

Social Impact Monitoring
Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility and
Auckland South Corrections Facility – Kohuora
Annual Monitoring Report 2014



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

**Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility and
Auckland South Corrections Facility – Kohuora**

**Social Impact Monitoring
Annual Report 2014**

Prepared by Dianne Buchan and Chris Cosslett of Corydon Consultants Ltd in accordance with conditions of designation set by the Board of Inquiry for the construction of the Auckland South Corrections Facility at Wiri.

February 2015

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Housing and accommodation	3
2.1 Rental housing	3
2.1.1. HNZC rental housing	3
2.1.2 Private rental housing.....	4
2.1.3 ARWCF employee and ASCF construction worker housing.....	5
2.1.4 Housing of prisoner families, offenders and STS.....	7
2.2 Overcrowding	9
2.3 Emergency/temporary housing.....	9
2.3.1 Demand for emergency accommodation	9
2.3.2 Long-term residents at caravan parks	10
2.4 Demand for Supported Accommodation Service.....	10
2.5 Relationship between rental housing demand and the Corrections facilities	11
3. Schools and pre-schools.....	13
3.1 Turnover rates in school rolls	13
3.2 Special needs students	16
3.2.1 School records.....	16
3.2.2 Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour Unit (RTL).....	18
3.2.3 Pre-schools.....	19
3.2.4 Ministry of Education’s Psychological Service	20
3.3 Truancy (unjustified absence).....	22
3.4 Pre-school occupancy and enrolments	25
3.5 Relationship between school and pre-school issues and the Corrections facilities.....	26
4.0 Local support services	28
4.1 Demand for NGO social support services in general	28
4.2 Maori cultural services	30
4.3 NGO capacity to meet prisoner needs	31
4.4 Child Travel Fund / Whānau Transport	31
4.5 Relationship between demands on NGOs and the Corrections facilities.....	31
5. Local health services	33
5.1 Services affected by prisoner health requirements	33
5.2 Demands on primary health clinics	35
5.3 Stand Children’s Services (formerly Pakuranga Health Camp).....	38
5.4 St Johns Ambulance	39
5.5 Youth Justice Facility.....	39
5.6 Relationship between health service providers and the Corrections facilities	40
6. Local employment and economy	42
6.1 Employment opportunities at the Corrections facilities	42
6.1.1 ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce.....	42
6.1.2 ARWCF staff.....	44
6.2 Employment and training opportunities for ARWCF prisoners and STS	44
6.3 Demand for local goods and services	45
6.4 Relationship between local employment and economy and the Corrections facilities ..	45
7. Community safety and wellbeing	46
7.1 Crime rates.....	46
7.2 Domestic violence.....	46
7.3 Graffiti and vandalism	47

7.4	Gang presence in the local community	47
7.5	Prisoner rehabilitation and probation services	49
7.5.1	<i>Probation services</i>	49
7.5.2	<i>Rehabilitation services</i>	51
7.6	Workload for local police.....	52
7.7	Poverty levels.....	53
7.7.1	<i>Hardship payments</i>	53
7.7.2	<i>Accommodation Supplements</i>	54
7.7.3	<i>Van Participation Programme</i>	54
7.8	Community pride	55
7.8.1	<i>Young people’s perceptions of Manurewa</i>	55
7.8.2	<i>Manurewa students transferring to schools outside Manurewa</i>	61
7.8.3	<i>Use of local community facilities</i>	61
7.8.4	<i>Patronage of facilities by ARWCF and ASCF workers</i>	62
7.8.5	<i>Youth membership of community organisations</i>	63
7.9	Relationship between community safety and wellbeing and the Corrections facilities ..	64
8	Tangata Whenua	66
9	Traffic and transport	67
9.1	ARWCF staff	67
9.2	ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce	68
9.3	Visitors to ARWCF	69
9.4	Relationship between the Corrections facilities and traffic volumes.....	69
Appendix 1:	Findings of the youth survey	71
Appendix 2:	ASCF construction workforce: travel by residential location	85
Appendix 3:	Terms and acronyms used in this report.....	86
Appendix 4:	Services provided by NGOs contributing data to the SIMP monitoring	87

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 – Kohuora (ASCF – Kohuora), adjacent to the Auckland Region Women’s Corrections Facility (ARWCF) in Wiri. The purpose of the social impact monitoring 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 report builds on the information collated during August to October 2012 and presented in the baseline report, and the data collected from November 2012 to October 2013, presented in the 2013 Annual Report. Both previous reports are available at www.corrections.govt.nz. The baseline report provides information on the effects of the ARWCF on the local community of Manurewa and Manukau City Centre as well as specific facilities outside of that area. The 2013 Annual Report and this 2014 Annual Report provide information on the effects of both ARWCF and the construction phase of the ASCF – Kohuora, which began at the end of 2012. The construction of the ASCF – Kohuora was completed in January 2015 and will commence operations with the first prisoners 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 and the Tangata Whenua Committee¹. 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 Community Impact Forum and the Tangata Whenua Committee can then recommend projects to the Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee in order to avoid, remedy and/or mitigate identified adverse effects².

Document deliverables for phases 1 and 2 of the Social Impact Monitoring Programme

Stage	Status
Design draft SIMP indicators table, survey questionnaires and data recording forms	Completed Aug 2012
Undertake baseline survey and write up results to be posted on the Department of Corrections’ website	Completed Feb 2013
Review SIMP indicators table, survey questionnaires and data recording forms in light of experience with baseline monitoring	Completed Jan 2013
Undertake mid-year monitoring to provide mid-period measure and to check data recording forms and processes are working	Completed June 2013
Undertake annual monitoring survey	Completed Nov 2013
Prepare first Annual Monitoring Report based on baseline, mid-year and end of year data. Publish in booklet form with on- line copy.	Completed Feb 2014
Fine-tune SIMP in preparation for second year of monitoring	Feb – Mar 2014
Second annual report (this report)	Completed Feb 2015
Fine-tune SIMP in preparation for third year of monitoring	Feb – April 2015
Third Annual Report	Completed Jan 2016
Fourth Annual Report	Completed Jan 2017

¹ Both of these committees were established to consider the social and cultural effects on the community of the ASCF – Kohuora and ARWCF.

² 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 BOI.

Information for this annual monitoring report was collected in most cases during two months (April and October) in 2014. In some cases a different month or a longer monitoring period was decided as being more appropriate. For example, the education sector used March and September for its monitoring months to avoid school holidays. A three- or six-month period was used for agencies that experience significant monthly or seasonal fluctuations such that one month of monitoring would not produce a true reflection of events. In such cases, some agencies opted to provide a full six months of data (November to April and May to October), and others provided three months of data (April to June and August to October). In all cases the data has been averaged to produce a “typical” month.

Four surveys were undertaken, repeating those used for the baseline report. The response rates were as follows:

- Survey of ARWCF staff: 76% response (209 of the 274 staff completed the questionnaire)
- Survey of ARWCF prisoners: 98.5% response (384 of the 390 prisoners completed the questionnaire)
- Survey of ASCF – Kohuora workforce inducted onto the construction site during the monitoring period: 100% response (a total of 1,352 workers)
- Survey of Manurewa youth: 631 students between the ages of 11 and 18, randomly selected using stratified sampling based on age and sex, completed the survey³ (for results see section 7.8 and Appendix 1.)

In addition to the surveys, which covered a total of 2,576 individuals, 48 other information providers contributed to this monitoring exercise. These included government agencies, facilities managers, commercial operators, NGOs, schools, pre-schools and health clinics. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed information. Without their participation, this monitoring would not be possible.

Note that the 2013 Annual Monitoring Report included separate data for the mid-year and end-of-year monitoring periods. In this second monitoring report, the data for the two 2014 monitoring periods has been averaged (by calculating the *mean value* to produce a single figure), and the same has been done with the 2013 data re-presented in this report. The intention is that those preparing future reports will continue to average the data in this way. This is to reduce the likelihood that an atypical event occurring during a single monitoring period produces an aberration in the data. Where an extreme measurement in a particular month has influenced the average to produce a potentially atypical result, this has been noted in the text.

A list of acronyms and terms commonly used in this report is contained in Appendix 3.

A description of the activities undertaken by the NGOs and other organisations participating in the monitoring programme is contained in Appendix 4.

³ This sampling method, together with sample size, provides a confidence level of 95% with a 2% margin of error for local residents between the ages of 11 and 18 years.

2. Housing and accommodation

2.1 Rental housing

Current levels of demand for rental housing in Manurewa / Counties Manukau were determined by obtaining information on the state and private rental housing markets.

2.1.1. HNZC rental housing

The number of requests registered on the A and B waiting lists for HNZC rental housing in Manurewa has increased steadily since the baseline measurement in 2012. During 2013 the average monthly figure was 160. In 2014 the average monthly figure was 304, an increase of 90% over 2013.

This trend holds true for the whole of South Auckland, which experienced an 83% increase in the average monthly total between 2013 and 2014. Waiting lists have also continued to increase throughout the entire monitoring period for Auckland as a whole. Auckland recorded an increase of 34% between 2013 (monthly average) and 2014. The increases in waiting list figures closely match the increases in wait list as percentage of available housing stock figures.

Over the one year to September 2014, HNZC constructed 19 new rental housing units in Manurewa. During the same period the stock available across the whole of *South Auckland* increased by 68 units. Across Auckland as a whole, however, there was an overall *reduction* of 437 units during the same period.

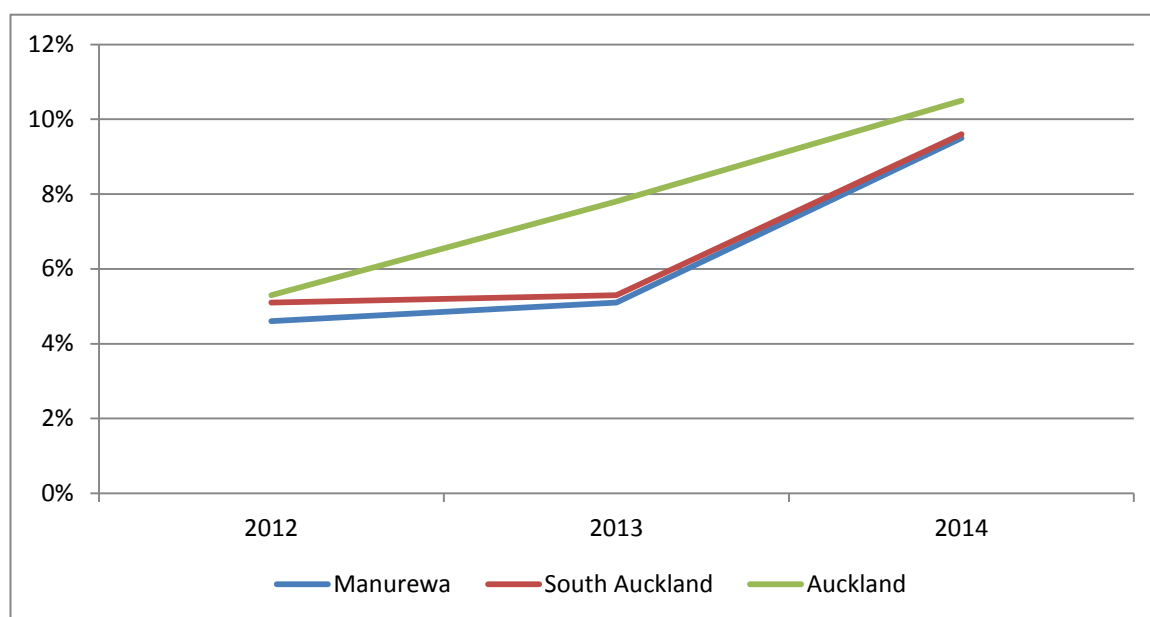
Note that since 14 April 2014, MSD has been assigned responsibility for assessing people for social housing eligibility and managing the social housing waitlist. MSD manages applications for social housing and refers people on the waitlist to social housing providers. The Government has also opened up the income-related rent subsidy to more housing providers, with the result that people on the waitlist for social housing can be referred to either HNZC or to a registered community housing provider.

Table 1: HNZC rental housing: Priority A and B applicants on waiting list

Area	Number on waiting list			Wait list as % of total HNZC stock in area		
	2012*	2013**	2014***	2012	2013**	2014***
Manurewa	141	160	304	4.6%	5.1%	9.5%
South Auckland (incl. Manurewa, Mangere – Otahuhu, Otara – Papatoetoe, Papakura)	662	676	1,240	5.1%	5.3%	9.6%
Auckland	1,620	2,381	3,187	5.3%	7.8%	10.5%

* As at 31 October 2012; ** Average of mid-year and annual 2013 figures; *** Average of mid-year and annual 2014 figures. Source: Housing stock info from HNZC. Wait list info from MSD.

Graph 1: Wait list as a percentage of total HNZC stock in each area



2.1.2 Private rental housing

Two of the largest private rental agencies in Manurewa are participating in the Social Impact Monitoring Programme data collection. While both agencies experienced a significant increase in applications for private rental accommodation in 2013 (see Graph 2 below), in 2014 both agencies received much lower numbers of applications.

The increase in the number of applications received in 2013 was largely attributable to people seeking to move into Manurewa from elsewhere. While the number of applications fluctuated, the number of homes available for rent remained static therefore the extent of **unmet need** (for both locals seeking to move within Manurewa and people wanting to move into the area from elsewhere) must have peaked along with the demand.

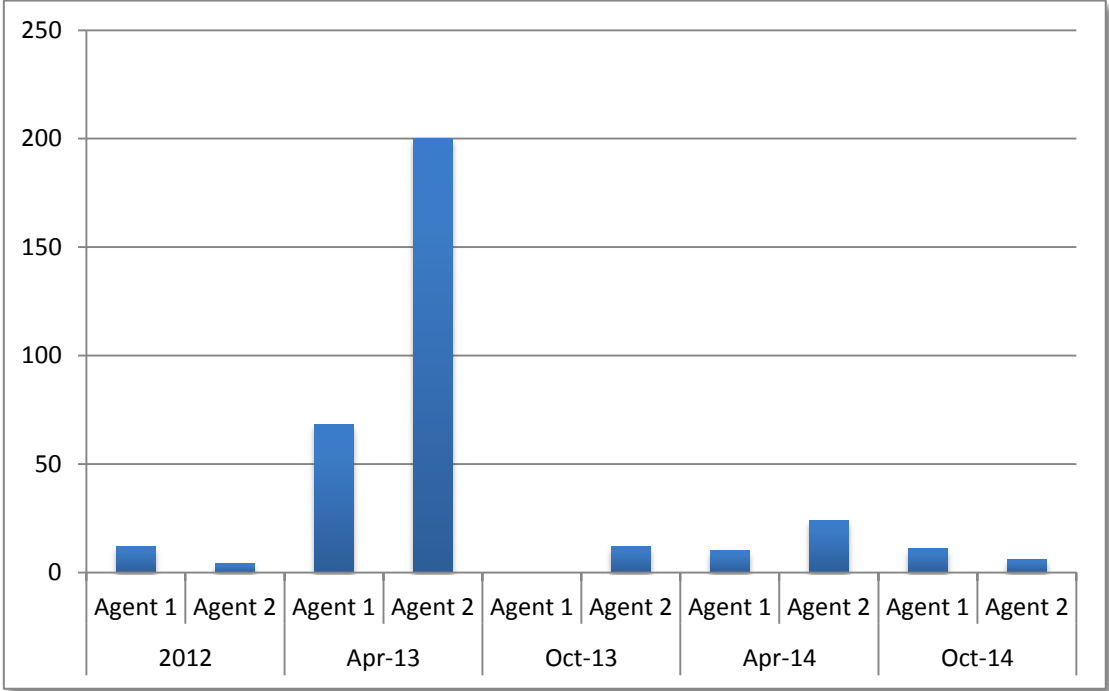
Table 2: Applications for Private Rental Housing (average per month)

Application type	2012		2013		2014**	
	1	2	1*	2**	1	2
Real Estate Agent Number	1	2	1*	2**	1	2
Residential properties on agency books that are available for rent within the next four week period	Not asked	Not asked	39	29	31	28
Applications received from Manurewa residents seeking to move to another house within Manurewa	104	58	43	35	36	33
Applications received from people seeking to move into Manurewa	12	4	68	106	11	15
Total applications received over the monitoring period	116	62	111	141	46	47

* Includes April 2013 data only. ** Average of April and Oct data. Note the figures for the two agents cannot be added together because some clients register with both agencies.

The above table is based on averages and disguises the significant rise in applications received from people seeking to move into the area in early 2013 (data recorded for the month of April). The extent to which this peak was attributable to workers employed on the ASCF construction site is unclear since the agencies do not ask the reason why applicants are seeking to move to Manurewa. However one agency noted that “one or two” of these applicants were *known* to be working on the ASCF construction. Note that agent 1 did not provide data in October 2013.

Graph 2: Applications from people seeking to move into Manurewa



2.1.3 ARWCF employee and ASCF construction worker housing

Most of the staff employed at the ARWCF live in Manurewa or Counties Manukau. This proportion has increased since 2013 (69% compared with 55%) although the proportion living in Manurewa itself has remained static since 2013. The proportion living in parts of Auckland City beyond Counties Manukau has steadily declined from 34% in 2012, through 28% in 2013 to 21% in 2014.

Table 3: Residential location of ARWCF employees (percentages of respondents, not total staff)

Location	2012	2013	2014
Local area (Manurewa/Manukau City Centre)	61 (31%)	76 (37%)	77 (37%)
Other parts of Counties Manukau	56 (29%)	38 (18%)	66 (32%)
Other parts of Auckland City ⁴	67 (34%)	58 (28%)	44 (21%)
Outside Auckland City boundary ⁵	11 (6%)	18 (9%)	14 (7%)
Location not stated	0	15 (7%)	8 (4%)
Total	195*	205**	209***

⁴ Locations for 2014 included Central Auckland (25 respondents), North Auckland (7) and West Auckland (12).
⁵ Locations for 2014 included Franklin District/Waikato (12) and other areas outside the Auckland Region (2).

Of the 77 staff residing in Manurewa (one more than in 2013 and 16 more than in 2012), 26 said they had moved to Manurewa to be closer to work (a significant increase from the 11 recorded in 2013). Forty-one said they had been living in the area prior to starting work at the prison (compared with 59 in 2013).

Of the 77 employees who live locally, 38 live in private rental housing and seven in HNZN rental homes. The proportion of local staff who own their own homes rose significantly in 2013 relative to 2012 (55% compared with 21%), but declined in 2014 to 39%.

Table 4: Type of accommodation occupied by ARWCF employees living in Manurewa / Manukau City Centre (number and percentage of local staff)

Type of rental	2012	2013	2014
Private rental	39 (64%)	29 (38%)	38 (49%)
HNZN rental	3 (5%)	4 (5%)	7 (9%)
Other type of rental	6 (10%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
Owner occupied	13 (21%)	42 (55%)	30 (39%)
Total	61	76	77*

* One person who lived in the local area did not specify what type of accommodation they lived in.

The actual number of local workers employed during the construction of the ASCF – Kohuora is not known because workers at the site are continually turning over as skill requirements change at the site. Some of those recorded during the first two monitoring periods were still engaged on site, but only newly-inducted workers complete the construction workforce survey. Table 5 shows that the proportion of new workers moving into their own rental accommodation has fallen overall, while the proportion living with others has increased. This can be at least in part attributed to the workers’ expectations about the duration of employment available on the site. As shown in Table 36 in section 6.1.1, 42% expected to be employed for 3 months or less and 20% expected their employment to last three to six months. It can be assumed that these workers did not consider it worthwhile finding their own local rental accommodation for such a short period.

The greater number of people living with others may also be attributable in part to the excess of demand over supply of rental accommodation, as indicated in tables 1 and 2.

Table 5: Type of accommodation used by new ASCF construction workers living in Manurewa / Manukau City centre (number and percentage of local workers in each type of accommodation)

Type of accommodation	Local workers inducted Nov 2012 – Oct 2013	Local workers inducted Nov 2013 – Oct 2014
Rental – Private landlord	102 (40%)	39 (26%)
Rental – HNZN	24 (9%)	18 (12%)
Moved into a home rented by an existing resident	7 (3%)	18 (12%)
Other	10 (4%)	3 (2%)*
Owner-occupied home	104 (41%)	61 (40%)
No response	9 (4%)	12 (8%)
Total	256	151

* In 2014, 'Other' consisted of boarding.

Those construction workers living in the local area were asked whether they had moved to their current home in order to be close to the construction site. Of the 151 local workers inducted during 2014 only 10 (7.5%) had moved to be close to the site (17 non-respondents were excluded from this calculation). The other 124 (92.5%) had been resident in the local area before getting work at the site. In 2013 at least 79 workers⁶ employed at the ASCF site had been living in the local area prior to obtaining work at the site, while only 10 (out of 256) locally-housed construction workers said they had moved to the local area to be closer to work at the site. These figures indicate that the impact of the workforce on demand for rental housing continues to be low relative to the total housing stock.

2.1.4 Housing of prisoner families, offenders and STS

Of the 390 prisoners at ARWCF, 384 (98.5%) responded to the survey about the location and housing arrangements of their next of kin. Of these 384 prisoners, 39 (10%) had next of kin living in Manurewa or Manukau City Centre (an increase over the numbers recorded in 2013 and 2012). Of these, seven had moved to Manurewa to be closer to the prisoner. The other 32 were already residents of Manurewa. Of the seven families who had moved to the area, at least six were living in private rental housing. The remaining prisoner did not know in what form of rental accommodation her family was living. The effect of prisoner families on demand for rental housing in the local area continues to be low.

⁶ The question of how many of the locally-based workers were living in the local area prior to employment at the site was introduced part-way through 2013 so the actual number of local workers will be higher.

Table 6: Location and accommodation of ARWCF prisoner families

Monitoring period	Number of respondents to question	Next of kin live in Manurewa?		Moved to Manurewa to be close to the prisoner?		Type of accommodation (those who have moved to Manurewa)		
		Yes	No	Yes	No, lived in Manurewa already	Private rental	HNZC	Other / DK
2012	201	23 (11%)	178 (89%)	10 (5%)	13 (7%)	8	2	0
2013	340	31 (9%)	309 (91%)	6 (2%)	25 (7%)	4	2	0
2014	384	39 (10%)	345 (90%)	7 (2%)	32 (8%)	6	0	1

Community Probation provided data for the period 1 June to 31 October 2014 (five months). During this time three offenders were released from ARWCF and placed in rental accommodation in Manurewa. All three of these people were placed in private accommodation, none in HNZC accommodation.

As a further indicator of the effect of the Corrections facilities on the rental housing market, Work and Income NZ provided information about the number of Accommodation Supplement applications received by its Manurewa service centre from people on the Steps to Freedom Programme (STF)⁷. This information is collected quarterly.

There has been a reduction in the number of applications for Accommodation Supplement grants processed in the Manurewa service centre and a corresponding reduction in the number of applications from people on the Steps to Freedom programme. This was also the case between 2012 and 2013. As in previous monitoring periods, Work and Income NZ was unable to identify which prisons these people had been released from and so the extent to which the demand is attributable to ARWCF is unknown.

Table 7: Manurewa Work and Income Service Centre: Accommodation Supplement (AS) Grants and Special Needs Grants (SNG) for Steps to Freedom (STF)

Monitoring period	Total AS applications received per month (average)	Total AS grants per month (average)	Total SNG STF applications per month (average)	Total SNG STF grants per month (average)
2012	371.6	340.6	17	16
2013	324	295	11.6	10.3
2014	290.8	271.1	4	4

⁷ The Steps to Freedom Programme provides financial support to probationers and people who have served their sentences to assist their reintegration into society.

2.2 Overcrowding

Only seven families are known to have moved to Manurewa to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF. Of these, two have moved in with another family (compared with three in 2013 and seven in 2012). The impact on the size of households is shown in the following table. Note that one household reported 21 occupants: 17 children plus four adults.

Table 8: Families of ARWCF prisoners relocating to Manurewa and living with existing residents

Year	Moved to Manurewa to be close to prisoner	Living with another family	Number of occupants per house				
			< 5	5 – 7	8 – 10	11 or more	No resp
2012	10	7	2	1	-	-	4
2013	6	3	2	-	1	-	-
2014	7	2	1	-	-	1	-

2.3 Emergency/temporary housing

2.3.1 Demand for emergency accommodation

James Liston Hostel (formerly the Auckland Emergency Night Shelter) in Central Auckland was restructured during 2013. The hostel provides two types of accommodation: permanent beds which are directly managed by the hostel, and emergency beds which are provided by the hostel for clients of Auckland City Mission and the Lifewise Trust. There is an informal limit on length of stay in the permanent beds of 3-6 months.

As shown below, three offenders released from ARWCF (either on probation or having served their sentences) were accommodated in the permanent beds during October 2014, compared with four in April and five in October 2013. No one known to be visiting an ARWCF prisoner was accommodated.

The hostel holds eight emergency beds (these are allocated based on referrals from the two agencies noted above). During the 12 months to 31 October 2014, occupancy of the emergency beds was 79%. It is unknown whether any of those using the emergency beds were offenders having been released from ARWCF or people visiting ARWCF prisoners.

The South Auckland Family Refuge provided an average of 421 bed-nights per month during 2014, compared with 412 in October 2013. There was significant increase in occupancy between April and October 2014: 87%. The refuge was unaware of any occupants being associated with prisoners at the ARWCF.

Table 9: Use of emergency accommodation by prisoners released from ARWCF

Facility	Bed-nights (total)			People released from ARWCF		
	Oct 2013	Apr 2014	Oct 2014	Oct 2013	Apr 2014	Oct 2014
James Liston Hostel	930	800	794	5	4	3
SA Family Refuge	412	293	549	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

2.3.2 Long-term residents at caravan parks

The operator of Meadowcourt Caravan Park withdrew from participation in the monitoring programme prior to the October 2014 monitoring period. For the foreseeable future Takanini will be the only caravan park monitored.

Prior to withdrawing from the survey, Meadowcourt reported being consistently at maximum capacity. Two workers at the ASCF – Kohuora construction site were accommodated at Meadowcourt in the latter period of 2013 and none of the residents over the two year period were known to have moved to the site to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF. Both parks recorded a significant increase in the number of people turned away during 2014. The manager of Takanini attributed this to an increasing shortage of affordable accommodation in Auckland as a whole.

Table 10: Caravan park occupancy rates (per month)

	Meadowcourt Caravan Park**			Takanini Caravan Park		
	2012	Oct 2013	Apr 2013	2012	Oct 2013	Oct 2014
Total number of sites (including cabins and flats)	138	138	138	142	142	142
Average occupancy rate of sites	100%	100%	100%	85%	95%	95%
Number of new arrivals (average per month)	10	10*	4	15	16	10
Number of requests for accommodation declined due to lack of capacity (average per month)	16.7	16*	25	10.3	15	50*
Number of occupants who are living in the camping ground to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF	0	Unknown	0	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Number of occupants working on the construction of the ASCF – Kohuora	0	Unknown	0	Unknown	2	Unknown

* Estimated figure. ** Meadowcourt has now withdrawn from the monitoring programme.

2.4 Demand for Supported Accommodation Service

The number of referrals to PARS Auckland from all prisons in New Zealand for the Supported Accommodation Service for released prisoners (on parole or having served their sentences) continued to decline. Fifteen referrals per month were recorded during 2012, 12 during 2013 and ten in 2014. Of these ten, referrals from ARWCF comprised only 3% (two out of 61 over a six month period).

The number of referrals PARS received from all prisons in the northern region for mainstream accommodation and other housing-related assistance (such as property maintenance and mortgage advice) also dropped significantly during the latest monitoring period, relative to both previous monitoring periods – down by 66% compared with 2013 and by 87% compared with 2012.

In line with this trend, the mainstream accommodation referrals originating from ARWCF also fell (by about 50% compared with 2013), but rose as a proportion of the total, from 24% of all referrals received in 2013 to 36% in 2014.

Table 11: Referrals for PARS accommodation support services (monthly average)

Type of Accommodation Support	Total number of referrals*			Number of ARWCF referrals (percentage of total referrals)		
	2012 (Nov – Apr 13)	2013 (May – Oct)	2014 (May – Oct)	2012 (Nov – Apr 13)	2013 (May – Oct)	2014 (May – Oct)
Supported Accommodation Service	14.7	12.2	10	2.7	1.7	0.3
Mainstream Accommodation	839.2	315.2	107.7	87.3 (10%)	76.5 (24%)	39.2 (36%)

* For Supported Accommodation Service, “total number” refers to all prisons in New Zealand. For Mainstream Accommodation, “total number” refers to all prisons in the Northern Region.

2.5 Relationship between rental housing demand and the Corrections facilities

None of the people seeking rental accommodation from HNZN or from the two largest local real estate agents were known to be moving to Manurewa to work at ARWCF or to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF (refer to sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). “One or two” workers on the ASCF – Kohuora construction site were known by the rental agents to be seeking private rental accommodation.

The number of locally-based ARWCF staff, having increased significantly between 2012 and 2013, has only increased by one (to 77) during the past year. Of those 77, 26 had moved to Manurewa to be closer to the prison site (compared with 11 in 2013). Forty-six local staff live in rental accommodation (compared with 33 in 2013) and of these, seven rent from HNZN (refer to Table 4).

Of the 151 locally-based workers inducted to the ASCF – Kohuora construction site during the 12 months to 31 October 2014, 57 lived in their own rental accommodation and of these, 18 rented from HNZN (although this is unlikely to represent 18 separate rentals because some may be living with an existing HNZN tenant or in joint rentals with other construction workers). A further 18 had moved into a rental home occupied by existing residents. Refer to Table 5.

Of the 151 local workers inducted during 2014, only 10 had moved to be close to the construction site (the same as recorded for newly inducted workers in 2013) whereas 124 had been resident in the local area before being employed on the site.

The effect of prisoner families on demand for local rental housing has been minimal. Of the 384 prisoners surveyed, 39 had next-of-kin living locally but only 7 of these had moved to Manurewa to be close to a prisoner. None of the three families living in rental accommodation were renting from HNZN (refer to Table 6).

Accommodation Supplements have been granted to an average of four people per month on the Steps to Freedom Programme. Work and Income NZ were unable to identify whether any of these applicants were from ARWCF (refer to Table 7).

From the information provided by prisoners at ARWCF, there is at least one incident of overcrowded housing in Manurewa related to a prisoner in ARWCF, with that prisoner reporting that her family lived in a household of 17 children and four adults (refer to Table 8).

As in previous monitoring, there is little relationship between the demand for emergency accommodation and the two Corrections facilities. James Liston Hostel recorded three offenders released from ARWCF who were occupying permanent beds in the hostel during one of the

monitoring months.

It was unknown whether there was any connection between occupancy of the two caravan parks and either of the prisons (refer to Table 10). Both caravan parks recorded a significant increase in the number of people turned away due to an excess of demand.

Only two of the 61 referrals received by PARS for Supported Accommodation Services were from prisoners released from ARWCF, which was similar to that recorded in the two previous monitoring periods. The number of referrals from ARWCF for mainstream accommodation assistance was much lower than in previous monitoring periods, in keeping with the general trend across prisons in the Northern Region. Between June and October 2014 there were 235 referrals (or just over 39 a month) from ARWCF for mainstream accommodation compared with 459 between June and October 2013 (Table 11).

3. Schools and pre-schools

For the 2014 monitoring a new question was added to the ARWCF prisoners' questionnaire, asking whether those families who had moved to the area in order to be close to a prisoner had children enrolled at local schools. Of the seven families that had moved to the area, six had children attending local schools and one did not respond. The number of children involved totalled twelve school-age children and four pre-school children.

Schools were asked how many of their students had caregivers who were either employed at or imprisoned in the ARWCF. Most did not know. One school (Clendon Park Primary) did know of two children who had caregivers working at ARWCF, and six with caregivers who were prisoners.

Schools and pre-schools in the local area were surveyed on turnover rates, students with high needs, truancy and occupied pre-school capacity, and the relationship between any trends in these areas and the presence of the ARWCF.

There are 30 schools and 83 pre-schools in Manurewa. Nine schools and 17 pre-schools were selected in 2012 as indicator schools for the study. Nine schools⁸ participated in the 2014 monitoring, together with seven kindergartens and eight independent pre-school centres.

Table 12: Total roll of participating schools

School	Sept 2013	Sept 2014	Change
Clendon Park Primary	559	592	+6%
Greenmeadows Intermediate	395	345	-13%
Homai Primary	279	304	+9%
James Cook High	1,246	1,263	+1%
Manurewa High	1,775	1,863	+5%
Manurewa Intermediate	689	655*	-5%
Rongomai Primary	216	186	-14%
Waimahia Intermediate	293	247	-16%
Wiri Central	476	451	-5%
Total	5,928	5,906	-0.4%

* Figure for March: September data not supplied.

3.1 Turnover rates in school rolls

New enrolments *from* other schools and transfers from the participating schools *to* other schools are shown in the graphs below. In both cases the SIMP monitoring reveals a spike in 2013, which by 2014 had fallen back to 2012 levels. In 2014 the number of new enrolments (monthly average) across the nine participating schools was 75 (compared with 120 in 2013 and 71 in 2012) while the number transferring from these schools to other schools was 65. The collective roll of the nine participating schools (averaged between the two monitoring months of March and September) was

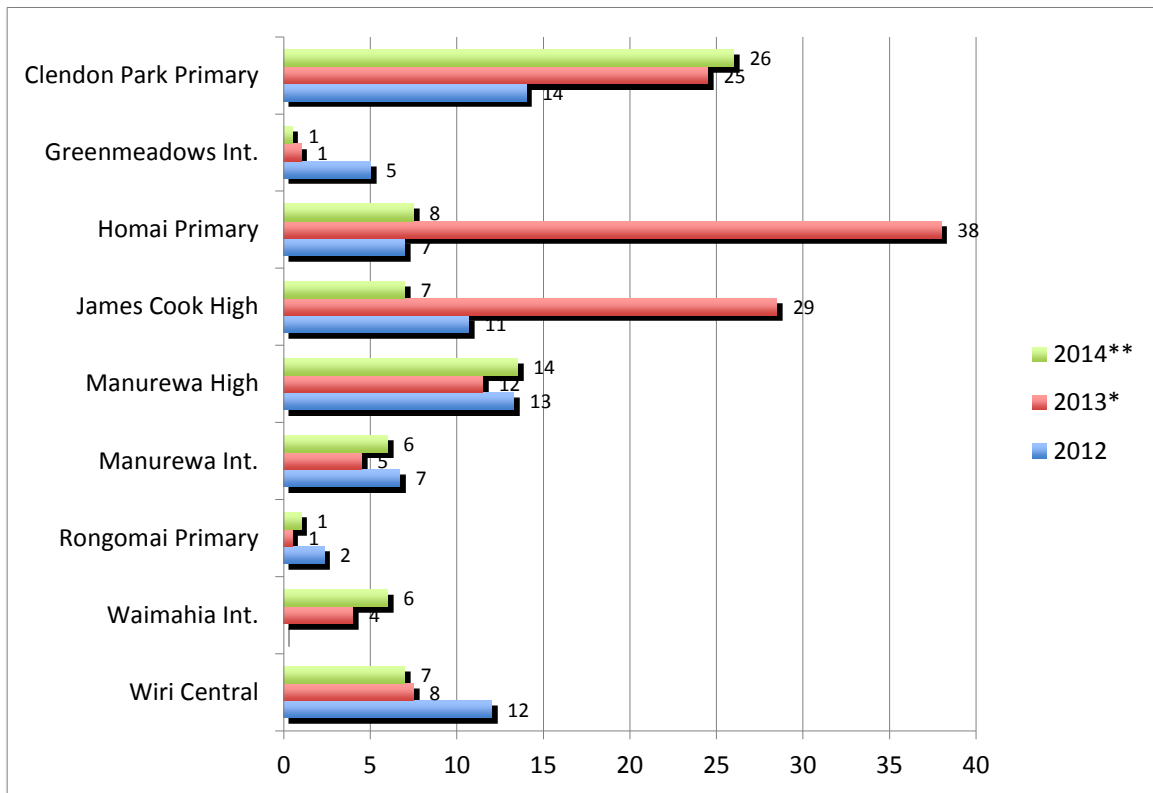
⁸ The participating schools are Clendon Park Primary, Homai Primary, Wiri Central, Rongomai Primary, Greenmeadows Intermediate, Waimahia Intermediate, Manurewa High and James Cook High. Waimahia Intermediate joined the monitoring in September 2013. Manurewa Intermediate withdrew from the monitoring programme following the March 2014 monitoring period.

5,895 in 2014, compared with 5,960 in 2013. This represents a 1% decline in the total school roll across the nine participating schools between the two years.

Several schools stand out in the graph. James Cook High and Homai Primary both experienced a spike in enrolments in 2013, but in 2014 the figures dropped back to be comparable to those recorded in 2012. Clendon Park Primary, on the other hand, experienced an increase in enrolments in 2013, which was matched in 2014.

Most schools were unable to say how many of the new enrolments were children with a caregiver who was either employed at one of the prisons or imprisoned at ARWCF. The exception was Clendon Park Primary, which recorded an average of three newly enrolled pupils with caregivers either employed at ARWCF or ASCF, or imprisoned at ARWCF, per monitoring month.

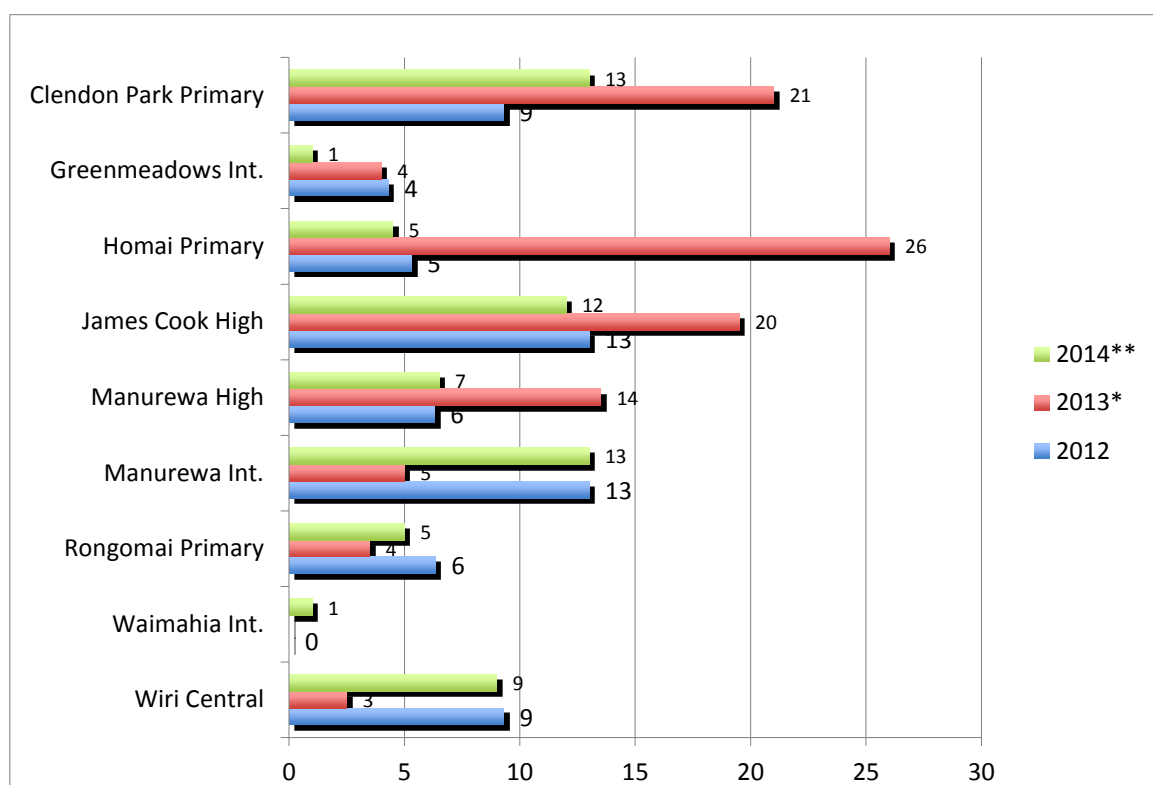
Graph 3: Number of new students enrolling from other schools (per average monitoring month)



* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 figures, except in the case of Waimahia (Sept only). ** Average of the March and Sept 2014 monitoring figures, except in the cases of Manurewa Intermediate (March figures only) and James Cook High (Sept figures only).

The graph below shows the number of students transferring from the monitored schools to other schools. Again there was a spike during 2013, with 95 transfers recorded per monitoring month (across the nine schools) compared with 67 in 2012 and 65 in 2014. Most schools recorded a lower number of leavers in 2014 than in 2013.

Graph 4: Number of students transferring to other schools (per average monitoring month)



* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 figures, except in the case of Waimahia (Sept only). ** Average of the March and Sept 2014 monitoring figures, except in the cases of Manurewa Intermediate (March only) and James Cook High (Sept only).

Of the students who transferred to other schools, the greatest proportion (31%) transferred to parts of Auckland other than Counties Manukau. A further 23% transferred to other schools in the local area (compared with 23% in 2013 and 10% in 2012). Eighteen percent moved to other parts of NZ. The proportion leaving to go overseas was also 18%, compared with 19% in 2013 and 12% in 2012.

Table 13: Location of schools to which students transferred from participating schools

Location of school	(Proportion of transferring students)		
	2012 (n = 154)*	2013 (n = 48)**	2014 (n = 65)***
Manurewa/ Manukau City	10%	19%	23%
Counties Manukau District (other)	19%	25%	12%
Other areas of Auckland	7%	19%	31%
Other areas of NZ	24%	15%	18%
Overseas	12%	23%	18%
Unknown	27%	Category not used	Category not used

* Data available from 6 of the 8 participating schools; ** Data available from 7 of the 8 participating schools; *** Average of the March and Sept 2014 monitoring figures, except in the cases of Manurewa Intermediate (March only) and James Cook High (Sept only).

3.2 Special needs students

3.2.1 School records

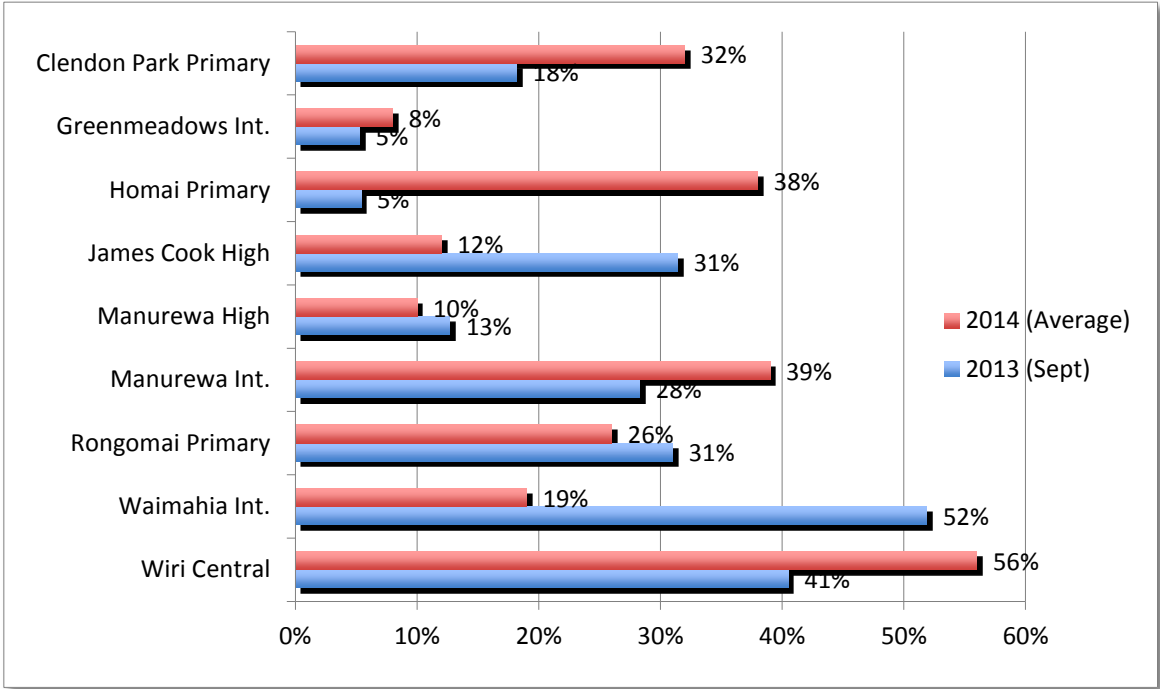
The method for measuring “high (or special) needs” students was refined during 2013 to improve the consistency of data collection between schools. The September 2013 data is therefore used as the baseline for comparison with later data.

Across the nine participating schools the total number of pupils defined as having special learning and/or behavioural needs fell 7.9% between 2013 (1,362 pupils) and 2014 (1,254 pupils). This seems counter-intuitive when looking at Graph 5, until it is considered that the two high schools, both of which recorded a drop, have by far the largest rolls of all the schools.

As shown in Graph 5, there was considerable variation between the 2013 and 2014 monitoring periods within most participating schools, as well as considerable variation between schools. The schools recording a significant drop in the number of special needs pupils as a proportion of total roll included James Cook High (from 31% in 2013 to 12% in 2014) and Waimahia Intermediate (from 52% down to 19%). The schools recording a significant increase between 2013 and 2014 included Clendon Park Primary (18% in 2013 to 32% in 2014), Homai Primary (the greatest increase recorded, from 5% to 38%), Manurewa Intermediate (from 28% to 39%) and Wiri Central School (from 41% to 56%). Wiri Central School recorded the highest proportion in 2014.

Most of the participating schools were unable to say whether or how many of the students with special needs had a caregiver imprisoned in ARWCF. Clendon Park Primary knew of three cases (out of 183) and Manurewa Intermediate knew of one (out of 257).

Graph 5: Students with special learning and/ or behavioural needs – proportion of total roll (monitoring month)



The most common categories of special learning/behavioural needs across the nine participating schools remained Additional Learning Support (684 students in 2013, 625 in 2014) and ESOL (783 in 2013, 646 in 2014). The number of pupils with high behaviour needs fell by 38% (from 129 to 80), while the number with moderate behaviour needs increased by 253% (from 43 to 152).

The number receiving help from the RTLB service increased from 4 in 2013 to 47 in 2014. As shown in Table 16, the RTLB service also recorded an increased workload between the two monitoring periods.

Table 14: Students by type of special learning and/or behavioural need*

School	ORS**	High Behaviour Needs	Moderate Behaviour Needs	Additional learning support	English as a Second Language***	High Health Needs	Reading Recovery	Resource Teacher of Literacy
Clendon Park	1 / 2	3 / 1	7 / 2	42 / 47	41 / 128	8 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 2
Greenmeadows	0 / 0	1 / 5	3 / 4	6 / 9	12 / 11	1 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
Homai Primary	0 / 0	3 / 3	3 / 6	3 / 35	3 / 66	3 / 0	3 / 0	0 / 1
James Cook	2 / 4	4 / 54	8 / 104	90 / 54	300 / 49	5 / 27	0 / 30	0 / 30
Manurewa High	17 / 19	0 / 6	0 / 7	142 / 85	112 / 51	0 / 3	0 / NA	0 / 13
Manurewa Int.	5 / 3	100 / 4	0 / 5	268 / 217	14 / 27	4 / 1	0 / 0	0 / 0
Rongomai	0 / 2	3 / 1	8 / 6	42 / 34	63 / 52	1 / 1	8 / 0	0 / 0
Waimahia Int.	1 / 2	14 / 3	10 / 5	8 / 19	120 / 21	10 / 9	0 / 0	0 / 0
Wiri Central	1 / 1	1 / 4	4 / 15	83 / 125	118 / 242	1 / 1	9 / 18	4 / 2
Total	27 / 32	129 / 80	43 / 152	684 / 625	783 / 646	33 / 44	20 / 48	4 / 47

* Key: Black = September 2013; Blue = 2014 (average of March and September except in the case of Manurewa Intermediate – March only – and James Cook High, September only).

** Ongoing Resourcing Scheme (ORS).

*** ESOL students are defined as those for whom English is a second language; the number receiving funded ESOL services is likely to be lower.

Note: a student can be classified in more than one category.

Table 15 shows that far more pupils received additional support from outside agencies during 2014 than in 2013. The total number recorded across eight of the nine participating schools almost doubled, from 136 to 287 (James Cook High has been excluded from this calculation because the 2014 data was unavailable). Increases were particularly pronounced in the cases of Manurewa High and Wiri Central schools. Information on the number of these pupils who had a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF was very limited, since few of the schools are aware of which pupils are in this situation.

Table 15: Students receiving support from outside agencies

School	Number of students receiving support		% total roll receiving support		Number <i>known</i> to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF		% supported students <i>known</i> to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF	
	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**
Clendon Park	14	12	2.5%	2.1%	4	1	28.6%	7.1%
Greenmeadows	15	15	3.7%	4.2%	1	0	6.7%	0
Homai Primary	7	10	2.5%	3.4%	Unknown	Unknown	-	-
James Cook	8	Unknown	0.6%	-	Unknown	Unknown	-	-
Manurewa High	15	130	0.9%	6.9%	Unknown	Unknown	-	-
Manurewa Int.	28	0	3.9%	-	0	0	-	-
Rongomai	8	13	3.6%	7.4%	0	0	-	-
Waimahia Int.	30	29	10.2%	12.2%	Unknown	Unknown	-	-
Wiri Central	38.5	78	8.2%	17.3%	Unknown	Unknown	-	-
Total	144	At least 287			At least 5	At least 1		

* Average of the March and September 2013 figures, except in the case of Waimahia (Sept only). ** Average of the March and Sept 2014 figures, except in the cases of Manurewa Intermediate (March only) and James Cook High (Sept only).

3.2.2 Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour Unit (RTL B)

RTL B Units support students, teachers and families when children are having problems with either learning or behaviour. The Manurewa RTL B is based at Manurewa East School and supports 32 schools in the Manurewa area.

The RTL B Unit was monitored for the first time during May – October 2013, therefore the data in the table below represents the period beginning May 2013. The office for the RTL B cluster in Manurewa (comprising 30 RTL B teachers) provides data on the total number of referrals each month. However figures on the numbers of students by category of need (as shown in the first three rows of Table 16) is provided by individual RTL B teachers, not all of whom have responded to the survey in one or more of the three monitoring periods. For the 2014 mid-year monitoring, responses were received from 22 of the 30 teachers (73%), while 25 (83%) responded to the end of year monitoring⁹.

The RTL B unit as a whole received 479 referrals in 2014 (an average of 40 per month during the 12 months to 31 October 2014, compared with 33 per month during the six months to 31 October 2013). The figure for the first half of the 2014 period was 36 per month and the figure for the second half was 44, indicating a steady increase throughout the 18 months that monitoring has taken place (see Graph 6). The number of RTL B students *known* to have a caregiver at ARWCF continues to be low, but note that most teachers answered “don’t know” to this question.

Forty-six of the students receiving assistance from the RTL B units during 2014 also received

⁹ For the purposes of calculating the figures in Table 16 we have assumed that each RTL B teacher deals with an equal number of cases. We have adjusted the figures provided by the proportion of teachers responding in each period, and then averaged these adjusted results for the two periods to produce a monthly average across the 12 months to 31 October 2014.

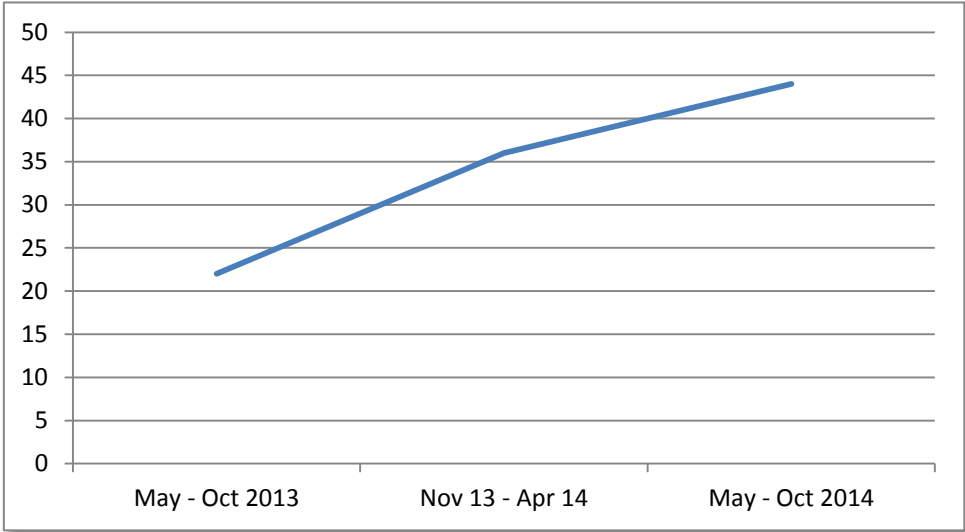
additional support from other agencies¹⁰, compared with 23 in the six months recorded in 2013. Of the 46 receiving additional assistance, two were known to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF (compared with four in 2013). Again, most respondents did not know whether those under their care had a caregiver in the prison.

Table 16: Number of students receiving support from RTLB by high needs category (monthly average)

High needs category	2013*	2014**
Total referrals per month	33	40
Learning needs referrals	21.2	19.8
Behaviour needs referrals	6.4	12
Learning and behaviour needs combined (category added in 2014)	-	13.4
Number of RTLB students <i>KNOWN</i> to have a caregiver in ARWCF	2	2
Number of students receiving assistance from other agencies	23	46
Number of students receiving other assistance <i>KNOWN</i> to have a caregiver in ARWCF	4	2

Note that the category of *learning and behavioural needs* was added to the survey in 2014. It is likely that the *learning needs* and *behaviour needs* categories in 2013 included some double-ups. Note also that the average referrals per month may include health needs referrals, which are not included in the learning and behavioural needs categories. * Data for 1 May to 31 October 2013. ** Average of the mid-year and annual 2014 monitoring figures.

Graph 6: Average monthly referrals to Manurewa RTLB Unit



3.2.3 Pre-schools

A total of 42 children from 13 of the 17 participating pre-schools were defined as having “special needs”¹¹ (a decrease of two children relative to 2013). Finlayson Park had the highest percentage of children with special needs (23%). Most kindergartens recorded an increase in the proportion of

¹⁰ These other agencies include SwiS, counsellors, mental health, drug and alcohol, Interim Response.
¹¹ “Special needs” is defined as having been referred to Group Special Education or other similar agencies. The term was specifically defined after the baseline report to ensure that data from new pre-school facilities participating in the monitoring interpreted it in a consistent manner.

special needs children on their rolls, while most of the other pre-school facilities recorded a decrease. See Table 17.

None of the 42 children with special needs were *known* to have a caregiver in ARWCF.

Table 17: Number of special-needs pre-schoolers by pre-school facility

Pre-School Facilities	Number*		% Total Roll *	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Kindergarten Association facilities:				
Alfriston Road	3.5	4	10%	10%
Clayton Park	0.5	1.5	1%	4%
Finlayson Park	5.5	9	16%	23%
Hillpark	2	3	5%	8%
Homai	5	6.5	13%	16%
Leabank	4.5	5	11%	13%
Manukau Central	0	0	0	0
Manurewa West	2	3	7%	10%
Roscommon	3	3	8%	3%
Other pre-school facilities:				
FS Everglade Babies	0	0	-	-
FS Everglade	2	1.5	4%	3%
FS Wattledowns	0	1.5	-	2%
CK Wattledowns	3	1	14%	4%
Topkids Weymouth	5	2	7%	2%
CK Manurewa	1	1	5%	3%
FS Maich	0	0	-	-
ABC Manurewa Central	2	0	3%	-
Total (17 centres)	39	42	5%	5%

* Average of March and September totals. In cases where information was unknown for one or other survey period, the single figure reported for the other survey period has been used.

3.2.4 Ministry of Education's Psychological Service

The number of pre-school children in Manukau District¹² and Manurewa accessing the Ministry of Education's Psychological Services increased significantly between the previous monitoring periods and 2014, more than doubling between 2012 and 2014 in the case of Manukau (including Manurewa) and increasing by a factor of six in the case of Manurewa alone.

In contrast, the numbers of primary/intermediate school students accessing the service fell significantly, more than halving in both cases. Secondary school student numbers rose slightly in the case of Manurewa and stayed about the same in the case of Manukau as a whole. The decline

¹² Manukau District includes all of Counties Manukau except for Mangere, which comes under the Auckland office of the MoE Psychological Service.

in overall numbers accessing the service was 19% in Manurewa and 29% in Manukau as a whole.

Thirty percent of the students in Manukau District who accessed the service during the 2014 monitoring period were from Manurewa, up from 22% in 2013 and 27% in 2012.

In April 2014, 24 of the children from Manukau (excluding Manurewa) and eight of the children from Manurewa were *known* to have a caregiver in prison at ARWCF.

Table 18: Total numbers of local students accessing Ministry of Education Psychological services

School area	Monitoring period	Pre-school students	Primary / intermediate school students	Secondary school students	Students accessing Psych. Services & with a caregiver at ARWCF	Total students
Students from Manurewa schools only	2012	6	81	8	Unknown	95
	2013*	12	68	6	10	96
	2014**	37	30	11	8	78
Total students from Manukau District	2012	41	322		Unknown	363
	2013*	39	278	27	26	370
	2014**	108	125	28	24	261

Source: Ministry of Education. * Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. In cases where information was unknown for one or other survey period, the single figure reported for the other survey period has been used.

** Average of the mid-year and annual 2014 monitoring figures.

In the 2013 survey it was suggested that one reason for the declining uptake of the service could be a perception among local schools that the service is fully committed and unable to take on additional students without significant delays¹³. In response, the 2014 survey sought information on waiting times for access to the service. The following table shows that wait times are indeed significant but indications are that the situation is improving, with a significant reduction over the monitoring year in the numbers waiting three months or more. At the time of the April survey, nearly 50 children had been waiting more than three months for access, with a further 26 waiting between one and three months. By October, 81 children had waited between one and two months for access to the service, however none had been waiting more than three months. See Table 19.

Table 19: Wait time from date of referral to first access to service (number of students)

Monitoring period	30 days	31 – 60 days	61 – 90 days	More than 90 days
April 2014	238	16	10	47
October 2014	6	81	8	0

¹³ Comment from two local principals and the perception verified by staff of MoE Psychological Services.

3.3 Truancy (unjustified absence)

School truancy figures refer to the number of incidents recorded, not the number of students involved. As shown in Table 20, the aggregate extent of unjustified absence recorded by the participating schools remained about the same between the 2013 and 2014 monitoring periods. This overall picture masks, however, some significant variations recorded by individual schools:

- Homai Primary's figure of the number of unjustified absentee days relative to the total roll leapt from 7 to 136 per month. It is likely that the 2013 figure was an underestimate because Homai adopted a new school management system (to improve the tracking process) between the 2013 and 2014 monitoring.
- Waimahia Intermediate's figure, on the other hand, plunged from 242 to 18 per month. We have been unable to ascertain why this is so.
- Wiri Central School's figure for the number of truancy incidents more than doubled, from 437 to 899 (199% of the total school roll), reflecting a change in the definition of "truancy". In 2013 a late or absent child was not considered truant if a caregiver provided an acceptable explanation; in 2014 any "unjustified" absence was recorded as truancy.

Information on the number of the pupils who were unjustifiably absent and who had a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF was very limited, since few of the schools are aware of which pupils were in this situation. Only two were known for certain, both of whom were at Clendon Park Primary.

In preparing this report we reviewed the monthly attendance figures for the entire 2013 school year for Waimahia Intermediate. The results make it clear that truancy rates are highly variable month to month, at least in the case of that school. Excluding the months in which school holidays fell, the rate of unjustified absence ranged from a low of 190 incidents in February to 484 incidents in December. The monthly average across the 11 months from February to December was 261 (the average of March and September, the figure used in the table below, was 242).

Table 20: Incidents of unjustified absence per monitoring month (total days of absence)

School	Total number of students enrolled		Number of incidents*		Number of incidents as a percentage of the total roll		Number of incidents involving children of prisoners at ARWCF	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Clendon Park Primary	551	579	159	122	29%	21%	23	2
Greenmeadows Int.	408	347	144	116	35%	33%	1	Unknown
Homai Primary**	259	293	7	136	2.7%	46%	Unknown	Unknown
James Cook High	1,271	1,263	156	87	12%	7%	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa High	1,770	1,896	77	100	4.4%	5%	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa Int.	715	655	7	6	1%	1%	Unknown	0
Rongomai Primary	221	176	82	23	37%	13%	Unknown	0
Waimahia Int.***	293	237	242	18	83%	7%	Unknown	Unknown
Wiri Central [#]	472	451	437	899	92.6%	199%	Unknown	Unknown
Total	5,960	5,895	1,311	1,506	21.9%	25.5%	At least 24	At least 2

In the case of 2013 and 2014 figures, where possible the average of the March and September figures has been used. In cases where information was unavailable for one or other survey period, the single figure reported for the other survey period has been used. * Numbers relate to the number of incidents, not the number of students (e.g. 1 student could be unjustifiably absent 5 times in 1 week), hence the high numbers in some schools relative to the total school roll.

Schools were asked how many of the individual pupils involved in unjustified absence were considered to be truants (as opposed to the number of incidents of truancy). Table 21 shows that the highest proportion of truants per school roll was recorded at Rongomai Primary (10.5%), followed by James Cook High (4%). Both of these schools recorded a significant increase in truants between 2013 and 2014. Across eight of the nine participating schools (excluding Waimahia, for which we don't have 2013 data) the total number of students considered to be truants rose from 94 in 2013 to 144 in 2014, an increase of 53%. The two high schools accounted for most of this increase.

Information on the number of truants with a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF was very limited since few of the schools are aware of which pupils are in this situation. In both 2013 and 2014 Clendon Park Primary was aware of two pupils who met these criteria. Greenmeadows Intermediate reported none in either period. The other schools were unable to provide this data.

Table 21: Estimated number of truants by school

School	School roll		Number of truants		Truants as percentage of total roll		Number truants with caregiver at ARWCF	
	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**
Clendon Park	551	579	7	5	1.3%	0.9%	2	2
Greenmeadows	408	347	3.5	2	0.9%	0.6%	0	0
Homai Primary	259	293	2	1	0.8%	0.3%	Unknown	Unknown
James Cook High	1,271	1,263	24	50	1.9%	4.0%	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa High	1,770	1,896	35.5	53	2.0%	2.8%	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa Int.	715	655	3.5	6	0.5%	0.9%	Unknown	0
Rongomai Primary	221	176	14.5	19	6.6%	10.5%	Unknown	Unknown
Waimahia Int.	293	237	Unknown	3	Unknown	1.3%	Unknown	Unknown
Wiri Central	472	451	4	5	26.7%	1.1%	Unknown	Unknown
Total	5,960	5,895	94	144	3.8%	2.4%	At least 2	At least 2

* Average of the March and September 2013 figures, except in the case of Waimahia (Sept only). ** Average of the March and Sept 2014 figures, except in the cases of Manurewa Intermediate (March only) and James Cook High (Sept only).

In 2014, schools were asked how many pupils had been referred to Attendance Services (AS). Across the nine participating schools, 67 pupils were referred to AS (monthly average) during 2014. In most cases the number referred to AS was similar to the number of truants. In two cases (Clendon Park and Greenmeadows) the number referred to AS was slightly higher than the number identified as truants at the time of the survey. This is because some children, having been referred to AS, then stop being truants and so were not recorded as such at the time of the monitoring.

Table 22: Number of pupils referred to Attendance Services, 2014 (monthly average)

School	Number of truants	Pupils referred to Attendance Services
Clendon Park	5	6.5
Greenmeadows Intermediate	2	3
Homai Primary	1	0.5
James Cook High	50	45
Manurewa High	53	2.5
Manurewa Intermediate	6	6
Rongomai Primary	19	1.5
Waimahia Intermediate	3	2
Wiri Central School	5	0
Total	144	67

Table 23 shows the truancy caseload in Manurewa (across all schools) as reported by the NZ Police. The truancy level recorded in 2014 (44 per month) was up slightly from the 2013 monitoring period (37 per month), but remained below that recorded in 2012 (57 per month). Two of the truants dealt with by Police during April – October 2014 were known to have a caregiver who was a prisoner at or probationer from ARWCF.

Table 23: Truancy caseload in Manurewa recorded by Police (monthly average)

	2012	2013*	2014**
Number of truants the Police have worked with over the monitoring period	57	37	44
Number of these truants have a care giver who is a prisoner at or on probation from ARWCF	0	0.1	2

Source: NZ Police. * Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. ** April – October 2014 figures only.

3.4 Pre-school occupancy and enrolments

As illustrated in Table 24, the proportion of occupied capacity across the 17 participating pre-schools as a whole was slightly up on the previous year (93% compared with 91% in 2013). Most of the fluctuations recorded were fairly minor except in the cases of Finlayson Park (which increased 10% to almost fully occupied), FS Everglade Babies (which increased from 60% to 81% occupancy) and CK Manurewa (71% to 84%).

Recorded declines in occupancy tended to be less significant than the increases noted above. The largest declines were at three Kidicorp facilities: FS Wattledowns (from 86% in 2013 to 78% in 2014), CK Wattledowns (82% to 75%) and Topkids Weymouth (100% to 88%). In the case of Topkids Weymouth, the reduced occupancy was attributable to an increase of 25% (or 19 children) in its licensed capacity between September 2013 and September 2014. In addition, the system for collecting the Kidicorp data was improved in 2014 so it is possible that the 2014 figures are more accurate than those from 2013.

The 17 pre-school facilities collectively enrolled a total of 109 children per monitoring month during 2014, compared with 87 in each of the preceding years. This equated to an *average* of 6.4 new enrolments per facility per month. The average number of enrolments per month in each centre during 2014 ranged from 2.5 to 13.

None of the new enrolments recorded during 2014 were *known* to have a caregiver employed at ARWCF or ASCF, or a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF.

Table 24: New enrolments and occupancy at each pre-school facility (average per month)

Pre-school facilities	Number of new enrolments			Occupied capacity	
	2012	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**
Kindergarten Association facilities					
Alfriston Road	5.7	9	8	86%	98%
Clayton Park	9.3	6.5	5.5	100%	100%
Finlayson Park	6.3	0.5	5.5	87%	97%
Hillpark	5.0	3	4	100%	100%
Homai	6.0	4	5.5	100%	100%
Leabank	5.0	5.5	3.5	99%	98%
Manukau Central	5.0	6	3.5	100%	100%
Manurewa West	5.7	2	2.5	99%	100%
Roscommon	39.0	9	5.5	99%	99%
Other pre-school facilities***					
FS Everglade Babies	N/A	2.5	6	60%	81%
FS Everglade	N/A	5	4	100%	100%
FS Wattledowns	N/A	6.5	7	86%	78%
CK Wattledowns	N/A	2	7.5	82%	75%
Topkids Weymouth	N/A	11.5	9	100%	88%
CK Manurewa	N/A	3	6	71%	84%
FS Maich	N/A	7	13	74%	79%
ABC Manurewa Central	N/A	3.5	13	100%	97%
Total (17 centres)	87	86.5	109		
Average per facility	5.1	5.1	6.4	91%	93%

* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. ** Average of the mid-year and annual 2014 monitoring figures. *** The 'other pre-school facilities' were not involved in the 2012 monitoring.

3.5 Relationship between school and pre-school issues and the Corrections facilities

Children of ARWCF prisoners migrating to local schools

The survey of prisoners at ARWCF found that seven families of current prisoners at ARWCF have moved to the local area to be close to a prisoner and of these, at least six have children attending

local schools. The number of children involved is twelve school-age children and four pre-school children.

Most schools are unaware of how many of their pupils have parents or caregivers imprisoned at the ARWCF. This information is not sought at enrolment and school staff told us that caregivers or pupils volunteer this information only after they have established a relationship of deep trust with school staff, if ever.

Clendon Primary was the only school that recorded an association between new enrolments and the Corrections facilities. An average of one new enrolment per monitoring month had a caregiver working at one or other prison, and an average of two per monitoring month had a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF.

None of the pre-schools knew whether any of their pupils had a caregiver either employed at ARWCF or ASCF or imprisoned at ARWCF.

High needs students in schools and pre-schools

Across the 9 schools being monitored, 1,254 special needs students were recorded. Of these, at least 4 are known to have caregivers who are prisoners at ARWCF. However, it should be noted that most schools are unaware of how many children of ARWCF prisoners are enrolled.

Across the 9 schools being monitored, at least 287 students were receiving support from an outside agency. Only one of these students was *known* to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF.

Across the 17 pre-schools being monitored, 42 pupils were identified as having special needs. None of these were *known* to have a caregiver imprisoned in ARWCF.

Of the 479 students referred to the RTLB service in Manurewa, only 2 were known to have a caregiver imprisoned ARWCF (although most RTLB teachers don't know which children are in this situation). Of the 46 students known by the RTLB Unit to be receiving assistance from other outside agencies, two were known to have a caregiver imprisoned in ARWCF (Table 16. Note that the RTLB Unit covers more schools than the 9 being monitored for the SIMP).

Of the 261 pre-school and school students from Manukau schools accessing the Ministry of Education's Psychological Services, 24 (9%) were known to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF. Eight of these 24 students reside in Manurewa.

Truancy

Of the 144 students classified by their schools as persistent truants, only two were *known* to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF (Table 21). Note however that most schools did not know if they had students who had caregivers imprisoned at ARWCF. The police recorded two truants with caregivers at ARWCF from among a total of 44 truants they dealt with in Manurewa over the monitoring period (Table 23).

Pre-school capacity

The average occupied capacity across the pre-school facilities being monitored increased slightly between 2013 and 2014 (93% compared with 91%). This would have been greater had not one pre-school increased its licensed capacity by an additional 19 spaces. None of the children enrolled during the 2014 monitoring periods were known to have a parent working at either of the Corrections facilities or a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF.

4.0 Local support services

PARS, Pillars, St Elizabeth's (Clendon) Anglican Church, the Sisters of Mercy Wiri, Manurewa Marae, and Te Whakaora Tangata are the NGOs in the local area selected for monitoring. Both the Marae and Te Whakaora Tangata joined the Monitoring Programme in October 2014. For a description of the services these organisations provide that are relevant to Department of Corrections' services, refer to Appendix 4.

These NGOs have been selected for inclusion in the SIMP based on the assumption that, because of their particular activities and services, they are among the organisations most likely to be affected by changes in the demand for support services as a result of the operational requirements of the two Corrections facilities and families of prisoners moving into the area.

4.1 Demand for NGO social support services in general

Table 25 provides details on the *voluntary* support services provided to ARWCF prisoners, their families, and to former ARWCF prisoners.

The number of volunteers working with ARWCF prisoners and/or their families increased by 26 between 2013 and 2014. We were unable to calculate the average number of hours per volunteer because ARWCF was not able to supply this data for the agencies that do not report to the SIMP independently. In the case of the three agencies that do report independently, the average volunteer hours per month declined in 2014 for St Elizabeth's Anglican Church and Pillars but doubled for the Sisters of Mercy Wiri, due to a halving of the number of volunteers.

Table 25: Volunteer contribution to supporting ARWCF prisoners, prisoner families or released ARWCF prisoners (per month)

Organisation	Number of volunteers			Average number of hours per vol.		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
AA	16	13	20	0.5	1.7	
Arts & Crafts	5	5	-	6.9	3.6	-
Auckland Libraries	11	14	14	1.5	1.1	
St Elizabeth's Church	7	11	12.5	21.3	19.1	17.1
Other faith-based vols***	84	84	75	2.6	3.2	-
Independent ESOL	1	1	-	26	16.5	
Independent ESOL	1	1	-	8.7	3.5	
Independent Youth Pgm	1	1	-	10.7	12	
Pillars	7	22	32	9.4	18	7.8
Sisters of Mercy (Wiri)	4	4	2	6.2	4.9	10.3
Stitch	14	14	14	4.6	4.5	
Narcotics Anonymous	0	10	11	0	0.5	
Other independent ¹⁴	0	0.5	27	0	9.5	
Total (monthly average)	161	178.5	209.5	98.4	98.1	

¹⁴ ARWCF was unable to clarify what sorts of services this category included.

PARS¹⁵ recorded a monthly average of 125 requests for assistance other than housing related services from whānau, outside agencies and from prisoners released from ARWCF. This was almost the same as that recorded in 2013 (monthly average 124). Of these, the number of referrals for non-housing assistance originating from ARWCF comprised 16% of the total caseload for this form of support.

Pillars¹⁶ received seven calls per month to its helpline during the monitoring period, which was comparable with the figure recorded in 2013. One of the calls received was from a family associated with a prisoner at ARWCF. There were two dependents associated with this call. Pillars did not record any referrals to the Strengthening Families programme. The number of children enrolled in Pillars’ mentoring programme continues to increase (35 compared with 27 in 2013), but none of these children had a caregiver in ARWCF. The number of volunteers for the programme increased from 22 to 32 (monthly average) between 2013 and 2014. The number of volunteer hours spent by each individual declined from 18 in 2013 to eight in 2014 (monthly average), in line with the increase in volunteer numbers. No requests for assistance were declined due to a lack of volunteer capacity.

Manurewa Marae is a pan-tribal Marae providing a variety of services for the local community, aimed at supporting whanau to independence through whanau planning, advocacy, mentoring, counselling, and referrals to social service providers (see Appendix 4 for more details). The Marae joined the monitoring programme for the first time in the second half of 2014 (providing data for the month of July).

During July 2014 the Marae provided assistance and advice to an average of 20 individuals/families per week. Four of these were people on parole from ARWCF. It was unknown whether any were from families with a prisoner in ARWCF, or whether any had moved to the local or Manukau area to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF, or whether any had settled in Manurewa after having been released from ARWCF. The Marae spent 20 hours of paid time and 40 – 60 hours of volunteer time providing these services. The Marae has had difficulty recruiting sufficient staff to meet demand for its services because of insufficient funding.

During July 2014 the Marae referred 60+ individuals or families to other agencies for help, the details of which are shown in the following table. No referrals were made directly to the Salvation Army but some were referred to the Salvation Army via Te Raukura Korowai health clinic.

For cultural services offered by the Marae, see section 4.2.

Table 26: Referrals by Manurewa Marae to other agencies (per month)

Agency	Number of referrals (estimate)	Number associated with ARWCF
Te Raukawa Korowai Clinic	40	4
Te Raukawa Korowai social workers	40	4
Solomon Group	60	-
Te Whakaora Tangata	60	-

¹⁵ PARS (Prisoners Aid and Rehabilitation Service) is contracted by the Department of Corrections to provide prisoner support services.

¹⁶ Pillars is contracted by Ministry of Social Development to provide services to families of prisoners but it also runs a volunteer phone-help service for these families.

Te Whakaora Tangata works with vulnerable families to provide “emotional healing” for individuals and families, including parenting courses and marriage advice (refer to Appendix 4 for more detail on its services). This organisation joined the monitoring programme for the first time in October 2014. During that month forty-five families accessed its services but none of these families were associated with a prisoner at ARWCF. Over the past year the organisation has not encountered any problems recruiting sufficient staff to meet the demand for its service.

The Sisters of Mercy Wiri volunteers spent about the same amount of time with ARWCF prisoners / ex-prisoners / prisoner families during 2014 as they did in 2013 (a monthly average of 21 hours or ten per volunteer, compared with 20 hours or five per volunteer in 2013 and 25 hours per month in 2012).

This organisation recorded two former ARWCF prisoners among its clients in October 2014 and none in April 2014, and recorded no clients from families with a prisoner at ARWCF during either month. (Only one former prisoner was recorded as a client in 2013.)

St Elizabeth’s Anglican Church spent 77 hours of paid staff time per month working with prisoners at ARWCF or their families, slightly more than the average of 73 hours recorded in 2013. The church reported in April 2014 that it was having trouble recruiting sufficient paid staff because of the difficulty accessing funding for such positions. By October, however, the church had appointed a new part-time employee to help with administration and property maintenance of transitional houses, as well as keeping the vicar informed about concerns regarding ex-prisoners in the church’s care. The church now has 1.5 full time paid positions.

The number of volunteers has increased by one and consequently the number of hours per volunteer spent supporting clients associated with ARWCF has decreased slightly. The monthly average hours that church personnel spent supporting clients associated with ARWCF was 214.

During 2014, the church supported, on average, 15 clients per month. All were associated with the ARWCF (as was also the case in 2013). In 2014 the service was helping two clients from families with caregivers at the prison, and 13 people who had previously been imprisoned. None of the church’s clients in 2014 had moved to the local area (Manurewa / Manukau City) to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF (compared with one in the 2013 monitoring period). Two clients had settled in Manurewa since being released from ARWCF (compared with one in 2013).

4.2 Maori cultural services

This is a new section of the monitoring report, recording outputs of services specifically designed to strengthen Maori culture and that are associated or potentially associated with the two Corrections facilities.

Table 26A: Cultural support services provided by Manurewa Marae (average per month)

Service	Number	Number of ARWCF prisoners/parolees
Whai korero	20+	0
Mana Wahine one day programme for ARWCF	1	300 +

A questionnaire has been developed for the Tikanga programme being run in ARWCF by Pukaki ki te Akitai. It is anticipated that this data will be available for the 2015 report.

4.3 NGO capacity to meet prisoner needs

PARS reported that, unlike in previous monitoring periods, the organisation had not experienced problems recruiting sufficient staff or volunteers to meet the demand for its services in 2014. The organisation recently obtained funding for a volunteer co-ordinator and since that time has recruited 39 new volunteers with a specific focus on ARWCF for community mentoring. Sixteen ARWCF inmates had been matched with volunteers who will provide mentoring support prior to and following release.

As in previous monitoring periods, **St Elizabeth's Anglican Church** struggled to recruit staff to meet the demand generated by ARWCF prisoners and their families due to a lack of funding, however in the latter part of 2014 the church was able to engage a part time staff member. The number of church volunteers continues to increase slightly.

The Sisters of Mercy and **Te Whakaora Tangata** had not experienced difficulties recruiting staff or volunteers to meet the demand from ARWCF for their services.

4.4 Child Travel Fund / Whānau Transport

Funding for the PARS-administered Child Travel Fund was suspended between September and November 2013 because of overspending, and the fund now operates on a priority wait list. The number of Child Travel Grants funded by PARS has fallen every period since monitoring began:

In 2014 PARS funded a monthly average of 8.8 Child Travel grants, compared with

- 12.4 per month in 2013
- 16 per month in 2012.

Of the 53 grants in 2014, two (an average of 1/3 per month) were for travel to the ARWCF (compared with one per month in the second half of 2013).

The average monthly expenditure on Child Travel fell dramatically to \$715, down from an average of \$2,036 in 2013. Total expenditure for Child Travel trips to ARWCF over the six month monitoring period was \$146.

PARS made 18 grants for Whanau Transport over the monitoring period but none of these was for travel to ARWCF. In 2013, the limited number of grants made for Whanau Travel was attributed by PARS to the lack of volunteers for this activity. (The Whanau Travel Fund covers the fuel costs of volunteers who supply transport for families visiting prisoners.)

4.5 Relationship between demands on NGOs and the Corrections facilities

The total number of volunteers working with ARWCF prisoners and/or their families increased by 26 between the 2013 and 2014 monitoring periods. It was not possible to calculate the total number of volunteer hours involved because ARWCF did not record this information in 2014.

PARS recorded a monthly average of 125 requests for assistance (other than housing related services) from whānau, outside agencies and from prisoners released from ARWCF. Referrals from ARWCF for non-housing related assistance comprised 16% of the total caseload for this form of support.

Pillars received only one call during the monitoring period from a family associated with a prisoner

at ARWCF. None of the children enrolled in Pillars' mentoring programme had a caregiver in ARWCF.

Four of the 20 clients receiving support from Manurewa Marae were prisoners on parole from ARWCF. The Marae reported experiencing difficulties recruiting sufficient staff because of shortfalls in funding.

The Sisters of Mercy Wiri volunteers spent an average of 21 hours per month working with ARWCF prisoners / ex-prisoners / prisoner families during 2014. This was about the same as in 2013. This organisation recorded two former ARWCF prisoners among its clients in 2014 but no families of prisoners were recorded as clients.

St Elizabeth's Anglican Church spent 77 hours of paid staff time per month working with ARWCF prisoners or with their families, slightly more than the average of 73 hours recorded in 2013. A new part-time employee has been recruited to help with administration and property maintenance of transitional houses, as well as keeping the vicar informed about concerns regarding ex-prisoners in the Church's care.

Church volunteers spent an average of 214 hours per month supporting an average of 15 clients per month who were associated with ARWCF. This included two families with caregivers at the prison, and 13 people who had previously been imprisoned. Two clients had settled in Manurewa since being released from ARWCF.

Manurewa Marae provided a one-day programme for ARWCF which was attended by most of the prisoners.

Of the 53 Child Travel Grants made by PARS between May and October 2014, only 2 were for travel to the ARWCF.

The number of Child Travel Grants funded by PARS has fallen every period since monitoring began. The average total monthly expenditure on child travel fell dramatically to \$715, down from an average of \$2,036 in 2013.

The total expenditure for child travel trips to ARWCF over the six-month monitoring period was \$146 (an average per month of just over \$25).

While 18 applications for Whanau Travel trips were received by PARS over the six-month monitoring period, none of these were for trips to ARWCF. This was also the case during previous monitoring periods.

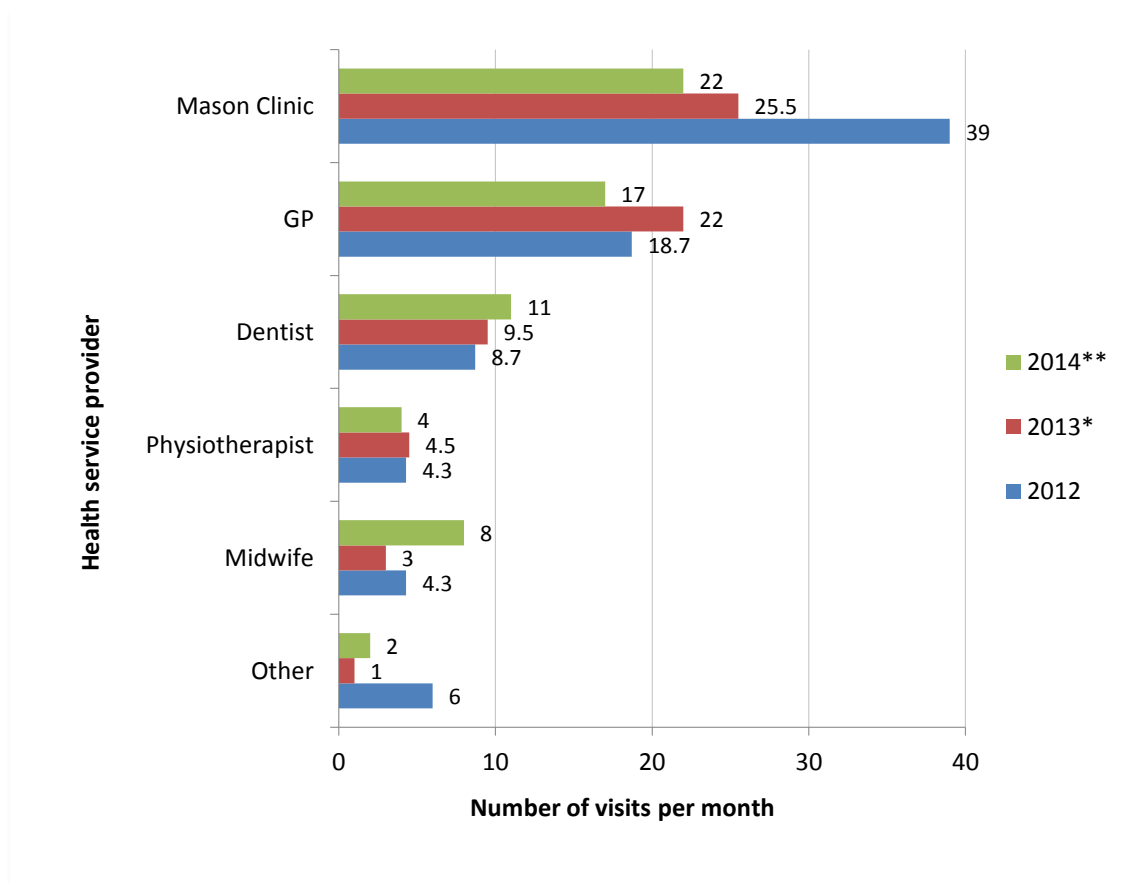
5. Local health services

Data for this section is provided by ARWCF and the Youth Justice Facility (YJF), a selection of local health service providers, as well as providers operating in the wider area that are likely to be particularly affected by demands generated by the two Corrections facilities.

5.1 Services affected by prisoner health requirements

During 2014 the demand for visits to the prison by most off-site health providers was reasonably consistent with the two previous years. Demand for the Mason Clinic dropped slightly compared with 2013 and markedly when compared with 2012. Midwife visits increased slightly and GP visits decreased slightly.

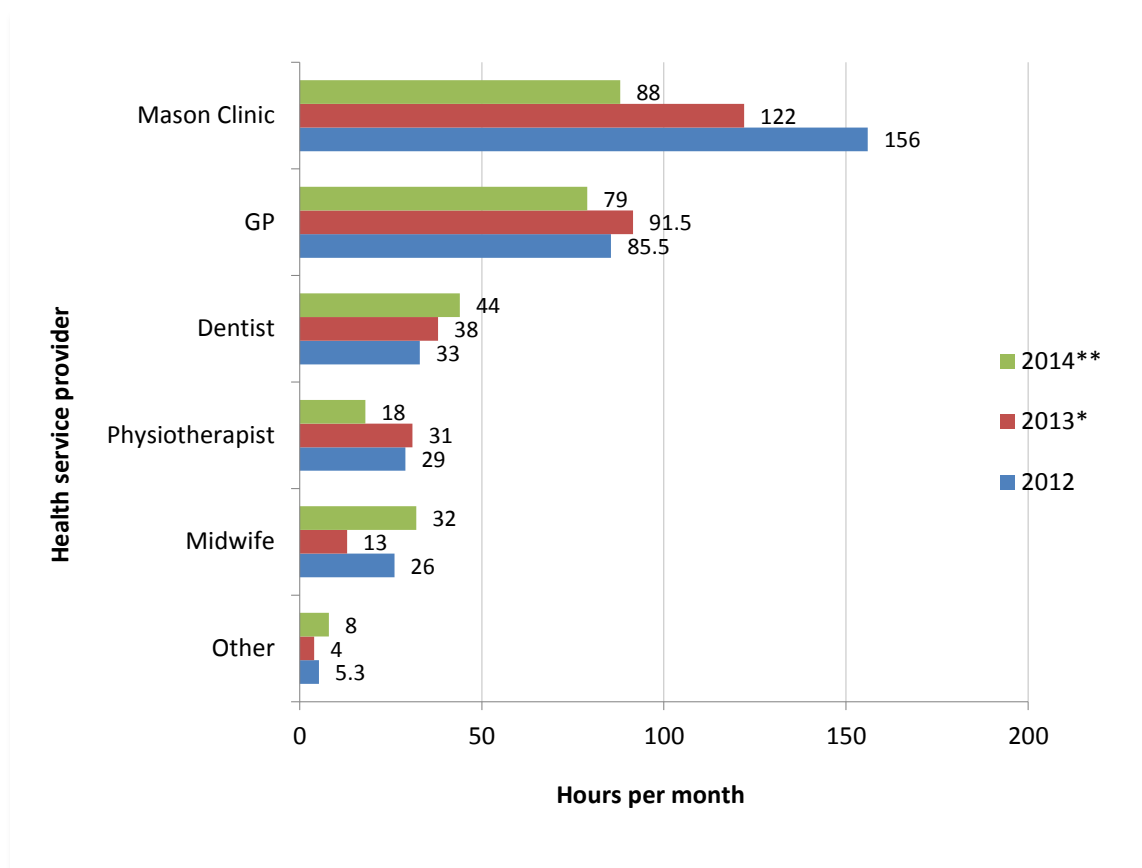
Graph 7: Number of visits per month to prisoners or staff at ARWCF by health service providers



* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. ** Sept 2014 figures only.

The changes in the number of visits from health service providers to ARWCF correspond to changes in the number of hours involved in providing these services (Graph 8).

Graph 8: Average hours per month provided by health service providers to prisoners or staff at ARWCF



* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. ** Sept 2014 figures only.

The number of prisoners who accessed health services outside of ARWCF increased slightly from 34 in 2012 and 2013 to 41 in 2014 (monthly average). This could be expected given that the prison population increased by 11% during the year to 31 October 2014. Table 27 shows the number of visits and the range of providers recorded in each monitoring year.

The average number of visits to outside providers was virtually unchanged from 2013, and the number of visits to each clinic showed slight fluctuations, with the exception of Middlemore Hospital A and E which recorded a decrease from 10 to 5 (average per month). The time involved in these visits increased by 44% between 2013 and 2014.

Table 27: Visits to external health service providers by ARWCF prisoners (average per month)

Service	Number of visits			Number of hours for each service	
	Baseline 2012	2013*	2014**	2013*	2014**
Manukau Super Clinic	15.3	16	17	15	20
Middlemore Hospital A&E	3.6	10	5	28	39
Radiology	11	8.5	11	7	12
Others***	3	4.5	7	9	14
Total number of visits	32.9	39	40	59	85

Source: ARWCF Health Clinic. * Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. ** Sept 2014 figures only. *** Other services includes limb centre, Greenlane Hospital, audiology, private surgery, diabetes eye clinic, fertility associates, Takanini A&E, Tauranga Hospital.

The number of outpatients from ARWCF who were treated by the Mason Clinic each week remained at a level comparable with that recorded in 2013. Only one prisoner from ARWCF per month was actually admitted to the Mason Clinic (as was the case in 2013) from a total of 105 in-patients.

The number of patients on the acute wait list was less than the 2013 average figure, and remained much lower than the figure recorded in 2012. The number on the sub-acute wait list was substantially lower than in either of the previous monitoring periods. The number of acute patients not admitted to ICU within the Clinic’s target time of six weeks also dropped dramatically, to just above zero, while the number of sub-acute patients not admitted within the Clinic’s target waiting time of three months was reduced to zero.

Note that the 2013 and 2014 figures in the following table are averages of the April and October months, which disguises some variation in the results. In 2014 the average number of ARWCF prisoners per week on the outpatient caseload was 33 in April and 46 in October.

Table 28: Mason Clinic caseload and waiting times (average number of patients per week)

Patient category	2012	2013*	2014*
Total number of in-patients at Mason Clinic at the end of the monitoring month	106	105	105
Number of in-patients admitted to Mason Clinic over the monitoring month	Not asked	15.5	7
In-patients admitted to Mason Clinic from ARWCF	0	1	1
Prisoners on outpatient caseload from ARWCF	33	40.7	39.6
New referrals from ARWCF	3.6	3.3	4.9
Patients on acute wait-list	14.8	7.6	8.3
Acute wait-listed patients not admitted within 6 weeks	7.2	2.2	0.5
Sub-acute wait-listed patients	5.8	5.6	0.4
Sub-acute wait-listed patients not admitted within 3 months	4.4	3.7	0

Source: Mason Clinic. * Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures.

5.2 Demands on primary health clinics

There are 18 health clinics in Manurewa. Of these, four¹⁷ have been selected for monitoring. These clinics offer free or low-cost primary health care and a range of specialist services that are commonly required by prisoner families, i.e. drug and alcohol, mental health and psychological care. It is anticipated that these clinics will be disproportionately affected by any increase in demand for health services resulting from the families of prisoners in the ARWCF or the ASCF – Kohuora moving to the area to be closer to a prisoner.

Raukura Hauora O Tainui still provides a range of low-cost specialist services which are likely to be

¹⁷ Raukura Hauora O Tainui previously managed these clinics. Three are now run by the East Tamaki Health Clinic (Trust Healthcare, Clendon Medical Centre and Te Puea Marae – Mangere Bridge Clinic – located in the wider area of Counties Manukau). One (Te Manu Aute Whare Oranga Community Clinic) is located at the Manurewa Marae. See Appendix 4 for a description of this clinic.

required by prisoners and their families and therefore this clinic is also included in the monitoring programme.

Three of the four primary health care clinics being monitored experienced an increase in patient numbers compared with the previous year. The exception was Te Puea Marae clinic which also experienced a reduction in patient numbers between 2012 and 2013. The biggest increase was experienced by the Healthcare Trust Clinic. This clinic also experienced the largest number of patients leaving, although this number was much less than that recorded for the two previous years.

Table 29: Number of patients by clinic and rate of patient turnover (actual and average per month)

Clinic	Total patients enrolled at 31 October			Average new enrolments per month			Patients leaving – average per month		
	2012	2013*	2014*	2012	2013*	2014*	2012	2013*	2014*
Manurewa Marae ¹⁸	1,204	1,250	1,289	39	43	50	0	10	10
Healthcare Trust	3,473	3,449	4061	63	99	183	52	60	28
Clendon Med Centre	2,476	2,164	2417	20	35	93	0.3	5	12
Te Puea Marae	1,557	1,270	1055	26	23	16	10	18	7
Total	8,710	8,133	8,822	148.0	200.8	342	62.3	92.7	57

Source: East Tamaki Health Clinic and Manurewa Marae. * Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures.

It was unknown whether any of the clients treated during the February – April or August – October 2014 periods by any of the four clinics were from families with a prisoner at ARWCF.

Raukura Hauora O Tainui data on the use of its specialist services, relative to staff capacity, is shown in the table below. During 2014 the clinic expanded its services by adding a youth mental health service. This lies behind some of the increase in both the Drug and Alcohol and the Mental Health service figures in the table. The clinic also added two new programmes dealing with gambling addiction, and this has resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of patients treated in that area. Psychological service figures also rose significantly. The total number of patient treatments increased 174% relative to 2013 (note that this does not represent the total number of *patients* since some people access more than one service). The number of patients served by each staff member increased from six to 15 on average.

The figures in Table 30 are the averages of the two monitoring periods in each of 2013 and 2014, which disguises some significant variations. In 2014, the number of staff employed to deliver mental health services increased from 14 in April to 24 in October (as youth mental health services were added). The number of clients treated by the drug and alcohol service declined from 290 in April to 233 in October, while the number treated by psychological services increased from 3 to 63. Raukura Hauora O Tainui reported in October that during the three previous months, 15 potential patients had been declined and/or placed on a waiting list due to demand exceeding capacity (6 declined and 9 on waiting list).

One area that appears to be under particular pressure is gambling addiction treatment. As shown by the table below, six staff were responsible for treating 300 patients.

¹⁸ Te Manu Aute Whare Oranga Community Clinic.

Table 30: Raukura Hauora O Tainui clinics: patient and staff numbers for specialist services (monthly average)

Service	Number of patients			Number of staff			Number of patients per staff		
	2012	2013*	2014*	2012	2013*	2014*	2012	2013*	2014*
Drug and alcohol services	63	79	262	25	22	25	2.5	3.6	10.7
Mental health services	57.3	88	191	18	19	19	3.2	4.6	10.0
Psychological services	0	0.9	33	0	1	2	0	0.9	22
Gambling addiction	N/A	119	300	N/A	6	6	N/A	19.9	50
Total	120.3	287	785	43	48	51	2.8	6.0	15.4

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui. * Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures.

Table 31 shows the number of patients referred by Raukura Hauora O Tainui clinics to other social service providers. The referrals for housing-related and domestic violence-related issues have remained fairly constant over the time of the monitoring but the numbers referred to addiction-related services has dropped dramatically. This can be attributed to the clinic's expansion of its own drug and alcohol and gambling addiction services.

Table 31: Number of patients requiring referrals to social service providers (average per month)

Referrals for:	April 2013	October 2013	April 2014	October 2014
Housing-related issues	7	Not recorded	7	8
Domestic violence issues	3	Not recorded	7	6
Addiction issues	215	567	290	23

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui

Raukura Hauora was unable to verify whether any of the clients treated in 2014 were from families with a prisoner at ARWCF.

Table 32 shows the number of clients from Te Manu Aute Whare Oranga Community Clinic who were referred to specialist services during the monitoring period. Note that the clinic does not offer these specialist services directly but has whānau ora workers who help clients to access these services at other agencies.

Table 32: Te Manu Aute Whare Oranga Community Clinic (Manurewa Marae): patient and staff numbers for specialist services (average per month in 2014)

Service	Number of patients
Drug and alcohol services	1
Mental health services	1
Psychological services	8
Gambling addiction	1
Total	11

5.3 Stand Children's Services (formerly Pakuranga Health Camp)

The number of children referred to Stand Children's Services by community or school social work services and GPs during the monitoring period decreased from an average of 41 per month during 2013 to 19 during 2014. The number of children accommodated at the Stand Children's Auckland Village remained about the same as in 2013. Only two children with caregivers imprisoned at ARWCF were using the services of this organisation in 2014. This was similar to the two previous years. Table 33 provides further details.

Table 33: Stand Children's Services caseload associated with ARWCF (monthly average)

Referrals and enrolments	2012	2013*	2014**
Total referrals during the monitoring period	35	40.8	19
Number of those children who are connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3	0.6	0.3
Number of children at Stand Children's Auckland Village during the monitoring period	Not asked	23.3	24
Number of those children who are connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3	0.6	0.4
Total number of requests during the monitoring period for parent intervention	Not asked	4.0	6.9
Number of parent interventions that were for children connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3	0	0
Total number of children offered social skills programmes during the monitoring period	Not asked	4.1	24.1
Number of those children who have a connection to a prisoner at ARWCF	1	0.5	0.3
Total number of children enrolled in the grief and loss programme during the monitoring period	Not asked	3.2	0.9
Number of those children who are connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1	0.4	0.1
Total number of families provided with a Needs Assessment	Not asked	40.0	18.4
Number of those families who are known to have moved to South Auckland to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF	Not asked	0	0

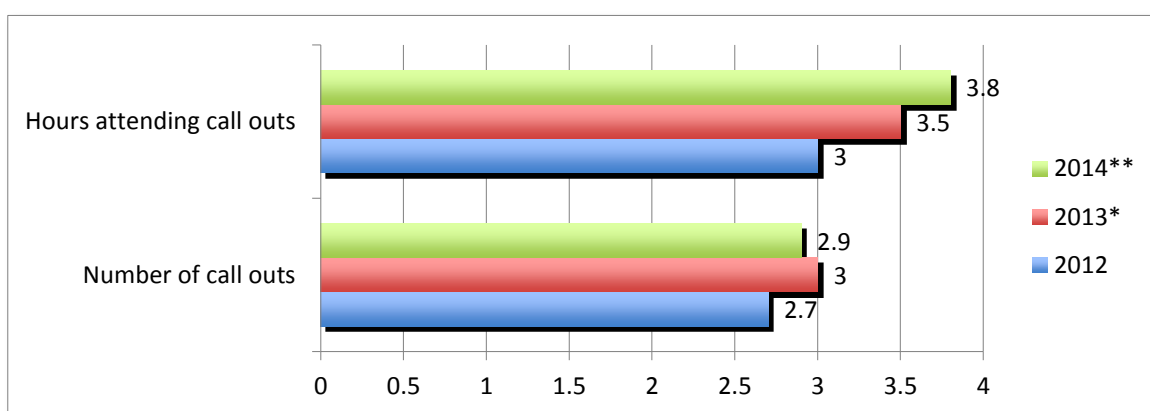
Source: Stand Children's Services. * Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. Some questions were added to the questionnaire after the mid-year monitoring period in 2013. In such cases, the figure for the end-of-year monitoring period has been used. ** Average of the mid-year and annual 2014 monitoring figures.

5.4 St Johns Ambulance

The number of callouts from ARWCF to St Johns Ambulance during the 12 months to 31 October 2014 (2.9 callouts per month on average) was similar to the figures recorded in 2012 and 2013. The time involved in attending these callouts, however, shows a steady increase from 3 hours in 2012 to almost 4 hours in 2014 (Graph 9). The majority of incidents occurred during the day time (between 7am and 7pm). There were no callouts recorded to families of ARWCF prisoners.

Of all the adult prisons in the Auckland region, ARWCF had the lowest number of callouts over the 12 months to October 2014 and reflecting that, the smallest amount of total time involved in attending callouts at Corrections facilities (with the exception of the Auckland Youth Justice Residence).

Graph 9: St Johns Ambulance callouts (monthly average)



5.5 Youth Justice Facility

The number of visits from health service providers to the Youth Justice Facility (opposite ARWCF and ASCF), having risen significantly in 2013, fell back to near the 2012 figure in 2014 (the figure in 2014 was 45% lower than in 2013). The number of hours involved in PHO visits was much reduced (30% down on 2013) which indicates a substantial change in the nature of visits between the two years.

Table 34: Youth Justice Facility: visits from health service providers

Type of Service	Number of visits			Hours involved		
	2012	2013*	2014*	2012	2013*	2014*
PHO (GP or nurse)	295	583.5	288	240.0	285	169
Mental health	8.3	14	8	80.0	25	30
Other **	3.3	58	64	6.6	47.5	52
Total	307	656	360	327	358	251

* Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures. ** 'Other' in 2013 included physio visits and rehabilitation/weight loss trainer visits; in 2014 it included physio and personal trainer visits.

Residents of the YJF also made significantly fewer visits to off-site health providers than during the 2013 monitoring months, as shown in Table 35. The total number of visits was less than half that recorded in 2013, and more in keeping with the figure recorded in 2012.

Table 35: Youth Justice Facility: Off-site treatments (average per month)

Facility	2012	2013*	2014*
Takanini Medical Centre / A and E	6	16	5
Middlemore Hospital	9	0	2
St Johns Ambulance	2	0	0
Dental services	2	30	6
Optometrists	0	1	1
Audiologists	0	1	2
Manukau Superclinic	0	1	3
Leabank Medical Centre	-	-	1
Middlemore Burns Unit	-	-	2
Total (average per month)	19	47	22

* Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures.

No cases of infections were recorded among YJF residents during April or October 2014, compared with an average of 18 per monitoring month in 2013 and none in 2012.

The YJF did not experience any significant delays in obtaining the health services it required, as was also the case in previous monitoring periods.

5.6 Relationship between health service providers and the Corrections facilities

The demand for visits to the prison by off-site health providers during 2014 was reasonably consistent with the two previous years' results. Demand for the Mason Clinic dropped slightly from 2013 and markedly when compared with 2012. Midwife visits increased slightly and GP visits decreased slightly. Hours involved in providing in-house services dropped significantly (see graphs 7 and 8).

The number of prisoners who accessed health services outside of ARWCF increased slightly from 34 in 2012 and 2013 to 41 in 2014 (monthly average). This could be expected given that the prison population increased by 11% during the year to 31 October 2014. However, the number of actual visits recorded across providers was virtually unchanged from 2013 (Table 27).

The number of outpatients from ARWCF who were treated by the Mason Clinic each week remained at a level comparable with that recorded in 2013, as did the number of patients admitted from ARWCF (less than one per month on average – Table 28).

As in the previous monitoring periods, none of the patients who were treated by any of the five health clinics participating in the monitoring were known to have a connection to ARWCF.

The number of children and families accessing the Stand Children's Services, and who have a

connection to a prisoner in ARWCF, remained a small part of that organisation's overall work (Table 33).

The number of St Johns Ambulance callouts to ARWCF, and the time involved in attending those callouts, remains minimal compared with the overall workload of St Johns, and relative to the demands from other prisons in the region (Graph 9).

Since the Youth Justice Facility has not experienced any difficulties in accessing the health services required by its residents, it can be assumed that the ARWCF and the ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce have not had any effect on the ability of local health services to meet the needs of the YJF.

6. Local employment and economy

6.1 Employment opportunities at the Corrections facilities

6.1.1 ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce

As part of their induction, workers on the ASCF – Kohuora construction site complete a survey for this social impact monitoring exercise. Contractors and staff on the site come and go as the construction moves through different phases, each requiring a different mix of skills.

From the beginning of the construction in November 2012 to the end of October 2014 a total of 3,834 people have been employed in some capacity on the site. Between 1 November 2013 and 31 October 2014 a total of 1,352 new employees were inducted onto the site, all of whom completed the workforce questionnaire for the SIMP.

The period of time that construction workers expected to be engaged on the site has continued to shorten, as is expected with the construction now nearing completion. Of the new workers employed in the 12 months to 31 October 2014, 42% of valid respondents (i.e. with non-respondents excluded) answered “less than three months”; 20% answered “3 to 6 months” and 19% answered “6 to 12 months”.

Note that following the May – October 2013 monitoring period the “don’t know” option was removed from the questionnaire. This will explain some of the increases in other categories after that date.

Table 36: Expected duration of employment period for ASCF construction workforce

ASCF workforce segment	Expected duration of employment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Don't know	No response
Employed before 1 May 2013	13%	31%	20%	33%	2%
Employed between 1 May and 31 Oct 2013	34%	26%	8%	24%	8%
Employed between 1 Nov 2013 and 31 Apr 2014	68%	17%	6%	N/A	9%
Employed between 1 May and 31 Oct 2014	74%	12%	5%	N/A	9%

The residential distribution of the construction workforce is shown in the following table and graph. The table shows that throughout the construction period over 1,300 workers (42% of the total workforce) have been resident in either Manurewa or the wider Counties-Manukau area.

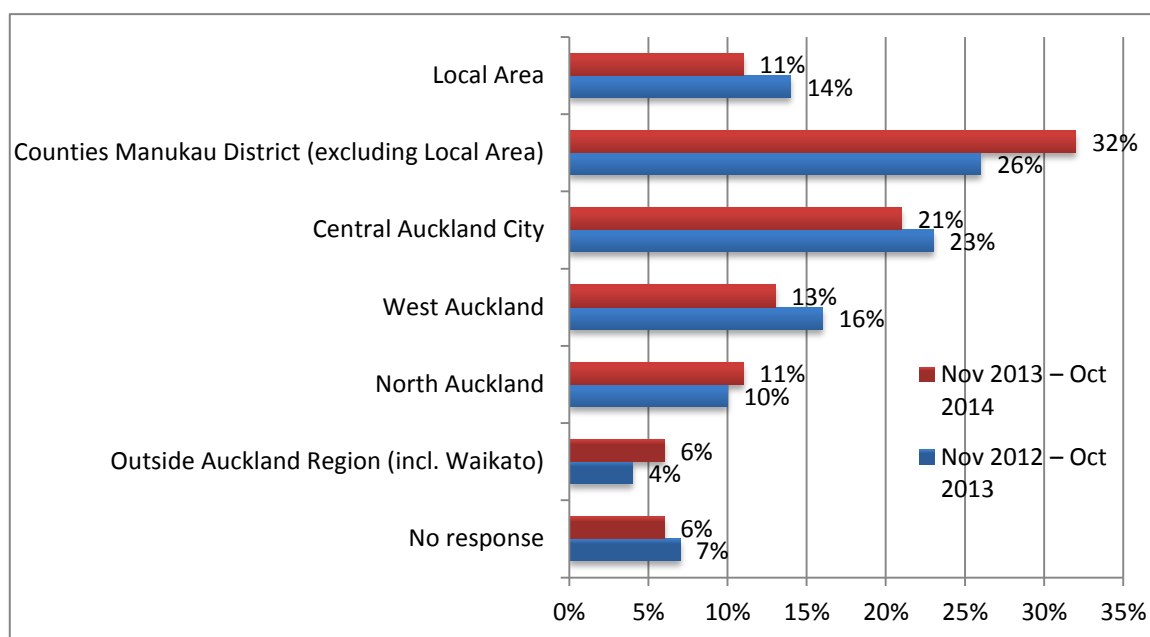
The proportion of workers living in the local area fell slightly compared with the previous 12 month monitoring period. This may be attributable to the change in the duration of employment available at the site, as shown in Table 36 above. New workers who expected to be employed for only a few months would be less likely to consider moving to be near the site. Also, it is likely that the finishing work on the facility required a higher level of specialist skills that needed to be recruited from contractors outside the local area.

Table 37: Place of residence of ASCF construction workforce

Place of residence	Number of respondents		
	Nov 2012 – Oct 2013	Nov 2013 – Oct 2014	Total
Local Area*	256 (15%)	151 (12%)	407 (14%)
Remainder Counties Manukau (excl. Local Area)	485 (28%)	432 (34%)	917 (31%)
Central Auckland City	427 (25%)	285 (22%)	712 (24%)
West Auckland	305 (18%)	171 (13%)	476 (16%)
North Auckland	178 (10%)	152 (12%)	330 (11%)
Outside Auckland Region	78 (5%)	40 (3%)	118 (4%)
Franklin District / Waikato	-	40 (3%)	40 (1%)
No response	122	81	203
Total	1,851	1,352	3,203

*Includes Wiri, Manurewa, Manukau City, Clendon, Homai, Weymouth, Wattledowns.

Graph 10: Place of residence of ASCF construction workforce



In 2014, 10 of the 151 newly recruited workers who lived in the local area said they had moved to be close to the construction site (as opposed to having been resident in the area prior to starting work at the site).

6.1.2 ARWCF staff

Of the 274 staff employed at ARWCF in October 2014, 209 (76%) completed the staff questionnaire. Over a third of respondents came from the local area (37%, the same proportion as in 2013). A further 32% lived in the wider Counties-Manukau area, a substantial increase compared with 2013. Twelve per cent came from suburbs in the central city area, slightly fewer than in 2013. The proportion living in West Auckland had fallen substantially since 2013.

Table 38: Residential location of ARWCF staff

Residential location	2013	2014
Manurewa/ Manukau City Centre	76 (37%)	77 (37%)
Counties Manukau Incl. Mangare, Otara, Papatoetoe, Papakura, Otahuhu, Opaheke, Conifer Grove, Howick, Tamaki, Botany, Highland Park, Cockle Bay, Beachlands, Karaka, Dannemora, Pukekohe, Waiuku, Awhitu	40 (20%)	66 (32%)
Central City Incl. Onehunga, Mt Roskill, Mt Albert, Mt Eden, Mt Wellington, Greenlane, Pt Chevalier, Kelston, Blockhouse Bay, Hillsborough, Ellerslie, Epsom, New Lynn, Avondale, Glendowie	28 (14%)	25 (12%)
West Auckland/ Waitakere Incl. Henderson, Westgate, Ranui, Glendene, Te Atatu Peninsula, Hobsonville, Titirangi	23 (11%)	12 (6%)
Franklin District/ Waikato Incl. Huntly, Port Waikato, Tuakau, Hamilton, Te Kauwhata	18 (9%)	12 (6%)
North Auckland Incl. Takapuna, Albany, Devonport, East Coast Bays	5 (2%)	7 (3%)
Location not stated	15 (7%)	9 (4%)
Total respondents	205	209

6.2 Employment and training opportunities for ARWCF prisoners and STS

The number of ARWCF prisoners on work training schemes with external employers increased to eleven (monthly average) compared with seven in 2013. There was a significant (38%) increase in the number of prisoners on work training schemes (including numeracy and literacy) within the prison in 2014 although the number of courses/schemes being run in the prison has dropped from 16 in 2012 to 11 in 2014.

Table 39: Work placements and training opportunities available to ARWCF prisoners (monthly average)

Activity	Number of prisoners (average per month)		
	2012	2013*	2014
Prisoners who are on Release to Work placements with an external employer	5	6.5	11
Prisoners waiting for Release to Work placements (pre-approvals)	1	1.5	4
Prisoners in Work Training schemes/courses within the prison	117	192	266
Number of employment-related training courses being run in the prison	16	Information not provided	11

* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures except for the third row, which is for April only.

6.3 Demand for local goods and services

Previous reports have included a table showing the proportion of expenditure by ARWCF on goods and services purchased from the local area. The Department has advised that this information was incorrect and that the method of recording invoice payments does not readily enable the location of that expenditure to be identified. As a result of this advice, no information on benefits for the local area resulting from expenditure related to the ARWCF was able to be reported in this monitoring report.

6.4 Relationship between local employment and economy and the Corrections facilities

Over the course of the construction at least 407 of the 3,834 people employed on the ASCF – Kohuora have been resident in Manurewa and of these, at least 203 lived in Manurewa prior to the construction project. A further 917 were resident in Counties Manukau. (Table 37 and section 2.1.3 – Housing).

Seventy-seven (37%) of the staff at ARWCF live in Manurewa, and a further 66 reside in other parts of Counties Manukau (Table 38). As noted in Section 2.1.3, of the 77 staff who live in the local area, 41 said they had been living in the area prior to being employed at the prison.

The total monthly expenditure by ARWCF in Manurewa and Counties Manukau has not been able to be provided by the Department of Corrections due to the way payments are recorded.

The amount and proportion of local expenditure associated with the construction of ASCF – Kohuora cannot be calculated due to the multiplicity of contractors and the complexity of their purchasing arrangements.

7. Community safety and wellbeing

Community safety and wellbeing are measured through a wide range of indicators including crime rates, graffiti and vandalism, domestic violence, gang presence, prisoner probation and rehabilitation, workloads for local police, poverty levels, community pride and the use of community facilities.

7.1 Crime rates

Table 41 shows the number of reported incidents in Manurewa in three specific categories as recorded by the NZ Police. The number of incidents in all three categories decreased compared with previous monitoring periods. The most notable decrease was in the incidence of disorder (including violence), which decreased from 96 per month during 2013 to 34 during 2014.

None of the cases listed in the table were known to involve a family member of a prisoner at ARWCF, or a probationer from that facility.

Information on incidents of domestic violence is provided in section 7.2, and information on truancy is provided in section 3.3.

Table 41: Selected crime incidents in Manurewa as recorded by NZ Police (monthly average)

Type of incident	2012*	2013**	2014**
Drug offences	25	29	24
Wilful damage	78	70	52
Disorder (including violence)	44	96	34

* Monitoring period covered 1 August 2012 to 31 October 2012. ** Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures.

7.2 Domestic violence

The number of domestic violence callouts attended by the Manurewa Police each month was almost identical to that recorded during 2013, which was slightly higher than the figure recorded in 2012 (Table 42). The number of incidents involving families with links to ARWCF prisoners was unknown.

The Police questionnaire asks for the number of domestic violence cases (to which Police are called) that involve, either directly or indirectly, an inmate of ARWCF. Police responded that while this information is difficult to provide, the local Family Violence Co-ordinator is confident that the number would be four to five incidents over the course of the year.

Table 42: Domestic violence incidents recorded in Manurewa by NZ Police (monthly average)

Type of incident	1 Aug 2012 to 31 Oct 2012	1 Nov 2012 to 31 Oct 2013	1 Nov 2013 to 31 Oct 2014
Number of call outs for domestic violence	255	290	287
Number of domestic violence cases involving parolees or STSs from ARWCF*	1.5	1.5	Unknown

Source: New Zealand Police. * Estimated by the Family Violence Coordinator.

During the April 2014 monitoring month **Pillars** received one Care and Protection call related to ARWCF. No such calls had been recorded during previous monitoring periods, nor were any received during the October 2014 monitoring period.

South Auckland Family Refuge received 106 calls to the Auckland Crisis Line in April 2014 and 70 in October 2014 – an average of 88 – compared with 99 in October 2013. Three of the April calls involved people with connections to ARWCF (unknown for October).

The refuge provided an average of 421 bed-nights in 2014 (293 in April and 549 in October) compared with 412 in October 2013 (see section 2.3.1).

The refuge responded to an average of 15 Pol400 referrals¹⁹ per month (11 in April and 19 in October) compared with 27 in October 2013.

No information was available on how many of the bed nights or Pol400 referrals involved an individual or family with a connection to ARWCF.

7.3 Graffiti and vandalism

The total number of tagging sites attended to by the **Manukau Beautification Society**²⁰ increased relative to the 2013 figure but was still lower than that recorded in 2012²¹. The increase was recorded in each of the three areas monitored but was particularly marked in the case of Clendon Park. The number of treatments recorded for Manurewa Central was slightly higher than in 2013, but remained well short of the figure for 2012. No links to people associated with ARWCF were identified among the perpetrators.

The NZ Police did not report on instances of graffiti in their returns for 2014.

Table 43: Tags removed by Manukau Beautification Society (average per month)

Suburb	Number of incidents of tagging/graffiti removed		
	2012	2013*	2014**
Weymouth	52	56	82
Clendon Park	121	109	192
Manurewa Central	916	574	595
Total	1,088	739	869

Source: Manukau Beautification Society. * Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures.

** Average of the mid-year and annual 2014 monitoring figures.

7.4 Gang presence in the local community

Information on the presence of gangs was obtained from the participating schools, temporary accommodation providers, the NZ Police, the Youth Survey and the RTLB Unit.

¹⁹ Pol400 referrals are referrals from the Police to a particular agency to provide on-going support for a family or individual. There are 19 agencies in Manurewa who are open to receiving these types of referrals.

²⁰ Manukau Beautification Society covers three suburbs in the local area: Weymouth, Clendon Park and Manurewa Central.

²¹ The figures show the number of incidents where tagging/graffiti was removed from a particular area, not the number of individual tags (which can be much higher since there may be many tags on one site).

In 2014, five of the nine participating schools noted a gang presence amongst students at their schools (Manurewa Intermediate was left out of this table because the school recorded 150 students in the first monitoring period and “unknown” in all subsequent periods, which would otherwise skew the aggregate data). The number of such students reported in both periods was far lower than in 2012, however these figures should be treated with caution given the uncertainty around this data illustrated by the “unknown” responses. The proportion of pupils *known* by school staff to have gang associations and also *known* to have caregivers at ARWCF was less than the previous year: 9% in 2014, 14% in 2013 and 8% in 2012.

Table 44: Students identified with gang associations – 8 of the 9 monitored schools

School	Students identified as having gang associations			Students with gang associations and a care giver who is a prisoner at ARWCF		
	Baseline 2012	2013*	2014**	Baseline 2012	2013*	2014**
Clendon Park Primary	29	19	11	3	3	2
Greenmeadows Int.	Unknown	4	4	Unknown	0	0
Homai Primary	8	9	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
James Cook High	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa High	25 – 30	20	18	11	5	4
Rongomai Primary	17	12	12	0	1	0
Waimahia Int.	N/A	0	10	N/A	Unknown	Unknown
Wiri Central	90	5	12	0	1	Unknown
Total	At least 169	At least 69	At least 67	At least 14	At least 10	At least 6

* Average of the mid-year and annual 2013 monitoring figures. In some cases a figure was unknown for one or other monitoring period. In such cases the single known figure has been presented in this table. ** Average of the mid-year and annual 2014 monitoring figures.

As for the two previous years, neither of the emergency / temporary accommodation facilities surveyed had occupants who were known to have gang affiliations.

Respondents to the youth survey were asked what they disliked about living in Manurewa. This was an open question with no prompting. As in the two previous years gangs and gang recruitment was a significant factor. The proportion of respondents mentioning this has increased each year, from 19% in 2012, to 20% in 2013, to 27% in 2014. See section 7.8.1 and Appendix 1 for results of the Youth Survey.

Respondents were also asked what they disliked about their schools (again unprompted). The presence of *gangs / gang recruitment / gang wannabes* in schools was a factor mentioned by a small proportion (2% in 2012 and 3% in both 2013 and 2014).

Of the 479 referrals to the **RTL Unit** between November 2013 and October 2014 (average of 40 per month), a total of nine were known to have gang connections (fewer than one per month on average). It was unknown whether any of these students had a caregiver at ARWCF.

The NZ Police was unable to provide figures on the number of gangs or gang members in the local area. The Police were able to tell us that Manurewa has no gang “pads” or headquarters.

7.5 Prisoner rehabilitation and probation services

7.5.1 Probation services

The information provided by Community Probation in 2013 on the number of probation officers operating in Manurewa was incorrect. The questionnaire asks for “the number of probation officers in Manurewa responsible for managing offenders on probation and release conditions during the month”. It appears that the returns for previous monitoring periods may have included all staff (including relievers) that had worked for the Manurewa office during the period, rather than the number who were employed full time by the office. The data for previous monitoring periods has been corrected. For this reason the data in this section differs from that contained in the 2013 report. The questionnaire has been changed so that it now asks for FTEs.

During the six months to October 2014 there was an average of nine probation officers responsible for managing offenders on parole and release conditions in Manurewa. This is similar to the average number for the six months to October 2013 (8 officers) and for the six months to April 2013 (8.5).

The table below shows the number of people on parole and on release conditions living in the Manukau District as a whole (including Manurewa), and the numbers in Manurewa as a subset of Manukau.

The average number of **parolees and offenders on release conditions** in Manurewa has remained fairly static throughout the monitoring period. The monthly average in 2012 was 164, in 2013 it was 188 and in 2014 it was 181 (slightly less than the previous year but 10% higher than in 2012).

The number of offenders from ARWCF who are on parole and release conditions and who live in Manurewa remained low: over the three monitoring periods the figure has fluctuated between one and three.

The caseload per parole officer in Manurewa (including offenders on parole and on other release conditions) has remained relatively steady through the monitoring period, with small fluctuations due to changes in probationer numbers and staff numbers (see above). The caseload per officer during the 2014 monitoring period was 20.1, compared with 23.5 in 2013 and 19.3 in 2012. Note that in 2013 the number of cases was highest (188) while the number of staff was lowest (eight).

The Manukau District Community Probation Office received a slightly lower number of **new offenders on parole** each month in 2014 (46 per month) compared with 2013 (50 per month), but the percentage of these who are located in the Manurewa area increased slightly, from 34% to 38%.

Table 45: Community Probation caseload (monthly average)

Offender category	Manukau District			Manurewa		
	2012	2013*	2014**	2012	2013*	2014**
Parolees	242	291	317	64 (26%)*	84 (29%)*	99 (31%)
Offenders on release conditions	325	345	282	100 (31%)*	104 (30%)*	82 (29%)
No. parolees and offenders on release conditions from ARWCF	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	3	0.9	2.0
Number of new start parolees	Not recorded	18	19	7	6.3 (34%)*	8.0 (42%)
Number of new starts on release conditions	Not recorded	31	27	8	10.7 (34%)*	9.3 (34%)
Total new starts	Not recorded	50	46	15	16.9 (34%)*	17.3 (38%)

Source: Community Probation Service. The percentages on the right of the table show the numbers in Manurewa as a proportion of the total in Manukau. * Average of annual 2013 figures. ** Average of figures for June – October only.

Community Probation compliance with standards for monitoring and managing release conditions for offenders in Manurewa improved slightly from 86% (2013) to 93% (2014) but still fell short of the standard of 100%. Visits to released offenders in Manurewa within five days of release fell slightly from 100% to 96%, similar to that achieved in 2012. The reconviction rate for offenders on community sentences in Manukau District was almost unchanged between the three monitoring periods, remaining just above the target of 20%. As was the case in the two previous monitoring periods, Community Probation was unable to provide information on reconviction rates for ARWCF offenders on community sentences in Manukau District.

Table 46: Probation Service Manukau: compliance with standards (monthly average)

Measurement	Goal	Achieved		
		2012	2013	2014 [#]
Rate of reconviction within a year by offenders on community sentences in Manukau District	20%	24%	24%	23%
Reconviction rate for ARWCF offenders on community sentences in Manukau District	26%*	35% (131)	Not available	Not available
Monitoring and managing conditions of release for offenders in Manurewa	100%	99%	86%**	93%
Visiting released offenders in Manurewa within 5 days of release to ensure accommodation is suitable	100%	97%	100%	96%

Source: Department of Corrections Community Probation. * This is an approximate figure. All Department of Corrections services are aiming for a 25% reduction in recidivism. Based on this, the target for ARWCF has been calculated at 26% although the reduction targets are applied at a regional rather than facility level. ** The lower percentage reflects new reporting practices introduced in February 2013. The sample size is smaller and focussed on higher risk offenders. [#] Average figures for June – October 2014 only: data for first 6 months of the 2014 monitoring period was not provided.

7.5.2 Rehabilitation services

Both the number of prisoners receiving rehabilitation services and the number of hours involved in providing those services have fluctuated markedly over the three monitoring years. Both almost doubled in 2013 relative to 2012, then fell back to about half the 2012 levels in 2014 (note that the 2013 figures are averages of two months' worth of data, whereas only one month's worth of data was available in 2014).

The nature of the services provided has also changed significantly between the monitoring periods. In 2014 there was a significant increase (43%) in the number of hours allocated to programmes addressing Alcohol and Drug addiction although the increase in the number of prisoners receiving these services has been much less (23 on average per month in 2014 compared to 16 per month in 2013). The number of hours dedicated to Kowhiritanga programmes continues to increase significantly and in 2014 was more than double the hours allocated in 2012. This programme aims to help offenders examine the cause of their offending and develop specific skills to prevent them re-offending.

Table 47: Rehabilitation services provided at ARWCF (average per month)

Type of service	Number of prisoners receiving services			Total hours provided by each service		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
Kowhiritanga (2 programmes)	10	15	20	300	400	622
Short Motivational Programmes (6)	1	3	4	1.5	6.5	10
Maintenance	2	1	0	4	2	0
Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD)	24	16	23	40	180.5	257.5
Total	37	35	47	345.5	589	889.5

Source: ARWCF.

The numbers for 2012 and 2013 have changed significantly from previous reports due to a detection of errors in the recording of data. The figures in table 47 are now correct for all years.

As noted in Table 39, page 46, there was a significant (38%) increase in the number of prisoners on work training schemes (including numeracy and literacy) within the prison in 2014 although the number of courses/schemes being run in the prison has dropped from 16 in 2012 to 11 in 2014. In addition to these courses, the prison also runs specialised courses aimed at addressing the causes of offending.

The number of prisoners undertaking these rehabilitation courses during 2013 and 2014, and the number of hours involved in these courses, are shown in the following table. Data originally provided for the 2013 SIMP report was incorrect. This data has been corrected for this 2014 report and the correct data is included in Table 48. The Table shows a 17% decline in the number of prisoners undertaking training. The number of prisoners taking up self-directed learning fell from a monthly average of 29 in 2013 to three in 2014.

Table 48: Rehabilitation courses run at ARWCF (average per month)

Course	Number of tutor hours		Number of prisoners on each course	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Short Gains	54	26	20	15
Work Ready*	77	41	20	15
Foundation programme	1	No longer provided	24	-
Get Ahead	41	97	39	47
Smart Choices	29	No longer provided	31	-
Brain Gym	104	No longer provided	87	-
Keep your life on track	Not recorded	24	-	19
Employment related training (e.g. numeracy and literacy)**	Not recorded	Not recorded	192	266
Open polytech / self-directed learning***	-	-	29	3
Total	306	188	442	365

Source: ARWCF. * Includes computer training, drivers licence. ** repeat of figure in table 39, ***Only new starts are recorded

7.6 Workload for local police

The number of open Police enquiry files involving prisoners at ARWCF was above that of the 2013 monitoring period, but remained below that recorded in 2012 (Table 49). The number of new enquiry files opened for investigation was marginally lower than that recorded in 2013. The number of callouts to ARWCF continued to decline from a monthly average of 3.3 in 2012 through 1.7 in 2013 to 1.2 in 2014.

Table 49: Criminal investigation caseload associated with ARWCF prisoners (monthly average)

Activity	2012	2013*	2014**
Total number of enquiry files under investigation involving prisoners at ARWCF	3.7	1.4	2.5
Number of enquiry files opened for investigation of prisoners at ARWCF	0	1.1	0.8
Number of callouts to ARWCF to investigate crimes	3.3	1.7	1.2

Source: NZ Police. * Monthly average between 1 April 2012 and 31 October 2013. ** Monthly average between 1 April 2013 and 31 October 2014.

7.7 Poverty levels

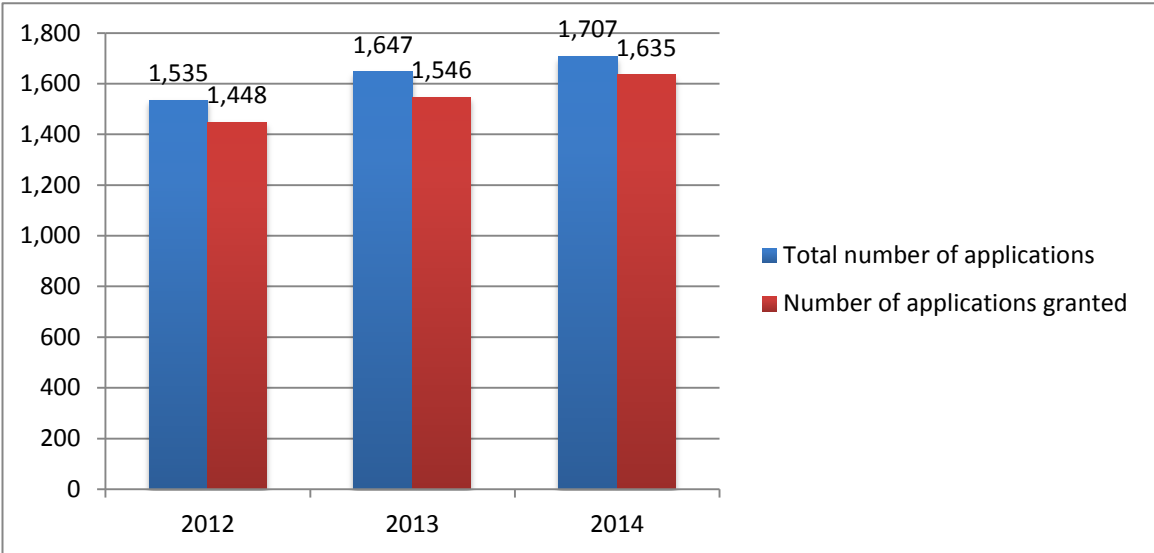
MSD provided data on Hardship payment applications received by the Manurewa Service Centre throughout the monitoring year. The figures in the following graphs are a count of applications processed or granted and not individual clients since one client may make more than one application. Hardship payments include Advances, Special Needs Grants and Recoverable Assistance Payments. Advances are available to clients already receiving a main benefit who require assistance to meet a particular immediate need for an essential item. Recoverable Assistance Payments are payments to non-beneficiaries to meet essential immediate needs for specific items or services, and which have to be paid back. Special Needs Grants (SNG) are available to help people in certain circumstances pay for something when they have no other way of paying for it, and may or may not be recoverable. Special Needs Grants are not available to cover accommodation, bonds, tenancy or rent arrears.

For the purposes of this monitoring, data is reported on grants for the total number of Hardship Payments and for Accommodation Supplements. No information was available on the number of these grants directly associated with prisoners leaving ARWCF. However, an indication of the relationship between Corrections facilities in general and the local Manurewa community is provided by the number of total Hardship Payments and accommodation supplements that are approved for people who are also granted Steps to Freedom (STF²²) payments. This is addressed further in 7.7.2.

7.7.1 Hardship payments

The number of applications for Hardship payments received by the Manurewa Service Centre continued to increase, from an average of 1,535 per month in 2012, through 1,647 in 2013 to 1,707 in 2014. The number granted has also increased throughout the three monitoring years. The proportion of these applications that were approved was slightly greater than in previous periods (96% compared with 94% in both previous years).

Graph 12: Hardship Payments: applications received and granted by Work and Income NZ’s Manurewa Service Centre (average per month)



Source: IAP Data Warehouse, prepared by Business Reporting Team, Insights MSD. 12 full months of data in each case.

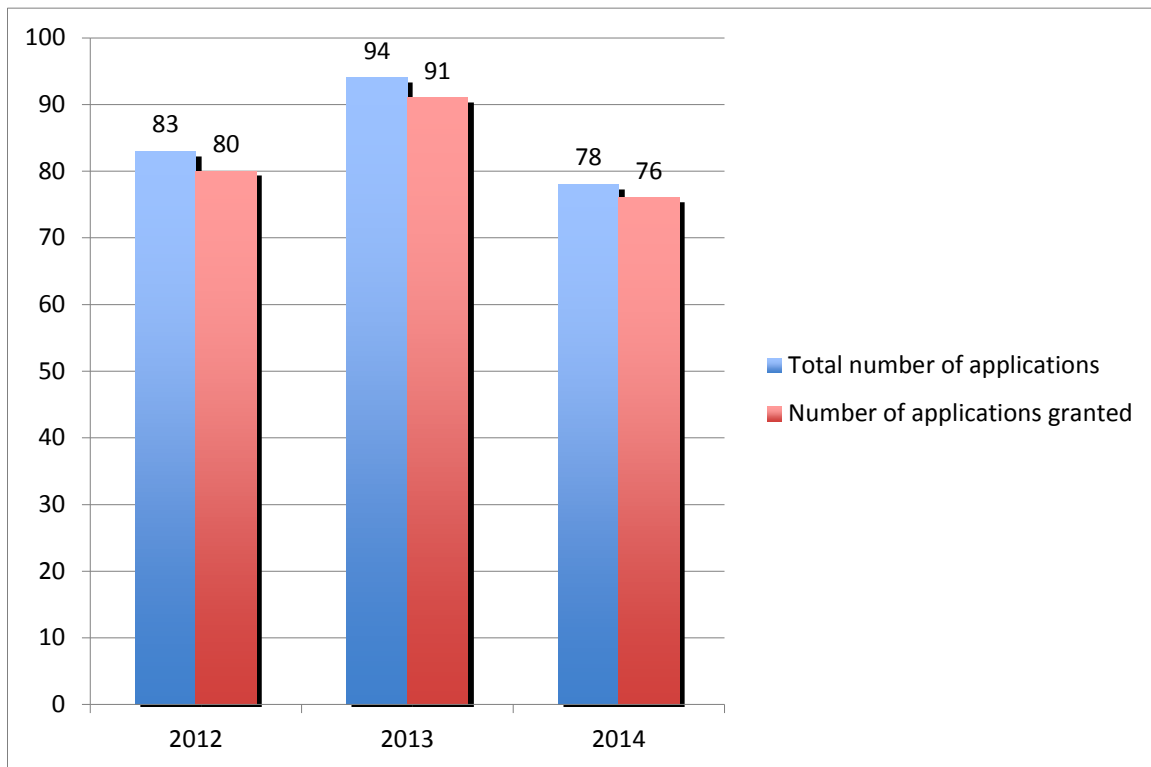
Note: each annual period includes data from the four quarters up to 30 September. For example, the 2012 period includes from 1 October 2011 to 30 September 2012.

²² The Steps to Freedom Programme provides financial support to probationers and STS to assist their reintegration into society.

7.7.2 Accommodation Supplements

The numbers of Accommodation Supplement applications (both received and approved) were slightly lower than in 2012 and significantly lower than in 2013 (Graph 13). In the average month in 2013, 94 applications were received while in 2014 the figure was 78 (a drop of 17%). The proportion of applications granted in each of the three monitoring periods was very similar: 96% in both 2012 and 2013, and 97% in 2014.

Graph 13: Accommodation Supplements: applications received and granted by Work and Income NZ's Manurewa Service Centre (average per month)



Source: Work and Income, MSD, Head Office

The Ministry of Social Development was unable to provide the number of Hardship Payments approved by the Manurewa Service Centre that were made to people on the Steps to Freedom programme. However the Ministry was able to provide this information for Accommodation Supplement recipients. An average of 3.2 people per month who were approved for the Accommodation Supplement in 2014 also received Steps to Freedom grants (3.5% of the total), compared with an average of 3.3 people per month, or 3.6% of the total, during 2013). The Ministry was not able to identify how many, if any, of the recipients approved by the Manurewa Service Centre had been imprisoned in ARWCF.

7.7.3 Van Participation Programme²³

Four of the eight Early Childcare Centres participating in the monitoring programme reported that they had pupils whose attendance was facilitated by the Van Participation programme. Together these centres reported 58 children accessing the Programme – an increase of 27 over the 2013 figure. As with previous monitoring periods, none of these children were known to have a caregiver at ARWCF.

²³ The Van Participation Programme is a free, half-day service that picks up children (3 years plus) from their home and returns them at the end of their pre-school session. Pre-schools work with local support agencies to identify children who (usually for reasons of hardship) would otherwise not have access to pre-school.

7.8 Community pride

Two mechanisms were used to assess community perceptions of Manurewa – a youth survey and a question in the school survey regarding reasons for students transferring to other schools.

7.8.1 Young people's perceptions of Manurewa

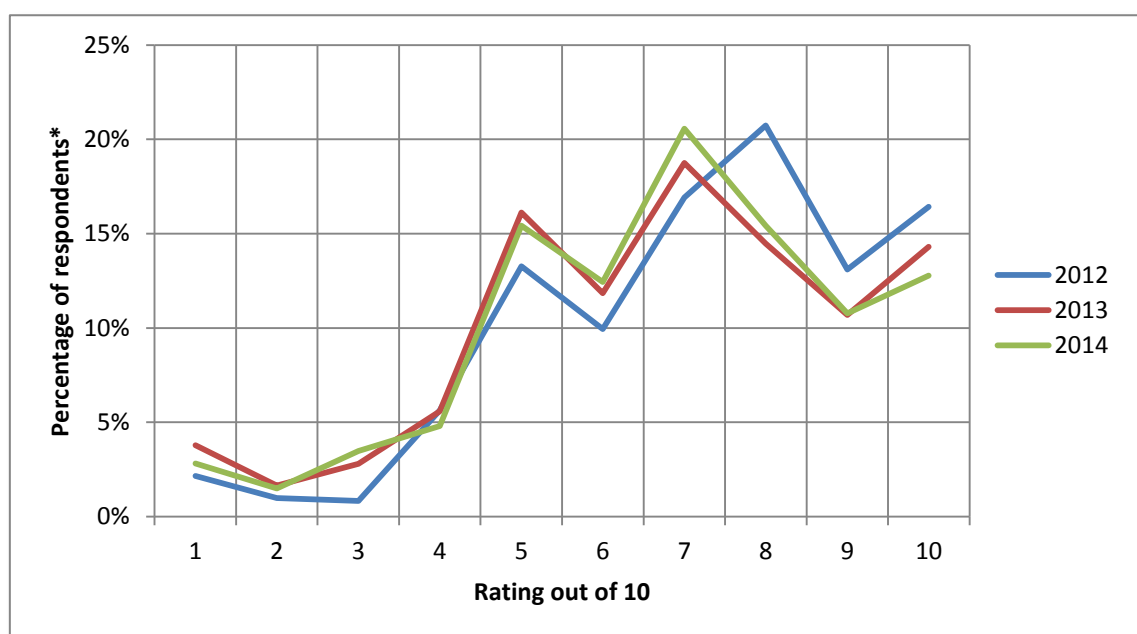
A total of 631 students completed the youth survey in September 2014, half of whom (51%) were aged between 13 and 15 (for a summary of the youth survey results not included in this section, see Appendix 1). The survey included questions about how respondents felt about living in Manurewa and whether they thought life in Manurewa was improving, staying the same or getting worse. The responses to these questions are set out below.

The survey participants were asked to rate the quality of life in Manurewa, with 1 being *very bad* and 10 being *very good*. The results are shown in the Graph 14.

Four main clusters are evident in the responses, which are consistent across the three survey years: a *very bad* cluster at the tail end, a *neutral* cluster at about 5, a *very good* cluster at the top end, and a *not quite perfect* cluster around 7 and 8.

Comparing the three years, the other trend that stands out is that the proportions of respondents giving both a *very good* and a *not quite perfect* rating were higher in 2012 than in either of the subsequent years. The proportions giving lower ratings were less in 2012 than in subsequent years. The results from 2013 and 2014 (when the participants were selected on a more representative basis) are remarkably consistent. In all three years the bulk of respondents gave a rating of neutral to positive.

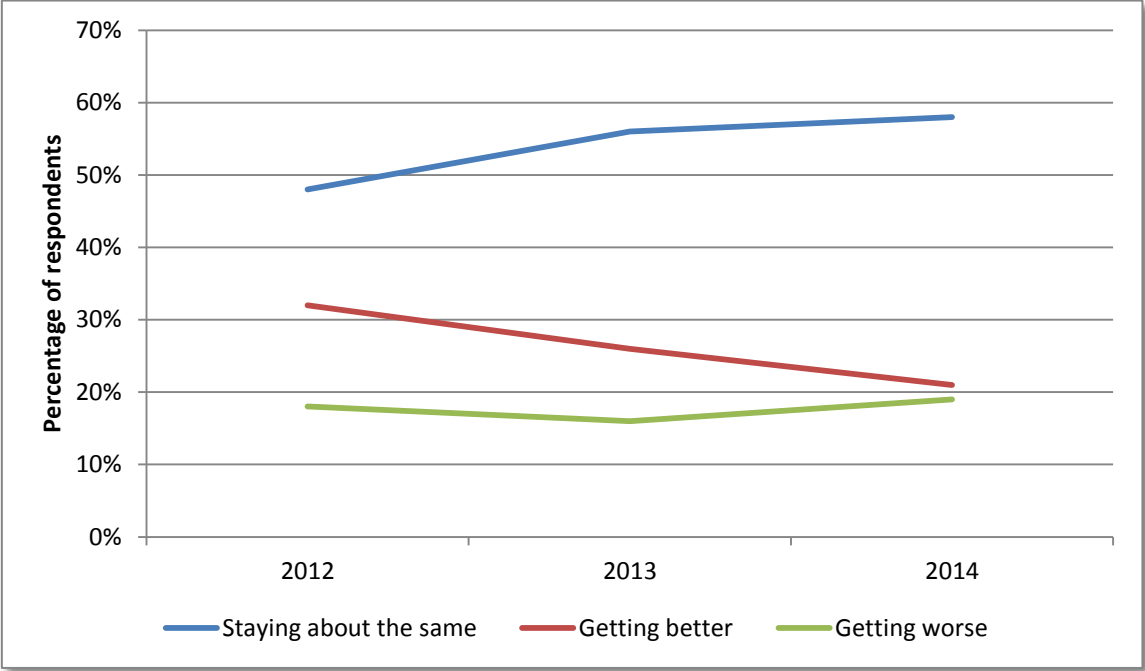
Graph 14: Young people's rating of life in Manurewa (1 = very bad; 10 = very good)



Youth survey respondents were asked whether they thought that life in Manurewa was improving, staying about the same, or getting worse. The proportion answering *staying about the same* increased in 2013 relative to 2012 (56% compared with 48%), and increased slightly again in 2014 (58%). The proportion who thought life was *getting worse* dipped slightly in 2013 but returned to a level similar to 2012 in 2014 (19%). The most noticeable trend is in the *getting better* response:

this has shown a steady decline from 32% in 2012, through 26% in 2013 to 21% in 2014 (Graph 15). This more pessimistic outlook could be a reflection of the increased age of the average respondents over the three years that the survey has been run (see Appendix 1). In 2012, 11 and 12 year olds comprised 52% of the total. In 2013 this age group comprised 36%, and in 2014 it comprised 31%. It is likely that younger children feel more positive about life in general than those in their teenage years.

Graph 15: Views of Manurewa youth on life in Manurewa



Those who answered “getting better” or “getting worse” to the question above were then asked to give reasons for their answers. Note that this was an open question without categories to prompt responses. See Appendix 1 for a full list of reasons.

The more frequent reasons given for life in Manurewa “getting better” included:

- Kind people / good community / feels safe / people help one-another in need
- Community projects / youth groups / people trying to help our community
- New development – shops / houses / new people moving into the area
- Fewer gangs / bad people
- Less crime.

The more frequent reasons given for life in Manurewa “getting worse” included:

- Violence / fights / assaults / murders
- Gangs
- Truancy / kids smoking / kids swearing / kids drinking / kids shoplifting / uneducated kids / parents not in control of their kids
- Thieves / crime
- Public drunkenness / all-night parties
- Scary people / bad people / dangerous people
- People not being community minded / doing wrong to others.

The survey also asked the students how they felt about their school and their home, how safe they felt in Manurewa (during the day, in the evening and late at night) and what, if anything, made them feel unsafe.

Note that the responses to all these questions were unprompted. The reader should not read too much into variation in the percentages recorded in each survey period because the lack of prompting means that the students will have recorded only those aspects that were in the front of their minds at the time. What matters most is that some factors were mentioned by significant proportions of respondents.

The full summary of these responses is contained in Appendix 1. In short:

What Manurewa youth like and dislike about living in Manurewa

The most common aspects young people liked about living in Manurewa were similar to those recorded in previous surveys:

- Friends and family (28% compared with 17% in 2013 and 26% in 2012)
- The community/neighbourhood feel (28% compared with 18% and 24%)
- The shops – quality, proximity, choice, affordability (18% compared with 8% and 17%)
- Proximity to school / good school (17% compared with 12% and 14%)
- Sports / clubs / parks / recreation (11% compared with 3% and 7%)
- Three factors that increased in prominence were *quiet/peaceful; multi-cultural community; and a fun place to live.*

The most commonly noted aspects young people *disliked* about living in Manurewa were again similar to those recorded in previous surveys:

- Crime and violence (24% compared with 23% in 2013 and 35% in 2012)
- Gangs/ gang recruitment (27% compared with 20% and 19% – a significant increase)
- Bad/harmful people (19% compared with 13% and 7% – a significant increase)
- Dirt/litter/broken glass (13% compared with 10% and 12%)
- Fights and bullying (12% compared with 14% and 7%)
- Graffiti/vandalism (7% compared with 18% and 10%)
- Parties / drinking / drunk people / public drunkenness (10% compared with 5% and 7% – a significant increase)
- Feeling unsafe / dangerous/rough neighbourhood (7% compared with 6% in both previous periods).

What Manurewa youth like and dislike about their schools

When asked to rate their school (see Appendix 1 for details), most respondents gave a rating of 7 or higher (76% in 2012, and 72% in each of 2013 and 2014). The most commonly-mentioned reasons for liking their schools were:

- Friends / my class etc (44% compared with 31% in 2013 and 36% in 2012)
- Getting an education / good learning environment (24% compared with 25% in 2013 and 28% in 2012)
- Certain teachers (25% compared with 24% in 2013 and 21% in 2012)
- Sports and associated facilities (19% compared with 21% in 2013 and 18% in 2012)
- Activities, groups and services excluding sports (15% compared with 19% in 2013 and 24% in 2012)
- Specific subjects / options available (11% compared with 9% in 2013 and 12% in 2012)
- Friendly / school community / supportive (9% compared with 15% in 2013 and 11% in 2012).

The most commonly mentioned reasons for disliking their schools were:

- Bullying (16% compared with 22% in 2013 and 23% in 2012 – a significant decline)
- Fights / inter-school fights (14% compared with 14% in 2013 and 17% in 2012)
- Misbehaving/distracting students / peer pressure (14% compared with 13% and 9%)
- Alcohol/drugs/smoking (10% compared with 9% in 2013 and 5% in 2012)²⁴
- Dramas / rumours / gossip / exclusivity (9% compared with 6% in 2013 and 4% in 2012).

What Manurewa youth like and dislike about their homes

The ratings respondents gave to their homes slipped slightly relative to previous surveys, but remained above 8/10 on average (see Appendix 1 for details). The most significant change was in the case of students who lived in parts of Auckland other than Manukau, whose average rating fell from 8.48 in 2012 to 7.88 in 2014 (this was also the lowest average rating overall). Other than that, the average ratings were remarkably consistent across suburbs, ranging from 8.06/10 (Wiri) to the highest rating of 8.65/10 for Manurewa Central.

The most-commonly mentioned reasons for liking their homes were:

- Large size / suits large family (16% in all three surveys)
- Comfortable / homely / warm / healthy (15% compared with 15% in 2013 and 25% in 2012)
- Family (13% compared with 15% in 2013 and 16% in 2012)
- Feeling loved / safe / supported (12% compared with 16% in 2013 and 10% in 2012)
- Location – close to school / facilities / shops / parks / library / transport (12% compared with 8% in 2013 and 11% in 2012)
- Outside space / large section / trees / garden (12% compared with 7% in both 2013 and 2012)
- Great neighbours / close to friends / community (9%, the same as in 2013 compared with 6% in 2012)
- Quiet / peaceful / relaxing (8% compared with 5% in 2013 and 6% in 2012)
- Nice area / beautiful environment (7% compared with 4% in 2013 and 2012)
- Household possessions / facilities (6% compared with 4% in 2013 and 6% in 2012).

Almost a third of youth survey respondents said there was nothing they *disliked* about their home – roughly the same as in 2013 but significantly more than in 2012 (23%). The survey results indicate a significant drop in the number of young people who consider they live in a negative, dangerous environment, although some of the difference between 2012 and the two subsequent years can be explained by the expansion of the categories in Table 65 in Appendix 1. Among the others, the more commonly mentioned reasons for disliking their homes were:

- Housing quality / appearance / cold (11% of all respondents in 2014, compared with 12% in 2013 and 11% in 2012)
- Small size of house / outdoor area / lack of privacy (14% compared with 10% in both the previous years)
- Neighbours and others in area / bad people nearby / street fights / noisy neighbours / drinking neighbours (10% compared with 9% in 2013).

Other factors with a bearing on community safety that were mentioned by smaller numbers of respondents in 2014 included getting burgled (3%), drinking/drugs/parties (3%), abuse/shouting/arguments/swearing (2%) and dangerous drivers in the neighbourhood (1%).

²⁴ It is important to note that almost all of those who are included in this category (50 out of 55 respondents) were concerned about smoking rather than alcohol or illegal drugs. The reason that these three were lumped into one category is that this was done in previous surveys. In future it may be preferable to introduce a new category of *smoking*, separate from alcohol/drugs, when summarising the youth survey results.

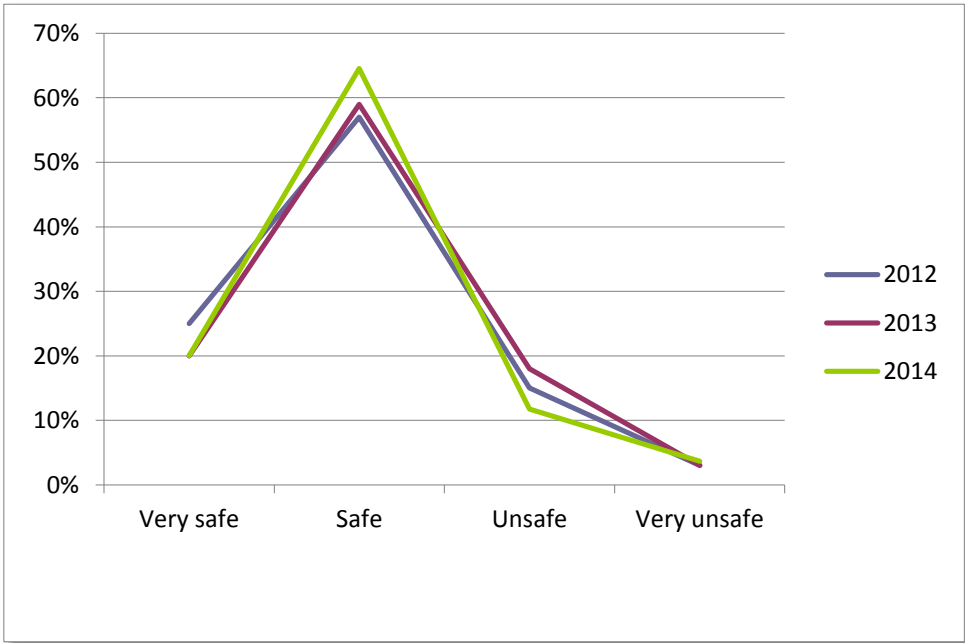
Youth views on personal safety in Manurewa

Survey respondents were asked how safe they felt on the streets of Manurewa during the day, in the evening and at night. The results are shown in the following three graphs. In all cases the results were very consistent across the three years that the survey has been run.

One point to note is that in 2014, 24 respondents said they felt safer during the evening than during the daytime²⁵. One reason for this could be that working adults are absent from the community during the day and return in the evening, creating a greater supervisory presence.

The first graph shows that most respondents (85%) said they felt either *safe* or *very safe* on the streets of Manurewa during the day. The greatest proportion of 2014 respondents answered *safe* (as was the case in previous surveys). A slightly higher proportion answered *safe* and a slightly lower proportion answered *unsafe* than was the case in previous surveys. Fewer than 5% answered *very unsafe* in any of the three surveys. See Graph 16.

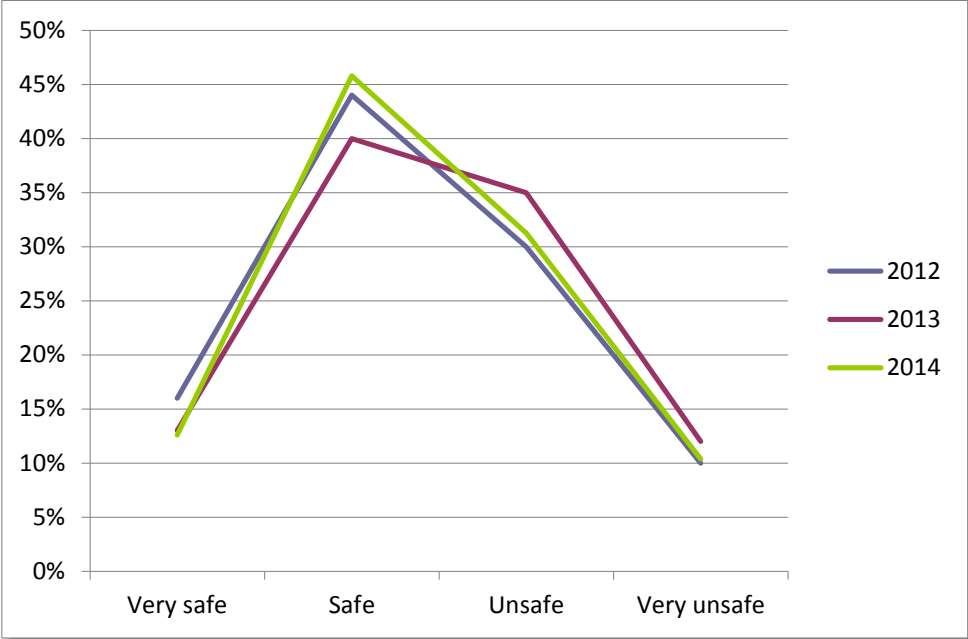
Graph 16: How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa during the day? (Youth Survey)



When it came to feelings of safety in the evening, the 2014 results matched those from 2012 very closely. *Safe* was the answer given by the greatest number of respondents. In 2013, the proportion who said they felt *safe* walking in Manurewa in the evening was lower, with a higher proportion saying they felt *unsafe* at this time. See Graph 17.

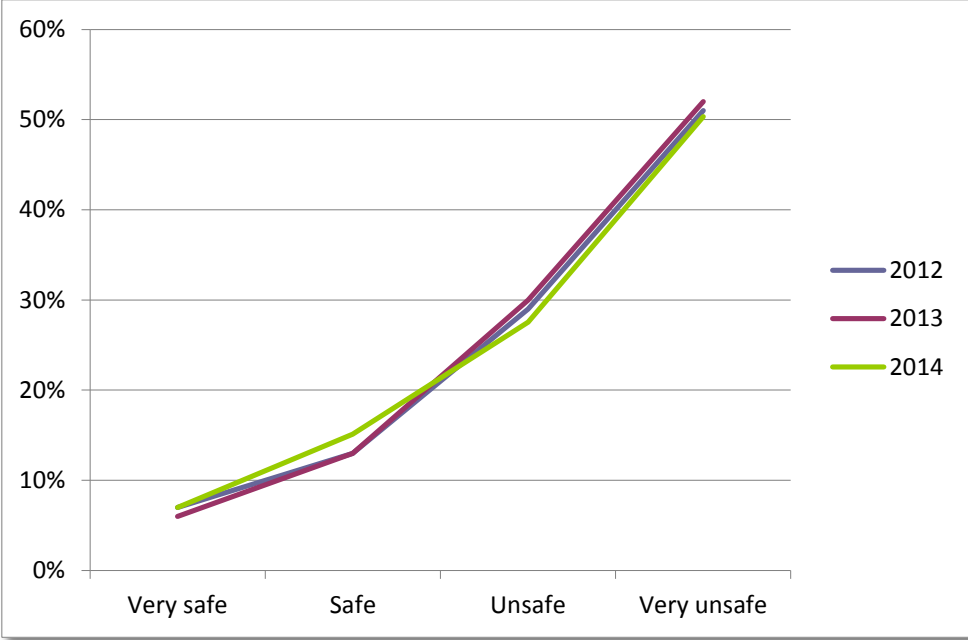
²⁵ 9 said unsafe daytime, safe evening. 1 said unsafe daytime, very safe evening. 13 said safe daytime, very safe evening. 1 said very unsafe daytime, safe evening.

Graph 17: How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa in the evening? (Youth Survey)



The reported feelings of safety on the streets of Manurewa late at night were dramatically different from those reported for the daytime or evening (Graph 18). The responses were very consistent across the three years. In all cases over 50% of respondents said they felt very unsafe and fewer than 10% said they felt very safe. By far the majority said they felt unsafe or very unsafe late at night (78% in 2014 compared with 82% in 2013 and 80% in 2012).

Graph 18: How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa late at night? (Youth Survey)



The reasons young people gave in 2014 for feeling unsafe on the streets of Manurewa were similar to those recorded in previous surveys (see Table 68 in Appendix 1 for details). The main reasons

given were as follows (percentages are out of the total number who said they felt unsafe at any time):

- Intimidating / threatening people (26%)
- Fear of being hurt or kidnapped (21%)
- Gangs (17%)
- Public drunkenness / public drinking (11%)
- Concerns about rapists / paedophiles (11%)
- Reputation of Manurewa for crime/violence (10%)
- Fear of the unknown/dark / absence of street lighting (10%)
- Fear of being robbed/mugged (6%).

Note that public drunkenness/drinking was recorded for the first time in 2014, with 47 students saying this made them feel unsafe.

Youth survey respondents were asked whether they liked the shopping centres in Clendon and Manurewa (called "South Mall" by some). Forty-eight percent said they liked Clendon and a quarter felt unable to comment either way. Forty-six percent said they liked Manurewa, and 26% were unsure. Compared with previous surveys this is a substantial increase in the number of young people who said they liked both shopping centres (in 2012 and 2013 "yes" responses ranged from 23% to 28%). In both cases the proportion who said they did not like the shopping centres was identical between 2013 and 2014. What changed in 2014 was the proportion who were unsure: substantially lower in both cases in 2014 (see Table 66 in Appendix 1). This could be a reflection of the higher average age of the survey participants over previous years as older youth are likely to be more familiar with shopping centres in their local area, visiting them independently of their parents.

7.8.2 Manurewa students transferring to schools outside Manurewa

As noted in section 3.1, the number of locally-based students who left their schools during the monitored months of 2014 was considerably less than was recorded in 2013, and comparable with the number recorded in 2012. Only one student was recorded as having left because of adverse perceptions of Manurewa.

7.8.3 Use of local community facilities²⁶

All the facilities being monitored experienced a reduced level of patronage since the 2012 survey.

The Manurewa Pool and Leisure Centre²⁷ includes a pool (for which users pay a charge each time) and a Leisure Centre, which members join and pay a membership fee. Use of this facility continued to decline over the monitoring period. The complex recorded a 39% decline in pool visits between 2013 and 2014, on top of a 32% decline between 2012 and 2013. The decline in patronage is attributed (as it was in the previous period) to the introduction in April 2013 of user pays for those 17 years and over.

On the positive side the number of Leisure Centre memberships increased by 185 (12%) to 1,670 between October 2013 and October 2014, reversing a 1% decline recorded during the previous monitoring period. This increase is attributed to two promotion campaigns undertaken during the 2014 monitoring period. The manager of this facility did not consider that either of the Corrections

²⁶ The Manurewa Sports Centre is no longer being included in the monitoring exercise. Because of the large number of people using this facility it is highly unlikely that any patronage by staff of the two Corrections Facilities will have any discernible effect.

²⁷ Previously the Manurewa Aquatic Centre

facilities had any impact on use of the facility.

Manurewa Recreation Centre is part of the Clendon Community Centre. This Centre experienced a significant decrease in the number of users (27%) over the same period last year. This was attributed to the repairs being undertaken to the stadium roof. As could be expected, the decrease in patronage has had a detrimental impact on revenue.

Table 50: Patronage of community sports-related facilities in Manurewa (monthly average)

Facility	2012	2013	2014
Manurewa Pool and Leisure Centre (pool visits / LC memberships)	36,017 1,500 members	24,577 1,485 members	15,017 1,613 members
Manurewa Recreation Centre*	8,231	6,028	1,670

* The Recreation Centre is part of the Clendon Community Centre, which also houses Te Matariki Clendon Library. Library patronage has been counted separately.

Te Matariki Clendon Library reported significantly fewer participants in its outreach and in-house services in 2014 compared with 2013 (a 40% drop, and 21% fewer than in 2012). The library manager explained that the decline was due to staff changes at the library. However these average annual figures (Table 51) disguise the fact that between the April and October 2014 reporting periods, participation recovered from a low of 532 to 901 per month, which suggests that the negative impact of these staff changes has now been addressed.

Library visitation fell in 2014 relative to both previous periods, however again the end-of-year monitoring figure was a slight improvement on the mid-year monitoring figure (29,150 per month compared with 28,184). The library manager attributed this to outreach visits to local early childhood centres and schools, which have reached parents who might not otherwise have been library visitors. The number of active membership cards continued to show a small but steady increase.

Table 51: Te Matariki Clendon Library patronage (monthly average)

Activity	2012	2013*	2014*	Change from 2012
Total participants in all outreach and in-house services	906	1,203	716	-21%
Number of visitors to library	31,686	30,537	28,667	-10%
Number of active membership cards	5,017	5,277	5,319	+6%

Source: Auckland Libraries, Auckland Council. * Average of the mid-year and annual monitoring figures.

7.8.4 Patronage of facilities by ARWCF and ASCF workers

The ARWCF staff survey identified that 41 of the 209 staff surveyed used one or more of the three community facilities being monitored (compared with 44 in 2013) and that 48 lived in households where one or more other household members used one or more of the facilities (compared with 38 in 2013). In most cases both the staff member and other members of their household used the facility(ies) but in a few cases the staff member did not while other members of their households did. As could be expected, all but a few of those using the facilities were resident in Manurewa or Manukau City centre.

Of the 1,352 respondents to the ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce survey between

November 2013 and October 2014, only 74 (5%) said they and/or other members of their households used one or more of the facilities being monitored. This was not significantly different from the previous year's figure (3%). (Note that there was a very high rate of non-response to these questions: 515 respondents – 38% – answered neither the question about whether they used local facilities nor the one about other members of their households. It is expected that a large proportion of these did not respond because they assumed the questions did not apply to them.)

Respondents to the construction workforce survey were asked to specify the number of people in their households in each category, however some answered “yes” instead of giving a number. Each “yes” can be assumed to represent at least one person from each household, and has been counted as such in the table. However this is likely to be an under-estimate, hence the “at least” in the total line.

Table 52: Patronage of community facilities by ARWCF staff and ASCF construction workers and their families (2014)

Employer	Number of household members using each facility			
	Manurewa Aquatic Centre	Manurewa Leisure Centre	Te Matariki Clendon Library	Facilities used not specified
ARWCF staff and families (42 households)	152	68	118	8
ASCF construction workers and their families (74 households)	91	50	55	22
Total (at least) – 116 households	243	118	173	30

7.8.5 Youth membership of community organisations

The number of young people involved in community organisations was chosen as an indicator of community pride and participation. Respondents to the Youth Survey were asked whether they were members of one or more community organisations, and if so, what type of organisation(s).

Of the 628 respondents to this question, 51% were members of one or more community organisations, compared with 49% in 2013 and 62% in 2012. The groups that the 2014 youth belonged to included:

- Churches (179, or 29% of all respondents)
- Sports teams or clubs (155, or 25%)
- Youth groups (104, or 17%)
- Arts / performance organisations, including Kapa Haka (31, or 5%)
- Library clubs (2 respondents).

7.9 Relationship between community safety and wellbeing and the Corrections facilities

Crime rates, domestic violence and tagging

Police did not identify any connection between crime rates in Manurewa and the families of prisoners at ARWCF, or offenders on community sentences or release conditions from ARWCF.

The number of incidents involving parolees or STSs from ARWCF remains minor compared with the total number of incidents recorded by the Police. Callouts for domestic violence were almost identical to the figure recorded in 2013 but as in the previous monitoring periods, the number of incidents associated with ARWCF prisoner families was much lower (Table 42).

South Auckland Family Refuge and Pillars identified a small number of cases relating to families connected with ARWCF prisoners.

Incidents of graffiti and vandalism in Manurewa increased significantly over 2013 figures (Table 43). The increase was particularly marked in Clendon Park. No connection between these incidents and ARWCF was identified.

Gang Presence

The number of students identified by schools as being connected with gangs and with a prisoner at ARWCF was slightly lower than in 2013 (six students, compared with 10 in 2013 and 14 in 2012 – Table 44). However there is considerable uncertainty around these figures because of the high proportion of schools that were unsure which, if any, students were either connected with prisoners at ARWCF and/or with gangs. The RTLB identified nine students in its care who had gang connections but was unable to identify any students who had a caregiver imprisoned in ARWCF.

The number of respondents to the youth survey who noted gangs as a factor they disliked about Manurewa in general was significant (27% in 2014 compared with 20% in 2013), but a much smaller proportion noted gangs as a factor they disliked about their school (3%).

Rehabilitation and Community Probation

The average number of offenders on community sentences or release conditions in Manurewa has increased slightly since 2012 and remained static between 2013 and 2014. The staff in the Manukau Community Probation office has increased by one since 2013, resulting in a small decline in caseload per officer (20 in 2014 compared with 24 in 2013).

The level of compliance with the Department's standards for monitoring and managing release conditions improved slightly from 2013 but at 93% is still short of the 100% compliance aimed for. As in 2013, the Probation Service was unable to provide information on reconviction rates.

The number of prisoners receiving rehabilitation services at ARWCF increased from 2013 and the number of hours involved in providing those services has increased significantly – more than double the hours recorded for the baseline. (Table 47).

The number of prisoners undertaking training courses at ARWCF and the number of training hours provided have also decreased significantly from the baseline set in 2013 (Table 48).

Police Workload

The caseload for Manurewa Police involving prisoners at ARWCF increased from 2013 but remained below the caseload recorded in 2012. The number of callouts to ARWCF continued to decline. The total number of enquiry files involving prisoners at ARWCF remained relatively static. About one file per month was opened for the investigation of an inmate at ARWCF (Table 49).

Poverty

The number of applications and grants for hardship payments from the Work and Income centre in Manurewa increased during the monitoring year (Graph 12).

The number of applications and grants for accommodation supplements was significantly lower than in 2013 (a 17% decrease in the average monthly total). MSD was unable to provide figures on the number of Hardship Payments made by its Manurewa Service Centre to people on the Steps to Freedom programme but was able to report that an average of just over 3 people per month who were approved for the Accommodation Supplement in 2014 also received Steps to Freedom grants. This was about the same as for 2013.

Work and Income was not able to identify whether any of these applications and payments were from offenders released from ARWCF.

The number of children from the eight Early Childcare Centres being monitored who were accessing the Van Participation Programme increased from 31 to 58. None of the centres knew whether any of these children had caregivers at the ARWCF.

Community perceptions, safety and pride

Fewer young people gave living in Manurewa a ranking of seven or more out of ten than in the 2012 survey but the proportion was similar to 2013. The most common ranking in September 2013 was 7 compared with a rank of 8 in 2012. A greater percentage of young people thought that the quality of life in Manurewa was staying about the same as had done in 2013. Fewer young people thought life was getting better than was recorded in either 2013 or 2012 (graphs 14 and 15).

The reported feelings of safety among Manurewa youth by time of day have been very consistent across the three years the survey has been run. In 2014, 85% said they felt safe or very safe during the day, just under 50% said they felt safe during the evening and 70% said they felt unsafe or very unsafe late at night.

Transferring students

Significantly fewer students transferred from local schools than recorded in 2013 (section 3.1 and Graph 4). Only one of the 65 transferring students was recorded as going to an out-of-zone school because of adverse perceptions of Manurewa.

Patronage of community facilities

Relative to the total numbers using the three facilities being monitored, the numbers of users associated with ARWCF or the ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce are small. However given that all three facilities have experienced a decline in visitation since 2012, the Corrections workforces and their families are having a positive impact on these local community facilities by contributing to their viability (Tables 50 to 52). It should be noted however that most of the employees visiting these facilities had already lived in Manurewa prior to their employment at the Corrections sites.

8. Tangata Whenua

Concerns were raised at the BOI about the effect that the ASCF – Kohuora could have on:

- The natural environment / landscape surrounding the area including the ability of mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga at the site; and
- The cultural identity of Iwi / hapū groups that affiliate to the area including the cultural awareness and understanding of people regularly in the vicinity of ASCF – Kohuora.

As noted in the 2012 report, all of the indicators agreed at that stage by the Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC) related to the operations phase of the ASCF – Kohuora. Once the facility is built, baselines for the indicators identified will be established and mechanisms to measure changes in these indicators will be integrated into prison operations.

It is not yet known what effects the operation of the ASCF – Kohuora may have on local iwi / hapū. During the development of operational policies, procedures and programmes for the ASCF – Kohuora, the TWC will be closely consulted to identify potential effects and to design methods and identify data sources to monitor these effects.

9. Traffic and transport

Staff of the ARWCF, together with construction workers who were inducted to the ASCF – Kohuora site between 1 November 2013 and 31 October 2014, were asked how they travelled to work, and where they travelled from.

9.1 ARWCF staff

Over a third (37%) of the 209 ARWCF staff surveyed come from the local area and 32% live in the wider Counties-Manukau area (see section 2.1.3). A further 21% come from other parts of Auckland City (a lower proportion than was recorded in previous surveys). These are potentially the easiest areas from which to provide public transport to the prison site.

As shown in Table 53, the vast majority of staff at ARWCF travel to work by private vehicle and on their own. Most of the 35 people who travelled by other modes (including sharing a car with others) said they travelled by private car on their own *or* by those other modes (some respondents ticked more than one category). Only seven said their *usual* method of travel was by a mode other than private car on their own: four said they *usually* travelled by shared car, one by public transport, one by bike, and one on foot. All of these people said they lived locally or in wider Counties-Manukau (except for the public transport user, who did not specify a residential location).

Only two of the 26 who said they travelled by shared private car lived outside the local or wider Counties-Manukau areas, which suggests that organising car-pooling is easier for those who live closer to the prison.

Although the proportion of staff who share private transport is low (only 12% compared with 96% who travel by single-occupant car), it is nonetheless higher than was the case in 2013, when only 5% said they shared private transport with others. In 2013 the number using public transport was higher (four individuals compared with one), and the numbers cycling and walking were the same.

Table 53: ARWCF staff: Usual mode of travel to work by residential suburb

Residential area	Travel to work mode (can include several options)				
	Car etc, on own	Car etc, sharing w others	Public transport	Biking	Walking
Local Area (Manurewa / Manukau City Centre)	73	16		2	5
Wider Counties Manukau area (Incl. Mangere, Otara, Papatoetoe, Otahuhu, Papakura, Botany, Highland Park, Tamaki, Opaheke, Conifer Grove, Karaka, Dannemora, Pukekohe, Waiuku)	62	8		1	
Central Auckland (Incl. Onehunga, Mt Roskill, Mt Albert, Mt Eden, Mt Wellington, Greenlane, Pt Chevalier, Kelston, Blockhouse Bay, Hillsborough, Ellerslie, Epsom, New Lynn, Avondale, Glendowie)	25	1			
West Auckland / Waitakere (Incl. Henderson, Westgate, Ranui, Glendene, Te Atatu Peninsula, Hobsonville, Titirangi)	12	1			
North Auckland (Incl. Takapuna, Albany, Devonport, East Coast Bays)	7				
Franklin District / Waikato	12				

(Incl. Te Kauwhata, Port Waikato, Huntly, Hamilton)					
Outside wider Auckland Region	1				
Location not stated	8		1		
Total	201	26	1	3	5

Note that one person did not state mode of travel. 26 people specified more than one common travel mode therefore numbers do not add to 209 (the number of staff who completed the survey questionnaire).

9.2 ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce

As noted in section 6.1.1 (Table 37), of the 1,352 respondents to the ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce survey in the 12 months to 31 October 2014, all but 6% (non-respondents excluded) lived in the Auckland Region. Twelve percent lived in the local area, and an additional 34% lived elsewhere in Counties Manukau.

Respondents were asked what travel mode they *usually* used to get to work at the site. The predominant mode of transport was private or company vehicle, travelling without passengers (49%), followed by private or company vehicle together with other passengers (33%). A further 6% responded that they travelled by a mix of modes, but almost all of these meant that some days they drove by themselves and other days they drove with one or more companions. There was no significant difference in travel choice between the “local” workforce and the workforce as a whole.

Of the 46 respondents who travelled to work at the ASCF – Kohuora by walking, biking or public transport (including 21 who specified one or more of these options as part of a mix) 17 lived in the local area and a further 15 elsewhere in Counties Manukau. Most of the others lived in central Auckland City or did not state where they lived. For a comparison of modes of travel by residential location of the ASCF – Kohuora construction workforce, see Appendix 2.

Table 54: Usual mode of travel to ASCF – Kohuora by the construction workforce

Usual mode of travel	Number of respondents		Percentage of respondents	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
By private or company vehicle and on own	991	668	54%	49%
By private or company vehicle sharing with one or more others	491	450	27%	33%
Mixture of modes*	170	75	9%	6%
By company vehicle (passengers not specified)	-	37	-	3%
Public transport	16	11	1%	1%
Biking	6	-	0%	-
Walking	6	8	0%	1%
No response	132	98	7%	7%
Total responses	1,850	1,352		

* As in previous surveys, almost all those who recorded a “mixture of modes” travelled by private or company vehicle. Most either drove on their own, or else travelled with others in a motor vehicle. A small minority travelled by public transport, biking and/or walking as well as by motor vehicle. Only two in this category did not travel by private motor vehicle. Both travelled by public transport and bike/on foot.

9.3 Visitors to ARWCF

It was intended that, as with previous surveys, people visiting ARWCF prisoners would be asked to complete a questionnaire to find out where they came from and how they travelled.

As in previous years, monitoring the number of visitors to the ARWCF and their mode of travel proved to be problematic in 2014. During the monitoring it was found that previous measures of visitor traffic to the facility had not included the service providers who visit the prison on a regular basis. Also, as in previous years, the survey was not being undertaken at the reception area in a systematic way which meant that many visitors were not being recorded, especially those who had visited the prison previously and did not understand the need to complete the (very simple) form each time they visited the prison. Several attempts were made to improve the administration of the survey within the reception area but in the end the researchers decided to discontinue the process as, inevitably, the results would be inaccurate. Discussions were held with the Department of Corrections' about the possibility of installing a traffic counter at the entrance to the ARWCF visitor car park as an alternative, more reliable traffic counter. This was not pursued due to the resignation of the Community Liaison Manager. It is recommended that the CIF consider the value of traffic generation monitoring at both prisons once the ASCF is operational and if it is considered useful, that methods to achieve an accurate measure (traffic counters or some other method) be reconsidered, perhaps in consultation with Auckland Council.

As an indication of the traffic volumes generated, the 2013 report included an estimate based on the total number of all visitors to ARWCF during the monitoring month (using the records of completed visitor slips at the reception desk), with the assumption that at least half of these visitors would have travelled to the facility on their own and in a car. During the monitoring month, there were 1,125 visitors to ARWCF. Based on 50% travelling by car and on their own, this constitutes about 562 cars per month.

9.4 Relationship between the Corrections facilities and traffic volumes

Workers employed at the two Corrections facilities currently generate about 1,064 private vehicle movements per day, which is about 140 movements fewer per day than in 2013 when the construction workforce was larger.

This is a rough estimate based on information from ARWCF on the approximate number of staff on-site during a week day (at least 200 over a 24 hour period) and SecureFuture data on the number of construction workers on site each day during the 12 months to 31 October 2014 (460 on average compared with over 500 in 2013). For this calculation we have assumed that 50% of construction workers travel in single occupancy cars while the remaining 50% share cars at the rate of two occupants per vehicle²⁸ (see Table 54). The figures in Table 55 are approximate but should provide a reasonable indication of the amount of traffic being generated by private cars travelling to the prisons for work.

²⁸ That is, the number of cars equates to 75% of the total number of construction workers on site each day.

Table 55: Staff and contractor vehicle travel to Corrections facilities (daily estimate)*

Type of traveller	Number of daily vehicle movements (min. estimate)	
	2013	2014
ARWCF staff	183 (assuming 5 shared car journeys with 2 per car)	187 (assuming 13 shared car journeys with 2 per car)
ASCF – Kohuora construction workers	400 (assuming 20% shared car journeys with 2 per car)	345 (assuming 25% shared car journeys with 2 per car)
Total employee and contractor vehicle movements per day (estimated)	583 x 2 = 1,166	532 x 2 = 1,064

* As explained in section 9.3, these traffic volume estimates do not include visitors. If visitors are included it would be at least 30 additional vehicle movements per day.

Travel to the prisons by private vehicle is almost inevitable given the limited public transport service in this area. The nearest train station is Homai, which is 3.8 km from the ARWCF and the nearest bus-stop is about 1.8 km from the ARWCF.

Appendix 1: Findings of the youth survey

A total of 631 students participated in the Youth Survey in October 2014. Participants were randomly selected using a stratified sampling technique to achieve a representative distribution of age groups and an even balance of males and females across the participating schools. Each school was asked to arrange for a specified number of pupils, evenly divided by age bracket and sex. Results for the 2014 survey have a confidence level of 95% with a 2 – 4% margin of error for young people aged between 11 and 15 years²⁹. Key characteristics of the September 2014 survey participants are as follows.

Just over a third (34%) of respondents came from Clendon, 17% from Weymouth, 11% from Homai, 9% from Manurewa central (compared with 13% in 2013), 6% from Manurewa East (4% in 2013), 6% from Wattle Downs, 3% from Wiri, and 2% from Alfriston. Ten percent of respondents lived elsewhere in Manukau and 1% were from outside Manukau (including Auckland City and other parts of Counties-Manukau). Unless otherwise stated above, the proportions from each area were comparable to 2013.

The majority of respondents (511 out of 619, or 83%) were aged between 11 and 15 years, slightly more than in 2013 (81%). The 2014 sample included a larger proportion of youth in the older age groups – 13 years and over – than did previous samples. Thirty-one percent were in the 11-12 age group and 51% were aged 13 – 15. The remainder were 16 and 18 years old. No respondents were younger than 11 nor older than 18.

The majority of respondents came from the secondary schools – James Cook and Manurewa High, a combined total of 57% (28% from each). The remainder of the respondents were intermediate-aged children from Waimahia Intermediate (16% of total respondents), Greenmeadows Intermediate (15%) and Clendon Park School, which is a full primary, including children up to year 8 (12% of the total). Manurewa Intermediate, which participated in the previous two surveys, withdrew from the youth survey in 2014.

The following tables and graphs illustrate key characteristics of the 2012, 2013 and 2014 survey samples.

Note that some of the youth survey data is presented in section 7.8.1 and not duplicated here.

Table 56: Survey participants by sex and age group

Age group	Male			Female		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
9 – 10	0	0	0	0	3	0
11 – 12	160	115	103	157	110	90
13 – 15	122	137	146	115	139	172
16 – 18	36	47	56	11	67	52
19 plus	5	0	0	3	0	0
Total	323	299	305	286	319	314
Total M + F				609	618	619*

* These figures exclude 12 non-respondents (to either sex or age)

²⁹ This is based on the 2011 population of 11 to 18 year old residents in Manurewa as estimated by the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council. The confidence level varies because percentages of respondents to each question have been calculated based on the total sample minus non-respondents, the number of which varies between questions.

Table 57: Survey participants by School

School surveyed	Male			Female		
	2012	2013	2014*	2012	2013	2014*
Manurewa Intermediate	56	45	0	66	39	0
Waimahia Intermediate	60	40	49	60	40	49
Greenmeadows Intermediate	66	40	52	49	40	45
Clendon Park Primary	25	33	30	39	42	47
James Cook High School	62	67	79	29	76	100
Manurewa High School	46	74	97	38	83	81
On-line survey	8	0	0	6	0	0
Total number of responses	323	299	307	287	320	322

* These figures exclude 2 non-respondents.

Table 58: Youth survey participants by residential location

Place of residence	2012	2013	2014
Clendon	216	199	211
Weymouth	101	112	107
Manurewa Central	60	81	57
Homai	56	61	70
Manurewa East	55	26	40
Wattle Downs	34	31	35
Alfriston	29	32	14
Wiri	22	18	19
Other parts of Manukau	9	52	61
Other parts of Auckland	27	7	8
Total	609	619	622*

* Excludes 9 non-respondents.

Table 59: What youth like about living in Manurewa

Main feedback categories	Percentage of respondents*		
	2012	2013	2014
Friends & family	26%	17%	28%
Community / neighbourhood feel / people care for each other / friendly / community work	24%	18%	28%
Shops (quality, proximity, choice, affordability)	17%	8%	18%
Facilities / library	14%	4%	2%
Close to school / good school	14%	12%	17%
Physical environment / clean / beach / graffiti art / beautiful	7%	2%	4%
Sports / clubs / parks / recreation	7%	3%	11%
Familiarity / feels like home	6%	3%	4%
Feel safe	6%	3%	2%
Quiet / peaceful / not crowded	5%	2%	7%
Multi-cultural community	4%	4%	7%
Accessibility to facilities / doctor / transport	2%	3%	1%
Fun place / nice	-	-	7%
Cheap	-	-	3%
Jobs / careers / educated area / opportunities	-	-	1%
Art / music / entertainment	-	-	1%
Everything	4%	2%	2%
Nothing	2%	3%	5%
Other**	9%	6%	2%
No response / non-residents			
Total number of valid respondents	604	609	570

Note: this was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted to. * Excludes non-respondents. ** "Other" in 2014 includes: freedom/distance from family; police protection; both parents live in same area; protection by gangs; clean.

Table 60: What youth *dislike* about living in Manurewa

Main feedback categories	Percentage of respondents*		
	2012	2013	2014
Crime / violence / robbery / burglary / weapons / shootings	35%	23%	24%
Gangs / gang recruitment	19%	20%	27%
Graffiti / tagging / vandalism	18%	10%	7%
Dirty / litter / broken glass	12%	10%	13%
Bad & harmful people / strangers / rapists	7%	13%	19%
Fights & bullying	7%	14%	12%
Parties / drinking / drunk people / public drunkenness / drunk drivers / underage drinking	7%	5%	10%
Feels unsafe / dangerous / rough neighbourhood	6%	6%	7%
Nothing	6%	9%	9%
Condition / scope of facilities & services	6%	5%	1%
Poor quality of environment / buildings	3%	1%	2%
Drugs	2%	5%	4%
Noise (including from parties, music, cars, motorbikes)	2%	2%	4%
"Hori" / fafa / gays / "specific race or sexuality" / cultural diversity	2%	1%	2%
Bad public reputation within wider community	2%	2%	3%
Dogs	2%	2%	2%
Homeless people / begging / street kids	1%	0%	2%
Prisons in Area	1%	-	-
Police sirens/ too many police / police chases	-	-	1%
Boring/ no entertainment	-	-	1%
Motorway traffic / traffic	-	-	1%
Smoking / bad language	-	-	2%
Prostitutes	-	-	1%
Dangerous drivers	-	-	1%
Poverty / unemployment	-	-	1%
Other**	14%	13%	3%
Total number of valid respondents	600	600	575

Note: This was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted.

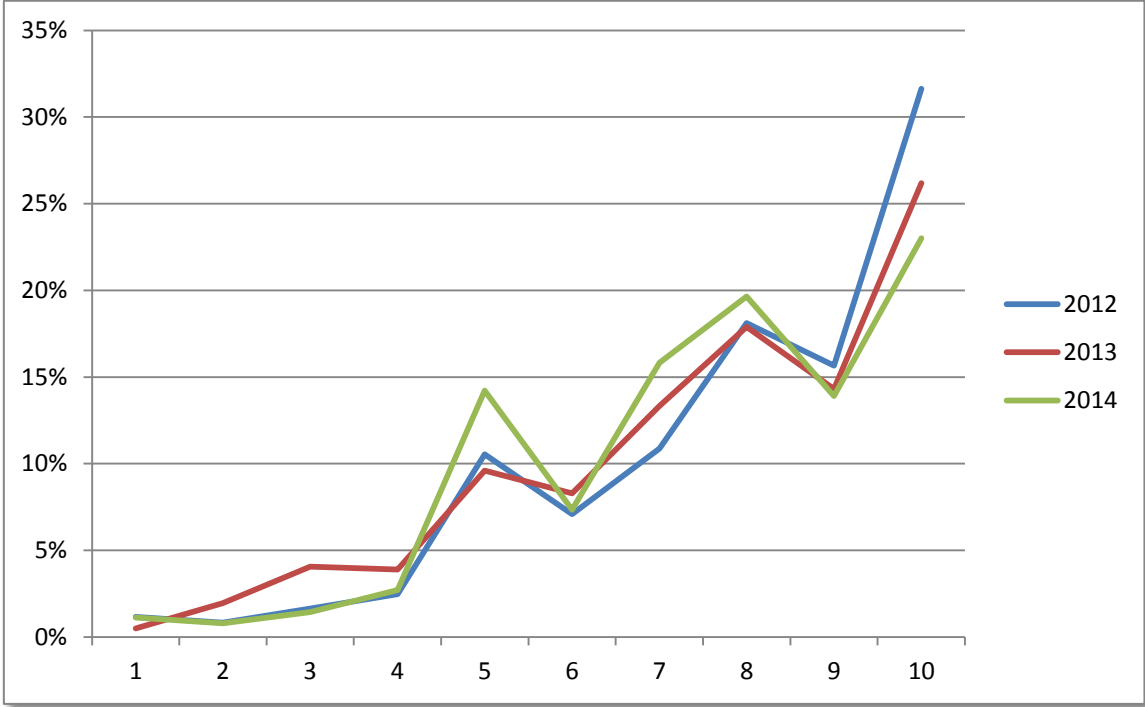
* Excludes non-respondents. ** "Other" in 2014 includes: suicides; low decile rating of schools; racists; liquor stores; truancy; distance from Auckland city; lack of friends; "everything".

Respondents were asked to rate their schools out of ten (one being lowest and ten highest). As shown by Graph 19, in each of the three years of the survey their answers tend to cluster around three points which might be called the neutral cluster at score 5, the not quite perfect cluster at 7–

8, and the very good cluster at score 10. In each year since 2012 the “very good” score has slipped (from 32% in 2012, through 26% to 23% in 2014). The numbers giving not quite perfect and neutral scores were appreciably higher in 2014 than in previous years. The proportion scoring their schools below neutral, which rose in 2013, was almost identical in 2014 to the 2012 result.

The tables below give details of what factors respondents liked and disliked about their schools.

Graph 19: Youth survey participants’ rating of their schools (1 = very bad; 10 = very good)



Note: percentages are calculated based on total valid responses. Non-responses to this question were as follows: 2012 = 2; 2013 = 4; 2014 = 5.

Table 61: What youth like about their schools

Main feedback categories	Percentage of respondents		
	2012	2013	2014
Friends / kids / my class / new people	36%	31%	44%
Getting an education / good learning environment	28%	25%	24%
Activities, groups and services (excl. sports) / opportunities / kiwican / whanau day / cultural groups / camp	24%	19%	15%
Certain teachers	21%	24%	25%
Sports and associated facilities	18%	21%	19%
Specific subjects / options available	12%	9%	11%
Friendly / like a family / school community / supportive / respect	11%	15%	9%
School buildings & physical environment	6%	2%	2%
Clean & tidy	2%	0%	0%
Feels safe	1%	1%	1%
Fun / enjoyable / cool / interesting / better than other schools / not strict	-	-	6%
Cultural diversity	-	-	4%
Canteen / tuckshop	-	-	4%
Trips	-	-	1%
Nothing	1%	1%	1%
Everything	0%	3%	2%
Other*	10%	13%	3%
Total number of valid respondents	607	616	616

Note: this was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted to. Percentages are calculated based on total valid responses. * "Other" in 2014 includes: close to home; playtime/lunchtime; uniform; quiet; awards.

Table 62: What youth *dislike* about their schools

Main feedback categories	Percentage of respondents		
	2012	2013	2014
Bullying	23%	22%	16%
Fights / Inter school fights	17%	14%	14%
Misbehaving students / peer pressure / distractions / students who are not interested in school work	9%	13%	14%
Nothing	9%	13%	17%
Certain teachers / teacher quality	7%	9%	8%
Specific subjects	6%	5%	5%
Alcohol, drugs or smoking*	5%	9%	10%
Too much work / homework / NCEA / assessments	5%	4%	5%
Inadequate school facilities / school too small / computers don't work / no playground / physical environment	4%	3%	5%
Graffiti / tagging / vandalism	4%	4%	3%
General rubbish / litter / dirtiness / spitting / dirty toilets	4%	4%	4%
Dramas / rumours / gossip / exclusivity	4%	6%	9%
Boring	3%	1%	2%
Uniform / sch logo / sch colours	2%	2%	1%
Swearing	2%	2%	2%
Gangs / gang recruitment / wanna be's	2%	3%	3%
Detentions	2%	1%	0%
Low academic environment	2%	1%	1%
Everything	1%	1%	1%
Specific race or sexuality	1%	0%	1%
Too much / little discipline**	1%	2%	3%
Truancy / lateness	1%	1%	3%
Lack of positive advertising / bad reputation	1%	0%	1%
Term / day too long	0%	1%	1%
Inside time / not enough lunchtime activities / no sports gear out during break times	-	-	2%
Whanau days / houses / whanau meeting / whanau singing / assembly	-	-	1%
Stealing / being mugged	-	-	1%
Racism	-	-	1%
Students begging for food / cost of food at the canteen	-	-	1%
Other***	7%	9%	2%
Total number of valid respondents	583	580	532

Note: this was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted. Percentages are calculated based on total valid responses.

* All but 5 respondents who named this factor mentioned cigarette smoking as opposed to illegal drugs or alcohol.

** Comments on discipline were roughly split 50:50 between those who said there was too much and those who said too little.

*** "Other" in 2014 includes: trespassers on school grounds; school's low decile rating; lack of school trips; sports.

**Table 63: On a scale of 1-10 where 10 means best, how much do you like your home?
(average rating by suburb of residence)**

Suburb / Area	Average rating		
	2012	2013	2014
Wattle Downs	9.03	8.29	8.23
Manurewa East	8.85	8.32	8.44
Weymouth	8.83	8.64	8.34
Wiri	8.50	7.88	8.06
Clendon	8.49	8.69	8.19
Homai	8.44	7.85	8.36
Alfriston	8.21	8.75	8.50
Manurewa Central	7.93	8.84	8.65
Manukau City	N/A	8.38	N/A
Other areas of Manukau	8.89	8.64	8.34
Other Auckland	8.48	8.17	7.88
Overall average	8.53	8.54	8.23

Note: average figures are based on total valid responses.

Table 64: What do you like about your home?

Main feedback categories	Percentage of respondents		
	2012	2013	2014
Comfortable / homely / warm / healthy	25%	15%	15%
Big size house / suits large family	16%	16%	16%
Family	16%	15%	13%
Location – close to school / facilities / shops / parks / library / transport	11%	8%	12%
Feel safe / loved / supported / no violence / stable / happy	10%	16%	12%
Outside space / large section / fruit tree/ garden/ garage	7%	7%	12%
Nice area / neighbourhood / beautiful environment / view	7%	4%	7%
Quiet / peaceful / relaxing / my own room	6%	5%	8%
Great neighbours / close to friends / kids / community	6%	9%	9%
Household possessions / facilities / internet etc	6%	4%	6%
My room & belongings	5%	4%	5%
Clean & tidy	4%	3%	6%
Been in family for ages / family memories / grew up here	3%	5%	5%
Food	3%	3%	3%
How it looks / condition of it / new / flash	2%	3%	4%
Affordable / not renting / own our own home	0%	0%	1%
Fun / cool / full of life	-	2%	4%
Pets	-	-	2%
Everything	9%	5%	5%
Nothing	0%	2%	1%
Other*	5%	10%	1%
Total number of valid respondents	607	607	583

* “Other” in 2014 includes: on a busy street; no vermin; security / guard dog / camera.

Table 65: What do you *dislike* about your home?

Main feedback categories	Percentage of respondents		
	2014	2013	2014
Nothing	23%	34%	35%
Quality of the area / negative environment / dangerous / rough area	19%	5%	3%
Housing quality / look of it / ugly / broken / cold	11%	12%	11%
Small size of house or outside area / share bedroom / lack of privacy	10%	10%	14%
Neighbours & others in area/bad people near/ street fights/ noisy neighbours / drinking neighbours	-	9%	10%
Family members	3%	3%	2%
Distance from friends / facilities / school / family	3%	3%	3%
Getting burgled	3%	4%	3%
Alcohol, drinking, drugs or smoking / parties	3%	1%	3%
Boring / too quiet / not enough to play with / lack of possessions / furniture	2%	1%	4%
Chores & rules	2%	2%	3%
Abuse / shouting / violence/ arguments/ swearing	2%	1%	2%
Animals	2%	2%	3%
Gangs in the area	2%	0%	1%
Too crowded / no parking / too many people	2%	2%	1%
Scary / haunted	2%	0%	0%
Is two storey, too high, too big	1%	0%	1%
Gardens / trees / mangroves	1%	1%	2%
High cost of rent / power and water bills too high / taxes / rates / bills	1%	-	2%
Night time	0%	1%	1%
Rubbish / messy / unclean	-	2%	2%
Traffic noise / passersby noise / train station noise / noise in house	-	-	4%
Dangerous drivers in the neighbourhood	-	-	1%
Other*	7%	11%	2%
Total number of valid respondents	574	533	491

* "Other" in 2014 includes tagging; regular police presence in the neighbourhood; absence of pets; lack of food.

Youth survey respondents were asked whether they liked the shopping centres in Manurewa (referred to by some as “South Mall”) and Clendon. Their responses are shown in Table 66a and 66b.

Table 66a: Views of Clendon Shopping Centre

Year	Do you like Clendon shopping centre?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	No response	Total
2012	28%	18%	54%	-	609
2013	25%	27%	49%	3	619
2014	48%	27%	25%	2	631

Table 66b: Views of Manurewa Shopping Centre

Year	Do you like Manurewa shopping centre?				
	Yes	No	Don't know	No response	Total
2012	25%	18%	57%	-	609
2013	23%	28%	50%	2	619
2014	46%	28%	26%	5	631

Table 67: Feelings of safety by time of day

How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa...	Number of responses				
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Total*
...during the day?					
2012	153	345	92	19	609
2013	123	360	108	21	612
2014	126	406	74	23	629
...during the evening?					
2012	100	270	182	58	610
2013	82	243	213	75	613
2014	79	287	196	65	627
...late at night?					
2012	43	80	175	312	610
2013	34	77	184	317	612
2014	44	95	173	316	628

*Total valid responses, with non-respondents deleted from the total.

Table 68: What, if anything, makes you feel unsafe?

Note that in 2012 this question was prompted, i.e. the first six categories were provided as tick-boxes based on findings of youth focus groups conducted by Auckland City Council. From 2013 onwards the question has been unprompted, hence the significant difference between the numbers in the 2012 and 2013 columns, and the greater number of categories recorded after 2012. This question applied only to those who said they felt “unsafe” or “very unsafe” at any time in response to the previous question (Table 67).

Main feedback categories	Number of responses			% of valid respondents ³⁰
	2012	2013	2014	2014
Gangs	415	70	74	17%
Seeing violent behaviour / trouble / fights	303	6	17	4%
Intimidating / threatening people / crazy people / bad people	283	125	115	26%
Bullying behaviour	232	10	6	1%
Dogs	208	9	17	4%
Graffiti / rubbish / property damage	115	0	2	0%
The physical environment	N/A	13	-	-
Fear of the unknown / dark / scared being alone / no lights	N/A	18	46	10%
Reputation for crime / violence / bad news coverage	N/A	78	46	10%
The people / strangers walking around	N/A	28	28	6%
Prostitutes	N/A	6	-	-
Think I will be hurt or kidnapped	N/A	134	91	21%
Rapists and paedophiles	N/A	22	49	11%
Fear of being robbed / jumped	N/A	7	28	6%
Feel like I'm being followed or watched	N/A	6	7	2%
Public drunkenness / public drinking	-	-	47	11%
Drug users / dealers	-	-	8	2%
Specific race or sexuality / racism	-	-	7	2%
Begging / homelessness	-	-	4	1%
Other*	52	35	8	2%
No response (of respondents who feel unsafe at any time)	14	3	72	

* “Other” in 2014 includes: police chases, weapons, and car accidents/dangerous drivers.

³⁰ This column gives the percentages of respondents after non-respondents and those who did not say they felt unsafe at any time have been excluded. In 2014, 117 respondents said they felt neither unsafe nor very unsafe at any time.

Reasons why young people think life is getting better or worse in Manurewa

Young people were asked whether they thought life in Manurewa was getting better, worse, or staying about the same. Fifty-eight percent said they thought it was staying about the same, while 21% said getting better (compared with 26% in 2013) and 19% said getting worse (compared with 16% in 2013). Two percent did not answer this question. The reasons behind their answers, in declining order of frequency, were as follows.

Reasons for life in Manurewa getting better:

- Kind people / no trouble / good community / feels safe / people help one-another in need
- Community projects / youth groups / people trying to help our community
- New development – shops / houses / new people
- Fewer gangs / bad people/ drug houses being shut down
- Less crime
- Less rubbish
- Physical / built environment improving / more facilities / cleaner
- Less fights / less shootings
- Greater police presence at night
- Getting used to it
- Schools
- More security / protection / becoming safer
- Less noise at night
- Less public drunkenness
- Good schools.

Reasons for life in Manurewa getting worse:

- Violence / fights / assaults / murders
- Gangs
- Truancy / kids smoking / kids swearing / kids drinking / kids shoplifting/ wannabes / uneducated kids / parents not in control of their kids
- Thieves / crime / dangerous / bad things / unsafe
- Public drunkenness / overnight parties
- Scary people / bad people / dangerous people
- People not community minded / do wrong / unhappy or frustrated with life
- Stray dogs / dog attacks
- Rapists / kidnappers
- Drugs
- Tagging
- Too many people / more people / more houses / can't get a house
- Physical environment / people don't look after their houses
- Different cultures / Samoan / Maori
- Too many new roads / busy roads
- Not enough money / tax higher / rent higher / bills
- Bullying
- Homelessness / begging
- Prostitutes
- Try-hards
- Rubbish
- Ghetto.

Appendix 2: ASCF construction workforce: travel by residential location

	By car and on your own	By car sharing with one or more others	Mixture of Modes	By public transport (train or bus)	Don't ever travel to work at the prison	Make deliveries to the site	Biking	Walking	Plane	No Response	Total
Local Area											
2013	125	64	39	3	3	2	3	2	0	15	256
2014	68	48	15	2	1	-	-	3	-	11	151
Counties Manukau (excluding local area)											
2013	268	127	41	5	12	4	1	2	0	25	485
2014	225	130	23	5	3	-	-	1	-	36	432
Central Auckland City											
2013	251	102	35	6	3	4	0	1	0	25	427
2014	153	84	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	21	285
North Auckland											
2013	119	39	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	178
2014	77	57	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	7	152
West Auckland											
2013	154	86	30	2	3	0	0	0	0	30	305
2014	79	62	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	171
Outside Auckland Region											
2013	30	37	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	78
2014	14	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	40
Franklin District / Waikato											
2014	10	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
No location stated											
2013	44	36	6	0	2	4	2	1	0	27	122
2014	42	22	1			-		2		13	81
Total											
2013	991	491	170	16	23	15	6	6	1	132	1,851
2014	668	450	75	11	5	-	-	8	-	98	1,352*
Percentage											
2013	58%	29%	10%	1%	1%	1%	-	-	-		
2014	53%	36%	6%	1%	-	-	-	1%	-		

* In addition to those who answered the first two categories, 37 respondents said they usually travelled by "work vehicle" but did not specify whether they travelled alone or with other passengers.

Appendix 3: Terms and acronyms used in this report

ARWCF: Auckland Region Women’s Corrections Facility

ASCF – Kohuora: Auckland South Corrections Facility – Kohuora

BOI: Board of Inquiry

CFs: Corrections Facilities

CIF: Community Impact Forum

CLM: Community Liaison Manager

ECE: Early Childhood Education

MBCT: Manukau Beautification Charitable Trust

NGO: Non-Government Organisation

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

Offenders on parole: Parolees are those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more and granted release by the NZ Parole Board.

Offenders on release conditions: Those who have served two years or less and are released after serving half of their sentences in custody.

PARS: Prisoners’ Aid and Rehabilitation Society

PHO: Primary Health Organisation

Prisoners: people serving a sentence in prison

RTLb: Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour

SAA: Supplementary Accommodation Allowance

SIFAC: Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee

SIMP: Social Impact Monitoring Plan

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

TWC: Tangata Whenua Committee

YJF: Youth Justice Facility

Appendix 4: Services provided by NGOs contributing data to the SIMP monitoring

The **Manurewa Beautification Trust** undertakes a range of activities to enhance the visual qualities of Manukau. One of these is the removal of graffiti for which they have a team of 5 supervisors and 20 volunteers. Manurewa Crimewatch Patrol Inc. reports all instances of graffiti within Manurewa to Auckland City Council, which then refers these to the Manurewa Beautification Trust to clean up.

Manurewa Marae is a pan-tribal marae which provides a variety of services to the local community including specific services aimed at supporting whanau to independence through whanau planning, advocating, mentoring, counselling, and referrals to social service providers (such as housing, budget advice, health, Work and Income, legal services and parenting skills). The Marae also provides associated work for prisoners sentenced to community service. Over the past seven years the marae has catered for about six prisoners in this way.

PARS is contracted to provide services to all the prisons in the northern region (including Ngawha, Mt Eden, Paremoremo and ARWCF). In addition to providing accommodation assistance (described in section 2.4), PARS provides a range of other assistance to prisoners and their families. This includes organising bank accounts, access to benefits, assisting with transport needs, liaison with government departments, and generally supporting prisoners' families in the community to cope. It also facilitates family contact by providing funding and escorting services to enable children to visit their caregivers in prison.

Pillars is a nationwide NGO that supports families of prisoners. Pillars is contracted by the Ministry of Social Development to provide social work support for parent(s) and/or caregiver(s) in families of prisoners in Christchurch and Auckland as well as a long term mentoring programme for their children. To be accepted onto the programme, the family must have at least one of the following social needs: high-risk behaviours, social isolation, grief, low family resiliency, family reintegrating back into the community. The service (commonly known as Family Wraparound) is provided by two qualified social workers and volunteer mentors. The Auckland service is contracted to provide support for 27 families a year in South Auckland. Pillars is currently operating at full capacity for this service but new referrals will be accepted.

Pillars also provides a nationwide phone and on-line help service for families of prisoners. This service is paid for through donations. In addition, a school-to-school mentoring programme (Together Programme) is provided for students at Rongomai primary school who are affected by the imprisonment of their parents and who are assessed as potentially benefitting from a mentoring relationship. The mentoring is provided weekly by 20 senior secondary students from St Peters College, Epsom. Pillars provides expertise and supervision for the programme, but the programme is owned by the schools themselves.

In addition to these specific services, Pillars provides:

- information to support children and families of prisoners
- expert advice and training in best practice to other service providers (schools, prisons, health professionals, social workers) and community-based groups to make them more aware of and responsive to the experience and issues faced by children/families with a member in prison
- research and information gathering that ensures an up-to-date picture of the issues surrounding children and families

- a nationwide campaign promoting the needs of the children of prisoners (Children of Prisoners Week) which is held at the end of September each year.

The **Saint Elizabeth Anglican Church** is based in Clendon and has 1.5 paid staff members and 14 volunteers working with prisoners (mostly from ARWCF). The main input the church provides is supporting prisoners at court hearings and on release. Specific services include providing housing, support for parolees, budgeting assistance and counselling. In addition they provide support to prisoner families living in the local community. They also undertake work for Community Probation, which involves supervising offenders on community sentences who are undertaking community work (the monitoring data does not include the time involved in this work). Volunteers also conduct church services at the prison on Sundays.

The Sisters of Mercy – Wiri have one paid member of staff and three volunteers who provide a service at ARWCF. The Sisters of Mercy visit prisoners at ARWCF every Tuesday for 2 hours. During that time they speak to prisoners either in groups or individually, depending on the needs of the prisoners. One Sunday each month the Sisters conduct services at the prison for a total of 2.5 hours.

Te Manu Aute Whare Oranga Community Clinic is situated beside the Manurewa Marae in the heart of the local area and is the only clinic which offers free health services. Over 70% of the patients at this clinic are in one of the two highest deprivation quintiles. About 90% are Maori. In addition to the GPs who work from the clinic, traditional healing services and specialist services in drug and alcohol addiction, mental health and gambling addiction are provided.

Te Whakaora Tangata has been operating in the Manurewa area since 1999. The organisation works with vulnerable families to provide “emotional healing” for individuals and families, including parenting courses and marriage advice. The service is delivered through a mix of four three-hour courses (held at Manurewa Marae) and as necessary, one-on-one coaching. The aim is to restore the family unit by dealing with the root causes of family problems and encouraging forgiveness. Te Whakaora Tangata also provides practical assistance in dealing with government agencies such as Work and Income, Child Youth and Family, Family Court, Corrections and the Parole Board. The organisation is funded from donations from charitable trusts and individuals. It receives no financial support from central or local government.