C123213



13 August 2020

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Dear s9(2)(a)

Thank you for your email of 17 June 2020, requesting various information about prison population statistics, Corrections' High Impact Innovation (HIIP) team and the electronically monitored (EM) Bail population. Your request has been considered under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA).

I note that we previously advised we needed to extend the timeframe of our response to you in accordance with section 15 of the OIA. Thank you for your subsequent email advising that you required this information more urgently. We have endeavoured to get this information to you as soon as possible.

You requested:

• The number of sentenced prisoners by ethnicity at the end of each quarter, broken down by ethnicity, since September 2017 quarter

Please see the below table for the requested information. It is important to note that individuals in Corrections' custody are not required to report their ethnicity. Rather, ethnicity is self-reported. Also note that this data does not include prisoners on off-site transfer or in police custody. As such, it may differ from other statistics we have published.

Quarter ending	Maori	European	Pacific	Other	Not recorded
30 September 2017	3,627	2,489	868	363	96
31 December 2017	3,628	2,467	819	375	113
31 March 2018	3,528	2,417	857	361	123
30 June 2018	3,470	2,385	850	358	140
30 September 2018	3,478	2,299	806	350	153
31 December 2018	3,326	2,213	787	335	138
31 March 2019	3,234	2,136	769	312	111
30 June 2019	3,178	2,125	771	321	60
30 September 2019	3,154	2,093	779	339	14
31 December 2019	3,073	2,059	740	345	9
31 March 2020	3,036	2,007	692	321	8
30 June 2020	2,990	1,974	688	313	12

Further to the above information, you may be interested to know that Corrections proactively releases various information regarding prisoner population statistics. This information is uploaded quarterly and is publicly available on our website at: <u>www.corrections.govt.nz/resources/</u> <u>research_and_statistics/quarterly_prison_statistics</u>

• The number of prisoners granted bail and parole by quarter since September 2017, broken down by ethnicity

Corrections can provide statistics regarding Electronically Monitored (EM) Bail, which is managed by Corrections and New Zealand Police under a shared service model, however Corrections does not hold data relating to people granted bail without electronic monitoring, which is managed solely by New Zealand Police.

Please see the below tables for the requested information. It is important to note that the number of defendants subject to EM Bail has increased significantly since 2017/18. Decisions about who is granted EM Bail are made by a Judge in court. Further to note, Corrections does not decide who is released on Parole, as this is a decision for the New Zealand Parole Board. As mentioned above, ethnicity is self-reported.

	EM Bail						
Quarter ending	Maori	European	Pacific	Other	Not recorded		
31 December 2017	226	112	47	15	22		
31 March 2018	203	112	48	20	28		
30 June 2018	264	143	60	19	40		
30 September 2018	256	134	54	15	35		
31 December 2018	259	134	56	13	36		
31 March 2019	291	144	67	24	48		
30 June 2019	340	169	90	22	38		
30 September 2019	328	169	73	35	46		
31 December 2019	382	170	92	23	59		
31 March 2020	323	169	93	27	62		
30 June 2020	447	219	104	29	42		

	Parole					
Quarter ending	Maori	European	Pacific	Other	Not recorded	
31 December 2017	223	166	58	21	1	
31 March 2018	217	181	48	31	0	
30 June 2018	232	159	58	25	0	
30 September 2018	270	201	89	34	0	
31 December 2018	297	228	71	42	1	
31 March 2019	257	228	60	28	2	
30 June 2019	294	204	70	29	3	
30 September 2019	295	209	72	30	0	
31 December 2019	289	206	74	24	0	

31 March 2020	292	202	67	40	1
30 June 2020	253	168	46	20	0

• The 2018/19 High Impact Innovation Programme results/year in review (should be the updated/corresponding report to <u>this one</u>)

I am advised that a report corresponding to the report you provided was not developed for 2018/19. As such, this part of your request is declined pursuant to section 18(e) of the OIA, as the document alleged to contain the information requested does not exist.

• Any 2019/2020 progress reports on the HIIP

Please find attached as Appendix One reports which have been identified as within the scope of your request. The reports are the most recent performance dashboards for three of the High Impact Innovation Programme's key initiatives which are:

- Bail Support Services This initiative supports people who are appearing in court to put forward robust and timely bail proposals, enabling them to be bailed to the community if and when this is a safe option. Defendants can opt into the service and are provided with support to address their social needs and thrive while on bail. The service encourages individuals to be prosocial and productive with their time on bail.
- **Parole Ready** This initiative supports individuals appearing before the New Zealand Parole Board to make robust applications for release. People can be declined parole for many reasons, often a simple outstanding task or an insufficient release plan. Parole Ready addresses these barriers to parole and helps people in custody to progress through their rehabilitative pathways as quickly as possible. This means that time in custody is meaningful and people are better prepared for release.
- Sentencing Ready This initiative acts as a conduit between parties that contribute to sentencing hearings (e.g. Probation, Defence Counsel, Ministry of Justice). The team ensures that these parties provide information, so that sentencing can proceed at the earliest possible scheduled hearing. The initiative benefits all involved in the criminal justice process, with the aim to free up court time. It reduces exposure to the justice system for victims and defendants, allowing them to get on with their lives.

Some of the data from these reports represents a snapshot in time and some sections provide data over the 2019/20 year.

• The EM Bail population at last count

As at 10 August, the EM Bail population was 1,406.

 The number of bed saving days the remand triage initiative saved in 2018/19, and 2019/2020, to current

The 'Remand Triage Initiative' was established in January 2018. Under this initiative, Police prosecutors would analyse files of defendants remanded into custody, identify cases that required further evidence gathering or amendments and prioritise cases that could be resolved with fewer court appearances. The prosecutors would then engage with defence council to prepare defendants for their first hearings. The goal was to expedite the court process and reduce the length of time that defendants were remanded in custody awaiting an outcome for their case.

Funding for Remand Triage ended in August 2019 and the initiative has since been rescoped and is now named Targeted Case Progression. The new service expands on Remand Triage, preventing delays and unnecessary court appearances, benefiting defendants, courts and prisons. It also aims to reduce exposure to the justice system for victims, witnesses and defendants.

Below are the custody day savings for Remand Triage for the periods requested. Reporting requirements for the new Targeted Case Progression initiative are being determined and custody day savings data is unavailable. As such we are only able to provide this information for 2019/20 as at 31 August 2019.

- 1 July 2018 30 June 2019: 25,475 custody days
- 1 July 2019 31 August 2019: 2,574 custody days

I trust the information provided is of assistance. Should you have any concerns with this response, I would encourage you to raise these with Corrections. Alternatively, you are advised of your right to also raise any concerns with the Office of the Ombudsman. Contact details are: Office of the Ombudsman, PO Box 10152, Wellington 6143.

Please note that this response may be published on Corrections' website. Typically, responses are published monthly, or as otherwise determined. Your personal information including name and contact details will be removed for publication.

Yours sincerely

Richard Waggott Deputy Chief Executive

Parole Ready Dashboard

May 2020

(Data accurate as at 12 May 2020)

Journey Map:

Sentenced to . Received/ imprisonment inducted into prison

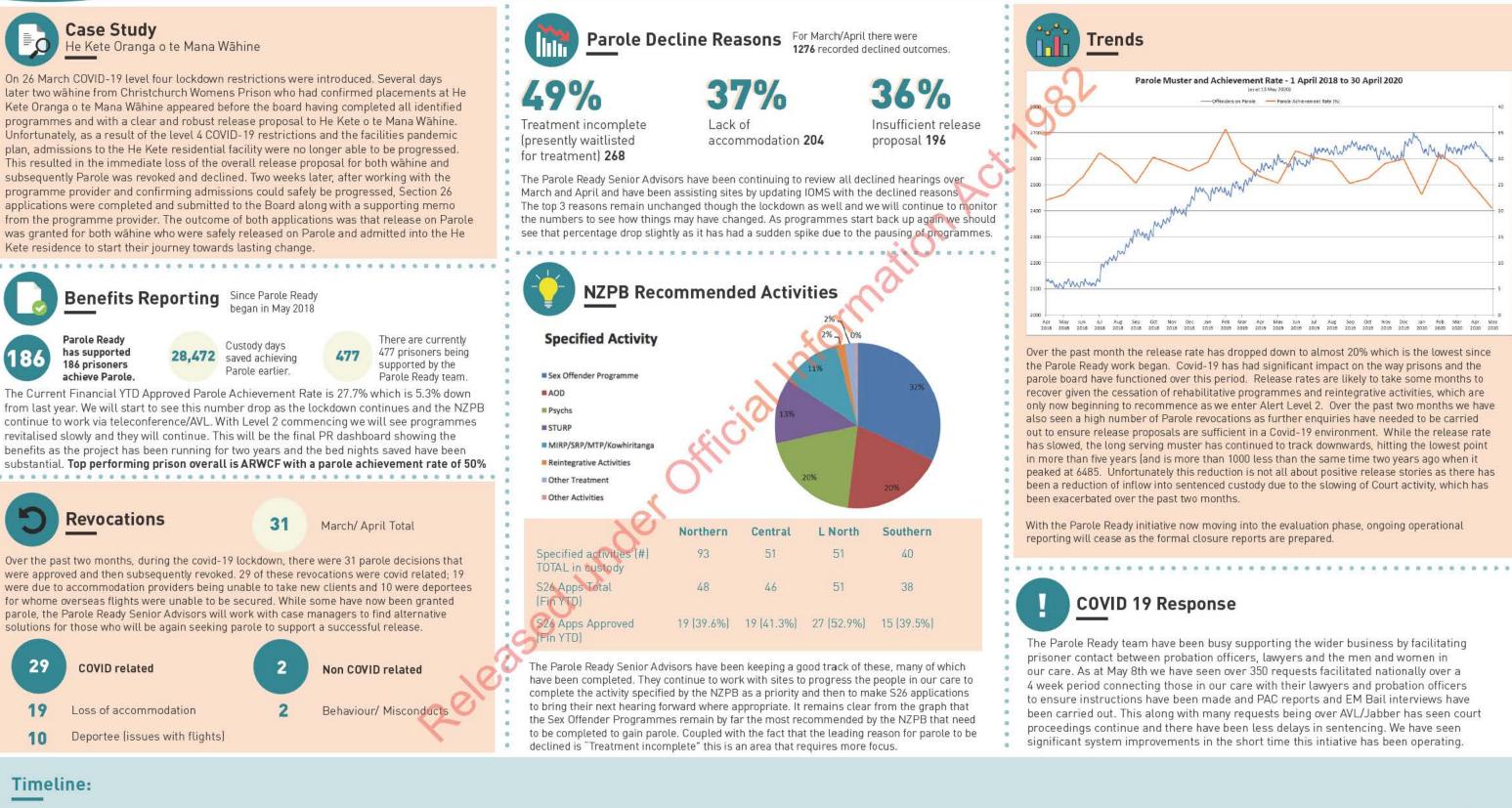
Rehabilitative & ____ reintegration needs identified & added to offender plan

- Complete core rehab

Release planning including RtW. SC. GR

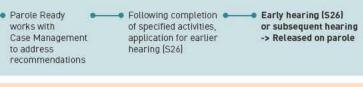
eligibility/ first board hearing

Parole



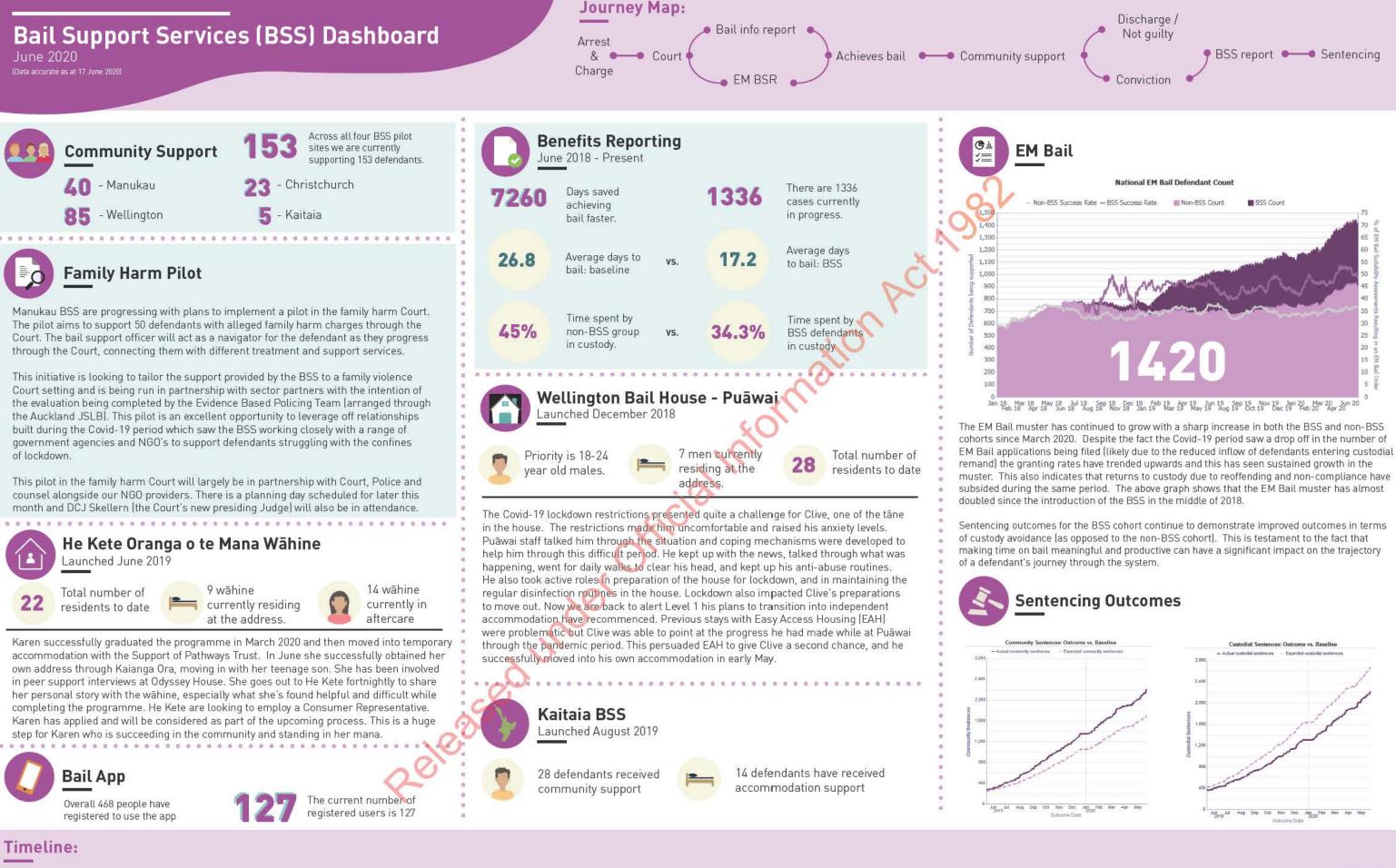


Appendix One - Department of Corrections C123213



HIGH IMPACT 6 INNOVATION PROGRAMMI





3rd March 2018	26th November 2018	May 2020	25 June 2020	July 2020	December 2020	January 2021
1	1	L	1	1		
T First Bail Support Officer trial starts in Wellington District Court.	T Christchurch and Manukau Bail Support Services Go Live.	Dudget 2020 government	Accommodation opens.	Recruitment commences for a Project team to oversee the national roll out. Appendix One - Departme	T Kaitaia evaluation due. ent of Corrections C123213	Establishment of an Auckland metro service.





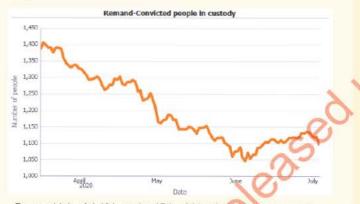
Sentencing Ready Custody PACs

PAC Details as at 6 April - 1 July 2020

- 617 Total PAC Reports for people in Custody sent to MOJ ahead of schedule
- 471 Identified as Ready to Proceed
- 123 Unable to complete memos written for people in custody*
- 1429 New custody PAC reports ordered since 6 April 2020
- 1336 Custody PAC reports finalised since 6 April 2020

 All UTC memos were screened by Sentencing Ready and intervention applied where required

Remand Convicted People in Custody



From a high of 1,406 on the 17th of March 2020, the remandconvicted population remains lower than this at 1,095 as of today. However, this has been steadily increasing since a low of 1,047 on the 4th of June 2020.





2180 Days saved total



Summary

Following both the early completion of PAC reports slowing down, and MOJ ability to access Court time to reschedule matters reducing, the initiative has been brought to a close.

Despite some challenges along the way, there has been some great success over these 12 weeks. The remand-convicted population has reduced, 115 individuals have had their matters heard earlier than originally scheduled, and the average time to next available date for custody sentencing has reduced to five weeks.

While this particular initiative winds up, the associated group remains committed to improving the timeliness of custody sentencing matters, and improving the disposal rates of custody sentencing matters. The initiative has also highlighted a number of areas for potential improvement and as such, we anticipate further focus and initiatives for MOJ, Police and Corrections in the near future.