

Social Impact Monitoring Plan for Corrections Facilities in Wiri

AUGUST 2012

Dianne Buchan, Corydon Consultants

BACKGROUND

The Board of Inquiry's Conditions of Designation provide for a number of special conditions to address potential environmental effects that might arise out of either the Men's Corrections Facility (MCF) or Auckland Region Women's Correctional Facility (ARWCF) or a combination of both.

Conditions included a range of measures designed to monitor and address social impacts on the local community. These conditions include:

1. Establishment of a Community Impact Forum (CIF);
2. Establishment of a Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC);
3. Appointment of a dedicated Community Liaison Officer (now a Community Liaison Manager – CLM);
4. Establishment of a dedicated fund of \$250,000.00 p.a. to be administered by a Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee (SIFAC); and
5. Design and implementation of a Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP).

The three committees (CIF, TWC and SIFAC) are linked and will work alongside each other to identify and manage the effects on the community of the MCF and ARWCF. The Conditions provide the same overall intent to both the TWC and CIF. Both these bodies have an "outward" focus on what is occurring within the community, both negatively and positively, as a consequence of the prisons. The CIF is focussed on the effects on the community at large while the TWC's focus is on matters related to Maori culture. Both the CIF and TWC will make recommendations to the SIFAC on funding allocations in response to issues identified through the impact monitoring process.

The membership of the three committees has been designed to encourage effective linkages between them. The Chairperson of the CIF also chairs the SIFAC. The TWC has two representatives on the CIF. The TWC has also signalled that in the future it would expect to have a representative on the SIFAC. The Prison Managers from both ARWCF and MCF attend both the CIF and TWC meetings.

The Community Liaison Manager (CLM) will work closely with the three Committees to ensure a clear path of communication between the committees, the two prisons, the community and Auckland Council. The CLM's role includes supporting the CIF, TWC and SIFAC; working with the Social Impact Assessment specialist on the development, implementation and ongoing monitoring of the SIMP; and proactively engaging with the community outside of these groups.

THE SOCIAL IMPACT MONITORING PLAN (SIMP)

The SIMP's purpose is to identify, quantify and assess the social and cultural effects (both positive and negative) of the ARWCF and MCF. The SIMP sets out a framework and processes for the on-going monitoring of a wide range of social indicators. The findings from each monitoring exercise will be reported on annually.

The SIMP informs both the CIF and TWC of the social and cultural changes occurring in the community that may be attributable to either or both of the prisons. Either or both of these committees can independently or collectively consider appropriate mitigation of adverse effects or activities to enhance any positive effects (e.g. employment opportunities). When funding is required to implement the decisions of these committees, they can apply to the Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee (SIFAC) for this purpose.

MONITORING CONTEXT

The SIMP has been compiled to comply with condition 48 of the Board of Inquiry's decision on the application to locate a second Corrections facility in Wiri. The purpose of the SIMP is to provide a framework and process for monitoring the combined impacts (positive and negative) of the Men's Correction Facility (MCF) and the Auckland Regional Women's Corrections Facility (ARWCF) on the local community.

The construction of the MCF is expected to be undertaken between late 2012 and the end of 2014 (a period of two years).

The construction phase will require in the vicinity of 2,400 workers covering a wide range of skills and skill levels. It can be expected that more people will apply for construction jobs than will be employed. An unknown number of people will move to the area in search of work. Experience on other large-scale projects indicates that some will decide to stay regardless of whether they find employment on site or not.

It is estimated that there will be about 300 FTEs (full time job equivalents) employed at the MCF. An unknown percentage of these will be Manurewa residents. Employees from outside the district may decide to relocate to be closer to their place of employment. Rising fuel costs and traffic congestion will increase the likelihood of such a trend.

The MCF will be built to accommodate 960 prisoners but the BoI conditions allow for 1060 prisoners, including double-bunking (BoI condition 78). The majority of prisoners are expected to come from the area between Kaipara in Northland and the Coromandel Peninsula. Others will come from throughout NZ in order to, for example, accommodate the health needs of particular prisoners or to split up offender groups or to enable participation in particular rehabilitation programmes.

An unknown number of prisoner families will decide to move to Manurewa or nearby areas to be closer to prisoners for visiting purposes. It is not known what effect the location of a prison facility within a day's drive will have on decisions to relocate. Some of these families will reside in the area for a year or less, others may decide to stay indefinitely after the offender is released.

The ARWCF has capacity for up to 480 prisoners, allowing for double-bunking (BoI condition 79). Currently there are 182 employees at this facility, an unknown number of which are resident in Manurewa. The current full staffing level is 206.

Manurewa had an estimated population of 90,600 in 2011. Between 2006 and 2026, Manurewa's population is expected to increase by approximately 24,600 residents.

Manurewa and Counties Manukau already experience relatively high levels of social deprivation resulting in high levels of demand on social support services.

The existing problems confronting Manurewa were at the root of much of the concern raised by submitters at the Board of Inquiry into the construction of the MCF in Wiri. However, this, together with the high population and expected high population growth, presents a challenge to detecting impacts that are attributable at least in part to the combined effects of the two Corrections Facilities. High-level data is unlikely to be helpful. Indicators need to be focused on aspects where the effects of the facilities are likely to be most concentrated.

DEFINING THE BOUNDARY OF "THE AFFECTED AREA"

Defining the area to be covered by the monitoring exercise is crucial to the effectiveness of the exercise. If the area is too confined (as was the case in the SIA undertaken by the Department of Corrections for the Board of

Inquiry) many impacts will be missed. If it is too large, the impacts will be difficult to validate because they will be too diffuse (watered down). In this case the scope will encompass a high proportion of population that is not affected in any way and will include a large number of agencies and services, some of which may be significantly affected while others experience little or no effects. Some agencies and individuals consulted in the process of putting the SIMP together expressed doubt that there would be any discernible impacts from the additional prisoners, their families and the prison workforce. They based their view on the population size of Manurewa relative to the population numbers potentially associated with the Corrections facilities as well as the existing high levels of adverse social indicators. There is also the question of efficient use of resources – the larger the area to be monitored, the more resources will be required for data gathering with diminishing returns at the margins as the effects become more dispersed.

After technical analysis and extensive discussions with service providers and organisations likely to be most affected, the area to be monitored has been defined as including all of Manurewa (as defined by Local Board boundary) and the Manukau City Centre area. This is the area referred to when measuring effects on the “local” area.

However, the area of impact is likely to be wider than this local area because for example, prisoner families who decide to relocate to be closer to the prisons may not be able to find housing within Manurewa and will have to settle in one of the surrounding suburbs. Schools in these further afield areas may be affected and some support organisations and agencies outside the local area may also experience significant effects. Therefore the monitoring will be extended to cover (less intensively and as the need is identified) some specific aspects of the wider area known as Counties Manukau.

Beyond those boundaries there are specific organisations located outside the Counties Manukau boundary in other parts of Auckland that are highly likely to experience some effect after the opening of the MCF. Two examples of such agencies are the Mason Clinic (which provides mental health and forensic services to the ARWCF as well as to all other prisons in the northern area and is under the management of the Waitemata DHB) and the Emergency Shelter in Central Auckland which provides temporary accommodation for offenders (among others). People seeking accommodation at the Emergency Shelter may walk in off the street or may be referred by another social service organisation. At present there is no Emergency Shelter in Manurewa but by the time the MCF opens, it is intended that such a facility will be available locally. These two services, as well as other specific organisations outside the Manurewa / Counties Manukau boundary which may be identified over time, will be monitored for impacts.

THE MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK

The Framework is a result of input from more than thirty organisations, agencies and individuals. The indicators and methods of measuring were selected from a variety of suggestions as to which were likely to be the most reliable and the least arduous to collect. Some (such as the surveys of local youth and local businesses) were offered by the organisations that would be responsible for administering them. These will be undertaken as a trial and if successful may be repeated on an annual basis.

The development of the Framework will be an iterative process. If, on application, an indicator or a measure is found to be ineffective, it may be discarded or amended. There are a large number of indicators and measures in the Framework but it is expected that over time these will be reduced as less effective measures and effects anticipated but found later not to be

occurring, are discarded. At the beginning of the exercise it is preferable that the Framework covers the full range of potential effects to minimise the chance that unanticipated effects emerge that are then difficult to prove because no baseline for them has been established.

The Monitoring Framework is generally focused on potential effects that are not specifically catered for within the designation conditions. A range of other effects were raised at the Board of Inquiry Hearing that could also be classed as “social” but which are not included in the Framework. This is because measures to address them have been specifically stipulated within other designation conditions. These include matters such as the visual impacts on local residents (conditions covering lighting, building heights and landscaping); construction impacts (conditions covering hours of operation, dust, noise, traffic); development of the walkway along the esplanade (condition 5); protection of cultural and archaeological artefacts (conditions 37-39) traffic congestion in the Wiri industrial area (condition 86) and community safety management (condition 104). Compliance with all these conditions will be monitored by the Auckland Council or Auckland Transport. They do not need to be included in the SIMP. To address specific construction effects, there will also be a range of Construction Management Plans that will be put in place and monitored by the Auckland Council.

INTERPRETING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring Framework is divided into seven subject areas based on the range of social effects that were raised as concerns in submissions to the Board of Inquiry hearing. Each subject has its own table. The subject areas are:

- Housing and accommodation
- Schools

- Local support services
- Local health services
- Local employment and economy
- Community safety and wellbeing
- Cultural (iwi).

The top line of each table sets out the concerns raised about this particular category of effect as well as information relevant to the selection of indicators, information sources and methods of measuring.

Below this section the tables are divided into 5 columns. Column 1 sets out the factors that could contribute to the creation or realisation of the effect. Some of these factors are relevant to only one or two indicators, others relate to more or all the indicators listed.

Column 2 lists some indicators of each particular factor. For each indicator, there is at least one source of data. For some there are several sources. The data sources are listed in Column 3. By gathering information from a variety of sources the proof that a particular effect is occurring is made more robust. This process (called triangulation) tests the validity of one source of data against another.

For each source of data, a method for measuring that data is stipulated – this is described in Column 4. Some data can be obtained from current data compiling formats. In other cases an addition to an existing database may be required. In some cases a specialised questionnaire will need to be administered or an additional form filled out. The requirements for each source of data have been clarified with the individuals and organisations concerned.

Column 5 describes what information will be required to provide reasonably robust evidence that the effect indicated in the data is attributable at least in

part, to the existence of the ARWCF and/or the MCF, once the construction of the latter facility gets underway .

The lines across the table are designed to help clarify the links between contributing factors, indicators, and information sources.

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCESS

All data collecting systems set out in the Framework were in place by 1 August 2012. Data collection for the baseline began on 1 August and will finish on 31 October 2012.

All the organisations collecting data will be contacted after 31 October by the Community Liaison Manager (Bruce Pryor) who will be responsible for collecting all the information together. Some will be submitting data-bases, some will email a list of numbers, some may prefer to provide their information over the phone.

All this information, once it is collected and compiled, will form the base-line for future monitoring. The base-line report will be compiled by the Social Impact Specialist (Dianne Buchan) and made available to the Community Impact Forum and others as required.

The data collecting methods will be reviewed throughout the first 3 months of monitoring and data analysis. Those responsible for collecting information are encouraged to report any difficulties as soon as they are noted so that adjustments can be made. The data analysis and reporting stages may highlight further discrepancies which need to be addressed. If a significant number of problems are encountered resulting in significant discrepancies and therefore unreliable data, the first data collection period will be treated as a trial and the second round will become the base-line.

Some indicators may be discarded after the first round or subsequent rounds and some will be replaced by alternative measures. Where (using the current Framework) there are several sources of information and/or several methods for measuring, these may be streamlined to exclude less effective indicators and measures of a particular effect.

Information will continue to be collected and recorded in the above manner every six months from 31 October 2012 with the second data collection period finishing on 31 April 2013 and reported on by the end of May. Each report will build on the previous one so that over time, trends will begin to emerge.

Not all information will be collected on a 6 monthly basis. Data gathering on an annual basis will be more appropriate for some indicators. Data collection that involves surveys for example, will be undertaken on an annual basis. The time period for each source of data reflects the expected scale of change on a monthly basis as well as the need to ensure the data-collection process is cost effective and does not become arduous for those concerned.

Terms:

Prisoners: people serving a sentence in prison

Offenders: people serving sentences or required to adhere to conditions (i.e. parole or release conditions) in the community

STS: people who have served their sentence(s) and are no longer being managed by the Department of Corrections.

HOUSING AND ACCOMMODATION				
Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:				
Existing housing shortage (emergency and rental housing), existing problem with affordability of housing and over-crowding. An unknown number of prisoner families will move to Manurewa or adjoining areas to facilitate prison visiting (prisoners will be sentenced, not on remand, and Pillars research and others show women much more likely to move to be close to men prisoners than visa-versa (esp. if women are on welfare benefits i.e. not tied to employment)).				
Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Information required for baseline	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effect at least in part to Corrections facilities
<p>Rental Housing - staff Construction workers and prison staff wanting to live closer to work.</p> <p>People moving to Manurewa/ Counties Manukau looking for work on the construction or operation of MCF and staying whether successful or not.</p>	Increased waiting lists for rental accommodation	<p>Current waiting lists at HNZC for Manurewa/ Counties Manukau</p> <p>Numbers of applications for rental housing received over a 3 month period by 2 local property management companies</p> <p>Current number of ARWCF employees in rental accommodation in Manurewa</p>	<p>HNZC monthly reports on A & B level waiting lists (phone call)</p> <p>Property managers at Lovegrove Realty and Barfoot & Thompsons to provide monthly reports on number of applications received.</p> <p>ARWCF staff survey</p>	Increase in number of ARWCF and MCF staff moving to live in rental accommodation in local area (staff records)
<p>Demand for rental housing for prisoner families, offenders and STS</p> <p>Incentives for prisoner families, offenders and STS to settle in Manurewa including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - women need to live closer to prison for visiting purposes - relatives & friends of prisoners are resident in Manurewa & provide accommodation - availability of cheaper housing/ rental housing in Manurewa 	Increased waiting lists for rental housing	<p>Current waiting lists at HNZC for Manurewa/ Counties Manukau</p> <p># of ARWCF prisoner families in local rental housing</p> <p># of offenders newly settled in area in rental housing</p>	<p>Survey of ARWCF prisoners</p> <p>Probation records on # of offenders settling in local rental accommodation</p>	<p># of prisoner families who have moved to Manurewa and are living in rental accommodation</p> <p># of offenders locating in Manurewa and Counties Manukau in rental accommodation (Probation records and HNZC monthly reports)</p>

<p>- offenders and STS wanting to stay in Manurewa or close by e.g. to be close to supporters who visited them in prison or to avoid associations formed in previous location or because of employment opportunities</p>	<p>Increased applications to WINZ for Housing Bonds</p> <p>Increased demand to WINZ for Supplementary Housing Allowance</p>	<p>Current numbers of applications per month to WINZ for rental housing bonds</p> <p>Current # of Accommodation Supplements per month</p>	<p>Trends in bond applications to WINZ compared to bond approvals (WINZ collects on monthly basis)</p> <p>Trends in applications for Accommodation Supplement (WINZ collect on monthly basis)</p>	<p>Number of applications for rental housing bonds from offenders and STS on Steps to Freedom programme</p> <p>Anecdotal information on # of applications to WINZ for Accommodation Supplement from prisoner families, offenders and STS.</p>
<p>Overcrowding Prisoner families, offenders or STS not being able to find or afford their own accommodation may move in with family or friends resulting in over-crowding.</p>	<p>Increased unmet demand for rental housing from offenders or STS or prisoner families leading to sub-optimal living conditions</p> <p>Increased incidents of overcrowding</p>	<p>Current rate of overcrowding in Manurewa: - HNZC - Salvation Army - Other sources?</p>	<p>HNZC annual review of occupancy</p> <p>Salvation Army research</p>	<p>Relationship between overcrowding and prisoner families, offenders or STS staying in the local area.</p>
<p>Emergency Housing Prisoners being released without adequate accommodation to go to or insufficient funds to pay rent.</p>	<p>Increased demand for emergency accommodation at night shelters and for PARS Auckland Supported Accommodation Service</p> <p>Increased long term occupants /waiting lists at Papatoetoe camping ground and Takanini Caravan Park</p>	<p>Current occupancy rates at Ak. night shelter and other temporary accommodation facilities</p> <p>Current long-term (more than three months) occupancy at Papatoetoe camping ground and Takanini Caravan Park</p>	<p>Records from emergency housing providers</p> <p>Occupancy data from camp ground and Caravan Park – changes in long-term stay, numbers turned away.</p>	<p># of prisoner families/offenders in emergency & temporary accommodation (when known).</p>

SCHOOLS				
Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:				
Existing relatively high numbers of children with behaviour/learning problems, children from prisoner families likely to be experiencing a degree of trauma/behaviour and learning difficulties. Pillars research shows majority of prisoners' children are aged between 7 and 11 years and that children of prisoners are often subjected to teasing and bullying or are bullies themselves. Existing evidence of relocation of children to out-of-zone schools to avoid problems in local schools. Existing gang influence in schools and relatively high levels of truancy. Influx of prisoner families for limited periods likely to lead to increased turnover in school rolls – Pillars research shows families will move to be near male prisoner and if relationship breaks down, will move again. Also, people move as rental accommodation or better accommodation becomes available. Recent Ministry of Education research has identified transience as a core cause of truancy in primary schools. Existing shortage of good-quality, affordable day-care. Existing waiting lists for access to pre-schools in area.				
Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Information sources for current baseline	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections facilities
Turnover in rolls Construction workers with families moving into area ARWCF and MCF staff moving into area Prisoner families moving into area for short term – leave when sentence completed Current residents choosing to leave the area because of perceived adverse effects of CFs	Increased turnover in school rolls Increase in # of children of long-term residents leaving for other schools	Enrolments/ relocations for past sixth months in participating schools* Current percentage of local students transferring to schools out of the area	School records	Number of new enrolments from children of prison workers – operations and construction Number of new enrolments of children with a parent in ARWCF or MCF Reasons given for leaving (if known)
High Needs students (as defined by school) Children from prisoner families and from over-crowded homes are likely to be experiencing stress and have poor educational standards	Increased number of high needs students Increase in incidents of anti-social behaviour in schools	For Secondary and Intermediate schools: records from Social Workers In Schools (SWIS) on # of high needs students and percentage from prisoner families For primary schools: records of Special Education Needs Coordinators (SENCO) on # of	3- monthly report from Special Needs Co-ordinator Relationship between new enrolments and increase in anti-social behaviour incidences, high needs pupils and pupils with	# of high needs students who have a prisoner parent

<p>High needs pupils put extra demand on teachers – extra resources to match demand difficult to obtain</p> <p>Current shortage of child psychologists available to Manurewa schools</p>	<p>Increased sick leave due to stress among teachers dealing with high-needs students</p> <p>Increased demand on Child Psychological services (Med)</p>	<p>high needs students and percentage from prisoner families</p> <p>School staff records on current number of sick days taken by teachers dealing with high needs students over previous 3 month period</p> <p>Ministry of Education Psychological Services- current number of children from local area accessing services.</p>	<p>learning difficulties as reported by SWIS and SENCO workers.</p> <p>Changes in amount of teacher sick leave</p> <p>Changes in # of children accessing Psychological Services and on waiting lists</p>	<p>Relationship between # of prisoners' children with high needs in schools, and higher recordings of sick leave</p> <p># of children accessing services or on waiting list associated with prisoners at ARWCF or MCF</p>
<p>Truancy</p> <p>Truancy facilitated by transiency of families moving into area and moving to housing in different areas e.g. in response to housing availability</p> <p>Stigma of having a parent in prison. Sense of shame or bullying from other students putting children off attending school.</p>	<p>Increased incidents of truancy and lateness</p>	<p>Current # of students enrolled in Rock a Truancy programme for secondary schools</p> <p>Current # of incidents of truancy and lateness per month in participating primary and intermediate schools</p>	<p>Changes in # of pupils on Rock a Truancy Programme each term.</p> <p>For James Cook High, primary and intermediate schools, records of truancy, lateness and unjustified absence</p>	<p># of incidents of truancy and late arrivals associated with prisoner families</p>
<p>Career options for local students</p> <p>Construction and operation of the MCF will open up hundreds of employment opportunities.</p> <p>Schools (or employment-support programmes such as the Foundation for Youth Development) could develop a</p>	<p>Increased # of Manurewa students accessing work experience programmes</p> <p>Increased # of Manurewa school leavers gaining employment in Manurewa</p>	<p>Monthly records of students on work experience programmes</p> <p>Business survey of # of school leavers employed or provided with work experience.</p>	<p>Changes in total # of local pupils on work experience programmes</p> <p># of local pupils on work experience programmes at the MCF or AWRCF (ARWCF & SecureFuture monthly records)</p>	<p># of pupils in Manurewa High and James Cook High schools who gain work experience at the MCF</p> <p># of pupils who gain full-time employment at ARWCF or MCF or in a related field</p>

<p>relationship with the SecureFuture to provide work experience for school leavers in construction and operation of the prison.</p> <p>Career Exploration Project provides opportunity for employment exploration and skill building. Manurewa High already has pupils participating in this programme.</p>			<p># of local pupils on work experience programmes in local businesses</p> <p>Records on # of local school leavers employed on site (SecureFuture monthly employment records)</p>	<p>Relationship between increased youth employment/ work experience opportunities and increase in CF related business as reported in Business survey.</p>
<p>Preschool and day-care waiting lists</p> <p>Increased demand for pre-school or day-care esp. during working hours from staff of Corrections facilities and offenders or partners of prisoners.</p> <p>Existing problem with demand exceeding supply</p>	<p>Increased waiting lists for pre-schools</p> <p>Increased waiting lists for day care</p>	<p>Current waiting lists for pre-school and day-care facilities.</p>	<p>Changes in # on waiting lists</p>	<p># of new enrolments at pre-schools or day-care facilities and # on pre-school and day care waiting list associated with Corrections facilities.</p>
<p>Preschool high needs students</p> <p>Pre-schoolers from prisoner families are likely to be growing up in highly stressed households with increased likelihood of violence, poor parenting skills and unsupportive educational environment. Higher likelihood of children having behaviour problems and learning difficulties.</p>	<p>Increased # of high-needs pre-schoolers</p>	<p>Current # of high-needs children recorded in Manurewa preschools (Kindergarten Association records)</p>	<p>Changes in # of high-needs pre-schoolers</p>	<p># of high needs pre-schoolers from prisoner families (if known)</p>

Participating schools:

Clendon Park Primary; Roscommon Primary; Manurewa High; Homai Primary, Wiri Central, Weymouth Intermediate; Rongomai Primary, James Cook High, Manurewa Intermediate, Greenmeadows Intermediate

LOCAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Local NGOs are already under pressure meeting needs of prisoners and offenders in local community; difficulty recruiting volunteers with time and skills; limited resources (especially funding) to draw on from local community. High support needs (material, emotional, practical) of prisoners and their families.

Experience suggests that to stop reoffending, need to address causes of offending and provide bridge between inside and outside world by gaining trust, providing material and emotional support, social networks and skills to help prisoners lead an independent life outside the wire. Government agencies struggle to provide this intensive, holistic level of support. NGOs best placed but resources may be inadequate to meet demand. Corrections Dept is seeking to become more innovative in the practices of rehabilitation and reintegration and aim to recruit increased level of assistance from outside organisations in achieving this. SecureFuture intends to utilise strategies involving the community to achieve reintegration of prisoners and a reduction in recidivism rates.

Coalition for Homeless provide emergency accommodation, often used by offenders, they estimate that for effective rehabilitation and reintegration, prisoners need 40 hrs of engagement with support agency starting contact with offender while in prison.

Pillars provides support to families of prisoners. Funded by MSD to assist 27 families a year – current demand is more than 4 times that number. Focus on high need families (classed as Red, have care and protection and/or mental health issues) Pillars research indicates that the influx of prisoner families to South Auckland (where families can find available and affordable housing) will be significant.

According to Salvation Army there are over 1,000 people on Community Detention in Mangere at any one time in addition to those on Probation.

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Information sources for current baseline	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Demand on NGO services Need for Corrections/Justice facilities to draw on support of social services for prisoners and staff support and for rehab and reintegration of prisoners.</p> <p>Increasing emphasis on education and skills development as an essential element in reduction of recidivism</p>	<p>Requests from Corrections facilities for assistance exceeds ability of NGO support and education services to supply</p>	<p>ARWCF Volunteer coordinator: - # of organisations providing support services - # of hours and volunteers involved - # of courses run in ARWCF and # enrolments in each</p>	<p>Changes in # of service providers and current demand for each service</p>	<p>Changes in level of support services requested by Corrections facilities In relation to capacity to provide</p> <p>Demands on education/training organisations from CFs in relation to capacity to provide</p>
<p>NGO capacity to meet needs Low socio-economic status of local community and existing high need for social support services means local NGOs already stretched and</p>	<p># of offenders and prisoner families seeking support exceeds ability of NGOs to adequately supply.</p> <p>Inability to attract sufficient</p>	<p>Survey of key NGOs on adequacy of existing numbers & skills of volunteers: - PARS¹</p>	<p>3 monthly survey of these NGOs - data recording systems to be established - systems to measure</p>	<p>Number of clients of NGO support agencies who are from ARWCF or MCF prisoner families or are offenders or STS</p>

¹¹ PARS delivers services to prisoners and offenders under contract to Corrections

<p>volunteers with time and skills difficult to recruit. Existing high level of social problems in community</p> <p>Central government restructuring and refocusing likely to lead to reduced levels of service delivery and assistance from Govt. agencies (e.g. HNZA, WINZ benefits).</p>	<p>volunteers to meet demand</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pillars - Prison Fellowship² - Anglican Church - Sisters of Mercy - Women's Refuge³ - Skills trainers⁴ - Salvation Army Social Work Team - Salvation Army Bridge Programme⁵ 	<p>service demand and demand related to prisoners/ prisoner families, offenders and STS</p> <p>Pillars' record of # of families turned away (already at capacity)</p> <p># of calls to Pillars' and Women's Refuge help-lines</p>	<p>Amount of staff/volunteer time required to respond to needs related to prisoner/prisoner families, offenders or STS from ARWCF or MCF.</p> <p># of ARWCF and MCF prisoner families and offenders or STS who have moved into area and are accessing NGO support services (to extent identifiable)</p> <p># of families with connections to the ARWCF or the MCF contacting Pillars</p>
<p>Family travel grants Potential reduction in need for children to travel to visit fathers in Corrections facilities in other parts of the country as a result of their relocation or committal to MCF.</p> <p>Potential increase in demand for Whanau Travel grants within Ak</p>	<p>Decreased demand on PARS Ak office for Child Travel Fund allocations for visits to facilities outside Ak</p> <p>Increased demand for Whanau Travel funding.</p>	<p>Current level of demand for trip funding from 6 monthly statistics prepared by PARS</p>	<p>Number of trips funded over previous 6 months</p> <p>Amount of expenditure over previous 6 months</p> <p>Amount of expenditure related to ARWCF and MCF prison visits</p>	<p>Changes in funding related to relocation or location of male prisoners to MCF</p>

² Prison Fellowship's Target Communities programme involves engagement with prisoner 6 months before release, identify needs and provides support for 2 years after release

³ Women's Refuge provides short-term emergency accommodation, have help-line and help women access social support – records show if person associated with prisoner or offender

⁴ Skills trainers include: Future Skills; Action for Survival and Corporate Academy

⁵ Bridge Programme provides Alcohol and Drug rehab services for offenders

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Local health services already under pressure meeting needs of local community. High healthcare needs of prisoners and their families (physical and psychological) can be expected to add significantly to demands on some services.

Impacts on general health services will be difficult to detect because of large population serviced by CMDHB and existing demand for health services related to low socio-economic status of population and relatively high rates of violence-related injuries. Also, less than 50% of population in Manurewa attend GPs in local area – others travel to Otara, Papatoetoe and other areas, so increased demand for primary health care likely to be widely dispersed and therefore difficult to measure.

Not appropriate to question patients on relationship to CFs so comprehensive data on increased demand attributable to prison families and workers not able to be collected at DHB level. ARWCF and SecureFuture records on referrals and service providers utilised by prisoners is likely to be the most reliable sources of information.

Biggest impacts on local health services likely to be experienced by specific services used by prisoners, offenders or STS from MCF or ARWCF e.g. Drug and Alcohol Treatment and mental health services. Some of these services likely to be provided in the health centre at the MCF.

Research indicates that on average 10% of a prison population requires treatment from psychiatric forensic services. The Mason Clinic currently provides these services to Ngawha CF, Mt Eden and ARWCF. Male prisoners with mental health issues may be relocated from Ngawha and Springhill to MCF to be nearer to the forensic services they need at the Mason Clinic. If prisoners in need of these services, are moved to MCF from other prisons to be closer to the Clinic, the percentage of prisoners at MCF in need of psychiatric services is likely to be higher than 10% - i.e. more than 100 at any one time. The Mason Clinic is currently at full capacity.

YJF uses health providers that also service the ARWCF and possibly in the future, the MCF. This provides potential for improvement through sharing of resources but also potential for deterioration of services due to competition/ over-demand.

Potentially contributing factors	Indicators of effect	Information sources for current baseline	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Prisoner health requirements Relatively high proportion of prisoners need alcohol and drug treatment services (83% have D&A problems according to Corrections stats)</p>	<p>Increased demand from Corrections' facilities for drug & alcohol treatment and psychological counselling for prisoners</p>	<p>ARWCF records of current demand for health services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A&E - dentist - GP (public health) - Physiotherapist - Midwife 	<p>Combined demands from ARWCF and MCF for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visits from health providers - # of providers <p># of prisoners accessing health services outside prison</p> <p># of referrals to the Manukau Super Clinic, Middlemore Hospital and Mason Clinic.</p>	<p>Percentage increase in demand for health services by prisoners at ARWCF and MCF</p>
<p>About 10% of male prisoners need mental health forensic</p>	<p>Increased waiting lists for psychiatric services at Mason Clinic</p>	<p>Current # of ARWCF prisoners accessing treatment at Mason Clinic</p>	<p># of prisoners on waiting list for treatment at Mason Clinic</p>	

services , percentage generally higher for females. Mason Clinic currently at capacity			# of incidents of waiting time limits for Mason Clinic patients' admission to hospital being exceeded	
Prisoner's Children Poverty, stress, violence likely to have adverse effect on children's health and general wellbeing	Increased numbers of children admitted to Pakuranga Health Camp*	Pakuranga Health Camp, Quarterly statistics from field social workers	Quarterly statistics on: # of referrals # of requests for parent interventions # requests for social skills programme # enrolled in grief and loss programme	# of children at Pakuranga Health Camp with connections to ARWCF and MCF prisoners # of other interventions undertaken by Health Camp staff for people who have connections to ARWCF and MCF (as much as possible since the question cannot be put directly).
St John Ambulance Likely increase in St John callouts to prisons and prisoner families as a result of increased numbers of prisoners and prisoner families in local area. Violent incidences and accidents in prison generate demands on Ambulance Services. Callouts to prisons tend to be time-consuming (due to security and paperwork requirements)	Increase in number of call outs to Corrections' facilities and number of hours involved exceeds ability of St John Ambulance service to supply	St John timesheets (6 month report, email reminder)	6 monthly report from St John Ambulance: - # of callouts to Corrections facilities in Manurewa - # of hours involved in attending these callouts ARWCF and MCF records on # of call outs to Ambulance services each month	Percentage increase in number of call outs to Corrections facilities in Manurewa and to families of prisoners at ARWCF or MCF (if known).

<p>Youth Justice Facility</p> <p>Competition for services between Corrections and Justice facilities could make accessing some services more difficult</p> <p>Opportunity for YJF and Corrections facilities to share health services (e.g. dental)</p>	<p>Reduced/ improved access to mental health services at YJF as a result of shared services</p> <p>Increased/reduced visits to YJF by dental services</p> <p>Increased/reduced PHO visits (nurse and GP) to YJF</p> <p>Increase in infections and illnesses at YJF due to less frequent PHO visits.</p> <p>Increased off-site treatment for YJF residents due to increased severity of infections or illnesses</p>	<p>Current level of services to YJF: PHO visits, dental services, mental health services</p> <p>Current levels of infections and illnesses</p> <p>Current pattern in demand for off-site treatment</p>	<p>YJF monthly records: report form to be developed covering set of potential impacts and submitted.</p>	<p>Health workers unable to maintain current frequency of visits to YJF, or delays in obtaining services because of combined demands of ARWCF and MCF</p>
--	--	--	--	---

* Pakuranga Health Camp takes up to 40 children for average of 5 weeks – currently includes children from prisoner families.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT and ECONOMY

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Labour demands generated by construction and operation of MCF and operation of ARWCF could provide employment for local residents. Demand for goods and services generated by CFs could benefit local businesses and lead to increased jobs with these providers. (BoI condition 118 notes potential to provide benefits through local employment and local business opportunities.)

Manurewa has relatively high unemployment and high proportion of residents with limited skills and no school qualifications.

ARWCF experiences difficulty in finding Return To Work placements for prisoners, offenders and STS experience difficulty finding employment in Manurewa and Sth Auckland generally.

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Information sources for current baseline	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections' facilities
<p>Correction' employees There will be a demand for employees on construction site and in the prison facilities. Possibility that schools will engage with SecureFuture to generate opportunities for work experience and work opportunities at MCF. Possible introduction of skills training by various providers to increase chances of local people obtaining employment at the MCF.</p>	<p>Increase in # of Manurewa residents employed at ARWCF # of Manurewa residents employed on MCF construction</p>	<p>Corrections employment records – employee addresses SecureFuture employment records</p>	<p>ARWCF employment records Total # of workers on site at MCF # of SecureFuture employees with local residential addresses</p>	<p># of Manurewa residents employed at ARWCF # of Manurewa residents employed on MCF construction and operation</p>
<p>Demand for goods and services Increased demand for goods and services from Corrections facilities</p>	<p>Increase in # of local businesses providing goods and services to Corrections facilities Increase in value of goods and services supplied to ARWCF and MCF by local businesses. Increased employment in local businesses as a result of increased demand for goods and services from Corrections facilities or</p>	<p>List of current ARWCF suppliers – local firms and others Value of local contracts/orders with local firms</p>	<p>6 monthly total of ARWCF and MCF order forms/contracts for services # of contracts/orders for local firms Total value of contracts/orders and total for local firms</p>	<p>Estimated proportion of local business activity associated with Corrections facilities (number and value of orders and contracts)</p>

<p>Increased demand from households moving to local area for employment at Corrections facilities</p> <p>Need for more employees in local outlets supplying services and goods to CF</p>	<p>households of employees of CF.</p>	<p>Survey of local suppliers on percentage of business attributable to ARWCF and current # of employees in local businesses</p>	<p>Annual survey of suppliers to be undertaken by local Business Assn.</p>	
--	---------------------------------------	---	--	--

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND WELLBEING

Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:

Probation Service in Manurewa is dealing with prisoners from all over NZ returning to their homes in Manurewa. The Service currently has about 250 on parole at any one time. The extent to which MCF will add to that number is not known as many Ak prisoners currently housed outside of area will be transferred to the MCF. There is concern that a significant increase in the number of people on probation living in the local area may exceed the resources of the local Probation Service to provide the inputs required to minimise reoffending.

Pillars’ research indicates there is likely to be an influx of prisoner families to the area, especially those with young children, to facilitate the visiting of prisoners.

Women’s Refuge and Pillars predict there will be an increase in incidents of intimidation of the partners of prisoners because of proximity of the prison to where the women are living – intimidation by offenders on parole and by prisoner contacts acting on behalf of prisoners (including as a way to punish a prisoner for an incident in prison - threats to have family “dealt to”).

Submitters and other agencies interviewed saw a potential for an increase in violence, gangs, drug culture, graffiti and vandalism, resulting in a general decline in community wellbeing and an increase in adverse perceptions of the community by both locals and outsiders.

Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Information sources for current baseline	Method of Measuring	Factors attributing effects at least in part to Corrections’ facilities
<p>Increased crime Influx of prisoner families with criminal associations into Manurewa and adjoining suburbs.</p> <p>Significant number of prisoner families currently in area and a tendency to live in clusters.</p> <p>Increase in numbers of prisoner families moving to area and potential for increased concentrations in specific neighbourhoods e.g. within 5km of facility</p>	<p>Increase in incidents of crime (violence, theft, drug offences) within Manurewa</p>	<p>Records of Neighbourhood Policing teams in Wiri, Clendon, Homai</p> <p>Manurewa Crimewatch Patrol incident reports for previous 6 months</p>	<p>Police records on reported incidents of: - drug offences - wilful damage and - disorder (includes violence)</p> <p>Manurewa Crime Watch Patrol six-monthly incident reports</p>	<p>Police records of apprehended offenders. Supplementary form to be filled out by officers to record association with ARWCF and MCF.</p>
<p>Increased workload for local police Prisoners can perpetrate a range of crimes some of which may still</p>	<p>Demand on local police to investigate crimes of prisoners held in MCF, exceeds capacity to respond effectively and efficiently.</p>	<p>Police records of current enquiry files and # of callouts to ARWCF</p>	<p># of police enquiry files under investigation and # involving ARWCF and MCF prisoners over 6 month period</p>	<p>Percentage of crime investigations/enquiry files that are associated with ARWCF & MCF prisoners.</p>

be under investigation while the prisoner is in prison for other crimes. Local police undertake this investigative work.		# of local police currently engaged in investigating crimes involving ARWCF prisoners	# of callouts to AWRCF & MCF to investigate crimes over 6 month period.	
Increased gang presence in local community High percentage of prisoners have gang connections either prior to conviction or acquired during term in prison.	Increased gang activity and gang membership in Manurewa	Beacon Fellowship records of gang-related observations (monitor specific sites, esp. sites where youth gather) Police records on current # and size of gangs	Beacon Fellowship records of gang activity Police reports of changes in # of gangs and estimated size of gangs School reports on presence of gangs in schools	Relationship between gang members and prisoners at ARWCF and MCF as recorded by police. Relationship between student gang members and ARWCF and MCF prisoners, as recorded by SWIS and SENCO workers.
Probation and Rehabilitation Potential for increased number of offenders serving parole period in Manurewa as a result of probationers deciding to stay in local area rather than return to negative influences in home area Limited resources of local Probation and Rehabilitation Services High level of input required for successful rehabilitation and reintegration	Increased pressure on local Probation Services Decline in quality/ effectiveness of rehabilitation services	Probation Service 1/4ly statistics; - Current # of offenders on Probation - Current # of Probation officers Current compliance levels achieved by RRS Manurewa with their requirements - to monitor and manage conditions of release - for probationers to be visited within 5 days of release to ensure accommodation the offender is released to is suitable.	Probation Service 1/4ly statistics RRS 1/4ly statistics	Number (& proportion) of offenders from ARWCF and MCF on probation in Manurewa Number (& proportion) of offenders from ARWCF and MCF being administered by Manurewa Rehabilitation Service
Graffiti & vandalism Increase in number of young,	Increase in # of incidents of graffiti	Manurewa Crime Watch and Beautify Manukau Trust	Changes in levels of graffiti, tagging	Number of offenders identified as having

anti-social people with weak connections to local community	& vandalism	monthly records on incidents of graffiti and tagging	recorded by MDCW patrols and BMCT	connections to ARWCF or MCF prisoners
<p>Intimidation and domestic violence</p> <p>Potential for intimidation of locally-based partners of prisoners – easier for offenders to make contact when on parole, or weekend leave or to get visitors and agents of prisoner to make contact.</p> <p>Increased domestic violence with offenders on parole, breaches of non-molestation orders, or prisoner’s contacts in community intimidating partners of prisoners.</p> <p>Ak location will make it more difficult for local women to avoid visiting prison because distance less of an issue</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Increased incidents of intimidation from prisoners and their “agents”</p> <p>Increased requests for emergency assistance from partners of prisoner to organisations such as Women’s Refuge and Pillars and Police.</p>	<p>Current # of women contacting Refuge and Pillars for protection from intimidation by prisoners</p> <p>Current occupancy rates</p> <p>- Women’s refuge</p>	<p># of calls from partners of prisoners received by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women’s Refuge crises line - Pillars helpline - Police callouts <p>Women’s refuge records of bed-nights</p>	<p># of cases of harassment by prisoners at ARWCF or MCF (directly and indirectly)</p> <p># of residents in emergency accommodation seeking refuge from prisoners at MCF.</p>
<p>Increased Poverty</p> <p>Likelihood of increased number of prisoner families with low incomes and high needs moving to area</p>	Increase in number of families living in poverty	# of Hardship Grants: approved and declined by WINZ current 3 month period)	Changes in # of Hardship Grants over a 3 month period: approved and declined	# of prisoner families and offenders or STS applying for Hardship Grants and percentage of total # of Hardship Grants.

<p>Community pride and participation Increase in crime, graffiti and vandalism and increased presence of gangs and offenders on parole, likely to undermine positive views of the community & efforts to raise socio-economic wellbeing of Manurewa.</p>	<p>Deterioration in residents' perceptions of their community and themselves Normalisation of prison as an outcome for young people as a result of high profile of Justice-related institutions in the local area</p> <p>Lowered commitment to and ownership of community, demonstrated in reduced attendance at community, including school, events</p> <p>Significant increase in # of Manurewa pupils transferring to out-of-zone schools</p> <p>Increase in negative media reports and comments about Manurewa</p>	<p>Survey of youth in Manurewa (on-line survey coordinated by Manurewa Youth Council and a hardcopy questionnaire administered in schools)</p> <p>School reports on attendance and support for school events</p> <p>Auckland Council and Local Board reports on attendance at local community events.</p> <p># of out of zone enrolments – parents removing kids from local schools</p> <p>Media reports and Letters to the Editor (positive and negative).</p>	<p>Annual repeat survey of youth perceptions</p> <p>Observed changes in participation rates in community and school and pre-school events.</p> <p># of parents engaging in 3-way conferencing programmes (parent-teacher interviews)</p> <p>Enrolments at Manurewa Intermediate, Greenmeadows Intermediate, Howick Intermediate & Rosehill Intermediate as an alternative to Weymouth Intermediate</p> <p>Enrolments at Papatoetoe Heights, Manurewa High Alphriston, McAuley & Rosehill College as an alternative to James Cook.</p> <p>Community Liaison Manager to Monitor</p>	<p>Nature and frequency of comments relating to the two Corrections' facilities</p> <p># of transfers to avoid associating with pupils from families of prisoners in ARWCF or MCF (if known)</p> <p># of newspaper letters and reports with adverse and comments about Manurewa with reference to the Corrections' facilities</p>
<p>Increased demand for sports facilities Construction workers and</p>	<p>Increased membership of sports clubs could improve Clubs'</p>	<p>Current membership and activity profile of Manurewa</p>	<p>Usage of Manurewa Sports Centre (annual survey)</p>	<p># of ARWCF and MCF employees and family</p>

<p>operations workforce at Correction's facilities are likely to seek to join local sports clubs for access to facilities</p>	<p>finances. Significant increase in demand would put pressure on facilities and reduce access for local people.</p>	<p>Sports Centre and capacity for expansion (info provided by Manurewa Community Facilities Charitable Trust) Survey of ARWCF staff on current use of Sports Centre Facilities</p>	<p>-# of adult and youth members - # of sporting activities and teams</p>	<p>members using Sports Centre Facilities</p>
---	--	---	---	---

IWI / CULTURE THIS TABLE CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CONSULTATION WITH TANGATAWHENUA COMMITTEE		
<p>Concerns raised and information relevant to this aspect:</p> <p>Te Akitai Waiohua and Ngati Te Ata have Mana Whenua status over this area. The site occupied by the Department of Corrections and the surrounding area has been occupied for more than 1,000 years. The MCF site is a <i>“jigsaw piece that is part of the matrix of Waiohia occupation and use”</i>. The whole area was an ancient centre of Maori occupation with two terraced pa, a lava cave, over 500 ha of cultivated land, the Pukaki lagoon and fishing grounds including the Manukau harbour. The MCF site was once occupied by the Marae Atea of Matukutureia where ceremonies for the welcoming of visitors were carried out (Te Akitai o Waiohua Cultural Assessment).</p> <p>The Mana Whenua wish to restore, protect and manage the cultural heritage, landscape and natural environment of this site and the surrounding area to provide for their cultural needs and values.</p> <p>A high proportion of prisoners are Maori (45%- 50%). Tangata Whenua and the prison managers (SecureFuture) believe that initiatives to re-connect Maori prisoners and offenders with their culture have an important role in reducing reoffending and improving the wellbeing of prisoners. To achieve this, Serco intend to work closely with Maori service providers and local iwi to develop and implement appropriate programmes for the rehabilitation of prisoners.</p> <p>Mana Whenua believe their traditional lands and their Kaumatua can provide rich resources for rehabilitation programmes involving environmental education and the teaching of traditional activities and practices.</p> <p>There are a large number of Maori services and facilities including Marae in Manurewa and the wider area of Manukau which can contribute to the meeting of the rehabilitation needs of Maori prisoners and offenders.</p>		
Potential Contributing Factors	Indicators of effect	Method of Measuring
<p>Kaitiaki/ environmental restoration Surrounding area is environmentally degraded.</p> <p>Mana Whenua wish to restore area</p> <p>SecureFuture wish to involve Tangata Whenua in the development of programmes for prisoners that facilitate rehabilitation</p>	<p>Corrections, DOC and Mana Whenua develop and implement a Reserve Management Plan and a Kaitiaki Monitoring Agreement</p> <p>Prisoners and offenders involved in local environmental restoration programmes</p> <p>Improvement in water quality in the Puhinui Catchment</p> <p>Increase in vegetated areas in the Puhinui Catchment and Stonefields reserve due to prison-based environmental projects</p> <p>Increased awareness among prisoners of environmental issues and concepts of Kaitiaki</p>	<p>Reserve Management Plan to promote conservation management and environmental restoration of the Stonefields Reserve area is developed in partnership with iwi.</p> <p>Kaitiaki Monitoring Agreement developed in partnership with Mana Whenua</p> <p># of trees and other vegetation planted by prisoners and offenders</p> <p># of prisoners involved in monitoring of water quality in Puhinui Catchment</p> <p># of Maori prisoner participants engaged in environmental restoration programmes</p> <p># of Maori prisoners who can cite at least one thing they have learned about the environment since</p>

		participating in the programme
<p>Cultural connectedness Low level of connectedness of Maori prisoners to their whanau and culture</p> <p>Lack of knowledge of and pride in Maori culture among offenders</p> <p>SecureFuture aim to undertake cultural assessments of all prisoners at reception and to introduce whanau days and extend visiting days to weekends.</p>	<p>For prisoners: Increased support networks (whanau, friends, support providers)</p> <p>Increased knowledge of Maori culture and confidence in participating in cultural events</p> <p>Increased knowledge of te reo</p> <p>For staff: Introduction of recruitment and training procedures to ensure prison staff have the skills, knowledge and values to support relationships with whanau, iwi and hapu and Maori prisoners</p>	<p># of Maori service providers contracted to MCF and ARWCF</p> <p># of prisoners participating in cultural programmes</p> <p># of prisoners who reach competency in specific cultural practices</p> <p>Bi-cultural delivery of programmes where appropriate</p> <p>Introduction of Te Reo classes for all prisoners</p> <p># of prisoners attending Te Reo classes</p> <p># of prisoners attending Kapa Haka</p> <p>Introduction of staff recruitment and training programmes responsive to Maori culture</p> <p># of whanau days held each year</p> <p>Extension of visiting days to weekends</p>