

**Social Impact Monitoring**  
**Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility and Men's**  
**Corrections Facility**  
**Annual Monitoring Report 2013**



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

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

**Social Impact Monitoring  
Annual Report 2013**

Prepared by Dianne Buchan and Kirsty Austin of Corydon Consultants Ltd in accordance with conditions of designation set by the Board of Inquiry for the construction of a Men's Corrections Facility at Wiri.

January 2014

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# 1. Introduction

This social impact monitoring report has been prepared in accordance with conditions set by the Board of Inquiry (BOI) in approving the establishment of a new Men’s Corrections Facility (MCF) adjacent to the Auckland Region Women’s Corrections Facility (ARWCF) in Wiri. The purpose of the social impact monitoring is to identify, quantify and assess any social and cultural effects (both positive and negative) on the community arising from the presence and operation of the two Corrections’ facilities. The information provided in this report builds on the information collated during August to October 2012 and presented in the Baseline Report which is available at [www.corrections.govt.nz](http://www.corrections.govt.nz). The baseline report provides information on the effects of the ARWCF on the local community of Manurewa and Manukau City Centre as well as specific facilities outside of that area. This annual report provides information on the effects of both ARWCF and the construction phase of the MCF which began at the end of 2012. The MCF is programmed for completion early to mid-2015.

In accordance with the BOI decision, a social impact monitoring report is to be prepared annually with participation and input from the Community Impact Forum and the Tangata Whenua Committee<sup>1</sup>. If the monitoring identifies effects that are attributable to the Corrections’ facilities, these committees can independently or collectively consider ways to address any social and cultural effects. The Community Impact Forum and the Tangata Whenua Committee can then recommend projects to the Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee to receive funding to avoid, remedy and mitigate identified adverse effects.<sup>2</sup>

## 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 August 2012
Undertake baseline survey and write up results to be posted on the Department of Corrections’ website	Completed February 2013
Review SIMP indicators Table, survey questionnaires and data recording forms in light of experience with baseline monitoring	Completed January 2013
Undertake mid-year monitoring to provide mid-period measure and to check data recording forms and processes are working	Completed June 2013
Undertake annual monitoring survey	Completed November – December
Prepare first annual monitoring report based on baseline, mid-year and end of year data. Publish in booklet form for general distribution with on-line copy.	Completed January 2014 <b>This report</b>
Fine-tune SIMP in preparation for second year of monitoring	February – March 2014
Second annual report	November-December 2014

<sup>1</sup> Both these committees were established to consider the social and cultural effects on the community of the MCF and ARWCF.

<sup>2</sup> A dedicated fund of \$250,000 per annum accumulating to a maximum of \$500,000, was established as a condition of the consent set by the BOI.

Information for the annual monitor was largely collected over the month of October 2013. In some cases a different month or a longer monitoring period was more appropriate. For example, the education sector used September for its monitoring month to avoid school holidays. A three or six-month period was used for agencies that experience significant monthly or seasonal fluctuations such that one month of monitoring would not produce a true reflection of events. In these cases, some agencies opted to provide a full six months of data (1 May to 31 October), and others provided three months of data (August to October). In these instances the data has been averaged to provide a “typical” month.

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

- Survey of ARWCF staff: 97% response (205 completed the questionnaire)
- Survey of ARWCF prisoners: 97% response (340 completed the questionnaire)
- Survey of MCF workforce inducted onto construction site during the monitoring period: 86% response (1,085 of a total 1,267 completed the questionnaire)
- Survey of youth: 619 students randomly selected using stratified sampling based on age and sex resulting in a confidence level of 95% with a 2% margin of error for local residents between the ages of 11 and 18. (For more detail see Appendix 1.)

In addition to the surveys which covered a total of 2,249 individuals, 59 other information providers contributed to this monitoring exercise. These included government agencies, facilities managers, commercial operators, NGOs, schools, pre-schools and health clinics. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed information. Without their participation, these surveys would not be possible.

## 2. Housing and accommodation

### 2.1 Rental housing

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

#### 2.1.1 HNZC rental housing

The number of requests registered on the A and B waiting lists for HNZC rental housing in Manurewa has increased since the mid-year monitor by 80%. As at October 2013 the waiting list stood at 205. The number on the waiting list declined in the middle of the year but has since increased significantly. This has been the case across the whole of South Auckland (which experienced a 57% increase between the mid-year and annual monitor periods).

Auckland as a whole did not experience a mid-year decline in waiting list numbers. Waiting lists have continued to increase throughout the year, (26% since the mid-year monitor).

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

Area	Number on waiting list			Wait list as % of total HNZC stock in area		
	Baseline 2012*	Mid-year 2013**	Annual 2013***	Baseline 2012	Mid-year 2013	Annual 2013
Manurewa	141	114	205	4.6%	3.8%	6.4%
South Auckland (incl. Manurewa, Mangere, Otara, Papakura)	662	527	825	5.1%	4.1%	6.4%
Auckland	1,620	2,104	2,657	5.3%	6.9%	8.6%

\* As at 31 October 2012

\*\* As at 31 May 2013

\*\*\* As at 31 October 2013



### 2.1.2 Private rental housing

Information was only available from one of the two participating private rental agencies in Manurewa (“Real Estate Agent 2”). According to that agency, significantly fewer people sought private rental housing to move into Manurewa (12 per month - October 2013) than during the mid-year monitoring period (200 per month - April 2013), but more than during the baseline monitoring period (4 people per month). None of the people seeking to move into the area were moving to work at ARWCF or MCF (compared to 1 or 2 people identified in the mid-year monitor).

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

Type of application	Baseline 2012		April 2013		October 2013	
	Real Estate Agent 1	Real Estate Agent 2	Real Estate Agent 1	Real Estate Agent 2	Real Estate Agent 1	Real Estate Agent 2
Residential properties on agency books that are available for rent within the next four week period	Not asked	Not asked	39	22	Information not received	36
Applications received from Manurewa residents seeking to move to another house within Manurewa	104	58	43	50	Information not received	20
Applications received from people seeking to move into Manurewa	12	4	68	200	Information not received	12
Total applications received over the monitoring period	116	62	111	250	Information not received	32
Number of applicants seeking to move to work at ARWCF or on MCF.	None identified	None identified	0	1 or 2	Information not received	None identified

### 2.1.3 ARWCF employee housing

Most of the staff employed at the ARWCF live in Manurewa and the wider Counties Manukau District (55% - 114 of the 205 respondents to the questionnaire). The number and proportion of staff living in Manurewa or Manukau City Centre has increased by 6% since the baseline recording.

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

Location	2012		2013	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Local area (Manurewa/Manukau City Centre)	31%	61	37%	76
Other parts of Counties Manukau District	29%	56	18%	38
Other parts of Auckland City <sup>3</sup>	34%	67	28%	58
Outside Auckland City boundary <sup>4</sup>	6%	11	9%	18
Location not stated	0	0	7%	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>195*</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>205**</b>

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

\*\* This represents 97% of current staff at ARWCF

Of the 76 staff residing in the local area, eleven said they had moved to Manurewa to be closer to work while 59 were already living in the area. Of the employees who live locally, twenty-nine live in private rental housing and 4 live in HNZC rental homes. Table 4 shows a much higher percentage of local staff owning their own homes than was recorded for the baseline. There is a minimal relationship between demand for state rental housing and staff employed at ARWCF. Of the 11 staff who have moved to Manurewa to be closer to their place of employment, only 2 are in accommodation provided by HNZC.

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

Type of rental	2012		2013	
	Number	Percentage of local staff	Number	Percentage of local staff
Private rental	39	64%	29	38%
HNZC rental	3	5%	4	5%
Other type of rental	6	10%	1	1%
Owner occupied	13	21%	42	55%
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>99%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Locations for 2013 data included West Auckland including Waitakere and Henderson, north Auckland including East Coast Bays, Takapuna and Albany and the central suburbs including Onehunga, Mt Roskill, Mt Albert, Mt Eden, Mt Wellington, Greenlane, Dannemora, Pt Chevalier, Kelston, Blockhouse Bay, Hillsborough, Ellerslie, Epsom, New Lynn, Avondale, Glendowie

<sup>4</sup> Locations for 2013 data covered Franklin District and Waikato region including Hamilton.

Table 5 shows a stronger relationship between demand for rental housing and the MCF construction workforce. The latest MCF construction workforce survey found that of the 149 respondents (14%) who lived in Manurewa/Manukau City Centre, 95 lived in rental accommodation. Of these, at least 61 rented their homes from private landlords and 14 rented from HNZC.

**Table 5: Type of accommodation used by MCF construction workers living in Manurewa / Manukau City Centre**

Type of accommodation	Local workers inducted between Nov 2012 – April 2013		Local workers inducted between May – October 2013	
	Number of respondents	% of local workers	Number of respondents	% of local workers
Private landlord	41	38%	61	41%
HNZC	10	9%	14	9%
Moved into a home rented by an existing resident	N/A	N/A	7	5%
Other	N/A	N/A	10*	7%
No response	6	5.6%	3	2%
Owner-occupied home	50	47%	54	36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>99.6%</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* 'Other' consisted of respondents who were boarding (7) and staying in visitor accommodation (3).

The actual number of workers living locally is not known because workers at the site are continually turning over in response to the inputs required as the construction phase proceeds. Some of those recorded during the first monitoring period will still be engaged on site but the survey is only completed by new workers. However, Table 5 shows that the number of locally-based new workers living in private rental and HNZC accommodation is greater than that recorded for the first 6 months intake.

A new question was introduced partway through the latest construction workforce survey, to identify which of the respondents living in Manurewa or Manukau City were already resident in the area prior to starting work on the site or had moved to the area to be close to the construction site<sup>5</sup>. A total of 667 workers answered this question. Of these, 89 (13%) lived locally but only 10 of these had moved there because of the construction. This indicates that the impact of the workforce on demand for rental housing is less than first thought since most of those living locally lived there prior to obtaining work on the site.

#### **2.1.4 Housing of Prisoner families, offenders and STS**

None of the applications for private rental housing were identified as seeking to move to the area to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF.

<sup>5</sup> This question was not asked in the mid-year survey. However, a separate survey of approximately 250 subcontractors was undertaken in mid-June. That survey found that only three of the workers on-site at that time had moved to Manurewa to work at the site, and of those, two were living in rental accommodation.

Of the 350 prisoners at ARWCF, 340 (97%) responded to the survey about the location and housing arrangements of their next of kin. Of the 340 prisoners, 31 (9%) had next of kin living in Manurewa or Manukau City Centre, compared to 23 (11%) for the baseline survey. Of these, 6 have moved to Manurewa to be close to a prisoner. The other 25 were already residents of Manurewa. Of the six families who have moved to the area to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF, all are living in rental housing – four in private rentals and two in a HNZN house. The effect of prisoner families on demand for rental housing in the local area can therefore be seen as minimal.

**Table 6: Location and accommodation of ARWCF prisoner families**

Monitoring period	Number of respondents to question	Next of kin live in Manurewa		Moved to Manurewa to be close to a prisoner		Type of accommodation (those who have moved to Manurewa)		
		Yes	No	Yes	No, lived in Manurewa already	Private rental	HNZN	Other
<b>Baseline</b>	<b>201</b> <b>100%</b>	<b>23</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>178</b> <b>88.5%</b>	<b>10</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>13</b> <b>6.5%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2013 Annual Monitor</b>	<b>340</b> <b>100%</b>	<b>31</b> <b>9.1%</b>	<b>309</b> <b>91%</b>	<b>6</b> <b>2%</b>	<b>25</b> <b>7%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>

The Community Probation Service recorded two offenders released from ARWCF during the current monitoring period who were placed in rental accommodation in Manurewa (an average of 0.3 people per month, similar to the 1.5 people per month recorded for the baseline). One was placed in private rental accommodation and one in HNZN accommodation.

As a further indicator of the effect of the Corrections' Facilities on the rental housing market, Work and Income provided information about the number of Accommodation Supplement applications received by its Manurewa service centre from people on the Steps to Freedom Programme (STF)<sup>6</sup>. This information is collected quarterly. The figures for the relevant quarters have been divided by three to provide a monthly average for the baseline and annual monitoring periods.

**Table 7: Manurewa Work and Income Centre: Accommodation Supplement grants**

Monitoring period	Total Applications received per month (average)	Applications per month from STF recipients*	Total applications granted per month (average)	Applications per month granted to STF recipients*
<b>Baseline</b>	<b>371.6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>340.6</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2013 Annual Monitor</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>10.3</b>

There has been a reduction in the number of applications for Accommodation Supplement grants processed in the Manurewa service centre and a corresponding reduction in the

<sup>6</sup> The Steps to Freedom Programme provides financial support to probationers and STS to assist their reintegration into society

number of applications from people on the Steps to Freedom programme. Work and Income was unable to identify which prisons these people had been released from and so the extent to which the demand is attributable to ARWCF is unknown.

## 2.2 Overcrowding

Only six families have moved to Manurewa to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF. Of these, three families have moved in with another family (compared to 7 recorded in the baseline). The resulting number of occupants per household is shown in the following Table.

**Table 8: 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
Baseline	10	7	2	1	0	0	4
2013	6	3	2	0	1	0	0

The prisoners were not asked about the number of bedrooms in the houses their next of kin were sharing with another family. One household had a total of 8 people compared to none at this density a year ago.

## 2.3 Emergency/temporary housing

### 2.3.1 Demand for emergency accommodation

**James Liston Hostel** (formerly the Emergency Night Shelter) in Central Auckland was restructured during 2013. The hostel provides two types of accommodation: permanent beds which are directly managed by the hostel, and emergency beds which are provided by the hostel for clients of other social service providers (such as City Mission).

The total number of *permanent bed-nights* during October 2013 was 930. Five offenders released from ARWCF (either on probation or have served their sentence) were accommodated in the permanent beds during the monitoring month. None of the beds were occupied by people visiting offenders at ARWCF. Previous data in the baseline and mid-year monitoring related to the *emergency beds*. This information is no longer available from the hostel because other social service providers allocate these beds to their clients. It may be possible to obtain this information for future monitoring periods.

The **South Auckland Family Refuge** provided 412 bed-nights per month during October 2013, which was significantly greater than during the mid-year monitoring when the refuge was restructured (30 bed-nights per month). None of these occupants were associated with prisoners at ARWCF.

### 2.3.2 Long-term residents at camping grounds

**Meadowcourt Caravan Park** operated at a similar occupancy rate in October 2013 to the previous monitoring rounds. The occupancy rates at **Takanini Caravan Park** have increased since the monitoring began (Table 9).

**Table 9: Caravan park occupancy rates (per month)**

	Meadowcourt Caravan Park			Takanini Caravan Park		
	Baseline 2012	April 2013	Oct 2013	Baseline 2012	April 2013	Oct 2013
Total number of sites (including cabins and flats)	138	138	138	146	146	146
Average occupancy rate of sites	100%	100%	100%	85%	90%	95%
Number of new arrivals (average per month)	10	6	10*	15	10	16
Number of requests for accommodation declined due to lack of capacity (average per month)	16.7	16	16*	10.3	10	15
Number of occupants who are living in the camping ground to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF	Nil	Nil	Unknown	Unknown	Nil	Unknown
Number of occupants working on the construction of the MCF	Nil	1	Unknown	Unknown	Nil	2

\* Estimated figure

## 2.4 Demand for Supported Accommodation Service

### 2.4.1 Referrals to PARS

The number of referrals **PARS Auckland** received from ARWCF for the Supported Accommodation Service for released prisoners (on parole or STSs) reduced from 14.7 referrals per month during the 2013 mid-year monitoring, to 12.2 referrals per month. The referrals from ARWCF comprised 14% of all referrals for the Supported Accommodation Service that PARS received from prisons in New Zealand during the latest monitoring period, which was less than occurred during the 2013 mid-year monitoring (18% during 1 November 2012 to 30 April 2013).

The number of referrals PARS received from ARWCF for mainstream accommodation and other housing-related assistance (such as property maintenance and mortgage advice) for released prisoners and probationers also decreased between the 2013 mid-year monitoring and this latest monitoring. However, the percentage of referrals for mainstream accommodation from ARWCF doubled. During the 2013 mid-year monitoring, 10% of all referrals per month that PARS received from prisons in the Northern Region were from ARWCF, compared to 24% per month in this latest period.

**Table 10: Referrals for PARS' accommodation support services (average per month)**

Type of Accommodation Support	Baseline (1 Nov 2012 – 30 April 2013)		1 May – 31 Oct 2013	
	Total number of referrals*	Number of ARWCF referrals	Total number of referrals*	Number of ARWCF referrals
Supported Accommodation Service	14.7	2.7 (18%)	12.2	1.7 (14%)
Mainstream Accommodation	839.2	87.3 (10%)	315.2	76.5 (24%)

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

## 2.5 Relationship between rental housing demand and Corrections Facilities

None of the people seeking rental accommodation from the largest local real estate agent were known to be moving to Manurewa to work at ARWCF or on the MCF construction or to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF (refer to Table 2).

The number of locally-based staff at ARWCF has increased since the baseline (76 compared to 61) but of these 76, only 11 have moved to Manurewa since gaining employment at the prison. Thirty-three staff live in rental accommodation and of these, only 4 rent from HNZA (refer to Table 4).

Of the 149 locally-based workers inducted to the MCF construction site in the previous 6-month period, 75 live in rental accommodation and of these, 14 rent from HNZA (refer to Table 5).

The effect of prisoner families on demand for local rental housing has been minimal. Of the 340 prisoners surveyed, 31 had next-of-kin living locally but only 6 of these had moved to

Manurewa to be closer to a prisoner. Two of the three families living in rental accommodation were renting from HNZN (refer to Table 6).

Accommodation Supplements have been granted to a monthly average of 10-11 people on the Steps to Freedom Programme. Work and Income are unable to identify if any of these applicants were from ARWCF (refer to Table 7).

From the information provided by prisoners at ARWCF, there is no relationship between incidents of overcrowded housing in Manurewa and families of prisoners in ARWCF (refer to Table 8)

Between the two caravan parks participating in the monitoring programme, there are a total of 284 sites. Only two of these sites are known to be occupied by people with an association with the Corrections facilities – both are workers at the MCF construction site. There remains no relationship between the caravan parks and prisoners or prisoner families at ARWCF (refer to Table 9).

Table 11 below shows that there is also very little relationship between the demand for emergency accommodation and the two Corrections facilities.

**Table 11: use of emergency accommodation by released prisoners from ARWCF: October 2013**

Facility	Bed-nights	People released from ARWCF
J L Hostel	930	5
SA Family Refuge	412	0

Referrals received by PARs for Supported Accommodation Services from prisoners released from ARWCF comprise a small portion of the total demand for PARS Supported Accommodation Assistance and this portion decreased from that recorded in the mid-year monitor (taken as the baseline). The number of referrals from ARWCF for mainstream accommodation assistance also reduced from that recorded for the baseline although the *percentage* of the referrals for mainstream accommodation received from prisoners released from ARWCF more than doubled (refer to Table 10).



### **3. Schools and pre-schools**

There are thirty schools in the local area. Nine schools participated in the latest monitoring (September 2013).<sup>7</sup>

The information that was sought from schools was further refined after the March 2013 monitoring. In particular, questions on high needs were amended and questions on parent participation were removed. As a result of these changes, the September 2013 monitoring data on high needs is more accurate and not directly comparable to previous monitoring information. These results therefore replace the previous data as the baseline upon which to compare future monitoring results.

Pre-school information for the baseline report was obtained from the nine kindergartens that come under the umbrella of the Counties Manukau Kindergarten Association, and eight independent pre-school centres.

#### **3.1 Turnover rates in school rolls**

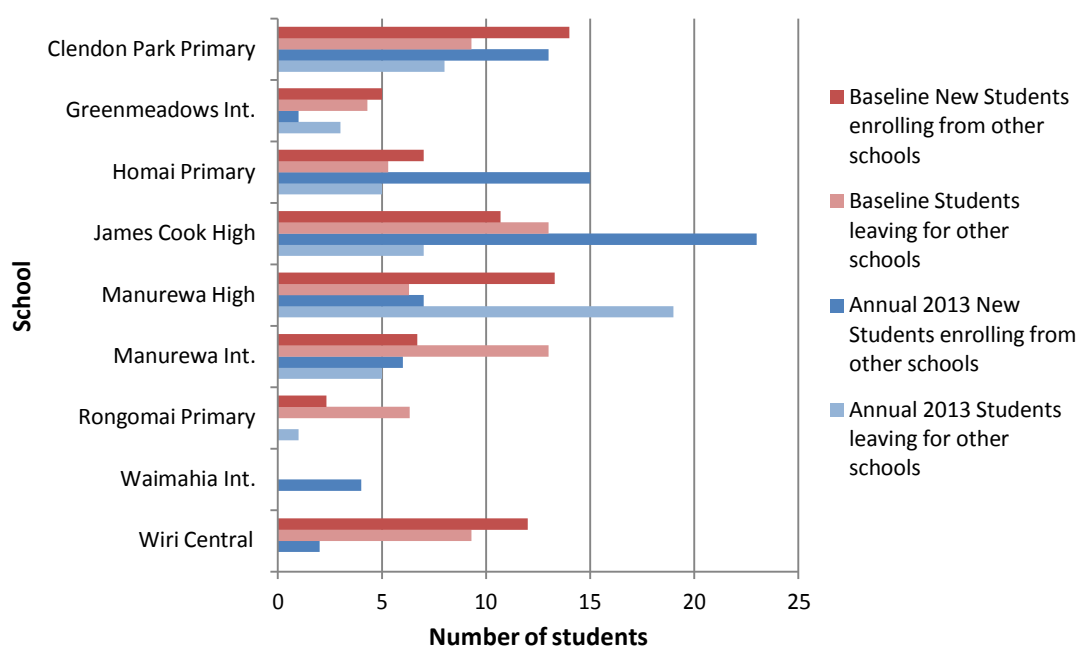
The turnover of students across the schools was similar to that recorded for the baseline (Graph 1). Even with the addition of a new school participating in the September 2013 monitoring (Waimahia Intermediate), the total number of new enrolments was the same as the baseline (71 new enrolments), and the number of students who left for other schools was 19 less than recorded for the baseline (48 compared to 67 in the baseline).

There was less range in the turnover rates that each school experienced during September 2013, compared to March 2013. The number of new enrolments continued to be low at Rongomai Primary (no new enrolments from other schools) and Greenmeadows Intermediate (1 student), to 23 students at James Cook High and 15 students at Homai Primary. The number of students leaving for other schools ranged from none at Waimahia Intermediate and Wiri Central, to 19 at Manurewa High.

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<sup>7</sup> The participating schools are Clendon Park Primary, Homai Primary, Wiri Central, Rongomai Primary, Manurewa Intermediate, Greenmeadows Intermediate, Waimahia Intermediate, Manurewa High and James Cook High. Waimahia Intermediate joined the monitoring in September 2013.

**Graph 1: School turnover rates per month during monitoring period (per month)**



Of the students who transferred to another school, the greatest percentage transferred to schools beyond Manurewa / Manukau City but still within Counties Manukau District (25%). This was a higher percentage than that recorded for the baseline. Nearly 20% of students who left their school moved to another school in the Manurewa / Manukau City area, which was less than that recorded in March 2013 (25.5%), but greater than the baseline (10.4%).

The percentage of students who left their school because they were moving overseas increased significantly from previous monitoring periods (22.9% in September 2013, compared to 14.6% in March 2013 and 12.3% in the baseline).

**Table 12: Location of schools that students transferred to (per month)**

Location of school	Percentage of transferring students	
	Baseline 2012 (n = 154)*	Sept. 2013 (n = 48)**
Manurewa/ Manukau City	10.4%	18.8%
Counties Manukau District (excluding Manurewa/Manukau City)	18.8%	25.0%
Other areas of Auckland	7.1%	18.8%
Other areas of NZ	24.0%	14.6%
Overseas	12.3%	22.9%
Unknown	27.2%	N/A (no longer a category)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Data available from 6 of the 8 participating schools

\*\* Data available from 7 of the 8 participating schools

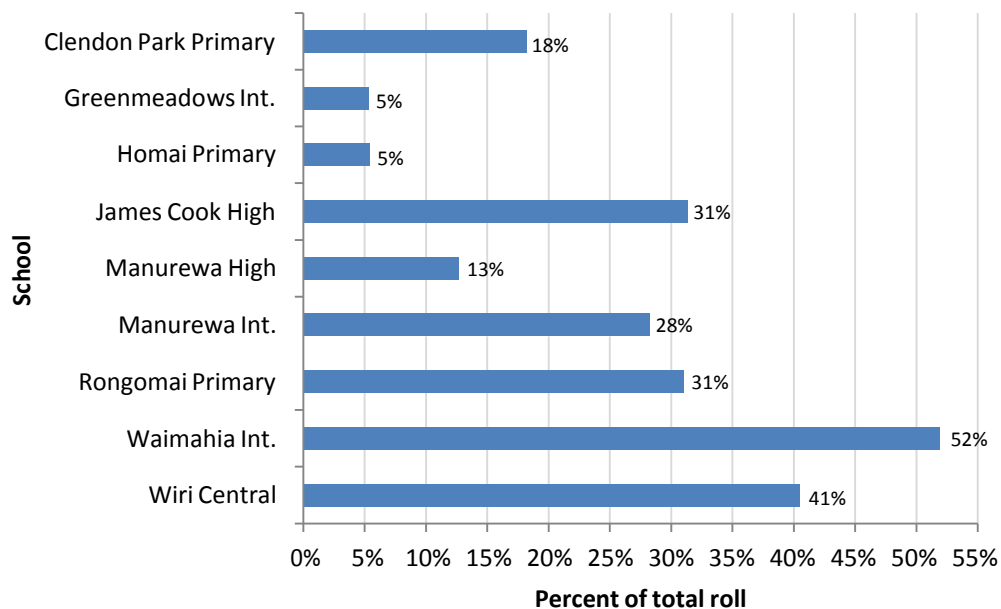
## 3.2 High needs students

### 3.2.1 School records

The method for measuring “high needs” students was further refined after the midyear monitoring to enable more consistent data collection between the schools. The latest data has therefore replaced all previous data recorded on this question and will be used as the baseline for future monitoring.

All of the participating schools provided data on the number of students identified with special learning and/or behavioural needs. The numbers varied widely across the schools. James Cook High had the highest number of students with learning/behavioural problems (391 students which equated to 31.4% of students). While Waimahia Intermediate recorded only the fifth highest number (152), this accounted for approximately half of this school’s total student roll (51.9%).

**Graph 2: Students with special learning and/ or behavioural needs (per month)**



A new question was included in the September 2013 monitoring to show the number of students classified in each type of special learning / behavioural needs category (Table 13). The most common categories were English as a second language (684 students) and high health needs (783 students).

**Table 13: Students by type of special learning and/ or behavioural needs (Sept. 2013)**

School	ORS*	High Behaviour Needs	Moderate Behaviour Needs	Needing additional learning support	English as a Second Language	High Health Needs	Reading Recovery	Resource Teacher of Literacy
Clendon Park Primary	1	3	7	42	41	8	0	0
Greenmeadows Int.	0	1	3	6	12	1	0	0
Homai Primary	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
James Cook High	2	4	8	90	300	5	0	0
Manurewa High	17	0	0	142	112	0	0	0
Manurewa Int.	5	100	0	268	14	4	0	0
Rongomai Primary	0	3	8	42	63	1	8	0
Waimahia Int.	1	14	10	8	120	10	0	0
Wiri Central	1	1	4	83	118	1	9	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Ongoing Resourcing Scheme (ORS)

Note: A student can be classified in more than one category

Table 14 shows that fewer students received additional support from outside agencies during September 2013 than in March 2013 (note that this information was unknown at Manurewa High in September 2013).

Wiri Primary and Waimahia Intermediate had the most students receiving additional support (58 students or 12.2 % of students and 30 students or 10.2% respectively). James Cook High had the lowest proportion of students receiving additional support from outside agencies (0.6%).

**Table 14: Students receiving support from outside agencies**

School	2013 Mid-year Monitor 2013				2013 Annual Monitor			
	Number of students receiving support	% of total students	Number with caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF	% of total students with caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF	Number of students receiving support	% of total students	Number with caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF	% of total students with caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF
Clendon Park Primary	16	2.9%	6	1.1%	12	2.1%	2	0.4%
Greenmeadows Int.	16	3.8%	1	0.2%	14	3.5%	UK	UK
Homai Primary	54	22.6%	UK	UK	7	2.5%	UK	UK
James Cook High	58	4.5%	UK	UK	8	0.6%	UK	UK
Manurewa High	15	0.9%	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Manurewa Int.	31	4.2%	0	0%	25	3.6%	UK	UK
Rongomai Primary	8	3.5%	0	0%	8	3.7%	UK	UK
Waimahia Int.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	30	10.2%	UK	UK
Wiri Central	19	4.1%	0	0%	58	12.2%	UK	UK
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>162</b>		<b>2</b>	

UK = Unknown

### 3.2.2 Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour Unit

The RTLB Unit<sup>8</sup> was included for the first time the 2013 Annual monitoring<sup>9</sup>. Eighteen of the 30 Resource Teachers employed under the Manurewa-based RTLB Programme provided information to the Unit for the survey (a 60% response). Together, these 18 teachers received an average of 32.5 referrals per month from Manurewa schools, of which two were from students with a caregiver at ARWCF. The number of students by category of learning or behavioural needs is provided in Table 15. Twenty three of the students receiving assistance from the Unit also received additional support from agencies other than RTLB. Four of these students had a caregiver who is a prisoner at ARWCF.

**Table 15: Number of students receiving support from RTLB by high needs category (average per month)**

High needs category	Number of students per month
ORS	0.6
High Behaviour Needs	1.7
Moderate Behaviour Needs	4.7
Students needing additional learning support	19.3
Students with English as a Second Language	2.8
Students with High Health Needs	0.5
Reading Recovery	1.3
Resource Teacher of Literacy	0
Average referrals per month	32.5
Number of RTLB students with caregiver in ARWCF during 6 month monitoring period	2
Number of students receiving other assistance who have caregiver in ARWCF during 6 month monitoring period	4 (of 23)

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<sup>8</sup> RTLB's are set up to support students, teachers and families when children are having challenges with either learning or behaviour. The Manurewa RTLB is based at Manurewa East School and supports 32 schools in the Manurewa area.

<sup>9</sup> RTLB's monitoring period was 1 May to 31 October 2013.

### 3.2.3 Pre-schools

A total of 44 children from 12 of the 17 participating pre-schools were defined as having “special needs”<sup>10</sup> (an increase of 10 children since March 2013). Homai Kindergarten had the most children with special needs (6 children) and Centre 4 had the largest percentage of students who have special needs (17%). See Table 16 below.

Of the 44 children with special needs, 2 (4.5%) were known to have a caregiver in ARWCF. This was the same number recorded for the 2013 mid-year monitor.

**Table 16: Number of special-needs pre-schoolers by pre-school facility**

Pre-School Facilities	Baseline March 2013		September 2013	
	Number of pre-schoolers with special needs	% total roll	Number of pre-schoolers with special needs	% total roll
Alfriston Road	3	8.3%	4	12.3%
Clayton Park	1	2.5%	0	0%
Finlayson Park	6	18.8%	5	13.3%
Hillpark	2	5.0%	2	5.0%
Homai	4	10.0%	6	15.0%
Leabank	4	10.0%	5	12.7%
Manukau Central	0	0%	0	0%
Manurewa West	0	0%	4	13.5%
Roscommon	1	2.5%	5	12.7%
<b>Other pre-school facilities:</b> <sup>11</sup>				
Centre 1	0	0%	0	0%
Centre 2	2	4%	2	4%
Centre 3	0	0%	0	0%
Centre 4	3	11.5%	3	16.9%
Centre 5	5	6.7%	5	6.7%
Centre 6	1	4.4%	1	5.1%
Centre 7	0	0%	0	0%
Centre 8	2	3.0%	2	3.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>		<b>44</b>	

<sup>10</sup> “Special needs” is defined as having been referred to Group Special Education or other similar agencies. The term was specifically defined after the baseline report to ensure that data from new pre-school facilities participating in the monitoring interpreted it in a consistent manner.

<sup>11</sup> At the request of the managers of the ECE Centres, these facilities have not been named in the report. However, data recording will enable particular centres to be identified in the future should this be required.

### 3.2.4 Ministry of Education’s Psychological Service

Table 17 shows that the number of students at pre-schools and schools in Manukau District<sup>12</sup> who are accessing the Ministry of Education’s Psychological Services has decreased from previous monitoring periods (from 363 during the baseline monitor to 309 in the annual 2013 monitor). The number of Manurewa students (pre-schools and schools) accessing these services also decreased (from 95 in the baseline to 67 in the annual 2013 monitor). One reason for this could be the perception among some local schools that the service is fully committed and unable to take on additional students without significant delays<sup>13</sup>. The next annual monitor will include information on the waiting lists for this service.

Twenty two percent of the students in Manukau District who accessed the Ministry’s Psychological Services during the 2013 annual monitor period came from Manurewa schools or pre-schools. This is a 5% decrease on the 2013 mid-year monitor (27%) and a 4% decrease on the baseline (26%).

**Table 17: Numbers of local students accessing Ministry of Education Psychological services**

School area	Monitoring period	Pre-school students	Primary / intermediate school students	Secondary school students	Students accessing Psych. Services & caregiver at ARWCF	Total students
Students from Manurewa schools only	Baseline	6	81	8	UK	95
	Mid-year	22	74	8	UK	104
	Annual 2013	2	61	4	10	67
Total students from Manukau District	Baseline	41	322		UK	363
	Mid-year	45	305	29	UK	379
	Annual 2013	33	251	25	26	309

Source: Ministry of Education

UK = Unknown

### 3.3 Truancy (unjustified absence)

The number of incidents of unjustified absences recorded by the participating schools in September 2013 (1,907) significantly increased from the mid-year monitor (739). This increase is partly attributable to an additional school participating in the monitoring (Waimahia Intermediate), but is also attributable to significant increases in incidents at Greenmeadows Intermediate, James Cook High, Rongomai Primary and Wiri Central.

Of these incidents, 22 (2%) were known to involve a student with a care giver who is a prisoner at ARWCF, compared to 25 in March 2013.

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

<sup>13</sup> Comment from two local principals and the perception verified by staff of MoE Psychological Services



**Table 18: Incidents of unjustified absence by school**

School	March 2013				September 2013			
	Total number of students enrolled	Number of incidents*	% of total students	Number of incidents involving children of prisoners at ARWCF	Total number of students enrolled	Number of incidents*	% of total students	Number of incidents involving children of prisoners at ARWCF
Clendon Park Primary	543	172	31.6%	24	559	146	26%	22
Greenmeadows Int.	420	73	18.2%	1	395	214	54%	0
Homai Primary	239	2	0.7%	UK	279	11	4%	UK
James Cook High	1,296	12	0.9%	UK	1,246	299	24%	UK
Manurewa High	1,764	145	7.7%	0	1,775	9	0%	UK
Manurewa Int.	740	3	0.4%	UK	689	10	1%	UK
Rongomai Primary	226	56	25.9%	0	216	108	50%	UK
Waimahia Int.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	293	513	175%	UK
Wiri Central	467	276	62.9%	0	476	597	125%	UK
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>22</b>

\* 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.

UK = Unknown

Schools were asked to provide information on the number of students they considered to be regular truants (as opposed to the number of incidents of truancy). The schools recorded a total of 250.3 students who were considered persistent truants. Of these 2 students were known to have a caregiver imprisoned in ARWCF. Table 19 below shows that the highest percentage of persistent truants per school roll continued to occur at Wiri Central. The percentage for this school increased significantly from 5.7% of the school roll in March 2013, to 33.6% in September 2013. The percentage of truants also increased noticeably at Rongomai Primary (from 2.3% in April to 11.1% in September 2013).

**Table 19: Estimated number of persistent truants by school**

School	March 2013 (mid-year monitor)				September 2013			
	# of truants	% of total students	school roll	# truants who are children of prisoners at ARWCF	# of truants	% of total students	school roll	# truants who are children of prisoners at ARWCF
Clendon Park Primary	9.0	1.7%	545	2	5.0	0.9%	559	2
Greenmeadows Int.	1.0	0.2%	402	0	6.0	1.5%	395	0
Homai Primary	0.0	0.0%	271	0	4.0	1.4%	279	UK
James Cook High	6.0	0.4%	1360	0	41.9	3.4%	1246	UK
Manurewa High	67.0	3.6%	1886	0	4.4	0.2%	1775	UK
Manurewa Int.	2.0	0.3%	700	0	5.0	0.7%	689	UK
Rongomai Primary	5.0	2.3%	216	0	24.0	11.1%	216	UK
Waimahia Int.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0%	293	UK
Wiri Central	25.0	5.7%	439	0	160.0	33.6%	476	UK
<b>Total</b>	<b>115.0</b>			<b>2.0</b>	<b>250.3</b>		<b>5928</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 20 shows the truancy caseload in Manurewa as reported by the Police. Current truancy levels (34.7 per month) increased slightly from the last monitoring period (34.5 per month), but remained well below those recorded for the baseline monitor (57 per month).

**Table 20: Truancy caseload in Manurewa recorded by Police (average per month)**

	Baseline 2012	Mid-year	Annual 2013
Number of truants the Police have worked with over the monitoring period	57.0	34.5	34.7
The reason why he/she has moved to the area (for those who have recently moved):			
moving school	2.0	2.0	1
family relocation	10.0	5.3	2.3
caregiver in ARWCF	0	0	0
Number of these truants have a care giver who is a prisoner at ARWCF	0	0	0.2

Source: NZ Police

### 3.4 Pre-school capacity and enrolments

The average capacity of all the pre-school facilities in September 2013 decreased by 3% from the mid-year monitor (89% compared to 92%). The main decreases in capacity occurred at Alfriston Road, Centre 1, Centre 4 and Centre 6. Eleven of the seventeen facilities continued to operate at 90% or greater capacity, with 7 of those at full capacity. 'Centre 1' continued to operate at the lowest capacity (52%).

The pre-school facilities enrolled a total of 62 children during the month of September 2013. This equated to an average of 3.6 children enrolling per facility, which was significantly less than experienced during the previous monitoring periods (an average of 6.5 and 9.7 during the 2013 mid-year and baseline monitoring respectively). The number of enrolments during September 2013 varied from 11 children at Centre 5, to no children at Centre 6. This variation between facilities was less than that which occurred during the 2013 midyear monitoring (ranging from 16 at Alfriston Road to no enrolments at Finlayson Park), and the baseline monitoring (ranging from 39 at Roscommon to 5 enrolments at Hillpark).

**Table 21: Number of new enrolments at each pre-school facility**

Pre-school facilities	Number of new enrolments			Capacity	
	Baseline 2012	March 2013	September 2013	March 2013	September 2013
<b>Kindergarten Association facilities:</b>					
Alfriston Road	5.7	16	2	89%	82%
Clayton Park	9.3	8	5	100%	100%
Finlayson Park	6.3	0	1	80%	94%
Hillpark	5.0	2	4	100%	100%
Homai	6.0	7	1	100%	100%
Leabank	5.0	10	1	99%	99%
Manukau Central	5.0	9	3	100%	100%
Manurewa West	5.7	2	2	98%	99%
Roscommon	39.0	10	8	99%	99%
<b>Other pre-school facilities:</b>					
Centre 1	N/A*	2	3	67%	52%
Centre 2	N/A	8	2	100%	100%
Centre 3	N/A	6	7	83%	88%
Centre 4	N/A	1	3	97%	66%
Centre 5	N/A	12	11	100%	100%
Centre 6	N/A	6	0	75%	66%
Centre 7	N/A	7	7	75%	72%
Centre 8	N/A	5	2	100%	100%
<b>Total (17)</b>	<b>87 enrolments</b> (9.7 on average per facility)	<b>111 enrolments</b> (6.5 on average per facility)	<b>62 enrolments</b> (3.6 on average per facility)	<b>91.9% (average)</b>	<b>89.2% (average)</b>

\* The 'other pre-school facilities' were not involved in the baseline monitoring

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

#### **School roll turnover**

Clendon Primary was again the only school that recorded an association between new enrolments and the Correction's facilities. At this school, one of the newly enrolled students had a parent working at ARWCF and another had a parent working on the MCF construction site making a total of 2 students with connections to employees at these two facilities.

#### **High needs students in schools**

For the 9 schools being monitored, 162 students are receiving support from an outside agency. Only 2 (1.2%) of these students were known to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF. This was less than recorded in the mid-year monitoring period.

For the 17 pre-schools being monitored, of the 44 pupils identified as having special needs, 2 (4.5%) have a caregiver in ARWCF. This was the same number recorded for the 2013 mid-year monitor. There were no children with special needs and a caregiver in ARWCF recorded in the baseline.

Of the 195 students (average of 32.5 per month) receiving support from 18 of the 30 RTLB teachers in Manurewa, only 2 (1%) have a caregiver in ARWCF. Of the 23 students known to the RTLB Unit to be receiving assistance from other outside agencies, 4 (17%) have a caregiver imprisoned in ARWCF. (Note that the RTLB Unit covers more schools than the 9 being monitored for the SIMP.)

Of the 67 pre-school and school students from Manurewa schools accessing the Ministry's Psychological Services, 10 (14.9%) are known to have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF.

#### **Truancy**

Of the 1,907 incidents of truancy recorded by Manurewa schools, only 22 (2%) involved students who have a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF. All of these were recorded by Clendon Park Primary School. Of the 250.3 students classified as persistent truants, only 2 (0.8 %) had a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF. The police recorded 1 truant student who had a caregiver at ARWCF from a total of 57 truants they dealt with over the monitoring period.

#### **Pre-school capacity**

While the average capacity across the pre-school facilities being monitored decreased by 3% from the mid-year monitor (89% compared to 92%) none of the children enrolled during the annual monitoring period were known to have a parent working at either of the Corrections facilities or a caregiver imprisoned at ARWCF.

## 4.0 Local support services

PARS<sup>14</sup>, Pillars<sup>15</sup>, St Elizabeth's (Clendon) Anglican Church and the Sisters of Mercy Wiri are the NGOs in the local area selected for monitoring. This selection is based on the assumption that these organisations are among those most likely to be affected by any changes in the demand for support services as a result of the operational requirements of the two Corrections facilities.

### 4.1 Demand for NGO social support services in general

Table 22 provides details on the *voluntary* support services provided to ARWCF prisoners, their families, and former ARWCF prisoners.

The number of volunteers working with ARWCF prisoners and/or their families in October was similar to the mid-year monitor (an increase of 1 volunteer) and the average number of hours per volunteer remained similar to previous monitoring periods.

**Table 22: Volunteer contribution to providing support services to ARWCF prisoners, prisoner families or released ARWCF prisoners**

Organisation	Number of volunteers			Average number of hours per volunteer		
	Baseline 2012	Mid-year 2013	2013 Annual	Baseline 2012	Mid-year 2013	Annual 2013
AA	16	13	13	0.5	1.2	2.3
Arts & Crafts	5	5	5	6.9	3.6	3.6
Auckland Libraries	11	15	12	1.5	1.3	0.8
St Elizabeth's Church	7	7	14	21.3	20.1	18.1
Other faith-based volunteers*	84	84	84	2.6	3.0	3.3
Howard League	5	2	0	1.3	0	0.0
Independent ESOL	1	1	1	26	15	18.0
Independent ESOL	1	1	1	8.7	5	2.0
Independent Youth Pgm	1	1	1	10.7	12	12.0
Pacific Dance Group	5	4	0	1.1	No data	0
Pillars	7	22	21	9.4	28	8.0
Sisters of Mercy (Wiri)	4	4	4	6.2	5.9	3.8
Stitch	14	13	14	4.6	4	5.4
Narcotics Anonymous	0	9	11	0	0.2	0.8
Other	0	0	1	0	0	19
<b>Total (average per mth)</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>97.1</b>

\* excluding St Elizabeth's Anglican Church and Sisters of Mercy (Wiri) – recorded separately

<sup>14</sup> PARS (Prisoners Aid and Rehabilitation Service) is contracted by the Department of Corrections to provide prisoner support services.

<sup>15</sup> Pillars is contracted by Ministry of Social Development to provide services to families of prisoners but they also run volunteer phone-help service for these families.

**PARS** recorded a monthly average of **137** requests for assistance other than housing related services from whānau, outside agencies and from prisoners released from ARWCF. This was an increase of 25% from the 2013 mid-year monitoring which recorded an average of 109.5 requests per month and a significant increase (585%) from the 20 requests per month recorded for the baseline.

**Pillars** received 2 calls to their helpline during the monitoring period, which was significantly less than the 16 calls recorded for each of the two previous monitoring periods. Neither of these calls was from a family associated with a prisoner at ARWCF. Pillars did not record any referrals to the Strengthening Families programme. More children were enrolled in Pillars' mentoring programme than previous monitoring periods (31 children compared to 22 in April 2013), but none of these children had a caregiver in ARWCF. The number of volunteers for the programme has reduced from 22 to 21 since April 2013. Over the month of October 2013, these volunteers, including the helpline volunteers, contributed a total of 168 hours, compared to 616 hours over the month of April 2013.

The **Sisters of Mercy Wiri** spent less staff time with ARWCF prisoners and former prisoners during October 2013 than for the 2013 mid-year monitoring (18 hours compared to 26.5 hours in April 2013), but more than the baseline figure of 2 hours.

The Sisters of Mercy also spent less volunteer hours responding to the needs of prisoners, prisoner families and former prisoners as that recorded for the baseline.

This organisation did not record any clients who are from families of prisoners or who are former prisoners (compared to 1 former prisoner in April 2013).

**St Elizabeth's Anglican Church** spent 65 hours of staff time with prisoners at ARWCF or their families, compared to 80 hours in April 2013. Significantly more volunteers and volunteer hours were spent providing support to clients associated with ARWCF. The number of volunteers doubled since the previous monitoring periods and the number of volunteer hours increased by 79% to 253 compared to 141 in April 2013 and 149 in the baseline.

The Church provided support to one less client associated with ARWCF than recorded in the previous monitoring periods. However, *all* of these clients are associated with ARWCF, compared to 77% of the Church's clients in April 2013 and 58% during the baseline. The Church also recorded that one of their clients had moved to Manurewa / Manukau City area to be close to a prisoner at ARWCF and one had settled in Manurewa since being released from ARWCF. Such events had not occurred during the previous monitoring periods.

## **4.2 NGO capacity to meet prisoner needs**

**PARS** reported that it was able to recruit sufficient staff to meet the level of demand for their services during the monitoring period. PARS continued to note problems in attracting sufficient volunteers. While a volunteer co-ordinator was appointed to address volunteer recruitment, volunteer capacity had not yet increased because PARS had insufficient funding to recruit, induct and train new volunteers.

As in previous monitoring reports, **St Elizabeth's Anglican Church** has had difficulties recruiting staff to meet the demand generated by ARWCF prisoners and their families due to a lack of funding. However the church has been successful in recruiting additional volunteers since the previous monitoring (April 2013) and as a consequence the input from volunteers has increased by almost 80% over previous monitoring periods.

As in previous monitoring reports, the **Sisters of Mercy** have not experienced difficulties recruiting staff or volunteers to meet the demand for their services from ARWCF.

### **4.3 Child Travel Fund / Whānau Transport**

Funding for the PARS-administered Child Travel Fund was suspended between September and November 2013 because of overspend, and the fund now operates on a priority wait list. As a result, the data provided for the latest monitoring shows fewer grants and less funding than the previous monitoring periods:

- PARS funded slightly fewer child travel grants per month (11.2) compared to the mid-year monitoring (13.5) and baseline (16 per month). Of these, 5 (an average of less than 1 per month over the 6 month period) were for travel to the ARWCF.
- The average monthly cost reduced from \$2,244.89 recorded for the mid-year monitor and \$2,075.71 recorded in the baseline to \$1,826.72 – a reduction of 12% from the baseline.

### **4.4 Relationship between demands on NGOs and the Corrections facilities**

PARS experienced a 25% increase in the demand for its housing-related services from prisoners leaving ARWCF. It is also experiencing difficulties in recruiting sufficient volunteers due to inadequate funding for recruitment, induction and training of volunteers.

St Elizabeth's Anglican Church has experienced a 79% increase in demand for volunteers and is experiencing difficulties recruiting sufficient staff to meet demand due to a shortage of funding.

Of the average monthly expenditure of \$1,827 for Child Travel administered by PARS, an average of \$98 (5.4%) was for travel to visit prisoners at ARWCF.

No funding was required from the Whānau Travel fund for trips to ARWCF during the latest monitoring, which was also the case during the previous monitoring periods. The lack of Whanau Travel expenditure is largely attributable to the shortage of volunteers this organisation has been experiencing. (The Whanau Travel Fund covers the fuel costs of volunteers who supply transport for families visiting prisons.)

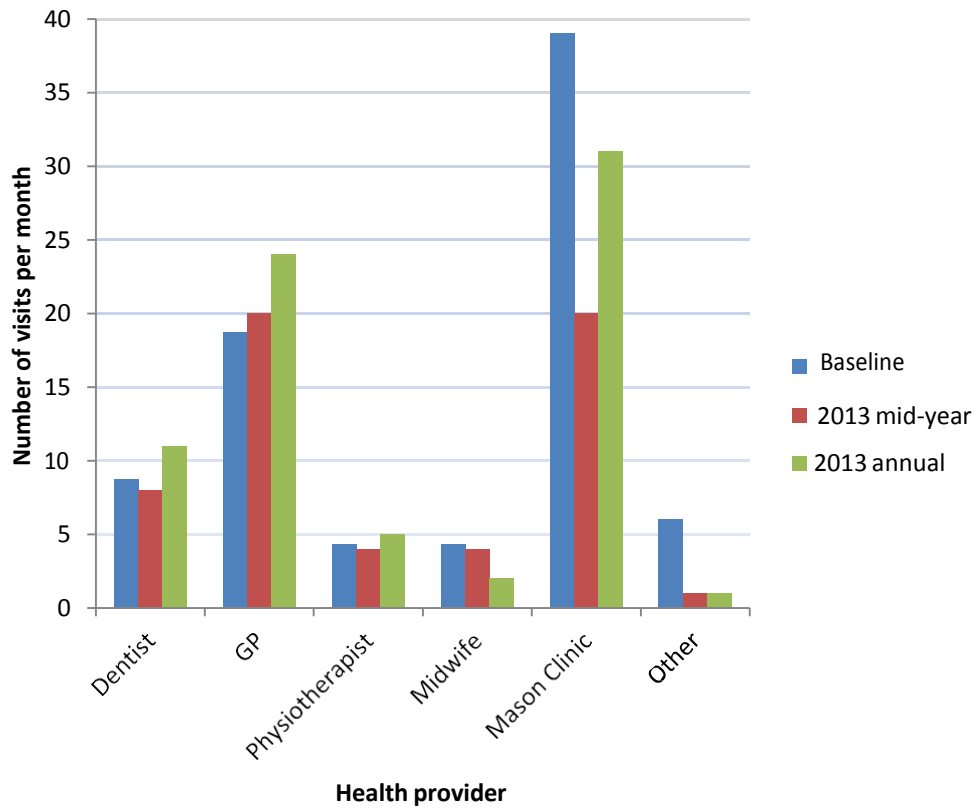
## 5. Local health services

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

### 5.1 Services affected by prisoner health requirements

The total number of visits by the various health services contracted to provide in-house services to ARWCF was greater than that recorded for the mid-year monitor, but less than for the baseline. The main difference was an increase in visits by dental, GP and psychiatric forensics providers (Graph 3).

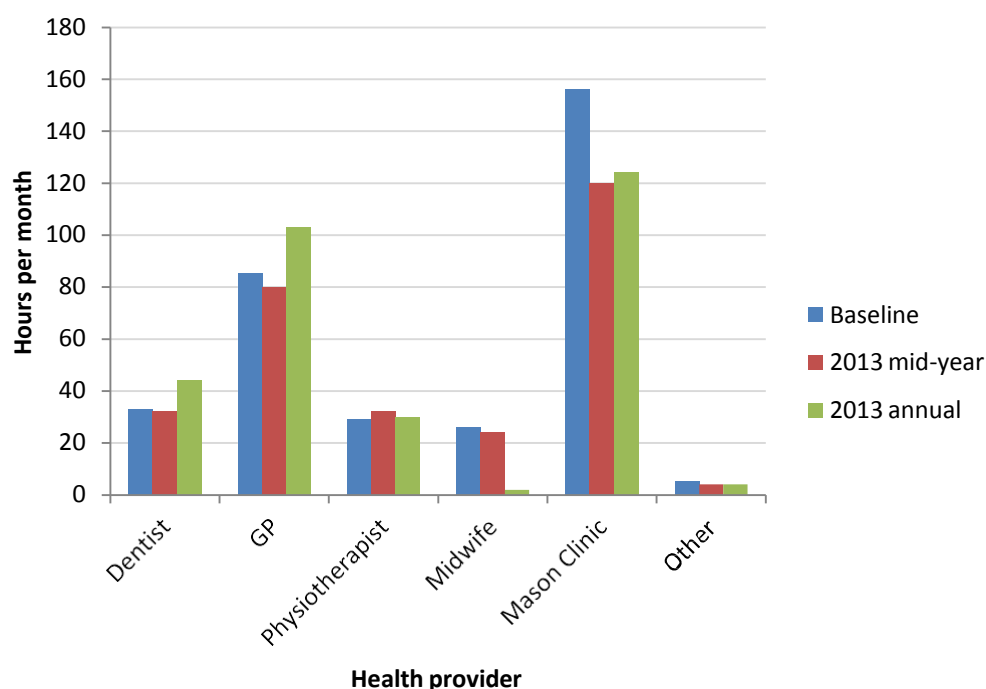
**Graph 3: Number of visits per month by health service providers to prisoners or staff at ARWCF**





The changes in the number of visits to ARWCF correspond to changes in the number of hours involved in providing services (Graph 4).

**Graph 4: Average hours per month provided by health service providers to prisoners or staff at ARWCF**



There was no change in the number of prisoners who accessed health services outside of ARWCF between the monitoring periods – all recording an average of 34 prisoners per month. Table 23 shows the number of visits and range of providers that those 34 prisoners visited outside of the prison and the number of visits involved.

There were more visits during October 2013 than previous monitoring periods (42 visits in total, compared to 36 during April 2013 and 33 during the baseline). The main differences in October 2013 were increased visits to Manukau Super Clinic and “other” service providers (Greenlane Hospital and private surgery).

**Table 23: Number of visits to external service providers by ARWCF prisoners (average per month)**

Service	Baseline 2012	2013 Mid-Year	2013 Annual
Manukau Super Clinic	15.3	14	18
Middlemore Hospital A&E	3.6	11	9
Radiology	11	8	9
Others*	3	3	6
<b>Total number of visits</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>

Source: ARWCF Health Clinic

\* Other services includes limb centre, Greenlane Hospital, audiology, private surgery, diabetes eye clinic, fertility associates, Takanini A&E, Tauranga Hospital.

The Mason Clinic continued to record an increase in the number of outpatients per week from ARWCF (from 33 patients recorded during the baseline to 46.8 in October 2013 an increase of 42%). Only one prisoner from ARWCF was actually admitted to the Mason Clinic. This was the same as recorded for the mid-year monitor.

The numbers of patients on the acute and sub-acute wait-lists continued to decrease from the baseline. However, the number of *acute* patients not admitted to ICU within the Clinic's target time of six weeks increased from 1.8 patients per week in the mid-year monitor to 2.6 patients per week in October 2013. On the other hand, the number of *sub-acute* patients not admitted within the Clinic's target waiting time of three months maximum was reduced from that recorded for the two previous monitoring periods.

**Table 24: Mason Clinic Caseload and waiting times (average number of patients per week)**

Patient category	Baseline	2013 Mid-Year	2013 Annual
Total number of in-patients at Mason Clinic at the end of the monitoring month	106	105	105
Number of in-patients admitted to Mason Clinic over the monitoring month	Not asked	16	15
In-patients admitted to Mason Clinic from ARWCF	0	1	1
Prisoners on outpatient caseload from ARWCF	33	34.6	46.8
New referrals from ARWCF	3.6	2.7	3.8
Patients on acute wait-list	14.8	7.8	7.4
Acute wait-listed patients not admitted within 6 weeks	7.2	1.8	2.6
Sub-acute wait-listed patients	5.8	7.2	4.0
Sub-acute wait-listed patients not admitted within 3 months	4.4	5.8	1.6

Source: Mason Clinic

## 5.2 Demands on primary health clinics

There are 18 health clinics in Manurewa. Of these, the 4 clinics run by Raukura Hauora O Tainui have been selected for monitoring. Raukura Hauora O Tainui is a not-for-profit health service that offers free or low-cost primary health care and a range of specialist services that are commonly required by prisoner families – i.e. drug and alcohol, mental health and psychological care. It is anticipated that these clinics will be disproportionately affected by any increase in demand for health services resulting from the families of prisoners in the ARWCF or the MCF moving to the area to be closer to a prisoner.

At the end of the October 2013 Raukura Hauora O Tainui<sup>16</sup> had a total of 8,240 patients enrolled at their four clinics – a reduction of 577 or 6% from the baseline figure (Table 25). Manurewa Marae had an increase of 46 patients from the baseline while numbers enrolled

<sup>16</sup> Raukura Hauora O Tainui runs three clinics in the local area (Manurewa Marae, Trust Healthcare Manurewa, Clendon Medical Centre) and one in the wider area of Counties Manukau (Te Puea Marae Mangere Bridge Clinic).

in the other 3 clinics fell. Raukura Hauora was unable to identify any patients who had a connection to a prisoner at the ARWCF

Across the clinics, a total of 15 potential patients were either placed on a waiting list or declined due to capacity issues (compared to none during the mid-year monitoring and 36 recorded in the baseline).

Table 25 shows that Clendon Medical Centre experienced the greatest increase in enrolments per month over previous monitoring periods (60 compared to 20 recorded for the baseline and about 11 for the mid-year monitor). All the clinics experienced a greater number of patients leaving their clinic per month than previous monitoring periods (although the differences were relatively small.). Trust Healthcare continued to have the highest turnover of the participating clinics

**Table 25: Number of patients by clinic and rate of patient turnover (actual and average per month)**

Clinic	Total patients enrolled for GP service			Average new enrolments per month			Patients leaving - average per month		
	Baseline	2013 Mid year	2013 Annual monitor	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual monitor	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual monitor
Manurewa Marae	1,204	1,161	1,250	38.6	44	41.3	0	9	11.7
Trust Healthcare	3,473	3,620	3,449	63.3	127	71.3	52.3	55.3	64.3
Clendon Medical Centre	2,476	2,056	2,164	20.0	10.7	60.0	0.3	4.7	5.3
Te Paea Marae	1,557	1,403	1,270	26.0	24.0	23.0	9.7	11.7	23.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>8,133</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>205.7</b>	<b>195.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>104.6</b>

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui

As shown in Table 26 below, the total number of patients requiring specialist services from Raukura Hauora reduced during the latest monitoring period. However, the number of patients accessing gambling addiction and psychological services increased (as did the ratio of patients to staff). This was attributable to both an increase in patient numbers and a reduction of staff in this area.

**Table 26: Raukura Hauora O Tainui clinics: Patient and staff numbers for specialist services (average per month)**

Service	Number of patients			Number of staff			Number of patients per staff		
	Baseline	2013 mid-year	2013 Annual	Baseline	2013 mid-year	2013 Annual	Baseline	2013 mid-year	2013 Annual
Drug and alcohol services	63.0	95.7	62.3	25	23	21	2.5	4.2	3.0
Mental health services	57.3	106.7	69.0	18	14	24	3.2	7.6	2.9
Psychological services	0	0	1.7	0	0	2	0	0.0	0.9
Gambling addiction	N/A*	112.0	126.7	N/A	7	5	N/A	16.0	25.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>314.4</b>	<b>259.7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui

\*Service not operating at time of baseline measure

Table 27 shows the estimated number of clients that Raukura Hauora O Tainui referred to social service providers during the monitoring periods. Raukura Hauora O Tainui implemented a new way of collating this information during the last monitoring period, which has given rise to much greater (but more accurate) figures than provided in previous periods.

**Table 27: Number of patients requiring referrals to social service providers (average per month)<sup>17</sup>**

Referrals for:	Baseline 2013 Annual Monitor *
Housing-related issues	194.7 (75% of clients in Table 26)
Domestic violence issues	116.7 (45% of clients in Table 26)
Addiction issues	189.0 (100% of clients treated for addiction-related issues in Table 26)

Source: Raukura Hauora O Tainui

<sup>17</sup> Raukura Hauora O Tainui has adopted a new way of collating this information, which has given rise to much greater, but more accurate figures than provided in previous months. The data collected for the 2013 annual monitoring has therefore replaced the figures collected in the 2012 monitoring period to provide a new baseline.

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

The number of children referred to the Stand Children's Services by community or schools social work services and GPs during the annual monitoring period decreased from 45.8 per month for the mid-year monitor to 35.8 per month which was similar to that recorded for the baseline. Table 28 provides further details.

**Table 28: Stand Children's Services caseload associated with ARWCF (average per month)**

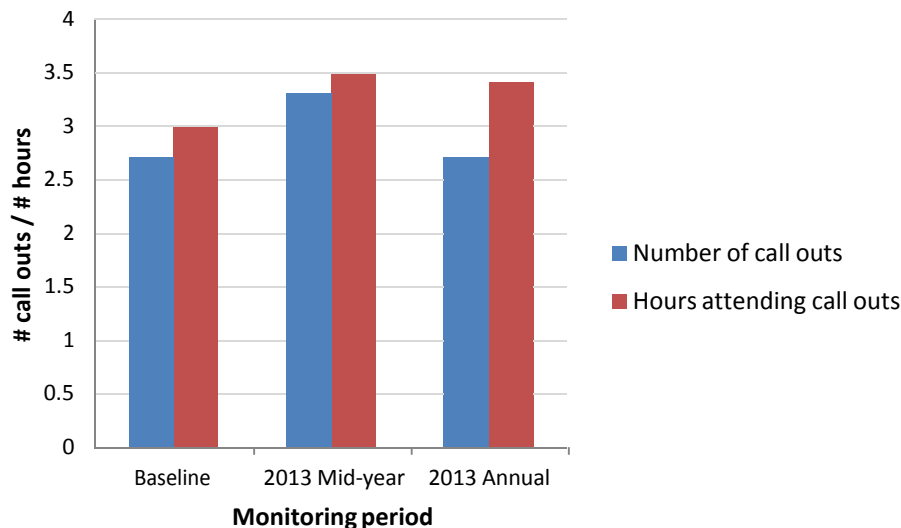
Referrals and enrolments	Baseline	Mid-year Monitor	2013 Annual Monitor
Total number of referrals during the monitoring period	35	45.8	35.8
Total number of these children who are connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3	0.7	0.5
Number of children at Stand Children's Auckland Village during the monitoring period	Not asked	Not asked	23.3
Number of children at Stand Children's Auckland Village during the monitoring period who are connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3	0.7	0.5
Total number of requests during the monitoring period for parent intervention	Not asked	0.0	8
Number of parent interventions that were for children connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1.3	0.0	0
Total number of children offered social skills programmes during the monitoring period	Not asked	0.7	7.5
Number of these children offered social skills programmes who have a connection to a prisoner at ARWCF	1	0.7	0.2
Total number of children enrolled in the grief and loss programme during the monitoring period	Not asked	5.7	0.7
Number of these children enrolled in the grief and loss programme that are connected to a prisoner at ARWCF	1	0.7	0
Total number of families provided with a Needs Assessment	Not asked	Not asked	40.0
Number of families provided with a Needs Assessment who are known to have moved to South Auckland to be closer to a prisoner at ARWCF	Not asked	0	0

Source: Stand Children's Services

## 5.4 St John Ambulance

The number of call outs from ARWCF to St John Ambulance, and the time involved in attending these callouts, decreased slightly from the last monitoring period. St John attended an average of 2.7 call outs per month (which was the same as the baseline) and spent an average of 3.4 hours per month at these call outs (Graph 5). There were no callouts recorded to families of ARWCF prisoners.

**Graph 5: St John Ambulance callouts (average per month)**



Of all the prisons in the Auckland region, ARWCF had the lowest number of callouts over the monitoring year (November 2012 to October 2013) and reflecting that, the smallest amount of total time involved in attending callouts at Corrections facilities. However ARWCF had the highest number of callouts at night (41% compared to Mt Eden 24%, and Auckland Prison (Paremoremo) 29.5%).

## 5.5 Youth Justice Facility

The number of visits the YJF required from health service providers during October 2013 was about half that recorded for the mid-year monitoring, but was greater than the figure recorded for the baseline.

**Table 29: Youth Justice Facility: Visits from health service providers**

Type of Service	Number of visits			Hours involved		
	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual
PHO (GP or nurse)	295	875	292	240.0	430	140
Mental health	8.3	10	18	80.0	32	18
Other *	3.3	0	116	6.6	0	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>253</b>

\* 'Other' includes 36 physio visits and 80 rehabilitation/weight loss trainer visits

Residents of the YJF also accessed significantly fewer visits to off-site health providers than during the 2013 mid-year monitoring, as shown in Table 30.

**Table 30: Youth Justice Facility: Off-site treatments (average per month)**

Facility	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual
Takanini Medical Centre	6	28	4
Middlemore Hospital	9	0	0
St John Ambulance	2	0	0
Dental services	1.6	56	3
Optometrists	0	0	1
Audiologists	0	0	1
Manukau Superclinic	0	0	1
<b>Total average per month</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>10</b>

There was a decrease in the number of cases of infections among the residents during 2013 (15 cases), compared to the mid-year monitor (20 cases). None were recorded for the baseline. The YJF did not experience any significant delay in obtaining the health services it required, which was also the case for the previous monitoring periods.

## 5.6 Relationship between health service providers and Corrections facilities

The total number of visits to ARWCF by in-house service providers was greater than that recorded for the mid-year monitor, but less than for the baseline. The largest numbers of visits were from GPs and Mason Clinic staff (Graphs 3 and 4).

While there was no change in the *number* of prisoners accessing health services outside of ARWCF between the monitoring periods, there was a 27% increase in the *number* of visits during October 2013 compared to the baseline (Table 23). The main differences in October 2013 were increased visits to Manukau Super Clinic and “other” service providers (Greenlane Hospital and private surgery).

The Mason Health clinic is experiencing difficulties complying with its target of admitting acute patients within 6 weeks. Both the outpatient’s caseload and the referrals from ARWCF continued to increase. For outpatient caseload, there has been a 42% increase from the caseload recorded for the baseline (Table 24).

As in the previous monitoring periods, none of the patients who were treated by Raukura Hauora services or enrolled at Raukura Hauora clinics during the mid-year monitoring period were known to have a connection to ARWCF.

The number of children and families accessing the Stand children’s service who have a connection to a prisoner in ARWCF remained a small part of their overall work (Table 28).

The number of St John Ambulance callouts to ARWCF and the time involved in attending those call-outs remains minimal compared to the overall workload of St John and relative to the demands from other prisons in the region (Graph 5).

Since the YJF has not experienced any difficulties in accessing the health services required by its residents, it can be assumed that the ARWCF and the MCF construction workforce have not had any effect on the ability of the YJF to access health services.

## 6. Local employment and economy

### 6.1 Employment opportunities at Correction's Facilities

#### 6.1.1 MCF construction workforce

As part of their induction, workers on the MCF construction site complete a survey for this social impact monitoring exercise. Workers on the site come and go as the nature of the construction phases change.

From the beginning of the construction in November 2012 to December 2013, a total of 2,482 people have been employed in some capacity on the MCF construction site. Between 1 May and 31 October, a total of 1,267 new employees were inducted onto the site and of these, a total of 1,085 (86%) completed the workforce questionnaire for the SIMP. Of the 1215 inducted to the workforce between 1 November and 30 April 2013, 766 (63%) completed the questionnaire.

In both monitoring periods, a similar percentage of respondents were contractors (83% from May to October 2013, compared to 84% from November 2012 to April 2013). For the latest monitoring period, a smaller percentage of respondents were staff members of SecureFuture, Fletchers or Department of Corrections (4% compared to 9%).

The period of time workers expected to be engaged on the site has shortened as could be expected with the construction getting closer to completion.

**Table 31: Expected length of employment period for workers on MCF construction**

MCF workforce	Period expect to be employed on MCF construction				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years	Don't know	No response
Employed before 1 May 2013	13%	31%	20%	33%	2%
Employed since 1 May 2013	34%	26%	8%	24%	8%



The distribution of the construction workforce in terms of residential location was similar for the two monitoring periods, as shown in Table 32. In both monitoring periods, 14% of respondents lived in the local area.

**Table 32: Place of residence of MCF construction workforce**

Place of residence	Nov 2012 – April 2013		May- October 2013	
	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents	Number of respondents	Percentage of respondents
Local Area*	107	14%	149	14%
Counties Manukau District (excluding Local Area)	221	29%	264	24%
Auckland City	183	24%	244	23%
West Auckland	124	16%	181	17%
North Auckland	75	10%	103	10%
Outside Auckland Region	27	4%	51	5%
No response	29	4%	93	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*As defined in the Baseline Report (including Wiri, Manurewa, Manukau City, Clendon, Homai, Weymouth, Wattledowns)

A new question was introduced partway through the latest construction workforce survey, to identify how many of the respondents living in Manurewa or Manukau City had moved to the area to be close to the construction site as opposed to the number already resident in the area prior to starting work on the site<sup>18</sup>. A total of 667 workers answered this question. Of these workers, 89 lived locally but of these, only 10 had moved there because of the construction (1.5% of total respondents who were asked this question). This means that at least 79 local residents gained employment on the construction site between May and October 2013.

<sup>18</sup> This question was not asked in the mid-year survey. However, a separate survey of approximately 250 subcontractors was undertaken in mid-June. That survey found that only three of the workers on-site at that time had moved to Manurewa to work at the site, and of those, two were living in rental accommodation.

### 6.1.2 ARWCF staff

The ARWCF staff survey achieved a 97% response rate (205 out of a total of 212 staff). Over a third of the staff came from the local area (37%), and a further 19.5% from the wider area of Counties Manukau. Fifteen per cent come from suburbs in the central city area.

**Table 33: Residential location of ARWCF staff**

<b>Residential location</b>	<b>Number of staff</b>
<b>Manurewa/ Manukau City Centre</b>	76 (37%)
<b>Central City</b> incl. Onehunga, Mt Roskill, Mt Albert, Mt Eden, Mt Wellington, Greenlane, Pt Chev, Kelston, Blockhouse Bay, Hillsborough, Ellerslie, Epsom, New Lynn, Avondale, Glendowie,	28 (13.6%)
<b>West Auckland/ Waitakere</b> incl. Henderson/ Westgate/ Ranui/ Glendene/ Te Atatu Pen/ Hobsonville/Titirangi	23 (11%)
<b>Counties Manukau</b> incl. Mangare, Otara, Papatoetoe, Papakura, Otahuhu, Opaheke, Conifer Grove, Howick, Tamaki, Botany, Highland Park, Cockle Bay, Beachlands, Karaka, Dannemora	40 (19.5%)
<b>Franklin District/ Waikato</b> incl. Pukekohe, Huntly, Port Waikato, Waiuku, Tuakau, Hamilton, Te Kauwhata, Awhitu	18 (8.8%)
<b>North Auckland</b> incl. Takapuna, Albany, Devonport/ East Coast Bays	5 (2.4%)
Location not stated	15 (7.3%)
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>205</b>

The percentage of staff living in the local area of Manurewa is significantly higher than the 25% recorded for the baseline survey but when combined with Counties Manukau, the percentage employed who reside in the local and “wider” area has also increased (48% in the baseline compared to 56.5% in 2013). It must be noted however that the response rate in the previous survey was only 80% and this could account for much of the difference.

## 6.2 Employment opportunities for ARWCF prisoners and STS

### 6.2.1 Work placements and training for ARWCF prisoners

The number of prisoners from ARWCF on work training schemes with an external employer increased to seven during October 2013. The number of prisoners on work training schemes within the prison was not provided for the annual monitor.

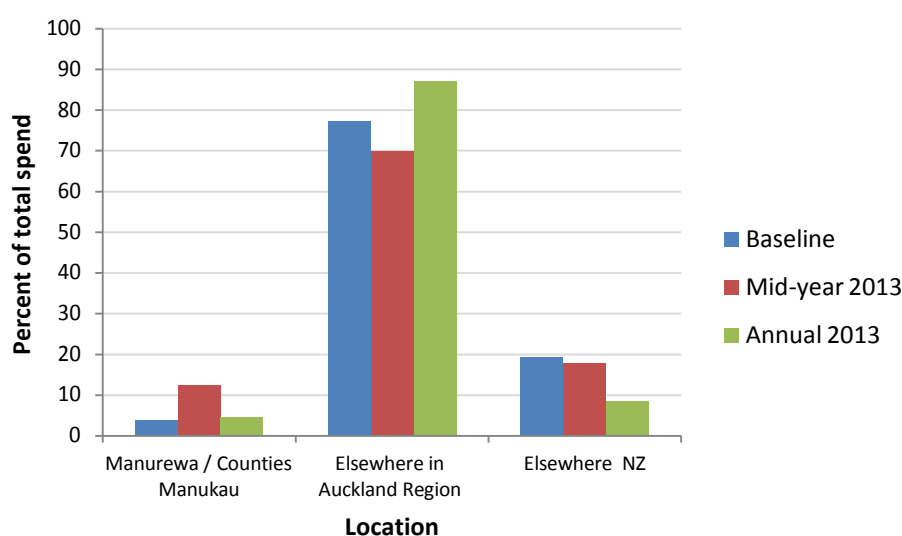
**Table 34: Work placements and training opportunities available to ARWCF prisoners**

Activity	Number of prisoners (average per month)		
	Baseline	April 2013	Oct. 2013
Prisoners who are on Release to Work placements with an external employer	5	6	7
Prisoners waiting for Release to Work placements	1	1	2
Prisoners in Work Training schemes within the prison	117	192	Information not provided
Number of employment-related training projects being run in the prison	16	Information not provided	Information not provided

## 6.3 Demand for local goods and services

Graph 6 shows that the percentage of goods and services purchased in the Manurewa / Counties Manukau area by ARWCF during the latest monitoring (4.5%) decreased from the mid-year monitoring (12.5%), but was greater than the amount recorded for the baseline (3.7%). The majority of spend continued to be from businesses in other areas within the Auckland Region (87.1%). The proportion spent in other areas of the Auckland region increased from previous monitoring periods.

**Graph 6: Percentage of total expenditure on goods and services purchased by ARWCF (percentage of total spend by location)\***



\* Total excludes staff reimbursements because the location of that spend cannot be determined.  
Source: Department of Corrections

Table 35 shows the actual value of the expenditure by ARWCF locally and in the wider area.

**Table 35: Value and location of goods and services purchased by ARWCF (monthly average)**

Period	Total Value	Manurewa/Counties Manukau	Elsewhere Auckland Region	Elsewhere NZ
Baseline	625,094	22,984 (3.6%)	482,396	119,713
Mid-year 2013	222,116	27,770 (12.5%)	154,966	39,380
2013 Annual monitor	139,074	6,192 (4.4%)	121,094	11,788

#### **6.4 Relationship between local employment and economy and the Corrections facilities**

Over the course of the construction, 256 of the people employed on the MCF were resident in Manurewa and of these, at least 79 were local residents (i.e. living in Manurewa prior to the construction project). A further 485 are resident in Counties Manukau.(Table 32)

Seventy-six (37%) of the staff at ARWCF come from Manurewa, and a further 38 reside in other parts of Counties Manukau. As noted in Section 2.1.3, of the 76 staff who live in the local area, 59 were living in the area prior to being employed at the prison. (Table 33)

The total monthly expenditure by ARWCF in Manurewa and Counties Manukau remains small compared to the expenditure for goods and services in other parts of Auckland region (Graph 6 and Table 35).

The amount and proportion of local expenditure from the construction of MCF cannot be calculated due to the multiplicity of contractors and the complexity of their purchasing arrangements.

## 7. Community safety and wellbeing

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

### 7.1 Crime Rates

Table 36 shows the number of reported incidents in Manurewa in three specific categories as recorded by the NZ Police. The number of incidents across all three categories decreased compared to previous monitoring periods. The most notable decrease was the incidents of disorder (including violence), which decreased from 153.8 per month during the last monitoring period to 37.8 during the current period.

Information on incidents of domestic violence is provided in section 7.2.

**Table 36: Reported incidents in Manurewa recorded by Police Department (average per month)**

Type of incident	Baseline 2012*	Mid-year 2013	Annual 2013
Drug offences	24.7	34.7	23.0
Wilful damage	78	74.2	65.3
Disorder (including violence)	44.3	153.8	37.8

\* Monitoring period covered 1 August 2012 to 31 October 2012

### 7.2 Domestic violence

The number of call-outs per month for domestic violence attended by the Manurewa Police decreased from the last monitoring period, but remained higher than experienced during the baseline monitoring (Table 37). During the current period there was an average of 279.5 call-outs per month for domestic violence, compared to 300.2 recorded in the last monitoring period. The number of incidents involving families with links to ARWCF prisoners remained small.

**Table 37: Incidents in Manurewa recorded by Police Department (average per month)**

Type of incident	Baseline	1 Nov 2012 – 30 April 2013	1 May – 31 Oct. 2013
Number of call outs for domestic violence	255	300.2	279.5
Number of domestic violence cases involving parolees or STSs from ARWCF*	1.5	1.5	1.5

Source: New Zealand Police

\* Estimated by the Family Violence Coordinator

As for the previous monitoring periods, Pillars did not receive any Care and Protection calls related to prisoners at ARWCF or their families.

South Auckland Family Refuge received 99 calls to Auckland Crisis line, provided 412 bed-nights during October 2013, and responded to 27 Pol400 referrals<sup>19</sup>. No information was available on how many of these referrals involved an individual or family with a connection to ARWCF.

### 7.3 Graffiti and vandalism

Manurewa Crime Watch Patrol is no longer participating in the monitoring. Data from NZ Police and Beautify Manukau Beautification Charitable Trust is sufficient for the purposes of the SIMP.

The total number of incidents of tagging attended to by the Manukau Beautification Society<sup>20</sup> decreased from previous monitoring periods (Table 38)<sup>21</sup>. This decrease occurred in both Weymouth and Clendon Park. The number of incidents in Manurewa Central however increased from 565.5 per month in the last monitoring period, to 582.8 per month during the current monitoring period, but remained lower than the baseline (915.6 per month).

**Table 38: Tags Removed by Manukau Beautification Society (average per month)**

Suburb	Number of incidents of tagging/graffiti removed		
	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual
Weymouth	51.6	56.3	54.8
Clendon Park	120.6	122.7	94.8
Manurewa Central	915.6	565.5	582.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>744.5</b>	<b>732.4</b>

Source: Manukau Beautification Society

### 7.4 Gang presence in local community

Information on the presence of gangs was sought from the schools, temporary housing facilities, the NZ Police, the Youth Survey and RTLB Unit.

Five of the nine participating schools noted a gang presence amongst students at their schools. The number of students involved was much less than previous monitoring periods (45 students in September 2013, compared to 73 students in March 2013 and 319-324 in the baseline – see Table 39 below).

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

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

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

**Table 39: Students identified with gang associations – 9 monitored schools**

School	Students identified as having gang associations			Students with gang associations and a care giver who is a prisoner at ARWCF		
	Baseline	March 2013	Sept. 2013	Baseline	March 2013	Sept. 2013
Clendon Park Primary	29	27	11	3	3	2
Greenmeadows Int.	UK*	2	6	UK	0	0
Homai Primary	8	8	10	UK	UK	UK
James Cook High	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Manurewa High	25 - 30	20	UK	11	5	UK
Manurewa Int.	150 (approx.)	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
Rongomai Primary	17	12	12	0	1	UK
Waimahia Int.	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	UK
Wiri Central	90	4	6	0	UK	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>319 - 324</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>

\*UK = Unknown

As for the baseline, neither of the temporary accommodation facilities surveyed had occupants who were known to have gang affiliations.

There was a small decrease in the percentage of respondents to the youth survey who noted gangs and gang recruitment as one of the factors they disliked about living in Manurewa or their school. In September 2013, 117 respondents (14%) noted gangs as one of the factors they disliked about Manurewa in general, compared to 111 (12%) in the baseline. Slightly more said that gangs and gang recruitment was a factor they disliked about **their school**, (16 in September 2013, compared to 13 in the baseline.

Of the 32.5 students referred to the RTLB Unit per month, an average of 2 students per month were known to have gang associations (or families associated with gangs). It is not known if any of these students have a caregiver at ARWCF.

The Police were unable to provide figures on the number of gangs or gang members in the area.

## **7.5 Prisoners rehabilitation and probation services**

### **7.5.1 Probation services**

There are now 23 probation officers on average per month responsible for managing 'offenders on parole'<sup>22</sup> – a decrease of five probation officers in Manurewa from the last monitoring period.

<sup>22</sup> 'Offenders on parole' consists of parolees and offenders on release conditions. Parolees are those who have been sentenced to imprisonment for two years or more and granted release by the New Zealand Parole Board. Prisoners on release conditions are those who have served two years or less and are released after serving half of their sentence in custody.

The number of parolees and offenders on release conditions in Manurewa was similar to the mid-year monitoring but greater than the baseline monitoring. The average number of parolees and offenders on release conditions during the latest monitoring was 185 per month, compared to 190 per month during the mid-year monitoring and 164 per month during the baseline monitoring (Table 40).

As a result in the decrease in staff and the increase in parolees and offenders on release conditions, the case load per officer for offenders on parole and other forms of supervision has increased from an average of 5.8 per month to 8 per month.

The number of offenders from ARWCF who are on parole and release conditions and who live in Manurewa continued to decline from the baseline monitoring period

The Manukau District Office received fewer new offenders on parole each month (16.3 per month) compared to the mid-year monitoring (51.7 per month), but the percentage of these who are located in the Manurewa area increased from 31.5% to 36.6% (Table 40).

**Table 40: Community Probation Service Caseload (average per month)**

Offender Category	Manukau District			Manurewa		
	Baseline	Mid-Year	Annual 2013	Baseline	Mid-Year	Annual 2013
Parolees	242	291	290.7	64 (26.4%)*	83 (28.5%)*	84.8 (29.2 %)
Offenders on release conditions	325	347	343.5	100 (30.7%)*	107 (30.8%)*	100.7 (29.3 %)
Number of parolees and offenders on release conditions from ARWCF	Not recorded	Not recorded	Not recorded	3	1.5	0.3
Number of new start parolees	Not recorded	17.2	19.5	7.0	5.3 (30.8%)*	7.2 (36.8 %)
Number of new starts on release conditions	Not recorded	34.5	28.3	8.0	11.0 (31.9%)*	10.3 (36.5 %)
Total new starts	Not recorded	51.7	47.8	15.0	16.3 (31.5%)*	17.5 (36.6%)

Source: Community Probation Service

\* The figures in brackets refer to the percentage of parolees and new starts in Manukau District who are located in Manurewa



Table 41 shows that compliance with the Department of Corrections' monitoring and managing conditions for released offenders in Manurewa increased to 91%, compared to 80% recorded during the mid-year monitoring. The Community Probation Service was unable to provide information on other compliance standards (i.e. visiting offenders within 5 days of release, reduction in reconviction rates).

**Table 41: Probation Service Manukau: Compliance with standards (monthly average)**

Measurement	Goal	Achieved		
		Baseline	Mid-Year Monitoring	Annual Monitor 2013
Rate of reconviction within a year by offenders on community sentences in Manukau District	20%	24%	24%	Not available
Reconviction rate for ARWCF offenders on community sentences in Manukau District	26%*	35% (131)	Not available	Not available
Monitoring and managing conditions of release for offenders in Manurewa	100%	99%	80%**	91%
Visiting released offenders in Manurewa within 5 days of release to ensure accommodation is suitable	100%	97%	100%	Not available

Source: Community Probation Service

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

\*\* The lower percentage reflects new reporting practices introduced in February 2013. The sample size is smaller and focussed on higher risk offenders.

### 7.5.2 Rehabilitation Services

Both the number of prisoners receiving rehabilitation services and the number of hours involved in providing those services increased significantly from the baseline (established at the mid-year monitor). ARWCF's Reintegration and Employment Service provided 1,394 hours per month to prisoners during the mid-year monitoring period an increase of 158%. The number of prisoners accessing rehabilitation services increased by 121%.

**Table 42: Rehabilitation services provided at ARWCF (average per month)**

Type of service	Number of prisoners receiving services		Total hours provided by each service	
	Baseline	2013 Annual Monitor	Baseline	2013 Annual Monitor
Kowhiritanga (2 programmes)	16	0	477	0
Short Motivational Programmes (6)	6	0	18	0
Maintenance	2	0	4	0
Alcohol and Other Drugs	24	106	40	1,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1,394</b>

Source: ARWCF

The number of prisoners undertaking training courses at ARWCF in October 2013, and the number of hours involved in these courses, increased significantly for all courses except one from April 2013 (Table 43).

**Table 43: Training / education courses run at ARWCF during the monitoring month**

Course	Number of training hours provided		Number of prisoners on each course		Percentage change
	Apr-2013	Oct-2013	Apr-2013	Oct-2013	
Short Gains	65	826	45	36	- 20%
Work Ready	319	1039	30	105	+ 250%
Get Ahead	18	1821	23	77	+ 235%
Computers	20	370	6	38	+ 533%
Smart Choices	50	849	26	57	+ 119%
Brain Gym	72	136	50	124	+ 148%
<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>5,041</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>+ 143%</b>

Source: ARWCF

## 7.6 Workload for local police

The caseload for Manurewa Police involving prisoners at ARWCF increased from the last monitoring period, but remained below the caseload recorded in the baseline (Table 44). The number of call-outs to ARWCF increased from an average of 1 per month at mid-year to 2.3 per month for the annual monitor. The total number of enquiry files involving prisoners at ARWCF increased from an average of 1 per month at mid-year to 1.8 per month, and an average of 1.2 files per month were opened for the investigation of a prisoner at ARWCF, compared to 1.0 during the last monitoring period.

**Table 44: Criminal investigation caseload associated with ARWCF prisoners (average per month)**

Activity	Baseline	2013 Mid-year	2013 Annual
Total number of enquiry files under investigation involving prisoners at ARWCF	3.7	1.0	1.8
Number of enquiry files opened for investigation of prisoners at ARWCF	0	1.0	1.2
Number of callouts to ARWCF to investigate crimes	3.3	1.0	2.3

Source: NZ Police

## 7.7 Poverty levels

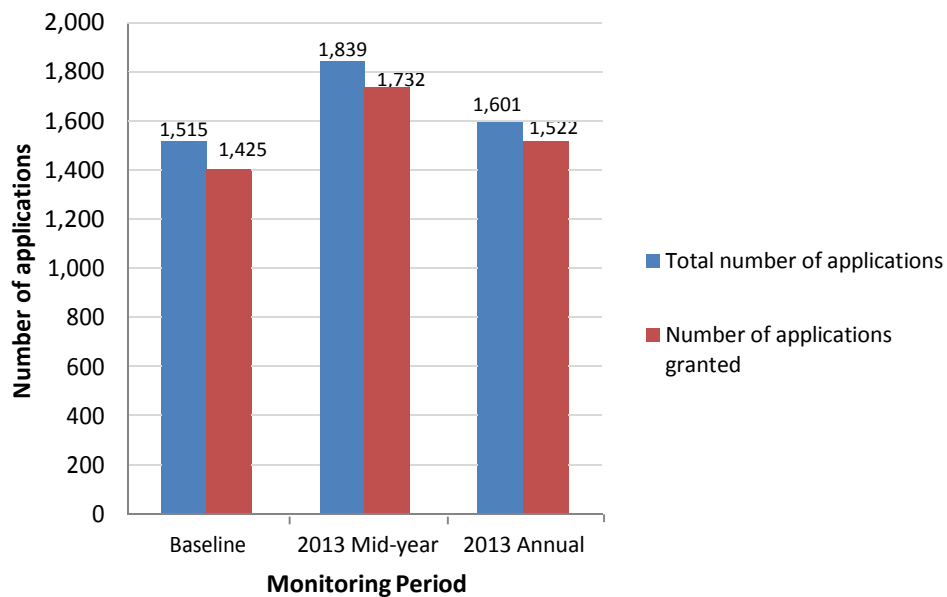
Work and Income provided data on Hardship Payment applications received by the Manurewa Service Centre for the three monitoring periods. Hardship Payment includes a range of grants for different types of assistance. For the purposes of this monitoring, data is reported on grants for bond payments, the Accommodation Supplement and the total number of Hardship Payments. No information was available on the number of these grants directly associated with prisoners leaving ARWCF. However, an indication of the relationship

between Corrections' Facilities in general and the local Manurewa community is provided by the number of total Hardship Payments and accommodation supplements that are approved for people who are also granted Steps to Freedom (STF)<sup>23</sup>. This is addressed further in 7.7.3.

### 7.7.1 Hardship Payments

The number of applications for Hardship Payments received by the Manurewa Service Centre was greater in the latest monitoring period (1,601 applications per month during July - September 2013, compared to 1,515 applications per month from July to September 2012). A similar percentage of these applications were granted across the monitoring periods (95.1% granted July to September 2013, compared to 94.1% granted July to September 2012).

**Graph 7: Hardship Payments: Applications received and applications granted by Work and Income Manurewa Service Centre (average per month)**



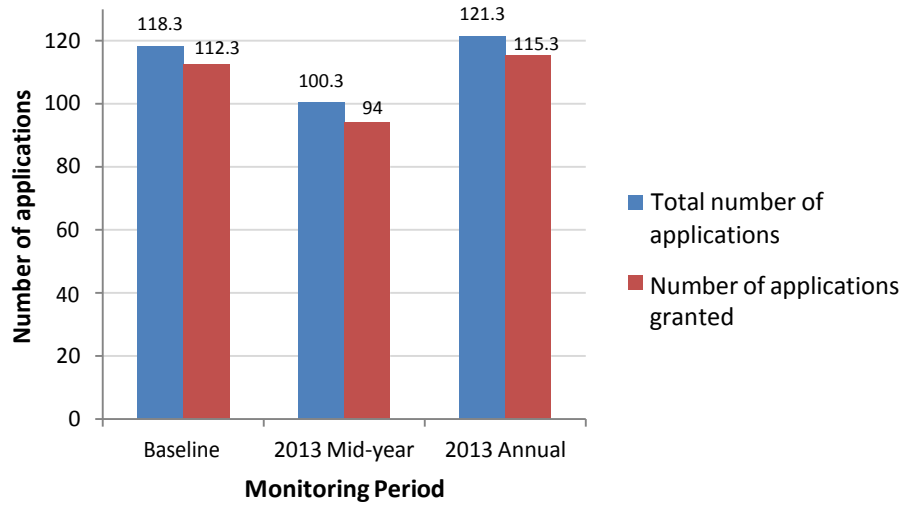
Source: Work and Income, MSD, Head Office

<sup>23</sup> The Steps to Freedom Programme provides financial support to probationers and STS to assist their reintegration into society.

### 7.7.2 Bond Payment Applications

The number of bond payment applications increased slightly with 118.3 per month recorded in the baseline compared to 121.3 per month in the latest monitoring period (Graph 8). During the latest monitoring period 95% of these applications were granted. This was the same as the baseline.

**Graph 8: Bond/Tenancy support: Applications received and applications granted by Work and Income Manurewa Service Centre (average per month)**

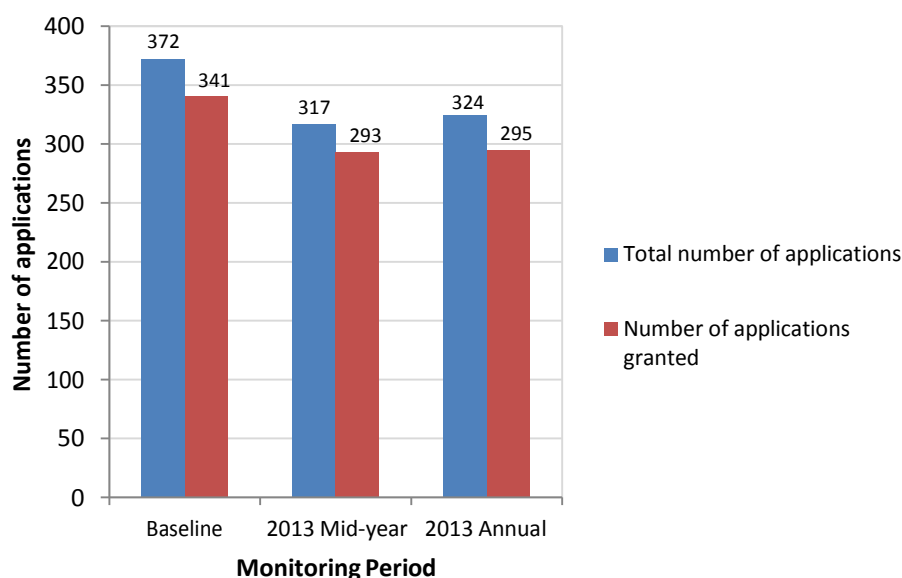


Source: Work and Income, MSD, Head Office

### 7.7.3 Accommodation Supplements

The number of applications for Accommodation Supplements decreased over the monitoring periods (from 372 per month recorded in the baseline, to 324 per month in the latest monitoring period) (Graph 9). A similar percentage of these applications were granted across the monitoring periods (91.7% July - September 2012, compared to 91.0% July - September 2013).

**Graph 9: Accommodation Supplements: Applications received and applications granted by Work and Income at Manurewa Service Centre (average per month)**



Source: Work and Income, MSD, Head Office

A small percentage of the total Hardship Payments made by the Manurewa Service Centre were received by people on the Steps to Freedom programme (0.4% which equals 6 people per month during July - September 2013). This percentage was similar across the monitoring periods. However, a greater percentage of people granted the Accommodation Supplement also received Steps to Freedom grants (3.5%, 10.3 people per month during July - September 2013).

### 7.7.4 Van Participation Programme<sup>24</sup>

Two of the 17 local pre-school centres participating in the monitoring programme had children whose attendance was facilitated by the Van Participation programme in September 2013. The total number of local children who accessed this programme increased by one (31) from the mid-year monitor - 28% of the current roll at 'Centre 3' and 19% of the roll at 'Centre 5'. As with the mid-year monitor, none of these children were known to have a parent at ARWCF.

<sup>24</sup> The Van Participation Programme is a free, half-day service that picks up children (3 years plus) from their home and returns them at the end of their pre-school session. Pre-schools work with local support agencies to identify children who (usually for reasons of hardship) would otherwise not have access to pre-school.

## 7.8 Community pride

### 7.8.1 Youth perceptions of Manurewa

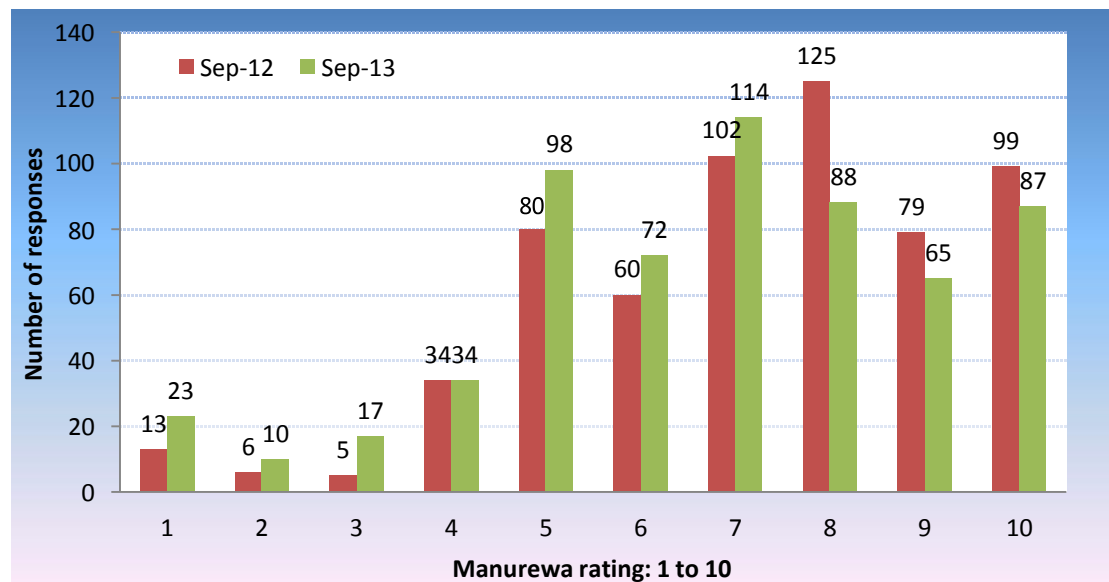
Two mechanisms were used to assess community perceptions of Manurewa – a youth survey and a question in the school survey regarding reasons for students transferring to other schools. Other measures used in previous surveys have been dropped because they were found to be ineffective for the purpose.

A total of 619 students completed the youth survey in September 2013, the majority of which fell within the age bracket of 11 – 15 years. For a full analysis of the responses see Appendix 1.

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.

The survey participants were asked how they rated life in Manurewa with 1 being very bad to 10 being very good. The results are shown in Graph 10.

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



Fewer young people gave living in Manurewa a ranking of 7 or more than in the baseline survey (58% in 2013 compared to 66% in 2012). The most common ranking in September 2013 was 7 (114 responses; 19%), compared to a rank of 8 in September 2012 (125 responses; 21%).

A greater percentage of young people thought that the quality of life in Manurewa was staying about the same (56% in 2013 compared to 48% in 2012). Fewer participants thought life was getting better (32% in 2012 compared to 26% in 2013).

**Table 45: Views of Manurewa youth on life in Manurewa**

Response	Number of responses	
	Baseline (2012)	2013
Staying about the same	295	349
Getting better	196	163
Getting worse	109	98
No response	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>619</b>

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 1. In summary:

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

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

- Friends and family (19% compared to 18% in the baseline)
- The community/neighbourhood feel (19% compared to 16% in the baseline)
- Close to school / good schools (13% compared to 9% in the baseline)
- The shops -quality, affordability, choice (8% compared to 12% in the baseline)
- Facilities (5% compared to 10% in the baseline).

The aspects not liked about living in Manurewa most commonly noted were the same as those noted in the baseline survey although the ranking of these changed. There was a significant reduction in the number of young people citing “crime and violence” as an aspect they did not like:

- Crime and violence (16% compared to 23% in the baseline)
- Gangs/ hood life (14% compared to 12% in the baseline )
- Fights and bullying (10% compared to 4% in the baseline)
- Graffiti/vandalism (7% compared to 12% in the baseline)
- Dirt/litter (7% compared to 8% in the baseline)
- Bad/harmful people (9% compared to 5% in the baseline)

***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. The aspects most commonly mentioned as being liked by respondents in 2013 were similar to those noted in the baseline:

- Friends (31%, compared to 36% in the baseline)
- Getting an education/ learning environment (25%, compared to 28% in the baseline)
- Teachers (24%, compared to 21% in the baseline )
- Sports and associated facilities (21%, compared to 18% in the baseline)
- Activities/groups/services (19%, compared to 24% in the baseline)
- Friendly/supportive (15%, compared to 11% in the baseline)

In 2013, the most commonly mentioned aspects youth did not like about their school were similar to those noted in the baseline:

- Bullying (20%, compared to 22% in the baseline)
- Fights/inter-school fights (13%, compared to 17% in the baseline)
- Misbehaving students (12%, compared to 9% in the baseline)
- Alcohol/drugs/smoking (8%, compared to 5% in the baseline)

A similar number of references were also made to “graffiti and vandalism” (21 students - 3% of respondents compared to 4% in the baseline) and “gangs and gang recruitment” (16 students - 3% of respondents compared to 2% in the baseline).

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

The rankings respondents gave to their homes remained high across all areas although the relative rankings between suburbs changed from the baseline survey. Students who live in Manurewa Central gave the highest overall ranking for their home in 2013, whereas it received the lowest ranking in 2012. Students who live in Homai gave the lowest overall ranking for their home in September 2013.

The most commonly mentioned aspects liked were similar to those noted in the baseline but the rankings altered:

- Large size (16% in both monitoring periods)
- Comfortable/homely/warm (15%, compared to 25% in the baseline)
- Feel loved/safe/supported (15%, compared to 10% in the baseline)
- Family (14%, compared to 16% in the baseline)
- Great neighbours / close to friends (9%, compared to 6% in the baseline)
- Location – close to school/facilities (8%, compared to 13% in the baseline)
- Outside space/large section (7% in both monitoring periods)
- Quiet / peaceful (5%, compared to 6% in the baseline)
- It’s been in the family for ages (5%, compared to 3% in the baseline)

Almost a third (183 or 33%) of the respondents said there was nothing they did not like about their home - an increase of 11% from the 2012 baseline survey. There was a significant decrease in the percentage of respondents citing the quality of the residential area as a factor (4% compared to 18% in 2012). Of the other qualities noted, the most commonly mentioned were the quality of house (10%, compared to 11% in the baseline) and small size of the house or section (8%, compared to 10% in the baseline).

The same percentage of respondents listed “getting burgled” (3% in both surveys). There was a reduction in the number of students who listed “alcohol/ drugs/parties”, and “gangs in the area” as aspects they didn’t like about their home.

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

Survey respondents’ views on how safe they felt on the streets of Manurewa at different times of the day were similar to those recorded during the baseline. The biggest differences were a 5% increase in respondents in 2013 who felt that walking in Manurewa during the evening was “not safe” (35% compared to 30% in 2012), and a 5% decrease in respondents who felt “very safe” during the day (20% compared to 25% in September 2012).



**Table 46: Manurewa Youth views on safety of Manurewa streets**

Time of day	Very safe		Safe		Not safe		Very unsafe	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
During the day	25%	20%	57%	59%	15%	18%	3%	3%
During the evening	16%	13%	44%	40%	30%	35%	10%	12%
Late at night	7%	6%	13%	13%	29%	30%	51%	52%

The reasons young people feel unsafe differed to those recorded in the baseline. This reflects changes to the format of the survey (it was an open question in the September 2013 survey, but the baseline survey provided categories to tick). The most common aspects listed in September 2013 are as follows, (the full results are shown in Appendix 1):

- Think I will be hurt or kidnapped 134 (22%) – this was not specifically noted in the baseline
- Intimidating/threatening people 125 (20%), compared to 283 (46%) in the baseline
- Crime / violence / bad things happen here 78 (13%) - this was not specifically noted in the baseline
- Gangs 70 (11%), compared to 415 (68%) in the baseline
- The people / strangers walking around 28 (5%) - this was not specifically noted in the baseline
- Rapists / paedophiles 22 (4%) - - this was not specifically noted in the baseline

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

As noted in Section 3 of this report, the number of locally-based students who left their school during September 2013, was less than that recorded for the same period in 2012 (baseline). None of the schools recorded students transferring to out-of-zone schools because of adverse perceptions of Manurewa.

### 7.8.3 Use of local community facilities

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

The **Manurewa Sports Centre** experienced a decrease of 14% in the level of patronage since the same period last year. Most of the users were League players (2,741) and the others were soccer players (371). In addition, over the 6 month monitoring period (May to October) the Centre hosted 47 social events one of which was for a staff member of ARWCF.

The Centre runs children’s holiday programmes and has experienced an increase in the number of children from the local community attending these.

The **Manurewa Aquatic and Fitness Centre** experienced a 32% reduction in the number of pool visits compared to the baseline. ). The Fitness Centre experienced a small (1%) decline in memberships. The decline in visitor numbers is attributed to the user-pays system that was introduced for under 17 year olds on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2013. According to the manager of this facility, despite the increase in charges, the decline in patronage is having a detrimental effect on revenue.

**Manurewa Recreation Centre** experienced a significant decrease in the number of users (27%) over the same period last year. This was attributed to the repairs being undertaken to

the stadium roof. As could be expected, the decrease in patronage has had a detrimental impact on revenue.

**Table 47: Patronage of community sports-related facilities in Manurewa (monthly average)**

Facility	2012 Baseline	2013 Annual Monitor	Change from baseline
Manurewa Sports centre	3,632	3,112	-14%
Manurewa Pool and Fitness Centre	36,017 1,500 members	24,577 1,485 members	-32% - 1%
Manurewa Recreation Centre	8,231	6,028	-27%

**Te Matariki Clendon Library** had significantly less participants in its outreach and in-house services compared to the mid-year monitoring, but a slight increase from the baseline. The number of visitors to the library and the number of active membership cards increased relative to the baseline and the mid-year monitor.

**Table 48: Te Matariki Clendon Library patronage (monthly average)**

Activity	Baseline 2012	2013 Mid-year Monitor 2013	2013 Annual monitor	Change from baseline
Total participants in all outreach and in-house services	906	1,453	952	+ 5%
Number of visitors to library	31,686	27,611	33,462	+ 5.6
Number of active Membership Cards	5,017	5,059	5,495	+ 9.5

Source: Auckland Libraries, Auckland Council

### 7.8.3.1 Patronage of facilities by ARWCF and MCF workers

The ARWCF staff survey found that 44 of the staff used one or more of the four community facilities being monitored and of these, 38 had other family members who also used one or more of the facilities. As could be expected almost all of those using the facilities were resident in Manurewa or Manukau city centre (41 of 44). Among the 1,085 respondents to the latest MCF workforce survey only 31 (3% of respondents) had one or more members of their household using one or more of the facilities being monitored.

**Table 49: Patronage of community facilities by ARWCF staff and MCF construction workers and their families**

Employer	Number of household members using each facility				
	Sports Centre	Aquatic & Fitness Centre	Recreation Centre	Library	Facilities used Unstated
ARWCF staff and families	26	92	21	54	5
MCF workers and their families	12	35	11	27	
Total	38	127	32	81	5

## **7.9 Relationship between community safety and wellbeing and Corrections facilities**

### **Crime rates**

Police did not identify any connection between crime rates in Manurewa and the families of prisoners or probationers from ARWCF.

The number of incidents involving parolees or STSs from ARWCF remains minor compared to the total number of incidents recorded by the Police. Callouts for domestic violence reduced from the mid-year monitor but as in the previous monitoring periods, the number of incidents associated with ARWCF prisoner families was minimal (Table 37). Pillars and South Auckland Family Refuge were unable to identify any connection with ARWCF from among their clients.

Incidents of graffiti and vandalism in Manurewa have continued to decline. No connection between these incidents and ARWCF was identified (Table 38).

### **Gang Presence**

The number of schools identifying a connection between students with gang associations and a prisoner at ARWCF was lower than previous monitoring periods (3 students in September 2013, compared to 9 in March 2013 and 14 in the baseline – Table 39). The RTLB was unable to identify any of the students in their care who have a caregiver at ARWCF.

The number of respondents to the youth survey who noted gangs as a factor they disliked about Manurewa in general (117 students) and about their school in particular (16 students) increased slightly from the baseline but this difference is within the margin of error (Table 45).

### **Rehabilitation and probation services**

As a result in the decrease in staff and the increase in parolees and offenders on release conditions in Manurewa, the case load per officer for offenders on parole and other forms of supervision has increased from an average of 5.8 per month to 8 per month. However, the number of offenders from ARWCF who are on parole and release conditions and who live in Manurewa continued to decline from the baseline monitoring period (Table 40).

The Community Probation Service improved its level of compliance with the Department of Corrections' standards for monitoring and managing conditions for released offenders in Manurewa (compliance rate increased to 91%, compared to 80% recorded during the mid-year monitoring – Table 41). The Service was unable to provide information on other compliance standards (i.e. visiting offenders within 5 days of release, reduction in reconviction rates).

The number of prisoners accessing rehabilitation services increased by 121% from 48 prisoners recorded for the baseline to 106. The number of hours involved in providing these services increased by 159% from the baseline figure (Table 42).

The number of prisoners at ARWCF undertaking training courses at ARWCF in October 2013, and the number of hours involved in these courses, also increased significantly from the baseline (Table 43).

### **Poverty**

The number of applications and grants for hardship payments and bond payments for house rents made from the Work and Income centre in Manurewa increased during the monitoring year (Graphs 7 and 8).

The number of applications and grants for accommodation supplements declined slightly. A small percentage of the total Hardship Payments made by the Manurewa Service Centre were received by people on the Steps to Freedom programme (about 6 people per month – Graph 7). However, a greater percentage of people granted the Accommodation Supplement also received Steps to Freedom grants (about 10 people per month – Graph 9).

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

None of the participating pre-school centres identified children using the Van Participation programme who had a care-giver at the ARWCF.

### **Police Workload**

The caseload for Manurewa Police involving prisoners at ARWCF increased from the last monitoring period, but remained below the caseload recorded in the baseline. The number of call-outs to ARWCF increased from an average of 1 per month at mid-year to 2.3 per month for the annual monitor. The total number of enquiry files involving prisoners at ARWCF increased from an average of 1 per month at mid-year to 1.8 per month, and an average of 1.2 files per month were opened for the investigation of an inmate at ARWCF, compared to 1.0 during the last monitoring period (Table 44).

### **Community Perceptions, safety and pride**

Fewer young people gave living in Manurewa a ranking of 7 or more than in the baseline survey. The most common ranking in September 2013 was 7 compared to a rank of 8 in September 2012. A greater percentage of young people thought that the quality of life in Manurewa was staying about the same. Fewer young people thought life was getting better than was recorded for the baseline (Graph 10 and Table 45).

There was a 5% increase in the number of young people who felt unsafe walking in Manurewa during the evening and a 5% decrease in the number who felt “very safe” during the day (Table 46). While violence, gangs and intimidating behaviour were commonly cited as reasons for feeling unsafe, none of the survey participants made reference to the proximity of the ARWCF as a reason for feeling unsafe.

### **Transferring students**

Significantly more students transferred from local schools than recorded for the baseline (Graph 1). However none of the schools recorded students transferring to out-of-zone schools because of adverse perceptions of Manurewa.

### **Patronage of community facilities**

Relative to the total numbers using the four facilities being monitored, the numbers of users associated with ARWCF or the MCF construction workforce are small. However given that the sports facilities experienced a decline in patronage from 2012, the Corrections workforces and their families are having a positive impact on these local community facilities by contributing to their viability (Tables 47 – 49).

## 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.

As noted in the baseline report, all of the indicators agreed by the Tangata Whenua Committee (TWC) 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 to identify any additional potential effects and to design ways and identify data sources to monitor these effects.

## 9. Traffic and transport

The ARWCF staff and the workers who were inducted to the MCF construction site between 1 May and 31 October 2013 were asked how they travelled to the prison or construction site, and where they travelled from.

### 9.1 Mode of transport ARWCF Staff

Over a third of the 212 staff currently employed at ARWCF come from the local area and about half come from either the local area or the central city suburbs. A further 10% come from Counties Manukau. These are potentially the easiest areas from which to provide public transport services to the prison site.

As shown in Table 50, the vast majority of staff at ARWCF travel to work by private vehicle and on their own. All the staff who live in the local area travel in this way although some share with others occasionally and a few sometimes bike or walk.

**Table 50: ARWCF staff: Usual mode of travel to work by residential suburb**

Resident suburb	Travel to work mode (Can include several options)				
	Car/motor-bike on own	Car sharing with others	Public transport	Biking	Walking
<b>Manurewa/Manukau City Centre</b>	75	6	0	2	3
<b>Counties Manukau</b> Incl. Mangere, Otara, Papatoetoe, Otahuhu, Papakura, Botany, Highland Park, Tamaki, Opaheke, Conifer Grove, Karaka, Dannemora,	36	4	1	0	0
<b>Franklin District/ Waikato</b> Incl. Pukekohe, Te Kauwhata, Port Waikato, Huntly, Waiuku, Hamilton,	18	0	0	0	0
<b>West Auckland/ Waitakere</b> Incl. Henderson/ Westgate/ Ranui/ Glendene/ Te Atatu Peninsula/ Hobsonville/ Titirangi	24	0	1	1	1
<b>North Auckland</b> Incl. Takapuna, Albany, Devonport/ East Coast Bays	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Central City</b> Incl. Onehunga, Mt Roskill, Mt Albert, Mt Eden, Mt Wellington, Greenlane, Pt Chevalier, Kelston, Blockhouse Bay, Hillsborough, Ellerslie, Epsom, New Lynn, Avondale, Glendowie	25	1	2	0	1
<b>Location not stated</b>	14*	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>

\* One person did not state location or mode of travel

Several people had more than one common travel mode therefore numbers do not add to 205 (the number of staff who completed the survey questionnaire).

## 9.2 Mode of transport MCF Workforce

As noted in section 6.1, of the 1,085 respondents to the MCF construction workforce survey, 87% lived in the Auckland Region, 14% lived in the local area, and an additional 24% lived elsewhere in the wider Counties Manukau area. The predominant mode of transport by respondents to the MCF construction survey was by private vehicle and on their own. (52% by private vehicle on their own and 28% sharing). The next most common form of travel to the site was via a mixture of modes.

Of the 40 respondents who travelled to work at the MCF by walking, biking or public transport (or a mix of these with other modes) 25 lived in the local area, or wider Counties Manukau District. The other respondents lived in Auckland City, West Auckland or did not state where they lived. For a breakdown of the modes of travel by residential location of the MCF workforce see Appendix 2.

**Table 51: Usual mode of travel to MCF by the construction workforce**

Usual mode of travel	Number of respondents (Nov – April 2013)	Percentage of respondent	Number of respondents May-Oct 2013	Percentage of respondent
By private vehicle and on own	429	56%	562	52%
By private vehicle sharing with one or more others	190	25%	301	28%
Mixture of modes	75*	10%	95**	9%
Don't ever travel to work at the prison site	16	2%	7	1%
Making deliveries to the site	N/A	N/A	15	1%
Public transport	7	1%	9	1%
Biking	2	0%	4	0%
Walking	2	0%	4	0%
No response	44	6%	88	8%
<b>Total responses</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* In all cases the mix of modes involved a private vehicle. Eighteen of the respondents walked, biked or used public transport as well as travelling by private vehicle. The other 57 respondents used a private vehicle on their own and shared a private vehicle on other occasions.

\*\* In all but three cases the mix of modes involved a private vehicle (in those three cases, the respondents travelled by public transport and walked or biked). Twenty respondents walked, biked or used public transport as well as travelling part of the distance by private vehicle.

## 9.3 Visitors to ARWCF

It was intended that as with the previous surveys, people visiting ARWCF prisoners would be asked to complete a questionnaire to find out where they came from and how they travelled. However, due to problems with the administration of this survey, only a small number of visitors completed the questionnaire. As an alternative, the total number of all visitors to ARWCF during the monitoring month was counted (using the records of completed visitor slips at the reception desk), with the assumption that at least half of these visitors would have travelled to the facility on their own and in a car.

During the monitoring month, there were 1,125 visitors to ARWCF. Based on 50% travelling by car and on their own, this constitutes about 562 cars per month.

## 9.4 Relationship between Corrections facilities and traffic volumes

In total the two Corrections facilities currently generate about 1,202 private vehicle movements per day. This is a rough estimate based on information from ARWCF on the approximate number of staff on-site on a week day (188, including 12 night-shift workers) and SecureFuture information in the December newsletter which states that “over 500 people are currently working on the site”. This differs from the survey response figure (712 workers) because some of those recorded for the current survey will have only been employed for a month or two but at the same time, some of the MCF workforce recorded for the earlier monitoring period will still be employed and driving to the site.. Therefore the figures in table 52 are approximate but should provide a reasonably accurate indication of the amount of traffic being generated by private cars travelling to the site.

**Table 52: Private vehicle travel to Corrections facilities (daily estimate)**

Type of traveller	Number travelling daily by car (minimum estimate)
ARWCF staff	183 (assuming 5 sharing with 1 other)
MCF worker	400 (assuming 20% sharing)
ARWCF visitor (monthly total divided by 31)	18
Total vehicle movements per day	601 x2 = 1,202

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



## Appendix 1 - Findings of the Youth Survey

A total of 619 students completed the Youth Survey in September 2013. The students were randomly selected using a stratified sampling technique to achieve a representative distribution of age groups across the participating schools. The result was a more representative sample in terms of gender and age distribution than was achieved for the 2012 Baseline Report. The results for the 2013 survey have a confidence level of 95% with a 2% margin of error for young people aged between 11 and 15 years<sup>25</sup>. Key characteristics of the September 2013 survey participants are as follows:

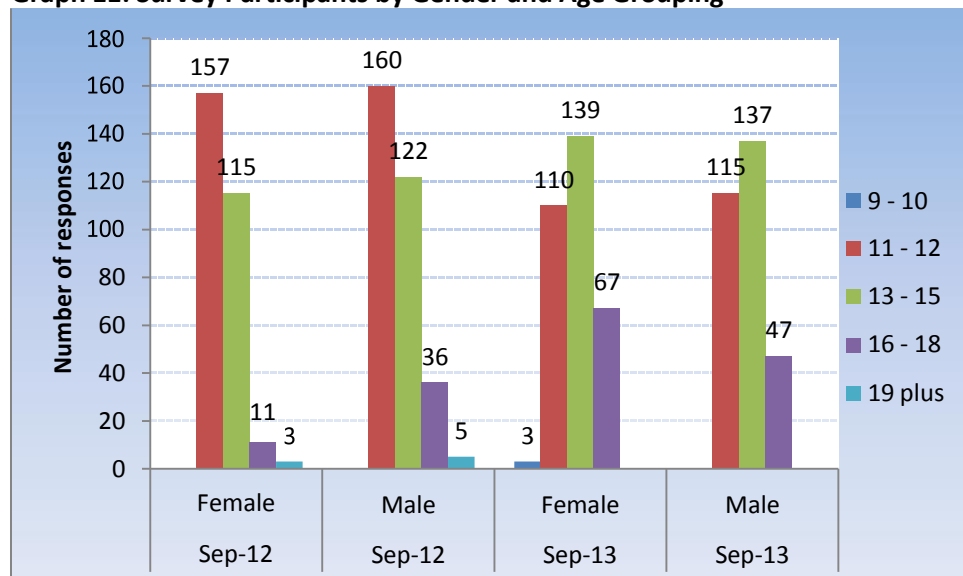
- Approximately one third (32%; 199 responses) of those surveyed came from Clendon, 18% (112 responses) from Weymouth, 13% from Manurewa Central, 10% from Homai, 5% from Wattle Downs, 5% from Alfriston, 4% from Manurewa East, 3% from Wiri and 1% from Manukau City. 7% lived elsewhere in Manukau and 1% lived elsewhere in Auckland.
- 81% all the respondents were between 11 and 15 years of age ( 36% in the 11-12 age group and 45% in the 13-15 age group). 18% were between 16-18 years and 1% were 10 years of age. None of the respondents were older than 18.
- The largest percentage of students (48%) came from the high schools (James Cook High and Manurewa High). Intermediate students were the next largest group (39%) with 14% of the population surveyed from Manurewa Intermediate and 13% each from Waimahia and Greenmeadows Intermediate schools. The remaining students surveyed were intermediate-aged from Clendon Primary (12%).

The following bar graphs illustrate key characteristics of the 2012 and 2013 survey samples.

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<sup>25</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.

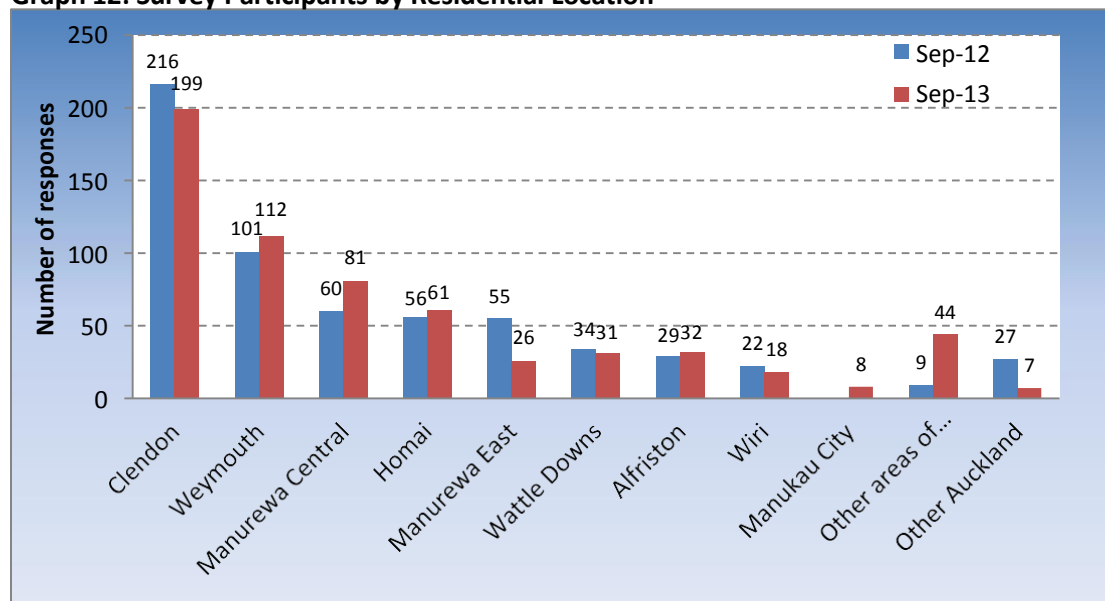
**Graph 11: Survey Participants by Gender and Age Grouping**



**Table 53: Survey participants by School**

School surveyed	Sept. 2012		Sept. 2013	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Manurewa Intermediate	66	56	39	45
Waimahia Intermediate	60	60	40	40
Greenmeadows Intermediate	49	66	40	40
Clendon Park Primary	39	25	42	33
James Cook High School	29	62	76	67
Manurewa High School	38	46	83	74
on-line survey	6	8		
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>299</b>

**Graph 12: Survey Participants by Residential Location**



**Table 54: What youth like about living in Manurewa\***

Main feedback categories	Number and percentage of responses			
	Sept 2012		Sept 2013	
Friends & family	160	18%	105	19%
Community / neighbourhood feel	147	16%	109	19%
Shops (quality, proximity, choice, affordability)	104	12%	48	8%
Facilities	86	10%	27	5%
Close to school / good school	83	9%	72	13%
Physical environment	44	5%	14	2%
Sports / clubs	43	5%	20	4%
Familiarity / feels like home	39	4%	17	3%
Feel safe	36	4%	19	3%
Quiet / peaceful	33	4%	15	3%
Everything	24	3%	13	2%
Different cultures / Pacific Islanders	23	3%	24	4%
Nothing	11	1%	19	3%
Accessibility to facilities	11	1%	21	4%
Other	55	6%	34	6%
No response	5	1%	10	2%
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>904</b>		<b>567</b>	

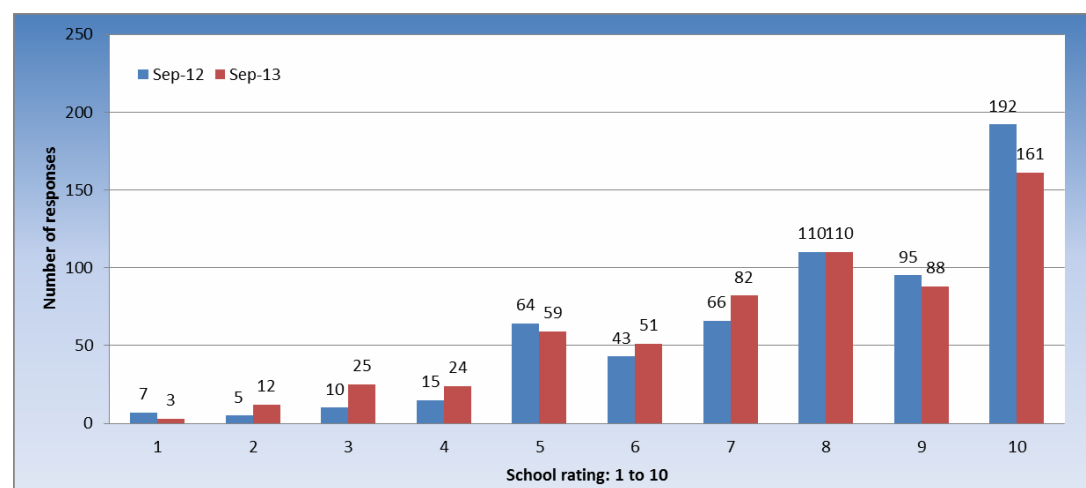
\* This was an open question (no categories provided) and respondents could name as many factors as they wanted to.

**Table 55: What youth dislike about living in Manurewa\***

Main feedback categories	Number and percentage of responses			
	Sept 2012		Sept 2013	
Crime / violence	210	23%	137	16%
Gangs / hood life / gangsters	111	12%	117	14%
Graffiti / tagging / vandalism	107	12%	62	7%
Dirty / litter	72	8%	59	7%
Bad & harmful people	42	5%	76	9%
Fights & bullying	40	4%	82	10%
Parties / drinking / drunk people	39	4%	31	4%
Feels unsafe / dangerous	38	4%	35	4%
Nothing	37	4%	56	7%
Facilities & services	36	4%	32	4%
Poor quality of environment / buildings	15	2%	8	1%
Drugs	14	2%	27	3%
Noise	13	1%	13	2%
"Hori"	11	1%	7	1%
Bad public image	11	1%	13	2%
Dogs	9	1%	9	1%
Homeless people	7	1%	1	0%
Prisons in Area	6	1%		0%
Other	85	9%	76	9%
No response	9	1%	19	2%
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>912</b>		<b>860</b>	

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

**Graph 53: On a scale of 1-10 where 10 is to best, how much do you like your school?**



Fewer respondents gave their school a score of ten out of ten compared to the baseline (26% in September 2013 compared to 32% in September 2012). A similar percentage of respondents scored their school 8 or 9 out of 10 (32% in September 2013, compared to 34% in September 2012). More respondents scored their school below neutral (5), but the percentage remained small (10% in September 2013, compared to 6% in September 2012).

**Table 56: What do you like about your school?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses	
	Sept 2012	Sept 2013
Friends	217	190
Getting an education / good learning environment	170	157
Activities, groups and services (excl. sports)	148	116
Teachers	128	150
Sports and associated facilities	112	128
Specific subjects	72	56
Friendly / like a family / supportive	66	93
School buildings & physical environment	35	14
Is clean & tidy	10	2
Feels safe	7	4
Nothing	5	8
Everything		16
Other	58	77
No response	2	3
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>1014</b>

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

**Table 57: what do you dislike about your school?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses	
	Sept 2012	Sept 2013
Bullying	135	125
Fights / Inter school fights	102	80
Misbehaving students	54	74
Nothing	51	78
Teachers / teacher quality	41	54
Specific subjects	36	27
Alcohol, drugs or smoking	28	52
Too much work / homework	28	22
Inadequate school facilities	26	15
Graffiti / tagging / vandalism	24	21
General rubbish / litter / dirtiness	24	21
Dramas / Rumours / Gossip	22	34
Boring	18	8
Uniform	14	11
Swearing	14	11
Gangs / gang recruitment / wanna be's	13	16
Detentions	11	3
Low academic environment	9	4
Everything	7	3
Specific race or sexuality	7	2
Too much / little discipline	6	14
Truancy	5	7
Lack of positive advertising	4	2
Term / day too long		8
Other	41	54
No response	26	39
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>785</b>

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

**Table 58: On a scale of 1-10 where 10 is best, how much do you like your home? Average rating by suburb of residence**

Suburb / Area	Average rating	
	Sept 2012*	Sept 2013
Wattle Downs	9.03	8.29
Manurewa East	8.85	8.32
Weymouth	8.83	8.64
Wiri	8.50	7.88
Clendon	8.49	8.69
Homai	8.44	7.85
Alfriston	8.21	8.75
Manurewa Central	7.93	8.84
Manukau City	N/A	8.38
Other areas of Manukau	8.89	8.64
Other Auckland	8.48	8.17
Did not state location	6.00	6.00
	<b>8.53</b>	<b>8.54</b>

\*\* Numbers vary from the baseline due to new classifications used to categorise where respondents live in the September 2013 survey.

**Table 59: What do you like about your home?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses	
	Sept 2012	Sept 2013
Comfortable / homely / warm	153	90
Big size house	99	98
Family	96	89
Location - close to school / facilities	67	49
Feel safe / loved / supported	61	95
Everything	55	29
Outside space / large section	45	44
Nice area / neighbourhood / beautiful environment	42	24
Quiet / peaceful	39	31
Great neighbours / close to friends	37	57
Household possessions	37	24
My room & belongings	30	26
Clean & tidy	24	19
Been in family for ages	20	33
Food	16	21
How it looks / condition of it	13	20
Nothing	3	11
Affordable	1	3
Fun / cool / full of life		12
Other	30	58
No response	7	12
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>845</b>

**Table 60: What do you dislike about your home?**

Main feedback categories	Number of responses	
	Sept 2012	Sept 2013
Nothing	132	183
Quality of the area / negative envt / dangerous	109	27
Housing quality / look of it	66	63
Small size of house or outside area	60	52
Family members	19	14
Distance from friends / facilities	16	16
Getting burgled	16	20
Alcohol, drinking, drugs or smoking / parties	15	3
Boring / too quiet	14	5
Chores & rules	14	9
Abuse / shouting / violence	13	6
Animals	13	9
Gangs in the area	11	2
Too crowded	10	12
Scary / haunted	10	2
Is two storey, too high, too big	8	1
Gardens / trees	5	4
Power and water bills too high	5	
Not many children	3	
Night time	1	5
Rubbish / messy / unclean		8
Neighbours & others in area		46
Other	39	57
No response	35	86
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>630</b>

**Table 61: How safe do you feel by time of day?**

	Number of responses				Total
	Very safe	Safe	Not safe	Very unsafe	
<b>Sept 2012</b>					
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
<b>Sept 2013</b>					
How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa during the day?	123	360	108	21	612
How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa during the evening?	82	243	213	75	613
How safe do you feel walking in Manurewa late at night?	34	77	184	317	612



**Table 62: What makes you feel unsafe?\***

Main feedback categories	Number of responses	
	Sept 2012	Sept 2013
Gangs	415	70
Seeing violent behaviour	303	6
Intimidating / threatening people	283	125
Bullying behaviour	232	10
Dogs	208	9
Seeing graffiti / rubbish / property damage	115	0
The physical environment	N/A	13
Fear of the unknown	N/A	18
Crime / violence / bad things happen here	N/A	78
The people / strangers walking around	N/A	28
Prostitutes	N/A	6
Think I will be hurt or kidnapped	N/A	134
Rapists and paedophiles	N/A	22
Feel like I'm being followed or watched	N/A	6
Getting robbed / jumped	N/A	7
Other	52	35
No response	14	3
<b>Total number of responses</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>570</b>

\*In 2012 this question was accompanied by categories for respondents to tick. However, in 2013 this was an open question (no categories provided). This resulted in different categories and a greater range of categories recorded.

## Appendix 2 – MCF workforce: mode of travel by residential location

	By car and on your own	By car sharing with one or more others	Mixture of Modes	By public transport (train or bus)	Don't ever travel to work at the prison	Make deliveries to the site	Biking	Walking	Plane	No Response	Total
<b>Local Area</b>											
2013 Mid-year	43	32	21	1	3	0	2	1	0	4	<b>107</b>
2013 Annual	82	32	18	2	0	2	1	1	0	11	<b>149</b>
<b>Counties Manukau (ex. Local Area)</b>											
2013 Mid-year	122	59	19	2	8	0	0	1	0	10	<b>221</b>
2013 Annual	146	68	22	3	4	4	1	1	0	15	<b>264</b>
<b>Auckland City</b>											
2013 Mid-year	118	37	14	3	2	0	0	0	0	9	<b>183</b>
2013 Annual	133	65	21	3	1	4	0	1	0	16	<b>244</b>
<b>North Auckland</b>											
2013 Mid-year	57	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<b>75</b>
2013 Annual	62	28	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	<b>103</b>
<b>West Auckland</b>											
2013 Mid-year	69	31	12	1	2	0	0	0	0	9	<b>124</b>
2013 Annual	85	55	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	21	<b>181</b>
<b>Outside Auckland Region</b>											
2013 Mid-year	10	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	<b>27</b>
2013 Annual	20	25	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>51</b>
<b>No location stated</b>											
2013 Mid-year	10	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	<b>29</b>
2013 Annual	34	28	4	0	1	4	2	1	0	19	<b>93</b>

### **Appendix 3 - Terms and acronyms used in annual 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

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

**BOI:** Board of Inquiry

**MCF:** Men's Corrections Facility (To be replaced by ASCF - Kohuora: Auckland South Corrections Facility – Kohuora)

**ARWCF:** Auckland Regional Women's Corrections Facility

**CIF:** Community Impact Forum

**TWC:** Tangata Whenua Committee

**SIFAC:** Social Impact Fund Allocation Committee

**SIMP:** Social Impact Monitoring Plan

**CLM:** Community Liaison Manager

**PARS:** Prisoners' Aid and Rehabilitation Society

**SAA:** Supplementary Accommodation Allowance

**Cfs:** Corrections Facilities

**ECE:** Early Childhood Education

**NGO:** Non Government Organisation

**YJF:** Youth Justice Facility

**RTLb:** Resource Teacher: Learning and Behaviour

**MBCT:** Manukau Beautification Charitable Trust

**PHO:** Primary Health Organisation

