

In the matter of the Resource Management Act 1991

And

In the matter of a Board of Inquiry appointed under section 149J of the Resource Management Act 1991 to consider a notice of inquiry by the Minister of Corrections for an alteration to a designation to provide for the construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of a men's prison at 20 Hautu Drive, Wiri, Manurewa

**Evidence of Alan Michael Johnson
10th March 2011**

Qualifications and experience

1. My name is Alan Michael Johnson and I am employed by The Salvation Army as a senior social policy analyst in their Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit. My evidence is provided in support of The Army's submission to the requirement by the Minister of Corrections to construct and operate a men's prison at 20 Hautu Drive Wiri.
2. The role of The Salvation Army's Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit is to undertake social research and advocacy in areas of public policy which are of interest to The Army and in order to address issues of social injustice and inequality in New Zealand. One of these areas of public policy is that of crime and punishment and specifically the areas of criminal justice and prison policies.
3. My work within the Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit is to undertake research on a range of policy areas including housing, children's welfare, crime and punishment, social hazards and incomes and to write reports and papers on these topic areas as a means of influencing public opinions and attitudes and of contributing to policy thinking and policy debate within central and local government.
4. I have worked in my role of senior social policy analyst for four years. Prior to this role I worked in local government for ten years and specifically for the former Auckland City Council and the Auckland Regional Council as a planner, strategic policy analyst and strategy development manager. I have lectured at Unitec and the University of Auckland in planning, economics, local government, community development and social policy and I maintain some involvement at Unitec and that Auckland University of Technology where I assist in supervision and assessment of post graduate students. I have also worked as an independent consultant for local and central government agencies in a variety of projects around sustainability, local economic development, economic impact assessment and cultural and social well being.
5. I have a Bachelor of Town Planning and a Master of Philosophy (Hons) in Economics both from the University of Auckland.

Outline of my evidence

6. My evidence is in support of The Salvation Army's submission to the notice of requirement by the Minister of Corrections to construct and operate a men's prison at Wiri, Manurewa. My evidence will consider the need for the proposed prison and the possible social and economic impacts of the prison on the host community.

The need for the proposed men's prison at Wiri

7. In my opinion the issue of the justification for the proposed men's prison at Hautu Place Wiri comes down to three somewhat inter-related questions;
 - site and location specific factors such as the size of the site and the circumstances of the surrounding environment including the social environment of the host community,
 - the operational need for a prison of the scale being proposed, and,
 - alternatives to prisons.
8. In this section of my evidence I will address the second of the above points; that of the operational need for the proposed prison given forecasts of the future prison and resident populations.
9. In his evidence John Bole provides the basis for the Department of Corrections business case for the proposed prison. Mr Bole's justification is essentially contained in paragraph 7.2 of his evidence where he states that it is "*paramount to Corrections' role and function that sufficient capacity exists at all times and analysis demonstrates that by September 2015 Corrections will no longer be able to accommodate the prisoner population and by 2016 the shortfall will be 1,243 places*" (p.2)
10. Mr Bole's estimate of a shortfall of 1,243 places is conditional on a number of assumptions which in my opinion are relevant to the Board's consideration of this requirement by the Minister of Corrections. The first assumption is that there is a need to provide 969 places in prisons which are said to be at the end of their operational life (Bole see Figure 2 p.11). In other words the actual expected shortfall is 274 places by 2016 and 522 places by 2020. The second relevant assumption within Mr Bole's argument is that 36% of New Zealand's population lives in Auckland and that by 2016 nearly 38% of the country's prison inmates will be Aucklanders. As discussed below this is probably incorrect. The third assumption from Mr Bole's statement stems from the previous two assumptions - that it is reasonable to replace old and obsolete prisons across the country with a new 1,000 to 1,500 bed prison in South Auckland because this is where the demand is. This assumption in my opinion is questionable.
11. Mr Bole's assessment of an actual shortfall in prison places of 274 places stands in sharp contrast to the quite unequivocal advice on prison capacity which the Department of Corrections offered to the Minister of Corrections in late 2008 on the occasion of her appointment to that office. This advice is referred to in Mr Bole's evidence (p.6) and included the following forecast "*current prison capacity is expected to be utilized by mid 2010, despite significant expansion over the last four years. This pressure is exacerbated by*

the need to replace some obsolete and unsafe facilities which cannot be upgraded cost effectivelyⁱ".

12. The key reason why a prediction of an absolute deficit in prison beds nine months ago has turned into a modest 3% expected shortfall in five years time is the revision of the prison population forecasts contained in the Ministry of Justice's Justice Sector Forecastsⁱⁱ which have most recently been published in September 2010. Mr Bole refers to this forecast in his evidence (p.3). These most recent forecasts suggest that by September 2015 the prison population will reach an annual peak of 9,645 inmates and that by 2020 this peak demand will be for 9,963 inmates (Table 7 p.17). The 2010 forecast is suggesting that over the decade to June 2020 the prison population will grow at an annual average rate of 1.3% (p.14) and that the population wide incarceration rate will increase from 200 prisoners for every 100,000 population to 207 prisoners/100,000 (p.15). By comparison during the decade to June 2010 the incarceration rate rose from 148 prisoner per 100,000 population to 200/100,000 and the prisoner population grew by 53.5%.
13. New Zealand's recent unfortunate experience of rapidly rising prisoner numbers and quickly increasing rates of incarceration appear to have influenced the Department of Corrections' initial planning for the proposed men's prison in Wiri. In 2008 the Department released a summary of its forecasts of prisoner numbers which formed the basis of advice it had offered to the Minister of Correctionsⁱⁱⁱ. This summary reported that the predicted prison population would reach 10,560 inmates by September 2015 with an upper limit estimate of 11,233 and lower limit estimate of 9,887 prisoners (p.4). The difference between the 2008 and 2010 estimates in the predicted number of prisoners in late 2015 is 915 (10,560 v 9,645) which is more or less that same number as that being planned initially for in the proposed Wiri prison.
14. It is my opinion that the case for an additional men's prison to accommodate 1,000 prisoners was essentially created in 2008 on the basis of the 2008 prison population forecasts. As I have noted above, in its advice to the Minister of Corrections in November 2008, the Department of Corrections offered clear and unequivocal advice of a looming prison capacity problem within 18 months. This advice was apparently accepted by the Minister and her Cabinet colleagues. In the 2009 Budget the Minister of Finance in his Budget Speech announced that *"We also know that our prisons are under pressure. The Budget provides \$3 million in 2008/09 (sic) and \$385 million over the next four years for increased prison capacity and planning for further potential expansion."*^{iv} On 28th May 2008 the Minister of Corrections issued a press release in support of this announcement titled *"Funding to boost the number of prison beds"*^v In this press release she announced *"The prison population is forecast to increase over*

the next 10 years This Government will ensure the Department of Corrections has the money to plan and build the extra beds needed to keep pace with prisoner numbers". The press release also announced that *"Some \$24 million in capital funding has been allocated in 2008/09 and 2009/10 for the design and planning of extra prison capacity for the upper North Island"*. According to the evidence offered by Jeremy Lightfoot the planning for this proposed prison in the upper North Island was completed in February 2010 with the Department of Corrections report *"Business Case to Government on Prison Capacity Supply and Procurement"* (p.4). Mr Lightfoot's evidence indicates that this business case was based on four guiding principles namely:

Providing sufficient capacity to meet national demand at all times

Capacity for sentenced prisoners to be delivered in line with regional demand

Prison size that will deliver operational economies of scale

The prison system will represent value for money for the Government (and ultimately New Zealand taxpayers) and Corrections. (pp. 4-5).

On 14th April 2010 the Ministers of Finance and Corrections announced that a new prison of approximately 1,000 beds would be built in Wiri under a public-private partnership^{vi}. In this press release the Minister of Corrections claimed that *"an additional 2,270 prison places would be needed by 2019 to cope with forecast growth in prisoner numbers and the need to replace aging existing prisons"*. On 30th September 2010 the Ministry of Justice released its 2010 forecast of prisoner numbers which showed a 915 decrease in expected prisoner numbers over the period to 2015. The current requirement by the Minister of Corrections to build a prison in Wiri is in my opinion clearly based on out of date forecasts of prisoner numbers as shown by this sequence of events.

15. The Department of Corrections' assessment that it needs to build a new 1,000 to 1,500 bed prison at Wiri is not of course based entirely on expected shortfalls in the overall number of prison places in the face of a rising prisoner numbers. Mr Bole in his evidence in support of the Department's case makes it plain that 969 of the 1,243 places planned for construction by 2016 are to replace "end of life" places (Figure 2 p.11). Mr Lightfoot in his evidence (p.4) has indicated that aligning provision of prison places to regional demand is a "guiding principle" for the Department of Corrections in its planning for new and replacement prisons. Mr Bole in his evidence provides a regional and sub-regional breakdown of the Department of Corrections' forecast prisoner population for 2016 and 2020 (see Figure 2 p.15 and Figure 3 p.16). Because the forecasts for Auckland region which are provided in Mr Boles evidence are barely legible and because these estimates are, in my view, critical to the claims the Department of Corrections that the Wiri prison is necessary, I have reproduced them for the Board in the following table.

Table 1: Department of Corrections' Forecasts of Prisoner Population 2016 & 2020

Former TLA area	2016	2020
Rodney District	248	275
North Shore City	556	608
Waitakere City	508	558
Auckland City	1,109	1,210
Manukau City	936	1,045
Papakura District	120	131
Franklin District	163	180
Total Auckland region	3,639	4,007
New Zealand wide forecasts	9,645	9,963
Auckland region as % of NZ	37.7%	40.2%

16. In her evidence Jeanette Burns reported that the Department of Corrections manages the muster of prisoners at three levels by prison, by region and nationally (p.16). Ms Burns also reported that the Department of Corrections divides New Zealand into three regions for its management purposes (see Appendix 3 of her evidence) namely the Northern Region, Central Region and Southern Region. The Department's Northern Region includes all of Northland Region and Auckland Region as well as the northern part of the Waikato Region. Ms Burns indicates in her evidence that there are six prisons in the Northern Region four of which are located within the Auckland Region - namely Auckland Prison (at Pareremoremo), Mt Eden Prison, Auckland Central Remand Prison (also at Mt Eden) and the Auckland Region Women's Correction Facility which occupies the site subject to this requirement.
17. The desire of the Department of Corrections to manage their prisons on a regional basis and to attempt to match prison location and size to the likely region by region "demand" for prison places is in my view understandable and quite reasonable. The problem of assessing how this is done is however complicated somewhat by the different way in which the Department of Corrections conceives of regions to that by most other Government and local government agencies. For example, the placement of the Spring Hill Correction Facility in Te Kauwhata in the Northern Region for Department of Corrections purposes when clearly this prison will take prisoners who would normally reside in parts of the Department's Central Region. Such demarcation makes it difficult to definitely say that there are sufficient or insufficient prison places in each of

the regions - whether these regions are defined by the Department of Corrections or by local government and Statistics New Zealand definitions of regions. I believe that this is an important point because the question of how you decide that prison capacity is “*in line with regional demand*” (to coin Mr Lightfoot’s phrase) depends critically on how you define region.

18. Ms Burns in her evidence provides a useful summary of the state of play of the prisons in the Northern Region of the Department of Corrections’ world view. For the sake of the following discussion this part of Ms Burn’s evidence is summarized in the table below. Additional information is taken from the other sources as indicated in notes below the table

Table 2: Prison musters at 20th December 2010 & 2011 prison capacity

Prison	Remand Prisoners	Sentenced Prisoners	Total Prisoners	Capacity
Northland Region Corrections Facility	113	279	391	548
Auckland Prison		633	633	681
Auckland Central Remand Prison	321	20	341	412
Mt Eden Prison	227	178	405	662 ¹
Auckland Region Women’s Corrections Facility	74	228	302	456
Spring Hill Corrections Facility	0	824	824	1,018
Waikeria Prison	271	683	954	1,031 ²
Total in Auckland prisons	622	1,059	1,681	2,211
Total in prisons -top of North Island	1,006	2,844	3,850	4,808
Total in all New Zealand prisons	1,743	6,780	8,523	9,371 ³
% of NZ prisoners in Auckland region	35.7%	15.6%	19.7%	23.6%
% of NZ prisoners in top of North Island	57.7%	41.9%	45.2%	51.3%

¹ Figure taken from Department of Corrections’ website and based on additional places presently under construction less those lost with the de-commissioning of the old Mt Eden prison block in 2011

² Figure taken from Department of Corrections’ website

³ Estimate based of John Bole’s estimate of the capacity shortfall of 274 in 2015/16 (p.11) and the 2010 prison forecast of 9,645 maximum prison population for that year (Table 7 p.11)

19. A quick comparison between Table 1 and Table 2 will show a significant deficit of places in the Auckland region. By 2016 the Department of Corrections expect there to be over 3,600 prisoners from Auckland yet without any further prison building there is capacity of just 2,200 prison places within the region.

20. The conclusion reached in the previous paragraph depends critically on the estimates of Aucklanders who end up in prison which are contained in Mr Bole's evidence (pp. 15-16). As indicated by Mr Bole these estimates are based on forecasts of the regional male population growth undertaken by Statistics New Zealand. Essentially then these estimates are based on Auckland's share of the population which is most likely to end up in prison - namely males aged between 18 and 40 who make up around 70% of all prisoners^{vii}. At the time of the 2006 Census Auckland had just over 35% of New Zealand's males aged between 18 and 40 while the region had just over 32% of the overall population (see Appendix 1 for details). Statistics New Zealand also expects Auckland to receive just over half of New Zealand's population growth so the growth in Auckland's share of the prison prone population as indicated in Mr Bole's estimates and on Table 1 above appears reasonable.
21. The main problem with Mr Bole's estimates of Auckland's future contribution to New Zealand's prison population is that Aucklanders appear to have a lower propensity to go to prison than do New Zealanders living outside of Auckland. This is shown in sentencing data published by the Ministry of Justice and released on the Statistics New Zealand website. A relevant summary of this data for the five years to June 2009 is presented in Table 3 below for the Ministry's Northern region (Northland and Auckland), its Waikato region (Waikato and Bay of Plenty) and for New Zealand overall. Table 3 also makes an estimate of the Auckland only share of those receiving custodial sentences based on the ratio of Northland to Auckland sentenced prisoners taken from Ms Burns' evidence and summarized in Table 2^{viii}.

Table 3: Custodial sentences by Ministry of Justice regions 2005-2010

June years	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Average 2005-09
Northern region	2,534	2,708	2,642	2,939	3,237	2,812
Waikato region ¹	2,097	2,113	2,020	2,429	2,833	2,298
New Zealand	8,944	9,020	9,102	10,159	11,851	9,816
Northern share of NZ	28.3%	30.0%	29.0%	28.9%	27.3%	28.7%
Waikato share of NZ	23.4%	23.4%	22.2%	23.9%	23.9%	23.4%
Top of North Island share of NZ	51.8%	53.4%	51.2%	52.8%	51.2%	52.1%
Estimate of Auckland's share of NZ	24%	26%	25%	25%	23%	24%

¹ Waikato region for Ministry of Justice purposes - comprises Waikato and Bay of Plenty regions

22. The difference between Mr Bole's forecasts that between 38% and 40% of those going to prison will be Aucklanders and the evidence and estimates presented in Table 3 is in my opinion material to the justification of a large men's prison at Wiri. This difference is likely to be in the order of 13% to 16% of the projected prison population of approximately 9,600 by 2015 and 10,000 by 2020. In terms of numbers of people and numbers of prison beds this is between 1,250 and 1,600.
23. Table 2 and Table 3 provide slightly broader analysis of the supply of and demand for prison places across the northern half of the North Island - that is Northland, Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty regions. This analysis shows that just over half the prison capacity and half the custodial sentences come from these combined regions so the guiding principle for prisons noted by Mr Lightfoot that the "capacity for sentenced prisoners to be delivered in line with regional demand" is well met by the current arrangements within this group of regions.
24. In my opinion and based on the above analysis, the proposal by the Department of Corrections to construct and operate (through a PPP) a 1,000 to 1,500 inmate prison in Wiri is not to meet local demand for prison places but to close down old and small prisons elsewhere in the country and to consolidate prison operations in South Auckland. Mr Bole literally admits such in Figure 2 of his evidence (p.11) where he reports that 969 of the 1,243 new prisons placed required by 2015/16 are to replace "end of life" prisons. This proposed shift of prisoners into South Auckland from other parts of New Zealand is I believe material to any discussion of the social impacts of planting a large prison into an urban community which is already struggling with high levels of crime and unemployment.
25. The figures presented above may appear to have an aura of certainty and precision which in my opinion is undeserved. As with any planning exercise planning for prisons relies on forecasts of what the future may hold. Within such forecasts there is uncertainty and often the extent of this uncertainty is itself under-estimated. For me this suggests that we need to consider a range of possible outcomes and to plan for these as far as the resources available allow us to do this. An area of considerable uncertainty in the forecasts discussed above is that of future prison populations given the significant number of factors which impinge on this. This uncertainty is considered in the *Criminal Justice Forecast* undertaken by the Ministry of Justice annually. The 2010 forecast reported confidence limits and also considered alternative scenarios and undertook some sensitivity analysis around these. Although the 2010 Forecast predicts a likely prison population of just under 10,000 inmates by 2020, the 95% confidence interval is around + or - 900 prisoners (see Figure 7 p. 16). Scenario building also shows a possibility that under certain alternative assumptions the prison population could exceed 11,000 by 2020. There are also scenarios where the prison population is less than expected because of more effective policing for example.

26. In planning for such uncertainties, in my opinion, it is important that those responsible for providing prisons plan for the worst case scenario rather than the best case one. Outside of initiatives such as double bunking and providing make-shift cells in shipping containers, it takes a considerable time to meet increases in demand for prison beds through the building of new prisons. To avoid such measures as double bunking and container cells it is justifiable in my opinion to plan for additional capacity although it is also important to guard against political pressure to fill this additional capacity simply because it is available. On the basis of current prison population forecasts it is reasonable to plan for a prison population of up to 10,500 inmates by 2020 - in other words an absolute increase of around 1,000 places. The key question of course is where these prison places should be provided. On the basis that only around 25% of prisoners come from Auckland it would appear reasonable that a similar proportion of prison places should be located here. Such a proportion of an overall national prison capacity would provide an increase in the prison places in Auckland from the present 2,200 places to around 2,600 to 2,700 places.

Social and economic impacts of proposed prison at Wiri

27. Should the proposed prison eventually be built to a capacity of 1,500 beds the prison capacity in Auckland will be increased to around 3,700 beds of which only perhaps 2,500 to 2,600 can be justified on current rates of incarceration of Aucklanders. In other words 1,100 to 1,200 prisoners will be moved to Auckland on a continuous basis. A key question around such an outcome is that of what will happen to prisoners' families - will they for instance remain in their home towns and cities for the duration of their husbands, partners and fathers sentence or will they shift to Auckland to be near them?
28. There is in my opinion no reliable method of determining beforehand if prisoners' families will follow them to South Auckland during the time of their incarceration. In his review of Taylor and Baines' work around this topic for the Department of Corrections, Morgan^{ix} commented that;
"... few families of inmates tend to locate to the host communities. This is largely due to limited cheap accommodation options, limited work opportunities, limited means to meet moving costs, and uncertainty over inmate placement." (p.87)
Given that these factors will apply as equally in South Auckland as they did in the study areas of Upper Hutt and Wanganui, it is difficult to imagine that the permanent or semi-permanent relocation of inmates' families will become a significant pressure within the social environment of the host community.
29. This lack of evidence or prior experience does not mean that there will not be an effect or that the effect will be relatively benign. It seems quite likely that if prisoners' families do re-locate to South Auckland they will bring with them their

multiple disadvantage such as lack of housing, low incomes and possible disengagement from the education system. As a consequence they will need to lean on family or community agencies for support to get re-established and to survive. For some families and in some communities this additional social and material need may not be a problem as they may have the resources to share. Based on my experience as a resident and former local government politician in South Auckland I do not believe that South Auckland is such a community. South Auckland already has high levels of unemployment and welfare dependency, low levels of provision of early childhood education, relatively low NCEA achievement rates and a growing housing shortage. These are not the conditions into which the families of prison inmates will easily find the necessary support and space to lead relatively normal and content lives.

30. There is my opinion a high chance that if inmates' families do re-locate to South Auckland for the period of the inmate's custodial sentence they will crowd in with family members living in the area. This will exacerbate the existing housing shortage and will place additional pressure on local schools which will need to provide the children of these families with additional support to overcome the trauma of their parent's conviction and imprisonment and the gap in their schooling most likely arising from this and their re-location. From my experience as a long-serving and current trustee at a school which is less than two kilometres from the proposed prison site I know that most schools within the host community struggle to meet the everyday pastoral needs of their students and have little extra resource to provide for additional children with complex social and educational needs. The numbers of such families is likely to be quite low however if the research by Taylor and Baines which has been cited in the social impact assessment is a reliable guide. Possibly there will be 50 to 100 families at any one time. A serious problem will emerge if these families are concentrated into two or three small neighbourhoods such as those of Clendon, Rowandale, Homai, Puhinui and Papatoetoe West which are all within five kilometres of the proposed site.
31. Given what I believe to be a tangible and possibly significant risk of inmates' families placing unreasonable pressure on local social infrastructure, it should be incumbent on the Department of Corrections and the Minister to monitor such impacts and to contribute financially to local social infrastructure where there is clear evidence of these effects.
32. In my opinion the Board should consider closely the claims made both by Mr Lightfoot and Mr Wales in their evidence that the Wiri prison site has the advantage that it is close to employment opportunities for inmates and so will assist in the Department of Corrections goal of reducing rates of re-offending. For example Mr Lightfoot claims that;
"The urban location will also provide prisoners access to good work experience

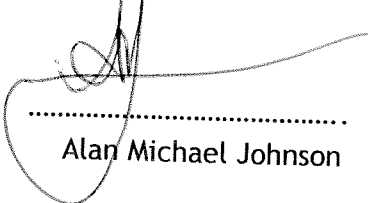
opportunities which will improve their chance of finding employment following release” (p.4)

Mr Wales suggests that the “location of a prison is an important factor in delivering rehabilitation and reintegration services” for the reason that “prisoner access to local employment opportunities that assist with reintegration back into the community on release”. (p.14)

33. These claims in my opinion are unrealistic and point to a lack of any appreciation by those making them of local labour market conditions and the difficulty that people without serious criminal convictions are having in finding work. For example in December 2010 there were 8,500 people in South Auckland receiving an unemployment benefit and more than 39,000^x people or over one fifth of the working age population receiving some form of social welfare benefit. Given this depth of unemployment it seems unlikely that many local employers will be interested in employing inmates or recently released inmates when they can as easily employ people without a history of serious offending . Because of this reluctance the proposed prison’s location in an industrial area in my opinion is of little relevance to the hopes of the Department of Corrections to reduce recidivism through local employment opportunities.

Conclusions

34. In summary I don’t believe that the Department of Corrections have provided sufficient evidence in their proposal and supporting material to justify the construction and operation of a 1,500 bed men’s prison at Wiri. The proposal was in my view originally conceived of when predictions of a burgeoning prison shortage were being forecast. These forecasts have now been moderated considerably. Because the project has not changed in response to these more moderate forecasts the rationale for the project has changed to one of needing to replace old prisons and consolidate them in larger facilities where economies of scale can be gained. The net result of this move is to concentrate prison services and prisoners onto a relatively small site and in a region where there is almost sufficient capacity to meet present and project future demands. The project in my view has been embellished by a focus on reducing recidivism when the circumstances of the site will make such reductions difficult.
35. I believe that the Board needs to consider possible social impacts of the proposed prison on the host community of South Auckland. While these impacts may not eventuate the poor job done by the Department of Corrections in assessing these impacts should not a reason to ignore them.


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Alan Michael Johnson

Endnotes:

- ⁱ Department of Corrections (2008) *Briefing to the Income Minister*, p.3
- ⁱⁱ Ministry of Justice (2010) *Justice Sector Forecasts: Criminal Justice Forecast 2010-2020*, p.5 and Figure 12 p.20
- ⁱⁱⁱ Department of Corrections (2008) *Summary of the 2008-16 Justice Sector Prison Population Forecast*
- ^{iv} Minister of Finance The Hon Bill English (2009) *2009 Budget Speech* p.24.
- ^v Minister of Corrections The Hon Judith Collins (2009) Press release *Funding to boost number of prison bed*; available on www.beehive.govt.nz/release/funding-boost-number-prison-beds
- ^{vi} Ministers of Finance and Correction (2010) *NZ's first PPP prison to be built at Wiri*; available at www.beehive.govt.nz/release/nz039s-first-ppp-prison-be-built-wiri.
- ^{vii} This estimate is based on the Offender Volumes Report data obtained from the Department of Corrections and are based on averages for the five years to June 2007.
- ^{viii} Attachment 2 of Jeanette Burn's evidence indicates that on 20th December 2010 the Northland Region Corrections Facility held 279 sentenced prisoners while there were 1059 being held in Auckland's prisons at the same time. This means that Auckland prisons would be holding 80% (ie. $1059 / (1059 + 279)$) of the sentenced prisoners in what is the Northern region for the Ministry of Justice's administration and reporting purposes. This Auckland share of sentenced prisoners is likely to be higher than 80% on account of Aucklanders being held in other prisons and most notably Spring Hill Corrections Facility. For this reason it is assumed in Table 3 that 85% of those receiving custodial sentences in the Ministry's Northern region are resident in Auckland at the time of their conviction.
- ^{ix} Morgan, B (2005) *The Social Impacts of New Zealand Prisons on their Host Communities: An example of social impact assessment in practice*, University of Canterbury MA thesis.
- ^x Benefit numbers are from the Benefit Factsheets published by the Ministry of Social Development on their website. The area defined here as South Auckland is from Otahuhu to Papakura and from Mangere to East Tamaki.

Appendix 1:

Auckland share of New Zealand's male population for selection age cohorts *Census Night 2006*

	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years
Auckland region	50,958	49,848	43,872	47,133	50,304	51,174	45,531
New Zealand	155,280	141,078	123,294	135,480	146,685	154,029	145,977
Auckland's share of NZ	32.8%	35.3%	35.6%	34.8%	34.3%	33.2%	31.2%

SOURCE: Statistics New Zealand website