

Appendices

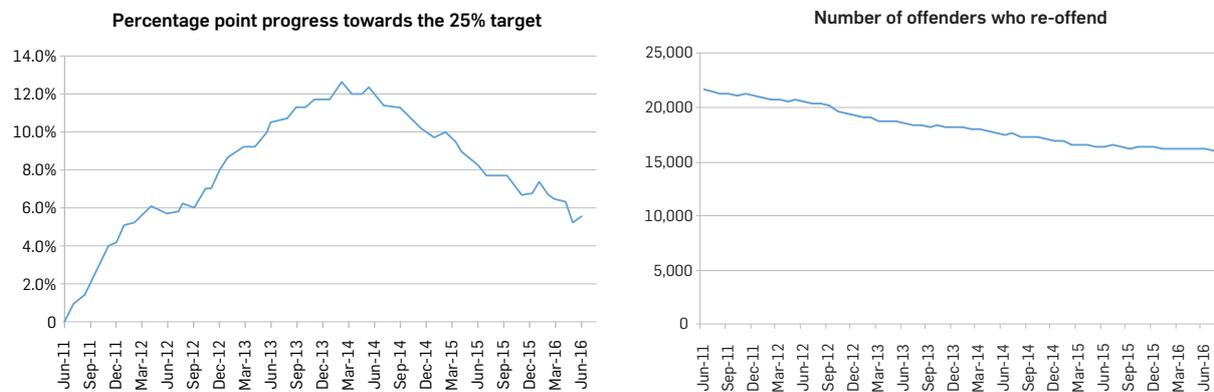
Appendix One: Progress towards the June 2017 target of a 25% reduction in re-offending

Background

Corrections' Better Public Services (BPS) re-offending measure is a composite of the reconviction rate for offenders serving community-based sentences and the reimprisonment rate of prisoners.

Analysis conducted since the target was set in 2012 shows that the overall rate of re-offending fell between June 2011 and February 2014, at which point Corrections was just over half-way towards the 25% reduction target.

Since February 2014, the rate of reduction has flattened off, and from mid 2014 it has been increasing slowly. The current rate is still well below the June 2011 rate, and reached a peak of 7.8% in this financial year.



Analysis

The stall in progress towards the 25% reduction target is at odds with Corrections' positive results in offender rehabilitation outcomes. These results have been improving year-on-year, with significant reductions in reconvictions and reimprisonment now being consistently recorded for most of our key rehabilitation programmes. In addition, the proportion of the offender population who are successfully engaged in rehabilitation programmes has never been as high as in the last three years. This has increased further since the beginning of 2015, following implementation of the RR25% Boost initiative.

The lack of reflection of these results in Recidivism Index (RI) figures implicates other factors, outside of Corrections' control, in the current trend. Analysis undertaken within the Department, as well as by the Ministry of Justice¹, has identified a number of factors that appear, either singly or in combination, to have contributed to the recent upturn in the RI rate. The factors identified are the rates of prosecution and conviction, the types of sentences imposed and court disposal times.

Further, a falling number of new sentence starts with Corrections in recent years has brought about a change in the composition of the offender population under management. This now features a greater proportion of recidivistic offenders, more of whom have gang connections, and fewer first-time offenders. This change in mix has had a direct and adverse impact on the annual re-offending rate.

¹ "Drivers of the BPS reconviction rate measure other than re-offending" (August 2015). Ministry of Justice Forecasting and Modelling Team.

Current responses

Corrections is continuing to roll out elements of the Boost initiative, and is improving the quality of existing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

Note on progress

It is important to note that the number of offenders who re-offend has been declining over the past five years, with almost 25% fewer re-offenders in the system than in 2011. As shown in the graph on the previous page, this decline in re-offending has occurred consistently since the setting of our BPS target. This shows that significant, positive progress has been made, although this has not been captured within the precise terms and measurements that apply to our BPS target.

Conclusion

On the basis of recent results, it is unlikely that the target of 25% reduction in the rate of re-offending by 2017 will be achieved. Analysis indicates that the measure is susceptible to a range of external influences, which unfortunately obscure the positive impacts of offender rehabilitation and reintegration. Corrections continues to ramp up efforts to ensure that the most effective rehabilitation services are delivered as widely as possible to the offenders that we manage.

Appendix Two: Recidivism Index

RECIDIVISM INDEX - 12 MONTHS FOLLOW-UP (PERCENTAGES) FOR 2014/15

Category	Group	Released from prison		Beginning community sentence	
		Reimprisoned	Reconvicted	Imprisoned	Reconvicted
All (2014/15)		29.7	44.2	5.6	28.1
Gender	Female	19.5	36.0	2.9	21.4
	Male	30.8	45.1	6.3	30.0
Ethnicity	Māori	33.0	48.7	7.8	34.4
	European	26.4	40.0	4.8	26.9
	Pacific	24.2	37.1	4.9	26.6
	Other (incl. Asian)	18.1	24.8	3.4	20.9
Age (at prison release or start of community sentence)	Less than 20 years	44.9	68.4	7.1	44.3
	20-24 years	37.0	55.8	6.5	32.8
	25-29 years	32.9	49.1	6.4	30.2
	30-39 years	30.6	44.6	6.2	27.1
	40 and above	18.0	26.9	3.1	16.9
Gang affiliate	Active	41.9	58.5	18.8	52.8
	Former	37.5	50.7	14.7	44.5
	Never	24.0	37.8	4.3	25.8
Offence group (Most serious or original sentence)	Breaches	35.6	53.2	12.7	35.8
	Burglary	41.7	59.7	8.0	40.3
	Dishonesty	41.8	60.7	7.6	34.4
	Drugs	11.2	18.7	4.0	21.0
	Property damage	27.6	41.8	6.0	36.5
	Sexual	6.9	11.0	1.4	10.9
	Traffic	17.8	35.1	3.0	22.8
	Violence	28.1	41.2	5.0	26.4
	Weapons	31.7	46.0	7.6	34.2
	Other offence	38.0	51.5	6.8	29.1
Community sentence	Community work	N/A	N/A	6.0	29.8
	Supervision	N/A	N/A	5.8	26.4
	Intensive supervision	N/A	N/A	7.9	33.2
	Community detention	N/A	N/A	1.7	24.8
	Home detention	N/A	N/A	5.9	19.6
Prisoner security classification (at release)	Maximum	77.8	88.9	N/A	N/A
	High	52.4	68.3	N/A	N/A
	Low medium	40.4	57.0	N/A	N/A
	Low	30.1	46.5	N/A	N/A
	Minimum	11.3	21.7	N/A	N/A
Release type	Parole	16.0	24.8	N/A	N/A
	Post-release conditions	33.2	49.5	N/A	N/A
Sentence length	Less than 6mths	36.5	54.1	4.1	25.2
	6mths to <1yr	33.7	49.0	5.7	25.8
	1yr to <2yrs	27.9	42.0	8.4	30.6
	2yrs to <3yrs	17.4	26.9	N/A	N/A
	3yrs to <5yrs	13.5	22.9	N/A	N/A
	5yrs or more	11.7	16.9	6.0	29.8
All (2013/14)		28.1	43.7	4.9	27.4

Appendix Three: Recidivism Index and Rehabilitation Quotient

The Recidivism Index (RI) is the measure Corrections uses to represent progress in reducing re-offending.

At one level the RI is fairly straightforward; it is the percentage of offenders in any given cohort that is reconvicted within a given period of time (the follow-up period), and who receive either a prison sentence (RI reimprisonment) or any Corrections-administered sentence (RI reconviction). Corrections' RI figures are produced on a monthly basis, using a 12 month follow-up period and a rolling cohort of all offenders.

When RI rates are reported, they relate to offenders who were released from prison or started a community sentence over a 12 month period, ending 15 months ago. The difference in time between the offender's release or sentence start period and the reporting of the re-offending, is to allow for the follow-up period to run its course and to ensure that convictions for new offences have been recorded by the courts.

The Rehabilitation Quotient (RQ) measures the impact of the Department's rehabilitative programmes, through comparing the rates of reconviction and reimprisonment among 'treated' offenders (who completed a rehabilitative intervention) with the rates observed among 'untreated' offenders (offenders who are matched based on a range of risk-related factors, but who had no involvement in that specific programme).

RQ scores are calculated separately for programmes delivered in prison and in the community. The cohort of prisoners are those who completed programmes in prison and were released in the 12 months ending 31 March 2015. We analyse their re-offending over the 12 months following their individual release dates.

The cohort of community offenders are those who completed a programme on a community sentence, where the programme end date occurred within the 12 months ending 31 March 2015. Corrections then measures their re-offending over the 12 months following completion of the programme.

The rates are represented by percentage-point changes in the rates of reimprisonment or reconviction of 'treated' offenders, compared to the equivalent 'untreated' offenders. A reimprisonment score of (10.0) indicates that the rate of reimprisonment for 'treated' offenders was 10% lower than for the comparable 'untreated' offenders (for example, 12% compared to 22%). 'Untreated' includes those who did not receive any form of treatment, and those who received other forms of intervention but not the specific one being tested. The statistical method used in the analysis controls for the influence of these factors.

Many prisoners and community-based offenders participate in more than one programme. Where this occurs, the effects of participation in multiple programmes are not double-counted in each of the different programme RQs. The rates of some programmes reported are small and below the level of statistical significance; however, this does not necessarily mean that the particular programme has no impact on re-offending.

Appendix Four: Report under section 190 of the Corrections Act 2004 and Parole Act 2002

Section 190(1)(A)

Requires the Chief Executive to report on how he has carried out his functions under section 8(1)(k) and prison directors have carried out their functions under section 12(d), of ensuring that processes are established and maintained to identify communities significantly affected by policies and practices in the corrections system, and giving opportunities for those communities to give their views on those policies and practices, and ensuring those views are taken into account.

The year has seen Corrections continue to engage with stakeholders, as well as actively engaging with individuals and groups where our operations could potentially impact communities, e.g. the operation of the new Auckland South Corrections Facility (ASCF), design and construction of the new facility at Auckland Prison, temporary release of prisoners and treaty settlements.

We have established formal community liaison groups where prison representatives meet with designated members of the community to consider the effects of any activity carried out at the prison on the community.

Corrections has worked with employers, government agencies and community groups to both gain a greater understanding of stakeholders' views and, in turn, provide a wider picture of what Corrections is doing to make a difference in people's lives.

We work closely with a number of large employers and industry leaders to encourage greater employment and training options for offenders. In addition to our relationships with employers who provide Release to Work opportunities for offenders close to release from prison, we have Memorandums of Understanding with over 60 employers who have agreed to provide jobs for offenders following the ends of prison sentences.

Advisory panels were first established in 2014/15, and have become embedded during 2015/16. These panels provide advice to prison directors on the suitability of prisoners who have applied for activities or special visits outside the prison perimeter, including Temporary Release, Release to Work, the Whare Oranga Ake support programme and prisoner work parties. The advisory panels are made up of Corrections staff, external agencies, and community representatives, who provide advice to the prison director to support their decision making regarding matters of necessary concern to the community.

Engagement with family/whānau, iwi and local communities is an essential part of preparing people for reintegration ahead of leaving prison and once they are in the community. Iwi and community groups contributed to our reducing re-offending work through locally initiated programmes of activity funded by our Regional Initiative Fund. These stakeholders continue to assist us in identifying new and effective rehabilitation activities in prisons and in the community.

Section 190(1)(B)

A report on the work undertaken by the inspectors of Corrections, including statistical information about the disposition of complaints made by people under control or supervision and comment on issues arising from complaints or visits.

Chief Inspector's Annual Report for 2015/2016 Pursuant to Section 190(1)(b) of the Corrections Act 2004.

Introduction

The Corrections Inspectorate is established under the provisions of section 28 of the *Corrections Act 2004* as a dedicated complaints resolution, investigation, and assurance function, with accountability directly to the Chief Executive independent of operational line management. The legislation acknowledges the high level of risk attached to sentence management by providing an appropriate level of legislative prescription, protection and access for the agents of the Chief Executive in matters related to sentence management generally and the secure prison environment in particular.

Complaints to the inspectors of Corrections

Community-based sentences traditionally generate a very low volume of contacts with the inspectors. In the current year there were only 45 contacts from the community received via 0800 calls, letters, or website contacts. These contact numbers are similar to previous years and include both complaints and requests for information/clarification.

The effective and timely resolution of prisoner complaints is a primary area of focus for inspectors and generates the majority of their workload. For reasons of safety, security, fairness and the mitigation of risk the Department expects prisoner issues and concerns to be resolved as soon as practicable and at the lowest possible organisational level. In the normal course of events that is within the prison, at unit level. It is the responsibility of unit staff to resolve prisoner concerns by taking the appropriate action before they escalate into complaints or incidents. For those occasions where lower level resolution does not occur, or is not possible, the legislation provides Corrections with a two-tiered system of internal complaints resolution. At prison site level a robust, auditable internal complaints system exists so that prisoners can formally take matters for resolution to their residential manager or prison director. This constitutes the first tier.

The Inspectorate is Corrections' second tier of complaints resolution. As such it is effectively the Department's last opportunity to resolve a complaint before external agencies or court action become involved. There were 1,058 formal complaints received for the year. This was a significant decrease on the 2014/2015 year complaints of 1,641.

It should be noted that the Inspectorate has recently altered the manner in which it handles complaints. This change was to place greater accountability on prison management to manage prisoner complaints robustly in the first instance. Therefore contacts from prisoners who had not used the internal complaints processes in the first instance are referred back to prison management and are recorded by the Inspectorate as an information contact and not as a complaint. Complaints are now only recorded by the Inspectorate following a formal decision on their complaint being made by management, which the prisoner did not accept. The exception to this rule is where there is an identified risk to the safety of any individual, or the matter relates to a statutory review where timeframes are critical; in these cases the Inspectorate will immediately become involved.

Only 38 of the 1,058 complaints received in the 2015/16 year were found to be justified. At 3.5% of total complaints this is, in my view, a very low proportion of the thousands of interactions that occur between the Department and offenders every year.

While a complaint may not be categorised as justified, it does not mean that the complaint was without merit or validity. The Inspectorate has been focused on gaining a satisfactory resolution to prisoner complaints through mediation and discussion with prison management.

The highest category of justified complaints (11) related to internal complaint forms that were not processed or actioned appropriately by prison staff. These were deemed to be isolated incidents of individual staff non-compliance with the system requirements rather than any systemic issues, and in general were related to excessive time taken to resolve the issue or provide a formal response to the prisoner.

0800 Complaints Line

Since 1997, the Inspectorate has operated an 0800 free-call phone line that offenders, and in particular prisoners and their families, could use to raise a complaint directly with an inspector during normal business hours or leave a message outside those times. In 2015/16 year there were 5,418 calls received, of which 945 were recorded as a formal complaint. The remaining contacts were for general information or clarification of issues or repeat calls about the same issue. The new prison, Auckland South Corrections Facility (ASCF), had the largest number of contacts via the 0800 system with 1,078 contacts. It is noted that prisoners at ASCF have greater access to telephones as they have telephones within their individual cells.

This facility still generates the majority of the contacts prisoners make with the inspectors every year. While only 945 of these contacts resulted in formal complaints, the service is of considerable value as it allows a prisoner to immediately bring a serious concern to the attention of an inspector. The inspector is also in a position to immediately highlight a concern to prison management regarding a prisoner's state of mind and potential risk to themselves, or others, as a result of these calls.

Investigations

In addition to the prison visiting and complaints resolution activities, the inspectors have conducted full investigations of 26 prisoner deaths in custody (15 assumed natural causes, 11 assumed suicides). This is a significant increase on the 18 deaths investigated for 2014/2015. The conduct of these investigations has been monitored by investigating officers from the Office of the Ombudsmen who attended most scene examinations and interviews and were kept apprised of developments throughout.

Three further special investigations have been completed in the year. A major investigation into MECF took place following YouTube footage being released to the media showing organised prisoner on prisoner violence. As at the date that this Annual Report was approved for release, the report was yet to be released (it's release having been delayed due to court action taken by SERCO in relation to the report). A second associated investigation examined organised fighting and access to contraband in public prison sites in New Zealand. A third special investigation has been completed into the circumstances surrounding the prolonged use of a tie down bed to restrain a prisoner at Auckland Prison.

In the interests of transparency, the inspectors have also continued to monitor the conduct and outcome of a number of internal prison investigations into prisoner's allegations of assault/abuse by staff. Eleven such monitoring reviews were commenced during the year; ten have been finalised and one case is currently under active investigation.

The issues identified in these investigations tend to reflect isolated instances of non-compliance with some specified systems, usually by an individual, rather than any systemic issues in practice with those systems.

Conclusion

The Inspectorate has reported progressively throughout the year on the matters arising out of their various activities to operational management, to the Chief Executive, and to the Department of Corrections Audit and Risk Committee.

It cannot be stressed enough that Corrections is, and will remain, a challenging environment to manage and in which to work. Incidents are a fact of prison life in particular, and no jurisdiction in the world has developed an effective immunity to them.

Nonetheless, it remains the Inspectorate's view that overall the Department can be proud of the quality of its services and of the ongoing dedication and professionalism of its staff and managers.

Section 190(1)(C)(D)(E)

A report on the processes and systems in place to supervise and control the monitoring of prisoner phone calls, including statistics on the proportion of prisoner calls monitored (otherwise than merely by being recorded) and the number and percentage of calls disclosed under section 117(1) and (2):

- > **to any person other than an employee of the Chief Executive or a contractor**
- > **to an employee of the Chief Executive or a contractor**
- > **of those disclosed, the number of proceedings against a person for a disciplinary offence in which a recording of any of those calls was used in evidence.**

Legislative authority for Corrections to monitor prisoners' telephone calls is provided under section 113 of the *Corrections Act 2004*.

The monitoring of prisoner phone calls made from payphones in prisons is an important part of our commitment to safety in the community and in our prisons. We use information collected from these calls to protect victims, prevent drug use, violence, escapes and to stop crimes being organised and committed in the community. We also share this information with the NZ Police, the Inland Revenue Department, the Ministry of Social Development, and other agencies to these ends.

Spark New Zealand provides standard payphones for prisoner use in units across all prisons. Prisoners can purchase phone cards to pay for their calls through the prisoner canteen system, or they can be posted to the prisoner by family members and friends. All calls are recorded and monitored on a targeted basis. The exception is prisoners' calls to the Office of the Ombudsman, legal representatives, Crimestoppers, Members of Parliament and selected Government agencies, which are exempt from monitoring.

All prisoner calls are managed through a prisoner telephone call control system – which restricts the calls that prisoners are able to make. Only ten numbers are able to be loaded onto the prisoners approved calling list. This is to prevent criminal activity or harassment of victims or members of the public, from within the prison. All numbers are verified by prison staff and permission sought from the call recipient before the number is approved.

In 2015/16, of the 3,625,121 (1,219,224 in Auckland South Corrections Facility and 2,405,897 in all other prisons) recorded calls, 76,561 were monitored (not including Auckland South Corrections Facility), and a large number of those monitored calls produced valuable information to support the prevention and reduction of crime. We also know that sharing this information with our partners has made it possible to identify visitors who may pose a threat to staff and prisoners in our prisons, enhanced community safety and led to the discovery of drugs and other contraband.

Section 190(1)(F)

A report on measures to reduce drug and alcohol use by prisoners and the effectiveness of those measures, random-testing programmes and the results of those programmes.

This year we released our latest drug and alcohol strategy, *Breaking the Cycle: Our Drug and Alcohol Strategy through to 2020*. The new strategy sets the direction for how Corrections manages alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment and misuse among offenders. As part of the strategy's development, we consulted with AOD service providers, NGOs in the addiction sector, and frontline staff across the country. A number of key themes and potential solutions emerged as part of this process and informed the strategy's approach and key priorities. The strategy highlights the good work we are doing to reduce the harm caused by AOD, such as enhanced investments in AOD aftercare, expanding the use of alcohol interlocks, and progressing legislation to provide for AOD testing of high-risk offenders and bailees in the community.

A range of AOD treatment programmes are offered in prison and the number of offenders starting these programmes has continued to increase during 2015/16. In the past year Brief, Intermediate and Intensive AOD interventions were delivered to 5,395 offenders, which is an increase of more than 50% from 2014/15. In addition, 1,018 offenders were placed into Drug Treatment Unit programmes for three or six months. All AOD treatment programmes exceeded the targeted completion rate (75%) with 84% of participants completing Brief, Intermediate and Intensive Interventions and 77% of participants completing the more intensive Drug Treatment Unit programmes.

In late 2015, the Department successfully obtained funding from the Justice Sector Fund to design and deliver AOD aftercare services to the end of June 2018, with a focus on maintaining gains made during AOD treatment while in prison. The first service being launched involves the creation of a new AOD aftercare worker role, with current AOD treatment providers in prisons filling 15 positions to begin work in July 2016. These aftercare workers will offer continuity of care to treatment graduates by providing one-to-one and group maintenance sessions both in prison and upon release into the community, as well as addressing any AOD reintegration needs.

To reduce drug and alcohol use by offenders in the community, our probation officers are continuing to deliver brief AOD interventions to community-based offenders with an identified need for intervention. In 2015/16, 14,733 community offenders received brief alcohol and drug interventions delivered by probation officers.

The Brief Drink Drive Intervention pilot that began in 2014/15 was extended for a further two years with funding from the Justice Sector Fund. Between October and June, 134 interventions were delivered to 1,323 community offenders. The programme consists of brief educational and motivational sessions of six to 10 hours in length, suitable for first and second time drink drive offenders. Uptake into the programmes was strong and feedback from participants has been positive. In addition, the Department implemented an Alcohol Interlock trial (supported by the Justice Sector Fund) which fully subsidises the costs of the alcohol interlock programme for community offenders who had been granted an alcohol interlock order by the court. This trial has successfully demonstrated that cost is a barrier to uptake, with a total of 207 interlocks installed between September 2015 and June 2016 (120 of which were funded by the trial), compared with 141 offenders taking up an interlock device in the nine months before the trial began. By the end of June, a further 55 participants had signed up under this trial and will have their interlocks installed in the next few months. Both of these road safety programmes complement those provided by partner agencies such as NZ Police and other organisations.

Corrections carried out 4,419 drug tests in prisons under the general random drug testing regime during 2015/16 (2014/15: 4,454). The number of drug tests returning a positive was 3.4%. The *Drug and Alcohol Testing of Community-based Offenders and Bailees Legislation Bill* is being considered by Parliament. The bill will allow drug and alcohol testing of offenders on community-based sentences, when they are subject to conditions prohibiting consumption or use. When the bill is passed it will enable Corrections and NZ Police to require such offenders to undergo drug and alcohol testing, greatly improving our capacity to hold offenders to account and maintain the integrity of their sentences.

Section 190(1)(G)

A report on the operation of every security contract in force for the whole, or any part, of the year to which the Annual Report relates, including:

- > **a summary of reports forwarded to the Chief Executive under section 171(2) or (3) and a summary of reports made to the Chief Executive under section 172(2)(b)**
- > **a summary of actions taken in relation to the operation of security contracts as a result of matters raised in any report forwarded or made.**

Training provided to security officers employed by the Contractor

Prisoner Escorting & Court Custodial Services (PECCS) officers have all completed their current training in control and restraint and first aid, and all staff receive monthly toolbox updates. In addition, all new staff have completed their company induction training, health and safety induction, and Prisoner Escorting & Court Custodial Services modular training and seven staff have completed Class 2 Driver training.

The number and nature of complaints made by persons in relation to the carrying out, by security officers employed by the Contractor, of escort duties in respect of those persons, and how those complaints were resolved

One complaint was made by a prisoner in relation to security officers employed by the Contractor. The complaint was investigated and found to be without substance; no further action was taken.

The number and nature of any incidents involving violence by or against prisoners while in the custody of security officers employed by the Contractor

There were two reported incidents involving violence by prisoners against other prisoners while in the custody of security officers employed by the Contractor. Both incidents were non-serious and did not result in injury.

The number and nature of any incidents involving violence against security officers employed by the Contractor while carrying out escort duties or courtroom custodial duties

There were no reported incidents involving violence by prisoners against security officers employed by the Contractor while carrying out escort duties or courtroom custodial duties.

The number and nature of any incidents involving self-inflicted injuries to prisoners while in the custody of security officers employed by the Contractor

There were no reported incidents involving self-inflicted injuries to prisoners while in the custody of security officers employed by the Contractor.

The compliance, by security officers employed by the Contractor, with the requirements of sections 83, 84, 85, 87, and 88 of the *Corrections Act 2004*

A total of 37 incidents were recorded in this area. All were deemed to be compliant with the requirements as specified in the *Corrections Act 2004*.

The exercise, by security officers employed by the Contractor, of the powers conferred by sections 98 and 101 of the *Corrections Act 2004* in order to perform the functions of security officers

A total of 41,911 searches were recorded by security officers employed by the Contractor during the reporting year. This included 4,571 rub searches and three strip searches.

The number and nature of any disciplinary actions taken against security officers employed by the Contractor, and the reasons for, and the outcomes of, those actions, including any penalties imposed

Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against three security officer employed by the Contractor for actions deemed to be misconduct. The proceedings resulted in two summary dismissals and one final written warning.

Section 190(1)(H)

A report on the operation of every contract prison that was in operation for the whole or any part of the year to which the annual report relates.

Auckland South Corrections Facility

On 10 September 2012, Corrections engaged in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) with SecureFuture Wiri Limited (SecureFuture) to design, build, finance, operate and maintain Auckland South Corrections Facility (ASCF). ASCF is a 960 bed men's prison with security classification ranging from low to high.

On 18 May 2015, SecureFuture took over operational management of ASCF and prisoner build-up commenced. In October 2015, the site reached full prisoner capacity.

The aims of the PPP agreement between Corrections and SecureFuture are to ensure the provision of a secure, safe, and positive environment for sentence compliance, reducing re-offending, and improving outcomes for Māori prisoners.

The Department employs two prison monitors at ASCF to provide assurance on SecureFuture's compliance with the relevant policies and procedures, the PPP agreement, legislation and mandatory international prison standards. As with all prisons, ASCF is subject to the wider Justice Sector's scrutiny, monitoring by the independent Ombudsmen's proactive investigations, and further assurance through the monitoring and reporting carried out by the prison Inspectorate.

Under the PPP Agreement, SecureFuture is required to provide a range of reports to Corrections. These reports provide information on custodial, rehabilitation and reintegration performance. The performance regime within the Agreement contains 37 custodial and 16 rehabilitation and reintegration Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to which financial penalties apply. The zero tolerance approach taken to many of the custodial KPIs, including serious assaults, highlights Corrections' ongoing commitment to safety and security.

Corrections' commitment to ensuring a safe and secure site is evidenced by the implementation of a comprehensive performance framework which includes Service Failure Points for instances where SecureFuture fails to perform the services to the required standard. Service Failure Points accumulate over a nine month period before "rolling off". However, if Service Failure Points accumulate beyond set contracted thresholds within the nine month period, further contractual requirements such as additional reporting, abatements and rectification plans may be triggered.

SecureFuture is incentivised to ensure the safe and secure operation of ASCF through a rigorous performance regime. As part of this regime, repeat incidents incur sharp increases in financial penalties when thresholds are crossed. Additionally, charges of up to \$600,000 can be applied for specified charge events which include escapes, riots and unnatural deaths.

The PPP agreement includes a financial incentive for the sole purpose of reducing re-offending, which is a key priority for Corrections. SecureFuture is required to show a 10% improvement (or greater) compared to Corrections' performance to receive the incentive payment. This incentive payment is only available on a 24 month cycle.

The numbers of serious assaults at ASCF during 2015/16 were comparable to Corrections run prisons and there were zero self-harm threat to life incidents during the year.

In its first year of operation, ASCF has performed as expected with no charge events occurring. Further, the financial penalties and Service Failure Points applied during the Performance Year primarily relate to the bedding in period for procedural focussed KPIs. Accordingly, improvements in performance are expected as SecureFuture's approach to the management of the ASCF site matures.

Section 15A of the Parole Act 2002

Section 15A(4) of the Parole Act 2002 requires the Department of Corrections to include in its Annual Report information about the use of electronic monitoring.

The information required covers:

- > **the number of offenders who were at any time subject to an electronic monitoring condition**
- > **the average number of offenders who were subject to an electronic monitoring condition and the average duration of the condition**
- > **the percentage of offenders who, while subject to an electronic monitoring condition attached to an extended supervision order, were convicted for a breach of the condition, or convicted of any other offence**
- > **a description of processes and systems relating to electronic monitoring that were in place during the year reported on.**

Corrections manages offenders on parole and extended supervision, who are electronically monitored on a residential restrictions special condition under the provisions of section 15(3) (ab). The following information relates to offenders subject to electronic monitoring under either section 15(3) (f) or section 15(3) (ab) of the *Parole Act 2002* for the financial year to 30 June 2016.

As at 30 June 2016, 199 offenders were subject to electronic monitoring as a condition of parole or extended supervision.

For the financial year ending 30 June 2016, the average number of offenders who were at any time subject to electronic monitoring as a condition of parole or extended supervision was 174; 88 as a condition of parole and 86 as a condition of extended supervision. The average length of time that they were subject to such conditions during the financial year was 1,150 days, equivalent to three years and 55 days.

During the year ending 30 June 2016, among offenders subject to an electronic monitoring condition attached to an extended supervision order, nine (8% of the total)² were convicted for an electronically monitored specific breach and 15 (13.4% of the total) for other breaches.

Offenders subject to electronic monitoring are required to wear an electronic anklet at all times to allow Corrections to monitor their location. If the offender tries to remove the anklet or leaves the monitored address without permission, an alert is triggered and action is taken to assess the offender's whereabouts.

Offenders subject to an electronic monitoring condition may be required to submit to Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring. GPS monitoring enhances the ability of Corrections to monitor an offender's compliance with any special condition they have related to their location in the community. It provides real-time information on an offender's location, which allows early detection of an offender entering prohibited locations or leaving a place in which they must remain.

² Please note that this only includes instances where the re-offending was identified and the offender convicted during the 2015/16 financial year.

Appendix Five: Report under section 121 of the Public Safety (Public Protection Orders) Act 2014

The following table presents information required under section 121(1) of the *Public Safety (Public Protection Orders) Act 2014*. The reference letters refer to sub-sections within the legislation, and the descriptions of measures are taken directly from these sub-sections.

Reference letter	Description of measure	Type	Number of persons/ times	State	# of months	Outcome
a	Number of persons who, at the end of the financial year, are detained under this Act	Residences	1 – Public Protection Order (PPO) residence 1 – Salisbury Street	Interim Interim	2 months 1 month ³	Not applicable
b	Number of persons who, at the end of the financial year, are detained under this Act	Prisons	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
c	Number of persons who have been released on protective supervision	Not applicable	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
d	Number of persons who are on protective supervision and who have again been detained under this Act	Not applicable	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
e	Number of times that the Chief Executive applied to the court, ahead of time and pursuant to a direction of the review panel, for a review of a public protection order	Not applicable	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
f	Number of appeals against orders made under this Act, and the outcome of each appeal	Not applicable	1 (interim detention order)	In court	Not applicable	Information not available
g	Number and nature of any serious incidents involving residents or staff members of residences, or both	Not applicable	0 at the PPO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

3 These durations are as at 30 June 2016.

Reference letter	Description of measure	Type	Number of persons/ times	State	# of months	Outcome
h	Number and nature of any incidents involving the use of significant force or restraints on residents	Not applicable	0 at the PPO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
i	Number of times seclusion was imposed on residents, and the duration of, and reason for, each episode of seclusion	Not applicable	0 at the PPO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
j	Number of times that residents were hospitalised	Not applicable	0 at the PPO	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
k	Number of residents who died	Not applicable	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
l	Number of emergencies in residence that required assistance from Corrections Officers	Not applicable	0	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
m	Any other matter that the Chief Executive considers should be included	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Appendix Six: Report under section 50 (a) of the Victims' Rights Act 2002

Victims Code

In September 2015, the Minister of Justice launched the Victims Code.

The Victims Code is a cross-agency initiative, led by the Ministry of Justice, and explains to victims of crime how they can expect to be treated by government agencies and other organisations that provide services to them, and how to get support.

The Victims Code brings together and explains eleven victims' rights that exist in various Acts. The rights relate to five broad areas:

- > information about programmes or services
- > information about the progress of the case
- > victims involvement during proceedings
- > notifications after sentencing
- > for victims in the youth justice system, to participate in family group conferences.

The Victims Code explains how victims can make a complaint if they believe they have not been afforded one or more of their rights, and who to direct their complaint to.

In addition, the Victims Code contains eight principles that guide how all agencies and organisations that provide a service to victims of crime should treat victims.

Victim complaints

One of the ways the Victims Code aims to make government agencies more accountable when providing services to victims is through the complaints process.

Beginning 2015/16, agencies with key responsibilities to victims are required to report annually on the number of complaints received alleging a breach of a right or rights in the Code.

Not all agencies are responsible for each of the rights in the Code and the reporting obligation only applies to the right or rights that the agency is directly responsible for. Agencies work together to ensure all victim complaints are directed to the correct agency for a response.

During 2015/16, the Department received two complaints from registered victims.

Of those, one concerned incorrect information being provided and one concerned a potential breach.

Both complaints were investigated and were upheld.

Service improvements

Reviewing victim feedback and complaints is an important part of improving the Department's, and the wider Justice Sector services to victims of crime.

Corrections is part of a victims of crime inter-agency committee, which comprises representatives from key Justice Sector agencies. This committee brings together non-identifying victim complaints data from the different agencies to identify trends and make service improvements.

Over the past year, the Department has implemented a number of changes to its operations in an effort to better meet victim needs, including:

- > the ability for victims to update their contact details online
- > reviewing the victim complaints handling procedures
- > working on introducing an online complaints form on the Department of Corrections website under Information for Victims
- > working with New Zealand Police, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Health to produce information about the Victim Notification Register.

Appendix Seven: Profile of our people

This appendix provides a detailed view of the composition of Corrections staff, broken down by a number of key metrics.

All employees: by gender

Employees by gender, as at June 2013-2016

Gender	As at 30 June 2013			As at 30 June 2014		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total
Female	3,148	363	3,511	3,152	363	3,515
Male	4,146	228	4,374	4,098	210	4,308
Total	7,294	591	7,885	7,250	573	7,823
Percentage female (%)	43.2%	61.4%	44.5%	43.5%	63.4%	44.9%

Gender	As at 30 June 2015			As at 30 June 2016		
	Full time	Part time	Total	Full time	Part time	Total
Female	3,216	371	3,587	3,234	386	3,620
Male	4,087	194	4,281	4,048	184	4,232
Total	7,303	565	7,868	7,282	570	7,852
Percentage female (%)	44.0%	65.7%	45.6%	44.4%	67.7%	46.1%

Notes

- > Figures above are staff headcount.
- > Due to the consolidation of numbers, some minor rounding variations can occur between employee numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or integrity of the numbers reported.

Employees by designation group, as at 30 June 2013-2016

Designation group	As at 30 June 2013					As at 30 June 2014				
	Female		Male		Total	Female		Male		Total
Administration officer	397	92.5%	32	7.5%	429	399	95.0%	21	5.0%	420
Administration support officer	130	84.4%	24	15.6%	154	144	87.8%	20	12.2%	164
Adviser	168	57.3%	125	42.7%	293	171	59.6%	116	40.4%	287
Clerical	57	87.7%	8	12.3%	65	55	83.3%	11	16.7%	66
Corrections officer (PCO/SCO/CO)	739	23.8%	2,362	76.2%	3,101	738	23.7%	2,379	76.3%	3,117
Deputy chief executive	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7
Executive assistant/PA	35	100.0%	-	0.0%	35	31	100.0%	-	0.0%	31
Manager – non-custodial	124	47.5%	137	52.5%	261	132	48.5%	140	51.5%	272
Nurse	135	79.4%	35	20.6%	170	135	78.0%	38	22.0%	173
Other	305	52.4%	277	47.6%	582	231	52.6%	208	47.4%	439
Practice leader	40	66.7%	20	33.3%	60	44	67.7%	21	32.3%	65
Principal/facilitator	138	61.6%	86	38.4%	224	159	63.3%	92	36.7%	251
Principal/instructor	39	13.0%	260	87.0%	299	45	14.3%	269	85.7%	314
Principal/psychologist	147	69.3%	65	30.7%	212	167	68.4%	77	31.6%	244
Principal/senior/case manager	137	63.1%	80	36.9%	217	137	61.7%	85	38.3%	222
Regional manager	9	37.5%	15	62.5%	24	6	24.0%	19	76.0%	25
Residential manager	13	21.3%	48	78.7%	61	11	18.0%	50	82.0%	61
Service manager	96	57.5%	71	42.5%	167	95	55.6%	76	44.4%	171
Senior/community work supervisor	102	25.0%	306	75.0%	408	93	24.7%	283	75.3%	376
Senior/probation officer	668	62.7%	397	37.3%	1,065	686	64.1%	384	35.9%	1,070
Team leader	30	57.7%	22	42.3%	52	33	68.8%	15	31.3%	48
Total	3,511	44.5%	4,374	55.5%	7,885	3,515	44.9%	4,308	55.1%	7,823

Designation group	As at 30 June 2015					As at 30 June 2016				
	Female		Male		Total	Female		Male		Total
Administration officer	383	94.3%	23	5.7%	406	352	94.1%	22	5.9%	374
Administration support officer	143	88.3%	19	11.7%	162	137	88.4%	18	11.6%	155
Adviser	189	59.8%	127	40.2%	316	206	57.5%	152	42.5%	358
Clerical	57	87.7%	8	12.3%	65	58	87.9%	8	12.1%	66
Corrections officer (PCO/SCO/CO)	749	24.1%	2,361	75.9%	3,110	759	24.5%	2,336	75.5%	3,095
Deputy chief executive	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5
Executive assistant/PA	30	100.0%	–	0.0%	30	28	100.0%	–	0.0%	28
Manager – non-custodial	130	45.0%	159	55.0%	289	142	45.4%	171	54.6%	313
Nurse	130	75.6%	42	24.4%	172	133	73.1%	49	26.9%	182
Other	258	54.2%	218	45.8%	476	271	58.0%	196	42.0%	467
Practice leader	51	68.9%	23	31.1%	74	47	71.2%	19	28.8%	66
Principal/facilitator	168	65.1%	90	34.9%	258	200	67.3%	97	32.7%	297
Principal/instructor	49	15.9%	259	84.1%	308	44	14.7%	256	85.3%	300
Principal/psychologist	179	72.2%	69	27.8%	248	177	72.0%	69	28.0%	246
Principal/senior/case manager	130	57.3%	97	42.7%	227	137	59.8%	92	40.2%	229
Regional manager	7	25.9%	20	74.1%	27	7	29.2%	17	70.8%	24
Residential manager	15	23.8%	48	76.2%	63	13	21.3%	48	78.7%	61
Service manager	109	62.3%	66	37.7%	175	100	58.8%	70	41.2%	170
Senior/community work supervisor	97	27.2%	259	72.8%	356	84	26.9%	228	73.1%	312
Senior/probation officer	680	64.5%	374	35.5%	1,054	691	65.6%	362	34.4%	1,053
Team leader	31	66.0%	16	34.0%	47	32	62.7%	19	37.3%	51
Total	3,587	45.6%	4,281	54.4%	7,868	3,620	46.1%	4,232	53.9%	7,852

Employees by age group, as at June 2013-2016

Age	As at 30 June 2013			As at 30 June 2014		
	Frontline	Non-frontline	Total	Frontline	Non-frontline	Total
0 to 24	133	18	151	117	16	133
25 to 34	823	129	952	819	108	927
35 to 44	1,623	160	1,783	1,524	164	1,688
45 to 54	2,153	208	2,361	2,084	196	2,280
55 to 64	1,480	112	1,592	1,557	113	1,670
>65	243	15	258	279	21	300
Unknown	714	74	788	764	61	825
Total	7,169	716	7,885	7,144	679	7,823

Age	As at 30 June 2015			As at 30 June 2016		
	Frontline	Non-frontline	Total	Frontline	Non-frontline	Total
0 to 24	116	19	135	139	25	164
25 to 34	801	115	916	870	107	977
35 to 44	1,449	176	1,625	1,364	153	1,517
45 to 54	2,046	179	2,225	2,045	174	2,219
55 to 64	1,617	123	1,740	1,650	104	1,754
>65	310	16	326	323	19	342
Unknown	833	68	901	818	61	879
Total	7,172	696	7,868	7,209	643	7,852

Notes

- > Figures above are staff headcount.
- > Due to the consolidation of numbers, some minor rounding variations can occur between employee numbers in the report. This rounding does not affect the overall position or integrity of the numbers reported.

All employees: by ethnicity

Ethnicity profile of staff at the Department of Corrections, as at June 2013-2016

Ethnicity	2013 Census population base (%)	Corrections profile, as at 30 June			
		2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)
NZ European	69.6	58.2	54.8	55.7	55.2
Māori	14.9	21.9	20.6	21.0	20.7
Pacific peoples	7.4	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.6
Other ethnic groups	8.1	29.2	26.3	26.6	27.0

Notes

- > Employees are given the option of recording multiple ethnic groups. If an employee has chosen to do this they are counted in each group selected, so the percentages in this table will add to more than 100%.
- > Figures are given on a full time equivalent basis, meaning that employees working on a part time basis are summed to an equivalent of a full time employee.
- > Numbers do not include employees on leave without pay.
- > Population statistics are from the 2013 Census and include all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

All employees: voluntary turnover

Number and percentage of turnover as at June 2013-2016

Voluntary turnover	As at 30 June							
	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Full time equivalent	%						
Frontline staff	609.89	9.24%	586.71	8.82%	596.57	9.02%	553.31	8.41%
Non-frontline staff	86.13	14.04%	92.08	14.51%	96.01	15.78%	88.90	14.60%
Male	362.30	8.83%	337.74	8.20%	378.80	9.35%	318.80	8.01%
Female	333.72	10.68%	341.05	10.69%	313.78	9.85%	323.41	10.02%
Management	50.88	5.92%	52.60	6.32%	50.10	5.85%	53.90	6.03%
Non-management	645.14	10.11%	626.19	9.67%	642.48	10.05%	588.31	9.30%

* This excludes planned terminations.

Voluntary turnover at Corrections stayed steady at just over 9% in 2015/16, remaining below the public sector average. It has been at or around this level since 2010/11.

Remuneration

Remuneration of staff by salary and gender 2015/16

Remuneration band	Female	Male	Total
Hourly Paid	39	166	205
\$30,001 – \$40,000	41	4	45
\$40,001 – \$50,000	572	155	727
\$50,001 – \$60,000	914	1,487	2,401
\$60,001 – \$70,000	1,353	1,608	2,961
\$70,001 – \$80,000	237	318	555
\$80,001 – \$90,000	138	103	241
\$90,001 – \$100,000	140	130	270
\$100,001 – \$110,000	75	93	168
\$110,001 – \$120,000	33	37	70
\$120,001 – \$130,000	30	42	72
\$130,001 – \$140,000	9	25	34
\$140,001 – \$150,000	9	23	32
\$150,001 – \$160,000	5	13	18
\$160,001 – \$170,000	11	9	20
\$170,001 – \$180,000	8	3	11
\$180,001 – \$190,000	–	2	2
\$190,001 – \$200,000	1	3	4
\$200,001 – \$210,000	1	3	4
\$210,001 – \$220,000	–	2	2
\$220,000+	4	6	10
Grant total	3,620	4,232	7,852

Notes

> Figures above are staff headcount.

Remuneration of staff by salary band and age group 2015/16

Remuneration band	0-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Unknown
Hourly Paid	–	–	14	37	69	54	31
\$30,001 – \$40,000	12	12	3	5	3	–	10
\$40,001 – \$50,000	39	105	129	174	134	40	106
\$50,001 – \$60,000	94	400	487	647	400	67	306
\$60,001 – \$70,000	19	330	550	877	766	136	283
\$70,001 – \$80,000	–	57	109	166	168	17	38
\$80,001 – \$90,000	–	33	70	65	39	4	30
\$90,001 – \$100,000	–	20	59	95	59	8	29
\$100,001 – \$110,000	–	5	30	60	52	7	14
\$110,001 – \$120,000	–	6	18	15	19	3	9
\$120,001 – \$130,000	–	4	15	26	18	2	7
\$130,001 – \$140,000	–	1	6	9	10	1	7
\$140,001 – \$150,000	–	1	11	11	7	1	1
\$150,001 – \$160,000	–	2	4	9	–	1	2
\$160,001 – \$170,000	–	1	4	9	3	1	2
\$170,001 – \$180,000	–	–	3	6	2	–	–
\$180,001 – \$190,000	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
\$190,001 – \$200,000	–	–	–	1	2	–	1
\$200,001 – \$210,000	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
\$210,001 – \$220,000	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
\$220,000+	–	–	2	4	2	–	2
Grand total	164	977	1,517	2,219	1,754	342	879

Notes

- > Figures above are staff headcount.
- > The table includes all employees including part time employees, employees who had a period of leave without pay, employees who started during the year and employees who received pay increases during the year by the remuneration band that they actually received during 2015/16 not the full time remuneration at any point of the year.

Pay equality

The gender pay gap at Corrections continues to be significantly less than the Public Sector average. The most recently reported pay gap was 2.28% compared to a sector average of 14%, a difference of around 12%. This difference has been generally consistent since 2010, with the sector average remaining at 14% and Corrections' varying between 2% and 1%.

Average length of service, by age and gender, 2012/13 to 2015/16

Age group	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
< 25 yrs	1.62	1.46	1.57	1.73	1.39	1.59	1.39	1.38	1.38	1.02	1.46	1.19
25 to 30 yrs	15.32	16.64	16.28	2.63	2.74	2.67	2.72	2.65	2.69	2.77	2.40	2.61
30 to 35 yrs	2.33	2.54	2.42	3.99	4.04	4.01	4.14	4.39	4.26	4.32	4.44	4.38
35 to 40 yrs	3.77	3.93	3.85	5.32	5.63	5.48	5.23	5.91	5.57	5.34	6.13	5.75
40 to 45 yrs	4.98	5.4	5.21	6.05	6.32	6.19	6.34	6.60	6.47	6.68	7.11	6.89
45 to 50 yrs	5.76	5.95	5.86	6.99	8.29	7.69	7.49	8.62	8.08	7.82	8.45	8.15
50 to 55 yrs	6.45	8.16	7.4	8.28	11.48	10.17	8.69	11.64	10.45	8.73	11.58	10.39
55 to 60 yrs	7.72	11.65	10.04	10.6	14.75	13.24	10.94	14.86	13.40	11.04	14.98	13.46
60 to 65 yrs	10.3	13.92	12.67	13.96	16.18	15.48	13.91	16.90	15.90	13.67	17.67	16.31
> 65 yrs	14.29	15.88	15.36	15.27	17.28	16.7	16.05	17.07	16.78	17.52	17.42	17.45
Not Advised	3.25	3.57	3.39	3.68	4.15	3.89	3.90	4.13	4.00	4.45	4.68	4.55
Overall average	6.35	9.20	7.93	6.78	9.69	8.39	7.09	9.98	8.67	7.35	10.18	8.87

* The average length of service (in years) for Corrections employees as at the end of each financial year.

Appendix Eight: Prison Performance Table

The Prison Performance Tables provide a quarterly grading of the performance of all prisons within the Corrections network. A number of factors are used in this analysis, and results are weighted to account for the particular composition of prisoners and facilities at each site.

In previous years, all prison performance metrics were combined in a single Prison Performance Table, published quarterly. Performance is now separated into two tables, to improve the transparency and clarity of performance results and metrics.

The Custodial Performance Table includes results for core security and internal procedures:

- > Core security – a gateway test for certain incidents including breakout escapes, escapes from escort, and significant disorder events. These incidents are considered unacceptable regardless of the number of prisoners or any other factors.
- > Internal procedures – a score assigned to each prison based on the number of core security events and the level of other incidents, including assaults on staff and prisoners, justified complaints, and the percentage of positive general random drugs tests.

The Rehabilitation Performance Table is based on the performance of each prison against a number of Key Performance Indicators related to the delivery of rehabilitation programmes.

On the basis of results in the Custodial Performance Table and the Rehabilitation Performance Table, each prison is graded as exceptional, exceeding, effective, or needs improvement. The Prison Performance Tables also display the grade of each prison for the previous three quarters, so that trends and changes in performance can be noted.

The Prison Performance Tables for the previous four quarters are presented over leaf.

Prison Custodial Performance Table

Q4 2015/16 Performance grade for the 12 months to June 2016

Q4 Apr-Jun 2016	Prison	Grade change	Previous performance grades		
			Q3 Jan-Mar 2016	Q2 Oct-Dec 2015	Q1 Jul-Sep 2015
Exceptional					
	Rolleston Prison	–	Exceptional	Exceptional	Exceptional
	Arohata Prison	–	Exceptional	Exceptional	Exceptional
	Tongariro Prison	▲	Exceeding	Effective	Exceeding
	Northland Region Corrections Facility	▲	Exceeding	Effective	Exceeding
	Spring Hill Corrections Facility	▲	Exceeding	Exceptional	Exceptional
Exceeding					
Effective					
	Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility	–	Effective	Needs Improvement	Exceeding
	Otago Corrections Facility	▼	Exceeding	Effective	Effective
	Manawatu Prison	▲	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
	Mount Eden Corrections Facility	–	Effective	Effective	Effective
	Invercargill Prison	▼▼	Exceptional	Exceeding	Effective
	Christchurch Men's Prison	–	Effective	Needs Improvement	Exceeding
	Rimutaka Prison	–	Effective	Effective	Effective
	Waikeria Prison	▼	Exceeding	Effective	Effective
Needs Improvement					
	Christchurch Women's Prison	–	Needs Improvement	Exceptional	Exceptional
	Auckland Prison	–	Needs Improvement	Effective	Exceeding
	Whanganui Prison	▼	Effective	Effective	Exceeding
	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	–	Needs Improvement	Effective	Needs Improvement

Auckland South Corrections Facility (ASCF)

The Custodial Performance Table calculates the performance grade for each prison based on the results for the quarter, together with the results for the previous three quarters (to give a rolling 12 month period of historic performance results). ASCF commenced operation in May 2015. Up until October 2015 ASCF was building up to full capacity and therefore the performance results over the period to October 2015 are not directly comparable to other prisons. A comparable assessment of custodial performance can be reliably calculated for ASCF in the first quarter of the 2016/17 financial year. ASCF will therefore be incorporated into the Custodial Performance Table at that time.

Notwithstanding this, and while not directly comparable, if the results from October 2015 to June 2016 were extrapolated to a 12 month period to derive a proxy performance grade, ASCF would be graded at the top of the needs improvement category. The key determinants that influence the ASCF proxy grading are similar to those that have influenced the grade of other prisons. These include serious prisoner on prisoners assaults, prisoner on staff assaults, positive drug tests and justified complaints.

Notes

Prisons within a performance grade are ordered by their respective Internal Procedures score.

Core Security – includes breakout escapes, significant disorder events and escapes from escort.

Internal procedures – includes performance results related to assaults on staff and prisoners, justified complaints, and % of positive general random drug tests.

Prison Rehabilitation Performance Table

Q4 2015/16 Performance grade for the 12 months to June 2016

Q4 Apr-Jun 2016	Prison	Grade change	Previous performance grades		
			Q3 Jan-Mar 2016	Q2 Oct-Dec 2015	Q1 Jul-Sep 2015
Exceptional					
	Christchurch Men's Prison	▲	Exceeding	Exceeding	Effective
	Rollleston Prison	▲	Exceeding	Exceeding	Exceeding
	Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility	-	Exceptional	Exceptional	Exceeding
	Tongariro Prison	-	Exceptional	Exceeding	Exceeding
	Waikeria Prison	▲	Exceeding	Exceeding	Exceeding
	Christchurch Women's Prison	▲	Exceeding	Exceeding	Effective
	Rimutaka Prison	-	Exceptional	Exceeding	Exceeding
	Whanganui Prison	-	Exceptional	Exceeding	Exceeding
Exceeding					
	Spring Hill Corrections Facility	-	Exceeding	Effective	Effective
	Hawkes Bay Regional Prison	-	Exceeding	Effective	Effective
	Arohata Prison	-	Exceeding	Exceeding	Exceeding
Effective					
	Northland Region Corrections Facility	-	Effective	Effective	Effective
	Manawatu Prison	-	Effective	Effective	Exceeding
	Invercargill Prison	-	Effective	Effective	Effective
	Auckland Prison	-	Effective	Effective	Effective
	Otago Corrections Facility	-	Effective	Effective	Effective

Auckland South Corrections Facility

As noted in the commentary supporting the Prison Custodial Performance Table, performance results (information) for ASCF will be reported from quarter one of the 2016/17 financial period. The rehabilitation performance results will not be directly incorporated into the Prison Rehabilitation Performance Table, but reported separately. This is due to the assessment of ASCF's performance against the rehabilitation outcomes (as set out under the current contract) being calculated on a basis that is different to, and therefore not directly comparable with, the assessment of all other prisons.

Note

Due to the Step-In at MECF the rehabilitation targets have not been able to be assessed during this time.



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