

# Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility and Men's Corrections Facility

## Social Impact Monitoring Baseline Report





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**February 2013**

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

*This report has been prepared by Corydon Consultants Ltd for the Community Impact Forum in accordance with conditions of designation set by the Board of Inquiry for the construction of a Men's Corrections Facility at Wiri.*

*Our thanks to the large number of individuals, groups, organisations, services, government agencies and private businesses who gave so willingly of their time to discuss their concerns, share their knowledge, assist in the identification and refinement of indicators, collect data and in other ways contributed to the compilation of this baseline report. Without this input, the Social Impact Monitoring project would not be possible.*

*Dianne Buchan, Corydon Consultants Ltd*

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Board of Inquiry decision

This Social Impact Baseline Report is the first report in what is expected to be a series of annual reports which document the social changes happening in the Manurewa and wider community that could be a result of the existence of two Corrections facilities. The Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility (ARWCF) and the Men's Corrections Facility (MCF), currently under construction, are adjacent to each other in the suburb of Wiri. The report has been prepared under the Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP) which is one of the conditions of designation set by the BOI for the construction of the MCF.

The SIMP is one of a suite of impact-monitoring procedures required to be undertaken by the Department of Corrections as part of the designation conditions. The other monitoring requirements cover noise levels from the construction activities (condition 28), Volatile Organic Compounds in relation to ARWCF (condition 30), field odour (condition 32), and the effectiveness of the travel demand management (TDM) plan developed for the operations phase of the two Corrections facilities (condition 91 (c)). An extract of the relevant conditions is attached as Appendix 1.

The purpose of the SIMP is to identify, quantify and assess the social and cultural effects (both positive and negative) that might arise as a result of either the MCF or the ARWCF or a combination of both being located in close proximity to a residential area.

## 1.2. Baseline Report

In compliance with the BOI decision, the results of the social impact monitoring programme are to be reported on an annual basis. This first report sets out the baseline upon which future changes in social phenomena will be measured. It sets out the social and cultural characteristics of the community prior to the commencement of the construction phase of the MCF.

For an effective baseline, it was important to collect information on those aspects of the community potentially affected by the MCF prior to major construction commencing. This meant that the design and development of the Plan (including the identification of information sources and design of questionnaires) as well as the collection of information had to be completed by the beginning of November 2012 when site work was scheduled to begin. A description of the methodology used for data collection is attached as Appendix 2.

To comply with the requirement for the baseline to be completed before the construction phase of the MCF began, the data collection period for this baseline survey was limited to a three month period (1 August 2012 to 31 October 2012). The three months of monitoring enabled averaging to get representative monthly totals for comparison with future monitoring data at set periods in future years.

The annual monitoring exercises will aim to provide evidence as to what social and cultural changes are occurring in the community and the extent to which they may be attributable to the existence of either or both of the prisons. Most of the information in this baseline report is presented in table form. For the next two to three monitoring years it is anticipated that bar graphs will be a more accessible and appropriate way of presenting the monitoring results. This will enable comparisons over several time periods to be easily discernible and understood. As the number of measurements increase with subsequent monitoring exercises, it is anticipated that line graphs will be the most appropriate way of illustrating trends in the various social indicators and any relationships these trends have to the operations of the two Corrections Facilities.



### **1.3. Identifying indicators of social change**

The monitoring exercise will be undertaken within a social context which is characterised by high population growth, high levels of social deprivation and high levels of demand on social services. The existing social problems confronting Manurewa were at the root of much of the concern raised by submitters at the BOI. This context presents a particular challenge to detecting impacts that are attributable at least in part to the existence of the two Corrections Facilities.

The BOI's decision listed thirteen "drivers and outcomes of potential effects" to consider in the development of impact indicators. These were based on the issues and concerns raised at the BOI hearing. In the early stages of developing the SIMP, a large number of potential indicators were identified in interviews with the organisations and services most likely to experience the potential effects. Those that were selected for the baseline have been chosen on the basis of being effective measures of change and relatively easy to obtain. The latter consideration is important given that the monitoring programme is expected to be on-going throughout the life of the project. For some potential effects, several indicators or sources of information were identified and used as a way of strengthening the validity of findings.

### **1.4. Attribution – have the changes identified been caused by the Corrections facilities?**

Over the years, the monitoring will identify trends in social phenomena but not necessarily the *causes* of those trends. In some but not all instances, the data will enable a direct connection to the existence of the prisons to be made. While the indicators are focused on aspects where the effects of the prison facilities are likely to be most concentrated, some trends that emerge may be only partially attributable to the existence of the prisons, and some not at all. Where there are clearly trends occurring (particularly adverse trends) and the cause of those trends is unclear, more in-depth research focused on those specific phenomena may be required to clarify the degree to which the prisons have contributed to that. Where there is disagreement as to the cause of the effects, the BOI decision makes provision for an arbitrator to resolve the matter.

### **1.5. Monitoring and assessment framework**

The monitoring framework for the Plan is divided into eight subject areas that reflect the range of social effects that were raised as concerns in submissions to the BOI hearing and the list of potential drivers of effects noted in the BOI decision. The subject areas are:

- housing and accommodation
- schools
- local support services
- local health services
- local employment and economy
- community safety and wellbeing
- Tangata Whenua
- traffic and transport.

The indicators of change identified in conjunction with the Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC) (a committee established as part of the governance arrangements for community



input to the construction and operation of the Corrections Facilities) are all related to the outcomes of the operation of the MCF. Baseline measures are therefore not included in this report but will be established prior to commencement of MCF operations.

## 1.6. Boundaries of the monitoring areas

The SIMP establishes three areas to be monitored:

1. The “**local area**”, which includes all of Manurewa (as defined by Local Board boundary) and the Manukau City Centre area. This is the primary area where data collection will be most focused and comprehensive.
2. The “**wider area**”, which is effectively Counties Manukau District, where some specific impacts of the prisons are likely to occur
3. The wider Auckland area where some specific organisations and activities located outside the Counties Manukau boundary may need to be monitored.

## 1.7. The impact management process

The annual monitoring results will be reported to the Community Impact Forum (CIF) and the TWC both of which have been established to identify and manage the effects on the community of the MCF and ARWCF. Either or both of these committees can independently or collectively consider appropriate mitigation of any adverse effects, or initiate activities to enhance any positive effects (e.g. employment and business opportunities) identified through the monitoring process.

When funding is required to implement the decisions of these committees, they can apply to the Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee (SIFAC) for this purpose. This dedicated fund of \$250,000 per annum accumulating to a maximum of \$500,000, to be provided by the Department of Corrections, is a further condition of the consent to the change of designation granted by the BOI.

## 1.8. The social impact monitoring and reporting process

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

Stage	Status
Design draft SIMP indicators table, survey questionnaires and data recording forms	Completed
<b>Undertake baseline survey and write up results to be posted on Auckland Council’s and Correction’s websites</b>	<b>This document</b>
Review SIMP indicators table, survey questionnaires and data recording forms in light of experience with baseline monitoring	Will be undertaken with input from CIF
Undertake mid-year monitoring (covering one month) to provide mid-period measure and to check data recording forms and processes are working	April/May 2013
Undertake annual monitoring survey (covering one month)	October 2013
Prepare first annual monitoring survey based on baseline, mid-year and end of year data. Publish in booklet form for general distribution with on-line copy.	November – December 2013
Fine-tune SIMP in preparation for second year of monitoring	December 2013 – January 2014

**Terms used in this report:**

**Prisoners:** people serving a sentence in prison

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

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

**Abbreviations**

ARWCF: Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility

BOI: Board of Inquiry

CIF: Community Impact Forum

HNZC: Housing New Zealand Corporation

MCF: Men's Corrections Facility (yet to be named)

SIFAC: Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee

SIMP: Social Impact Monitoring Plan

TWC: Tangata Whenua Committee

YJF: Youth Justice Facility

## 2. Housing and accommodation

Concerns were raised at the BOI about the effect that the MCF could have on the existing housing shortage (for emergency and rental housing), and on existing problems of housing affordability and over-crowding.

It is anticipated that a proportion of the construction workforce and prison staff will move to Manurewa to be closer to their place of work and some of these workers may move into rental houses. It is also anticipated that some families of prisoners will move to Manurewa or adjoining areas to make it easier to visit prisoners. The number of households who move into the area as a result of the location of the Corrections' facilities is unknown. Rising commuter costs may encourage people to live closer to their place of work. The limited New Zealand research on the relocation of families of prisoners to be closer to the prisoner indicates that up to 9% of prisoners' families relocate their household into the local area. Research undertaken by Pillars<sup>1</sup> shows that women are more likely to move to be closer to male prisoners than visa-versa. This is especially so if women are not tied to a particular location because of employment.

### 2.1 Rental housing

Potentially contributing factors to a shortage in rental housing or increased rental housing prices noted by submitters and contributors to the SIMP were:

- Construction workers and prison staff moving to Manurewa to be closer to work
- People moving to Manurewa/Counties Manukau who are looking for work on the construction site or operation of MCF, and staying whether successful at obtaining work or not
- Incentives for offenders, people who have served their sentence (STS people) and families of prisoners to settle in Manurewa. Incentives include women wanting to live closer to a prisoner for visiting purposes and to enable easier access of children to their parent(s), the availability of friends and relatives in Manurewa who can provide accommodation, accessibility of cheaper housing /rental housing in Manurewa
- Offenders and STS wanting to stay in Manurewa or nearby, to be close to supporters who visited them in prison, or to avoid associations formed in their previous location, or because of employment opportunities.

Indicators identified for measuring the effect on the rental housing market were:

- increased waiting lists for rental accommodation
- increased applications to Work and Income for housing bonds
- increased demand to Work and Income for supplementary housing allowance

#### 2.1.1 Monitoring results

Current levels of demand for rental housing in Manurewa / Counties Manukau were determined by obtaining information on both the state housing and private rental housing markets for the months of August, September and October 2012.

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<sup>1</sup> A charity organisation for children of prisoners based in Christchurch and Auckland

## Waiting lists for rental accommodation

### *HNZC rental housing*

At 31 October 2012, Housing New Zealand had 12, 972 rental properties in the South Auckland area of which 3,041 are located in Manurewa. South Auckland has 42% of the total HNZC rental properties in Auckland and 23% of these are located in Manurewa.

HNZC homes are allocated on the basis of need rather than length of time that applicants have been waiting. Applicants are divided into four categories of priority: A, B, C, D of which only the first two are eligible for state housing and therefore placed on a waiting list.

The current waiting lists for HNZC rental accommodation (state housing) in Manurewa show that 141 people/households are waiting for rental accommodation. In Manurewa however, the percentage of people on HNZ waiting lists is, compared to the number of HNZ homes available in the area, smaller than in other parts of South Auckland or Auckland City as a whole.

**Table 1: HNZC rental housing: number of A and B applicants on waiting list at 31 October 2012**

Area	Number of list	Wait list as % of total HNZC stock
Manurewa	141	4.6%
South Auckland (incl. Manurewa, Mangere, Otara, Papakura)	662	5.1%
Auckland City	1,620	5.3%

### *Private rental housing*

Private rental housing statistics from the two largest local property management companies<sup>2</sup> indicates that there were at least 349 people looking for private rental housing over the three month period (it is unknown how many registered with both real estate agents). Most of these were Manurewa residents looking for a different rental property within Manurewa.

**Table 2: Applications for Private Rental Housing**

	Real Estate Agent 1		Real Estate Agent 2	
	Total over monitoring period	Average per month	Total over monitoring period	Average per month
Applications received from Manurewa residents seeking to move to another house within Manurewa	313	104.3	58	19.3
Applications from people seeking to move into Manurewa	36	12	4	1.3
Total applications over the monitoring period	349	116.3	62	20.6
ARWCF or MCF related employees seeking to move into the area	None identified		None identified	

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<sup>2</sup> Barfoot and Thompson and Professionals

## Relationship between demand for rental housing and Corrections Facilities

### **ARWCF Employees**

The survey of ARWCF employees showed that most of the staff employed at the ARWCF live in the Counties Manukau District (60% - 117 of the 195 respondents to the questionnaire). Of the remainder, 34% live in another part of Auckland City. Eleven travel to work from outside Auckland - mainly from the Waikato region.

**Table 3: Residential location of ARWCF employees**

Location	Number	Percentage
Local area (Manurewa/Manukau City Centre)	61	31%
Other parts of Counties Manukau District	56	29%
Other parts of Auckland City	67	34%
Outside Auckland City boundary	11	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>195*</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*This represents 80% of the current staff at ARWCF

Of the 61 employees who live in Manurewa or Manukau City Centre, 48 (78.7%) live in rental accommodation. Of those 48 most live in private rental accommodation as illustrated in Table 4.

**Table 4: Type of rental accommodation occupied by ARWCF employees living in Manurewa/ Manukau City Centre**

Type of rental	Number	Percentage
Private rental	39	81%
HNZC rental	3	6%
Other type of rental	6	12.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>99.5%</b>

### **Prisoner families, offenders and STS**

None of the applications for private rental housing received by the two Real Estate Agents were identified as seeking to move into the area as a result of their employment at the women's prison, or on the construction of the MCF. None were identified as seeking to move to the area to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF.

Of the 345 prisoners at ARWCF, 221 (64%) responded to the survey about the location and housing arrangements of their next of kin. This survey found that 23 families of ARWCF prisoners live in Manurewa or Manukau City Centre and of these, 10 moved to Manurewa to be close to the prisoner. The other 13 were already residents of Manurewa. Of the ten families who have moved to the area to be closer to the prisoner, all are living in rental housing – eight in private rentals and two in a HNZC house.

**Table 5: Location and accommodation of ARWCF prisoner families**

Number of prisoners	Next of kin live in Manurewa		Moved to Manurewa to be close to a prisoner		Home ownership (those who have moved to Manurewa)		
	Yes	No	Yes	No, already lived in Manurewa	Owned	HNZC	Private rental
<b>200</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>

As a further indicator of any effects of the Corrections facilities on the rental housing market, it was proposed to use figures on the proportion of applications to Work and Income for rental housing bonds that had been received from offenders on probation or people on the Steps to Freedom (STF) programme<sup>3</sup>. Applications for Supplementary Accommodation Allowance from prisoner families, offenders on probation or STS people from ARWCF were also noted as an indicator. However, none of this information was made available by Work and Income for this report. It is hoped this issue will be addressed in time for the first annual monitoring.

Future monitoring reports will also include information from the Probation Service on the number of offenders placed in rental accommodation in Manurewa during the year.

## 2.2 Overcrowding

In 2011 the Salvation Army surveyed nearly 900 households in the Mangere neighbourhood of Harania West<sup>4</sup>. The purpose of the survey was to examine the extent of overcrowding and whether it had improved or worsened since the 2006 Census. The area surveyed was chosen as a representative neighbourhood in South Auckland, so while it did not include the “local area” that is being monitored by the SIMP, the survey results give a good indication of the state of overcrowding as at 2011. The survey concluded that there was no evidence that overcrowding had worsened in the five years since the 2006 Census. It did however note that in 2006 the area was already overcrowded (50% more than the regional average) and that it may have reached capacity and was therefore pushing the problem of overcrowding elsewhere in South Auckland.

Some submitters to the BOI were concerned that the occurrence of household overcrowding in Manurewa could be exacerbated by offenders, STS, or families of prisoners not being able to find or afford their own accommodation and ending up moving in with family or friends in Manurewa.

Indicators identified for measuring overcrowding:

- Increased incidents of overcrowding as a result of unmet demand for housing from offenders or STS, or families of prisoners moving to the local area.

<sup>3</sup> The Steps to Freedom programme provides financial support to probationers and STS to assist their reintegration to society.

<sup>4</sup> *The Mangere Housing Survey Report* (September 2011)

### 2.2.1 Monitoring results

HNZC was unable to provide any information on the incidence of overcrowding specifically for the Manurewa or Counties Manukau areas. Nationally, HNZC records show that 4.3% of their households have “a deficit of two or more bedrooms.” No other sources of information on the incidence of over-crowded households in these specific areas were identified.

#### Relationship between overcrowding and Corrections facilities

Information provided in the survey of current prisoners at ARWCF shows that of the 200 prisoners surveyed, only 10 of their families had moved to the area to be closer to the prisoner. Of these, seven have moved in with existing residents in the area. The resulting number of occupants per household is shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Families of ARWCF prisoners relocating to Manurewa and living with existing residents**

Moved to Manurewa to be close to prisoner	Living with another family	Number of occupants per house				
		Less than 5	5 - 7	8 - 10	11 or more	No response
Number of prisoner families	Number of prisoner families					
10	7	2	1	0	0	4

The prisoners were not asked about the number of bedrooms in the houses their next of kin were sharing with another family. This could be included for future monitoring but the present situation does not indicate that any over-crowding is occurring in households that are sharing living space with the families of prisoners who have moved into Manurewa.

### 2.3 Emergency and temporary housing demand

A potentially contributing factor for an increased demand on emergency housing is from prisoners who are released without adequate housing to go to, or without sufficient funds to afford the bond and rent payments. According to Lifewise, the organisation that runs the Emergency Shelter in Auckland, the Shelter is used on a regular basis by STS for these reasons.

PARS (Prisoners Aid and Rehabilitation Society) provides assistance for prisoners who have completed their sentence to find suitable accommodation, in addition to other services (described later in section 4) This assistance includes helping prisoners search for accommodation, liaise with landlords, and helping their families to move in. The Supported Accommodation Service is a service for prisoners who are released into the Auckland area and who do not have, or cannot organise, appropriate housing when they leave prison or are on parole. The service provides housing to offenders and STSs and aims to assist them to move onto more permanent housing within three months.

The indicators identified for measuring the increased demand for emergency housing were:

- Increased demand for emergency accommodation at night shelters
- Increased demand for the PARS’ Auckland’s Supported Accommodation Service



- Increased long term occupants /waiting lists in two camping grounds<sup>5</sup>. (Long term occupancy was defined, in consultation with the operators, as more than three months).

### 2.3.1 Monitoring results

#### Demand for emergency accommodation

The Emergency Night Shelter in central Auckland reported that it had a monthly average of 245 occupied bed-nights over the three-month monitoring period.

#### Demand for Supported Accommodation Service

PARS Auckland reported that they had received four referrals from ARWCF for the Supported Accommodation Service for released prisoners (on parole or STSs) over the three month period.

PARS also received 120 referrals from ARWCF for mainstream accommodation and other assistance<sup>6</sup> for released prisoners and probationers for the same period, an average of 40 per month.

#### Long-term residents at camping grounds

Meadowcourt Caravan Park comprises 118 caravan sites, 8 cabins, 12 flats and 2 houses. The manager estimated that almost all of the occupants live in the facility for three months or more. At least ten of the sites have been occupied for 10 years or more. Takanini Caravan Park estimated that 60% of their occupants had lived in the facility for three months or more.

Over the monitoring period, both caravan parks were at, or near, capacity. The two facilities had a total of 75 new arrivals, (an average of 25 per month) and a total of 81 applicants for accommodation were declined due to a lack of capacity (an average of 27 per month).

**Table 7: Caravan park occupancy rates**

	Meadowcourt Caravan Park	Takanini Caravan Park
Total number of sites	118, plus 20 dwellings	146
Average occupancy rate of sites	100%	85%
Number of new arrivals	30 (10 per month average)	45 (15 per month average)
Number of requests for accommodation declined due to lack of capacity	50 (16.6 per month average)	31 (10.3 per month average)
Number of occupants who are living in the camping ground to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF	Nil	Unknown
Number of occupants working on the construction of the MCF	Nil	Unknown

<sup>5</sup> Takanini Holiday Park and Meadowcourt Caravan Park

<sup>6</sup> According to PARS, the vast majority of requests were for mainstream accommodation, however, some of these 120 requests may have been for transport to their homes on release day and any follow-ups required on property issues.

### **Relationship between demand for emergency housing and Corrections Facilities**

The Emergency Shelter was unable to verify whether any of the occupants in the Auckland Emergency Shelter were related to ARWCF (i.e. they were offenders on probation, STS or visitors of prisoners at ARWCF).

Neither of the caravan parks was able to identify any occupants who were living at the camping grounds in order to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF, or to work on the construction of the MCF, or were offenders on probation or STS from ARWCF.

## 3. Schools and pre-schools

### 3.1 Schools

The existing schools in the local area have a relatively high number of children with behaviour / learning problems. Concern was raised at the BOI and by school Principals and social workers interviewed during the design phase of the SIMP that this may increase with additional children from prisoner families moving into the area, since these children tend to be experiencing a degree of trauma, behaviour issues and learning difficulties. Pillars' research shows that the majority of prisoners' children are of school age (aged between 7 and 11 years), and that children of prisoners are often subjected to teasing and bullying, or are bullies themselves.

The local schools currently experience relatively high levels of truancy. Recent Ministry of Education research has identified transience as a core cause of truancy in primary schools. Transience can be associated with prisoner families who move into an area for a limited period of time. Pillars research shows that women have a greater tendency than men to move to be near their prisoner partner, but if that relationship breaks down they will move again. Households also move as rental accommodation or better accommodation becomes available and some of the local schools are already experiencing a significant level of turnover in their rolls because of this.

Other education issues include the influence of gangs in schools, and the relocation of children to out-of-zone schools to avoid problems in the local schools. Some submitters to the BOI were concerned that an influx of families of prisoners at the MCF will lead to an increase in both of these trends.

Within the local area there are thirty schools of widely differing sizes. Eight schools participated in this initial exercise for the baseline report. These were Clendon Park Primary, Homai Primary, Wiri Central, Rongomai Primary<sup>7</sup>, Manurewa Intermediate, Greenmeadows Intermediate, Manurewa High and James Cook High. As a result of this exercise, the data collection will be refined and simplified and it is hoped that the number of participating schools will be increased for the first annual monitoring exercise.

The two secondary schools who participated in the survey (James Cook and Manurewa) both saw the potential for a positive outcome from the location of the MCF and ARWCF in the local area, with the opportunities these facilities could provide for their work experience projects which focus on building a practical skill base for those students less academically inclined. Finding suitable and willing employers to provide placements is often difficult. The MCF construction phase in particular was seen as potentially providing placement opportunities as well as providing employment for school leavers. This matter is covered in Section 6 "Local Employment and the Economy".

### 3.2 Pre-schools

Increased turnover rates in the pre-schools, and increased numbers of children with behaviour issues were matters of concern for the pre-school education sector for the same reasons as the schools.

Increased waiting lists for pre-school facilities was also seen as a potential outcome of workers at the MCF moving into the area as well as increased numbers of families of

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<sup>7</sup> Rongomai was included in the sample on the advice of Pillars. This school is noted for having a high proportion of children from families of prisoners.

prisoners. There is already a shortage of pre-school education facilities (as well as good-quality, affordable day-care) in the local area. Manurewa has some of the lowest rates of pre-school education in the country, particularly for Māori and Pacific families<sup>8</sup>.

### **3.3 Turnover rates in school rolls**

Potentially contributing factors to the turnover in school roles noted by submitters, schools and social workers associated with young people were:

- Construction workers with families moving into the area
- MCF and ARWCF staff moving into the area to be closer to work
- Families of prisoners moving into the area for a short term and leaving when the sentence is complete, or moving around within the wider Manukau area as better accommodation arrangements become available
- Current residents choosing to leave the area or send their children to schools outside the area because of perceived adverse effects of increased numbers of children from prisoner families in the local schools

Indicators identified for monitoring the turnover in school roles are:

- an increased turnover in school rolls
- an increase in the number of children of long-term residents leaving for other schools

#### **3.3.1 Monitoring results**

All of the eight schools participating in the baseline monitoring exercise received new enrolments from pupils of other schools during the monitoring period and also had pupils leaving for other schools. In total, slightly more students enrolled in these schools (71 per month) than left them (66.8 per month). The average number of new enrolments ranged from 2 - 3 students per month at Rongomai Primary to 14 students at Clendon Park Primary.

As an illustration of the turnover experienced in local schools, Homai with a total roll of about 250 on average, experienced an increase of 33 students between August and September and a reduction of 16 between September and October. As at November 2012, Homai's roll had increased by 75 (314 students).

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<sup>8</sup> Manurewa Local Board Plan, 2011

**Table 8: School turnover rates per month during baseline monitoring period**

<b>School</b>	<b>New students enrolling from other schools</b>	<b>Students leaving for other schools</b>
James Cook High	10.7	13
Manurewa High	13.3	6.3
Greenmeadows Intermediate	5.0	4.3
Manurewa Intermediate	6.7	13.0
Clendon Park Primary	14.0	9.3
Homai Primary	7.0	5.3
Wiri Central	12	9.3
Rongomai Primary	2.3	6.3
<b>Total average turnover per month across schools</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66.8</b>

There were a total of 213 children of local residents who left for other schools - an average of about 71 children per month over the monitoring period. The most common reasons given for leaving were that the family had moved out of the area (57 students) or had moved house within the local area (48 students).

Other reasons given for transferring to another school were:

- family moved overseas (15)
- pupils sent to live with another relative (16)
- home schooling (1)
- expelled (1)

In 75 cases, the reason for transferring to another school was unknown or unrecorded.

### **Relationship between school roll turnover and Corrections Facilities**

Clendon was the only school that recorded an association between new enrolments and the Corrections facilities. Twelve of the newly enrolled children had parents working at ARWCF or on the construction of the MCF and five were the children of a prisoner at ARWCF.

## **3.4 High needs students**

For the purposes of this impact monitoring exercise, “high needs children” were defined as students identified as having special learning and/or behavioural needs.

Potentially contributing factors to an increase in the numbers of high-needs students identified at the BOI or by local schools and social service agencies participating in the research were:

- Children from prisoner families and/or from over-crowded home are likely to be experiencing stress and have lower educational standards
- High-needs pupils tend to put extra demands on schools and require extra teachers to match that demand which may be difficult for schools to obtain

It was noted that there is an existing shortage of child psychologists available to support high-needs students in Manurewa and a waiting list of local children in need of the Ministry of Education’s psychological services.

Indicators identified for measuring the effect on the number of high needs students in local schools were:

- Increase in the number of high needs students
- Increased demand on Ministry of Education Child Psychological Services

### 3.4.1 Monitoring results

Seven of the eight participating schools provided data on their high needs/ learning difficulties students. The numbers varied widely across the schools with Wiri Central Primary having by far the highest number of students with behavioural problems followed by the two Intermediate Schools.

The number of students classified as having learning difficulties also varied hugely with James Cook recording by far the highest - about 40% of the total school roll.

Across the seven schools that provided information on their high needs students, 24 of these students had enrolled over the three-month monitoring period. Ten of these enrolled at James Cook High.

One high school reported that typically students entering their school are two curriculum levels below their peers in other schools, which means that they require more intensive teaching to bring them to a level at which they can sit NCEA.

**Table 9: Students with high-needs / learning difficulties (average per month)**

School	Total school roll	Number of students with behaviour problems	Number of students with learning difficulties	High-needs enrolled during monitoring period (av. per month)
James Cook High	1,296	4.3	500+	3.3
Manurewa High	1,764	3	1	0
Greenmeadows Intermediate	420	16.0	Unknown	0
Manurewa Intermediate	740	21.7	81.0	1.7
Clendon Park Primary	543	1.7	9.0	1.0
Homai Primary	239	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded
Wiri Central	467	52	36	1
Rongomai Primary	226	1	28.7	1.3

## Pre-schools

The nine kindergartens that come under the umbrella of the Counties Manukau Kindergarten Association participated in the baseline monitoring exercise. There are a large number of other early-childhood education and day-care facilities within the local area. Some of these may be included in the next monitoring exercise.

The following data from the kindergartens represents the situation at the end of the monitoring period. The kindergartens in the local area currently have a total of 21 children who are defined as “high needs”<sup>9</sup>. Five of the nine kindergartens had high- needs pre-schoolers of which Roscommon had by far the highest number.

**Table 10: Number of high-needs pre-schoolers by kindergarten:  
As at 31 October 2012**

Kindergarten	Number
Alfriston Road	3
Clayton Park	0
Finlayson Park	3
Hillpark	1
Homai	0
Leabank	1
Manukau Central	0
Manurewa West	0
Roscommon	13

Of all the pre-school and school students in Manukau District who accessed the Ministry of Education’s Psychological Services over the monitoring period, 26% came from Manurewa schools or pre-schools. This suggests that a disproportionate percentage of the children in Manurewa are in need of psychological assistance compared to other areas of Manukau. According to the Ministry, Manurewa students currently receive 28% of the total Behaviour Service being delivered in Manukau District.

**Table 11: Numbers of local students accessing Ministry of Education Psychological Services at 31 October 2012**

	Pre-schools	Primary / Intermediate schools	Secondary Schools	Students accessing Psych Services who have a career at ARWCF	Total
<b>Students in Manurewa schools / pre-schools</b>	6	81	8	Unknown	95
<b>Students from Manukau District schools / pre-schools</b>	41	322		Unknown	363

Source: Ministry of Education

<sup>9</sup> “high needs” was defined by each kindergarten



### **Relationship between high needs students and Corrections Facilities**

Data was generally not available on the numbers of students with high-needs / learning difficulties who had a caregiver who is a prisoner at ARWCF. All schools except Clendon Primary said they did not know. Clendon Primary has 5 high-needs students who have a caregiver who is a prisoner at ARWCF. No data was provided by the Ministry of Education's Psychological Services on the numbers of students under their care who had a caregiver who is a prisoner at ARWCF. Data recording methods are being reviewed to ensure this information is extracted for future annual monitoring phases.

### **3.5 Truancy (unjustified absence) levels**

Potentially contributing factors to an increase in truancy noted by submitters at the BOI or subsequently by people contributing to the development of the SIMP were:

- Truancy may be facilitated by the transiency of families associated with the Corrections facilities who moving into the area for a short period or moving between houses (for example in response to housing availability and affordability). Transience makes it more difficult for schools to monitor student attendance. Frequent relocation can undermine children's sense of belonging and willingness to make friends at a new school.
- The stigma of having a parent in prison may discourage students from attending school. Students with a parent in prison may experience a sense of shame, or may be bullied by other students, which may make them reluctant to attend school

The indicator identified for monitoring truancy was:

- Increased incidents of "unjustified absence" (definition of truancy used by schools) among students.

#### **3.5.1 Monitoring results**

As shown on Table 12 below, a total average of 623 incidents of unjustified absences per month were recorded by the eight participating schools. Of these, only four were known to involve a student with a carer who is a prisoner at ARWCF. The annual monitoring will include an additional question on the actual number of students in each school considered to be regular truants.

**Table 12: Incidents of unjustified absence by school**

School	Total # students enrolled	Number and % incidents (per month)**	# incidences involving children of prisoners at ARWCF
Greenmeadows Intermediate	420	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa Intermediate	740	1.3% (10)	Unknown
Clendon Park Primary*	543	13.8% (75)	4
Homai Primary	239	1.2% (3)	Unknown
Wiri Central	467	10% 48	0
Rongomai Primary	226	98% (221)	0
James Cook High	1,296	13.6% (176)	Unknown
Manurewa High	1,764	5.1% (90)	Unknown
<b>Total number of incidents per month</b>		<b>623.0</b>	

\*61 students in Forms 1 and 2

\*\* Numbers relate to the number of incidents, not the number of students (e.g. 1 student could be recorded as an unjustified absence 5 times in 1 week), hence the high numbers in some schools compared to the total school roll.

### **Relationship between unexplained absence and prisoners at ARWCF**

Only one school was aware of students who had one or more unexplained absences and were connected to a prisoner at ARWCF.

## **3.6 Pre-school waiting lists**

Potentially contributing factors to increased pre-school and day-care waiting lists were:

- increased demand for pre-school or day-care, especially during working hours, for staff at Corrections facilities and partners' of prisoners with pre-school children
- existing excess demand for pre-school and day-care facilities

The indicators identified for measuring the effects on pre-school and day-care waiting lists are:

- increased waiting lists for pre-schools
- increased waiting lists for day care

### **3.6.1 Monitoring results**

The data from the Counties Manukau kindergartens represents the situation at the end of the monitoring period. Over the monitoring period, the kindergartens in the local area enrolled a total of 261 new children. Most kindergartens had approximately 15 to 20 new enrolments, but Roscommon enrolled 117 new children. The families who attend Roscommon kindergarten are typically transient - of the 117 new enrolments many did not stay long.

The kindergartens currently have waiting lists ranging from 13 children (Finlayson Park) to 86 children (Hillpark). Children can be enrolled at more than one pre-school facility, so the total

number of children on all the waiting lists will exceed the actual number of children waiting for a placement.

**Table 13: Waiting lists and new enrolments by kindergarten**

Kindergarten	Number on waiting list at 31/10/2012	Number of new enrolments 1/8/12 – 31/10/12	Average per month
Alfriston Road	22	17	5.7
Clayton Park	20	28	9.3
Finlayson Park	13	19	6.3
Hillpark	86	15	5.0
Homai	24	18	6.0
Leabank	27	15	5.0
Manukau Central	25	15	5.0
Manurewa West	30	17	5.7
Roscommon	42	117	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>261</b>	<b>87</b>

Roscommon Kindergarten has a high number of enrolments due to the highly transient nature of the families who attend this kindergarten. Of the 117 enrolments received over the monitoring period many did not stay more than a few weeks.

**Relationship between new enrolments and the two Corrections facilities**

From the records kept by the kindergartens surveyed, none of the new enrolments had a parent working at either of the Corrections facilities and only one kindergarten was able to verify that one new enrolment was a child of a prisoner at ARWCF.

## 4. Local support services

According to a range of submitters to the BOI, experience indicates that to stop reoffending, the causes of offending need to be addressed and an effective bridge built for the offender between the inside and outside world. This requires those helping to reintegrate prisoners to society to gain their trust, provide material and emotional support, help prisoners and offenders establish constructive social networks and obtain skills to help them lead an independent life once they are released. Government agencies struggle to provide this intensive, holistic level of support, and while locally based NGOs may be best placed to provide this support, their resources may be inadequate to meet demand.

Concern was raised at the BOI that local social service NGOs are already under pressure meeting the needs of prisoners and offenders in the local community, many of whom have high support needs (material, emotional and practical). These organisations tend to have difficulty recruiting volunteers with the time and skills needed, and the local community has limited capacity to support fund-raising activities for these organisations.

According to the Salvation Army, there are over 1,000 people on community sentences in Mangere at any one time. This is in addition to those who have been released from custody and are under the management of the Community Probation Service.

A submission to the BOI from Coalition for the Homeless which provides emergency accommodation often used by offenders, estimated that for effective rehabilitation and reintegration, prisoners needed 40 hours of engagement with a support agency, starting with contact while in prison.

Some community NGOs are contracted to the Department of Corrections and paid to provide specific services for prisoners. Other NGOs are not contracted, but offer to provide a service, and once approved, they are free to run their programme within the prison. There is no financial gain for these groups and they are not compelled to continue providing the service. It is these groups that were most concerned about their ability to meet the needs of additional prisoners as a result of the operation of MCF. Some were particularly concerned about their ability to recruit volunteers to meet the demand.

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

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

In addition to these specific services, Pillars provides:

- information to support children and families of prisoners

- expert advice and training in best practice to other service providers (schools, prisons, health professionals, social workers) and community-based groups to make them more aware of and responsive to the experience and issues faced by children/families with a member in prison
- research and information gathering that ensures an up-to-date picture of the issues surrounding children and families.
- a nationwide campaign promoting the needs of children of prisoners (Children of Prisoners Week) which is held at the end of September each year

**PARS** is contracted to provide services to all the prisons in the northern region (including Ngawha, Mt Eden, Paremoremo and ARWCF). In addition to providing accommodation assistance (described in section 2.3), PARS provides a range of other assistance for prisoners and their families. This includes organising bank accounts, access to benefits, assisting with transport needs, liaison with government departments, and generally supporting prisoners' families in the community to cope. It also facilitates family contact by providing funding and escorting services to enable children to visit their parent in prison.

The **Clendon Anglican Church** has 1.5 paid staff members and seven volunteers. The main input they provide is supporting prisoners, at court hearings, and on release. In addition they provide support to prisoner families who are living in the local community. They also undertake work for the Probation Service, which involves supervising offenders on parole who are undertaking community service. (The monitoring data does not include the hours of time involved for this work). Volunteers also conduct services at the prison on Sundays.

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

#### **4.1 Demand for NGO social support services**

Potential contributing factors to an increase in the demand on NGO services that were identified at the BOI and by contributors to the development of the SIMP were:

- The need for the Corrections facilities to draw on the support of social services to meet the needs of prisoners and staff, and for the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners
- The increasing emphasis by Corrections on education and skills development as an essential element in the reduction of recidivism
- The potential influx of prisoner families to the local area. These families tend to have high social support needs.

The indicator identified for monitoring the effect on the demand for NGO services were:

- the number of requests from Corrections facilities for assistance

PARS, Pillars, Clendon Anglican Church and the Sisters of Mercy, Wiri were selected as NGOs to use as indicators to monitor changes in demand for services.

#### 4.1.1 Monitoring results

**PARS** received 20 enquiries or requests for assistance from Whānau, outside agencies and from prisoners released from ARWCF during the monitoring period (an average of 6.6 per month). No referrals were received from Probation Services.

**Pillars** received 65 calls to their helpline during the monitoring period, but none of these were from families connected to a prisoner at ARWCF. However, Pillars noted that “one or two” referrals relating to families of prisoners at ARWCF were made directly to social workers (not through the helpline service).

The Pillars mentoring programme which provides services for up to 25 children of prisoners who are affected by the imprisonment of their parents at any one time is currently experiencing a shortage of Māori male mentors. They are working with SecureFuture to find ways to address this. Mentoring numbers are low for this period as a number of families and mentoring matches have exited the service and there are currently 10 children and mentors waiting to be matched.

The **Sisters of Mercy Wiri** spent an average of 2 staff hours and 24.6 volunteer hours per month working with prisoners at ARWCF. No time was spent with families of prisoners during the monitoring period.

**Clendon Anglican Church** spent on average, 22 hours of staff time per month responding to the needs of prisoners, and 149 volunteer hours per month visiting ARWCF (21 hours per volunteer per month). The Church also provided support to one family who has a carer in prison at ARWCF, and they have 11 other clients who are ex-prisoners of ARWCF. Two of the families they are caring for have moved to Manurewa since the mother was released from ARWCF.

In addition to PARS, Pillars, Clendon Anglican Church and the Sisters of Mercy, there are nine other NGOs and a group of other faith-based ministries who provided voluntary services to ARWCF over the baseline monitoring period<sup>10</sup>. Altogether these organisations have 161 volunteers who are approved to work in the prison (95 of these are faith-based volunteers). The faith-based volunteers (including Clendon Anglican Church and Sisters of Mercy, Wiri) gave 740 hours of time for faith-based services in prison during the monitoring period (an average of 247 hours per month). The combined hours of the other ten NGOs spent in providing services to prisoners averaged 210 hours per month (a total of 547 hours over the monitoring period).

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<sup>10</sup> Alcoholics Anonymous, Arts and Crafts, Auckland Libraries, Howard League, 2 Independent ESOL providers, Independent Youth Programme, Stitch, Pacific Dance Group, and Faith-Based Volunteers

**Table 14: Volunteer contribution to providing support services to ARWCF prisoners, prisoner families or ex- ARWCF prisoners over 3-month monitoring period**

Organisation	Number of volunteers	Total volunteer hours	Av. hours per month per volunteer
AA	16	24	8.0
Arts & Crafts	5	104	34.6
Auckland Libraries	11	52	17.3
Clendon Anglican Church	7	447	149.0
Other Faith Based Volunteers*	84	645 +	7.7
Howard League (literacy and tuition)	5	20	4.0
Independent ESOL	1	78	26.0
Independent ESOL	1	26	8.6
Independent Youth Programme	1	32	10.6
Pacific Dance Group	5	16	5.3
Pillars	7	198	28
Sisters of Mercy (Wiri)	4	74	24.6
Stich	14	195	65.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>388.7</b>

\* excluding Clendon Anglican Church and Sisters of Mercy (Wiri)

## 4.2 NGO capacity to meet prisoner needs

Potential factors affecting the capacity of NGOs to meet the needs of the local community noted by submitters and contributors to the development of the SIMP were:

- The low socio-economic status of the local community and existing high need for social support services so that local NGOs are already stretched and volunteers with the necessary time and skills are difficult to recruit
- Central government restructuring and refocusing could lead to reduced levels of service delivery and assistance from government agencies (such as HNZA and Work and Income).

The indicators identified for monitoring the effects of the two Corrections Facilities on the capacity of local NGOs were:

- Demand for support from offenders and prisoner families in relation to the ability of NGOs to supply required services
- An inability to attract sufficient numbers of suitable volunteers to meet demand.

### 4.2.1 Monitoring results

PARS indicated that it had sufficient *staff* to meet the current demand. Three new staff were recruited in October, which brings the total number of staff who are actively working



on the Reintegrative contracts to 11. PARS anticipates that its workload will increase and therefore additional staff will be required in the future. However, over the baseline monitoring period PARS experienced problems attracting *volunteers* to meet the demands for its services. This was due to a lack of time to actively recruit, as well as the need to review the services that PARS use the volunteers for. PARS currently use volunteers for transporting families to and from visits. PARS is also hoping to bring back prison visiting and to introduce a mentoring service, which will require additional volunteers.

PARS noted that the Department of Corrections has introduced a new approval system for volunteers that requires attendance at induction sessions<sup>11</sup>, which may deter potential volunteers who are unable to attend these courses.

**Clendon Anglican Church** reported that there is always a greater demand for their services than people available to help. Upon release, most prisoners require a lot of pastoral care, especially when first released. There are many material demands associated with helping them meet the cost of living and re-establish their lives in the community. These include finding accommodation and employment and assisting with administrative tasks such as establishing bank accounts and power accounts. The Church volunteers are always conscious that it just takes a small relationship issue with family, past friends, or neighbours to tip a person receiving their assistance back off the rails.

**Sisters of Mercy** was the only one of the four indicator organisations that did not report current problems recruiting staff or volunteers to meet the demand for services from AWRCF.

### 4.3 Child Travel Fund /Whānau Transport (PARS)

PARS facilitates family contact between prisoners and their children by providing travel grants to enable children to visit the prison. PARS also provides transport for families wishing to visit prisoners located within the region. This service is delivered by volunteers.

Potential factors affecting the demand for family travel grants identified by PARS were:

- The relocation or committal of prisoners resident in the local area to MCF (rather than further afield) should reduce the need for children to travel to visit fathers in Corrections facilities in other parts of the country
- The relocation of prisoners from the wider Auckland area to MCF could result in an increase in the frequency of requests for Child Travel grants and Whānau Travel for travel within the region

The indicators identified for monitoring the effects on family travel grants were:

- Decreased demand on PARS Auckland office for Child Travel Fund allocations for visits to facilities outside Auckland
- Increased demand on PARS Auckland office for Child Travel grants within the region
- Increased demand on PARS Auckland office for Whānau Transport.

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<sup>11</sup> The new approval system (APPE) requires Ministry of Justice checks, attendance at half day induction sessions and Health and Safety inductions at each specific site.

#### **4.3.1 Monitoring results**

During the three-month monitoring period, PARS funded an average of 16 child travel grants per month, at an average monthly cost of \$2,075.71. No funding was required for the Whānau Travel fund during this period.

## 5. Local health services

According to submissions to the BOI, local health services are already under pressure to meet the needs of the community. Difficulty in gaining access to health facilities was identified as an issue in workshops held in Manurewa in 2010, as part of a community planning exercise<sup>12</sup>.

Research indicates that prisoners and their families tend to have high healthcare needs - both physical and psychological. Impacts on general health services will be difficult to detect because of the large population serviced by Counties Manukau District Health Board and because of the existing demand for health services related to the low socio-economic status of the population and the relatively high rates of violence-related injuries occurring in Manukau County District. Also, less than 50% of the population in Manurewa attend GPs in the local area, more than half travel to Otara, Papatoetoe and other areas. This adds to the difficulty in measuring the increased demand for primary healthcare in Manurewa, as the effects are likely to be widely dispersed.

The biggest impacts of MCF and ARWCF prisoners on local health services are likely to be experienced by specific services most commonly used by prisoners, offenders or STS, such as drug and alcohol treatment and mental health services.

Research indicates that on average 10% of a prison population requires treatment from psychiatric forensic services. A percentage of these require admission into an intensive care unit within a psychiatric forensic service. The Mason Clinic currently provides forensic services from Northland to Taupo. Once the MCF is operational, an additional 960 prisoners will fall within the catchment of the Mason Clinic. This is likely to result in an increased demand for services from the Clinic. Five additional beds have been allocated to meet the expected demands from the MCF but current capacity at the Clinic is being affected by the rebuilding underway to address leaky building issues. The Mason Clinic is currently at full capacity.

ARWCF records all its referrals for health services and all the providers utilised by prisoners. SecureFuture will also do this when the MCF is in operation. This data source is likely to be the most reliable source of information regarding the demand on health services from prisoners.

However, this data will not cover the demands generated by the families of prisoners who move into the area. Poverty, stress and violence are three factors with health implications that are commonly found in prisoner families. To gauge the potential impact on local health service providers generated by families of prisoners in the ARWCF and the MCF, two providers have been selected to monitor. These providers are the Raukura Hauora O Tainui and the Pakuranga Health Camp. The latter was selected because poverty, stress and violence within families are likely to particularly affect the health and general wellbeing of children.

Raukura Hauora O Tainui runs three clinics in the local area and one in the wider area of Counties Manukau<sup>13</sup>. This organisation is a not-for-profit health service, offering cost effective primary health care, specialist drug and alcohol, mental health and psychological services. Raukura Hauora also makes social service referrals to address patients' non-health needs.

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<sup>12</sup> *Manurewa: design the future* (April 2010)

<sup>13</sup> Manurewa Marae, Trust Healthcare Manurewa, Clendon Medical Centre, Te Paea Marae Mangare Bridge Clinic

Pakuranga Health Camp provides an out-of-home stay, including a school for years 1 to 8. The camp takes up to 40 children for an average of five weeks. Their intake typically includes children from prisoner families. In addition, their field-based social workers undertake Needs Assessments of families referred to them from GPs, schools and social agencies.

The Youth Justice Facility (YJF) uses health providers that also service the ARWCF and may be contracted to provide services to the MCF once it is in operation. The combined demands for similar services from the three facilities provides potential for more frequent, cost effective servicing through the sharing of resources, but the YJF expressed concern that the increased demand could also lead to a deterioration of services to the YJF due to competition or over-demand.

## **5.1 Prisoner health requirements**

Factors potentially affecting the level of demand on local health services that were identified by health service providers were:

- The relatively high proportion of prisoners in need of alcohol and drug treatment services (approximately 83%)
- The relatively high number of male prisoners (approximately 10% ) who need access to in-patient and out-patient mental health forensic services, given that the Mason Clinic is currently operating at full capacity.

The indicators identified for monitoring the effects of prisoners' health requirements on local health services are:

- Increased demand from Corrections facilities for general health services
- Increased demand for psychiatric services resulting in increased waiting lists at Mason Clinic
- Increased demand from Corrections facilities for drug and alcohol treatment and psychological counselling for prisoners.

### **5.1.1 Monitoring results**

#### **Demand for general health services for prisoners**

The Department of Corrections has responsibility for providing primary healthcare services to prisoners in its prisons. In contracted prisons (such as MCF) the private contractor is responsible for providing primary healthcare services. The DHB will only be responsible for meeting the secondary healthcare needs of prisoners. The following table shows the range of health services that were contracted to provide in-house services to ARWCF over the baseline monitoring period and the number of hours involved for the providers concerned.

**Table 15: Health services provided to prisoners or staff at ARWCF over monitoring period**

Provider	Number of visits	Number of hours (estimate)	Average hours per month
Dentist	26	99.5	33.0
GP	56	256.5	85.5
Physiotherapist	13	87.0	29
Midwife	13	78.0	26
Others <sup>14</sup>	6	16.0	5.3

In addition to the services provided in the prison, 104 prisoners accessed health services outside of ARWCF over the monitoring period. Table 16 shows the range of providers accessed and the number of visits involved.

**Table 16: External services accessed by ARWCF prisoners**

Service	Number of prisoners	Total visits	Average visits per month
Manukau Super Clinic	46	46	15.3
Middlemore Hospital A&E	11	11	3.6
Mason Clinic*	35	117	39
Radiology	31	33	11
Others**	7	9	3

Source: ARWCF Health Clinic

\* Three Mason Clinic staff (psychiatrist, nurse and social worker) each visited ARWCF three times a week

\*\* Seven prisoners accessed other services, including limb centre, Greenlane Hospital, audiology, private surgery, diabetes eye clinic, fertility associates.

### **Demand for psychiatric services for prisoners**

Just over 31% of the prison caseload at the Mason Clinic is generated by prisoners from ARWCF. (This figure does not include in-patients.) The Clinic has not been able to meet its target of admitting all acute patients to its ICU within six weeks. Nor has it been able to meet its objective of admitting all sub-acute cases to hospital within three months.

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<sup>14</sup> Optometrist (2 visits), Hep C Nurse (2 visits), Continence RN Nurse (2 visits)

**Table 17: Mason Clinic Caseload: October 2012**

Patient category	Number of patients	Average per week (5 weeks in Oct.)
In-patients at Mason Clinic	530	106
In-patients admitted to Mason Clinic from ARWCF	0	0
Prisoners on outpatient caseload from ARWCF	43	10
New referrals from ARWCF	16	3.6
Patients on acute wait-list	74	14.8
Acute wait-listed patients not admitted within 6 weeks	36	7.2
Sub-acute wait-listed patients	29	5.8
Sub-acute wait-listed patients not admitted within 3 months	22	4.4

Source: Mason Clinic

### Demand for Drug and Alcohol services for prisoners

Two health related organisations currently provide drug and alcohol related services to prisoners at ARWCF – Community Alcohol and Drug Service and Alcoholics Anonymous. Together these organisations provided an average of 34 hours of services a month to the ARWCF.

**Table18: Demand for alcohol and drug abuse service providers ARWCF**

Service	Number of visits over monitoring period	Av. number of visits per month	Number of hours	Average hours per month
Alcoholics Anonymous	7	2.3	24	8
Community Alcohol & Drug Service (CADS)	39	13	78	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>34</b>

This situation will change for subsequent monitoring periods as the ARWCF has, since the end of the baseline monitoring, become a pilot for the Department's new Drug and Alcohol Strategy which will provide a more intensive service delivery with a new provider.

## 5.2 Local health service providers

As noted in the introduction to this section, Raukura Hauora O Tainui runs three clinics<sup>15</sup> in the local area and one in the wider area of Counties Manukau<sup>16</sup> offering a range of cheaper health care services, including services likely to be needed by a significant proportion of prisoner families (drug and alcohol, mental health and psychological services, and referrals to social service agencies to address patients' non-health needs). Pakuranga Health Camp provides out-of-home care for up to 40 children.

<sup>15</sup> Manurewa Marae, Trust Healthcare Manurewa, Clendon Medical Centre

<sup>16</sup> Te Paea Marae Mangere Bridge Clinic

Factors potentially contributing to effects on local health services that were identified by submitters and service providers were:

- Increased numbers of prisoner families moving into the local area with characteristics likely to have adverse effects on general health and wellbeing

Indicators identified for measuring the effect of the Corrections facilities on local health services were:

- Increased demand on local low-cost health services as a result of families of prisoners moving into the area
- Increased patient turnover with prisoner families moving into area temporarily
- Increased numbers of children admitted to Pakuranga Health Camp as a result of prisoner families moving into the area
- Increased requests for interventions and admissions to Health Camp Programmes

### 5.2.1 Monitoring results

#### Effect on health clinics

Raukura Hauora was operating at capacity over the monitoring period, with 36 potential patients on the waiting list or who were declined services due to capacity issues.

At the end of the baseline monitoring period the four Raukura Hauora O Tainui clinics had a total of 8,710 individuals enrolled at their clinics. The caseloads at each clinic ranged in size from 1,204 (Manurewa Marae) to 3,473 (Trust Healthcare).

Trust Healthcare had the greatest turnover of patients. During the monitoring period it received 190 new enrolments and had 157 patients leave the clinic.

**Table 19: Number of patients by clinic as at 31/10/12 and rate of patient turnover (actual and average per month)**

Clinic	Total of patients enrolled for GP service	Total of patients with a prisoner in ARWCF	Total of patients with employee at ARWCF	Average new enrolments by month	Average number of patients leaving by month
Manurewa Marae	1,204	Unknown	unknown	38.6 (116)	0
Trust Healthcare	3,473	unknown	unknown	63.3 (190)	52.3 (157)
Clendon Medical Centre	2,476	unknown	unknown	20 (60)	0.3 (1)
Te Puia Marae	1,557	unknown	unknown	26 (78)	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>unknown</b>	<b>unknown</b>	<b>(148) 444</b>	<b>62.3 (187)</b>

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui

Over the period of the monitoring, no referrals were made to housing-related or domestic violence service providers. One hundred and eighty nine referrals were made for addiction-related issues.

**Table 20: Raukura Hauora O Tainui clinics: Patient and staff numbers for specialist services**

Service	Current number of patients	Number of staff	Number of patients per staff
Drug and alcohol services	189	25	7.5
Mental health services	172	18	9.5
Psychological services	0	0	0
<b>Total clients</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8.4</b>

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui

### Effects on Pakuranga Health Camp

During the baseline monitoring period Pakuranga Health Camp received a total of 105 children (35 on average per month) into its care, of which 4 were from families with a parent at ARWCF.

**Table 21: Pakuranga Health Camp caseload associated with ARWCF: August – October 2012**

Referrals and Enrolments	Average per month
Total number of children per month at Pakuranga Health Camp	35
Number of children per month at Pakuranga Health Camp with connections to ARWCF prisoners	1.3
Number of referrals received for children connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3
Number of requests received for parent interventions for families with a connection to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3
Number of requests received for social skills programmes for people with connections to a prisoner at ARWCF	1
Number enrolled in Health Camp's Grief and Loss Programme for people with connections to a prisoner at ARWCF	1

Source: Pakuranga Health Camp

### Relationship between demands on health providers and Corrections facilities

None of the families enrolled at Raukura Hauora clinics are known to have a connection to ARWCF.

Relative to the total caseload at the Pakuranga Health Camp, the amount of case-work generated by families with connections to ARWCF prisoners was not significant.

## 5.3 St John Ambulance

St John Ambulance was identified as a health service provider that was likely to experience an increased demand once the MCF is in operation. Potentially contributing factors to an increased workload that were identified by submitters and the service provider were:

- Increase in numbers of prisoners and prisoner families in the local area likely to generate an increase in number of callouts



- Propensity for violent incidences and accidents in prison that require Ambulance services
- Callouts to prisons tend to be time-consuming, due to security and paperwork requirements.

The indicators identified for monitoring the effects on St John Ambulance was:

- The number of call outs to Corrections facilities and families of prisoners/offenders
- The number of hours involved in relation to the ability of St John Ambulance to meet demand.

### 5.3.1 Monitoring results

Over the monitoring period, St John had eight callouts to the ARWCF. There were no callouts recorded to families of ARWCF prisoners. A total of nine hours was involved in attending these callouts.

## 5.4 Youth Justice Facility

Factors potentially contributing to effects on the Youth Justice Facility that were identified by this facility were:

- competition for services between Corrections and Justice facilities could make accessing some services more difficult
- an opportunity for YJF and Corrections facilities to share health services (e.g. dental), thus a potential to improve services.

The indicators identified for monitoring the effects on the Youth Justice Facility are:

- reduced/improved access to mental health services at YJF as a result of shared services
- increased/reduced visits to YJF by dental services
- increased/reduced PHO visits (nurse and GP) to YJF
- increase in infections and illnesses at YJF due to less frequent PHO visits
- increased off-site treatment for YJF residents due to an increased severity of infections or illnesses.

### 5.4.1 Monitoring results

Over the three month monitoring period the YJF had a total of 925 visits from a range of health providers making an average of 308.3 visits per month.

**Table 22: Youth Justice Facility: Visits from health service providers by type and hours: average per month**

Type of Service	Number of visits	Hours involved
PHO (GP or nurse)	295.0	240.0
Dental services	1.6	3.3
Mental health	8.3	80.0
Other	3.3	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>308.3</b>	<b>329.9</b>

During the three month monitoring period the YJF accessed three health facilities off-site.

**Table 23: Youth Justice Facility: Off-site treatments: average per month**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Reason for visit</b>	<b>Number of visits/calls</b>
Takanini Medical Centre	X-rays	6
Middlemore Hospital	After hours illness	9
St John Ambulance	Transport to Middlemore	2
<b>Total per month</b>		<b>17</b>

The YJF did not experience any significant delay in obtaining the health services they required. There were no cases of infections among the residents.

## 6. Local employment and economy

Condition 118 of the BOI decision requires the Minister to “give due regard to providing employment or contracting opportunities to suitably qualified Counties-Manukau area individuals and businesses as part of the construction and operation of the MCF”.

The construction and operation of the MCF is expected to create hundreds of employment opportunities. The labour demands generated by the construction and operation of MCF and the operation of ARWCF could provide both direct and indirect employment for local residents. This could significantly benefit Manurewa which currently experiences relatively high unemployment levels. However, these opportunities may be limited by the relatively high proportion of residents with limited skills and no school qualifications. To maximise the amount of local employment generated by the construction of the MCF and the operation of the two Corrections facilities, specialist training programmes may be required as well as a proactive employment policy for local people.

ARWCF already experiences difficulty in finding Return To Work placements for prisoners and offenders. STS also experience difficulties finding employment in Manurewa and South Auckland generally. These difficulties could be exacerbated by the addition of prisoners and probationers from MCF looking for work placements.

Demand for goods and services generated by the two Corrections facilities could benefit the local community by providing increased income for local businesses, and more jobs within those businesses if they need to expand to meet increased demand.

The secondary schools both run work experience projects focused on building a practical skill base for those students less academically inclined. Finding suitable and willing employers to provide placements is often difficult. There may be opportunities for local high schools and their associated employment support programmes, such as the Foundation for Youth Development programme and the Career Exploration Project, to develop a relationship with SecureFuture to provide work experience for school leavers on the construction site and in the prison operations.

### 6.1 Employment opportunities at Corrections Facilities

Factors potentially contributing to effects on the local labour-market that were identified at the BOI and by schools were:

- Demand for employees on the construction site and in the prison with jobs covering a wide range of skills and skill levels
- A possibility that schools will engage with SecureFuture to generate employment opportunities at MCF for school-leavers
- The possible introduction of skills training by various providers to increase the chances of local people obtaining employment at the MCF.

The indicators identified for measuring the effects on the local labour force were:

- An increase in the number of Manurewa residents employed at ARWCF
- The number of Manurewa residents employed on MCF construction
- The number of Manurewa school leavers gaining employment at the MCF or ARWCF.

### **6.1.1 Monitoring results**

#### **Number of Manurewa residents employed at ARWCF and MCF**

A survey of staff at ARWCF<sup>17</sup> found that of the 244 staff currently employed in that facility, at least 61 live in Manurewa or Manukau City Centre (25% of the workforce) and at least a further 56 (23%) live somewhere in Counties Manukau.

A procedure to survey contract staff employed on the construction of the MCF will be implemented for the first annual monitoring period.

#### **Effects on training and employment opportunities for local students**

Neither Manurewa High nor James Cook High currently have students on work experience programmes at ARWCF.

The construction of the MCF was not sufficiently advanced to create work experience opportunities during the baseline monitoring period.

## **6.2 Employment opportunities for ARWCF prisoners and STS**

Factors potentially contributing to effects on employment opportunities for ARWCF prisoners and STS raised at the BOI and by NGOs working with prisoners were:

- Existing difficulties experienced by ARWCF in finding placements for prisoners qualifying for the Return to Work programme
- Increased numbers of prisoners needing Return to Work placements with outside employers
- Increased numbers of STS in the community looking for work
- Existing high levels of unemployment in the local community
- Limited capacity among local employment and skills training providers to meet potential demand from both facilities.

The indicators identified for measuring the effects on the women prisoners at ARWCF were:

- The number of prisoners who are on Release to Work Placements with an external employer
- The number of prisoners waiting for Release to Work placements
- The number of prisoners in employment- related training schemes within the prison
- The number of employment-related training projects being run in the prison.

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<sup>17</sup> The survey achieved an 80% response rate. A total of 49 staff did not complete the form either because they were on leave, or did not choose to participate.

### 6.2.1 Monitoring results

Over the three month monitoring period there were five prisoners from ARWCF working for an external employer and one inmate waiting for a placement. A total of 117 prisoners participated in one or more of the 16 employment-related training schemes run at the prison over this period.

**Table 24: Work Placements and Training opportunities available to ARWCF prisoners as at 31 October 2012**

Activity	Number of prisoners
Prisoners on Release to Work Placements with an external employer	5
Prisoners waiting for Release to Work placements	1
Prisoners in employment-related training schemes within the prison	117
Employment-related training projects being run in the prison	16

### Reintegration and Employment Services

During the monitoring period, the Department of Corrections' Rehabilitation and Reintegration Service was renamed the Rehabilitation and Employment Service. During the three months of the baseline monitoring period: eighteen external rehabilitation services were accessed by ARWCF. These services each provided between 15 and 20 hours of input each week. This represents a total of 195 to 260 hours over the monitoring period - an average of between 65 and 87 hours per month for a total of 345 prisoners.

## 6.3 Demand for local goods and services

Factors potentially contributing to effects on the demand for local goods and services identified at the BOI were:

- Combined demand for goods and services from the MCF and ARWCF
- Potential for Department of Corrections to give priority to local suppliers of goods and services
- Local suppliers proactively approaching Corrections to supply goods and services.

The indicators identified for measuring the effects on the demand for goods and services were:

- An increase in the number of local businesses providing goods and services to Corrections facilities
- An increase in the value of goods and services supplied to ARWCF and MCF by local businesses.

### 6.3.1 Monitoring results

A survey of local businesses to be implemented by the local Business Association was unable to be administered due to limited capacity in the Association.

Figures provided by the Department of Corrections on the suppliers used by ARWCF over the monitoring period and the value of the purchases are set out in the following table. The table shows that the total value of goods and services purchased from suppliers in the local

area over the three-month monitoring period was \$68,952 or 3.7% of all purchases made. The vast majority of supplies (in terms of value) were however, purchased from the wider Counties Manukau area.

**Table 25: Local suppliers and value of the supplies used by ARWCF during monitoring period**

Type of goods / services	Purchased from local supplier (Manurewa/ Counties Manukau)	Purchased from Greater Auckland	Purchased from elsewhere in NZ
Banking	\$41,952.62	\$0.00	\$99.44
Facility management & maintenance (e.g. Spotless, Meridian)	\$83.78	\$25,671.88	\$272,079.27
Foodstuffs	\$2,399.95	\$96,507.98	\$467.93
General furniture / equipment	\$639.61	\$10,014.55	\$423.20
General retail	\$6,169.07	\$15,631.13	\$3,312.81
Healthcare	\$1,569.72	\$117,962.85	\$1,253.39
Insurance	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,540.68
IT and telecomms services	\$0.00	\$26,457.65	\$1,315.65
Office / computer equipment	\$13,421.99	\$303,361.89	\$4,672.60
Security services	\$0.00	\$20,825.11	\$1,463.28
Specialist clothing & equipment	\$228.80	\$30,776.98	\$24,723.46
Transport & fuel		\$99,955.05	\$39,232.69
Utilities	\$2,486.88	\$699,867.51	\$6,556.87
Prisoner support services	\$0.00	\$155.00	\$0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$68,952.42 (3.7%)</b>	<b>\$1,447,187.58 (77%)</b>	<b>\$359,141.27 (19%)</b>
<b>Total value of all purchases</b>			<b>\$1,875,281.27</b>

**Definitions:**

Utilities = electricity, water, waste

Transport & fuel = fleet management, taxis, petrol

Facility management & maintenance = cleaners, electricians, facility management

## 7. Community safety and wellbeing

Submitters and other agencies interviewed saw a potential for an increase in violence, gang-related activity, drug culture, graffiti and vandalism as a result of families of prisoners moving to the area and increased numbers of prisoners on parole in the local area. It was feared that this would result in a general decline in community wellbeing and an increase in adverse perceptions of the community by locals and by outsiders.

Research undertaken by Pillars indicates that the construction of a prison for men is more likely to result in an influx of prisoner families to the area, especially families with young children, than a prison for women. Women's Refuge and Pillars predict, based on their experience, that there will be an increase in incidents of intimidation of the partners of prisoners because of the proximity of the prison to where the women are living. Intimidation may be perpetrated by offenders on parole, or by contacts acting on behalf of prisoners.

The Probation Service in Manurewa deals with prisoners from all over New Zealand who are returning to their homes in Manurewa. The Service currently has about 250 on parole at any one time. The extent to which MCF will add to that number is not known, as many of the prisoners will be Auckland residents currently located in prisons outside of the area. Most of these prisoners are expected to be transferred to the MCF. Concern was expressed at the BOI, that a significant increase in the number of people on probation living in the local area may exceed the resources of the local Probation Service to provide the inputs required to minimise reoffending.

In March 2012 Auckland Council commissioned a report to investigate the public's perception of safety in Auckland<sup>18</sup>. Based on residents' perceptions, the Manurewa Local Board area was seen as one of the least safe (from crime) areas in the Auckland Region along with Henderson-Massey, Otara-Papatoetoe, Mangere-Otahuhu and Papakura. The surveys found that 37% of the 120 Manurewa residents surveyed, felt their quality of life was compromised because of concerns about crime and safety. Burglaries and general theft were noted as the type of crime that had the greatest impact on residents' feelings of safety. A significant number of Manurewa residents (28% of participants) felt unsafe visiting their local shopping centre during the day, and 42% felt unsafe walking around their neighbourhood streets or visiting their local shopping centre after dark.

### 7.1 Crime Rates

Factors potentially contributing to an increase in crime rates that were identified at the BOI and subsequently by NGOs were:

- The potential for an influx of prisoner families with criminal associations moving into Manurewa and adjoining suburbs
- The "significant" number of prisoner families currently living in the local area, which could act as a catalyst for other prisoner families to locate nearby or to move in with these families, thus increasing the concentrations of prisoner families in specific neighbourhoods.

The indicator identified for monitoring the effects on crime rate was:

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<sup>18</sup> *Public Perceptions of Safety from Crime in the Auckland Region* (March 2012)

- Increase in incidents of crime within Manurewa Local Board area and specific areas of Manurewa. For the purposes of this impact monitoring programme, crime is defined as violence, theft and drug offences.

Manurewa Crimewatch Patrol Inc. was established by local residents in December 2000 in response to a growing crime trend in Manurewa. It is a voluntary group but all members have Police clearances and learn how to deal with criminal and anti-social behaviour. They run both walking and car patrols in the business and residential areas of Manurewa.

### 7.1.1 Monitoring results

From the range of incident categories Manurewa Crimewatch collects statistics on, four were selected for the social impact monitoring data. The Crimewatch team were also asked to note if they encountered evidence that any of the perpetrators of these incidents had any connection to ARWCF. The Manurewa Crimewatch statistics show that there were few instances of crime during the three month baseline monitoring period.

**Table 26: Incidents recorded by Manurewa Crimewatch: 1 August – 31 October 2012**

Type of incident	Total	Average per month
Disorder	0	0
Domestic disputes	0	0
burglary	5	1.7
Number of offenders identified as having connections to prisoners at ARWCF	0	0

Table 27 sets out the numbers of offences committed in Manurewa in four specific categories during the three-month baseline monitoring period as recorded by the Police Department.

**Table 27: Incidents in Manurewa recorded by Police Department: 1 August – 31 October 2012**

Type of incident	Total	Average per month
Drug offences	74	24.6
Wilful damage	234	78
Disorder (including violence)	133	44.3
Number of call outs for domestic violence	765	255

## 7.2 Graffiti and vandalism

The factor potentially contributing to an increase in the amount of graffiti and vandalism occurring in Manurewa as a result of the MCF raised at the BOI and by community organisations assisting with the development of the SIMP, was:

- An increase in the number of young, anti-social people with weak connections to the local community.

The indicator for this effect was:

- An increase in number of incidents of graffiti and vandalism in the local area.

The Manurewa Beautification Trust undertakes a range of activities to enhance the visual qualities of Manukau. One of these activities is the removal of graffiti and tags for which they have a team of 5 supervisors and 20 volunteers. Manurewa Crimewatch Patrol Inc.



reports all instances of graffiti and tagging within Manurewa to Auckland Council, who then refers them to the Manurewa Beautification Society to clean up.

### 7.2.1 Monitoring results

During the baseline monitoring period Manurewa Crimewatch recorded a total of 1,774 incidents of tagging and vandalism in Manurewa (an average of 591 per month).

Table 28 shows the number of tags removed by Manukau Beautification Society in the three suburbs in the local area covered by the Manukau Beautification Society (Weymouth, Clendon Park and Manurewa Central). The figures show the number of times that tagging/graffiti was removed from a particular area, not the number of tags (which are much higher as there may be many tags on one area).

During the baseline monitoring period tagging was much more prevalent in Manurewa Central than in the other areas. The number of areas cleaned increased significantly over the baseline monitoring period with about four times as many areas graphitised in October as there were in August.

**Table 28: Tagging Removed by Manukau Beautification Society: 1 August 2012 to 31 October 2012**

Suburb	August	September	October	Total	Average
Weymouth	45	31	79	155	51.6
Clendon Park	75	127	160	362	120.6
Manurewa	369	748	1,630	2,747	915.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1,869</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>1,088</b>

Source: Manukau Beautification Society

As an aside, the Manurewa Aquatic Centre reported the incidences of petty theft, graffiti and vandalism at the Centre had remained stable over the previous year to 31 October 2012.

## 7.3 Intimidation and domestic violence

Factors potentially contributing to the MCF having an effect on the level of intimidation and domestic violence rates in the local area noted by submitters to the BOI and by contributors to the development of the SIMP were:

- The proximity of the MCF will make it easier for offenders from the local or adjoining areas to make contact with their partners through their visitors or agent
- Proximity will make it more difficult for local women to resist the pressure to visit prisoners because travel costs will be less of an issue
- Offenders on parole breaching non-molestation orders, or ex-prisoners with violent tendencies returning to their family home could lead to an increase in domestic violence.

One NGO that works closely with families of prisoners, offenders and STS being rehabilitated into the local community noted that the women in their care have great concerns about the impact that the men's prison will have on their lives, as it could reopen past acquaintances from other parts of the wider community and country.

The indicators for monitoring intimidation and domestic violence are:

- Increased incidents of partner intimidation from prisoners or their “agents”
- Increased requests for emergency assistance from partners of prisoners to organisations such as the South Auckland Family Refuge, Pillars and Police.

### 7.3.1 Monitoring results

During the three-month baseline monitoring period the Manurewa Police had a total of 765 callouts for domestic violence – an average of 255 call-outs for each month. Of these the Family Violence Coordinator estimated that between four or five were from families with links to ARWCF prisoners.

**Table 29: Incidents in Manurewa recorded by Police Department: 1 August – 31 October 2012**

Type of incident	total	Average per month
Number of call outs for domestic violence	765	255
Number of domestic violence cases involving paroles or STSs from ARWCF	4-5*	1.5

\* This is an estimate from the Family Violence Coordinator

Pillars did not receive any calls during the baseline monitoring period from Manurewa residents seeking protection from prisoners or agents operating on behalf of prisoners. No information was provided by the South Auckland Family Refuge

## 7.4 Gang presence in local community

The factor potentially contributing to an increase in gang presence in the local community that was identified by submitters and contributors to the development of the SIMP was:

- The high percentage of prisoners who have gang connections, either prior to conviction or acquired during their term in prison.

The indicator identified for measuring changes in gang presence was:

- Increase in gang activity in Manurewa
- Increase in number of students at Manurewa schools with gang associations.

### 7.4.1 Monitoring results

Information on the presence of gangs in schools gathered through the Youth Survey and through the survey of eight schools. This information provides some indication of the strength of the gang presence currently in Manurewa.

Six of the eight schools who participated in the survey noted some gang presence in their schools. In total these 6 schools knew of approximately 320 students on their rolls who had gang associations. Two of the schools were able to identify a connection between some of these students (14 altogether) and prisoners at ARWCF.

**Table 30: Students with gang associations**

School	# of students identified as having gang associations	# of students with gang associations and have a carer who is a prisoner at ARWCF
James Cook High	Unknown <sup>19</sup>	Unknown
Manurewa High	25 - 30	11
Greenmeadows Intermediate	Unknown	Unknown
Manurewa Intermediate	Approx. 150	Unknown
Clendon Park Primary	29	3
Homai Primary	8	Unknown
Wiri Central	90	0
Rongomai Primary	17	0
<b>Total of known students</b>	<b>319 – 324 (approx.)</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: individual schools

Of the 609 participants in the Youth Survey, 114 (18.7%) noted gangs and “hood life” as one of the factors they disliked about Manurewa and 13 (just over 2%) said that gangs and gang recruitment was a factor they disliked about their school.

No occupants at either of the camping grounds surveyed were known to have gang affiliations. Meadowcourt Caravan Park has an explicit policy of not accepting people who have gang affiliations.

The Police were unable to provide figures on the number of gangs or gang members in the area. There are no gang “pads” or headquarters in Manurewa.

## 7.5 Probation and rehabilitation

The Department of Corrections’ Community Probation Service is responsible for managing all sentences and offenders. This involves activities such as supervising offenders on parole, overseeing release conditions and community work and supervising home detention. In addition to these tasks, probation officers are responsible for writing reports for the Courts and to the New Zealand Parole Board for prisoners in their area of jurisdiction. Each office is responsible for managing the offenders released into their local area. Whenever possible the Department tries to link offenders on probation or release conditions with people they know in the community (generally family members), so that the majority are released back into their home area.

There are currently 27 probation officers in the Manurewa Centre. Manurewa is currently one of the busiest centres in the country. Once the MCF begins operations, the report-writing workload for the Manukau District could increase because more prisoners will be located in their area requiring NZPB reports.

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<sup>19</sup> According to this school, some students carry a red or blue handkerchief signalling a gang association but this is not recorded by the school in anyway.

An increase in the number of offenders on probation in the Manurewa District is not a reflection on the incidence of crime at that point in time, but rather a reflection of the number of local residents who have been convicted of an offence. Parole can be for widely differing time periods ranging from several months to a lifetime. At any one time, those on probation will be a mix of people who have committed an offence many years previously and others who offended more recently.

Factors potentially contributing to effects on the workload of the local Probation Service and the effectiveness of prisoner rehabilitation as identified at the BOI or by those contributing to the development of the SIMP were:

- The potential for increased number of prisoners serving their parole period in Manurewa as a result of probationers deciding for a range of reasons (e.g. to avoid the negative influences that led to their criminal activity) to stay in the local area rather than return home
- The high level of one-on-one input required for successful rehabilitation and reintegration
- The limited resources of the local probation and rehabilitation services.

Indicators identified for measuring impacts on the Probation Service and prisoner rehabilitation are:

- Increased caseload for the local Probation Service
- A decline in the quality and effectiveness of rehabilitation services leading to increased levels of recidivism
- A reduction in the levels of compliance with the Probation Service’s performance standards.

### 7.5.1 Monitoring results

There are two categories of offenders on parole:

- Parolees – those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more and granted release by the New Zealand Parole Board, and
- Prisoners on release conditions – those who have served two years or less and are released after serving half of their sentence in custody.

The following table shows the numbers of offenders under the jurisdiction of the Manukau District office and the proportion of those who are located in Manurewa. These figures are much lower than the numbers cited by the Salvation Army (“over 1,000 in Mangere at any one time, page 29).

**Table 31: Community Probation Service Caseload at 31 October 2012**

Offender Category	Manukau District	Manurewa
Offenders on parole	242	64 (26.4%)
Offenders on release conditions	325	100 (30.7%)
Number of offenders on Parole and Release Conditions from ARWCF	37	3 (8%)

Source: Community Probation Service

Of the 242 offenders on parole in Manukau District, 15% are from ARWCF but only 3 of the offenders from ARWCF are currently residing in Manurewa.

As shown in Table 32, during the baseline monitoring period, the Manukau District Office received on average, seven new offenders on parole each month and eight new parolees on release conditions, who will require supervision.

**Table 32: Community Probation Service: New Caseload in Manurewa Centre**

Offender category	Number over monitoring period	Average per month
Number of new starts on Parole	21	7
Number of new starts on Release Conditions	24	8
Total new starts	45	15

The Manukau District office has a performance goal of reducing the rate of reconvictions within a year of release to 20% for offenders on some form of community sentence. The following table shows that as at 31 October 2012, the reconviction rate within a year from release was 24%.

**Table 33: Probation Service Manukau: Compliance with standards at 31 October 2012**

Measurement	Goal	Achieved
Rate of reconviction within a year of offenders on community sentences	20%	24%
Reconviction rate for ARWCF offenders	26%*	35% (131)
Monitoring and managing conditions of release	100%	99%
Visiting released offenders within 5 days of release to ensure accommodation is suitable	100%	97%

\* This is an approximate figure. All Department of Corrections services are aiming for a 25% reduction in recidivism. Based on this, the target for ARWCF has been calculated at 26% although the reduction targets are applied at a regional rather than facility level.

## 7.6 Workload for local police

A factor potentially contributing to an increase in workloads for the local police raised by contributors to the development of the SIMP was:

- Prisoners can perpetrate a range of crimes, some of which may still be under investigation while the prisoner is incarcerated for other crimes. Local police are often called upon to undertake this investigative work.

The indicators identified for monitoring the effect of the Corrections facilities on the workload of the local police centre was:

- The amount of time required to investigate crimes committed by prisoners held in ARWCF and MCF
- Capacity of the Manurewa and Manukau Police resource to respond effectively and efficiently in the event of an increased caseload.

### 7.6.1 Monitoring results

During the three-month monitoring period there were eleven cases under investigation by Manurewa Police that involved prisoners at ARWCF and ten police callouts to ARWCF to investigate crimes. No files were opened during the period.

**Table 34: Criminal investigation case-load associated with ARWCF prisoners**

Activity	Number	Average per month
Total number of enquiry files under investigation involving prisoners at ARWCF	11	3.6
Number of enquiry files opened for investigation of inmates at ARWCF	0	0
Number of callouts to ARWCF to investigate crimes	10	3.3

## 7.7 Poverty levels

Increased poverty in the local community was noted as a potential adverse effect on community safety and wellbeing.

The factor potentially contributing to an increase in poverty levels identified at the BOI and by local NGOs contributing to the development of the SIMP was:

- The likelihood of an increase in the number of prisoner families with low incomes and high needs moving into the area.

The indicator identified to monitor this effect was:

- An increase in number of families living in poverty as demonstrated by the numbers of applications for hardship grants.

### 7.7.1 Monitoring results

No information was available from Work and Income on the number of Hardship Grants received by the local Manurewa office over the baseline monitoring period.

## 7.8 Community pride

The factors potentially contributing to a decline in community pride among local residents and an undermining of positive views of the community among locals and New Zealanders in general that were identified by submitters to the BOI were:

- The potential increase in crime, graffiti, vandalism
- An increased presence of gangs
- An increase in the number of offenders on parole
- High profile of prison-related institutions in the local area.

The indicators identified for measuring impacts on community pride were:

- Deterioration in residents’ perceptions of their community and themselves
- Normalisation of prison as an outcome for young people
- Attendance at school events as an indicator of participation in community events with a reduction in attendance indicating a lowered commitment to and ownership of community
- Numbers of Manurewa pupils transferring to out-of-zone schools
- An increase in negative media reports and comments about Manurewa.

### 7.8.1 Monitoring results

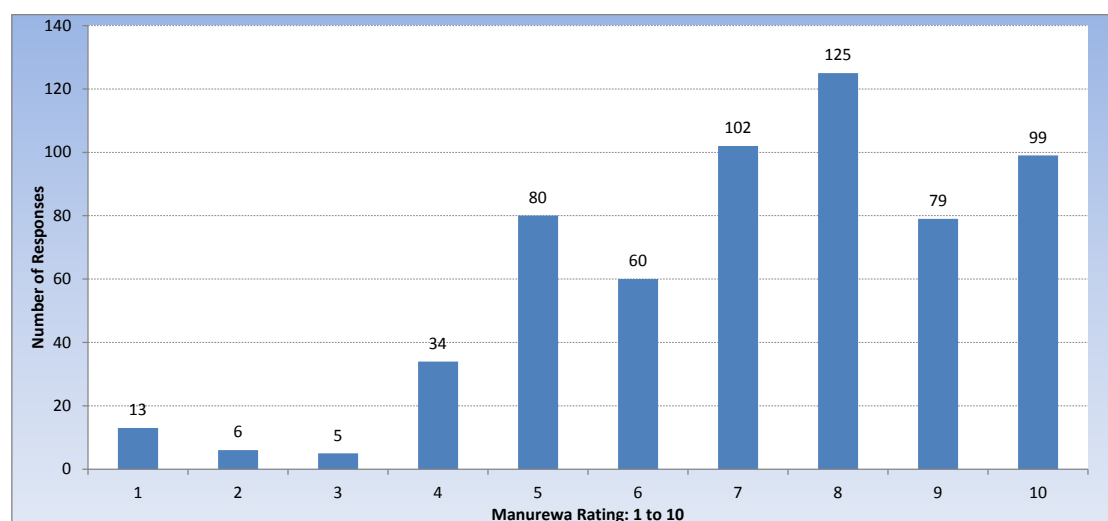
#### Community perceptions of Manurewa

As noted in the introduction to this section, in 2012 Auckland Council commissioned a study on the public’s perception of safety in Auckland, which found that the Manurewa Local Board area was seen as one of the least safe (from crime) areas and that 37% of the Manurewa residents surveyed, felt their quality of life was compromised because of concerns about crime and safety

A representative survey of Manurewa youth was considered to be an appropriate way to monitor changes in residents’ perceptions of Manurewa for the SIMP. A total of 609 students completed the survey the majority of which fell within the age bracket of 11 – 15 years. The results therefore have a confidence level for that age-group of 95% with a 2% margin of error for young people currently at school<sup>20</sup>.

The survey included questions on how they felt about living in Manurewa and whether they thought life in Manurewa was improving. The responses to these questions are set out in the following graph and table.

**Graph 1: On a scale of 1-10, how Manurewa youth rank living in Manurewa**



<sup>20</sup> This is based on the 2011 population of 11 to 18 year old residents in Manurewa as estimated by the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.

Two-thirds of respondents gave living in Manurewa a ranking of 7 or more (where 1 is very bad to 10 being very good). Six did not answer this question.

**Table 35: Views of Manurewa youth on life in Manurewa**

Response	Number of responses
Staying about the same	295
Getting better	196
Getting worse	109
No response	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>609</b>

About 50% of the respondents thought that the quality of life in Manurewa was staying about the same while 33% thought it was getting better.

The survey also asked the students how they felt about their school and their home, how safe they felt in Manurewa and what made them feel unsafe. The full analysis of these responses is contained in Appendix 3. In summary:

***What Manurewa youth like and dislike about Manurewa***

The aspects youth like most about Manurewa are:

- Friends and family (27%)
- The community/neighbourhood feel (25%)
- The shops (quality, affordability, choice) (18%)
- Close to school / good schools (15%)
- Facilities (14%)
- Physical environment (7%).

The aspects youth don't like about Manurewa

- Crime and violence (36%)
- Gangs/ hood life (19%)
- Graffiti/vandalism (19%)
- Dirty/litter (12%)
- Bad/harmful people (7%)
- Fights and bullying (7%)
- Feels unsafe (7%)
- Drinking/drunken people (7%).

***What Manurewa youth like and dislike about their school***

When asked how they rated their school, most gave a rating of 8 or more out of 10 (1 being they don't like it, to 10 being they love it). The aspects most commonly mentioned as being liked were:

- Friends (36%)
- Getting an education/ learning environment (28%)
- Activities/groups/services (24%)
- Teachers (21%)
- Sports and associated facilities (18%)
- Friendly/supportive (11%)



The most commonly mentioned aspects youth do not like about their school are:

- Bullying (22%)
- Fights/inter-school fights (17%)
- Misbehaving students (9%)
- Alcohol/drugs/smoking (5%)

A total of 24 students noted “graffiti and vandalism”; 13 noted “gangs and gang recruitment”.

### ***What Manurewa youth like and dislike about their home***

When asked to rate their home on a scale of 1 to 10 (1 being don’t like it, to 10 being love it), students who live in Wattle Downs gave the highest overall ranking (9.03) and those in Manurewa Central gave the lowest ranking (7.93), but across the board all rankings were high. The most commonly mentioned aspects that they liked were:

- Comfortable/homely/warm (25%)
- Large size (16%)
- Family (16%)
- Location – close to school/facilities (13%)
- Feel loved/safe/supported (10%)
- Outside space/large section (7%)
- Nice area/views/neighbourhood (7%)
- Great neighbours / close to friends (6%)
- Quiet / peaceful (6%)

Almost a quarter (132 or 22%) of the respondents said there was nothing they did not like about their home. Of the others, the most commonly mentioned aspects youth do not like about their home are:

- Quality of area/rubbish/neighbours/ negative environment (18%)
- Quality of house (11%)
- Small size of house or section (10%)

Sixteen participants listed “getting burgled”, 15 listed “alcohol/ drugs/parties”, 13 listed “abuse/shouting/violence” and 11 listed “gangs in the area”.

### ***Youth views on safety in Manurewa***

The survey respondents were asked how safe they felt on the streets of Manurewa at different times of the day. As could be expected, young people feel much less safe late at night than they do during the day. Interestingly almost 61% feel very safe or safe in the evenings.

**Table 36: Manurewa Youth views on safety of Manurewa streets**

Time of day	Very safe	safe	Not safe	Very unsafe	Total
During the day	153 (25%)	345 (57%)	92 (15%)	19 (3%)	609
Evening	100 (16%)	270 (44%)	182 (30%)	58 (9%)	610*
Late at night	43 (7%)	80 (13%)	175 (29%)	312 (51%)	610*

\* One person ticked 2 choices depending on where she was.

When asked what made them feel unsafe, the respondents listed the following aspects:

- Gangs 415 (68%)
- Seeing violent behaviour 303 (50%)
- Intimidating/threatening people 283 (46%)
- Bullying behaviour 232 (38%)
- Dogs 208 (34%)
- Seeing graffiti/rubbish/property damage 115 (19%)

### **Normalisation of prisons among young people**

As a measure of whether young people regarded prison as a normal part of life, the Youth Survey asked the participants whether they knew someone who had been to prison, whether they had ever visited prison and if so, how often they had visited. These questions were thought to be sufficiently neutral to enable re-use in future monitoring exercises after the opening of the MCF. The results are shown in Table 37.

**Table 37: Familiarity with prison among Manurewa youth**

<b>Factor</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of respondents</b>
Know someone who is or has been in prison	298	49%
Have visited someone in prison	158	26%
Of those who have visited someone in prison;		
• Have visited someone in prison once	49	31%
• Have visited someone in prison 2-5 times	53	34%
• Have visited someone in prison more than five times	55	35%

### **Community Participation**

Two aspects of community participation were used as indicators:

- Attendance by parents at school events
- Participation in community groups among youth.

#### ***Participation by parents in school events***

The participating schools were asked for the total number of events they had held during the monitoring period which involved parents and/or the community, and to provide their general observations on the level of attendance at those events. They were also asked about the rate of parent attendance at three-way conferencing (parent-teacher interview) sessions.

As shown in table 38, all schools held at least one parent/community event and six of the schools classed the level of attendance at these events as high. All except James Cook High had 80% or more of their parents attending the three-way conference sessions (parent interviews). James Cook is currently reviewing the format of their conferencing sessions and expects attendance to be much higher in the next round.

**Table 38: Number of school events and parent participation rates over monitoring period**

School	Number of events	Observed level of attendance			% of parents engaging in 3-way conferencing
		High (more than 60%)	Medium	Low	
James Cook High	6	4	2		30%
Manurewa High	1	1			85%
Greenmeadows Intermediate	3	3 <sup>21</sup>			80%
Manurewa Intermediate	3		3		84%
Clendon Park Primary	8	8			85%
Homai Primary	2	2			N/A <sup>22</sup>
Wiri Central	19		8	10	80%
Rongomai Primary	8	8			80%

#### ***Participation by young people in groups or clubs***

Of the 609 respondents to the Youth Survey, 230 (38%) said they were not a member of any community group or club. Of those who participated in one or more organisations the results are set out in the following table.

**Table 39: Type of community organisation and numbers of youth participating (number of respondents = 379\*)**

Sports group/club	225
Church group	175
Youth group	104
Arts/performance group	55
Other	4

\* Respondents could cite more than one

#### **Manurewa students transferring to schools out of the area**

As noted in Section 3 of this report (Schools and pre-schools), there were a total of 213 children of local residents who left their school for another school during the three month baseline monitoring period - an average of about 71 children per month. In about a third of the cases, the reason for leaving was not known. The most common reasons given for

<sup>21</sup> These were all maths workshops targeted at a small proportion of parents. Although actual numbers were low the participation rate was high

<sup>22</sup> Three-way conferencing was conducted outside the monitoring period in June /July. Participation rates at this event were high (more than 60%)

leaving were that the family had moved out of the area (57 students) or had moved house within the local area (48 students).

None of the schools recorded students transferring to out-of-zone schools because of adverse perceptions of Manurewa.

### **Media portrayal of Manurewa**

The SIMP proposed that the locally based Community Liaison Manager for the Corrections facilities could monitor the media (newspapers and TV) to identify items about Manurewa and to classify them according to whether they presented a positive, negative or neutral image of the area. In practice, this exercise was too time-consuming and costly to implement. It is proposed that this indicator be deleted from future monitoring exercises.

## **7.9 Local community facilities**

The contributing factor affecting the demand on local community facilities that was identified at the BOI was that construction workers and the operations workforce at the MCF and ARWCF are likely to access one or more of the major community facilities. The indicators for this affect are:

- The improved finances of the local community facility due to increased membership and fees from casual users
- Significant increase in demand putting pressure on facilities and reducing access for local people

The local area contains a range of sports facilities. Four of these were selected for monitoring. These were:

- Manurewa Sports Centre in Mountford Park opened in 2011 and is owned by Auckland Council and managed by the Manurewa Community Facilities Charitable Trust. It accommodates summer and winter sports clubs such as Kilikiti (Samoan Cricket), Australian Rules, grid iron, cricket, softball, rugby league, rugby union and soccer. In addition to club sports they also accommodate inter-school events such as triathlons, and tournaments for rugby league, rugby union and volleyball.
- Manurewa Aquatic Centre, also in Mountford Park is owned and managed by Auckland Council. It has indoor swimming pools, fitness centre, a café, and spaces available for hire. According to the Manurewa Local Board Plan 2011, the Aquatic Centre (along with other pools in the Board's area) is operating at or near peak capacity (pg 18) and the Fitness Centre has exceeded its capacity and can no longer meet the demand after six years of operation (pg 16).
- Manurewa Recreation Centre is owned by Auckland Council and managed by Manukau Leisure. It includes a spacious indoor stadium, a recreation hall, group fitness classes, and a selection of spaces to hire for fitness classes and social functions. It also runs after school care and holiday programmes (subsidised by Work and Income).
- The Te Matariki Clendon Community Centre complex also runs after school care and holiday programmes subsidised by Work and Income, as well as fitness classes and social functions.
- Te Matariki Clendon Library has a variety of spaces available to hire and runs a range of support programmes including Kauri Kids childcare centre, a children's and teens outreach programme (including services to early childhood centres), a children's and

teens events programme, and story-times for pre-schoolers. The library also provides a literacy programme for parents, a home-visiting service to housebound adults and a range of support activities for adults at the library including budgeting workshops, parenting groups, careers advice and support, and a story time for those with special needs (Spectrum Care).

### 7.9.1 Monitoring results

The Manurewa Sports Centre experienced an increase in the level of patronage over the past year (to October 2012). The Aquatic Centre reported a decline of 11.3% over the same period in 2011 due to a decrease in visits to the fitness centre and facility hires by user groups. Community swim participants had also declined from the previous year. The decline in use has had a slightly negative effect by reducing income.

In the survey of ARWCF staff, respondents were asked if they used any of the four community recreation sports facilities used as indicators for the impact monitoring programme. Fifty-six (30%) of the respondents said they did. The staff were also asked if one or more of the members of their household also used one or more of these particular facilities and if so, how many members used them. The results are shown in Tables 40 and 41.

**Table 40: Usage of community sports-related facilities in Manurewa**

Facility	Number of users/ members at 31 October 2012	Trends over past year	Number of ARWCF staff & family members using facilities*	
			Number of people	Number of families
Manurewa Sports Centre	3,632 users (summer & winter)	Increase of 59 (Positive effect)	121	37
Aquatic Centre	108,051 visits	Decrease of 12,191 (Negative effect)	180	50
Fitness Centre	19,908 visits 1,500 members			
Manurewa Recreation Centre	85,490	Decrease (negative effect)	92	32
Te Matariki Clendon Community Centre	62,746	Decrease (Negative effect)	Unknown (not asked)	Unknown (not asked)

\* Source: ARWCF staff survey

#### **Library: pattern of use by community in general and ARWCF staff and families over monitoring period**

Activity	Number (average per month)
Total participants in all outreach and in-house services	906 (2,719 in total)
Number of visitors to library	31,686 (95,059 in total)
Number of active Membership Cards	5017 (15050 in total)
Number of ARWCF staff family members using facilities	132 (from 42 families)*

\* The source of this information was the ARWCF staff survey

## 8. Tangata Whenua

Concerns were raised at the BOI about the effect that the MCF could have on:

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

### 8.1 Iwi / Hapū

Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Te Ata were acknowledged by the Board of Inquiry as having mana whenua status over the site. Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Te Ata wish to:

- Restore, protect and manage the cultural heritage, landscape and natural environment of this site and the surrounding area to provide for their cultural needs and values; and
- Ensure their cultural identity is recognised on the site.

Iwi and Hapū groups that have links to Matukuturua include: Te Ākitai Waiohua, Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāi Tai Ki Tamaki, Ngāti Whātua o Orakei, Te Kawerau a Maki, and Waikato-Tainui. Most of these groups are represented on the Tangata Whenua Committee.

### 8.2 Culture

Maintaining a cultural presence on the site has been identified as important in assisting Māori prisoners on their path of rehabilitation as well as respecting local Iwi and hapū connection to the site.

A high proportion of prisoners are Māori (45%- 50%). The Tangata Whenua Committee and the prison managers of ARWCF and MCF believe that initiatives to re-connect Māori prisoners and offenders with their culture have an important role in reducing reoffending and improving the wellbeing of prisoners.

Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāti Te Ata, as mana whenua of the site, believe that they can contribute to the rehabilitation of all prisoners (especially Māori prisoners) through imparting their knowledge around tikanga Māori and environmental practices.

There are a large number of Māori services and facilities in Auckland, including Marae in Manurewa and the wider area of Manukau, which can contribute to the meeting of the rehabilitation needs of Māori prisoners and offenders.

### 8.3 Natural environment and ability to exercise kaitiakitanga

Factors potentially affecting the natural environment and the ability of local Iwi/hapū to exercise kaitiakitanga at the site identified at the BOI and by members of the TWC were:

- Earthworks and construction; and
- Lack of ability to access areas of significant cultural importance.

Indicators identified for measuring the effect of the natural environment and the ability to exercise kaitiakitanga are:

- Remnant areas of the former cultural landscape are protected and accessible to mana whenua;

- Corrections, DOC and mana whenua develop and implement a Reserve Management Plan and a Kaitiaki Monitoring Agreement;
- Prisoners and offenders are involved in local environmental restoration programmes;
- Mana whenua have input to environmental restoration programmes;
- Water quality in the Puhinui Catchment is improved;
- There is an increase in vegetated areas in the Puhinui Catchment and Stonefields reserve due to prison-based environmental projects; and
- There is an increased awareness among prisoners of environmental issues and concepts of kaitiaki.

#### **8.4 Local Iwi / Hapū identity and on cultural awareness generally**

Indicators identified for measuring the effect of the Corrections Facilities on cultural identity of local Iwi and hapū and cultural awareness generally include:

##### ***Prisoners:***

- Increased support networks (whānau, friends, support providers);
- Increased knowledge of Māori culture and confidence in participating in cultural events;
- Increased knowledge of te reo Māori; and
- Increased knowledge of and respect for the local Māori history and tikanga.

##### ***Prison staff:***

- Introduction of recruitment and training procedures to ensure prison staff have the skills, knowledge and values to support relationships with whānau, Iwi and hapū and Māori prisoners; and
- Increased knowledge of and respect for the local Māori history and tikanga.

##### ***Prison***

- Increased presence of mana whenua through the design and operations of the prison.

#### **8.5 Monitoring results**

All of the indicators agreed by the Tangata Whenua Committee relate to the operations phase of the MCF. Once the facility is built, baselines for the indicators identified will be established and mechanisms to measure changes in these indicators will be integrated into prison operations.

It is not yet known the extent to which the operation of the new men's prison may affect local Iwi / hapū. During the development of operational policies, procedures and programmes for the MCF, the TWC will be closely consulted in identifying any additional potential effects and in designing mechanisms to monitor these effects.

## 9. Traffic and transport

Condition 91 of the BOI decision requires the Minister of Corrections or his/her nominee to submit a framework Travel Demand Management Plan (TDMP) for the MCF for the purposes of encouraging increased use of public transport and active modes (such as walking or cycling) and ride share schemes as a means of travel to the site.

As a baseline for monitoring any changes in the use of public transport that may result from the TDMP, surveys were undertaken of visitors to the ARWCF and the ARWCF staff. Visitors were asked what mode of transport was used to get to the prison, and staff were asked about their usual means of travel to work.

Indicators used for measuring changes in public transport use by people accessing ARWCF were:

- Changes in modes of travel to work by staff of ARWCF
- Changes in modes of travel to ARWCF used by visitors of prisoners

Visitors to the prison during the three-month period November 2012 to January 2013 were asked to complete a short survey on where they had come from and how they had travelled. Where visitors arrived by car, one form was completed for each car load rather than each passenger completing a form. Visitors generally only filled the form in once unless on repeat visits their mode of travel had changed.

### 9.1 Monitoring results

By far the majority (80%) of ARWCF staff travel to work on their own in a car.

**Table 42: Mode of travel to work: ARWCF staff survey (number 195)**

Mode	Number	Average per month	Percentage
By car and on own	176	58.6	80%
By car, sharing with one or more others	13	4.3	5.9%
Walk	11	3.6	4.9%
Bike	9	3.0	5%
By public transport	1	0.3	0.4%
No response	10	3.3	4.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220*</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Some respondents ticked more than one option

As illustrated in Table 43, of the 142 visitors who completed a survey form, most came by car (91.5%) and just over half of those travelled in the car on their own. These numbers have not been averaged over a three month period because the total number of visitors including those who did not complete a form is not known. Reasons for not completing the form include: they had already completed a form and their mode of travel had not changed, they were not given a form by the reception staff to complete, or they refused to fill out the form.



**Table 43: Mode of travel to ARWCF by visitors of prisoners: November 2012 to January 2013**

Mode of travel	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
By car and on own	74	52%
By car, sharing with one or more others	59	41.5%
By public transport only	4	2.8%
Taxi	1	0.7%
Biking	0	0
Walking	0	0
Mixture of modes*	4	2.8%
<b>Total surveyed</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Mix of modes included train, bus, walking (2); ferry, train, bus, car (1); train and taxi (1)

The eight respondents who travelled to the prison via public transport came from areas of Auckland outside Manurewa. All of the 18 respondents who came from Manurewa travelled by car and alone.

Table 44 shows where the respondents to the prison visitor survey travelled from. Most (51%) came from some area in Auckland City. Only four were from outside the North Island.

**Table 44: Area travelled from by visitors to ARWCF**

Area	Number of respondents individuals or carloads	Percentage of respondents individuals or carloads
Auckland (outside Manurewa)	54	38%
Other parts of North Island south of Auckland	44	30.9%
Other parts of North Island north of Auckland	21	14.8%
Manurewa	18	12.7%
South Island	2	1.4%
Country other than NZ	2	1.4%
Unstated	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>

The percentage of actual visitors surveyed is not known as the process was dependent on prison staff in the reception area drawing visitors' attention to the survey and visitors' willingness to complete the form. Never-the-less the results give an indication of current modes of travel and clearly show that the majority of visitors came from Auckland City. This indicates potential for increased use of public transport for those visitors to the prison who are Auckland residents.

## Appendices

1. Map showing boundary of Counties Manukau District and Manurewa/Manukau City Centre (the “local area” used as the focus for the monitoring of social impacts).
2. Extract from the Board of Inquiry decision relating to the Social Impact Monitoring
3. Description of methodology used for the social impact monitoring
4. Additional results from the Youth Survey

## Appendix 1 – Location map of SIMP “local area” and “wider area”



## **Appendix 2 - Extracts from the Final Report and Decision of the Board of Inquiry into the Proposed Men's Correctional Facility at Wiri**

### ***1. Conditions relating to SIMP***

#### ***Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP)***

48. A suitably qualified independent social impact assessment (SIA) specialist (whose appointment shall be agreed by the Council) shall be engaged by 1 January 2012 to prepare a Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP).

49. The Purpose of the SIMP is to provide a framework to identify, assess, monitor, manage, and re-assess the social and cultural effects (positive and negative) of the ARWCF and MCF on the community, and also provide an annual report on compliance with designation conditions.

#### ***SIMP Content and Procedure***

50. The SIMP will be based on best practice guidelines and procedures for social impact assessment and shall include:

- (a) A social impact assessment, which shall be undertaken by the independent SIA specialist, to provide a baseline of potential effects.
- (b) Alignment with the community outcomes sought in Tomorrow's Manukau – Manukau Apopo 2006-2016 or other succeeding documents, strategies or frameworks such as Local Board plans.
- (c) A set of indicators covering the drivers and outcomes of potential social and cultural effects attributable to the presence and operation of the ARWCF and/or the MCF. This may include:
  - Changes in demand associated with the ARWCF and MCF on social infrastructure and social services (such as health, housing, education, police);
  - Capacity of the social infrastructure and service providers to respond to increases in demand for social infrastructure and social services associated with the ARWCF and MCF;
  - Community views (positive and negative) associated with the ARWCF and the MCF (e.g. concerning matters such as community safety, the future of the community and its children, and community aspirations);
  - Details of any formalised arrangements and agreements between the Minister and other government agencies in relation to providing supporting services or funding for prison-related activities;
  - Number of prison staff living in or moving into the local area, their transport requirements and accommodation needs;
  - Number of prisoner families living in or moving into the local area, their transport requirements and accommodation needs;
  - Number of released prisoners living in or moving into the local area, their transport requirements and accommodation needs;
  - Number of visitors, their transport requirements and accommodation needs;
  - Changes in local crime statistics, including gang activity;
  - Employment and training opportunities within the local community;

- Employment and training opportunities for prisoner rehabilitation purposes;
  - Opportunities for training and employment at the Comprehensive Corrections Facility(s);
  - Other relevant indicators as identified and agreed to by the CIF from time to time.
- (d) An annual report on compliance with designation conditions.
- (e) An annual report on the identification, monitoring, evaluation and management of the effects outlined in the SIMP indicators, together with a summary of matters raised to with the CIF and how they have been responded to by the CIF and its members.
51. The following procedures shall apply to the preparation of the initial SIMP and to subsequent annual reviews:
- (a) A draft brief to the appointed SIA specialist detailing the scope of work for preparing the initial SIMP shall be prepared by the Minister and agreed with the Council prior to the first meeting of the CIF and shall be circulated to the CIF's members prior to the CIF's first meeting.
  - (b) The contents of the final brief to the independent SIA specialist shall be considered and agreed by a majority of CIF members at the first meeting of the CIF.
  - (c) The initial SIMP shall be prepared by the independent SIA specialist with the participation and input of the Minister, the Tangata Whenua Committee, CIF and CLO.
  - (d) The initial SIMP shall be prepared prior to the commencement of Construction Work on the MCF and within 6 months of the approval of the brief to the independent SIA specialist (whichever is the earlier).
  - (e) The SIMP shall be reviewed by an independent SIA specialist annually thereafter with the participation and input of the Minister, the Tangata Whenua Committee, CIF and CLO.
  - (f) Both the initial SIMP and subsequent annual reviews will be made publicly available through the Department of Corrections website and by any other suitable means, and shall be forwarded to the Manager – Resource Consents, the Manurewa Local Board and the CIF, and to the Manukau Library and Te Matariki Clendon Library.

***Matters Arising from the SIMP***

52. Any social and cultural effects attributable to the presence and operation of the ARWCF and/or the MCF (in whole or in part) and identified through the SIMP shall be dealt with by the Minister according to the following process:
- (a) The Minister in conjunction with the Tangata Whenua Committee, CIF and the independent social impact assessment specialist will determine where responsibility lies to address any social/cultural effect identified in the SIMP (specifically, whether it is the responsibility of the Minister, other parties, or the Minister in combination with other parties to deal with the social/cultural effect identified).
  - (b) Where there is disagreement between the Minister and the CIF as to:
    - (i) whether the social and cultural effects are attributable to the ARWCF and/or the MCF (in whole or in part);

- (ii) the measures required to be undertaken to avoid, remedy or mitigate those effects; or
- (iii) whether it is the Minister's responsibility to address any issue (in whole or in part);

an independent and appropriately qualified and experienced arbitrator, agreeable to the Council and the Minister, shall be promptly engaged at the Minister's cost to determine the cause of the social and cultural effects and the measures to be undertaken to avoid, remedy or mitigate the social/cultural effect identified. The independent arbitrator shall consider the findings of the SIMP, the views of the CIF members including the reasons for disagreement, and shall determine whether the effects are attributable to the ARWCF and/or MCF, and if necessary, appropriate measures required to be undertaken to avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects. The independent arbitrator shall also determine whether any matter is within the Minister's responsibility to address, in the event of any disagreement in that regard. The independent arbitrator shall, as soon as possible, issue his or her decision on the matter. In making the decision, the independent arbitrator shall be entitled to seek such further information and hear from the parties as he or she thinks fit.

- (c) The Minister shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that social and cultural effects identified in the SIMP as attributable to the ARWCF and/or the MCF (in whole or in part), or any effects identified in a decision by an independent arbitrator appointed pursuant to condition 52(b) above, and which are within the Minister's responsibility to address (whether in whole or in part), are appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated as soon as practicable. To the extent that any matter is outside the responsibility of the Minister to address, he or she will request appropriate Ministers, or any other relevant party, to take such measures as are necessary to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of those matters.
- (d) The Minister shall have available at least \$250,000 budgeted each year (the social impact fund) to ensure that those social and cultural effects identified in Condition 52(c) as being attributable to the ARWCF and/or the MCF within the Minister's responsibility are appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- (e) Any unused portion of the social impact fund made available in any given year pursuant to this condition shall accumulate from year to year to a maximum of \$500,000.
- (f) The fund and maximum shall be CPI adjusted at 1 July each year.

## **2. Other conditions of consent relating to the SIMP**

### ***Community Impact Forum (CIF)***

- 41. (a) The Minister shall establish and coordinate a Community Impact Forum (CIF) and appoint an independent chairperson in consultation with the Minister of Maori Affairs and the Council on such terms and conditions as the Minister sees fit;
- (b) The CIF shall include the prison management from both the ARWCF and the MCF, the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the Comprehensive Corrections Facilities on the site, the Council, and one representative from those of the Manurewa, Papakura, Mangere-Otahuhu, and Otara-Papatoetoe Local Boards that wish to be involved. The Minister shall also invite, as a minimum, 1 representative from the following parties to join the membership of the CIF:
  - (i) Mana whenua representatives, being Ngati Te Ata, Te Akitai (and other mana whenua group subsequently recognised) and 1 other tangata whenua

representative appointed on the nomination of the Tangata Whenua Committee;

- (ii) Local resident and community groups;
- (iii) Local business community;
- (iv) Department of Corrections including relevant service areas;
- (v) Department of Conservation;
- (vi) Ministry of Social Development;
- (vii) Child Youth and Family Services;
- (viii) Management of the Korowai Manaaki Youth Justice Facility;
- (ix) Management of the Weymouth Northern Residential Centre;
- (x) Housing New Zealand;
- (xi) Counties Manukau District Health Board;
- (xii) Māori service providers to the Comprehensive Corrections Facilities;
- (xiii) Pacific Island service providers to the Comprehensive Corrections Facilities;
- (xiv) Te Puni Kōkiri;
- (xv) Other social infrastructure and service providers (both government and not for profit) that the CIF agrees as appropriate for example; local NGOs, youth representatives, local schools, and early childhood education centres/kindergartens;
- (xvi) New Zealand Police (including representatives from Counties Manukau Police District);
- (xvii) Wiri Oil Services Limited;
- (xviii) New Zealand Transport Agency.

#### ***CIF Purpose***

42. The purpose of the CIF is as follows:

- (a) To provide a forum for community and stakeholder involvement through which any issues of community interest or concern can be raised and responded to in relation to the construction of the MCF and the presence and operation of the ARWCF and the MCF including any Outline Plans of Works prepared by Corrections.
- (b) To provide a forum for Corrections to inform the CIF and its members concerning actions taken through its relationships with service providers and government agencies to facilitate the effective provision of social infrastructure, social support and health services to the ARWCF and MCF and to seek the input of the CIF and its members on these matters.
- (c) To develop, review, implement and report on a Social Impact Monitoring Plan (SIMP) that will be used by Corrections in conjunction with other agencies with relevant responsibilities to address any adverse social and cultural effects and community based service delivery and rehabilitation needs attributable to the presence and operation of the ARWCF and the MCF.
- (d) To receive and consider the findings of the SIMP to allow the relevant agencies on the CIF (including Corrections) to respond as appropriate in accordance with condition 52.
- (e) With reference to the SIMP, to identify and promote opportunities to provide mutual benefit for the Comprehensive Corrections Facilities and the local community (for example the provision of local goods and services and employment opportunities) and to support where relevant the achievement of the community outcomes outlined in Tomorrow's Manukau – Manukau Apopo 2006-2016 or other succeeding documents, strategies or frameworks such as Local Board plans.

- (f) To provide a forum for the promotion of policy and programme integration and cross-sector collaboration at the local and regional levels, where the effects of the ARWCF and the MCF have relevance to other policy areas;
- (g) To consider issues relating to compliance with designation conditions;
- (h) To recommend project and scheduling priorities to the Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee established under condition 55 for consideration, scheduling and funding.

***CIF Operating Procedures***

- 43. The CIF shall be formed prior to the commencement of the Construction Work on the MCF and no later than 1 February 2012. The CIF shall have its first meeting in February 2012 following appointment of the independent social impact assessment specialist pursuant to condition 48 and circulation of the draft brief for preparation of the SIMP pursuant to condition 51(a). Meetings shall be convened once every 3 months thereafter, unless otherwise sought by the majority of its members.
- 44. Meetings will be held at times and locations that maximise representation and attendance.
- 45. The Minister will offer an honorarium to CIF members (including the independent chair appointed pursuant to condition 41(a)) for participants not members of Government Agencies to cover the reasonable expenses in attending meetings. The amount of this honorarium will be at the sole discretion of the Minister. The Minister shall also be responsible for any direct costs of running the meetings.
- 46. The Minister shall not be in breach of Condition 41 if any one or more of the parties, specified in Condition 41, either do not wish to be members of the CIF or do not attend particular meetings.
- 47. The CIF shall formulate its Terms of Reference that will include:
  - (a) Defined roles and responsibilities of its members, to achieve the purposes of the CIF.
  - (b) A process for reviewing membership and roles of the Minister and other groups and agencies involved in the CIF.
  - (c) Procedural matters for the running and recording of meetings, including decision making and quorums for meetings.
  - (d) The establishment of a working group for the purpose of managing the preparation of the SIMP required by Condition 49 and subsequent annual reviews of the SIMP.

***Tangata Whenua Committee and Māori stakeholder consultation***

- 53. (a) The Minister shall establish a Tangata Whenua Committee for the purpose of consultation and advice regarding any matters of cultural concern that might arise with respect to the operation or programmes of either of the prisons on the site.
- (b) Unless otherwise agreed, the Committee shall meet at least 3 monthly and be co-chaired by those representatives acknowledged as being mana whenua. The first meeting of the Committee shall take place no later than 6 months following the confirmation of the alteration to Designation 288 and shall be facilitated by the manager of the ARWCF.
- (c) The membership of the Committee shall include 1 representative from each of the following:
  - (i) Ngati Te Ata;
  - (ii) Te Akitai Waiohau;
  - (iii) Te Kawerau Iwi Tribal Authority;



- (iv) Huakina Development Trust;
- (v) Ngāi Tai Umupuia Te Waka Tōtara Trust ;
- (vi) Ngāti Paoa Trust;
- (vii) Ngāti Tamaoho Trust;
- (viii) Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Māori Trust Board;
- (ix) Waikato-Tainui Te Kauhanganui Incorporated.

(d) The Committee shall determine its own procedures and may, with the Minister’s approval, invite other relevant tangata whenua to appoint representatives in addition to those named in this condition.

(e) The Minister will offer an honorarium to committee members for participants not members of Government Agencies to cover the reasonable expenses in attending meetings. The amount of this honorarium will be at the sole discretion of the Minister. The Minister shall also be responsible for the direct costs of running the meetings.

(f) The Minister shall not be in breach of this condition if any one or more of the parties specified either do not wish to be members or do not attend particular meetings.

54. Prior to the submission of the Outline Plan of Works, the Minister shall ensure that comments are sought from Māori stakeholders groups, including but not limited to those set out below, on the operation of the proposed MCF. The comments will inform the operation of the proposed MCF, particularly as it relates to the rehabilitation and reintegration of Māori prisoners. A report recording these comments will be provided to the Manager – Resource Consents with the Outline Plan of Works. These Māori stakeholder groups may include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Ngati Te Ata;
- (b) Te Akitai Waiohua;
- (c) Te Kawerau Iwi Tribal Authority;
- (d) Hoani Waititi Marae Trust;
- (e) Manukau Urban Māori Authority;
- (f) Huakina Development Trust;
- (g) Māori Women’s Welfare League;
- (h) National Māori PHO Coalition;
- (i) Ngāi Tai Umupuia Te Waka Tōtara Trust;
- (j) Ngāti Paoa Trust;
- (k) Ngāti Tamaoho Trust;
- (l) Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara ki te Tonga (Ltd);
- (m) Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei Māori Trust Board;
- (n) Orakei Marae;
- (o) Ruapotaka Marae;
- (p) Manurewa Marae;
- (q) Te Wananga O Aotearoa;
- (r) Tumutumu Marae Trustees Committee;
- (s) Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust;
- (t) Waipareira Trust.

***Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee (“SIFAC”)***

55. The Minister shall establish a Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee whose purpose is to allocate, review and oversee the funds made available by the Minister under condition 52(d) for the purposes recommended to it from the CIF and/or the Tangata Whenua Committee.

- a. The SIFAC shall be chaired by the chairperson appointed to the CIF.

- b. There shall be no more than 7 members of the SIFAC of whom at least 2 shall be appointed by the Minister (one of whom shall be appointed in consultation with the Minister of Maori Affairs), at least 2 shall be appointed by the Council, and up to 2 may be co-opted by the SIFAC following its establishment.
- c. Other than the Chair, no member may also be a member of the CIF unless that is the unanimous resolution of the SIFAC.
- d. The SIFAC shall determine its own proceedings but must report on its activities annually to the Minister and the Manager – Resource Consents. The SIFAC must determine a quorum for the purpose of any significant decision or recommendation.
- e. The Minister shall provide a secretariat to the SIFAC – who may be the Community Liaison Officer.
- f. A member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years and may be reappointed at the end of any such term. A vacancy created by a member retiring or resigning for any reason may be filled in such manner as the SIFAC determines.
- g. The Minister will offer an honorarium to SIFAC members for participants not members of Government agencies to cover the reasonable expenses in attending meetings. The amount of this honorarium will be at the sole discretion of the Minister.
- h. The SIFAC shall cease to exist when the fund created under condition 52(d) ceases and all allocations and reviews have been finalised.

***Community Liaison Officer (CLO)***

56. The Minister shall appoint an appropriately qualified Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) The CLO shall be appointed in consultation with the Council, and on terms and conditions agreed in consultation with the Council, by 1 December 2011.
- (b) The responsibilities of the CLO shall include:
  - (i) providing advice to the CIF on appropriate Terms of Reference prior to its first meeting;
  - (ii) on-going liaison with the independent SIA specialist;
  - (iii) proactively engaging with stakeholders and community, including the members of the CIF
  - (iv) assistance in the preparation of the SIMP;
  - (v) attendance at community meetings and forums as required to engage on issues of relevance to the MCF (including during its construction) and ARWCF; and
  - (vi) attendance at CIF, SIFAC and Tangata Whenua Committee meetings where invited.
- (c) The CLO shall be remunerated by Corrections.



## **Appendix 3 - Methodology used for the collection of data**

The Social Impact Baseline Report constitutes a set of measurements and other information on aspects of society in Manurewa and its surrounds in the final months of 2012 prior to the construction of the MCF and with the ARWCF at full operation. The phenomena measured are those which are relevant to the social issues raised at the BOI for the proposed MCF.

To measure changes in these phenomena, sets of indicators have been defined. These will be refined in light of experience as the monitoring programme gets underway and becomes embedded in the normal operations of the groups, agencies and institutions contributing to the information base. Through a system of annual monitoring (with a mid-year set of measures) these indicators will be used to identify any effects (both positive and negative) of the ARWCF and/or MCF on the local community and other specific facilities and the significance of those effects.

Data for the baseline report was gathered during the three month period prior to the start of construction activities on the site at Wiri (1 August – 31 October 2012). The main data collection methods that were used were:

- questions for agencies and organisations
- surveys
- a literature review.

### **Survey period**

The BOI decision required the baseline for future impact monitoring to be established prior to the commencement of construction of the MCF. This meant a very tight timeframe for the design of the impact framework, survey tools and other data-collection systems, the identification of suitable bodies to use as indicator-information providers, and the provision of the necessary information to those bodies to ensure the information was collected and recorded accurately. By the time the CIF and TWC were established, the indicators were agreed, and the processes were put in place to collect the baseline data, the construction of the MCF was timed to begin within three months.

The baseline data therefore covers the three month period from 1 August to 31 October 2012. To obtain a monthly measure to provide a comparison with future monitoring results (measured twice a year over a one-month period), for most of the measurements in the report, the data from the three months of baseline recording has been divided by three to provide an “average” measurement. Exceptions are made when this method would provide a distorted result.

### **Defining the questions and identifying data sources**

. During the BOI process and subsequent work on the SIMP, a number of organisations and agencies were identified that could provide the information necessary to monitor the effects of the Corrections facilities. These organisations and agencies cover the main subject areas covered by the SIMP:

- Housing and accommodation
- Schools and pre-schools
- Local support services
- Local health services

- Local employment and economy
- Community safety and wellbeing
- Tangata Whenua
- Traffic and transport.

The SIA specialist worked with the organisations and agencies to determine relevant questions and data sources, based on feedback to four key questions:

1. What do you expect to happen?
2. How will you know if that happens?
3. What changes would you expect to see?
4. How can those changes be measured?

Sources for data that would provide evidence of the occurrence of that particular event were then identified.

As a result of this work, a set of 2-5 questions were prepared for each organisation and agency to facilitate the collection of data during each monitoring period. Most of the questions required the provision of quantifiable data.

## **Surveys**

Four surveys were undertaken for the baseline report:

- Youth survey
- Prisoner survey
- ARWCF staff survey
- Prison visitor survey

### **Youth survey**

A Youth Survey was undertaken to determine the perceptions of young people in Manurewa. The idea for an annual perceptions survey of Manurewa youth came from the Youth Council. Representatives of the Youth Council worked with the SIA specialist to determine appropriate questions that would meet the objectives of the SIMP. These questions were further refined and added to by others who have, or are working with youth, and who have experience in conducting surveys of young people. The most notable contributor was Rev. Mark Beale of the Anglican Mission who was heavily involved in the Manurewa Community Renewal Project initiated by Housing New Zealand in the first half of the past decade.

Originally it was intended that the survey would be conducted on-line and administered by the Youth Council. This survey was to be supplemented by a random survey of school pupils to capture the views of those youth who did not have access to a computer. The on-line survey proved to be beyond the present management capacity of the Youth Council. Subsequently it was decided to significantly increase the number of school pupils surveyed to provide a representative sample of young people between the ages of 11 and 18 years.

Schools were asked to randomly select classes of pupils that fell within this age band to ensure a range of academic levels and a balance of gender. Each school selected between 80 and 200 students to complete the survey. The surveys were conducted in the school, preceded by a briefing from the Community Liaison Manager or the SIA specialist, who collected the completed forms before the students left the room.

The survey results do not capture the views of young people who are not attending school (ie they are either in the workforce or unemployed). Future surveys may find ways of including these groups, but to be statistically significant, participants need to be randomly selected which poses some difficulties for an on-line survey.

The student survey achieved a total of 609 respondents to produce a confidence level of 95% with a 2% margin of error for young people currently at school.

### **Prisoner surveys**

A short questionnaire was developed for prisoners to complete, to find out which prisoners had families who had moved to the area to be closer to them, and if so, what the nature of their accommodation was (owner occupied, rented, emergency). These surveys were handed out and collected by the Principal Corrections Officers responsible for each unit. Just under 65% of the prisoners completed the survey despite several attempts to encourage all prisoners to complete the form. For the annual monitoring the process will be reviewed to seek ways of increasing the return rate. This will include finding ways to assure prisoners that the surveys are not intended for a use detrimental to the wellbeing of them or their families.

### **ARWCF staff survey**

A short survey of prison staff was conducted using an on-line tool (Survey Monkey). An 80% response rate was achieved (195 of the 244 staff completed the questionnaire).

The questionnaire was designed to find out the areas that staff lived in, and if they lived in the local area (Manurewa), what sort of housing they lived in. The survey also asked about the extent to which they or their family members used the Manurewa Sports Centre, Manurewa Recreation Centre and the Clendon Library. In future monitoring periods, this will be expanded to include the fourth indicator facility – the Clendon Community Centre.. The survey also asked how the staff travelled to work.

### **Prison visitor surveys**

Visitors to the prison during the three-month period November 2012 to January 2013 were asked to complete a short survey on where they had come from and how they had travelled. Where visitors arrived by car, one form was completed for each car load rather than each passenger completing a form. Visitors generally only filled the form in once unless on repeat visits their mode of travel had changed.

The percentage of actual visitors surveyed is not known as the process was dependent on prison staff in the reception area drawing visitors' attention to the survey and visitors' willingness to complete the form both of which resulted in significant variations in completion rates at different times.

### **Literature review**

A brief literature review was undertaken to include any relevant contextual information on the existing social characteristics of the local and wider areas in the baseline report. The main documents were produced by Auckland Council and the Salvation Army. These documents were used to supplement the information gained from the review of submissions and documents produced for the BOI Hearing in 2010 which included references to studies on the impacts of prisons on local communities.

## **Proposed amendments for future monitoring**

The main purpose of undertaking the baseline monitoring was to establish the existing social characteristics of the local and wider area prior to the construction of the MCF, against which any changes attributable to the two Corrections facilities (ARWCF and MCF) can be identified. However, the baseline monitoring also provided an important opportunity to test the indicators, questions and data collection methods used.

The following amendments to the methodology are being implemented for future monitoring phases:

### **1. Questions for organisations and agencies**

As part of the design of the monitoring programme, all the questions were checked with the organisations, agencies, businesses, groups and individuals providing the information. However, when the time came to provide the data, some of the questions were found to be problematic, or systems had not been put in place to collect the data. The SIA specialist has subsequently visited all of the participating organisations and where necessary revised questions and/or processes to be used for future monitoring.

### **2. Demand for local goods and services**

The baseline situation for local businesses could only partially be documented because the proposed survey of local business operators could not be implemented in the three-month timeframe. The logistics for undertaking this work have been reviewed and found to be too time-consuming for the value of the information likely to be gained. It is not intended to proceed with this survey.

### **3. Media monitoring**

The SIMP Framework proposed that the locally based Community Liaison Manager monitor the media. This was found to be too time-consuming and costly to implement, and it is therefore recommended that this indicator be deleted from future monitoring exercises.

### **4. Schools**

Eight schools (a mix of primary, intermediate and secondary) were used for the baseline monitoring. The expansion of the monitoring to other schools in the local area will be discussed with the School Principal's Association and actioned in time for the first annual monitoring.

### **5. Day-care facilities**

The impact of a potential demand from staff at the new prison on the capacity of day-care facilities in Manurewa was a concern raised at the BOI. It had been intended to include this aspect in the baseline monitoring but time precluded this. A selection of these facilities will be incorporated into the annual monitoring exercise.

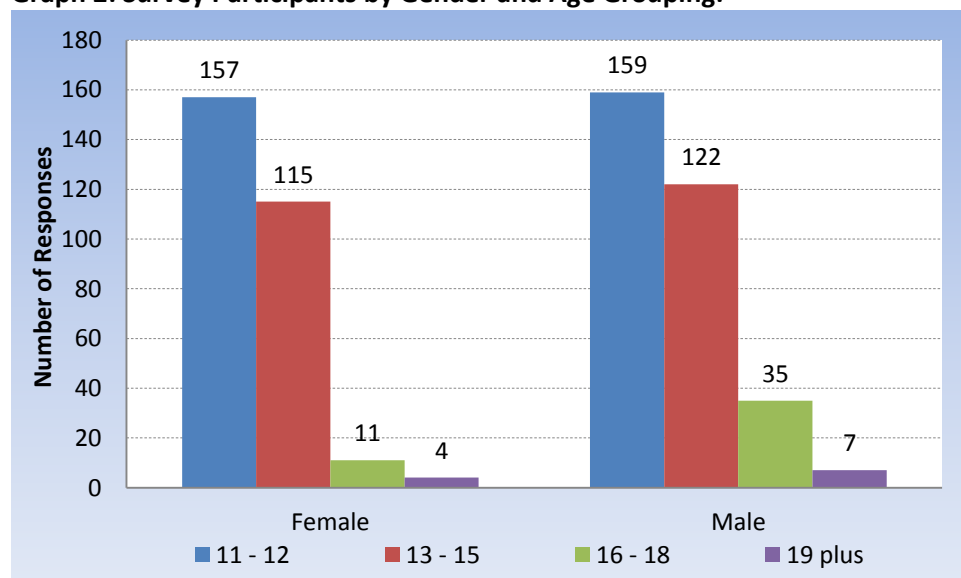
## Appendix 4 - Findings of the Youth Survey

A total of 609 randomly-selected students completed the Youth Survey. However, because of the number of Intermediate school participants the majority of the sample are aged between 11 and 15 years of age. The results have a confidence level of 95% with a 2% margin of error for young people aged between 11 and 15 years<sup>23</sup>. A more even distribution of age groups will be aimed for in follow-up surveys using a stratified sampling technique. Key characteristics of the baseline survey participants are as follows:

- Approximately one third (35%; 216 responses) of those surveyed came from Clendon, 17% (101 responses) from Weymouth, 10% from Manurewa Central, 9% from Homai, 9% from Manurewa East and 6% from Wattle Downs. The balance (each of the remaining suburbs made up less than 5% of the population surveyed) came from Takanini, Wiri or Alfriston, with 4% stating they lived outside the Manurewa area.
- 91% all the respondents were between 11 and 15 years of age ( the 11-12 age group made up 52% of the total population surveyed) 8% were between 16-18 years and 11 responses were older than 18. This latter group delivered their responses through the on-line survey.
- The largest proportion of students (59%) came from the intermediate schools Greenmeadows, Manurewa or Weymouth. High school students were the next largest group with 15% of the population surveyed from James Cook High and 14% from Manurewa High. The remaining students surveyed were from Clendon Primary (Intermediate aged) and the youth council.

The following bar graphs illustrate key characteristics of the survey sample.

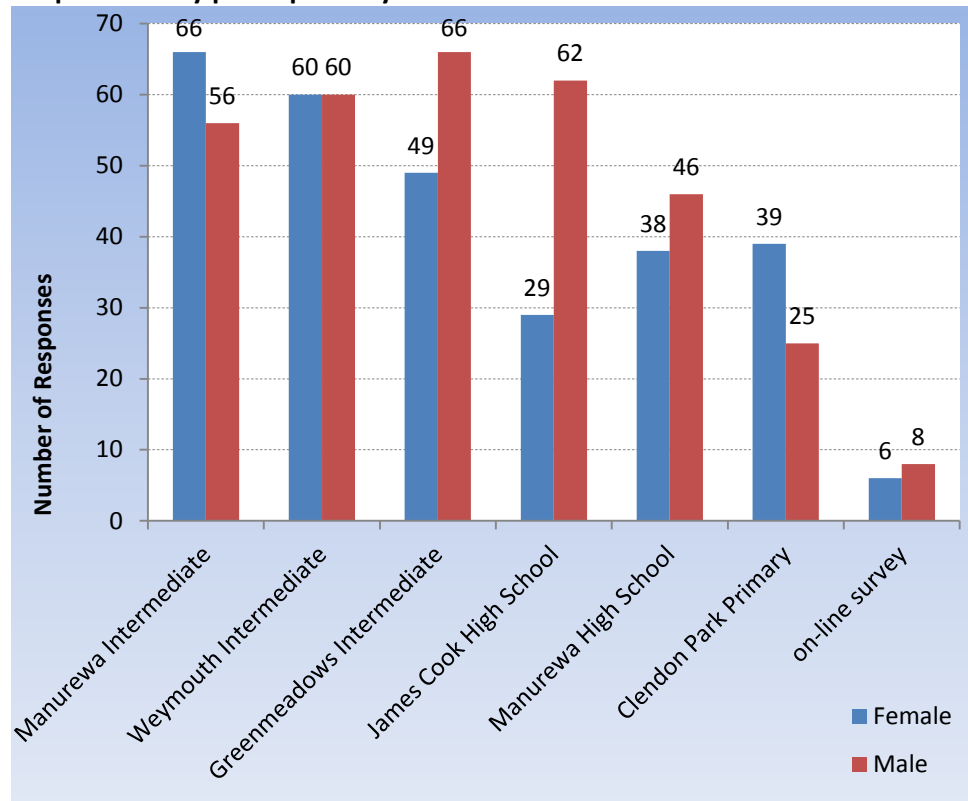
**Graph 2: Survey Participants by Gender and Age Grouping:**



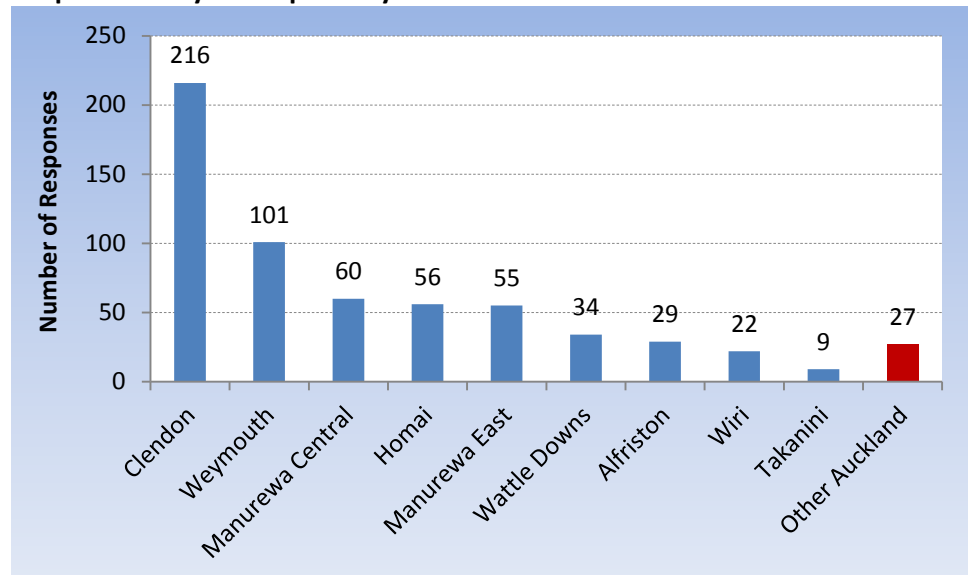
<sup>23</sup> This is based on the 2011 population of 11 to 18 year old residents in Manurewa as estimated by the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.



**Graph 3: Survey participants by School:**



**Graph 4: Survey Participants by Residential Location**



**Table 45: What youth like about Manurewa?\***

Main feedback categories	Number of responses
Friends & family	167
Community / neighbourhood feel	150
Shops (quality, proximity, choice, affordability)	111
Close to school / good school	89
Facilities	88
Physical environment	45
Sports/ clubs	44
Familiarity / feels like home	40
Feel safe	36
Quiet / peaceful	34
Everything	25
Different cultures / Pacific Islanders / opportunities for	24
Nothing	12
Accessibility (to shops/ facilities)	12
Other	56
No response	15
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>948</b>

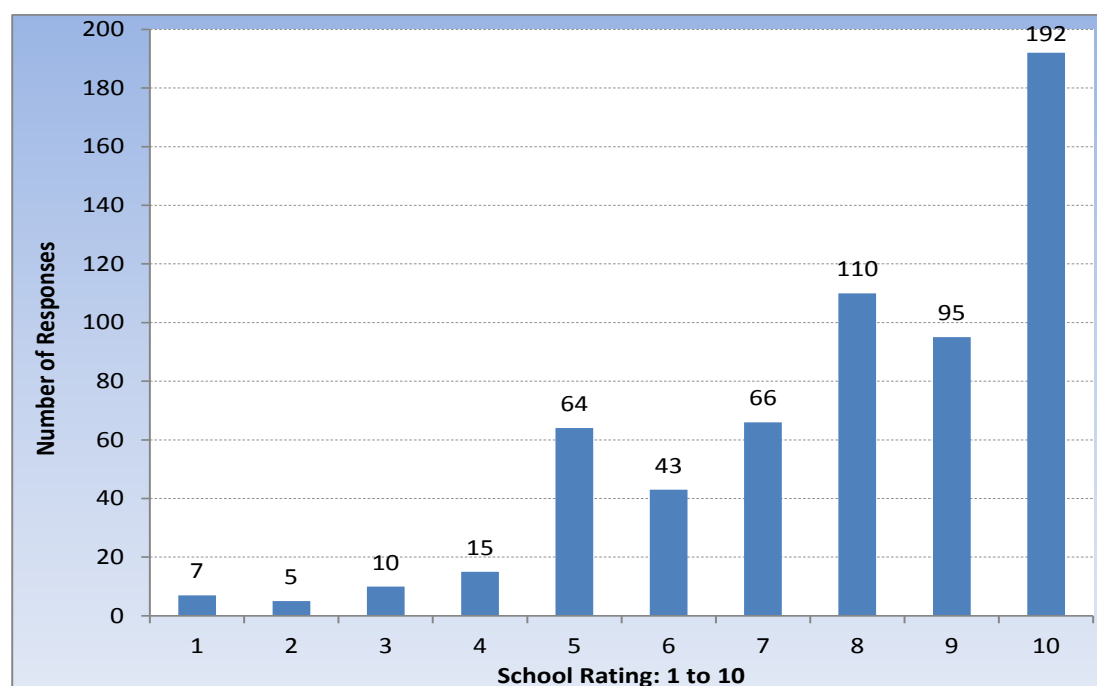
\* This was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted to

**Table 46: What youth dislike about Manurewa?\***

Main feedback categories	Number of responses
Crime / violence	217
Gangs / hood life / gansters	114
Graffiti / tagging / vandalism	113
Dirty / litter	74
Bad & harmful people	42
Fights & bullying	42
Nothing	41
Feels unsafe / dangerous	41
Parties / drinking / drunk people	40
Facilities & services	37
Poor quality of environment/ buildings	16
Drugs	14
Noise	13
Bad public image	11
"Hori"	11
Dogs	9
Homeless people	7
Prisons in Area	6
Other	89
No response	18
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>955</b>

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

**Graph 5: On a scale of 1-10 where 10 is to best, how much do you like your school?**



Nearly a third of the respondents gave their school a score of 10 out of ten. Another third scored their school 8 or 9 out of 10. Only thirty seven of the 609 students scored their school below neutral (5).

**Table 47: What do you like about your school?**

Main feedback categories	Number of Responses
Friends	217
Getting an education / good learning environment	170
Activities, groups and services (excl. sports)	148
Teachers	128
Sports and associated facilities	112
Specific subjects	72
Friendly / like a family / supportive	66
School buildings & physical environment	35
Is clean & tidy	10
Feels safe	7
Nothing	5
Other	58
No response	2
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>1030</b>

\* This was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted to

**Table 48: what do you dislike about your school?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses
Bullying	135
Fights / Inter school fights	102
Misbehaving students	54
Nothing	51
Teachers / teacher quality	41
Specific subjects	36
Too much work / homework	28
Alcohol, drugs or smoking	28
Inadequate school facilities	26
Graffiti / tagging / vandalism	24
Dramas / rumours / gossip	22
Boring	18
Swearing	14
Uniform	14
Gangs / gang recruitment / wanna be's	13
Detentions	11
Low academic environment	9
Specific race or sexuality	7
Everything	7
Truancy	5
Too much / little discipline	5
Lack of positive advertising	4
Spitting gum	4
Other	62
No response	26
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>746</b>

\* This was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted

**Table 49: On a scale of 1-10 where 10 is best, how much do you like your house? Average rating by suburb of residence**

Suburb	Average rating
Wattle Downs	9.03
Takanini	8.89
Manurewa East	8.83
Weymouth	8.83
Wiri	8.50
Clendon	8.49
Other Auckland	8.48
Homai	8.44
Alfriston	8.21
Manurewa Central	7.93
Did not state	6.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8.53</b>

Students who live in Wattle Downs gave the highest overall ranking and those in Manurewa Central gave the lowest ranking but across the board all rankings were high.

**Table 50: What do you like about your house?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses
Comfortable / homely / warm	153
Big size house	99
Family	96
Location - close to school / facilities	67
Feel safe / loved / supported	61
Everything	55
Outside space / large section	45
Nice area / neighbourhood / beautiful environment	42
Quiet / peaceful	39
Great neighbours / close to friends	37
Household possessions	37
My room & belongings	30
Clean & tidy	24
Been in family for ages	20
Food	16
How it looks	13
Nothing	3
Affordable	1
Other	30
No response	7
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>875</b>

**Table 51: What do you dislike about your house?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses
Nothing	132
Quality of the area / negative envt / dangerous	109
Housing quality / look of it	66
Small size of house or outside area	60
Family members	19
Distance from friends / facilities	16
Getting burgled	16
Alcohol, drinking, drugs or smoking / parties	15
Boring / too quiet	14
Chores & rules	14
Abuse / shouting / violence	13
Animals	13
Gangs in the area	11
Scary / haunted	10
Too crowded	10
Is two storey, too high, too big	8
Gardens / trees	5
Power and water bills too high	5
Not many children	3
Night time	1
Other	39
No response	35
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>614</b>

**Table 52: How safe do you feel by time of day?**

	# of Responses				Grand Total
	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Very unsafe	
How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa during the day?	153	345	92	19	609
How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa during the evening?	100	270	182	58	610
How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa late at night?	43	80	175	312	610

**Table 53: What makes you feel unsafe?**

Reasons for feeling unsafe	Number of responses
Gangs	415
Seeing violent behaviour	303
Intimidating / threatening people	283
Bullying behaviour	232
Dogs	208
Seeing graffiti / rubbish / property damage	115
Other	52
No response	14
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>1622</b>