public safety due to escape incidents from ASCF and ARWCF?	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor prison escapes and absconds. • Monitor the perceived risk to safety related to the two prisons.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Terms and acronyms used in this report

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

ARC: Auckland Regional Council

ARWCF: Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility

ASCF: Auckland South Corrections Facility also known as Kohuora

BOI: Board of Inquiry

Boffa Miskell: An environmental planning and design organisation contracted by Department of Corrections to monitor designated conditions (from the RMA process) compliance.

Child & Family: Government Agency

CI: Community Impact Forum

Community Corrections: Is part of the Department of Corrections, with centres around New Zealand, working with offenders with community-based sentences or orders, who are serving sentence in the community instead of in prison or after release from prison.

IDMS: Integrated Design and Mitigation Strategy was required as a condition of consent for the build of ASCF.

Iwi: Tribe

Kaitiaki: Guardian

Kaitiaki Plan: A plan prepared by Ngāti Te Ata describing expectations around kaitiakitanga for the tendering, build and operation of ASCF.

Kaitiakitanga: The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship

Local area The official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the 'local area' that surrounds the prisons, Page 13

Manaakitanga: the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.

Mana whenua: Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area

Matukutūreia: The local maunga/mountain

MCF: Men's Corrections Facility at Wiri – the name used during the Board of Inquiry for the Auckland South Corrections Facility

Mokopuna (moko): grandchild - a term of address used by an older person for a grandchild or a young child

Ngāti Te Ata: Mana whenua iwi of the local area

NGO: Non-Government Organisation

NUMA: National Urban Māori Authority

PARS: Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Society

Prisoners: People serving a sentence in prison

Rehabilitation: In this report we use rehabilitation to mean programmes and activities that occur in prison to assist men and women to address issues that could lead to reoffending after release break the cycle of re-offending by identifying.

Reintegration: In this report we use reintegration to refer to programmes and activities that assist men and women after they have left prison to live a fulfilling and crime-free life.

Resource Management Act (RMA): The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), New Zealand's main piece of legislation which sets out how we should manage our environment.

SecureFuture: the consortium that was selected by the Department of Corrections to design, build, maintain, finance and operate the new men's prison at Wiri

SERCO: An international service company that is subcontracted by SecureFuture to operate ASCF

SIA Social Impact Assessment: the process of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (in this case the build and operation of ASCF)

SIFAC: Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee

SIMP: Social Impact Monitoring Plan

Tangata whenua: Indigenous people of the land

Te Ākitai Waiohua: Mana whenua iwi of the local area

Tikanga: The right way of doing things according to Māori tradition and culture

TWC: Tangata Whenua Committee

Whānau: Extended family, family group

Whare Maanaki: Within ASCF the Whare Manaki provides a cultural centre of care and support for Māori men

WINZ: Government Agency - Work and Income New Zealand

Appendix 2: Membership of the Community Impact Forum and Tangata Whenua Committee

Community Impact Forum members	Organisation
Chair (interim Rev. Mark Beale)	Vacant (yet to be appointed by Minister)
Lyn O'Connor	ARWCF Prison Manager
Kaleti Moala-Mafi	Community Liaison Officer
Dave Pizzini	Manurewa Local Board
Katrina Winn	Papakura Local Board
Makalita Kolo	Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board
Mary Gush	Papatoetoe-Otara Local Board
Dawn Trenberth	Papatoetoe-Otara Local Board
David Rameka	Auckland Council
Tavai Karapani	Housing New Zealand
Rufo Pupualii	Emerge New Zealand
Shiri Te Whatu	Clendon Residents' Group
Reverend Mark Beale	St Elizabeth's Anglican Church, Clendon
Sister Margaret Martin	Sisters of Mercy – Wiri
Fred Buck	Weymouth Residents and Ratepayers Association
Audrey Williams	Wiri Business Improvement Association
Jennifer Leigh	Oranga Tamariki
Marty Rogers	Te Puni Kokiri

Ie Nua	Korowai Manaaki Youth Justice Facility (CYF)
Pare Rauwhero	Pukaki ki te Aakitai
Ian Cummings	Wiri Oil Services Limited (WOSL)
Kim Dennis	NZ Police
Ali Rei	Community Probation Services
Kay Davidson	Counties Manukau DHB, Middlemore Hospital
Rosina Wikaira	Manurewa Principal's Association
Mike Inglis	Serco
Sean Mason	Serco
John Cadman	SecureFuture

Tangata Whenua Committee Members	
Roimata Minhinnick	Ngāti Te Ata
Karen Wilson	Te Ākitai Waiohū
Rangipipi Bennett	Huakina Development Trust
Maria Clarke	Huakina Development Trust
Miria Andrews	Ngāti Paoa Trust
Teresa Kirkwood	Ngāti Tamaoho
Matua Brownie Rauwhero	Kahui Ariki Representative

Appendix 3: Map of 'local area' and 'wider South Auckland'

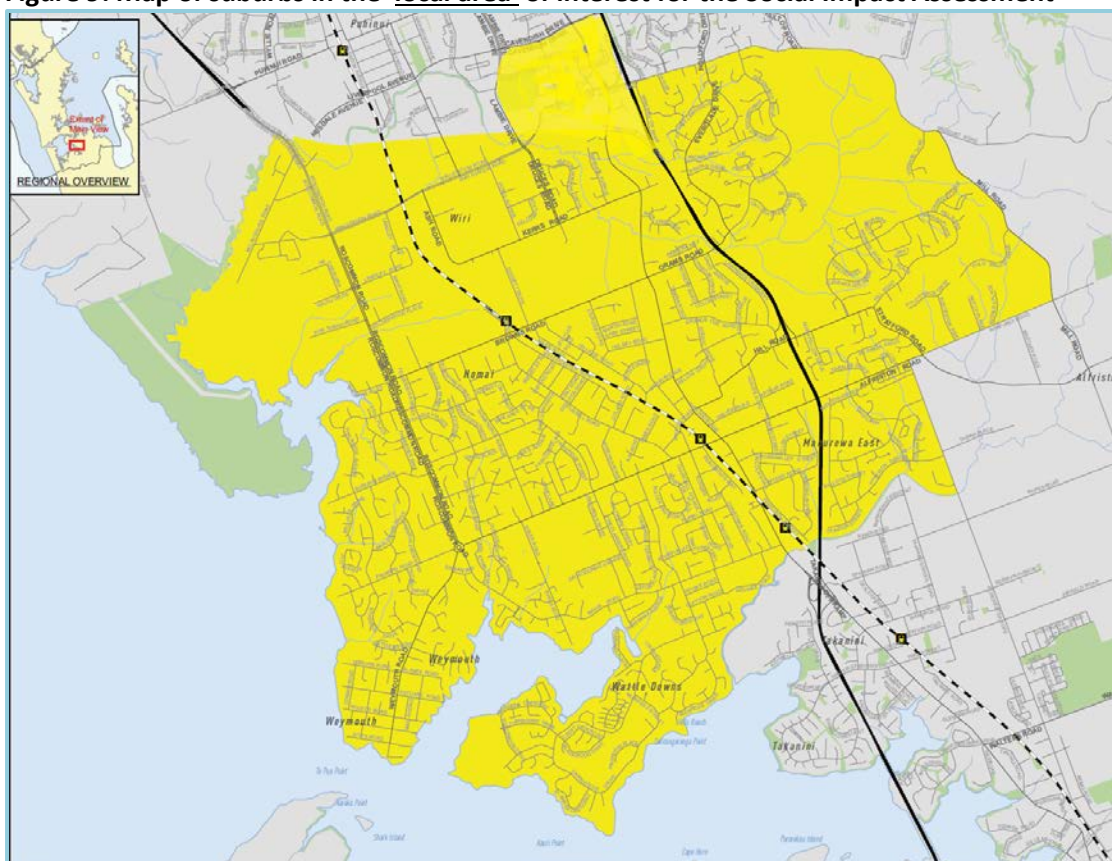
The 'local area' is shown below in the Figure 9.

The Board of Inquiry defined the local area of interest as the suburbs that surround the prisons. The suburbs include those overseen by the Manurewa local board and the Manukau Central Business District within the Ōtara-Papatoetoe local area board:

- Manurewa local area board: Wiri industrial estate, Manurewa East, Homai, Weymouth and Wattle Downs and
- Part of the Ōtara-Papatoetoe local area board: Manukau Central (i.e. it does not include: Ōtara, Papatoetoe, East Tamaki, Puhunui).

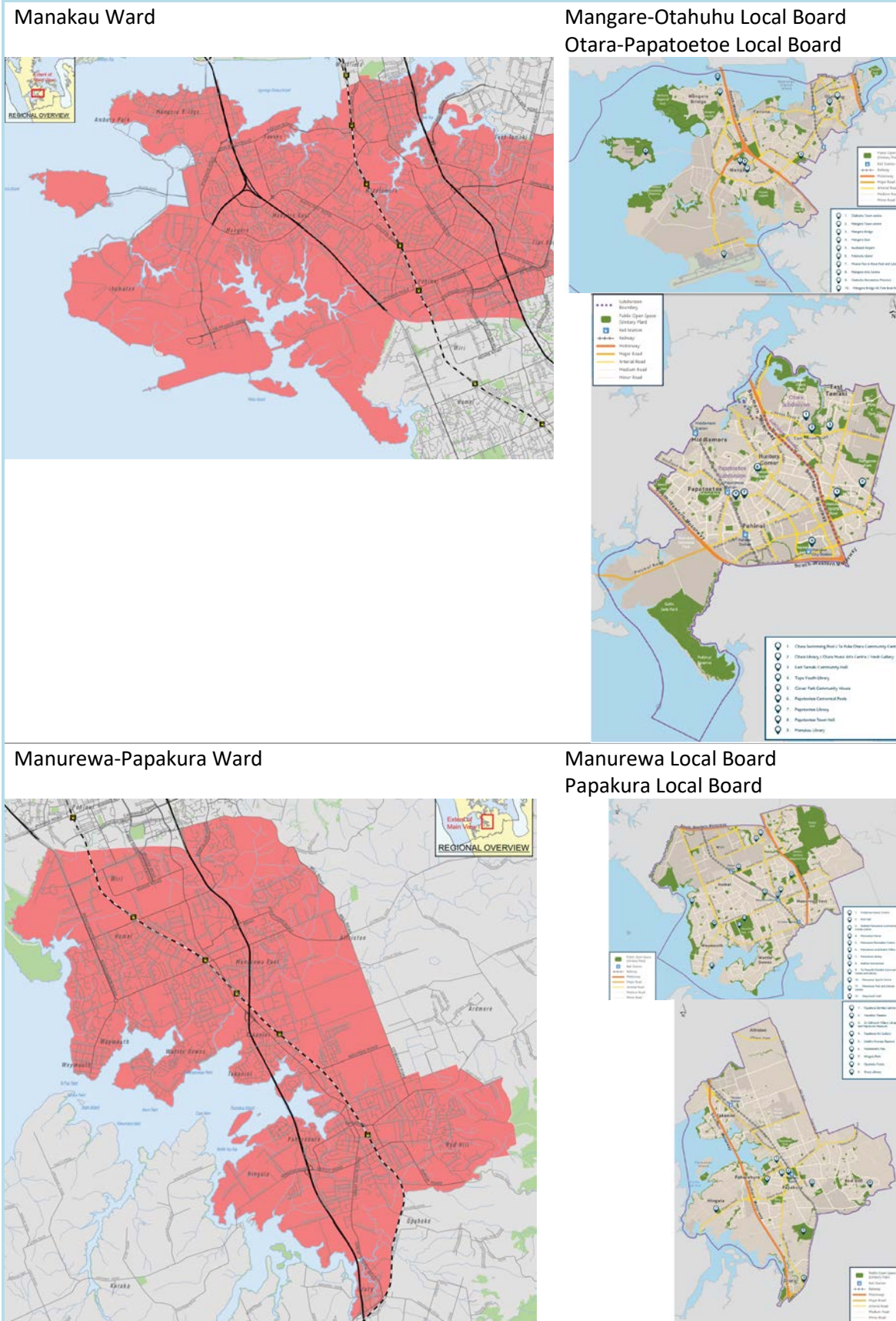
Mention of the 'local area' throughout this report, refers to this area of interest.

Figure 9: Map of suburbs in the 'local area' of interest for the Social Impact Assessment



South Auckland area is shown in Figure 10 below. It includes two Council Wards (made up of two Local Boards each); the **Manukau Ward** and the **Manurewa-Papakura Ward**.

Figure 10: Map of area 'South Auckland' used for the Social Impact Assessment



Appendix 4: Monitoring if population movement is identified

If monitoring in the current of future SIMP identifies that there has been population movement in to the local area – specifically due to the presence of the two correctional facilities, a range of monitoring may need to include in later SIMP to assess broader impacts. Those focus areas that ought to be considered for inclusion is dependent on which groups are identified as moving into the area (i.e. groups such as staff or released prisoners); and what impacts could be expected, and what impacts could reasonably be attributable to the identified population movement.

Table 17 : Research questions that may be monitoring in future SIMP if there is evidence of population movement into the local area⁶²

Housing and accommodation
Did ARWCF and ASCF impact on access and use by other users to:
Specialist accommodation for released prisoners
Emergency housing (including hotels, hostels marae and so forth)
Private rental housing
Social housing
Did ARWCF and ASCF impact on:
Extent of shared housing/crowding in accommodation
Numbers of emergency accommodation clients
Rates of homelessness
Accommodation providers
Health & Social Services – not contracted for services for prisoners, released prisoners or their families
Did ARWCF and ASCF impact on local primary/secondary mental health services
Did ARWCF and ASCF impact on community-based addiction services
Did ARWCF and ASCF impact on community-based social services and NGOs
Education effects
Did pre-school & school aged children of prisoners at ARWCF and ASCF impact on Ministry of Education Psychological Services
Community Corrections services and contracted
Did ARWCF & ASCF impact on Community Corrections services
Did ARWCF and ASCF impact on contracted social support services (contracted for services for prisoners, released prisoners or their families)

⁶² 'Local area' refers to the official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the 'local area' that surrounds the prisons, Page 11.

Appendix 5: Data collection activities

Qualitative approach

Key informant interviews were carried out with a range of stakeholders, within ASCF, ARWCF, Department of Corrections Regional and National Office, TWC, community members, community service providers, released prisoners, local community members and visitors to ASCF and ARWCF. The approaches used are summarised on the next page.

Quantitative approach

Six quantitative surveys were completed, these are summarised on the following pages.

Surveys included:

- Local community survey (surveys of parent community at two local primary schools, and a group discussion other community stakeholders)
- Prisoner survey (at ASCF, note that ARWCF 2016 prisoner census survey is reported in AMR2017)
- Staff / Contractors survey
- Visitor survey
- Community services survey, and follow-up interviews.
- Rehabilitation and Reintegration service providers survey.

Data requests

Data requests for existing information and data as well as requests for collection of primary (new) data were made to the several organisations, the approach used is summarised on the following pages. Requests were negotiated with:

- Department of Corrections.
- ASCF and ARWCF.
- Department of Corrections – Community Corrections, Manukau and Manurewa.
- Local social services.

Contact the SIA team for a copy of the questionnaires and interview guides.

Methodology: Key informant Interviews

A total of 23 people were interviewed. Interviews were carried out with the following stakeholders during November 2017 to March 2018. Interviews included:

- ASCF staff (2), ARWCF staff (2), Department of Corrections Regional Office staff (2), Department of Corrections National Office staff (2)
- Boffa Miskell (1) (contracted by the Department of Corrections to monitor BOI conditions compliance)
- Community members (6) - local residents (4), local school Principals (2)
- Community service providers (6) (Friendship House, Family Start Manukau (Presbyterian Support Services), Raukura Hauora O Tainui, Salvation Army Pukekohe, 2 local churches)
- TWC members (2)
- 10 mini interviews with visitors to either ASCF or ARWCF

A sample was developed in consultation with the SIMP Working Group, ASCF, ARWCF and the Department of Corrections and with reference to networks made during the 2016 research phase. In addition, a snowball sampling method was used – each respondent was asked for recommendations of contacts who could also inform the SIA. The community service providers sample came from the survey of community service providers.

Respondents were invited to participate in an interview (either face-to-face or by phone) at a mutually convenient time. Typically, the interviews were completed by phone. Each respondent was sent information about the SIA, information about consent (consent was given verbally for each interview) and an outline of the interview questions prior to the interview. All interviews were recorded, with the permission of the respondent, and most were transcribed to aid analysis.

The interview schedules for each interview were specific to the SIA topics for which further information was being sought. For example, interviews with ASCF and ARWCF were designed to gather perspective on the following topics:

1. Have there been positive impacts for Māori prisoners from the joint work of TWC and Mana Whenua with ASCF?
2. What aspects of kaitiakitanga have occurred as a result of the joint work of TWC and Mana Whenua with ASCF, including but not limited to, rejuvenation of the site and surrounding area and the implementation of the Kaitiaki Plan?
3. What are your views on the immediate priorities to enhance positive impacts for Māori prisoners?

Ethical considerations are fully managed by the SIA team using the ethical standards of professional bodies for research and evaluation specialists.

Limitations: There were few limitations of the key informant interviews. One limitation was that some stakeholders invited to participate (and who would have usefully informed the research) did not do so. They either did not agree to participate or did not respond to the invitation, or for some cancelled booked interviews, that they did not agree to rescheduled.

Methodology: Local Community Survey and discussion group

A survey of n= 169 local community members was carried out in December 2017. This aimed to provide the views of a sample of those in the 'local area'⁶³. This survey was designed, analysed and reported by the SIA team, the data collection was carried out by two local primary schools (Clendon Park School and Roscommon School) using paper survey forms.

The paper survey was augmented by a community discussion with n=17 Clendon residents (aged from their 20s to their 70s; including Māori, Asian, Pacifica and Pakeha New Zealanders, and including community members who volunteer their time supporting local families, supporting released prisoners and three people who were previously in prison). The discussion was facilitated by the SIA team with support from a member of the SIMP Working Group.

The survey was designed to gather perspectives from the local community on the following topics:

- Does ASCF and ARWCF impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF rejuvenate the local area according to the conditions in the BOI (including completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas and completion of planting in Totara Park)?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on community pride?

The survey was drafted, reviewed with input from a SIMP Working Group members and the primary schools, and redrafted. Participants were invited to complete the survey on paper. The survey captured the views of nearly 170 local families – i.e. their children attend a local primary school; and most (92%) live in the local area of Clendon, Homai, Manukau, Manurewa, Weymouth, Wattledowns or Wiri. The sample size of the paper survey in schools is suitable for this study and the survey provides valid, useful data. The community discussion captured the views of people living in Clendon, with a focus on those who did not have primary school aged children. Taken together the achieved sample is representative of the local community. Following survey data collection and data entry; data was reported in an anonymised format by the SIA team. The community discussion was transcribed and analysed by key themes relevant to the questions in the SIA.

⁶³ 'Local area' refers to the official local area that is the focus of the Social Impact Assessment, see Geographic focus of SIMP - the 'local area' that surrounds the prisons, Page 11.

Methodology: Visitors Survey

A survey of n= 380 visitors (a census of n=171 groups of visitors) was carried out in November 2017.

This paper face-to-face survey was designed, analysed and reported by the SIA team. The data collection was carried by SIA team with support from a SIMP Working Group representative as well as two postgraduate university students from Manukau Institute of Technology, including those that spoke Pasifika languages. Some survey interviews were conducted in Pasifika languages. The survey took place in the visitor reception areas of each prison on visiting days (over one weekend and on two separate week days). Participants were invited to complete the survey on paper or in a short face-to-face interview while they waited to enter the prison. Surveys were completed while visitors waited to go in or on their way out after their visit. The completed surveys included n=104 groups of visitors at ASCF and n=57 groups of visitors at ARWCF.

A small number of slightly more in-depth interviews were carried out to capture details of more complex scenarios of the assistance that visitors received from local people.

The survey was designed to gather perspectives from visitors to the ASCF and ARWCF on the following topics:

- Are there sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?
- Does ASCF and ARWCF impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?

The survey was drafted, reviewed with input from a SIMP Working Group members and ASCF and ARWCF, and redrafted prior to finalisation. The survey was tested with ten visitor groups at the two prisons. The survey captured the views of some 380 visitors (in 171 groups). The number of completed visitor surveys is suitable for this study and the survey provides valid, useful data. The achieved sample is broadly representative of visitors. Following data collection and data entry; data was reported in an anonymised format by the SIA team.

Methodology: Survey of Prisoners

Census surveys of n=658 prisoners at ASCF and 398 prisoners at ARWCF were carried out.

- The ASCF survey was carried out using an electronic communication platform that all prisoners have access to in their cells. The survey was provided to men in their cells overnight for two successive nights on two occasions during December 2017 and January 2018. Prisoners with low literacy were encouraged to ask cellmates or friends or their literacy tutors to support them to complete the survey. Although not ideal, this approach supported some prisoners with low literacy to participate in the survey. The ASCF prisoner survey achieved a response rate of 69% or n=658 of the full muster of 957.
- The ARWCF survey reported in this document was a face-to-face paper census survey carried out in January 2017. The ARWCF prisoner survey achieved a response rate 86% or n=398 of a full muster of 463. Due to the high response rate and quality data, this early survey was not repeated in late 2017.

The survey was designed, analysed and reported by the SIA team, the data collection was carried out as describe above. The survey was based on the survey used in 2016. The survey development included a face-to-face full pilot carried out in the ARWCF before being redrafted and finalised. In 2016, a second review as carried out by staff at ASCF and the survey redrafted and finalised for ASCF based on their feedback. In 2017, further refinements were made to ensure accuracy using the ASCF electronic platform in collaboration with ASCF.

The survey was designed to gather the perspective of prisoners on the following topics:

- Monitoring population movement into the 'local area'
- Are there sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?
- Does ASCF and ARWCF impact the people living in the local area in their role as hosts to people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?

Ethical considerations are fully managed. Participation was voluntary. Data collection did not include collection of prisoner's full names and no identifying information was data entered; completed surveys were captured electronically and a dataset and tables were provided via email in an anonymised format to the SIA team.

Limitations: The main limitation (a concern addressed in the design) was that the low literacy level of some prisoners may limit their participation. This was probably only partially overcome with ASCF – where those with low literacy were asked to seek help to complete the survey form.

Methodology: Survey of staff and contractors

A census survey of n=168 staff and contractors at ARWCF and ASCF were carried out in December 2017 and January 2018.

- The ASCF survey was carried out on paper and online. All staff (and their managers) and contractors (who spend the majority of their week on site at ASCF), were invited to participate with instructions and reminders provided via managers over several weeks. To enhance the response rate, an email invitation was also sent out to complete the survey online. A total of n=28 (of 298) staff and contractors n=49, achieving a response rate of 9% for staff (response rate cannot be calculated for contractors).
- The ARWCF survey was carried out on paper and online. All staff (and their managers) were invited to participate with instructions and reminders provided via managers over several weeks. ARWCF staff survey achieved a response rate 31% of n=91 of the staff of 293.

This survey was designed, analysed and reported by the SIA team, the data collection was carried as describe above. The survey was drafted, a review was carried out by staff at ARWCF and ASCF, and the survey was then redrafted and finalised.

The survey was designed to gather the perspective of staff/contractors on the following topics:

- Did ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by employing local people?
- Monitoring population movement into the 'local area'
- Does ASCF and ARWCF result in people visiting prisoners sleeping in cars?

Ethical considerations are fully managed. Participation was voluntary. Data collection did not include collection of staff names and no identifying information was data entered; completed surveys were sent by courier, data was reported in anonymised format by the SIA team.

Limitations: The main limitation was the low response rate. While overall, useful data was captured with the survey, the relatively low response rate of 9% and 31% of eligible staff is of concern as it has an unknown negative impact on the quality of the data. To overcome this limitation, to some extent, the findings of the 2016 surveys, which achieved a higher response rate, were also considered and included (where applicable) in this report.

Methodology: Survey of Community Services

An online survey of community services (i.e. community services and organisations in the South Auckland area that typically do not have contracts with either prison) was carried out in December 2017 and February 2018. Follow-up interviews were carried out with selected community service providers were designed to gather further depth of information.

The sample was developed by compiling a list from the 2016 SIMP research phase, the Family Services Directory (an online database) and with assistance from the SIMP Working Group. The contact list included local churches (n=32), and community based social service agencies in South Auckland (n=67) including local food banks and soup kitchens. A total of 28 organisations responded.

The survey and follow up interviews were designed to gather the perspective of organisations on the following topics:

- Do ASCF and ARWCF have an impact on general community services that provide services for ASCF and ARWCF prisoners, released prisoners, or their families, that they do not have a specific contract to deliver?
- Are there a sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?

This survey, and interview guides, were designed, collected, analysed and reported by the SIA team, the data collection was carried as describe above.

Ethical considerations are fully managed by the SIA team using the ethical standards of professional bodies for research and evaluation specialists. Participation was voluntary. Data collection did not include collection of staff names, but with their full knowledge information about which organisation the responses were for was recorded, data was reported in anonymised format by the SIA team.

Limitations: There were few limitations in this survey and follow-up interview method.

Methodology: Survey of Rehabilitation and Reintegration services

An online survey of Rehabilitation and Reintegration service providers (i.e. who have contracts with either prison or the Department of Corrections) was carried out in February 2018.

The sample was compiled from a list on contracted providers supplied by Department of Corrections and ASCF. The contact list included n=20 services (some services provided more than one programme and were invited to respond for each programme). A total of n=18 providers responded (of these providers 11 provided services to ARWCF and 13 to ASCF).

The survey was designed to gather the perspective of the services on the following topics:

- Does ASCF and ARWCF support adequate planning for reintegration?
- Are prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF accessing reintegration services at an acceptable rate (including priority populations i.e. Māori)?
- Do ASCF and ARWCF have mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers?

This survey was designed, collected, analysed and reported by the SIA team, the data collection was carried as describe above.

Ethical considerations are fully managed by the SIA team using the ethical standards of professional bodies for research and evaluation specialists. Participation was voluntary. Data collection did not include collection of staff names, but with their full knowledge information about which organisation the responses were for was recorded, data was reported in anonymised format by the SIA team.

Limitations: There were few limitations in this survey.

Methodology: Data and Document Requests

Written requests for data and documents were sent to Department of Corrections, ASCF, ARWCF and two social service organisations from September 2017 to February 2018; each was discussed by phone or in person with organisations throughout the request process, and clarifications and refinements were confirmed in writing.

The requests were designed to gather data on a wide range of topics including:

- Are there sizable unmet accommodation needs of people visiting prisoners in ASCF and ARWCF?
- Do ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by employing local people?
- Do ARWCF and ASCF stimulate the local economy by contracting goods and services locally?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF support adequate planning for reintegration?
- Are prisoners released from ASCF and ARWCF accessing reintegration services at an acceptable rate?
- Do ASCF and ARWCF have mechanisms in place to effectively engage with rehabilitation and reintegration service providers and volunteers?
- What is the level of actual risk to public safety due to escape incidents from ASCF and ARWCF?
- Did ASCF and ARWCF rejuvenate the local area according to the conditions in the BOI (including completion of a coastal pathway for the benefit and use of the public to access coastal areas and completion of planting in Totara Park)?
- Do ASCF and ARWCF have defined plans for engaging with the local area community?
- Monitoring population movement into the 'local area'.

Responses to the following cultural indicators were also requested of ASCF and ARWCF:

- What evidence is there that ASCF and ARWCF have a partnership with TWC and Mana Whenua to enhance positive impacts for Māori prisoners?
- What evidence is there that rejuvenation of the site(s) & surrounding area is underway?
- Based on data or information across all themes from the current and past Social Impact Assessment annual reports what are the immediate priorities to enhance positive impacts for Māori?

Ethical considerations are fully managed. Data requests did not include requests of names or identifying information, information and data was reported in anonymised format by the SIA team. All information and data was stored securely.

Limitations: A limitation related to the timeliness of the data requests being fulfilled by the Department of Corrections and ASCF. While all data requests required some negotiation, before being finalised, this process led to delays in data and related information being provided to the SIA team which impacted on activities planned for SIMP2017.

A second limitation was that both requests to social service providers did not produce new data in 2017. However, a survey and follow-up interviews with these social services did provide useful information to inform these topics.