



PART C: STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

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OUTPUT CLASS 1: INFORMATION SERVICES

Under this output class the Department provides information requested by the courts and the New Zealand Parole Board to inform their respective decision-making processes. Information provided includes psychological reports, pre-sentence assessment reports, reparation reports, Home Detention reports and assessments, oral information reports, Home Leave reports, Parole assessment reports, and information for Extended Supervision orders. Provision of this information contributes to the outcome of 'sentence options are used effectively'.

Amendments to the Sentencing Act (2002) and the Parole Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. These amendments changed the combination and nature of reports as new requirements were implemented. Judicial monitoring reports are now provided to the courts, and progress reports are provided to the New Zealand Parole Board.¹

The costs under this output class include the time Probation Officers spend preparing reports and attending court hearings.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: INFORMATION SERVICES

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates* \$000
	REVENUE			
36,944	Crown	38,947	40,240	40,907
–	Departmental	271	–	269
36,944	Total Revenue	39,218	40,240	41,176
35,465	Total Expenses	41,370	40,240	41,176
1,479	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	(2,152)	–	–

* These figures also include the following adjustment under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989:

	Supp. Estimates \$000	Section 26A Transfer \$000	Final Appropriation \$000
	39,216	1,960	41,176

¹ When the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008 was published, the relevant legislative changes had not been passed. Consequently some Output Class descriptions and Output descriptions in the Annual Report 2007/08 differ from what was published in the Statement of Intent 2007/08.

OUTPUT 1.1: SENTENCING ADVICE TO COURTS

Reports (remand pre-sentence, reparation including emotional harm, same-day pre-sentence, special purpose and oral information reports) provide the sentencing judge with information on offenders to assist with the sentencing process. This service includes attendance at court, prosecutions, and attendance at sentencing resulting from proceedings initiated by the Department.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Pre-sentence reports prepared for the courts (#)	31,940	33,600	36,567	9%
Court attendance hours (#)	64,151	65,000	70,218	8%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Pre-sentence reports provided to agreed standards (%)	94%	95%	94%	(1%)
Written complaints from judges to be no more than (#)	3	15	6	(60%)
Pre-sentence reports provided within agreed timelines (%)	96%	98%	96%	(2%)

Comments

The number of reports provided by the Department to the judiciary and court attendance hours were nine and eight per cent higher than forecast respectively, reflecting an increase in the number of offenders that appeared before the courts.

The quality of the Department's sentencing advice continued to be of a high standard with 60 per cent fewer than forecast written complaints from judges. This is a favourable result given the number of pre-sentence reports increased by approximately 5,000 reports. This reflects the problem solving that occurred together with our partners in the criminal justice sector.

OUTPUT 1.2: JUDICIAL MONITORING

The amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. Judicial monitoring reports are now provided to the courts which contain information on offenders' progress and compliance.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Judicial monitoring reports prepared for the courts (#)	new measure	TBR ²	70	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Judicial monitoring reports provided within agreed timelines (%)	new measure	95%	98%	3%

Comments

These reports enable the judiciary to monitor an offender's progress and compliance to their sentence of either Home Detention or Intensive Supervision. Judicial monitoring is imposed when the sentencing judge believes that an offender would benefit from enhanced monitoring while completing their sentence. The judiciary requests reports to be completed after an offender has completed three months of their sentence. Despite judicial monitoring being a new output for 2007/08 the Department has successfully met and exceeded the timeliness target compared to forecast.

² No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 1.3: PAROLE ADVICE TO THE NEW ZEALAND PAROLE BOARD

Parole assessment reports provide information to the New Zealand Parole Board to assist with decisions regarding a prisoner's release. The information provided on a prisoner includes:

- behaviour while in prison
- progress towards addressing rehabilitative and reintegrative needs
- proposed residence
- potential work
- and any further identified needs that the prisoner should address on release from prison.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Parole assessment reports prepared for the Board (#)	5,183	4,600	5,316	16%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Parole assessment reports provided to agreed standards (%)	97%	100%	100%	0%

Comments

The number of assessment reports requested by the New Zealand Parole Board was greater than forecast and led to 16 per cent more reports being prepared than expected for 2007/08. Due to the importance of parole assessment reports, the Department had to prioritise this work ahead of other areas in order to meet agreed standards. Resources were reallocated from areas of work such as sentence planning (Output Class 5) and consequently sentence planning timeliness measures were compromised.

OUTPUT 1.4: HOME LEAVE REPORTS

Home Leave reports, including investigating the suitability of the sponsor and residence, are prepared. The Department has the delegated authority to consider and approve Home Leave proposals. Likely community reaction to the planned home leave by a prisoner and the suitability of the proposed accommodation are also assessed.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Home leave reports prepared (#)	462	500	413	(17%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Home leave reports provided to agreed standards (%)	97%	98%	94%	(4%)
Home leave reports provided within agreed timelines (%)	96%	98%	95%	(3%)

Comments

Home Leave is available to prisoners who are nearing the completion of their prison-based sentence. Home Leave reports are prepared when an eligible prisoner requests Home Leave, consequently the volume of Home Leave reports prepared is dependent on the number of prisoners who apply for Home Leave. The number of Home Leave reports prepared was 17 per cent below forecast.

OUTPUT 1.5: HOME DETENTION ASSESSMENTS TO THE NEW ZEALAND PAROLE BOARD

Home Detention reports and assessments are prepared for the New Zealand Parole Board. These reports must meet the application criteria including an assessment of the rehabilitative needs of offenders and their suitability to serve their sentence under Home Detention.

Amendments to the Sentencing Act (2002) and the Parole Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. These amendments resulted in Home Detention becoming a standalone sentence imposed by the courts. As a result, the Department expected the number of Home Detention assessments to decrease.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Home Detention specialist reports prepared for the Board (#)	3,406	1,080	1,560	44%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Home Detention specialist reports provided to agreed standards (%)	98%	98%	96%	(2%)
Home Detention specialist reports provided within agreed timelines (%)	92%	98%	91%	(7%)

Comments

The number of Home Detention reports prepared for the New Zealand Parole Board was 44 per cent higher than the expected volume. Despite the changes to the Sentencing Act (2002) which ended Home Detention as an order that the New Zealand Parole Board could apply at the end of a sentence of imprisonment, a greater number of offenders were still eligible for Home Detention than anticipated. These offenders made applications for Home Detention conditions to be applied to the remainder of their sentence prior to the 1 October 2007 change in sentencing options. The large volume of reports put pressure on the Department and timeliness standards were not met.

This is the last year that this output will be reported on as prisoners are no longer entitled to apply for a Home Detention order.

OUTPUT 1.6: NEW ZEALAND PAROLE BOARD PROGRESS REPORT

The amendment to the Parole Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. Progress reports are now provided to the New Zealand Parole Board which contain information on an offender's compliance with the conditions of their Parole order.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Parole progress reports prepared for the Board (#)	new measure	TBR ³	49	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Parole progress reports provided within agreed timelines (%)	new measure	98%	100%	2%

Comments

The purpose of these reports is to enable the New Zealand Parole Board to monitor an offender's progress and compliance with the order imposed.

The New Zealand Parole Board requests that reports be completed after an offender has completed three months of their sentence.

³ No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 1.7: PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE INFORMATION

This output entails the preparation of reports that provide the sentencing judge with information on offenders. It also entails the assessment, analysis and reporting on offenders who are to appear before the New Zealand Parole Board.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Psychological reports prepared for the Board (#)	980	1,100	1,095	0%
Psychological reports prepared for the courts (#)	118	150	132	(12%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Psychological reports prepared for the Board provided to agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Psychological reports prepared for the courts provided to agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Psychological reports prepared for the Board provided within agreed timelines (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Psychological reports prepared for the courts provided within agreed timelines (%)	100%	100%	99%	(1%)

Comments

The volume of psychological reports prepared for the New Zealand Parole Board is driven by requests for reports from the New Zealand Parole Board. The volume of reports prepared was in line with expectations.

The volume of psychological reports prepared for the courts is driven by requests for reports from the courts. Twelve per cent less reports were requested than expected.

Psychological reports are detailed documents that provide a significant amount of information related to the offender who is to appear before the New Zealand Parole Board or the courts. The agreed standards that the Department aims to achieve include content relating to the assessment, analysis and reporting on an offender as well as style aspects.

OUTPUT 1.8: INFORMATION SERVICES FOR EXTENDED SUPERVISION ORDERS

Information on Extended Supervision orders is provided to courts and the New Zealand Parole Board. The Department can apply to the Court for an Extended Supervision order in respect of child-sex offenders who are eligible. Psychological health assessments are completed on these offenders and the outcome of the health assessment determines whether an application for an Extended Supervision order is made. Applications, which include the relevant health assessments, are made to courts and applications are made to the New Zealand Parole Board to set special conditions for the orders.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Health assessments completed on offenders for whom an Extended Supervision order is considered (#)	77	56	58	4%
Extended Supervision applications prepared for the courts (#)	42	56	23	(59%)
Applications prepared for the Board for special conditions (#)	37	56	45	(20%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Health assessments provided to agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Applications prepared for the courts provided to agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Applications prepared for the Board provided to agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Health assessments provided within agreed timelines (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Applications prepared for the courts provided within agreed timelines (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Applications prepared for the Board provided to agreed timelines (%) ⁴	100%	100%	100%	0%

Comments

The higher than forecast number of health assessments completed by the Department did not correspond to a proportional increase in Extended Supervision applications made to the courts as forecasts were established on the basis that all offenders assessed would apply to the court – however only 23 applications were made, 59 per cent fewer than expected.

The number of applications made to the New Zealand Parole Board for Special Conditions is dependent on the number of applications prepared for the courts and the number of orders granted. Forty-five applications were made to the New Zealand Parole Board, 20 per cent less than expected.

The Department continued to provide reports that met the quality and timeliness standards set.

4 This measure is a correction of the measure in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008 which had a typographical error.

OUTPUT CLASS 2: COMMUNITY-BASED SENTENCES AND ORDERS

Under this output class the Department manages the delivery of community-based sentences and orders through offender management and sentence management services. These activities and services contribute to the outcome of 'sentences and orders are complied with'.

Community-based sentences previously included sentences of Supervision and Community Work. Community-based orders previously included Home Detention, Parole, Post-release conditions and Extended Supervision for serious child-sex offenders. Offenders may be subject to more than one sentence or order if a concurrent sentence has been imposed.

Amendments to the Sentencing Act (2002) and the Parole Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. These amendments resulted in a number of new community-based sentences and orders. Home Detention, originally a means of serving a sentence of imprisonment, became a stand-alone sentence imposed by the Court, and, at the end of a sentence of imprisonment, Residential Restrictions became a special condition for offenders released on Parole.⁵

Other changes included Community Detention, a new electronically-monitored sentence that restricts an offender to an address under curfew, and Intensive Supervision, a new sentence which is imposed for any period from six months to two years. In contrast to Supervision, Intensive Supervision provides a higher level of restriction and supervision of an offender, and has a larger, more complex set of special conditions than those available under Supervision.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: COMMUNITY-BASED SENTENCES AND ORDERS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates* \$000
REVENUE				
85,372	Crown	102,719	110,893	102,959
–	Departmental	1,980	640	2,190
85,372	Total Revenue	104,699	111,533	105,149
83,692	Total Expenses	105,733	111,533	105,149
1,680	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	(1,034)	–	–

* These figures also include the following adjustment under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989:

Supp. Estimates \$000	Section 26A Transfer \$000	Final Appropriation \$000
104,909	240	105,149

⁵ When the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008 was published, the relevant legislative changes had not been passed. Consequently some Output Class descriptions and Output descriptions in the Annual Report 2007/08 differ from what was published in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 2.1: HOME DETENTION ORDERS

The Department administers Home Detention orders imposed by the New Zealand Parole Board. Under the conditions of these orders, the offender resides at home under strict conditions and with strict monitoring of those conditions. Offenders may be required to undertake a rehabilitative programme, reintegration service or counselling that addresses their offending.

Amendments to the Sentencing Act (2002) and the Parole Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. These amendments resulted in Home Detention becoming a standalone sentence imposed by the Courts and offenders sentenced to imprisonment would no longer be able to apply for orders of Home Detention. However, offenders serving a prison sentence as at 1 October 2007 are still eligible to apply for a Home Detention order.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing a Home Detention order (#)	1,517	720	860	19%
Average Home Detention orders being served (#)	new measure	TBR ⁶	371	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who abscond from Home Detention to be no more than (%)	1%	2%	2%	0%
Offenders who successfully complete a Home Detention order (%)	90%	80%	88%	8%

Comments

The Department is tasked with ensuring that offenders comply with the terms of their Home Detention order, as imposed by the New Zealand Parole Board. Due to changes to the Sentencing Act (2002), Home Detention orders are currently only available to offenders sentenced to less than two years prior to 1 October 2007.

As a result of the changes to the Sentencing Act and Parole Act, it was expected that the number of new Home Detention orders would decrease from 1,517 in 2006/07 to 720 in 2007/08. A greater number of offenders were still eligible for Home Detention, and 860 offenders commenced a Home Detention order, 19 per cent greater than the forecast of 720. This put significant pressure on staff tasked with ensuring sentence compliance. Despite this pressure, the rate of successful completions was 88 per cent, eight per cent higher than forecast. This is a positive result for the Department and it illustrates the work that has gone into managing offenders on community-based sentences and ensuring that they comply with their sentences.

6 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 2.2: HOME DETENTION SENTENCES

The amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. These amendments resulted in Home Detention becoming a standalone sentence imposed by the courts. This sentence replaced Home Detention orders, which were originally only available to offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

Under the conditions of a Home Detention sentence, an offender resides at home under strict conditions and with monitoring of these conditions. Offenders may also be required to undertake a rehabilitation programme, reintegration service or counselling that addresses their offending.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing a Home Detention sentence (#)	new measure	1,950	1,876	(4%)
Average Home Detention sentences being served (#)	new measure	810	537	(34%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete a Home Detention sentence (%)	new measure	80%	74%	(6%)

Comments

Home Detention sentences became a standalone sentence on 1 October 2007 as a result of the changes associated with the introduction of the amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002).

Despite the uncertain task of forecasting the number of new Home Detention sentences without historical data, the actual number of offenders commencing a sentence was very close to forecast. However, due to the phasing in of this sentence, the result for average Home Detention sentences being served was skewed, and consequently the variance for this measure was 34 per cent below forecast. Variance of this size is not expected to last as it is only associated with the timing of the introduction of new sentences or orders.

Seventy-four per cent of offenders successfully completed this new sentence compared with the 80 per cent target set by the Department. This result cannot be attributed to any one factor as compliance is influenced by a wide range of variables, the impacts of which are difficult to quantify. These factors include:

- individual offender characteristics, for example, age, offending history, current personal circumstances, motivation to address offending
- the number and complexity of special conditions to be complied with (e.g. attendance at programmes, non-association orders, residential/employment restrictions).

OUTPUT 2.3: COMMUNITY DETENTION SENTENCES

The amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. This amendment resulted in the sentence of Community Detention. The Department ensures that offenders sentenced to Community Detention comply with the curfew periods imposed by the courts. Offenders on Community Detention are electronically monitored and are required to remain at a specific address during curfew times.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing a Community Detention sentence (#)	new measure	1,900	1,371	(28%)
Average community detention sentences being served (#)	new measure	466	330	(29%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete a Community Detention sentence (%)	new measure	65%	89%	24%

Comments

Similar to Home Detention sentences, Community Detention sentences are part of the sentencing structure introduced under the amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002) and are imposed by the courts. The Department manages offenders on Community Detention sentences and is dependent on the sentencing choices made by the courts. As such 1,900 offenders were forecast to commence a Community Detention sentence; an additional workload placed on the Department. The actual number of offenders sentenced to Community Detention was 1,371; 28 per cent less than forecast. Sentence lengths were longer than expected and this somewhat offset the lower volume of sentences in terms of workload.

Due to the phasing in of this sentence, the result for average Community Detention sentences being served was skewed, and consequently the variance for this measure was 29 per cent below forecast. Variance of this size is not expected to last as it is associated with the timing of the introduction of new sentences or orders.

The Department has worked hard to ensure that offenders comply with their sentence and this is reflected in the 89 per cent completion rate compared with the forecast rate of 65 per cent.

OUTPUT 2.4: INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SENTENCES

The amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. This amendment resulted in the new sentence of Intensive Supervision. The Department ensures that offenders sentenced to Intensive Supervision report regularly to their Probation Officer and, if ordered by the court, fulfil special conditions that address the reasons for their offending. Intensive Supervision may include in-depth, focused interventions such as programmes (including residential programmes), training in basic work and living skills, residence approval and judicial monitoring that addresses their offending. This sentence provides a higher level of restriction and supervision of an offender and has a larger and more complex set of special conditions than those available under the Supervision sentence.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing an Intensive Supervision sentence (#)	new measure	1,400	1,199	(14%)
Average intensive supervision sentences being served (#)	new measure	1,350	424	(69%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete an Intensive Supervision sentence (%)	new measure	65%	N/A ⁷	N/A

Comments

The Department ensures that those offenders subject to an Intensive Supervision sentence fulfil their sentence requirements to address the reasons for their offending. Reflecting the uncertainty of forecasting the number of new Intensive Supervision sentences (given the sentence was introduced for the first time in October 2007), actual numbers of offenders commencing a sentence was 14 per cent below forecast. 1,199 offenders started an Intensive Supervision sentence and at 30 June 2008 there were 1,119 offenders on an Intensive Supervision sentence.

Due to the phasing in of this sentence, the result for average Intensive Supervision sentences being served was skewed, and consequently the variance for this measure was 69 per cent below forecast. Variance of this size is not expected to last as it is associated with the timing of the introduction of new sentences or orders.

⁷ This sentence was introduced from 1 October 2007 and is anticipated to have an average sentence length of 12 months. It is too early to measure the completion rate.

OUTPUT 2.5: SUPERVISION SENTENCES

The Department ensures that offenders sentenced to Supervision report regularly to their Probation Officer and, if ordered by the court, fulfil special conditions that will address the reasons for their offending. Supervision may include focused interventions such as rehabilitative programmes, reintegration services or counselling that addresses their offending. Volumes of Supervision sentences were expected to reduce after 1 October 2007 as some offenders would be sentenced to Intensive Supervision as an alternative sentencing option.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing a Supervision sentence (#)	6,359	4,800	8,302	73%
Average Supervision sentences being served (#)	new measure	3,800	5,666	49%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete a Supervision sentence (%)	new measure	65%	73%	8%

Comments

Despite the introduction of Intensive Supervision sentences (which was expected to reduce the number of offenders receiving Supervision sentences), the demand on the Department to ensure sentence compliance with Supervision sentences actually increased. Seventy-three per cent more offenders started a Supervision sentence than forecast due to increased activity in the courts. This increase stretched the capacity of the Department given that funding was available to manage 4,800 Supervision sentences and it necessitated the spread of resources over many more offenders while also ensuring that offenders completed their Supervision sentence. The Department successfully achieved this target and 73 per cent of offenders completed their Supervision sentence.

OUTPUT 2.6: COMMUNITY WORK SENTENCES

The Department ensures that an offender sentenced to Community Work completes the sentenced number of hours work within the community. Community Work provides for reparation to the community. The type of Community Work that can be performed is specified in the Sentencing Act (2002). As a result of the amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002), some sentenced hours may be able to be converted to basic work and living skills training.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing a Community Work sentence (#)	31,387	31,000	35,650	15%
Average Community Work sentences being served (#)	new measure	19,400	21,580	11%
Total Community Work hours served (#)	new measure	3,810,000 ⁸	2,906,231	(24%)
Community Work sentence hours converted to basic work and living skills training (#)	new measure	TBR ⁹	1,714	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete a Community Work sentence (%)	75%	70%	64%	(6%)

Comments

The number of offenders commencing a Community Work sentence was 15 per cent higher than forecast, increasing the average number of Community Work sentences being served, and putting significant pressure on the workload of staff tasked with ensuring that offenders comply with their Community Work sentence.

In November 2007, the forecasted number of Community Work hours served was revised from 3,810,000 to 2,670,000 to take into account the expected compliance rate when completing Community Work sentences. Actual hours served were nine per cent higher than the reforecasted number. This increase is a result of the higher than expected number of offenders commencing a Community Work sentence and is also result of factors associated with rates of arrest, the nature of offending and judicial decisions.

The Department forecast that 70 per cent of offenders commencing a Community Work sentence would complete that sentence, and by year end 64 per cent had successfully completed a community work sentence. Compliance is influenced by a wide range of variables that are not easily quantifiable and it is difficult to attribute the impact of any one particular factor to the overall positive result.

⁸ This number was reforecast to 2,670,000 with the approval of the Minister of Corrections.

⁹ No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 2.7: PAROLE ORDERS

The Department administers Parole orders imposed by the New Zealand Parole Board. This includes the Probation Officer meeting regularly and working closely with an offender subject to a Parole order, and ensuring that special conditions imposed by the Board are complied with.

The amendment to the Parole Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007 and as a result the New Zealand Parole Board may impose residential restrictions on an offender as one of the conditions of the order of Parole.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing a Parole order (#)	1,451	1,400	1,562	12%
Average Parole orders being served (#)	new measure	1,650	1,657 ¹⁰	0%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete a Parole order (%)	69%	65%	65%	0%

Comments

The number of offenders commencing a Parole order is determined by decisions made by the New Zealand Parole Board.

The 12 per cent variance in the number of offenders commencing a Parole order significantly impacted the Department and resulted in increased workloads and pressure on staff. Despite the increase in workload, the Department ensured that the 65 per cent of offenders successfully completed their Parole order.

¹⁰ Parole orders can often extend over a year and therefore the average number of orders being served is greater than the number of offenders commencing an order.

OUTPUT 2.8: ORDERS FOR POST-RELEASE CONDITIONS

The Department administers Post-release conditions for prisoners with short sentences, as imposed by the judiciary at the time of sentencing. The offender's conditions are monitored by a Probation Officer.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders released on Post-release conditions (#)	4,867	4,000 ¹¹	4,559	14%
Average orders for Post-release conditions being served (#)	new measure	3,900	3,664	(6%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete orders for Post-release conditions (%)	65%	65%	64%	(1%)

Comments

The number of offenders released on Post-release conditions is dependant on judicial decisions imposed at the time of sentencing. There were 14 per cent more offenders released on Post-release conditions than expected. Despite the high volume of offenders on Post-release conditions, successful completions were not compromised.

The average number of orders for Post-release conditions being served was six per cent below forecast, and was dependant on the length of the order imposed.

The Department forecast that 4,000 offenders would be released on Post-release conditions however in November 2007 this number was reforecast to 4,500 with the Minister of Corrections' approval. The final figure was 14 per cent higher than the original forecast amount, however the number of offenders released on Post-release conditions was in line with the reforecast amount.

11 This number was reforecast to 4,500 with the approval of the Minister of Corrections. The figure was reforecast as it was expected that there would be a higher number of offender moving from short prison sentences to Post-release conditions.

OUTPUT 2.9: ORDERS FOR POST-DETENTION CONDITIONS

The amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002) became effective from 1 October 2007. This amendment resulted in the establishment of orders for Post-detention conditions. The Department now administers Post-detention conditions imposed by the court for offenders sentenced to Home Detention. The offender's conditions are monitored by a Probation Officer for the term imposed by the court.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders released on Post-detention conditions (#)	new measure	2,500 ¹²	204	(92%)
Average orders for Post-detention conditions being served (#)	new measure	830	36	(96%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete orders for Post-detention conditions (%)	new measure	65%	N/A ¹³	N/A

Comments

Orders for Post-detention conditions were introduced under the amendment to the Sentencing Act (2002). The Department reforecast the volumes of offenders released on Post-detention conditions from 2,500 to 1,950 and year-end results were 92 per cent below the reforecasted amount. This is attributed to the slow build-up of volumes of offenders on Post-detention conditions and is affected by the condition that offenders complete their Home Detention sentence before starting Post-detention conditions and by the actual numbers of offenders commencing an order. This in turn resulted in the average number of orders for Post-detention conditions being significantly below forecast.

¹² This number was reforecast to 1,950 with the approval of the Minister of Corrections. To qualify for a Post-detention order an offender must have been sentenced to Home Detention in the first instance. This number has been adjusted to reflect the forecasted number of new starts on Home Detention (1,950).

¹³ As this order only commences after the completion of a Home Detention Sentence, it is too soon to measure the completion rate.

OUTPUT 2.10: EXTENDED SUPERVISION ORDERS

The Department administers Extended Supervision orders imposed by the court, with conditions set by the New Zealand Parole Board to actively manage the long-term risks posed by high-risk child-sex offenders in the community. The order can apply for up to 10 years following a finite term of imprisonment and is monitored by a Probation Officer.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders commencing an Extended Supervision order (#)	38	56	43	(23%)
Average Extended Supervision orders being served (#)	new measure	224	108	(52%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders serving Extended Supervision orders who are eligible and have met the criteria for sentencing planning, who have a plan prepared and managed according to agreed standards (%)	80%	100%	100%	0%

Comments

The number of offenders who commenced an Extended Supervision order was 23 per cent below forecast for the year. This resulted from fewer applications being made to courts for Extended Supervision orders.

The average number of Extended Supervision orders being served was 52 per cent below forecast. This is a reflection of the cumulative effect of fewer offenders than forecast commencing an Extended Supervision order over the past four years since these orders were implemented.

All offenders on Extended Supervision had a sentence plan in place during the year. The performance result of 100 per cent refers to this part of the standard. Extended Supervision is the most intensively managed sentence or order managed by the Community Probation and Psychological Service. This means that there is a high level of oversight and scrutiny on the Probation Officer to ensure that orders are managed to the required standards.

OUTPUT CLASS 3: CUSTODY OF REMAND PRISONERS

Under this output class the Department provides custodial services in a safe, secure and humane environment for remand prisoners. Remand prisoners are people charged with offences and people convicted but not yet sentenced.

The cost of this output class includes the cost of accommodation, supervision, security, food and medical care.

Services provided under this output class contribute to the outcomes of 'sentences and orders are complied with' and 'offenders are managed safely and humanely'.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: CUSTODY OF REMAND PRISONERS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates* \$000
	REVENUE			
107,578	Crown	121,983	123,895	127,093
–	Departmental	893	–	968
107,578	Total Revenue	122,876	123,895	128,061
103,919	Total Expenses	128,652	123,895	128,061
3,659	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	(5,776)	–	–

* These figures also include the following adjustment under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989:

	Supp. Estimates \$000	Section 26A Transfer \$000	Final Appropriation \$000
	122,951	5,110	128,061

OUTPUT 3.1: CUSTODY OF REMAND PRISONERS

The Department provides for the safe, secure and humane confinement of remand prisoners (accused and convicted) in a custodial environment.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average remand prisoner population (#)	1,543 ¹⁴	1,661 ¹⁵	1,718 ¹⁶	3%
Male	1,422	1,539	1,610	5%
Female	93	100	82	(18%)
Youth	28	22	26	18%

Comments

The average number of remand prisoners held in custody is influenced by rates of arrests and decisions of the judiciary. The total average number of remand prisoners over the year was three per cent higher than forecast.

¹⁴ On average, a further 55 prisoners were held in Police and court cells.

¹⁵ Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

¹⁶ This includes an average of 23 prisoners who were held in Police cells.

OUTPUT CLASS 4: ESCORTS AND CUSTODIAL SUPERVISION

Under this output class the Department provides for services to transport prisoners in a safe, secure and humane environment to and from court, and their supervision while at court. Services provided within this output class contribute to the outcomes of 'sentences and orders are complied with' and 'offenders are managed safely and humanely'.

The cost of this output class includes the time Corrections Officers spend attending court hearings.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: ESCORTS AND CUSTODIAL SUPERVISION

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07		30/06/08	Main	Supp.
Actual		Actual	Estimates	Estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
	REVENUE			
9,972	Crown	12,090	10,967	12,090
–	Departmental	81	–	89
9,972	Total Revenue	12,171	10,967	12,179
9,491	Total Expenses	11,457	10,967	12,179
481	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	714	–	–

OUTPUT 4.1: ESCORT SERVICES

Remand and sentenced prisoners are escorted to and from court safely, securely and humanely.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Prisoners escorted (#)				
Northland/Auckland (including Police escorts) ¹⁷	39,221	37,440	38,269	2%
Remainder of New Zealand ¹⁸	9,832	9,000	9,283	3%

Comments

The number of prisoners escorted to and from court is influenced by rates of arrests and decisions of the judiciary. The number of prisoners escorted was generally in line with forecasts.

OUTPUT 4.2: COURTROOM CUSTODIAL SUPERVISION SERVICES

Remand and sentenced prisoners are supervised while at court, safely, securely and humanely.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Prisoners supervised in courts (#)				
Northland/Auckland ¹⁹	11,483	9,360	10,839	16%
Remainder of New Zealand ²⁰	10,025	10,250	10,518	3%

Comments

The number of prisoners supervised in courts is influenced by rates of arrests and decisions of the judiciary. Within Northland/Auckland region, 16 per cent more prisoners were supervised than anticipated.

¹⁷ Provided by Chubb New Zealand Limited.

¹⁸ Provided by Prison Services.

¹⁹ Provided by Chubb New Zealand Limited.

²⁰ Provided by Prison Services.

OUTPUT CLASS 5: CUSTODIAL SERVICES

Under this output class the Department provides custodial services and administers custodial sentences in a safe, secure and humane environment for all offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

The cost of this output class includes the cost of accommodation, supervision, security, sentence management, food and medical care.

Services provided under this output class contribute to the outcomes of 'sentences and orders are complied with' and 'offenders are managed safely and humanely'.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: CUSTODIAL SERVICES

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates* \$000
REVENUE				
431,057	Crown	524,681	500,472	519,071
6,015	Departmental	3,640	5,529	4,323
437,072	Total Revenue	528,321	506,001	523,394
435,910	Total Expenses	521,598	506,001	523,394
1,162	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	6,723	–	–

* These figures also include the following adjustment under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989:

	Supp. Estimates \$000	Section 26A Transfer \$000	Final Appropriation \$000
	529,004	(5,610)	523,394

OUTPUT 5.1: MAXIMUM SECURITY MALE PRISONERS

The Department provides for the safe, secure and humane confinement of maximum security adult male prisoners who have a 'CB' security classification based on an assessment of internal and external risk.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average maximum security prisoner population (#)	63	64 ²¹	117	83%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who are eligible and have met the criteria for sentencing planning, who have a plan prepared within agreed timelines (%)	71%	95%	28%	(67%)

Comments

Maximum security prisoners generally serve longer sentences and have criminal histories that require participation in rehabilitative programmes before they qualify for lower security classification. As a result of the new security classification system introduced in April 2007, the number of maximum security prisoners was 83 per cent higher than forecast.

Of the prisoners classified as maximum security and who were eligible for sentence plans, only 28 per cent had sentence plans completed within 28 days from sentence commencement date. This lower than anticipated result reflects that resources were reprioritised to other operational areas such as the completion of New Zealand Parole Board reports and completing sentence plans for prisoners who are serving short sentences, or who are due to appear at a New Zealand Parole Board hearing shortly after being sentenced. Despite this, 79 per cent of sentence plans were completed within 90 days. The results in this area are also a reflection of a new calculation method introduced for 2007/08 which is to be reviewed to ensure accurate reflection of operational requirements of prisoner sentence management.

Sentence plan results do not take into account prisoners who do not require a sentence plan or who for a variety of operational reasons have not received a plan (for example, refused, sick, held off-site, psychologically unstable, witness protection, or transferred between prisons).

21 Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

OUTPUT 5.2: MEDIUM SECURITY MALE PRISONERS

The Department provides for the safe, secure and humane confinement of medium security adult male prisoners who have either 'BB' or 'AB' security classifications based on an assessment of internal and external risk.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average medium security prisoner population (#)	2,945	2,714 ²²	3,210	18%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who are eligible and have met the criteria for sentencing planning, who have a plan prepared within agreed timelines (%)	89%	95%	36%	(59%)

Comments

Medium security prisoners generally serve longer sentences and have criminal histories that require participation in rehabilitative programmes before they qualify as minimum security. As a result of the new security classification system introduced in April 2007, the number of medium security prisoners was 18 per cent higher than forecast.

Of the prisoners classified as medium security and who were eligible for sentence plans, only 36 per cent had sentence plans completed within 28 days from sentence commencement date. This lower than anticipated result reflects that resources were reprioritised to other operational areas such as the completion of New Zealand Parole Board reports and completing sentence plans for prisoners who are serving short sentences, or who are due to appear at a New Zealand Parole Board hearing shortly after being sentenced. Despite this, 91 per cent of sentence plans were completed within 90 days. The results in this area are also a reflection of a new calculation method introduced for 2007/08 which is to be reviewed to ensure accurate reflection of operational requirements of prisoner sentence management.

Sentence plan results do not take into account prisoners who do not require a sentence plan or who for a variety of operational reasons have not received a plan (for example, refused, sick, held off-site, psychologically unstable, witness protection, or transferred between prisons).

²² Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

OUTPUT 5.3: MINIMUM SECURITY MALE PRISONERS

The Department provides for the safe, secure and humane confinement of minimum security adult male prisoners who have a 'AA' security classification based on an assessment of internal and external risk.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average minimum security prisoner population (#)	2,718	2,790 ²³	2,400	(14%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who are eligible and have met the criteria for sentencing planning, who have a plan prepared within agreed timelines (%)	92%	95%	46%	(49%)

Comments

Changes to community sentencing options (which saw offenders who would previously have received custodial sentences receive community-based sentences) were introduced in October 2007 which reduced the number of minimum security prisoners sentenced to prison. This trend is expected to continue. As a result of these changes, the number of minimum security prisoners was 14 per cent lower than forecast.

Of the prisoners classified as minimum security and who were eligible for sentence plans, 46 per cent had sentence plans completed within 28 days from sentence commencement date. The lower than anticipated result reflects that resources were reprioritised to other operational areas such as the completion of New Zealand Parole Board reports and completing sentence plans for prisoners who are serving short sentences, or who are due to appear at a New Zealand Parole Board hearing shortly after being sentenced. Despite this, 93 per cent of sentence plans were completed within 90 days. The results in this area are also a reflection of a new calculation method which is to be reviewed to ensure accurate reflection of operational requirements of prisoner sentence management.

Sentence plan results do not take into account prisoners who do not require a sentence plan or who for a variety of operational reasons have not received a plan (for example, refused, sick, held off-site, psychologically unstable, witness protection, or transferred between prisons).

23 Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

OUTPUT 5.4: FEMALE PRISONERS

The Department provides for the safe, secure and humane confinement of female sentenced prisoners.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average medium security prisoner population (#)	130	113 ²⁴	160	42%
Average minimum security prisoner population (#)	242	223 ²⁵	195	(13%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who are eligible and have met the criteria for sentencing planning, who have a plan prepared within agreed timelines (%)	97%	95%	35%	(60%)

Comments

As a result of the new security classification system introduced in April 2007, the number of medium security female prisoners was 42 per cent higher than forecast, and the number of minimum security female prisoners was 13 per cent lower than forecast.

Of the prisoners who were eligible for sentence plans, only 35 per cent had sentence plans completed within 28 days from sentence commencement date. The lower than anticipated result reflects that resources were reprioritised to other operational areas such as the completion of New Zealand Parole Board reports and completing sentence plans for prisoners who are serving short sentences, or who are due to appear at a New Zealand Parole Board hearing shortly after being sentenced. Despite this, 94 per cent of sentence plans were completed within 90 days. The results in this area are also a reflection of a new calculation method which is to be reviewed to ensure accurate reflection of operational requirements of prisoner sentence management.

Sentence plan results do not take into account prisoners who do not require a sentence plan or who for a variety of operational reasons have not received a plan (for example, refused, sick, held off-site, psychologically unstable, witness protection, or transferred between prisons).

²⁴ Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

²⁵ Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

OUTPUT 5.5: MALE YOUTH PRISONERS

The Department provides for the safe, secure and humane confinement of sentenced male youth prisoners less than 18 years of age and vulnerable 18-19 year olds in Young Offenders Units.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average medium security prisoner population (#)	56	76 ²⁶	41	(46%)
Average minimum security prisoner population (#)	37	52 ²⁷	23	(56%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who are eligible and have met the criteria for sentencing planning, who have a plan prepared within agreed timelines (%)	93%	95%	41%	(54%)

Comments

Placement in a Youth Unit is determined by a test of best interest. This test was introduced for all youth receptions to prison and objectively applied to all 18 and 19 year old prisoners; all 17 year old prisoners go directly to the Youth Units. This contributed to a fewer male prisoners being held in Youth Units than planned.

Of the prisoners who were eligible for sentence plans, only 41 per cent had sentence plans completed within 28 days from sentence commencement date. The lower than anticipated result reflects that resources were reprioritised to other operational areas such as the completion of New Zealand Parole Board reports and completing sentence plans for prisoners who are serving short sentences, or who are due to appear at a New Zealand Parole Board hearing shortly after being sentenced. Despite this, 93 per cent of sentence plans were completed within 90 days. The results in this area are also a reflection of a new calculation method which is to be reviewed to ensure accurate reflection of operational requirements of prisoner sentence management.

Sentence plan results do not take into account prisoners who do not require a sentence plan or who for a variety of operational reasons have not received a plan (e.g. refused, sick, held off-site, psychologically unstable, witness protection, transferred between prisons etc).

²⁶ Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

²⁷ Derived from the 2006 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast.

OUTPUT 5.6: CRIME PREVENTION

The Department identifies drug users in prisons through the administration of three random drug screening programmes and other drug screening tests. Drug control activities, drug dog services and checkpoints aim to reduce the availability of drugs and contraband.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
General random drug screening tests taken (#)	3,451	3,744	3,660	(2%)
Random drug screening tests taken from prisoners returning from temporary release (#)	282	364	462	27%
Random drug screening tests taken from prisoners who are identified drug users (#)	1,970	2,340	1,934	(17%)
Other drug screening tests taken (#) ²⁸	6,733	5,638	5,637	0%

Comments

All prisoners returning to prison from temporary release are subject to random drug tests. In 2007/08 the number of prisoners selected was 27 per cent higher than forecast and was driven by factors including the increase in prisoners on Release to Work .

Prisoners identified as drug users (IDU) are subject to random drug screening tests and are randomly selected to undergo drug tests using an algorithm applied within the offender management system. Prisoners can be selected for a drug test under multiple criteria; if a prisoner is selected for an IDU and a general random test, then only the one test is taken against the general random criteria. This process has reduced the number of IDU drug test volumes. The number of random drug tests taken was 17 per cent lower than expected.

²⁸ Other drug screening tests are defined as those undertaken on reasonable grounds on a voluntary basis.

OUTPUT CLASS 6: PRISONER EMPLOYMENT

Under this output class the Department provides prisoners with the opportunity to gain recognised qualifications and work experience through a range of employment-related activities and training.

A diverse range of structured activities is available including catering, forestry, grounds maintenance, farming and manufacturing. Release to Work opportunities are also provided to eligible prisoners.

These activities improve prisoners' chances of obtaining sustainable employment following release, thereby contributing to the outcome of 're-offending is reduced'.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: PRISONER EMPLOYMENT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates* \$000
	REVENUE			
11,788	Crown	13,127	12,397	13,627
–	Departmental	362	–	342
28,698	Other	32,888	25,998	31,098
40,486	Total Revenue	46,377	38,395	45,067
39,158	Total Expenses	45,151	38,395	45,067
1,328	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	1,226	–	–

* These figures also include the following adjustment under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989:

	Supp. Estimates \$000	Section 26A Transfer \$000	Final Appropriation \$000
	44,567	500	45,067

OUTPUT 6.1: PRISON-BASED WORK

This output covers the provision of employment, on-the-job training and assessment of NZQA units to prisoners in:

- land-based activities such as farming and forestry.
- manufacturing activities such as joinery and light engineering.
- internal service activities such as prison catering and grounds maintenance.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average prisoners employed in prison-based work (#)	new measure	3,748	3,453	(8%)
Total hours prisoners are employed in prison-based work (#)	new measure	5,374,206	5,859,404	9%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
NZQA credits achieved per eligible prisoner employed in prison-based work (#)	new measure	TBR ²⁹	17 ³⁰	N/A

Comments

Within the Department employment is provided to prisoners by both Corrections Inmate Employment (CIE) and Prison Services (PS). Prisoners employed in prison based work within PS undertake cleaning, grounds maintenance and general duties. Other industry related activities are provided by CIE.

The average number of prisoners employed was eight per cent below forecast as a result of the sharp drop in the prison population that occurred from October 2007 to January 2008 following the introduction of new community sentencing laws.

With the introduction of the Prisoner Employment Strategy, the priority moved to ensuring prisoners are available to participate in CIE-based employment. This combined with the lower prisoner population, is reflected in reduced internal services volumes for PS.

The numbers of prisoners employed by CIE is proportionately higher and five months of strong growth was recorded from February 2008. This is a result of focussing on achieving targets linked to the Prisoner Employment Strategy, however this was not sufficient to bring the average back up to forecast.

The total number of hours prisoners were employed in prison-based work exceeded forecast by nine per cent as a result of the average hours worked per prisoner being higher than expected.

The average NZQA credits achieved per eligible prisoner employed relates only to prisoners employed in CIE activities and is a new measure for 2007/08. A result of an average of 17 credits achieved per eligible prisoner represents an increased focus on quality NZQA qualifications linked to the Prisoner Employment Strategy, and an increase in the number of CIE instructors with assessor accreditation.

29 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

30 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008. The Department consequently forecasted to deliver 11 "NZQA credits achieved per eligible prisoner engaged in training (#)"

OUTPUT 6.2: RELEASE TO WORK

This output covers the release of eligible prisoners during the day to work for private sector employers as ordinary employees. This supports their reintegration back into the community.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average prisoners on Release to Work (#)	new measure	142	153	8%
Total hours prisoners are employed on Release to Work (#)	157,613	164,211	345,841	111%

Comments

The Department delivered 111 per cent more hours than forecast on Release to Work due to key factors such as the average number of prisoners on the programme being eight per cent higher than forecast and the availability of more fulltime jobs than expected. Over 600 prisoners went through the programme during the 2007/08 financial year, which represents an increase in activity for the Department.

Many prisoners are on seasonal contract roles and these contracts commonly work six or more days per week. Additionally, prisoners offered overtime by their Release to Work employer are able to do so with approval by the prison manager. These factors serve to increase the average number of hours worked.

OUTPUT 6.3: VOCATIONAL TRAINING

This output covers the provision of all employment-related training other than on-the-job training. For some activities, the successful completion of the training results in an externally recognised qualification.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners commencing training (#)	1,302	1,710	1,125	(34%)
Total hours prisoners are engaged in training (#)	53,741	33,072	54,768	66%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
NZQA credits achieved per eligible prisoner engaged in training (#)	new measure	TBR ³¹	46	N/A

Comments

Vocational training is delivered by both Prison Services and Corrections Inmate Employment (CIE). Despite a number of factors that affected the delivery of vocational training programmes, the Department delivered more hours than forecast to those prisoners who were able to participate.

Prison Services was limited in its ability to deliver programmes to prisoners for vocational training towards external qualifications as it experienced delays in resourcing computer suites. However prisoners who undertook training were able to use the computer facilities for extended periods of time and overall the number of hours delivered by Prison Services exceeded the forecasted number by nine per cent.

Within CIE the number of prisoners commencing a vocational training course was 14 per cent lower than forecast. Uncertainty about the continued access to student component funding (based on the number of Equivalent Full Time Student [EFTS]) at the time the forecast was set resulted in forecasts based on developing internal courses to replace previously externally provided courses. This situation did not eventuate and continued access to EFTS funding was approved in June 2007. The Department had difficulties engaging additional experienced external polytechnic training providers, with the first new provider only commencing training in June 2008. Actual hours were therefore comparable to the previous year.

³¹ No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 6.4: COMMUNITY SERVICES

Prisoners are involved in activities benefiting local communities. Prisoners nearing their release date and who meet eligibility criteria, work outside the prison boundaries during the day in supervised work parties.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
QUANTITY				
Average prisoners employed in community service activities (#)	70	68	33	(51%)
Total hours prisoners are employed in community service activities (#)	79,766	68,000	40,457	(41%)

Comments

Prisoners who are eligible to work on community service activities are employed to undertake community services outside of prison that benefit local communities. Targets for the number of prisoners employed in community services and hours of employment were not achieved due to the lack of available supervisory custodial staff during the year, and although the number of prisoners on community services increased towards the end of the year as supervisory custodial staff became available, this was insufficient to reach target.

OUTPUT CLASS 7: REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMES AND REINTEGRATIVE SERVICES

Under this output class the Department provides rehabilitation and reintegration services to offenders serving both custodial and community-based sentences and orders. These services include:

- responsivity programmes to improve offenders' motivation to address the causes of their criminal offending
- rehabilitation programmes to address the causes of criminal offending. Assessment tools determine programme eligibility according to an offenders' criminogenic needs, responsivity and risk of re-offending
- reintegrative services to prepare for an offender's release into the community, including support for families/whānau. Emphasis is placed on services that reinforce and sustain behavioural changes by building up basic skills that support reintegration into the community
- specialist psychological services, including psychological treatment of offenders.

Activities under this output class mainly contribute to the outcome of 're-offending is reduced'. The provision of psychological services also contributes to the outcome of 'offenders are managed safely and humanely'.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMES AND REINTEGRATIVE SERVICES

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates* \$000
REVENUE				
47,489	Crown	58,598	50,835	56,398
1,454	Departmental	438	–	530
48,943	Total Revenue	59,036	50,835	56,928
46,126	Total Expenses	57,201	50,835	56,928
2,817	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	1,835	–	–

* These figures also include the following adjustment under Section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989:

	Supp. Estimates \$000	Section 26A Transfer \$000	Final Appropriation \$000
	59,128	(2,200)	56,928

OUTPUT 7.1: RESPONSIVITY/MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Department delivers short motivational programmes, Tikanga Māori and Faith-based programmes. Attendance at these programmes improves an offender's responsivity or motivation to address identified criminogenic needs. Specific programmes include:

- Short motivational programmes, which are delivered to medium-risk short-serving sentenced prisoners (those sentenced to less than two years). These programmes are a structured four session intervention, based on the therapeutic techniques of motivational interviewing. They are designed to be delivered to individual offenders by a single facilitator.
- Tikanga Māori programmes, which are delivered to community-based offenders and sentenced prisoners (including youth in Young Offenders Units). These programmes are designed to use Māori philosophy, values, knowledge and practices to increase motivation for offenders to address their offending behaviour.
- Christian-based programmes are delivered in the Faith-based Unit at Rimutaka Prison.

SHORT MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAMMES

A short motivational programme is a low-intensity, one-on-one programme for prisoners sentenced to less than two years in prison. It is designed to motivate prisoners to understand their offending and learn how to make positive changes in their attitudes and behaviour.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start a short motivational programme (#)	96	200	114	(43%)
Total hours prisoners spend attending a short motivational programme (#)	325	600	491	(18%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a short motivational programme (%)	88%	75%	85%	10%

Comments

The Department forecasted more prisoners would start a short motivational programme than in previous years. The number of new starts was expected to be 200 prisoners; however a shortage of trained facilitators affected the delivery of the programme. To mitigate this, the Department invested resources in recruiting appropriately trained facilitators and developed methods to better identify prisoners who would benefit from attending the programme. Despite this, results were still below forecast.

It is encouraging to note that of those prisoners who attended a programme, 85 per cent completed the programme. This is ten per cent higher than forecast and is an indication of the quality of the programme.

TIKANGA MĀORI PROGRAMMES

Tikanga Māori programmes are motivational programmes designed to develop a sense of awareness and responsibility for an offender's behaviour and its impact on themselves, their whānau, hapū and iwi. Tikanga Māori programmes equip participants with a willingness and motivation to address their rehabilitation specifically focusing on regeneration of Māori identity and Māori practices.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total offenders who start a Tikanga Māori programme (#)				
Prisoners	868	1,053	808	(23%)
Community-based offenders	624	889	804	(10%)
Total hours offenders spend attending a Tikanga Māori programme (#)				
Prisoners	new measure	56,862	54,968	(3%)
Community-based offenders	new measure	40,500	33,326	(18%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who complete a Tikanga Māori programme (%)				
Prisoners	92%	90%	95%	5%
Community-based offenders	68%	65%	71%	6%

Comments

Prison based Programmes

Tikanga Māori programmes are delivered to both prisoners in custody and community-based offenders. In the prison based environment, these programmes provide an intensive environment for prisoners to develop a sense of awareness and responsibility for their behaviour and its impact on themselves, whānau, hapū and iwi. The number of prisoners starting Tikanga Māori programmes did not meet target as five programmes were cancelled at the Department's request due to the provider not meeting their contractual requirements. Only one of these programmes was able to be replaced.

Community-based Programmes

The number of community-based offenders starting Tikanga Māori programme was below forecast by ten per cent despite an increase in the number of programmes that started in the latter part of the year. The increase in programmes reflected an effort to maximise offender numbers on these programmes and it is intended that in 2008/09 programmes will be more evenly distributed throughout the year as the drive to maximise attendance on programmes continues.

Attendance hours are counted when an offender completes the programme; this along with the lower than forecast number of offenders commencing a programme resulted in 18 per cent lower than forecast attendance hours. Seventy-one per cent of offenders who began a Tikanga Māori programme completed the programme; six per cent more than forecast and a positive result for the Department.

FAITH-BASED UNIT

The Faith-based Unit is structured around Christian values. The core modules include personal value and purpose, transformation, restoration and reintegration. The programme is available for minimum security prisoners generally in the last 18 months of their sentence who have a desire to explore Christianity.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Average prisoners engaged in Faith-based programmes (#)	new measure	60	60	0%
Total hours prisoners spend attending a Faith-based programme (#)	18,165	17,820	16,116	(10%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a module at the Faith-based Unit (%)	95%	90%	96%	6%

Comments

The number of prisoners engaged in programmes in the Faith-based Unit was as forecast, however the number of hours prisoners spent attending programmes was ten per cent lower than forecast at 16,116. Attendance hours can be affected by various factors including the availability of prisoners to participate in the programme. The completion rate for this year was six per cent higher than forecast; a positive result for the Department.

OUTPUT 7.2: SPECIAL TREATMENT UNITS

The following programmes are delivered in prison and are aimed at addressing an offender's criminogenic needs. Programmes include:

- **Sex Offender Treatment** programmes, for prisoners convicted of sex offending against children. The programmes include special treatment units at Kia Marama in Christchurch Prison and Te Piriti in Auckland Prison
- **Violence Prevention** programmes, including the delivery of group-based treatment to violent offenders in the male Violence Prevention Unit at Rimutaka Prison and the Pacific violence prevention programme
- **Drug Treatment** programmes to highly recidivist offenders with identified alcohol and drug-related needs. The output includes the delivery of alcohol and drug treatment programmes within special treatment units
- **Intensive Criminogenic** programmes delivered in a dedicated prison unit for high-risk offenders.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAMMES

Sex Offender Treatment programmes provide treatment for adult sex offenders who offend against children. These programmes aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by addressing major treatment issues of child-sex offenders.

Offenders participating in the programme attend group therapy and individual therapy. It operates from the cognitive behavioural model targeting areas which lead to sex offending and provides offenders with skills to manage ongoing risk.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start a Sex Offender Treatment programme (#)	102	80	88	10%
Total hours prisoners spend attending a Sex Offender Treatment programme (#)	31,232	25,000	25,388	2%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a Sex Offender Treatment programme (%)	97%	95%	94%	(1%)
Programmes completed where required components were completed (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%

Comments

The demand for adult sex offenders to attend the Sex Offender Treatment programmes continued to be higher than forecast levels with ten per cent more prisoners attending the programme. The Department introduced stricter measures to assess and orientate adult sex offenders during the introductory phases of therapy to ensure that offenders who begin the programme are well equipped to complete it. The assessment determines attitudes and behaviours which lead to early exit and it also helps identify those with major responsivity issues who are then required to show positive action or be exited from the programme. In this way only prisoners who overcome debilitating responsivity issues progress to the core treatment phase.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

Violence Prevention programmes teach offenders the skills needed to live without violence, such as controlling violent impulses and conflict resolution. The programme is designed for men who have committed serious violent offences.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start a Violence Prevention programme (#)	30	30	30	0%
Total hours prisoners spend attending Violence Prevention programmes (#)	7,376	7,700	7,449	(3%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a Violence Prevention programme (%)	83%	70%	84%	14%

Comments

The Department utilised improved selection and assessment tools to ensure that more prisoners who started a Violence Prevention programme saw it through to completion. This resulted in a positive completion rate of 84 per cent, 14 per cent greater than forecast.

DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMMES

These programmes are provided at Arohata, Waikeria and Christchurch Men's Prisons with two new units opening at Hawke's Bay and Rimutaka Prisons³². The programme is delivered in a therapeutic community to address prisoners' alcohol and substance abuse problems. The programme runs for 24 weeks.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start a substance abuse programme in a Drug Treatment Unit (#)	226	327	346	6%
Total hours prisoners spend attending substance abuse programmes in a Drug Treatment Unit (#)	53,572	44,145	85,061	93%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a substance abuse programme (%)	33%	75%	55%	(20%)

Comments

Drug Treatment programmes are delivered to prisoners in Drug Treatment Units (DTU) based in five prisons (Waikeria, Arohata, Hawke's Bay, Rimutaka and Christchurch Men's). The programme is delivered in a therapeutic community to address prisoner's alcohol and substance abuse problems. A more flexible 'open style' method of delivering the programme was trialled to enable prisoners to start and complete at different times rather than all starting and completing on the same day. This has improved access to the programme and better utilised available capacity.

Care NZ provided more programme hours per prisoner than contracted which resulted in the target for programme attendance hours being exceeded by 93 per cent.

³² The Drug Treatment Units have opened at Hawke's Bay and Rimutaka prisons.

It is important to recognise that programmes may operate over two financial years, and therefore a prisoner may be recorded as starting in one year, and completing in the following year; this impacts the calculated completion rate. Many prisoners are still engaged in treatment, and thus while started, have not yet completed the 24-week programme. The completion rate for 2007/08 was 55 per cent; 20 per cent less than forecast but was significantly better than 2006/07 where 33 per cent of prisoners on a substance abuse programme completed the programme.

A quality assurance process to ensure accurate and timely reporting of programme delivery performance was implemented.

INTENSIVE CRIMINOGENIC PROGRAMMES

The Intensive Criminogenic programme is for high-risk male offenders. It is based upon the principles of risk, needs and responsivity, cognitive behavioural, dialectical behaviour therapy and relapse prevention theories.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start an Intensive Criminogenic programme (#)	9	20	21	5%
Total hours prisoners spend attending an Intensive Criminogenic programme (#)	130	4,500	3,976	(12%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete an Intensive Criminogenic programme (%)	N/A	75%	100%	25%

Comments

The Intensive Criminogenic programme pilot group achieved a 100 per cent completion rate. This was a positive result for the Department.

The forecast for total hours prisoners spend attending a criminogenic programme was based on the second programme starting while the first programme being piloted. However, the delivery of the second programme was delayed until after the completion of the pilot. This programme is now underway.

OUTPUT 7.3: MEDIUM-INTENSITY REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES

Programmes are delivered that address an offenders criminogenic needs, either in prison or the community.

Programmes include:

- medium-intensity rehabilitation programmes, including structured rehabilitation programmes
- Māori Therapeutic programmes delivered in Māori Focus Units and at the Northland Regional Corrections Facility
- Relapse Prevention programmes for those offenders who complete medium-intensity multiple needs and Intensive criminogenic programmes, as well as violence prevention programmes and Māori therapeutic programmes
- FOCUS programmes.

MĀORI THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMMES

Māori Therapeutic programmes are criminogenic programmes that integrate cognitive behavioural therapy and Tikanga Māori concepts to facilitate change in the offending behaviour of Māori offenders. Māori Therapeutic programmes build on tikanga as a means of increasing responsivity and will address a range of needs.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start a Māori Therapeutic programme (#)	173	140	126	(10%)
Total hours prisoners spend attending Māori Therapeutic programmes (#)	14,835	11,200	10,913	(3%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a Māori Therapeutic programme (%)	92%	80%	85%	5%

Comments

Māori Therapeutic programmes integrate cognitive behavioural therapy and Tikanga Māori concepts to facilitate change in offending behaviour to eligible prisoners. The demand for this programme remains favourable for 2007/08 and is a continuation of the trend started in 2005/06.

RELAPSE PREVENTION PROGRAMMES

Relapse Prevention groups are for offenders who have completed high-intensity and medium-intensity programmes. Relapse Prevention groups are designed to promote safe behaviour by providing a forum for review of post-release developments and treatment maintenance.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total offenders who start a Relapse Prevention programme (#)	300	350	381	9%

Comments

The Relapse Prevention programme was a new programme in 2006/07. The Department targeted offenders who had graduated from other programmes and the uptake on the programme in 2007/08 increased through the year to above forecast numbers.

OTHER REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMES

These rehabilitative programmes include the:

- Medium Intensity Rehabilitation Programme: this programme is designed to help offenders examine the causes of their offending and develop specific skills to prevent them re-offending.
- Short Rehabilitation Programme: this programme is designed to help offenders gain a detailed understanding of their offending pattern and develop specific skills to prevent relapse.
- Saili Matagi Programme: this programme is a violence prevention programme specifically for Pacific adult male offenders. It combines a Pacific cultural model with Western group therapy, and aims to help Pacific men change their violent behaviour.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total offenders who start a rehabilitative programme (#)				
Prisoners	482	512	484	(5%)
Community-based offenders	356	508	385	(24%)
Total hours offenders spend attending a rehabilitative programme (#)				
Prisoners	44,520	51,824	53,074	2%
Community-based offenders	12,438	29,985	18,198	(39%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who complete a rehabilitation programme (%)				
Prisoners	85%	75%	85%	10%
Community-based offenders	54%	65%	54%	(11%)

Comments

The number of prisoners and community-based offenders who were able to participate in these specific rehabilitative programmes was less than forecast due to a shortage of trained facilitators. It is expected that improvements will be made in the coming year due to an increased emphasis on recruitment of trained facilitators and more effective scheduling of the programmes. The shortage of trained facilitators also impacted community-based offender attendance hours.

The number of prison based offenders who completed programmes was ten per cent higher than forecast which was a pleasing result. The number of community-based offenders who completed programmes was less than forecast by 11 per cent. This was due to internal issues such as drug use by offenders while participating in a programme. Drug use while on a programme results in the termination of an offender's participation on that programme.

FOCUS PROGRAMMES

The FOCUS programme helps young offenders to acknowledge their offending, understand themselves better, learn how to break their offending cycle, learn how to cope with uncomfortable or negative feelings and practice using skills to get on better with others.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total young offenders who start a FOCUS programme (#)	272	145	155	7%
Total hours young offenders spend attending a FOCUS programme (#)	3,609	4,850	5,121	6%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Young offenders assessed as appropriate to attend a programme who participate in a programme (%)	100%	98%	100%	2%

Comments

The FOCUS programme that the Department runs for young offenders was delivered to seven per cent more young offenders than forecast and all of the programme participants completed the programme.

OUTPUT 7.4: OTHER REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

Community-based rehabilitative programmes are delivered by external providers and are designed to address the underlying causes of re-offending:

- Sex Offender Treatment programmes
- Domestic Violence programmes
- Alcohol and Drug programmes.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT PROGRAMMES

Sex Offender Treatment programmes are provided by external providers across New Zealand. These programmes provide treatment for adult sex offenders who offend against children, and adolescents who have sexually abused. The treatment programmes aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by addressing major issues.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total offenders who start a Sex Offender Treatment programme (#)	new measure	TBR ³³	63	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who complete a Sex Offender Treatment programme (%)	new measure	TBR ³⁴	54%	N/A

Comments

Sex Offender Treatment programmes are run by external providers over a 12 month period. During 2008/09 the Department will continue to focus efforts on increasing this completion rate, as only 54 per cent of sex offenders completed a treatment programme in 2007/08. An integral part of this work will be to ensure offenders remain motivated and supported throughout the duration of the programme.

³³ No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

³⁴ No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TREATMENT PROGRAMMES

Domestic Violence prevention programmes teach offenders the skills needed to live without violence, such as controlling violent impulses and conflict resolution. The Department refers offenders to external programme providers who are accredited under the Domestic Violence Act 1995.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total offenders who start a Domestic Violence Treatment programme (#)	new measure	TBR ³⁵	2,203	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who complete a Domestic Violence Treatment programme (%)	new measure	TBR ³⁶	49%	N/A

Comments

The completion rate for Domestic Violence Treatment programmes was 49 per cent. During 2008/09, the Department will continue to focus efforts on increasing this completion rate. This work will include reviewing the reporting of these figures, and also ensuring offenders remain motivated and supported throughout the duration of the programme.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMMES

Community-based alcohol and drug treatment programmes are provided by a number of external providers across New Zealand. These programmes are suitable for offenders with a history of serious substance abuse identified as contributing to their offending.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total offenders who start a community-based alcohol and drug treatment programme (#)	new measure	TBR ³⁷	2,826	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who complete a community-based alcohol and drug treatment programme (%)	new measure	TBR ³⁸	68%	N/A

Comments

Alcohol and drug treatment programmes run by external providers in the community resulted in a 68 per cent completion rate. The forecasted completion rate for 2008/09 is set at 65 per cent based on this satisfactory result.

35 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

36 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

37 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

38 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT 7.5: EDUCATION

The Department seeks to improve the education standards of prisoners through the provision of foundation learning (literacy, numeracy, ESOL³⁹) and secondary school education that improve education skills and ability to gain employment after release.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners commencing education (#)	new measure	3,862	3,119	(19%)
Total hours prisoners are engaged in education (#)	new measure	274,866	190,898	(31%)

Comments

Education programmes consist of numeracy, literacy and ESOL programmes, NCES, and secondary education courses. The lower number of prisoners participating in Education Programmes, and the lower than expected attendance hours, were due to the cessation of new enrolments in National Certificate of Employment Skills (NCES) from December 2007. This occurred because a new Foundation Skills programme (Literacy and Numeracy) will replace it in 2008/09. During 2007/08, 30,646 NCES credits were achieved and 431 NCES completion certificates were awarded.

39 English for Speakers of Other Languages.

OUTPUT 7.6: REINTEGRATION INTERVENTIONS

Reintegrative services are provided to offenders and their families/whānau in order to facilitate the transition from prison to the community or to assist community-based offenders to fulfil the conditions of their sentence or order. Reintegrative needs may include accommodation and employment, financial management, relationship management, community support, victim related issues, and health care.

Reintegration services are delivered by prison-based reintegration teams that include caseworkers, social workers and family/whānau liaison workers. The reintegration teams work collectively with other government agencies and non-government organisations that may be contracted by the Department or serve on a voluntary basis.

REINTEGRATIVE PROGRAMMES

Living skills and parenting skills programmes aim to improve prisoners' social/life skills and improve prisoners' abilities to safely and effectively parent.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Total prisoners who start a Reintegrative programme (#)	1,022	960	1,105	15%
Total hours prisoners spend attending a Reintegrative programme (#)	26,445	27,648	29,317	6%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Prisoners who complete a Reintegrative programme (%)	75%	90%	79%	(11%)

Comments

Reintegration programmes consist of living and parenting skills programmes that are of four to five weeks in duration. They provide prisoners with skills that facilitate their reintegration back into the community on release. The number of prisoners that started a programme and programme attendance hours exceeded forecast due to more prisoners with reintegrative needs that needed to be addressed through the programme, and the provision of additional classes.

Reintegration programmes are delivered to prisoners near the end of their sentences, and consequently completion rates can be compromised by prisoners being transferred or released before the completion of the programme.

REINTEGRATIVE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE NEW ZEALAND PRISONERS' AID AND REHABILITATION SOCIETY

The Department's main contracted reintegrative service provider is the New Zealand Federation of Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Societies Incorporated (NZPARS). Services provided by NZPARS cover the period from pre-sentence to post-release, and include the coordination and/or delivery of reintegrative services. Services provided may include information, advice and practical assistance, emotional support, development of self management skills, and coaching.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Support service hours provided (#)	51,471	45,000	48,662	8%
Referrals to NZPARS for reintegrative services (#)	23,853	25,000	25,964	4%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Referrals to NZPARS for reintegrative services acknowledged within five working days of receipt (%)	100%	95%	100%	5%

Comments

NZPARS fulfilled its obligations for the 2007/08 year as outlined in the 2007/10 contract. Support service hours provided by NZPARS were eight per cent above those purchased by the Department (which the forecast reflects). This is attributable to services provided to prisoners outside of the contract at no additional cost to the Department.

SUPPORTED ACCOMMODATION SERVICES

The Supported Accommodation services operate in Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch and provides much needed accommodation and other reintegrative services to released prisoners and offenders on community-based sentences or orders.

The service targets offenders with high level reintegrative needs and who intend to reside in these areas but have no suitable accommodation. The Department ensures the offenders are suitable for the property, and that they meet their conditions of release or sentence.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders participating in a Supported Accommodation service (#)	37	120 ⁴⁰	123	(3%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who complete a Supported Accommodation service and gain longer-term independent accommodation (%)	94%	65%	70%	(5%)

Comments

Results for the year were in line with the original forecast of 120 offenders participating in Supported Accommodation service, however actual results were 32 per cent below the revised forecast of 180 offenders. This was a result of fewer offenders participating in a Supported Accommodation service due to issues associated with the release of offenders to suitable accommodation. These issues are currently being resolved.

40 This number was reforecast to 180 with the approval of the Minister of Corrections.

OUTPUT 7.7: COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL CENTRES

Community Residential Centres provide a residential programme in a community-based reintegrative and structured environment. The objective is to resettle offenders back into the community through rehabilitation programmes and reintegrative services that aim to reduce the likelihood of further offending. There are three centres currently in operation nationwide; Montgomery House in Hamilton, Te Ihi Tu in New Plymouth, and the Salisbury Street Foundation in Christchurch. As part of the Department's contractual agreement, psychological services are provided to offenders attending Montgomery House.

Montgomery House provides a residential treatment programme for men who have repeatedly committed serious violent offences. It works on the premise that offenders can learn pro-social skills after they have accepted responsibility for their violence, and rejected violence as an appropriate way to behave. Montgomery House runs four 10-week programmes throughout the year and can accommodate up to 11 offenders per programme.

Te Ihi Tu is a residential programme that provides rehabilitative and reintegrative services for male offenders. The programme is aimed at men who are committed to living crime-free, but who do not have the skills, knowledge, understanding, or support to change their way of life. Te Ihi Tu runs three 13-week programmes per year for up to eight offenders per programme.

Salisbury Street Foundation provides a residential programme for men who have spent substantial time in the criminal justice system. The programme aims to prevent further offending and to facilitate safe reintegration into the community by providing vocational, recreational and educational skills, and by confronting inappropriate behaviour in a secure environment. The programme differs from the programmes run by other Community Residential Centres in that it is an open programme that can last between six and 24 months depending on an individual offender's rehabilitative needs. Offenders must complete specified objectives during the course of the programme in order to successfully complete.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Offenders who start a programme (#)				
Montgomery House	new measure	40	24	(40%)
Te Ihi Tu	new measure	24	12	(50%)
Salisbury Street Foundation	new measure	8	15	88%
Psychologist hours provided to Montgomery House (#)	871	900	699	(22%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Offenders who successfully complete a programme (#)				
Montgomery House	new measure	TBR ⁴¹	15	N/A
Te Ihi Tu	new measure	TBR ⁴²	10	N/A
Average occupancy at Salisbury Street Foundation (#) ⁴³	new measure	12	7	(42%)
Post-programme assessments for Montgomery House programmes completed by a psychologist (%)	100%	100%	94%	(6%)

41 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

42 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

43 This measure is a correction of the measure in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008 which had a typographical error.

Comments

Offenders starting a programme at Montgomery House were 40 per cent below forecast due to security concerns which have now been addressed by the provider.

The low number of offenders starting a programme at Te Ihi Tu was due to a lack of suitable referrals, and the cancellation of the programme scheduled to start in May 2008. The final programme under the current contract with Te Ihi Tu is due to start in September 2008. An evaluation of the Te Ihi Tu programme was completed and this will be taken into account when considering the future of the contract beyond December 2008.

The number of offenders starting a programme at the Salisbury Street Foundation was 88 per cent above target which reflects ongoing work to maintain high number of referrals and consequently new starts on the programme. However, average occupancy at Salisbury Street Foundation was 42 per cent below forecast. Further work is needed to ensure offenders are motivated to continue on the programme in order to increase the average occupancy rate.

Lower than expected psychologist hours provided to Montgomery House were due to the closure of Montgomery House for a period of time resulting in the cancellation of one programme. Psychologists were able to focus on other areas such as Community Probation outputs during this period.

One report was not completed within the timeframe allocated and this affected the post-programme assessments target. The report was completed shortly outside of the allocated timeframe.

OUTPUT 7.8: PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Specialist psychologist treatment services are provided to offenders serving both custodial and community-based sentences. This includes the provision of reports resulting from the referral, assessment and treatment of offenders serving custodial sentences, and of professional training and supervision relating to the delivery of responsivity/motivational and rehabilitative programmes.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Psychological consultation hours provided (#)				
Prisons	15,183	13,790	16,199	17%
Community probation services	10,887	13,994	12,288	(12%)
Psychological reports provided (#)				
Prisons	725	1,033	939	(9%)
Community probation services	1,010	916	1,143	25%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Psychological consultations that meet the agreed standards (%)	100%	95%	100%	5%
Psychological reports that meet the agreed standards (%)	100%	95%	100%	5%

Comments

Within prisons, psychological consultation hours were above forecast due to activity in relation to adult sex offender groups at Auckland Prison, and facilitator supervision across the regions. However, reduced report numbers resulted from a focus on New Zealand Parole Board requests, the delivery of group-based programmes and the increasingly complex treatment needs of prisoners.

Within community-based services, a shortage in available staff impacted on the delivery of consultation hours in the Northern and Southern regions and private practitioners were utilised to reduce the impact. However, recruitment of staff progressed well in the Southern region with most vacancies now filled. Several regions reported low motivation and non-attendance by offenders as a factor in the above forecast number of reports provided. Discussions are underway with Probation Officers to address this issue.

BICULTURAL THERAPY

The Bicultural Therapy Model increases responsiveness to Māori needs by enabling both Tikanga Māori and western psychology for self-development and whānau healing.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Māori offenders who receive treatment under the Bicultural Therapy Model (#)	314	350	318	(9%)
Hours provided by Māori service providers under the Bicultural Therapy Model (#)	3,579	4,000	4,221	6%
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Māori service providers who comply with the agreed standards when delivering consultation hours under the Bicultural Therapy Model (%)	97%	100%	97%	(3%)

Comments

Less Māori offenders received treatment under the Bicultural Therapy Model than expected due to difficulty in obtaining Māori Service Providers in Dunedin and Wellington. Dunedin now has contracts in place with Māori Service Providers and Wellington is working with local Iwi to obtain the services of suitable Māori Service Providers.

OUTPUT CLASS 8: SERVICES TO THE NEW ZEALAND PAROLE BOARD

Under this output class the Department provides funding for, and administrative services to the New Zealand Parole Board. This assists the New Zealand Parole Board to meet its independent statutory responsibilities.

Services provided within this output class contribute to the outcomes of 're-offending is reduced', 'sentences and orders are complied with' and 'sentence options are used effectively'.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: SERVICES TO THE NEW ZEALAND PAROLE BOARD

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates \$000
	REVENUE			
5,704	Crown	7,149	5,708	7,149
–	Departmental	34	–	64
5,704	Total Revenue	7,183	5,708	7,213
5,694	Total Expenses	6,560	5,708	7,213
10	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	623	–	–

OUTPUT CLASS 8.1: ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES TO THE NEW ZEALAND PAROLE BOARD

This output involves the provision of administrative services to the New Zealand Parole Board.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Hearings by the New Zealand Parole Board (#)	10,211	10,707	9,195	(14%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Cases scheduled to be heard by the Board that are scheduled within the timeline specified in the Parole Act 2002 (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Offenders who are entitled to a hearing who receive a hearing (%)	new measure	100%	100%	0%
Offenders notified of an impending hearing within the agreed timelines (%)	new measure	100%	99%	(1%)
Victims notified of an impending hearing within the agreed timelines (%)	new measure	100%	98%	(2%)
Offenders notified of a Board decision within the agreed timelines (%)	new measure	100%	100%	0%
Victims notified of a Board decision within the agreed timelines (%)	new measure	100%	100%	0%

Comments

Home Detention was introduced as a standalone sentence with the amendment to the Parole Act (2002). As a result of this, the volume of New Zealand Parole Board hearings reduced significantly, and despite reduced forecasts, volumes were still 14 per cent less than expected.

There were five instances where registered victims were informed of a pending hearing outside of the standard notice period of ten working days. The oversight was human error and not systemic and this issue was resolved.

There were also four instances where victims were referred from the Police during the ten days prior to a hearing. As a consequence, those victims were also informed of a pending hearing outside of the standard ten day notice period.

OUTPUT CLASS 9: POLICY ADVICE AND DEVELOPMENT

Under this output class the Department provides advice and develops policies that contribute to improving service delivery, including policies that improve outcomes for Māori and Pacific peoples, and the development of effective criminal justice sector legislation. Services also include the development of service standards, the analysis of trends in the offender population, and the evaluation of the impact of programmes to reduce re-offending.

Also included in this output class are functions such as responding to ministerial correspondence and parliamentary questions, Official Information Act requests, and requests from the Office of the Ombudsmen.

Activities within this output class contribute to the full range of outcomes.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: POLICY ADVICE AND DEVELOPMENT

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates \$000
REVENUE				
4,981	Crown	4,909	4,881	4,909
–	Departmental	40	–	40
4,981	Total Revenue	4,949	4,881	4,949
4,874	Total Expenses	4,652	4,881	4,949
107	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	297	–	–

OUTPUT 9.1: POLICY ADVICE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Department provides advice and develops policies that contribute to the improvement of service delivery, including policies that improve outcomes for Māori and Pacific peoples, and the development of effective criminal justice sector legislation. Services also include the development of service standards, the analysis of trends in the offender population, and the evaluation of the impact of programmes to reduce re-offending.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Advice provided according to the work programme agreed with the Minister of Corrections (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Advice delivered to the Minister of Corrections that meets agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Policy advice delivered to the Minister of Corrections within agreed timelines (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%

OUTPUT 9.2: MINISTERIAL SERVICES

Responses are provided to ministerial correspondence and parliamentary questions, Official Information Act requests, and requests from the Office of the Ombudsmen.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Responses prepared to ministerial correspondence (#)	295	TBR ⁴⁴	256	N/A
Responses prepared to parliamentary questions (#)	873	TBR ⁴⁵	573	N/A
Responses to Office of the Ombudsmen requests (#)	new measure	TBR ⁴⁶	333	N/A
Responses to Official Information Act requests (#)	new measure	TBR ⁴⁷	695	N/A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Responses returned for redrafting to be no more than (%)	new measure	10%	27%	17%
Responses completed within agreed timelines (%)	new measure	100%	45%	(55%)

Comments

The quality of draft responses and the timeliness of responses was not as high as expected, however the Department has implemented enhanced processes in the last four months of the year to ensure that the quality of responses and the timeliness of responses improves. Analysis indicates that 75 per cent of Parliamentary Questions for the year were processed within two days of the due date.

44 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

45 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

46 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

47 No forecast was included in the Statement of Intent 1 July 2007-30 June 2008.

OUTPUT CLASS 10: SERVICE PURCHASE AND MONITORING

This output class includes:

- the provision of inspectorate services
- the development, management and monitoring of services from external providers
- agreements with other Government agencies
- community funding contracts with external providers
- contracts with Community Residential Centres.

It also includes the development and maintenance of service specifications and national systems, and provision of victim notification services and offender records services.

Activities under this output class contribute to achievement of the full range of outcomes, but particularly to 'offenders are managed safely and humanely' and 'victims of crime are supported'.

OUTPUT CLASS STATEMENT: SERVICE PURCHASE AND MONITORING

For the Year Ended 30 June 2008

30/06/07 Actual \$000		30/06/08 Actual \$000	Main Estimates \$000	Supp. Estimates \$000
REVENUE				
1,734	Crown	1,800	1,734	1,800
–	Departmental	26	–	14
1,734	Total Revenue	1,826	1,734	1,814
1,612	Total Expenses	1,675	1,734	1,814
122	Net Surplus / (Deficit)	151	–	–

OUTPUT 10.1: INSPECTORATE SERVICES

The Inspectorate monitors systems and standards in relation to sentence management, investigates incidents, investigates complaints received from offenders and ensures that the complaints system within prisons is working as intended. The Inspectorate also provides reports to the Department's Assurance Board and is independent of the services that it inspects.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Inspections in the Inspectorate work programme as approved by the Assurance Board (#)				
Routine visits	83	100	76	(24%)
Special investigations	12	15	14	(7%)
Complaints received by the Inspectorate (#)	new measure	3,000	2,216	(26%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Inspections carried out to agreed standards (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%
Routine inspection reports completed within agreed timelines (%)	96%	100%	95%	(5%)
Special investigation reports completed within agreed timelines (%)	94%	100%	95%	(5%)

Comments

The Inspectorate reports directly to the Chief Executive and is independent of the services that it inspects. The Inspectorate also provides reports to the Department's Assurance Board. Staffing shortages have prevented the full visiting programme from being completed during the first part of the year. Priority was placed on complaints resolution, and on incident investigation and monitoring activities during this period.

The effective implementation of the prisons internal complaints system had the desired effect of reducing the volume of prisoner complaints about minor and routine matters to external agencies.

OUTPUT 10.2: SERVICES TO VICTIMS

This output involves the administration of the victim notification services. The Department has a responsibility to notify eligible victims about specific events detailed in the Victims' Rights Act 2002. The New Zealand Police refer details of eligible victims to the Department.

	2006/07	Performance Standard 2007/08		
	Actual	Forecast	Actual	Variance
EXPECTED DEMAND				
Referrals from the New Zealand Police (#)	513	600	499	(17%)
PERFORMANCE MEASURES				
Victims notified as per requirements (%)	100%	100%	100%	0%

Comments

Referrals are driven by the New Zealand Police so accurately forecasting demand is difficult.