

3 July 2023

Andrew
fyi-request-22757-3082960b@requests.fyi.org.nz

Tēnā koe Andrew

Request for information

Thank you for your Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) request dated 10 May 2023, which was transferred in part to New Zealand Police (Police). On 28 May 2023, you clarified your request is for the following information:

Do you have statistics/reports/projections on how a new Kainga Ora development affects crime rates in the suburb where it is established?

Any data or reports for 2021, 2022 and/or 2023 please.

Please find the relevant information attached. Some information in these documents has been withheld under the following sections of the OIA:

- s6(c), where the making available of the information is likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law
- s9(2)(a), to protect the privacy of natural persons
- s9(2)(b), where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is subject of the information
- s9(2)(g)(i), to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions by, between or to Ministers of the Crown, members of an organisation, or officers and employees of any department or organisation in the course of their duty.

Police has consulted with Kainga Ora and the Ministry of Social Development in this response, who agreed to the release of these documents. While consultation had occurred in the creation of the documents, both Kainga Ora and the Ministry of Social Development noted a small number of inaccuracies on review of the documents, mainly to do with data.

You have the right to ask the Ombudsman to review my decision if you are not satisfied with the response to your request. Information about how to make a complaint is available at: www.ombudsman.parliament.nz

Nāku noa, nā



Naila Hassan

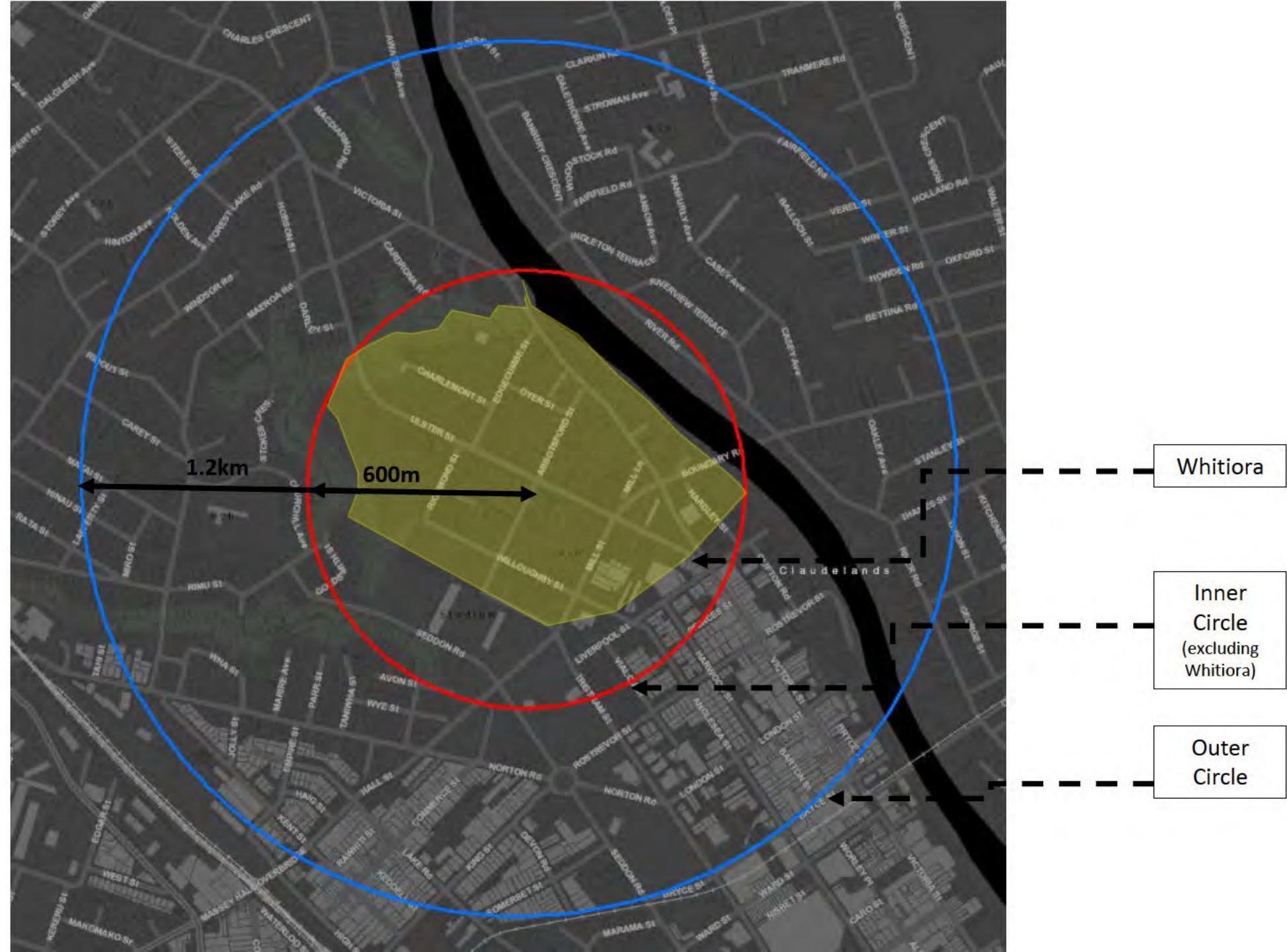
Assistant Commissioner Road Policing and Deployment

Emergency Housing in the Waikato

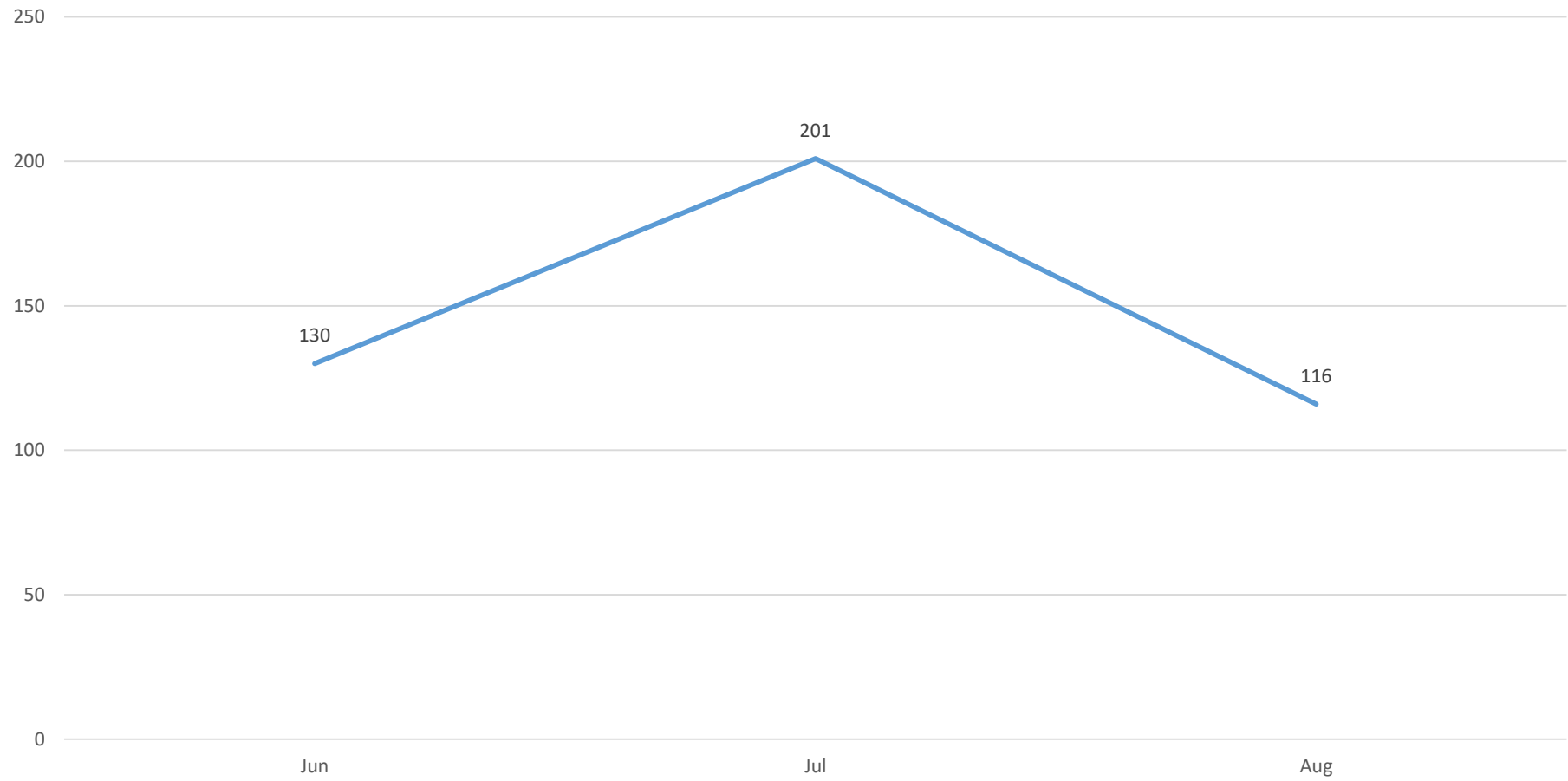
Impact on community and Police

25 August 2020

Network Analysis

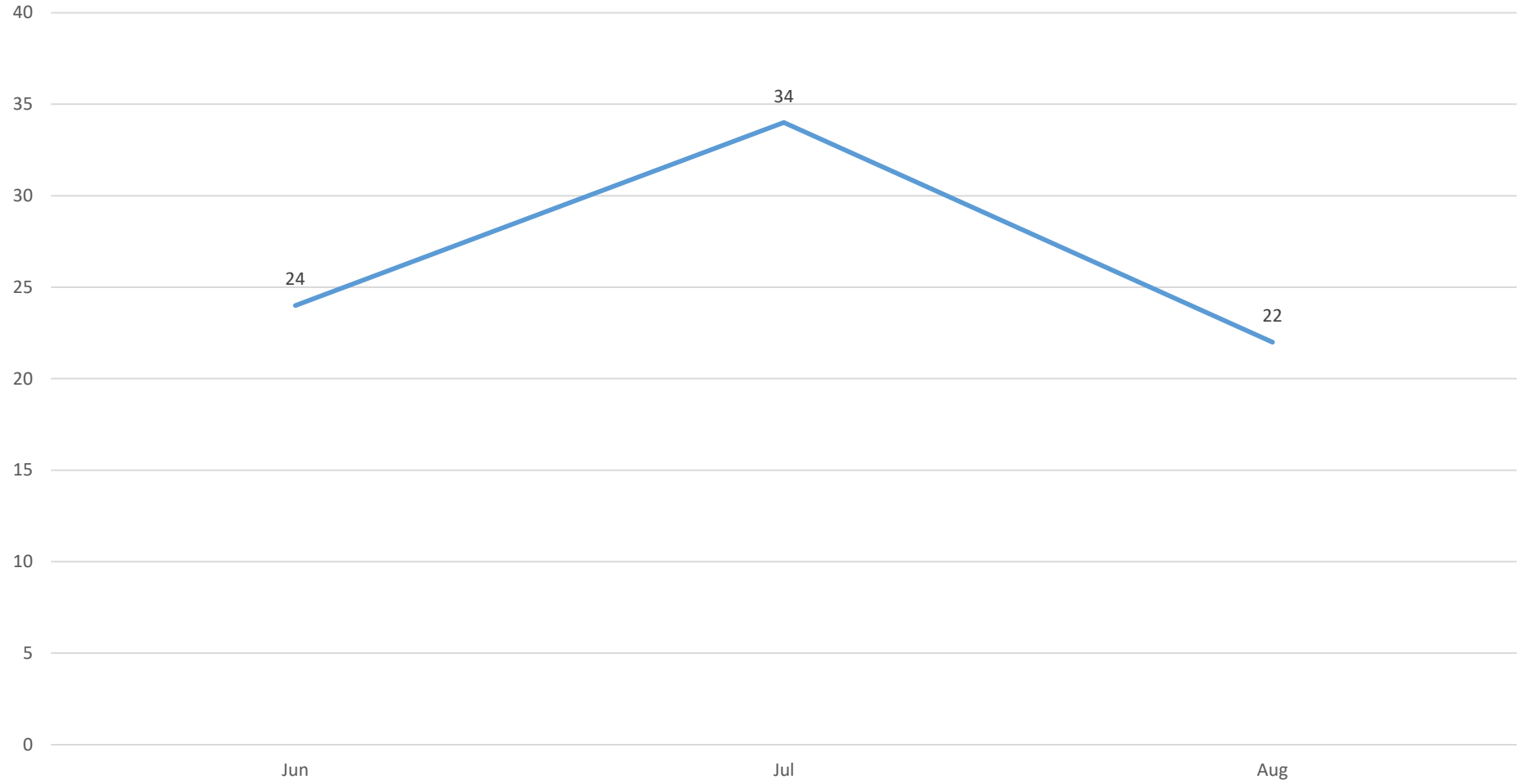


Whitiora

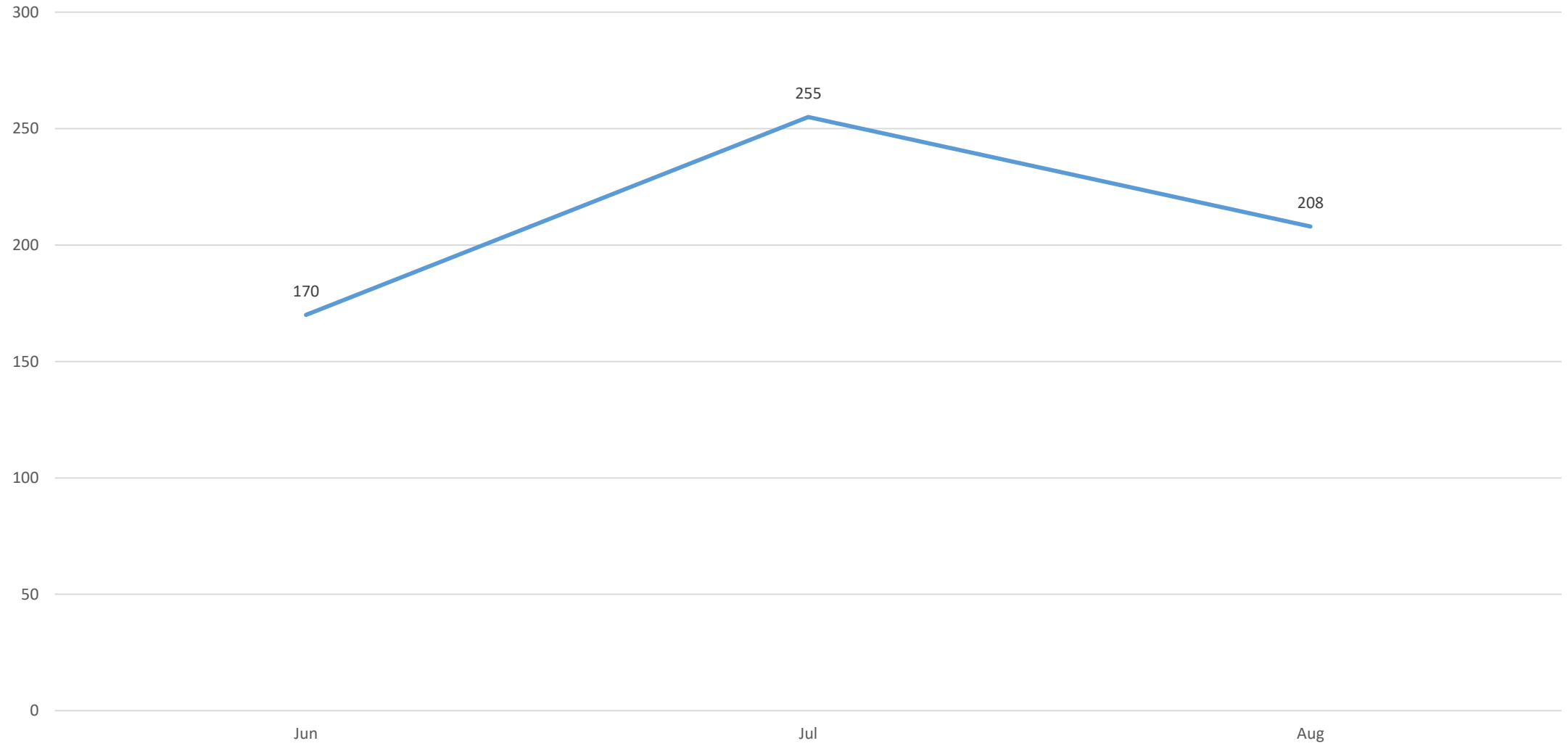


Inner Circle

(excluding Whitiora)



Outer Circle



Temporary Accommodations in the Waikato

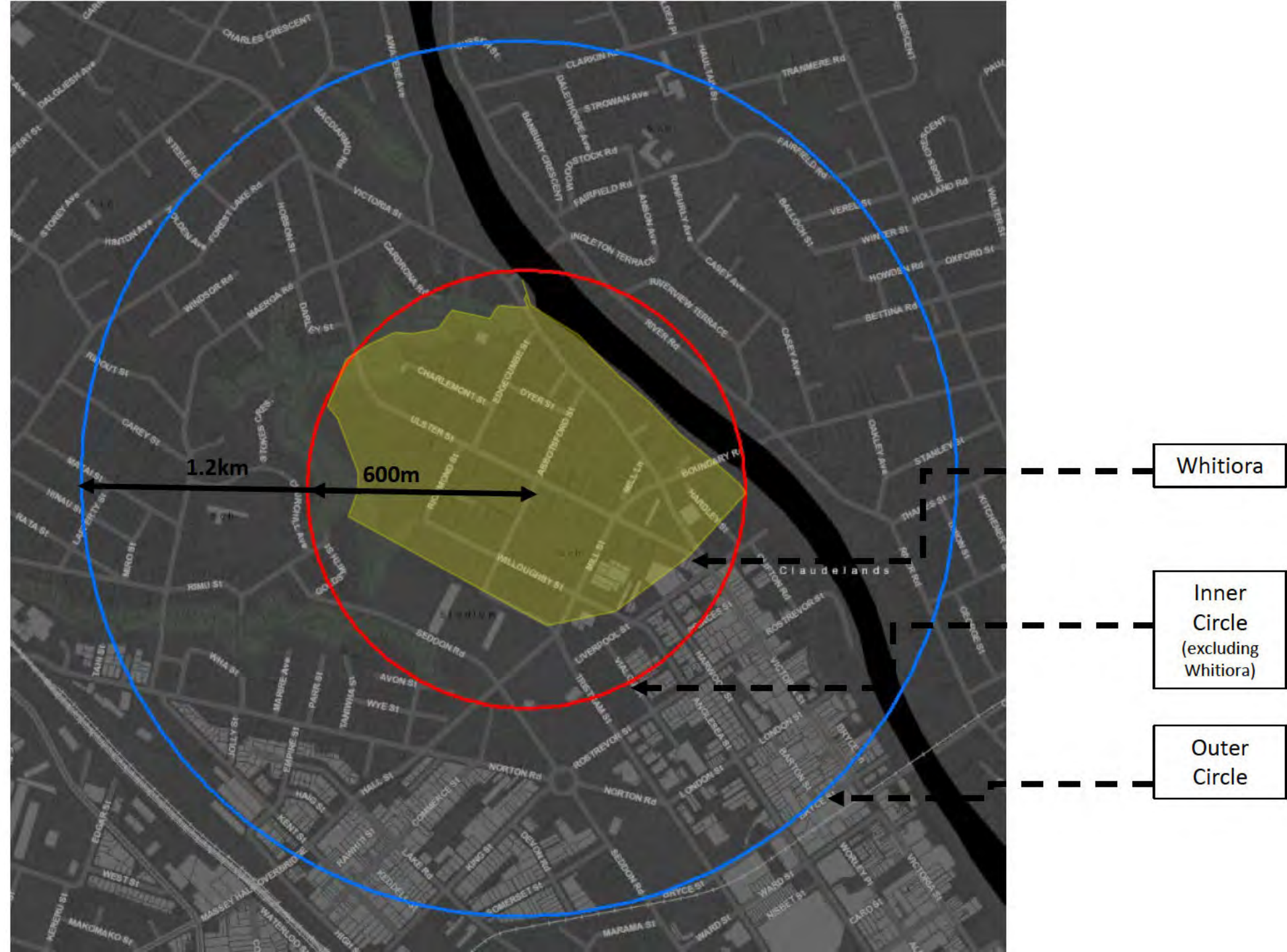
Impact on community and Police



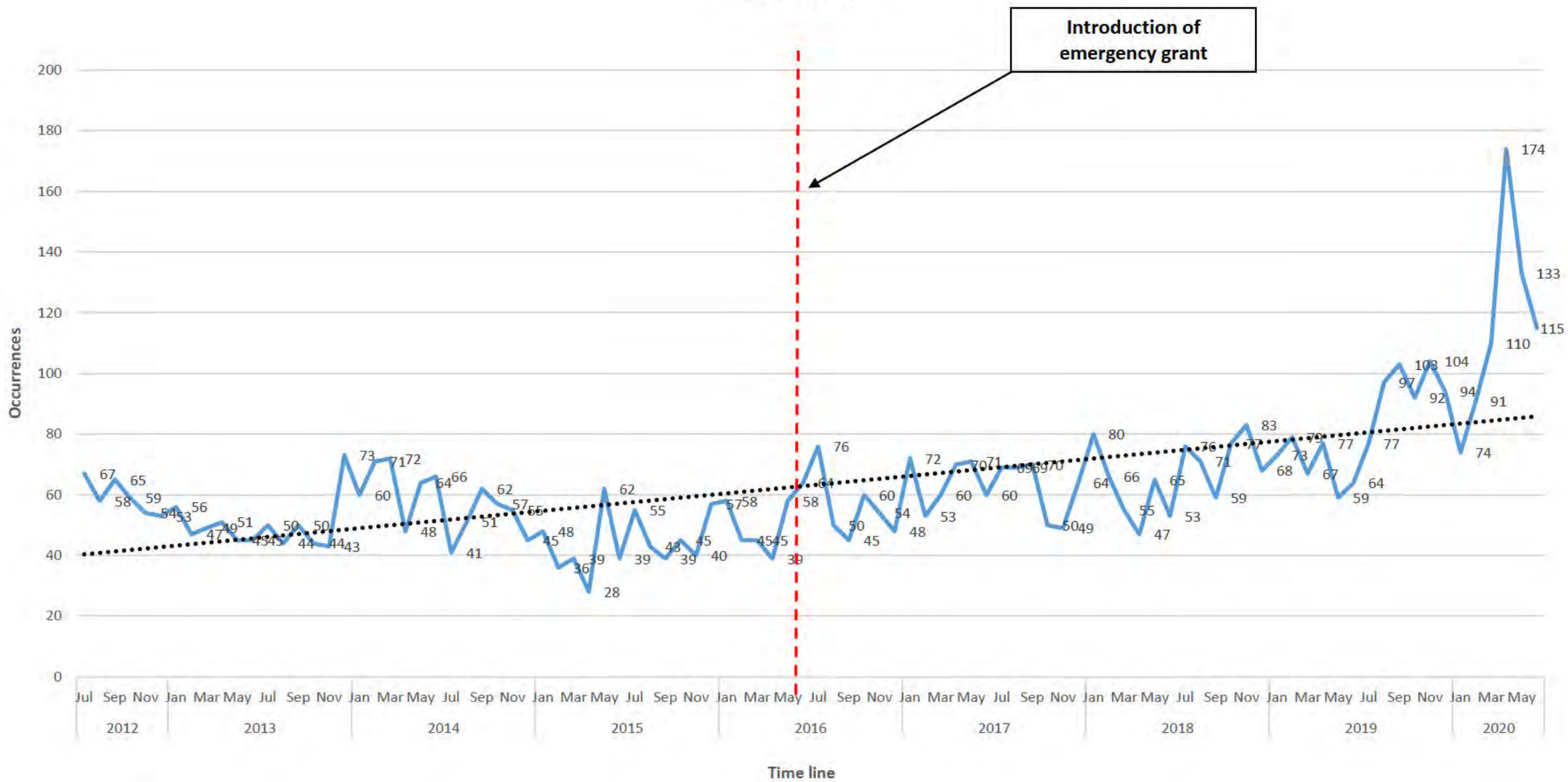
15 July 2020



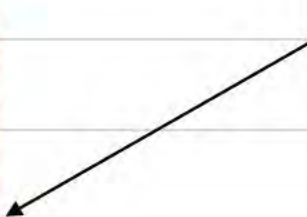
Network Analysis



Whitiora

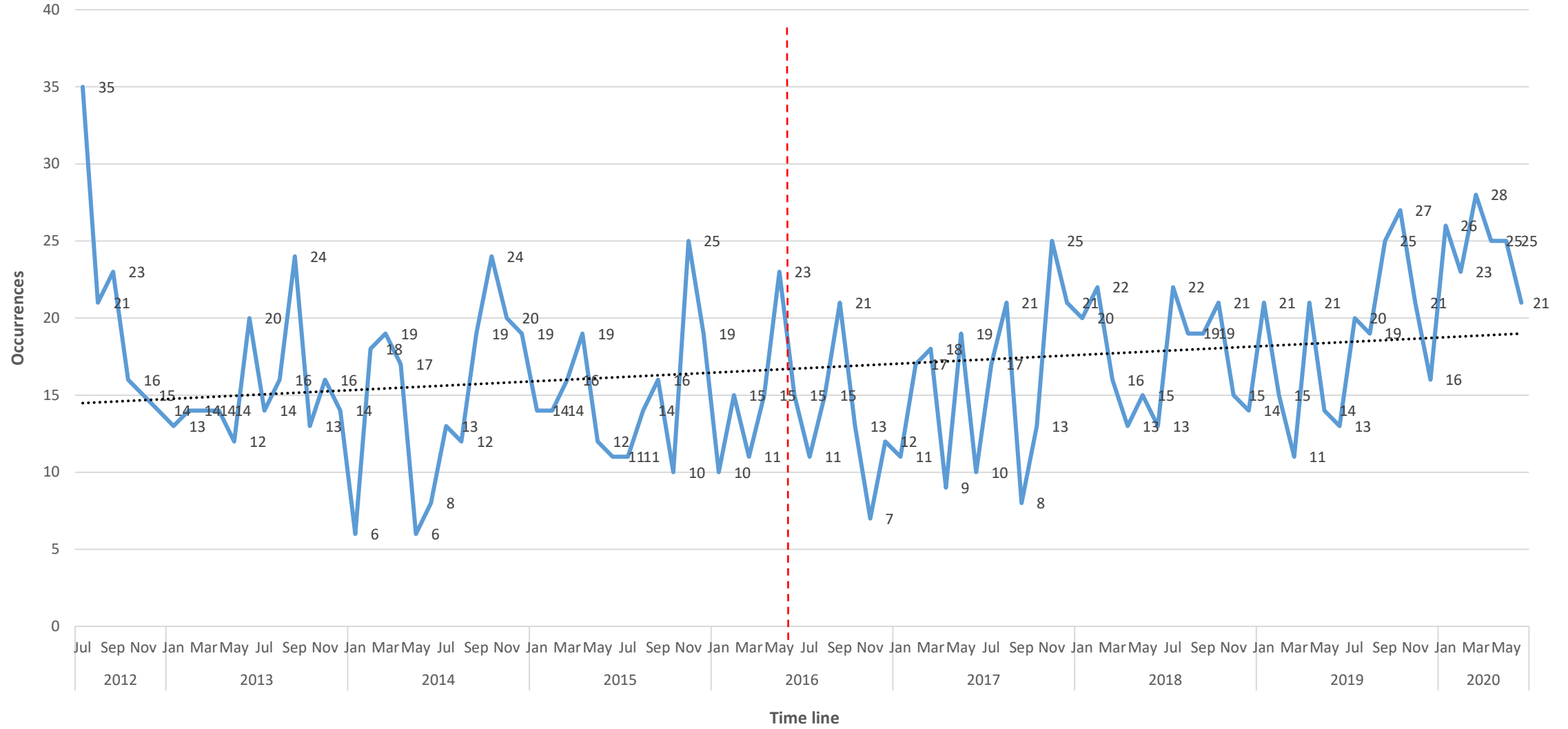


Introduction of emergency grant

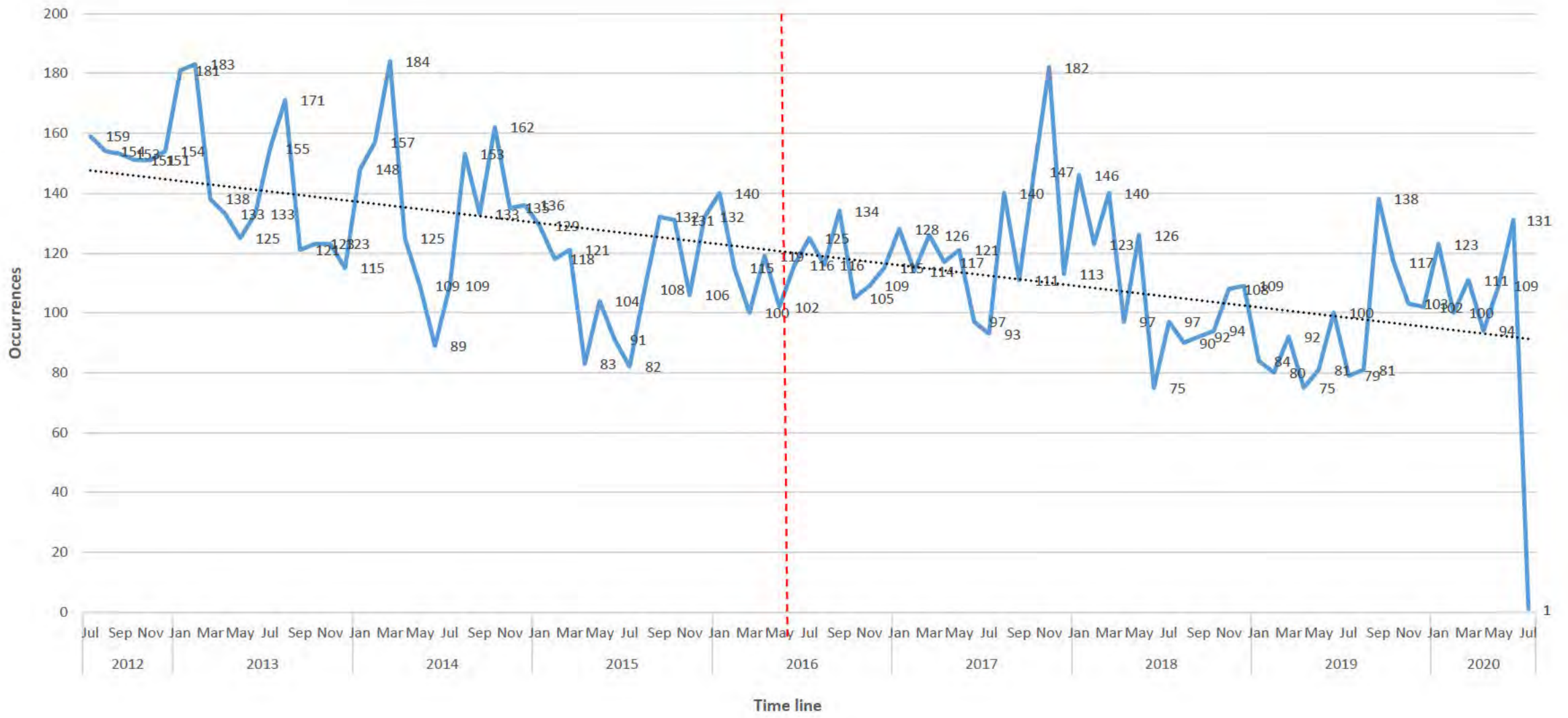


Inner Circle

(excluding Whitiora)

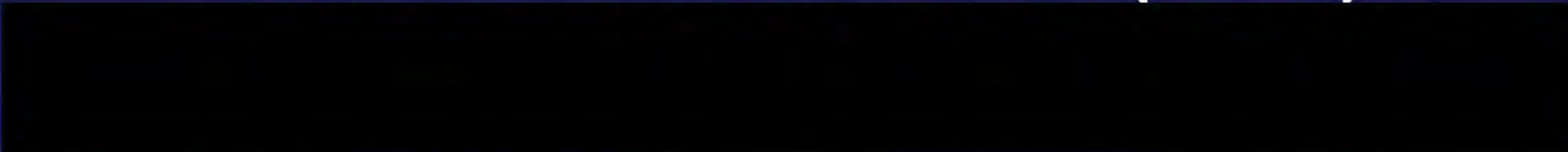


Outer Circle



Area Intelligence Assessment

Auckland East Area (CEA)



June 2021



Area Intelligence Assessment Transitional Accommodation at

s.9(2)(a) OIA



June 2021



IN CONFIDENCE

NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa



Intelligence Notification

MSD Emergency
Accommodation

25 March 2021

Reference	MSD-IN-WMD/IN/210326/1700
Date	26 March 2021
To	WME Area Commander and WME Area Leadership Team
Prepared by	s.9(2)(a) CIA
Approved by	s.9(2)(a) CIA
Subject	MSD Emergency Accommodation in Waitematā East

Summary

1. The Government provides emergency accommodation throughout Tāmaki Makaurau for people who are unable to obtain housing themselves. Emergency accommodation locations in Waitematā East (WME) have been operating since March 2020. The purpose of this document is to assess whether demand and offending at these emergency accommodation facilities has increased since 25 March 2020.
2. s.9(2)(g)(i) Emergency accommodation¹ has been utilised by partner agencies to house members of the public since the COVID-19 Alert Level 4 lockdown on 25 March 2020. Multiple agencies have had involvement with emergency accommodation in WME during this time, including Ministry of Social Development (MSD), Community Probations Services, Kāinga Ora and Kāhui Tū Kaha.
3. This is an interim report that highlights locations of interest, and provides some trends based on reported demand and offences at these locations. A problem solving assessment will be released at a later date. It will provide details about contributing risks, for example if the motels/locations have increased their capacity (the number of residents they accept).

Background

4. This intelligence notification compare the number of calls for service at the locations during the time they have been used as emergency accommodation (25 March 2020² to 17 March 2021³) and compares these numbers to the same time period in the previous year (25 March 2019 to 17 March 2020).
5. It identifies the offences and harm⁴ at the locations since they have been used as emergency accommodation⁵ and compares related statistics to the same time period in the previous year.
6. This is an interim report and will only look at MSD emergency locations, in accordance with a list of locations MSD provided on 10 February 2021. The locations are listed in Appendix One.

¹ A full list of all the locations, mainly motels, can be found in Appendix One.

² 25 March was the date AL4 commenced in New Zealand

³ Date used to obtain most recent date in the sample

⁴ Harm will be assessed using the Crime Harm Index (CHI).

⁵ 25 March 2020 to 17 March 2021 (date data was run to)

Findings

s.9(2)(b)(ii)

- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]
- [REDACTED]

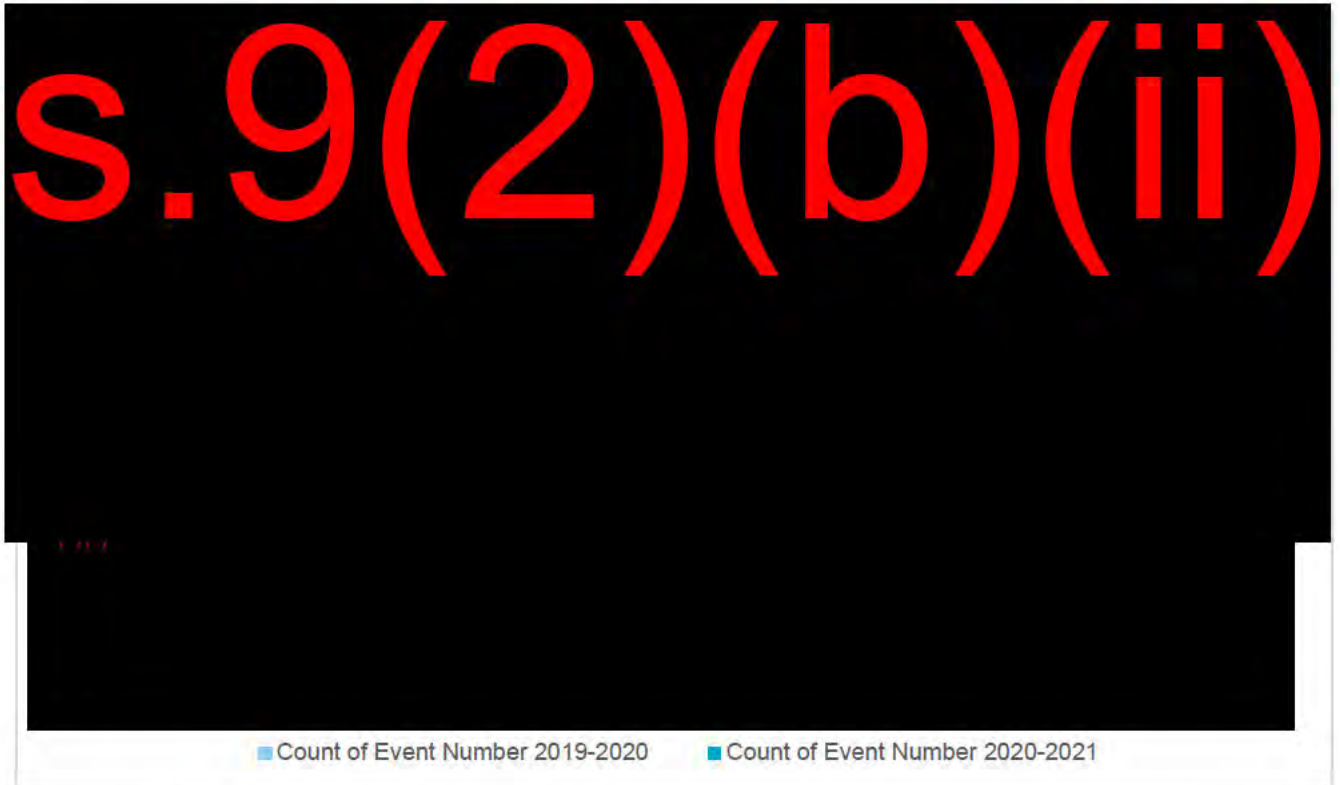
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

10. s.9(2)(a) OIA generated the most calls for service¹⁵ for both March 2019/2020 and March 2020/2021. However, this was not the location with the highest offence rate (see Graph Three).
11. s.9(2)(a) OIA had the highest number of 1M calls for service. s.9(2)(a) OIA had the highest number of 5F calls for service. s.9(2)(a) OIA also had the highest number of calls for service for disorder. All three of these locations are in Takapuna.

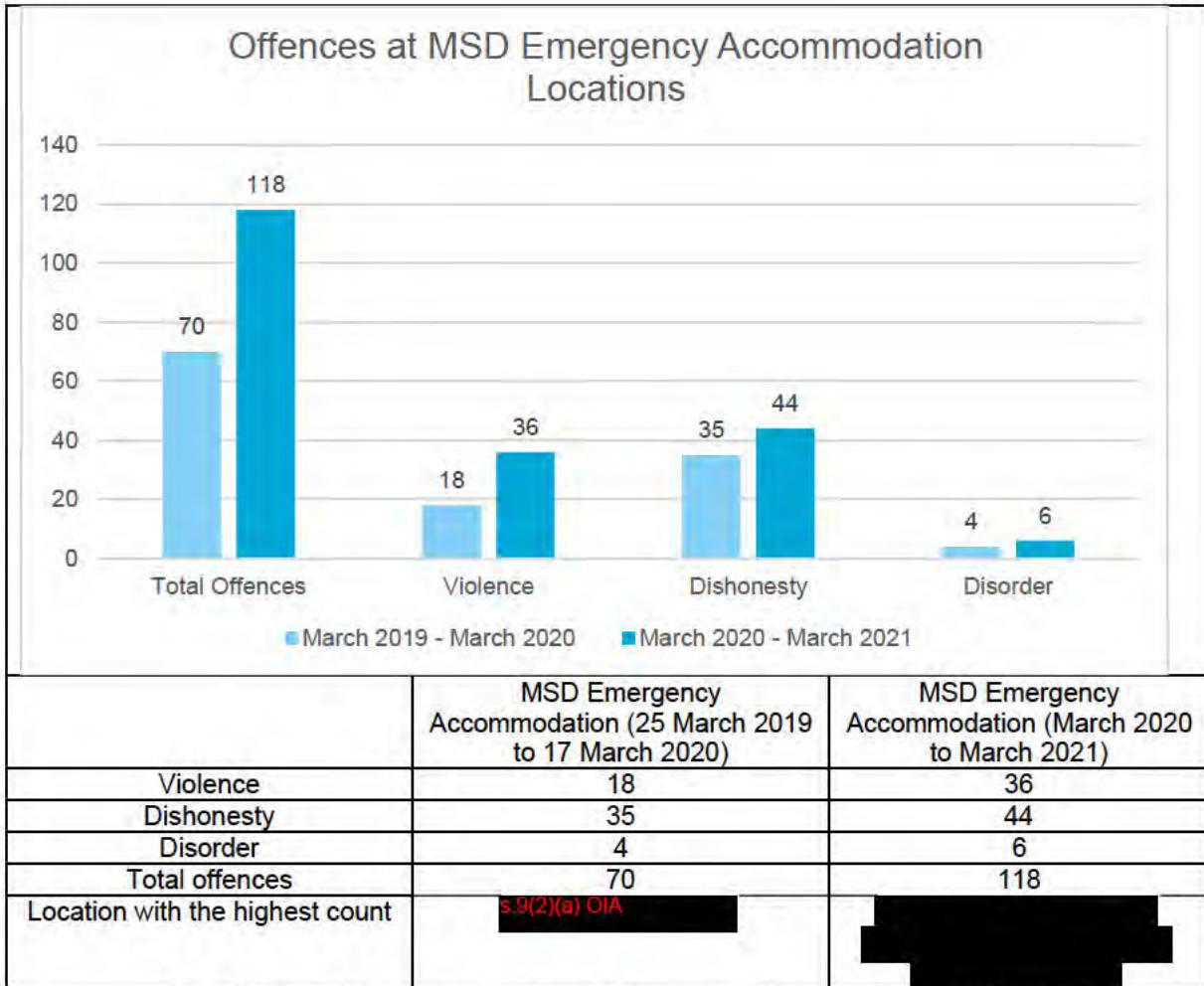


Graph Two: Calls for Service at Emergency Accommodation Locations by street name

Offences at MSD Emergency Accommodation Locations

12. Offences that fall into the 1000-7000 codes increased from March 2019/2020 to March 2020/2021 by 41 percent (from 70 to 118 offences) at MSD emergency accommodation locations in WME. While the offences have increased, the numbers of offences are sometimes low (below 10 offences), as shown in Graph Three.
13. s.9(2)(g)(i)

¹⁵ Based on all 1000 codes, 1C, 3530, 1K, 1M, 2I, and 5F



Graph Three: Offences at Emergency Accommodation Locations by offence type

14. s.9(2)(b)(ii) [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] Some of the offences and harm attributed to this address will almost certainly have occurred at s.9(2)(b)(ii) [REDACTED]. Work has recently been completed at s.9(2)(b)(ii) [REDACTED] to reduce the opportunity for offending. It is likely this will impact the level of offending and harm attributed to this address.
15. s.9(2)(a) OIA [REDACTED] is a self-contained, apartment style motel. It is located within a residential area.

Harm at MSD Emergency Accommodation Locations

- 16. The severity and seriousness of the offending has increased at MSD emergency accommodation locations. This has been determined using the Crime Harm Index (CHI).¹⁶
- 17. s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted] has the highest CHI score for both time periods looked at. As mentioned above, s.9(2)(a), s.9(2)(b)(ii), s.9(2)(g)(i) [redacted] The score between 25 March 2020 and 17 March 2021 was 1,784.5. This means that the offences in that year at this location equalled a combined minimum prison sentence of 1,784.5 days.

Crime Harm Index		
	MSD Emergency Accommodation (March 2019-March 2020)	MSD Emergency Accommodation (March 2020-March 2021)
Total Harm Count	2120.68	3704.03
Location with Highest Harm	s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted] (857.5 CHI Score)	s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted] (1,784.5 CHI Score)

Considerations

- 18. Offences¹⁷ have increased 41 percent at MSD facilities in WME since 25 March 2020, compared to the previous year. Calls for service¹⁸ for violence, suspicious activity, mental health, information, disorder, and family harm collectively increased by 44 percent at MSD locations in WME. s.9(2)(b) [redacted] A full list of offence data can be found in Appendix Two.
- 19. However, the increases in calls for service, harm and offending cannot definitively be attributed to the locations being used for emergency accommodation. There are many intelligence gaps, such as capacity changes, how long the locations have been operating and how many people who offended in these locations were placed there through the Government’s emergency accommodation programme. These types of factors will be addressed in the upcoming emergency accommodation problem solving assessment.

¹⁶ CHI is a tool that allows each crime to be weighted by the harm it causes, relative to other crimes. The weighting is calculated using the minimum number of prison days an offender would likely serve for the offence. CHI weight x crime count = total harm.

¹⁷ Codes between 1000-7000

¹⁸ Out of all 1000 codes, 1C, 3530, 1K, 1M, 2I, and 5F

Appendix Two

MSD Emergency Accommodation Locations in WME Total Offence Count

Location	MSD Emergency Accommodation (25 March 2019-17 March 2020)	MSD Emergency Accommodation (March 2020- March 2021)	Trend
s 9(2)(a) OIA	1	0	↓
	1	11	↑
	7	4	↓
	6	9	↑
	1	3	↑
	8	12	↑
	0	9	↑
	1	1	—
	11	15	↑
	2	10	↑
	4	3	↓
	5	9	↑
	13	9	
	8	10	↑
	2	13	↑
Total	70	118	↑

In Confidence

This document is classified **IN CONFIDENCE**. All In Confidence reporting and information (including data) should be dated and clearly identify the originating Government agency.

Handling Instructions

Method	Rules
Electronic transmission	IN CONFIDENCE information can be transmitted across external or public networks but the level of information contained should be assessed before using clear text. Username/Password access control and/or encryption may be advisable (with the aim of maintaining confidence in public agencies).
Manual transmission	May be carried by ordinary postal service or commercial courier firms as well as mail delivery staff in a single closed envelope. The envelope must clearly show a return address in case delivery is unsuccessful. In some cases involving privacy concerns, identifying the originating department may be inappropriate and a return PO Box alone should be used.
Storage and disposal	IN CONFIDENCE information can be secured using the normal building security and door-swipe card systems that aim to keep the public out of administrative areas of government departments. Must be disposed of by departmental arrangements. Electronic files must be protected against illicit internal use or intrusion through two or more of the mechanisms recommended in the official guidelines.

Probabilistic Language

Probability Statement	Qualitative Statement	Percentage Probability
ALMOST CERTAIN	The event will occur in most circumstances	>95%
LIKELY	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	>65%
POSSIBLE	The event might occur some of the time	>35%
UNLIKELY	The event could occur in some circumstances	<35%
RARE	The event has remote chance of occurring	<5%

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions drawn in this report are made on the balance of probability on information available at the time of preparation. The information contained herein is not evidence and is intended to provide a basis for further investigation only.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge and District Road Policing Managers for their contributions.

Document Production

	Originator	Reviewed by	Released by
Name	s.9(2)(a) OIA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Role	Intelligence Analyst	Intelligence Analyst	Intelligence Supervisor
Extension	s.9(2)(a) OIA	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Date	23/03/2021	24/03/2021	26/03/2021

Distribution List

For Action

WME Area Commander
WME Area Leadership Team

For Information

WME Area Commander
WME Area Leadership Team

Emergency Accommodation (Calls for service)



CARD EVENTS CFS

s.9(2)(b)(ii)

s.9(2)(a) OIA

Analysis



s9(2)(g)(i)

▪

9(2)(ba)(ii), s.9(2)(g)(i)

▪

9(2)(ba)(ii)

▪

Proposal - Interagency/Resource Team Group



s9(2)(g)(i)



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

TE MANATŪ WHAKAHIATO ORA



New Zealand
POLICE
Nga Pirihimana O Aotearoa



Kāinga Ora

Homes and Communities



DE PAUL HOUSE

Emergency housing and family support



ARA POUTAMA AOTEAROA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Kāhui Tū Kaha



HOUSING FIRST

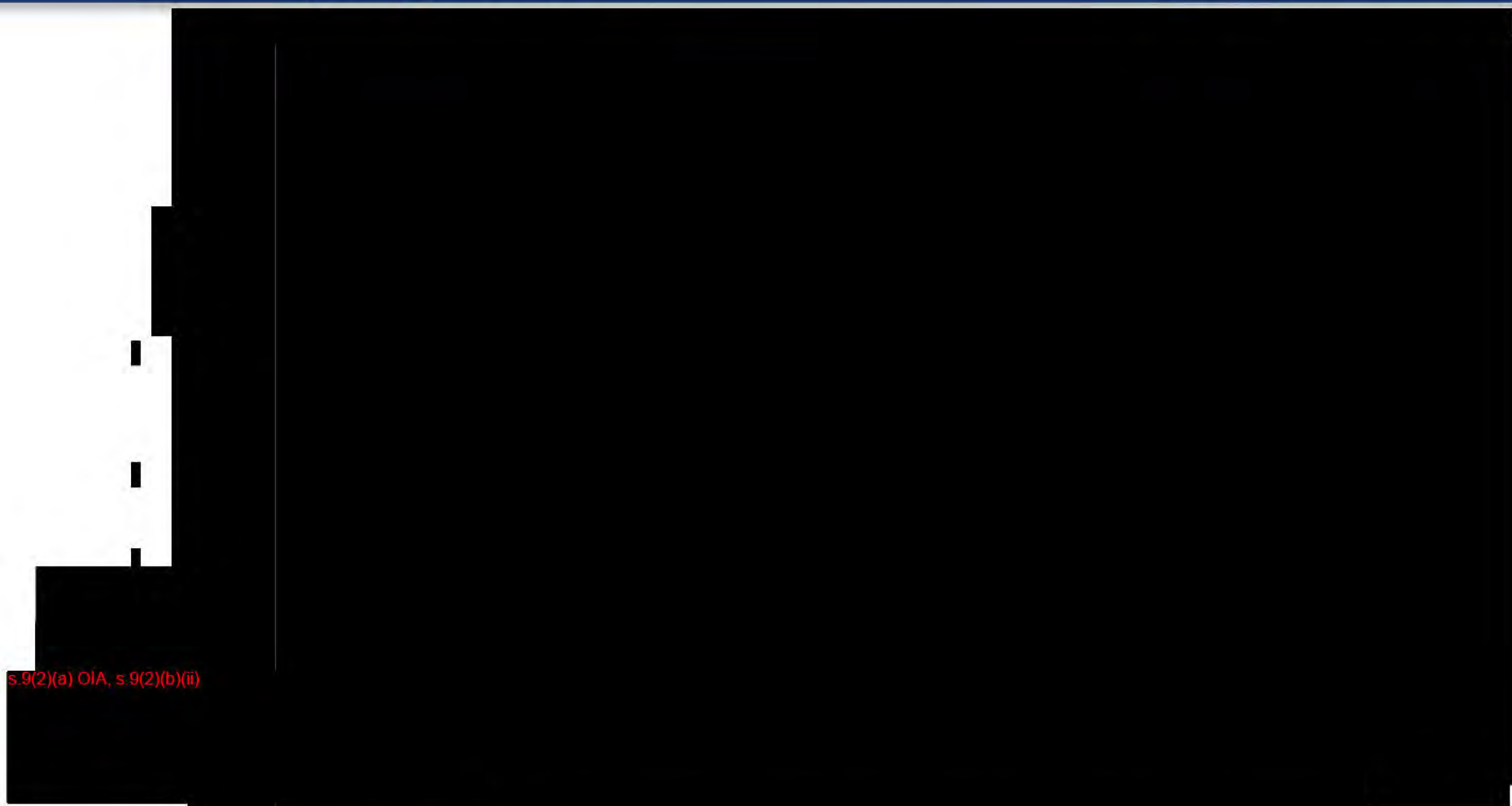
AUCKLAND

Benefits



s9(2)(g)(i)

Calls for service Takapuna area 2017- (July) 2020



s.9(2)(a) OIA, s.9(2)(b)(ii)

Calls for service Rodney area 2017- (July) 2020



s.9(2)(b)(ii)

s.9(2)(a) OIA



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

Intelligence Report

Waitematā East Emergency
Accommodation

10 June 2021

Contents

Key Findings	3
Introduction	4
Context and Methodology	4
Part One: Processes	5
Ministry of Development and Kāhui Tū Kaha	5
Probations	5
Location Providers	6
Part Two: Locations	6
Key Locations	7
s.9(2)(a) OIA	7
s.9(2)(a) OIA	8
s.9(2)(a) OIA	8
Demand and Offences	9
Demand in detail	10
Offences in detail	12
Offenders in Emergency Accommodation	13
Part Three: Sentiment	14
Conclusions	15
Appendix One	16
MSD Emergency Accommodation Locations in WME	16
Kāhui Tu Kaha Emergency Accommodation Locations in WME	16
Handling Instructions	17

Key Findings



There are currently 19 emergency accommodation locations used by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and Kāhui Tū Kaha (KTK).



Demand at emergency accommodation locations has significantly increased. Offences have also increased, however, the number of offences remain low.



The locations with the highest number of offences and highest demand are



Police demand was highest for mental health, family harm, violence and disorder events. There was an increase in offences for family violence assaults (1545), threatening behaviour /language (1730), disorder and dishonesty.



Offences within a 100-metre radius of emergency accommodation locations have decreased approximately 12 percent. Total offending in WME decreased 4 percent in the same period.



9(2)(g)(i)



Emergency Accommodation is receiving a significant amount of negative media coverage, and the topic is of interest to the public. s.9(2)(g)(i)



Introduction

1. The Government provides emergency accommodation throughout Tāmaki Makaurau for people who are unable to obtain housing themselves. Emergency accommodation locations in Waitemata East (WME) have been operating since 25 March 2020 in response to the COVID-19 outbreak and Alert Level Four restrictions.
2. The aim of this report is to understand the processes of placing people in emergency accommodation and to reduce the risks associated with these locations.
3. This document will compare two time periods, between 25 March 2019 and 25 March 2020 (referred to as 2019/2020) and between 25 March 2020 and 25 March 2021 (referred to as 2020/2021).
4. This report identifies locations of interest, and highlights common issues at these locations. It is a problem-solving report that aims to provide details about contributing risks.

Context and Methodology

5. This report is broken into three parts:
 - Part One, which examines the processes of our partner agencies
 - Part Two, which provides information on the locations and examines Police demand and offences at the locations
 - Part Three, which examines public sentiment.
6. This report was produced by gathering information from partner agencies and community constables, using Police systems to gather offence data, and utilising Field Intelligence Officers.
7. For the purposes of this report, occurrences at the locations will include all occurrences within the 1000 to 7000¹ offence code categories which occurred at the address (including any variation of the address or unit within the location).
8. This document will only examine emergency accommodation locations within WME currently used by Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and Kāhui Tū Kaha (KTK).

¹ This includes all offences from category codes violence, sexual, disorder, drugs, dishonesty and property damage or abuse.

Part One: Processes

9. The New Zealand Emergency Accommodation plan “sets out immediate and longer-term actions to prevent and reduce homelessness throughout our communities”.² This includes working to support individuals, families and whānau at risk of experiencing homelessness at crucial points in their lives, “such as leaving prison or hospital”.³
10. A list of locations used by MSD and KTK can be found in **Appendix One**. This list may change over time.
11. Most of these locations have been used as emergency accommodation locations since 25 March 2020⁴, however some of the locations accepted MSD clients before then⁵. All of these locations, apart from **s.9(2)(a) OIA**, accept both emergency accommodation clients and the general public. **s.9(2)** currently only houses emergency accommodation clients.

Ministry of Development and Kāhui Tū Kaha

12. The providers of emergency accommodation in WME are MSD and KTK.⁶ People in need of housing can contact MSD or KTK directly, or be referred by other agencies.⁷
13. The people that receive emergency accommodation range from families, singles, sole parents with children, those released from prison, and people with health issues. The location chosen is based on where beds are available. If possible, MSD will try to place single occupants in boarding houses, however there are no boarding houses currently in WME. The length of their stay is also dependant on the individual, some have stayed for over a year while others only stay for short periods.⁸
14. Both agencies provide support to people placed in emergency accommodation. Clients of MSD will be assigned a case manager, and those of KTK are assigned case workers.⁹ Additionally, KTK will meet with clients in person after they are placed, and they also provide security at some of their sites.

15. **9(2)(g)(i)**

- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]
- [Redacted]

16. **9(2)(g)(i)**

[Redacted]

Probations

17. Probations, based on the North Shore, works alongside MSD and KTK to place people in emergency accommodation. They do so for clients who have been released from prison on a rehabilitative sentence (e.g. community detention) but have no approved address.

² Aotearoa / New Zealand Homeless Action Plan, Phase One: 2020-2023. <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Community-and-Public-Housing/Support-for-people-in-need/Homelessness-Action-Plan/271a3c7d79/Homelessness-Action-Plan.pdf>

³ Aotearoa / New Zealand Homeless Action Plan, Phase One: 2020-2023. <https://www.hud.govt.nz/assets/Community-and-Public-Housing/Support-for-people-in-need/Homelessness-Action-Plan/271a3c7d79/Homelessness-Action-Plan.pdf>

⁴ **s.9(2)(a) OIA**

⁵ **s.9(2)(a) OIA**

⁶ <https://workandincome.govt.nz/housing/nowhere-to-stay/emergency-housing.html>

⁷ Takapuna MSD staff, personal communication, 1 April 2020 at 1130hrs

⁸ The time period can range from one night to over a year in emergency accommodation.

⁹ They do this by asking how the clients are, if they need food or transport, assistance on finding long term accommodation.

¹⁰ **s.9(2)(g)(i)**

18. They place people based on their risk level. High-risk prison releases (such as those on electronic monitoring) are not placed in WME,¹¹ and lower risk offenders are placed if a room is available, even if they do not usually reside in WME.
19. The length of time an offender is placed in emergency accommodation is dependent on the offender, and their address may change multiple times.
20. s.9(2)(b)(ii)

Location Providers

21. The motels apply to be MSD providers, and choose the rate they charge MSD. s.9(2)(g)(i)
The motels choose how many people from MSD and KTK they take. Some locations, such as s.9(2)(a) OIA, only accept very small numbers of MSD clients. Other locations accept large numbers of clients.
22. Emergency accommodation providers state they have had a variety of issues with their clients. However, these include civil matters and minor disagreements, such as how often sheets need to be washed. When an incident occurs, they inform MSD or KTK straight away, and Police if necessary.¹⁴

Part Two: Locations

23. There are 19 emergency accommodation locations in WME used by MSD and KTK. Two locations (s.9(2)(a) OIA) were used by both providers. KTK has an agreement with a further four and MSD has an agreement with a further 13. However, KTK agreements with three locations (s.9(2)(a) OIA) came to an end on 31 May 2021.¹⁵ s.9(2)(b)(ii)

s.9(2)(a) OIA

Figure 1 - Emergency Accommodation in WME

¹¹ They are offenders subject to electronic monitoring conditions. This group is managed by Corrections. They are mainly referred to PARS addresses or Corrections addresses, both of which are not based in WME.

¹² s.9(2)(a) OIA

¹³ s.9(2)(b)(ii)

¹⁴ FIO collections: s.9(2)(a) OIA

¹⁵ The agreement came to an end as the contact was only for a year and it was not renewed.

Key Locations

24. Three of the emergency accommodation locations had disproportionately higher demand and offence levels than other emergency accommodation facilities - s.9(2)(a) OIA. Police and partner agencies focusing resources at these locations could positively impact on Police demand, trust and confidence, and feelings of public safety in the area. It is important to note, however, that just one resident can have a significant impact on demand, as noted below.

25. s.9(2)(g)(i)

26. Multiple changes were made to a number of other locations which will likely have a positive impact on reducing demand and offences levels. KTK ended their agreement with the s.9(2)(a) OIA on 31 May 2021, s.9(2)(a) OIA has rebranded and reduced the number of emergency accommodation clients, and other locations have also reduced the number of emergency accommodation clients.¹⁶

s.9(2)(a) OIA

27. s.9(2)(a) OIA contributed to 12 percent of all calls for service to emergency accommodation locations in WME in 2020/2021. It also had the highest number of offences among the locations examined in this report, with 24 offences in 2020/2021 (approximately one offence per fortnight). However, offences did decrease between the years examined.

28. s.9(2)(b)(ii)

29. The main demand and offence types at this location are typically family harm incidents (5F) and 1M calls for service. 5F demand doubled between the two time frames. Dishonesty offences at s.9(2)(a) OIA have increased, however the numbers are low.¹⁷ These dishonesty offences include a range of offending such as the theft of registration plates¹⁸ and thefts of vehicles.¹⁹ Violence offences, with the exception of 1730²⁰, have decreased, with low overall levels.²¹ The 1730 offences in 2020/2021 include emergency accommodation guests speaking in a threatening manner to other emergency accommodation guests.²²

30. There were also multiple dishonesty offences in the 2020/2021 period that occurred elsewhere and were linked to s.9(2)(a) OIA, including registration plates being stolen at the Albany Mega Centre and being located at s.9(2)(a) OIA.²³

31. Typically there are between five and nine calls for service a month to s.9(2)(a) OIA. However, demand spiked in April 2020 (12 calls for service) and in June 2020 (14 calls for service). During these times, 1M calls for service increased significantly, s.9(2)(a) OIA.

32. s.9(2)(a) OIA

¹⁶ Locations that have decreased the number of emergency clients they take include s.9(2)(a) OIA.
¹⁷ Burglary offences have increased from two in 2019/2020 to four in 2020/2021 and UL1 has increased from one in 2019/2020 to three in 2020/2021.
¹⁸ File: 200723/6755
¹⁹ File: 200709/0281
²⁰ 1730 offences increased from none in 2019/2020 to three in 2020/2021.
²¹ 1500 offences decreased from 6 in 2019/2020 to two in 2020/2021. Both 1400 and 1600 offences decrease from one and three offences in 2019/2020 to no offences in 2020/2021.
²² File: 200326/7915
²³ File: 210218/753
²⁴ Seven out of 13 calls for service for mental health related to s.9(2)
²⁵ s.9(2)(a) OIA
²⁶ Calls to service about her were also made by other clients and management.
²⁷ s.9(2)(a) OIA

s.9(2)(a) OIA

34. It is likely demand to this location has been impacted by a small number of people. There were approximately 20 calls for service in 2020/2021 for family harm incidents, and approximately half of these related to repeat victims.²⁹ There were multiple people involved in reporting these incidents including victims, management, witnesses and neighbours. There were also multiple couples and families involved in these 5F incidents. Some of these couples were repeat victims/offenders for 5F incidents.³⁰ These couples no longer reside at this location.

35. s.9(2)(a) OIA

36. s.9(2)(g)(i)

s.9(2)(a) OIA

37. s.9(2)(a) OIA and has 63 rooms. It opened in April 2020, and, as noted previously, the entire motel is used as emergency accommodation.³²

38. It shares its street address with a handful of shops that are part of the complex, which makes it difficult to differentiate offending which has occurred at the address. As the entire complex is new and has been used entirely for emergency accommodation in that time, it is not possible to compare how offences have changed over time.

39. s.9(2)(a) OIA made up 12.6 percent of the calls to service³³ at all the locations in 2020/2021. The most common calls for service were for 1M, 5F and 1X incidents. In that period, 19 offences occurred at s.9(2)(a) OIA, and the majority of those at the suites rather than the shops. The reported offences include serious assault, threats, assault on Police and dishonesty offending. s.9(2)(a) OIA

40. s.9(2)(g)(i)

Improved information sharing and a stronger relationship between security and Police could result in Police and partner agencies better focusing their resources on clients who need them the most.

41. It is likely multiple 1M calls for service relate to the same person, however due to a lack of person detail when incidents were reported by security or KTK this information is difficult to obtain. s.9(2)(a) OIA

42. Approximately 66 percent of 5F incidents were reported by security or KTK staff, of those, the majority had no subject, victim or offender mentioned. Therefore, it is difficult to determine how many 5F reports relate to repeat couples/families.

s.9(2)(b)(ii)

43. s.9(2)(b)(ii). Calls for service at this location made up 9.5 percent of the calls to service at all emergency accommodation locations. The offences reported at the address include disorder, drug offending, dishonesty and violence. The violence offences include multiple incidents between guests who are known to each other.

44. Offending at the address increased from only one offence in 2019/2020 to 19 offences in 2020/2021. s.9(2)(b)(ii), s.9(2)(g)(i)

²⁸ Record: 198760063016

²⁹ These repeat victims no longer reside at this location.

³⁰ Repeat victims of FH at this location included s.9(2)(a) OIA

³¹ s.9(2)(a) OIA

³² FIO collections: s.9(2)(a) OIA

³³ This refers to calls for service data

³⁴ s.9(2)(a) OIA

45. Demand at s.9(2)(a) OIA is also impacted by security and onsite staff members. As previously mentioned, it is likely the presence of security has resulted in incidents getting reported more often than at locations without security
46. The majority of family harm incidents reported to Police were by s.9(2)(a) OIA security, KTK staff or hotel management (90 percent).
47. s.9(2)(a) OIA

Demand and Offences

48. Police demand³⁷ across the 19 emergency accommodation locations has significantly increased (140.3 percent³⁸) from 2019/2020 to 2020/2021,³⁹ s.9(2)(g)(i)
49. Offending at the majority of the emergency accommodation locations in WME has also increased, however the number of offences remained low.
50. Police demand was highest for mental health, family harm, violence, and disorder related events. This is consistent with the most common offences occurring at these locations, including family harm-related violence⁴⁰, threatening behaviour/language⁴¹, and dishonesty offences. The majority of these locations had few or no offences recorded in 2020/2021.
51. Offences at emergency accommodation locations have approximately doubled (+97 percent) from 109 in 2019/2020 to 215 in 2020/2021. This indicates that offences occurred at these locations before they were used as emergency accommodation, but have increased since this was established.
52. However, given the relatively rare nature of offending across these 19 locations this change should not be overstated. Additionally, this increase is in part driven by the establishment of s.9(2)(a) OIA which was only completed in April 2020.
53. Due to limited information on who lives at these locations, who is placed there for emergency accommodation and which provider is involved, it is not possible to identify which types of clients are responsible for offending at these locations.⁴² Better information sharing, either between agencies or between emergency accommodation providers would help Police focus their resources better.



Figure 2 - Offences at Emergency Accommodation Locations

³⁵ s.9(2)(a) OIA

³⁶ CARD event: P042638196

³⁷ Demand in this document is referred to as Calls for Service (CARD data) for response codes includes 5F, 1M, 1R, 1C, 1X, 1K., 1N.,1G, and 1000-7000 offence codes. It excludes police prevention and activity data (including 3H,3R, 6D, 8P.

³⁸ The card data increased from 322 incidents in 2019/2020 to 774 in 2020/2021.

³⁹ Due to the limited time these motels have been operating as emergency accommodation it is not possible to get seasonal trends.

⁴⁰ In particular, the 1545 code.

⁴¹ In particular, the 1730 type code.

⁴² The impact of COVID lockdowns at the facilities is unknown due to limited client and provider information at each motel.

Demand in detail

54. As previously mentioned, Police demand was highest for mental health, family harm, violence, and disorder-related events. These included:

- 5F incidents made up 15 percent of the demand⁴³ to emergency housing locations in WME in 2020/2021. During this time, 5F incidents occurred at 16 of the 19 motels, with s.9(2)(a) OIA creating the highest demand.
- 1M incidents made up 15.8 percent of demand in 2020/2021 and 1X made up 6.2 percent. 1M and 1X incidents occurred at 17 of the 19 motels⁴⁴. There was high demand⁴⁵ for mental health at multiple motels. Locations with the highest were s.9(2) [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED].
- 1R incidents made up 8.5 percent of the demand in 2020/2021. 14 locations had 1R events in 2020/2021, of these s.9(2)(a) OIA had the most.
- 1710⁴⁹ incidents made up 7.2 percent of the demand in 2020/2021 and 1510⁵⁰ made up 6.8 percent. 14 locations had 1710 events in 2020/2021 with s.9(2)(a) OIA had highest levels. 13 locations had 1510 events with s.9(2)(a) OIA had the highest levels of 1510 events.

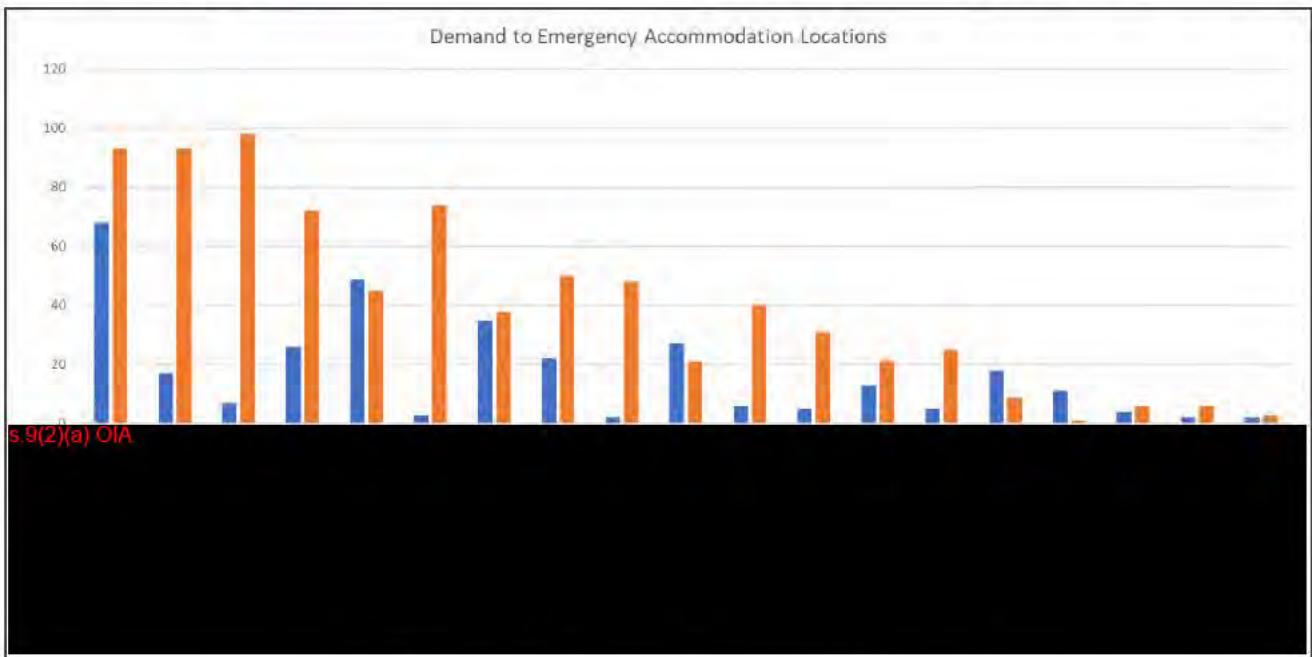


Figure 3 - Demand to Emergency Accommodation Locations

⁴³ This refers to demand at emergency accommodation locations in WME.

⁴⁴ s.9(2)(a) OIA were the only motels without demand for 1M or 1X incidents in 2020/2021

⁴⁵ This refers to between 30 and 20 calls for service

⁴⁶ 29 calls for service for 1M or 1X incidents in 2020/2021

⁴⁷ 27 calls for service for 1M or 1X incidents in 2020/2021

⁴⁸ 26 calls for service for 1M or 1X incidents in 2020/2021

⁴⁹ The code for threatens to kill/do GBH

⁵⁰ This code is for aggravated assaults.

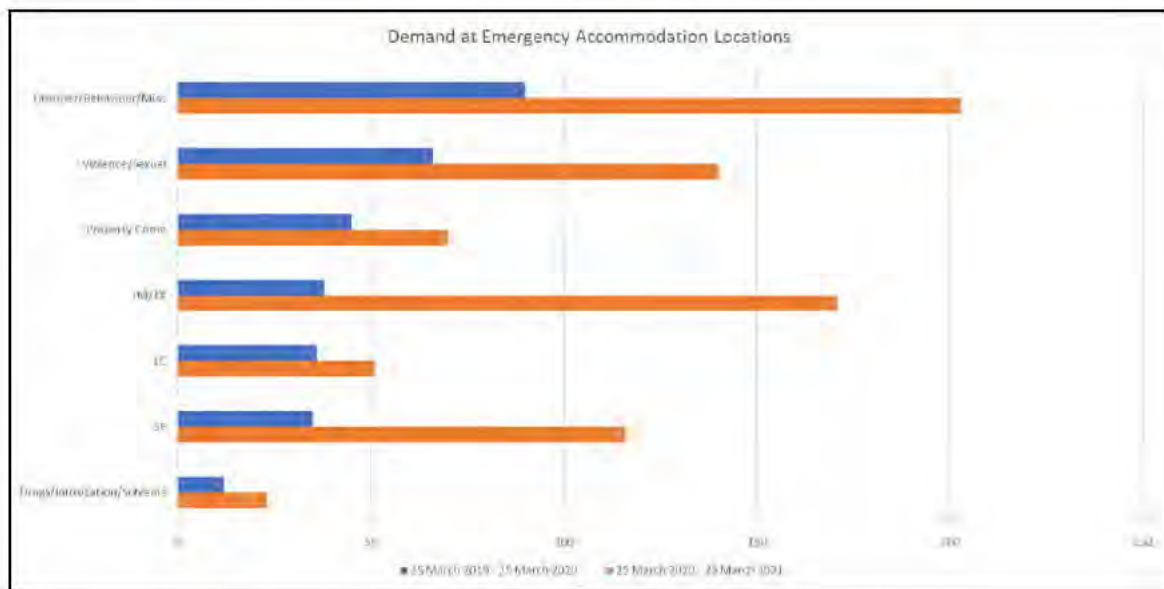


Figure 4 - Demand at Emergency Accommodation Locations

Nearby Demand

55. Some accommodation providers share their address with other locations. For example, s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted], and s.9(2)(b)(ii), [redacted] – a frequent location for a variety of incidents. The s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted], and the s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted] shares the address with several shops. It is difficult to distinguish the offending between these shared locations, and this may lead to the impact of emergency accommodation being overstated.
56. Overall offending within a 100-metre radius of emergency accommodation, but not at the locations themselves, has decreased 11.7 percent over the assessed time period. This decrease is consistent with, but larger than, the decrease in offending in the wider WME area during this time (-3.9%).
57. Dishonesty offences⁵² have decreased from 2019/2020 to 2020/2021 in the 100 metres surrounding emergency accommodation (4100 class decreased by 8⁵³, 4200 class decreased by 8 and 4340 type code decreased by two).
58. At a suburb level, offending within 100 metres of emergency accommodation decreased in all suburbs in WME apart from Northcote. In Northcote, there was a minor increase, but it cannot be attributed to emergency accommodation as the motels in Northcote have low offence rates. Within 100 metres of Takapuna emergency accommodation, offences decreased from 89 to 68 offences (24%). This is of particular interest, as it includes the area surrounding the s.9(2)(a) OIA [redacted]. This suggests that the public perception of an increase in offences surrounding the area is incorrect.
59. Assaults on person in family relationship, common assaults and threatening language and behaviour⁵⁴ have increased near emergency accommodation locations. Offences within class code 1500s increased from 6 in 2019/2020 to 14 in 2020/2021, and offence within the 1700 class code increased from 4 in 2020/2021 to 11 in 2020/2021. These are the same offence types which increased at emergency accommodation locations.

⁵¹ NIA Location ID 554610865752.

⁵² This includes codes 4100, 4200 and 4300.

⁵³ Burglary offences decreased from 35 to 27, car conversion decreased from 14 to 6 and theft ex car decreased from 12 to 10.

⁵⁴ This includes codes 1713, 1724, 1733, 1756, and 1765.

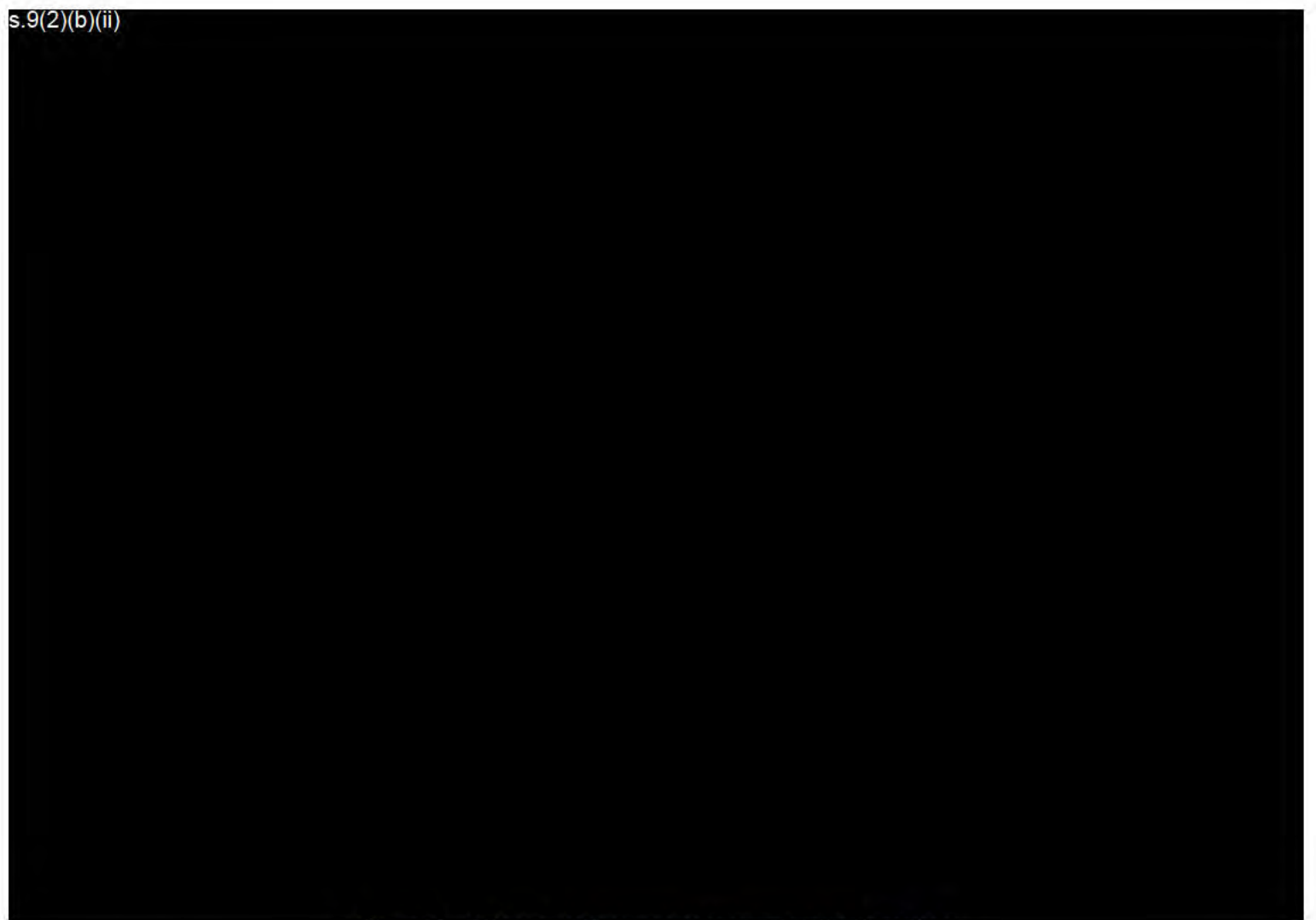


Figure 5 – Offences at Emergency accommodation Locations

60. s.9(2)(b)(ii)

61. s.9(2)(b)(ii)

⁵⁵ s.9(2)(a) OIA had an increase in dishonesty offences; however it had a decrease in violence offences.

⁵⁶ s.9(2)(a) OIA had a decrease in violence and dishonesty offences.

⁵⁷ s.9(2)(a) OIA address had a decrease in dishonesty offences (4100, 4200 and 4300 codes). However, this is also the address of shops including the s.9(2)(a) OIA.

⁵⁸ s.9(2)(a) OIA only had one offence in 2019/2020 and none in 2020/2021.

⁵⁹ s.9(2)(a) OIA only had two offences in 2019/2020 and one in 2020/2021.

⁶⁰ These were s.9(2)(a) OIA

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

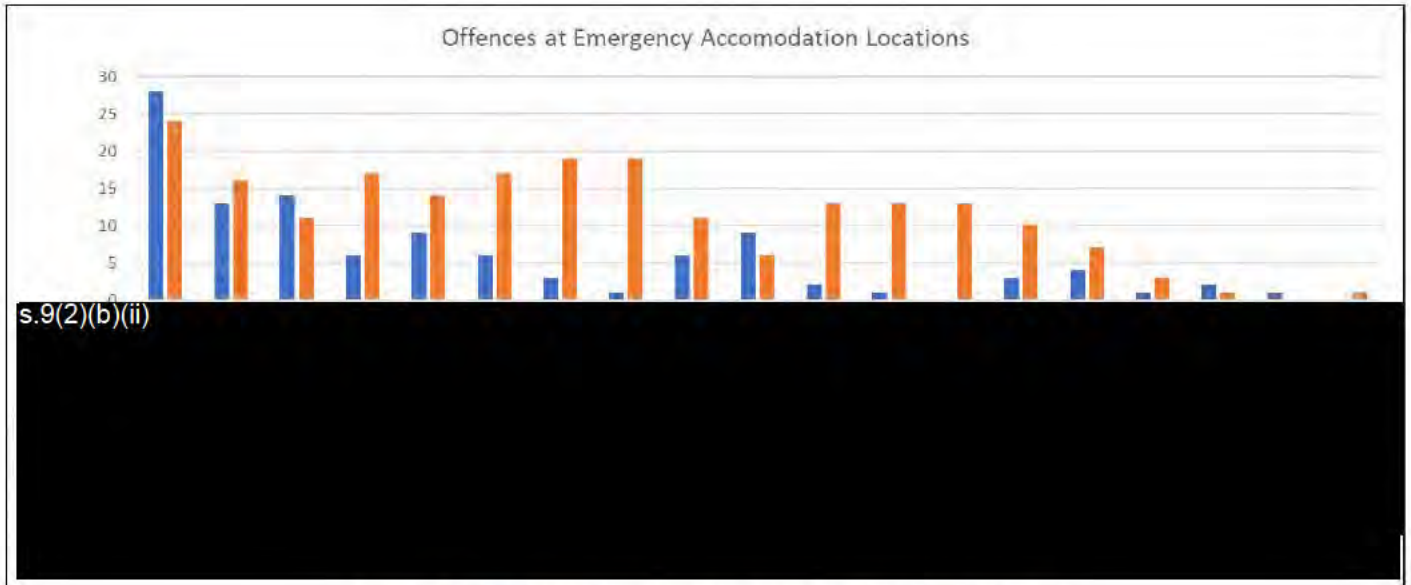


Figure 6 – Offences at Emergency Accommodation Locations
Sorted by total offences (2019/2020 and 2020/2021), most to least.

Offenders in Emergency Accommodation

62. There is limited information in Police systems regarding who is placed at these motels, therefore it is difficult to gather information on whether the people placed in emergency accommodation are currently offending. The information below is based on the partial holdings in Police systems, and is not a full picture.
63. In the last three months, there were 32 offences involving 20 different offenders or suspects who are recorded as living in emergency accommodation in WME.⁶¹ These people were staying at a range of locations, but most commonly at s.9(2)(b)(ii). Most offences were violence (19 or 59 percent), typically assault on a person in a family relationship⁶², or intimidation, or dishonesty offences (10 or 31 percent, typically shoplifting). The offences typically occurred in Waitemata District (26 or 81 percent), and of those, the majority (22) occurred in WME.

⁶¹ As determined by a NIA primary address active between 1 February 2021 to 30 April 2021.

⁶² Offence code: 1545.

Part Three: Sentiment

64. There is significant public and media interest in emergency accommodation nationwide. In the last six months there have been frequent news articles regarding public concerns about emergency accommodation, as well as regular posts in social media community groups. These concerns are likely to impact the public's trust and confidence in Police and partner agencies.
65. Media reports raise concerns about a (perceived) "sharp rise in crime and anti-social behaviour associated with the emergency accommodation". Many of these articles claim communities don't feel safe due to the emergency accommodation in their area. Media reports claim the housing is "dangerous and terrifying" for some residents, as families are 'mixed' in with gang members and many places are "rife with crime and intimidation" and drug use.⁶³
66. As previously mentioned, members of the public express concerns on social media about a perceived increase in crime and anti-social behaviour in the area, linking this to the use of motels as emergency accommodation.⁶⁴



Figure 7 – Social Media Posts attributing crime to Emergency Accommodation.



Figure 8 – A 'review' of s.9(2)(a) OIA calling for a boycott.

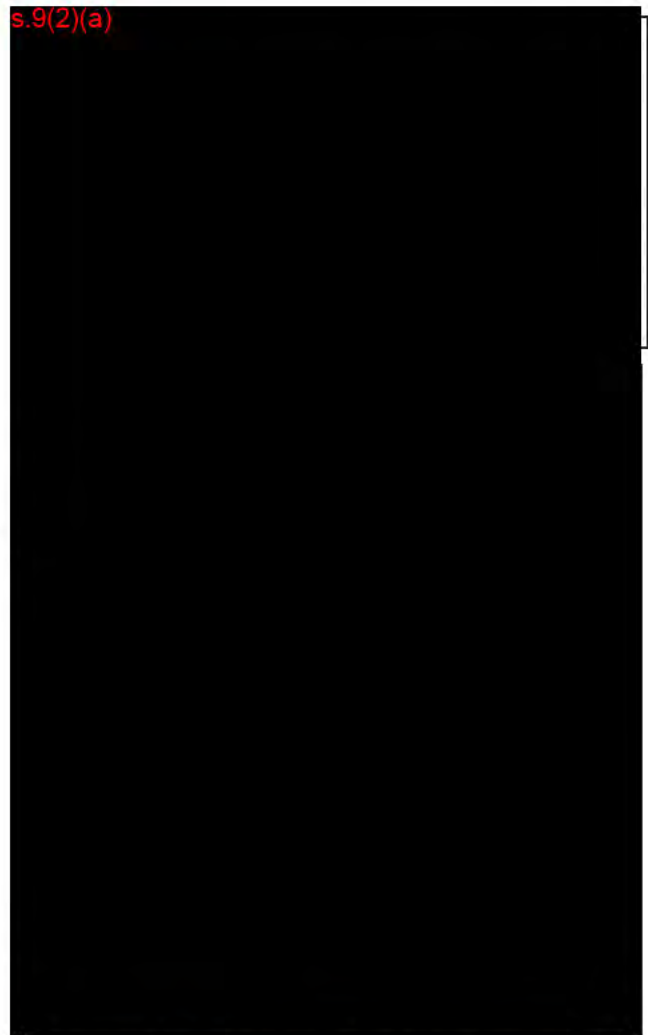


Figure 9 – Facebook Post about an incident at Takapuna Countdown.

N.B. the relevant file (200619/4360) involves an offender from s.9(2)(a) OIA

⁶³ Stuff News (2021, March 17). Police raid central Wellington emergency accommodation motel, seize drugs and stolen property (<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/124564484/police-raid-central-wellington-emergency-accommodation-motel-seize-drugs-and-stolen-property>). Retrieved 6 April 2021. Stuff News (2021, April 19). 'Alcoholics, drug deals, gang affiliations, domestic violence' - Emergency housing labelled as dangerous (<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/politics/300280477/alcoholics-drug-deals-gang-affiliations-domestic-violence-emergency-housing-labelled-as-dangerous>). Retrieved 6 April 2021. RNZ (2019, June 9). Dismay in Parnell at behaviour of tenants in homeless shelter. <https://www.rnz.co.nz/news/national/391517/dismay-in-pannell-at-behaviour-of-tenants-in-homeless-shelter/>. Retrieved 6 April 2021. Stuff News (April 2021). Immigration NZ looking into complaints migrant sex workers operated in former Wellington emergency housing motel. (<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/124924367/immigration-nz-looking-into-complaints-migrant-sex-workers-operated-in-former-wellington-emergency-housing-motel>). Retrieved April 6 2021.

⁶⁴ For example, see [https://www.facebook.com/groups/s.9\(2\)\(a\)](https://www.facebook.com/groups/s.9(2)(a))
[https://www.facebook.com/groups/s.9\(2\)\(a\)](https://www.facebook.com/groups/s.9(2)(a))

Conclusions

67. Demand at emergency accommodation facilities in WME has significantly increased. Police demand was highest for mental health, family harm, violence and disorder related incidents.
68. Offending at emergency accommodation facilities in WME has increased, however, overall offence levels are low. Identified offending is relatively rare, and rarely serious.
69. Offences around the emergency accommodation locations (excluding offences at the locations) has decreased. This is consistent with an area decrease in offending in wider WME during this time.
70. Some locations **s.9(2)(a) OIA** have more frequent offending and higher demand than other locations. Even still, offences at these locations are not frequent. An offender-based response from Police, combined with pressure to improve processes and management (by accommodation management and partner agencies) is likely to address the issue.
71. The public perceptions of emergency accommodation have likely been strongly influenced by very negative media coverage of facilities and incidents outside WME. Actual crime attributed to those living at emergency accommodation in WME is low. Local residents are likely to be blaming offences on those in emergency housing purely because of rumour and speculation, and their fear of crime is likely disproportionate to the actual risk.
72. Police regularly attend these locations for a variety of reasons, and this is not necessarily as a result of criminal offending. This may be exacerbating the public perception issue. Police could consider regular messaging about their 'outreach'⁶⁵ activities and their views about emergency accommodation. This may help local residents to maintain a more accurate view of emergency accommodation.
73. While both Police and partner agencies have taken positive steps to mitigate the risks of emergency accommodation, further work is required. Improvements are highly dependent on having a good relationship with the management of each location. A good relationship (such as those between Takapuna community constable and their local emergency accommodation providers) can allow Police to influence positive changes.
74. Designated liaison persons for facilities, with sufficient time and resources to develop relationships are strongly recommended. This includes building relationships with KTK site security as they are often the people reporting incidents to Police. Consistent (Police) points of contact for the management and security of facilities are vital so they have an avenue to raise concerns and request assistance.
75. In turn, Police can encourage accommodation management and partner agencies to improve processes, such as:
 - a. Considering security for high-risk locations at places that do not have any, such as **s.9(2)(a) OIA**.
 - b. **s.6(c) OIA, s.9(2)(g)(i) OIA**
76. **s.9(2)(g)(i)** Police could assist by visiting residents, asking them about their support network, and providing referrals.
77. If possible, people should be placed in emergency accommodation where they have support, such as whānau, church groups, iwi, agencies etc.
78. Police should encourage and attend regular meetings with partner agencies in a focused environment to share issues and possible solutions. These meetings should be partner agency meetings and be different from the Takapuna community board meeting to allow for free and frank discussions. In these partner agency meetings, Police should discuss not just the problematic locations, but also those that have little or no offending. A better understanding of the processes there, and the demographics or residents, may help inform better practice at other sites.
79. These inter agency meetings should discuss at risk families with an end goal of placing them in a home that is right for them. Agencies communicating together would reduce transfers between motels and prevent multiple calls for service.

⁶⁵ Outreach activities refers to Police working with and supporting different communities.

Strategic Tasking & Coordination Future Focus Topics: Summary Sheet Cover Page

Paper Title	<i>Strategic Tasking & Coordination Future Topics Summary</i>
Prepared By	Critical Command Information Hub
Pre-Tasking and Coordination Advisory Group Meeting Date	5 May 2021
Strategic Tasking and Coordination Governance Group Meeting Date	12 May 2021

The 'Future Focus Topic Summary' outlines potential topics for future insights reports. These topics are identified through the scanning conducted by the Hub.

Recommendations

- (i) **Note** To inform topic selection, the CCI Hub examined the issues raised in the CCI scanning meeting by SME representatives from a wide range of business units. The objective was to provide a forum to highlight future risks and opportunities impacting Police's strategic priorities and operational deployment.
- (ii) **Note** These topics have been prioritised based on alignment with the recently released Executive SPT (Q2), adherence to the drivers of demand, incorporation of the five components of CCI (intelligence, performance, demand, evidence and resource management) and finally, theme frequency in the CCI scanning meeting.
- (iii) **Note** This product outlines five potential focus areas to progress to Strategic Tasking and Coordination.
- (iv) **Direct** A topic for product development for a subsequent tasking cycle.

Strategic Tasking and Coordination Future Topics

Topic	Description
1	Emergency Housing and Crime Recent media stories as well as PQ requests have highlighted increased public unease about housing special needs persons and families in motels. This is an MSD-led initiative, however, local residents and business owners have an expectation of Police maintaining order in the face of reports of violence, intimidation, public urination, drug deals and gang involvement. Prevention opportunities exist for Police to reassure the community and assess the scale of calls for service demand.
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Scanning Report: Preliminary Analysis



Document Reference	BPD-IR-211104
Date	4 November 2021
To	[REDACTED], District Prevention Manager
Prepared by	[REDACTED] Intelligence Supervisor - Analytics
Approved by	[REDACTED] District Manager: Intelligence
Subject	Police Demand at Emergency Housing Locations

Background

- Due to the August 2021 COVID-19 lockdown, the September Tasking and Coordination meeting for Bay of Plenty District (BPD) was postponed until November 2021. [REDACTED]
- At the request of the District Prevention Manager, the findings of this verbal briefing are now being retrospectively captured in this Scanning Report to provide a formal record of the preliminary analysis.

Methodology

- Statistics were provided to the analyst by an expert Business Objects practitioner, using the BI NIA Occurrence universe. Because Police does not categorise emergency housing providers as a unique location type, occurrences that took place at all locations categorised as Commercial - Motel, Lodge, Hostel, Hotel or Campground across the District were included in the analysis.
- Offences and Incidents from the last five fiscal years (2016/17 – 2020/21) were included.

Preliminary Analysis

Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant¹

- The Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant (EH SNG) was first introduced in July 2016. Its purpose is to help individuals and families with the cost of staying in short-term emergency accommodation (motels, hostels, campsites etc) if they are temporarily unable to access MSD's contracted transitional housing places.
- The SNG pays for short-term accommodation for up to seven days at a time. After that, residents pay about 25% of their income.
- Every applicant for a EH SNG must make reasonable efforts to find longer-term secure accommodation. For most applicants, this includes applying for transitional housing and public housing.

¹ <https://www.workandincome.govt.nz/housing/nowhere-to-stay/emergency-housing.html#null>

- 8. Since 2016, the number of people on the Housing Register has grown exponentially (2,025 in BOP for June 2021).²

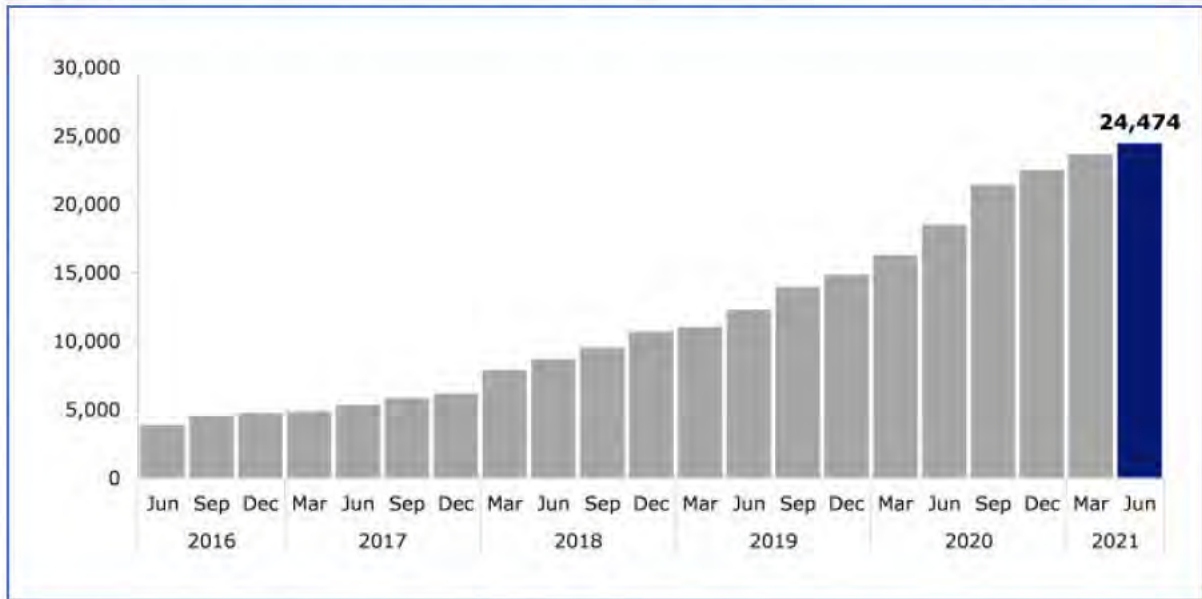


Figure 1: Number of applicants on the national Housing Register

- 9. BPD has a disproportionately high number of emergency housing motels compared with other Police districts, with 17% of the national total.

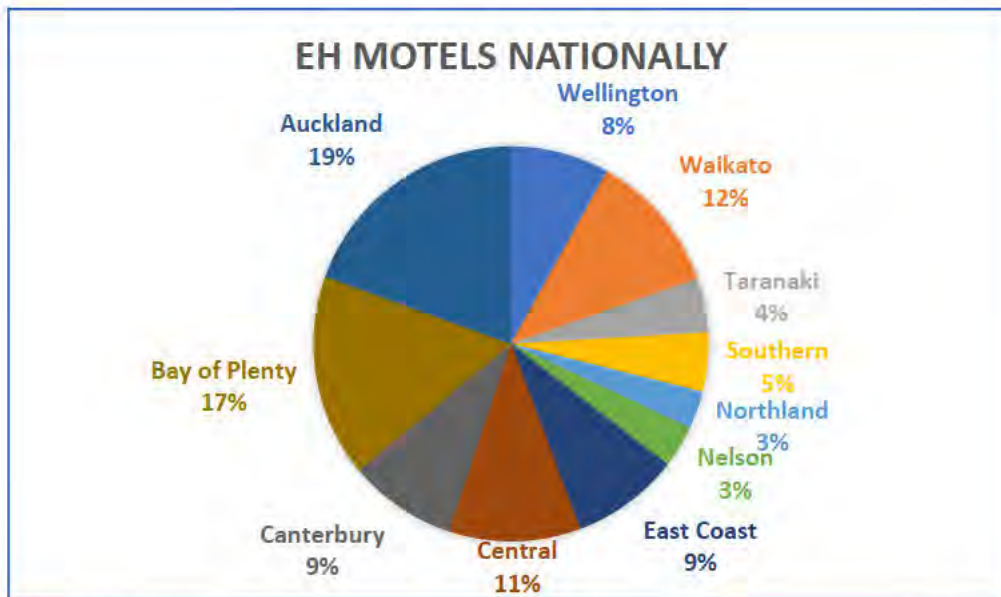


Figure 2: Proportion of EH Motels nationally

- 10. Half of those motels in BPD are in Rotorua Area, including one in Murupara (Figure 3 overleaf).

² <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/index.html>, accessed 13/09/21

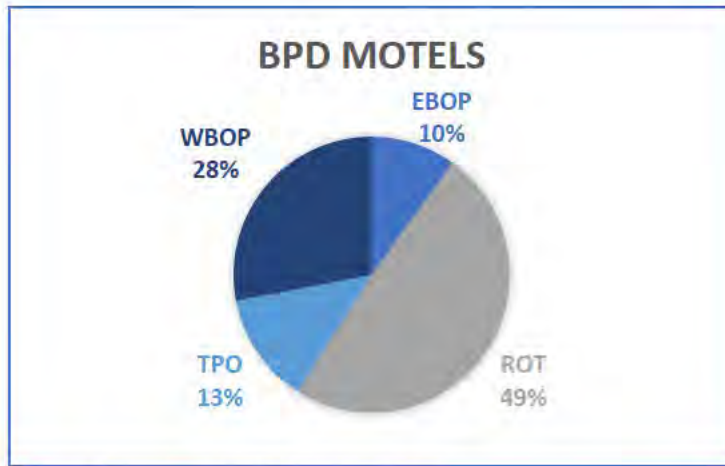


Figure 3: Proportion of EH Motels within BPD

Police Demand

- Analysis was conducted of offences and incidents occurring at a location type of Commercial - Motel, Lodge, Hostel, Hotel or Campground. Additionally, Offences/Incidents at any location type involving persons linked to the first set of occurrences were also included. This shows the Police demand at the motel itself, as well as any additional demand created by those same people but that occurs elsewhere in the District. It should be noted that these statistics are for offences/incidents at all locations of this type, not only those offering emergency housing, due to limitations in the available data.³
- As shown in Figure 4 below, offences and incidents at motels increased from 1% of overall demand in July 2016 to 3% in June 2021. The offences/incidents linked to the people at the motels also increased, from 14% in July 2016 to 18% in June 2021, with a peak of 21% in April 2020. This peak is almost certainly due to the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown.

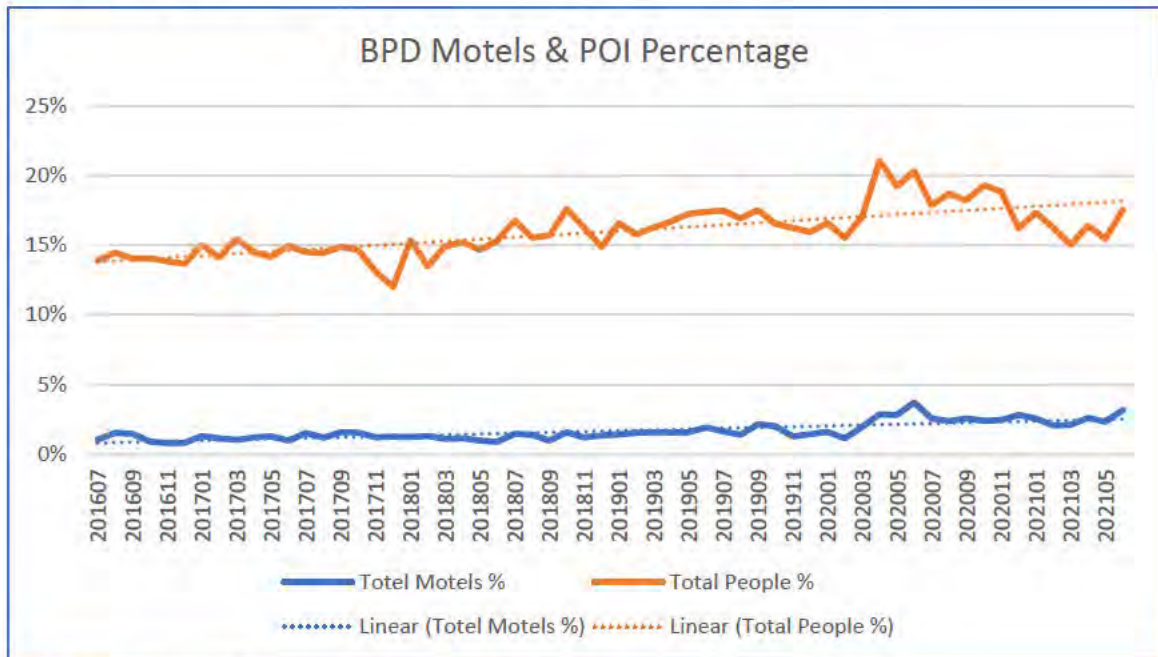


Figure 4: Proportion of offences/incidents at BPD motels

³ Statistics are based on provisional data and are therefore subject to change. These are not official Tier 1 Police statistics. Data were extracted from NIA using Business Objects' BI NIA Occurrence universe from the period 01/07/2016 – 30/06/2021.

13. In terms of numbers, this percentage increase equates to 49 offences/incidents in July 2016 to 208 in June 2021. The number of offences/incidents committed by persons from the first group increased from 663 in July 2016 to 1,154 in June 2021.

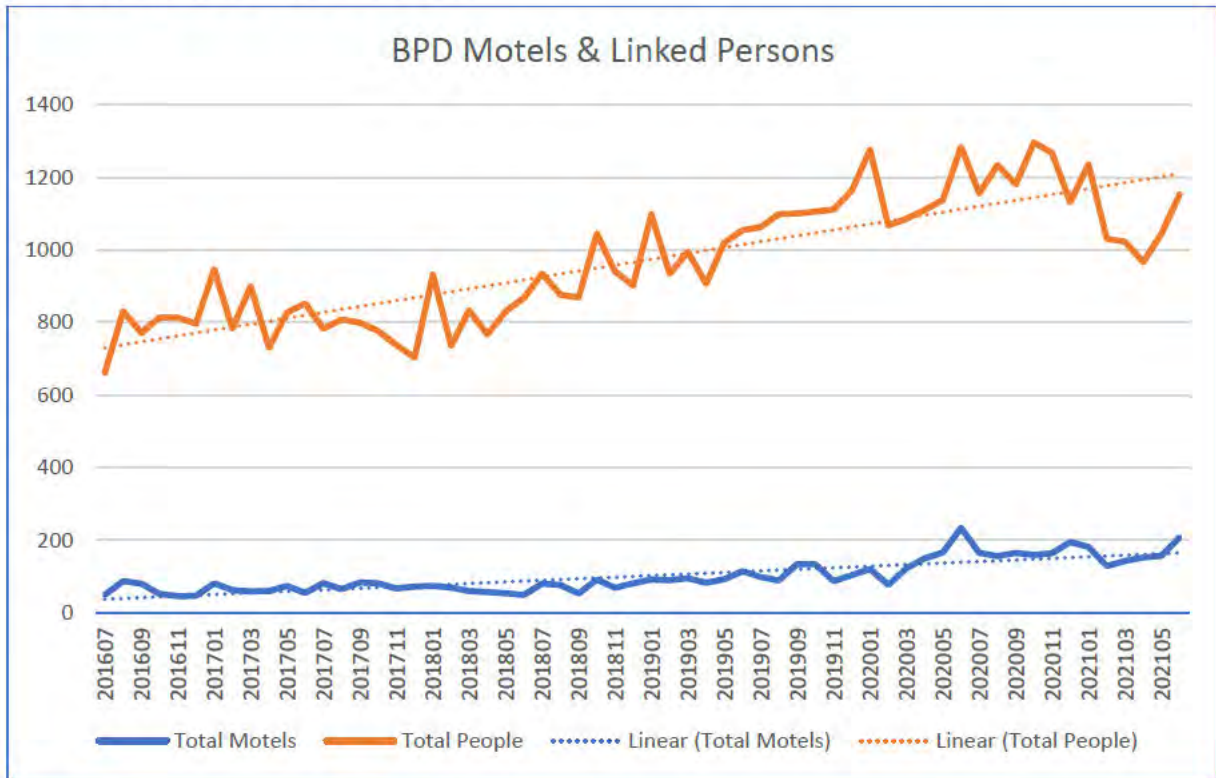


Figure 5: Number of offences/incidents at BPD motels

14. A significant proportion of this increased demand relates to family harm offending, as shown in Figure 6 below. Family harm demand has increased from 1% in July 2016 to 6% in June 2021.

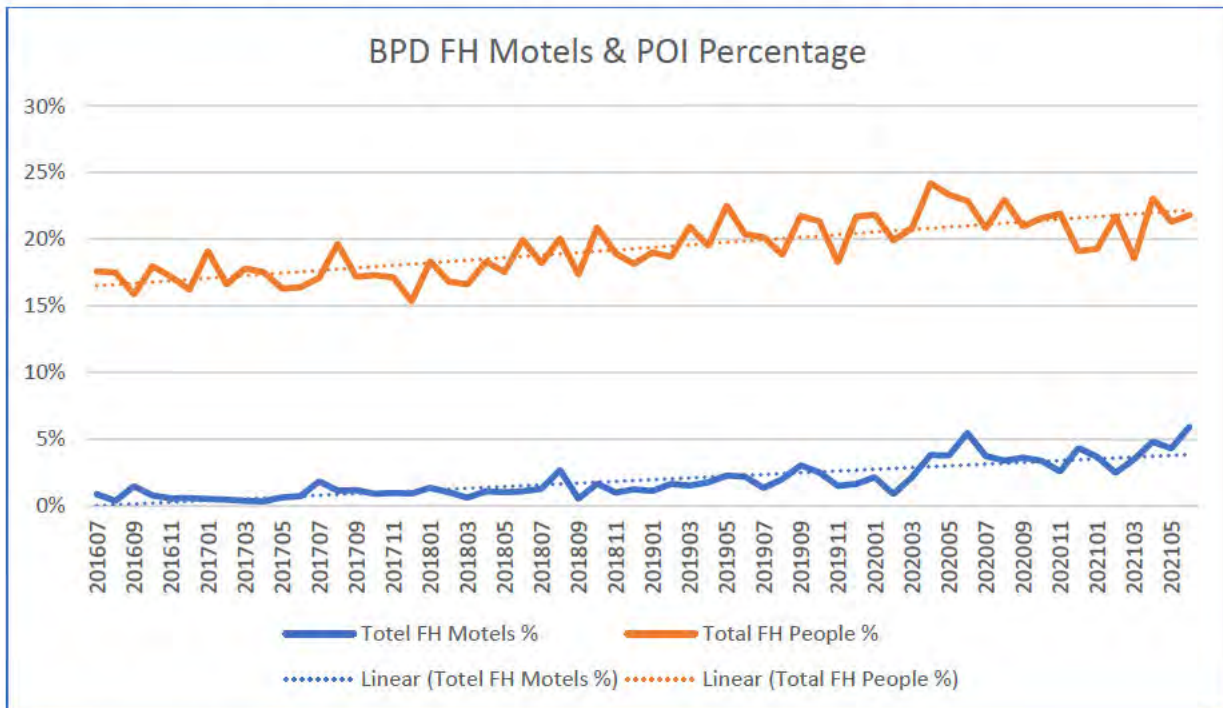


Figure 6: Proportion of Family Harm offences/incidents at motels

15. As with the higher proportion of motels in Rotorua Area, there is also a higher proportion of demand at these locations in Rotorua. The thick black line in Figure 7 below is the District proportion. The Rotorua proportion (blue line) has always been higher than seen in the rest of the District; it is possible this previous demand related to victimisation of tourists at motels, [REDACTED]. However, from the start of 2019, the difference between the Rotorua proportion and the rest of the District is clearly much greater, with a peak of 8% in June 2020 compared with the BPD proportion of 4%.
16. Demand at motels in Taupo Area also increased from late 2019, while EBOP and WBOP stayed roughly the same until 2020.

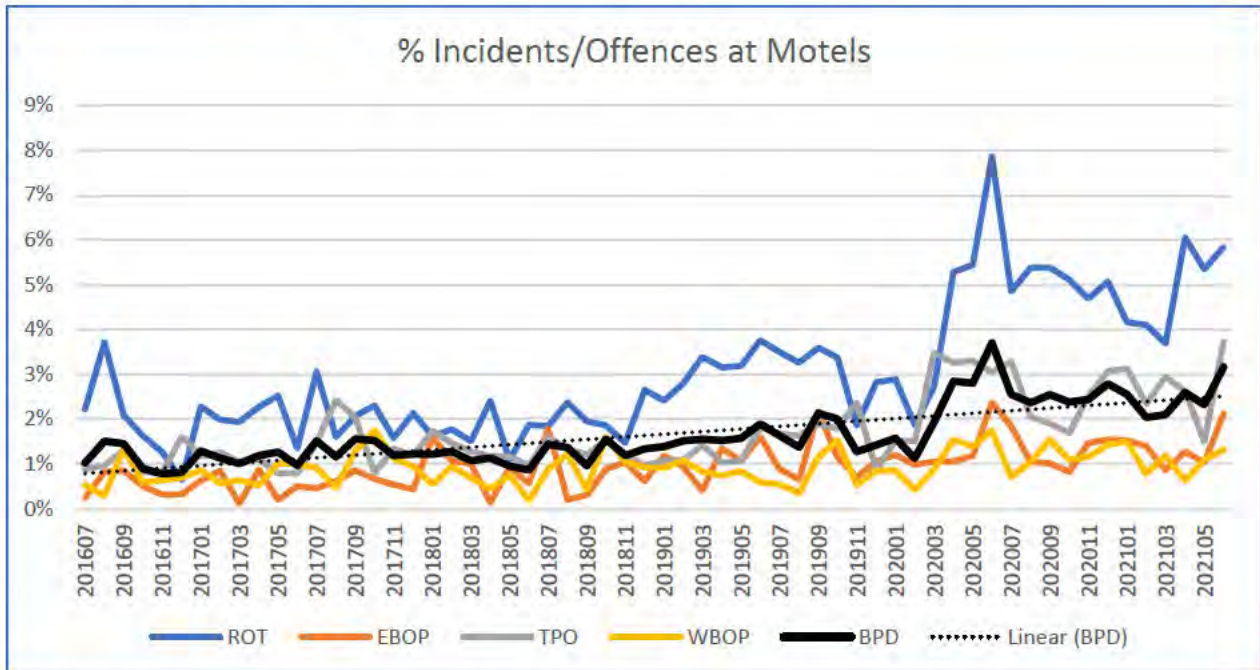


Figure 7: District breakdown of offences/incidents at motels

17. It is acknowledged that the motels in Rotorua do not likely equally contribute to the increase in demand. Many of the MSD-contracted motels now have private security on site, which helps to maintain order and many motel owners are open to working with Police to ensure their premises and their residents continue to be safe.
18. However, there are some premises that are known amongst staff to generate more calls for service than others. One of these is the [REDACTED], which has been noted on multiple occasions by Police staff for suspicious activity. Figure 8 below shows the increase in occurrences and intelligence notings recorded in NIA at the [REDACTED] over the analysed period.

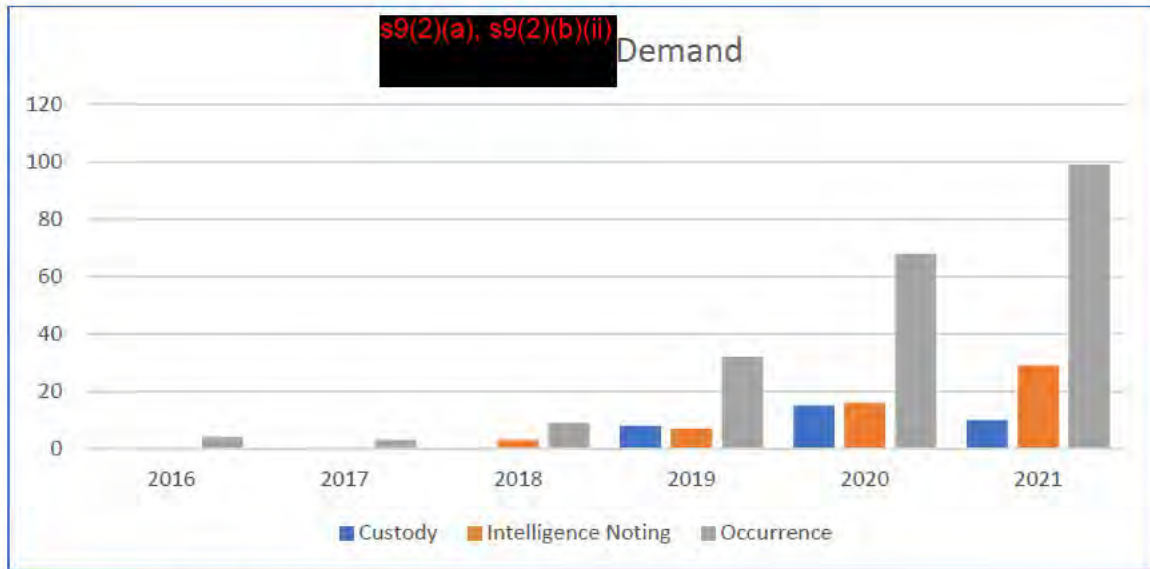


Figure 8: Police demand recorded in NIA at [redacted]

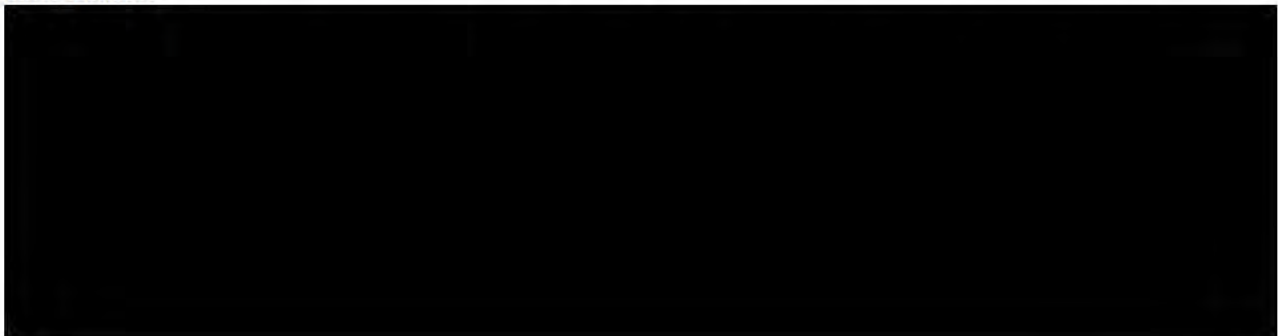
Why is Rotorua Over-Represented

19. The over-representation of increased demand in Rotorua Area has not been fully explored; however possible areas to consider in future include:



Future State Considerations

20. A number of questions have also arisen regarding emergency housing and what the future may hold. These include:



- Enforcement of COVID-19 restrictions and MIQ obligations will likely add to demand; how will Police prioritise?

Action to be taken

21. Continue to develop working relationships with motel owners/managers at emergency housing locations, along with private security providers.
22. Identify premises with significant increases in demand and develop prevention solutions based on the nature of that demand.
23. Continue to work with MHUD and MSD to communicate the impact of Emergency Housing placements on Police at a leadership level.
24. Develop working relationships with the new Housing Hub in Rotorua.
25. Ensure residents that are interacted with have an updated NIA address at the motel to enable better quantification of demand specific to locations.
26. Develop a strategy for 2022 that clearly outlines priorities and how the BAU of every workgroup contributes to meeting those priorities. This will enable staff to prioritise their workload and improve engagement.

~~In Confidence~~

~~This document is classified IN CONFIDENCE. All In Confidence reporting and information (including data) should be dated and clearly identify the originating Government agency.~~

Handling Instructions

Method	Rules
Electronic transmission	IN CONFIDENCE information can be transmitted across external or public networks but the level of information contained should be assessed before using clear text. Username/Password access control and/or encryption may be advisable (with the aim of maintaining confidence in public agencies).
Manual transmission	May be carried by ordinary postal service or commercial courier firms as well as mail delivery staff in a single closed envelope. The envelope must clearly show a return address in case delivery is unsuccessful. In some cases involving privacy concerns, identifying the originating department may be inappropriate and a return PO Box alone should be used.
Storage and disposal	IN CONFIDENCE information can be secured using the normal building security and door-swipe card systems that aim to keep the public out of administrative areas of government departments. Must be disposed of by departmental arrangements. Electronic files must be protected against illicit internal use or intrusion through two or more of the mechanisms recommended in the official guidelines.

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions drawn in this report are made on the balance of probability on information available at the time of preparation. The information contained herein is not evidence and is intended to provide a basis for further investigation only.

Document Production

	Originator	Reviewed by	Released by
Name	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Role	Intelligence Supervisor	Senior Intelligence Analyst	Intelligence Manager
Extension	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Date	04/11/21	04/11/21	04/11/21

Scanning – What’s on the Radar?

[Out of scope]

[Redacted text block]



Emergency Housing

NZ borders are slowly reopening to international travellers. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, many of the motels in Rotorua have been repurposed for emergency housing and are still in use for that purpose. Given Rotorua’s previous high levels of tourism, it is expected that visitor numbers will increase again once travel restrictions loosen. In recent months, there has been a lot of media coverage and public discontent about the state of areas that have a large number of motels and the perceived level of crime/lack of policing that occurs there. Information should be gathered around which motels intend to revert to catering for tourists and which intend to remain as emergency housing. Thought should also be given to how to police these areas in a highly visible manner to provide public reassurance and build trust and confidence between the community and police.



[Redacted text block]



Current and Future Outputs

Out of scope

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]

There is an opportunity for BPD Intelligence to complete an intelligence product from these topics if requested.

Scanning Report: Preliminary Analysis



Document Reference	BPD-IR-211104
Date	4 November 2021
To	SBD285, District Prevention Manager
Prepared by	MMCL53, Intelligence Supervisor - Analytics
Approved by	BKJ504, District Manager: Intelligence
Subject	Police Demand at Emergency Housing Locations

Background

1. Due to the August 2021 COVID-19 lockdown, the September Tasking and Coordination meeting for Bay of Plenty District (BPD) was postponed until November 2021. Staffing constraints within the Intelligence Unit prevented a formal Insights report from being completed, however a verbal briefing on preliminary findings was presented by the Lead Analyst for discussion by the District Leadership Team (DLT).
2. At the request of the District Prevention Manager, the findings of this verbal briefing are now being retrospectively captured in this Scanning Report to provide a formal record of the preliminary analysis.

Methodology

3. Statistics were provided to the analyst by an expert Business Objects practitioner, using the BI NIA Occurrence universe. Because Police does not categorise emergency housing providers as a unique location type, occurrences that took place at all locations categorised as Commercial - Motel, Lodge, Hostel, Hotel or Campground across the District were included in the analysis.
4. Offences and Incidents from the last five fiscal years (2016/17 – 2020/21) were included.

Preliminary Analysis

Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant¹

5. The Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant (EH SNG) was first introduced in July 2016. Its purpose is to help individuals and families with the cost of staying in short-term emergency accommodation (motels, hostels, campsites etc) if they are temporarily unable to access MSD's contracted transitional housing places.
6. The SNG pays for short-term accommodation for up to seven days at a time. After that, residents pay about 25% of their income.
7. Every applicant for a EH SNG must make reasonable efforts to find longer-term secure accommodation. For most applicants, this includes applying for transitional housing and public housing.

¹ <https://www.workandincome.govt.nz/housing/nowhere-to-stay/emergency-housing.html#null>

8. Since 2016, the number of people on the Housing Register has grown exponentially (2,025 in BOP for June 2021).²

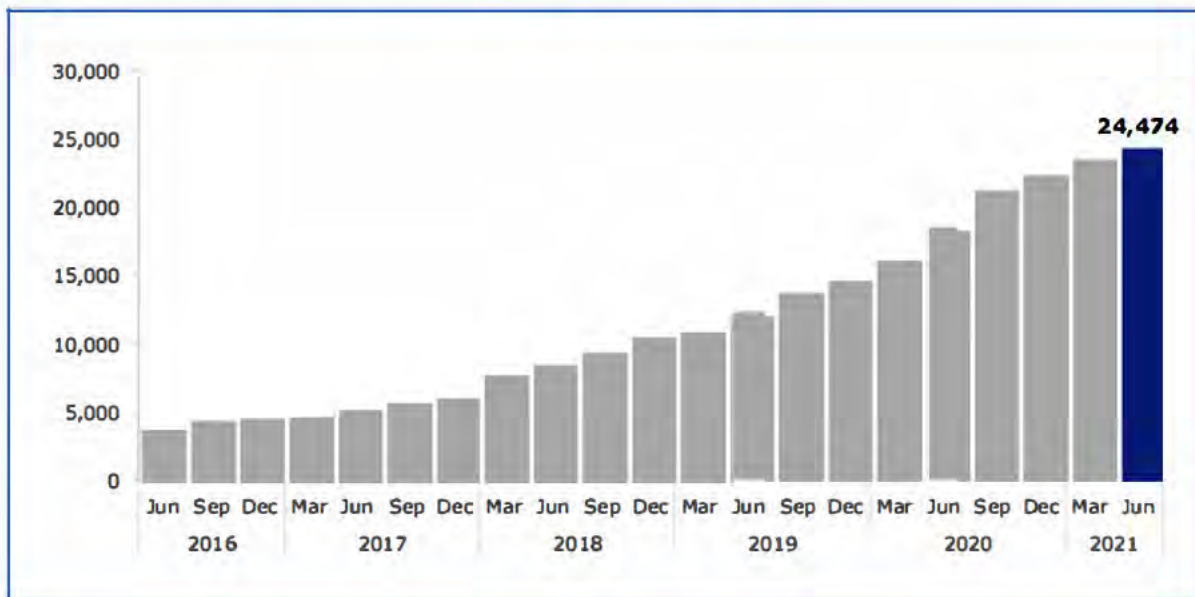


Figure 1: Number of applicants on the national Housing Register

9. BPD has a disproportionately high number of emergency housing motels compared with other Police districts, with 17% of the national total.

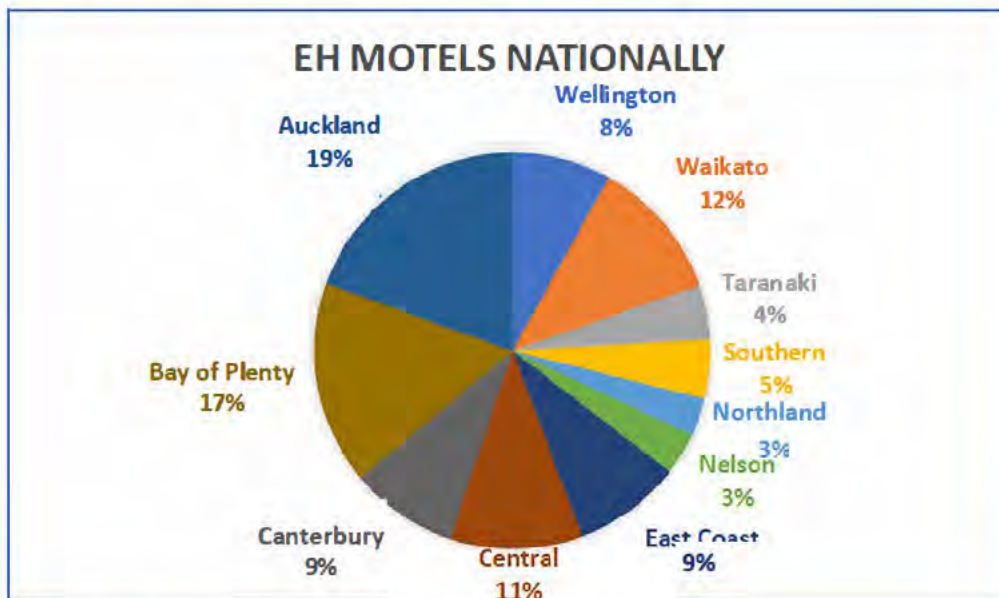


Figure 2: Proportion of EH Motels nationally

10. Half of those motels in BPD are in Rotorua Area, including one in Murupara (Figure 3 overleaf).

² <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/index.html>, accessed 13/09/21

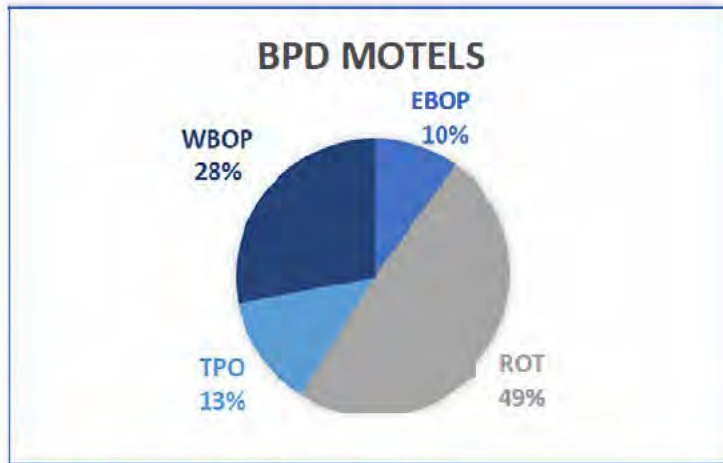


Figure 3: Proportion of EH Motels within BPD

Police Demand

- Analysis was conducted of offences and incidents occurring at a location type of Commercial - Motel, Lodge, Hostel, Hotel or Campground. Additionally, Offences/Incidents at any location type involving persons linked to the first set of occurrences were also included. This shows the Police demand at the motel itself, as well as any additional demand created by those same people but that occurs elsewhere in the District. It should be noted that these statistics are for offences/incidents at all locations of this type, not only those offering emergency housing, due to limitations in the available data.³
- As shown in Figure 4 below, offences and incidents at motels increased from 1% of overall demand in July 2016 to 3% in June 2021. The offences/incidents linked to the people at the motels also increased, from 14% in July 2016 to 18% in June 2021, with a peak of 21% in April 2020. This peak is almost certainly due to the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown.

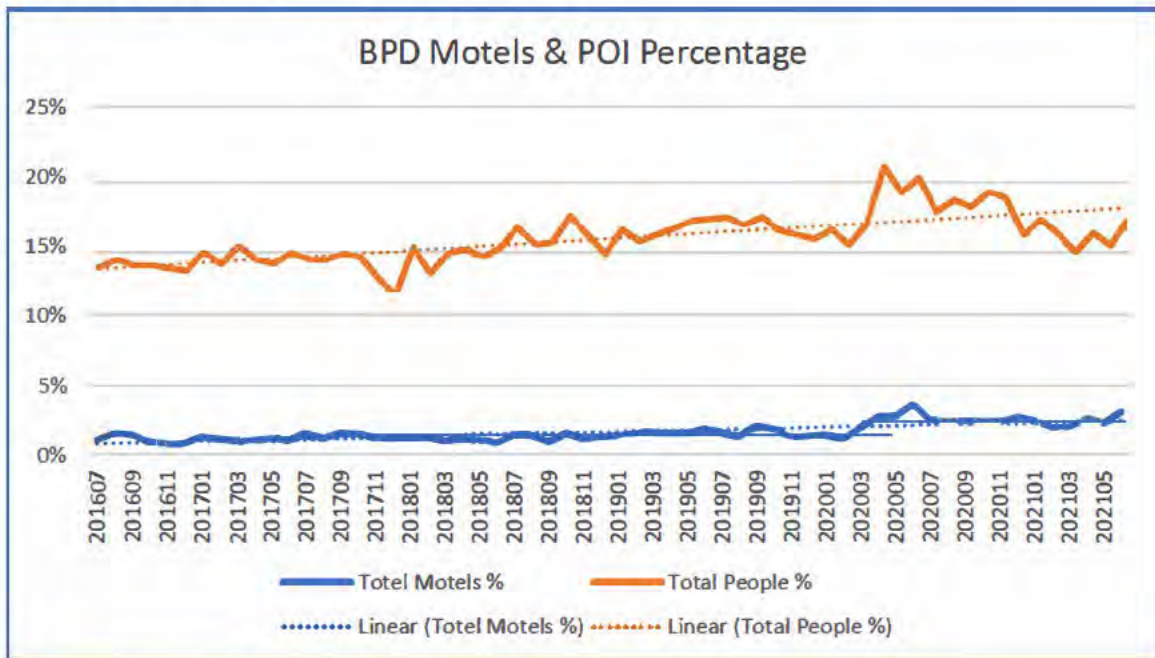


Figure 4: Proportion of offences/incidents at BPD motels

³ Statistics are based on provisional data and are therefore subject to change. These are not official Tier 1 Police statistics. Data were extracted from NIA using Business Objects' BI NIA Occurrence universe from the period 01/07/2016 – 30/06/2021.

13. In terms of numbers, this percentage increase equates to 49 offences/incidents in July 2016 to 208 in June 2021. The number of offences/incidents committed by persons from the first group increased from 663 in July 2016 to 1,154 in June 2021.

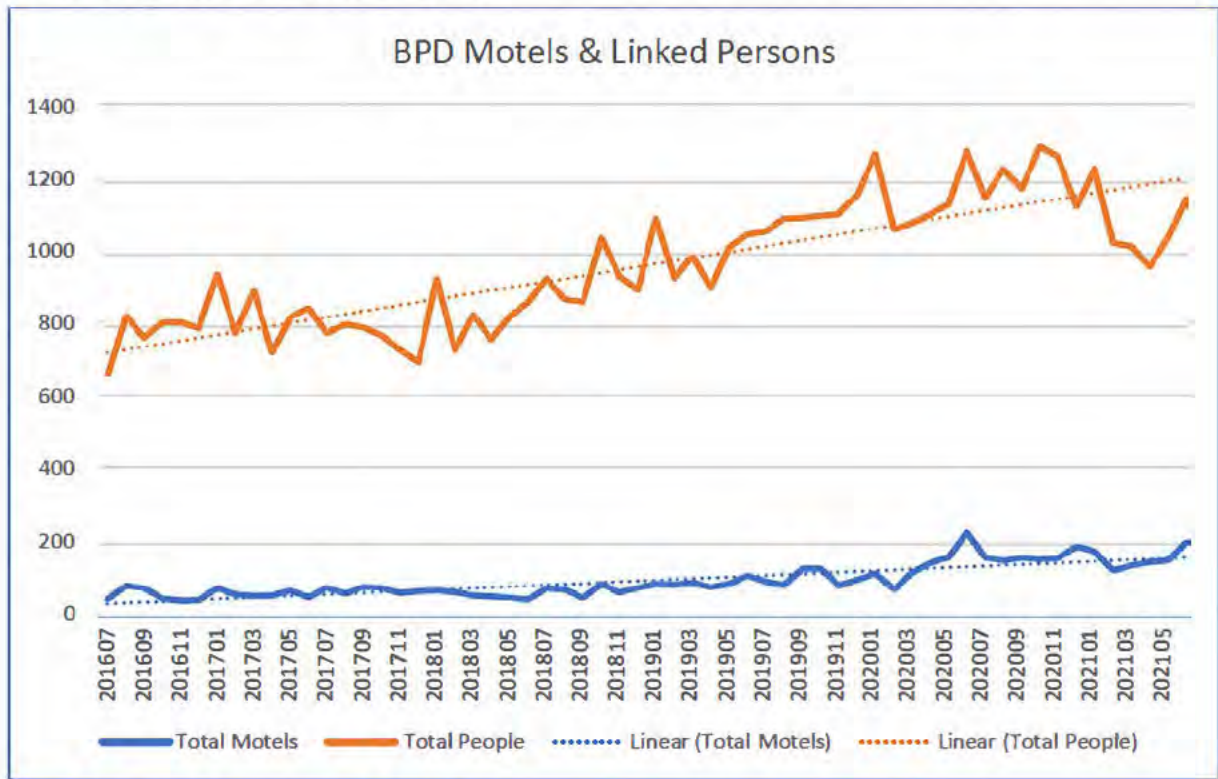


Figure 5: Number of offences/incidents at BPD motels

14. A significant proportion of this increased demand relates to family harm offending, as shown in Figure 6 below. Family harm demand has increased from 1% in July 2016 to 6% in June 2021.

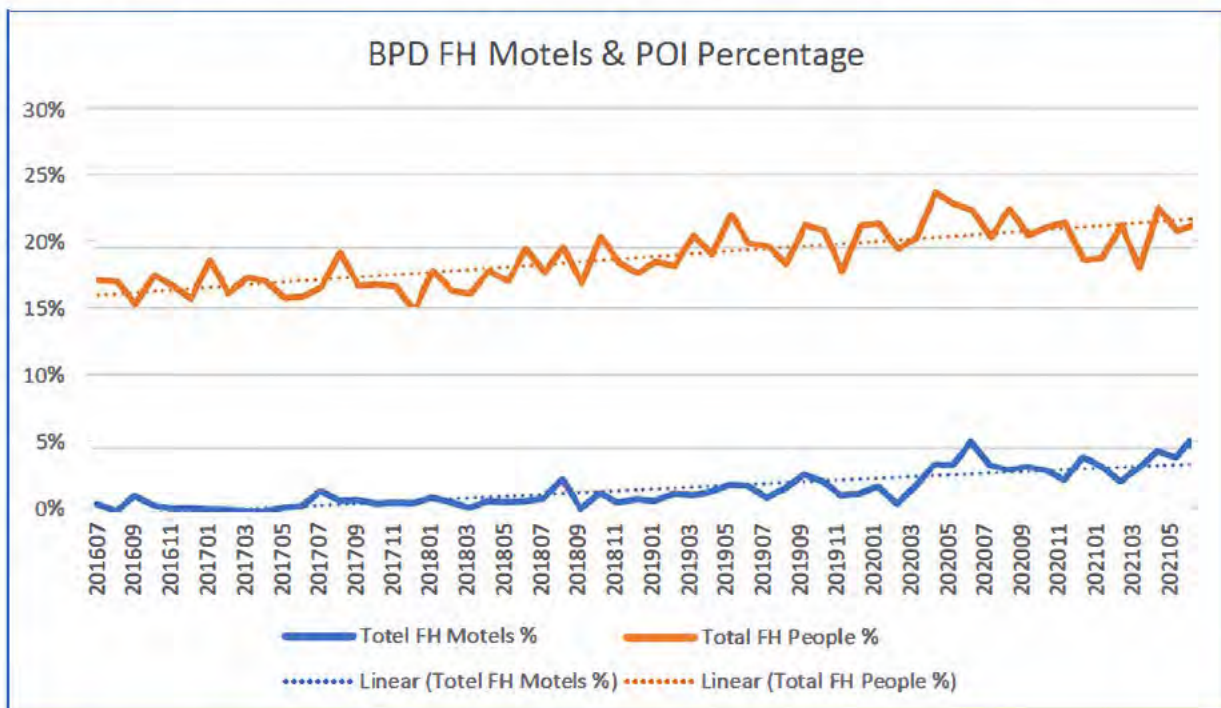


Figure 6: Proportion of Family Harm offences/incidents at motels

15. As with the higher proportion of motels in Rotorua Area, there is also a higher proportion of demand at these locations in Rotorua. The thick black line in Figure 7 below is the District proportion. The Rotorua proportion (blue line) has always been higher than seen in the rest of the District; it is possible this previous demand related to victimisation of tourists at motels, especially along Fenton Street, which is now where the majority of emergency housing locations are. However, from the start of 2019, the difference between the Rotorua proportion and the rest of the District is clearly much greater, with a peak of 8% in June 2020 compared with the BPD proportion of 4%.
16. Demand at motels in Taupo Area also increased from late 2019, while EBOP and WBOP stayed roughly the same until 2020.

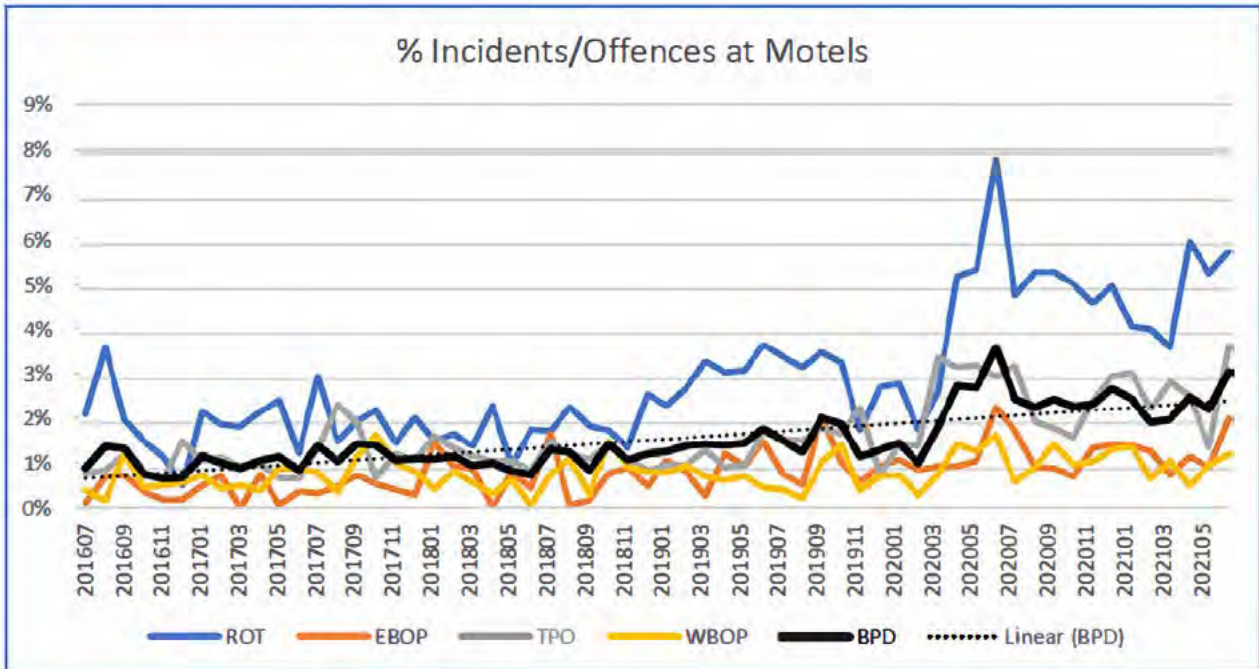


Figure 7: District breakdown of offences/incidents at motels

17. It is acknowledged that the motels in Rotorua do not likely equally contribute to the increase in demand. Many of the MSD-contracted motels now have private security on site, which helps to maintain order and many motel owners are open to working with Police to ensure their premises and their residents continue to be safe.
18. However, there are some premises that are known amongst staff to generate more calls for service than others. One of these is the [redacted] which has been noted on multiple occasions by Police staff for suspicious activity. Figure 8 below shows the increase in occurrences and intelligence notings recorded in NIA at the [redacted] over the analysed period.

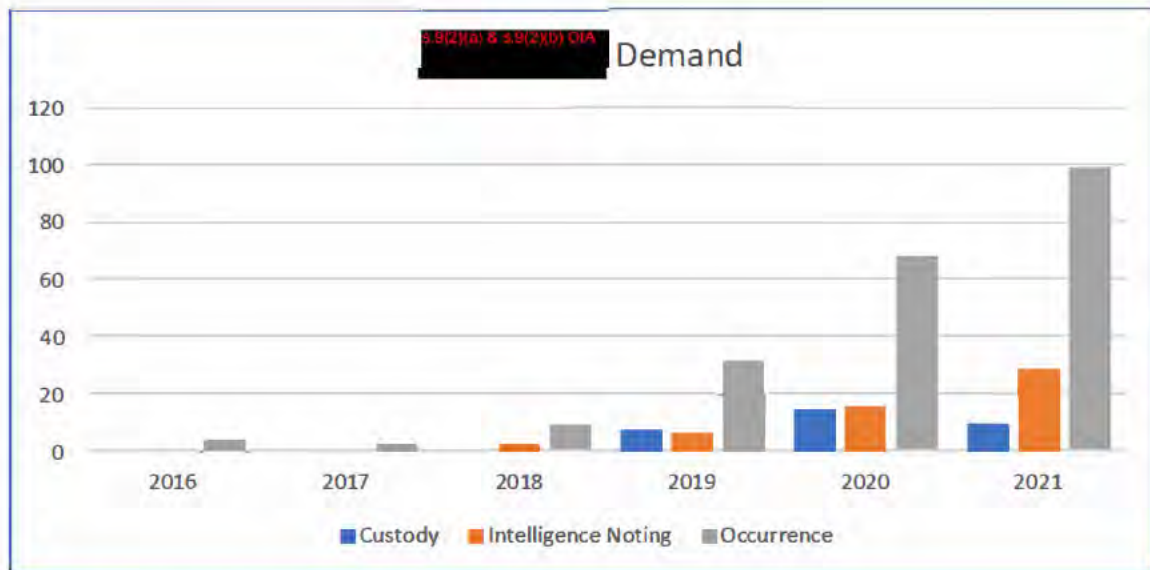


Figure 8: Police demand recorded in NIA at [REDACTED]

Why is Rotorua Over-Represented

19. The over-representation of increased demand in Rotorua Area has not been fully explored; however possible areas to consider in future include:

- Does the concentration of emergency housing motels on Fenton Street lead to increases in demand, as more people with the same financial struggles and other low socio-economic factors are in close proximity to each other? This could be aggravated by the close confines of many motel rooms and overcrowded conditions, a known contributing factor to family harm.
- Has there been an increase in reporting by private residents living near the motels? Has consistent and regular media reporting led to an “us and them” mentality?
- Why does Rotorua have so many emergency motels? The sheer number of motels taking Emergency Housing clients in Rotorua could be contributing to the disproportionate increase in demand.
- What impact are “out-of-towners” having? Because Rotorua has a large number of motels and offers support services at many locations, clients are being referred from out of town. Many of these people have no support in Rotorua and this aggravates issues they are already experiencing, particularly relating to family harm.
- It is reported there is a level of gang influence over certain locations, like the [REDACTED]. Is this influence driving demand?

Future State Considerations

20. A number of questions have also arisen regarding emergency housing and what the future may hold. These include:

- What will Rotorua’s future look like? Will it still be a desirable tourist location? What will be the flow-on effect for local businesses?
- What will happen when the borders open? Will motels stop taking Emergency Housing clients? Where will they go?
- How will Police continue to provide adequate service to the public in the face of this increasing demand? Units are already struggling to meet BAU. Will Police staff become disillusioned due to working under stretched conditions?

- Enforcement of COVID-19 restrictions and MIQ obligations will likely add to demand; how will Police prioritise?

Action to be taken

21. Continue to develop working relationships with motel owners/managers at emergency housing locations, along with private security providers.
22. Identify premises with significant increases in demand and develop prevention solutions based on the nature of that demand.
23. Continue to work with MHUD and MSD to communicate the impact of Emergency Housing placements on Police at a leadership level.
24. Develop working relationships with the new Housing Hub in Rotorua.
25. Ensure residents that are interacted with have an updated NIA address at the motel to enable better quantification of demand specific to locations.
26. Develop a strategy for 2022 that clearly outlines priorities and how the BAU of every workgroup contributes to meeting those priorities. This will enable staff to prioritise their workload and improve engagement.

In Confidence

~~This document is classified IN CONFIDENCE.~~ All In Confidence reporting and information (including data) should be dated and clearly identify the originating Government agency.

Handling Instructions

Method	Rules
Electronic transmission	IN CONFIDENCE information can be transmitted across external or public networks but the level of information contained should be assessed before using clear text. Username/Password access control and/or encryption may be advisable (with the aim of maintaining confidence in public agencies).
Manual transmission	May be carried by ordinary postal service or commercial courier firms as well as mail delivery staff in a single closed envelope. The envelope must clearly show a return address in case delivery is unsuccessful. In some cases involving privacy concerns, identifying the originating department may be inappropriate and a return PO Box alone should be used.
Storage and disposal	IN CONFIDENCE information can be secured using the normal building security and door-swipe card systems that aim to keep the public out of administrative areas of government departments. Must be disposed of by departmental arrangements. Electronic files must be protected against illicit internal use or intrusion through two or more of the mechanisms recommended in the official guidelines.

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions drawn in this report are made on the balance of probability on information available at the time of preparation. The information contained herein is not evidence and is intended to provide a basis for further investigation only.

Document Production

	Originator	Reviewed by	Released by
Name	MMCL53	AMB279	BKJ504
Role	Intelligence Supervisor	Senior Intelligence Analyst	Intelligence Manager
Extension	75667	75757	
Date	04/11/21	04/11/21	04/11/21



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

Intelligence Report

Projected Impact of Kāinga
Ora Developments in
Auckland City West

3 October 2022

TM-IR-221003

Contents

Key Findings	3
Recommendations	3
Introduction	4
<hr/>	
Background	4
Purpose	4
Methodology	4
Analysis	5
<hr/>	
Factors Expected to Impact Demand	5
• Construction Phase	5
• Occupation Phase	6
• Occupants of Kāinga Ora Builds	7
• Security and Design	9
• Risks and Threats	11
Conclusion	13
In Confidence	15

Key Findings

- ▶ Kāinga Ora have completed 36 social housing building projects since 2019 with a further 56 yet to be completed in Auckland City West (ACW). Nine of the completed projects have an excess of 25 homes on each site, as will 10 of the yet to be completed projects.
- ▶ ACW has an increasing population who are living in higher-density situations. We will see a large population increase in ACW, comprised of youth, elderly and families from ethnically diverse and lower socio-economic backgrounds.
- ▶ Social housing tenants are at increased risk of experiencing household crime, theft, criminal damage, burglary, personal crime, and assault.¹ They are more likely to witness or experience drug issues, property damage, harassment, sexual offences and noise control issues.
- ▶ Police can expect demand to increase when the social housing developments are completed in ACW.
- ▶ Opportunities exist for Police to reduce significant demand levels by focusing prevention efforts on smaller offending groups or locations.
- ▶ Kāinga Ora are aware of the problems that can arise from high-density social housing and have many initiatives underway to help mitigate problems, earlier. Most Kāinga Ora initiatives are social interventions (more focused on the people and their needs so as to address the root causes of the problems seen).
- ▶ Highbury Triangle, the largest of the planned complexes (and located opposite Avondale Police Station) will be for elderly residents only and is unlikely to impact significantly on Police demand.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen Police relationships with housing support managers at Kāinga Ora sites to improve access and response times for calls to service at these locations.
2. Co-locate Police and Kāinga Ora staff members to increase opportunities for information sharing. Kāinga Ora have confirmed that they are open to sharing tenant details informally with Police.
3. Consider trialling a mobile Police station type approach that can be parked at or near some of the larger social housing complexes intermittently.
4. Contribute to the Kāinga Ora welcome packs for new tenants, including information relating to family harm, phone numbers for partner agencies and support services.

¹ Quantitative and Spatial Criminology Group. (n.d.). Should You Accept 40% More Risk In Social Housing? *Quantitative and Spatial Criminology Group*. Retrieved July 26, 2022, from https://www.ntu.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0028/480817/Should-you-accept-40-more-risk-in-social-housing.pdf.

Introduction

Background

5. Kāinga Ora, in conjunction with Eke Panuku Development² are currently undertaking a number of urban housing development projects in Auckland City West (ACW), with 1855 homes either completed, at various stages of completion, or still in the planning stage. The developments involve the removal of existing housing and the construction of high-density housing on-site. As a result, the resident population in these locations will increase significantly, likely putting pressure on local infrastructure and increasing demand for Police across ACW.

Purpose

6. This product will inform the District Leadership Team (DLT) and the ACW Area Leadership Team (ALT) of the current housing situation in ACW, the expected changes resulting from the redevelopment projects, and what can be expected as the future state of ACW after the projects have been completed. This will enable decision makers to understand the external environment and inform the planning and decision making process for policing in the area.
7. The aim of this product is to project how Kāinga Ora housing redevelopment projects in ACW will impact on policing and calls for service, now, and in the future.

Methodology

8. This product will draw from the experiences that other districts and countries have had with their crime environment when large social housing complexes have been built.
9. This product will look at what is already being done by Police and external agencies to help mitigate crime in social housing.
10. This product will examine and compare Police data of crime/incident counts pre and post construction for similarly sized Kāinga Ora and private high-density accommodations.
11. This report does not include emergency or transitional housing, however the requested list of identified locations and contacts are included in **Appendix A – Emergency/Transitional Housing Addresses in ACW**, **Appendix B – ACW Emergency/Transitional Housing Providers Contact List**, and **Appendix C – ACW Emergency/Transitional Housing Sites Contact List**. A list of Monte Cecilia addresses³ is also included in **Appendix D – Monte Cecilia Social Housing Addresses in ACW**.

² Eke Panuku is Auckland Council's Regeneration Agency.

³ In ACW, all Monte Cecilia addresses are social housing addresses.

Analysis

12. Studies have shown repeatedly that social housing tenants are at increased risk of experiencing household crime, theft, criminal damage, burglary, personal crime, and assault.⁴ They are more likely to witness or experience drug issues, property damage, harassment, sexual offences and noise control issues. Police can expect demand to increase when the social housing developments are completed in ACW.

Factors Expected to Impact Demand

13. There are a multitude of factors to consider when determining the impact of new social housing developments, as each stage leading up to the occupation of the new homes built contribute to the Police demand that is created. These have been examined in order to determine what opportunities currently exist or will present themselves as the projects near or reach completion. These are as follows:

- Construction Phase
- Occupation Phase
- Occupants of Kāinga Ora Builds
- Security and Design
- Risks and Threats

14. A full list of all the new Kāinga Ora builds underway or recently completed in ACW can be viewed in **Appendix E: Proposed Kāinga Ora Social Housing Developments in ACW** and **Appendix F: Recently Completed Kāinga Ora Social Housing Developments in ACW**. The project(ed) timelines of the larger developments can be found in **Appendix G: New and Newly Completed Kāinga Ora Builds**. A list of Kāinga Ora housing contact people can be viewed in **Appendix H – Kāinga Ora Contact Persons**.

Construction Phase

15. Kāinga Ora have completed 36 social housing building projects since 2019 with a further 56 yet to be completed in Auckland City West (ACW) including Owairaka, Roskill South and Avondale development projects.⁵ Nine of the completed projects have more than 25 homes on each site, as will 10 of the yet to be completed projects. Increased construction sites increase the risk of construction site burglaries.⁶ This risk increases during the second phase of building when copper-based piping and wiring has been installed, and again during the final phase of building, when appliances such as heat pumps, califonts, and whiteware have been delivered or installed. Such burglaries impact on the cost and completion time of the projects, impacting on the rehousing of those in need.⁷

⁴ Quantitative and Spatial Criminology Group. (n.d.). Should You Accept 40% More Risk In Social Housing? *Quantitative and Spatial Criminology Group*. Retrieved July 26, 2022, from https://www.ntu.ac.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0028/480817/Should-you-accept-40-more-risk-in-social-housing.pdf.

⁵ Owairaka, Avondale and Roskill South development projects are all located in the ACW area – and include more than housing developments.

⁶ Field Intelligence Officer, Wellington District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 16 August 2022.

⁷ Ibid

16. Kāinga Ora aims to avoid any designs that have caused issues previously and acknowledge when a design has not worked.⁸ As an example, an existing complex that has a back entrance on another road was enabling offenders to avoid arrest by exiting out the second entrance.
17. Large developments can result in new streets or large areas of flat land for a lengthy period prior to the building phase, which could attract boy-racers or other users, increasing demand for ACW Police.⁹
18. **s.6(c) OIA**
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED].¹⁰ When the New Lynn town centre was redeveloped, speed limits were lowered, which is again likely to occur when further large scale projects such as **Highbury Triangle** grow in scale¹¹. On completion of the Highbury Triangle development, Police demand, primarily around matters involving traffic congestion, minor crashes and frustrated drivers is *almost certain* to increase.¹²
19. There have been instances of unlawful occupation by squatters, shortly after unit completion and prior to formal allocation/entry by waiting Kāinga Ora clients, however, Kāinga Ora are reported as having being efficient at removing squatters promptly in the past, reducing this potential demand for ACW Police.¹³

Occupation Phase

20. Kāinga Ora recognises the importance of placing tenants well, ensuring they know the expectations on dealing with neighbours, and having a support manager who can act as a conduit between them and the support they need. If these things are done well, some issues will be prevented entirely before they become Police issues. Several initiatives have been developed which include:
 - Support Managers will be on-site more regularly to manage tenants, their needs and link them up with any external agency help they might benefit from.^{14 15}
 - Welcome packs will be provided that will include information about caring for their homes and behavioural expectations (see **Appendix I: Kainga Ora Welcome Pack for New Residents**).
 - Kāinga Ora staff schedule a visit with new tenants within six weeks of them moving in to make sure they have everything they need.¹⁶
 - Pre-placement interviews are conducted by Kāinga Ora, but they acknowledge that this is only as informative as people are honest.¹⁷ There are opportunities for Police to assist here.¹⁸
21. **Eke Panuku and Kāinga Ora intend to house current and/or previous ACW residents. These residents will typically be those who have been temporarily relocated out of homes that have been or will be demolished thereby keeping local people local.**¹⁹

⁸ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police & Kainga Ora – Homes and Communities, personal communication, 11 August 2022.

⁹ Field Intelligence Officer, Wellington District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 16 August 2022.

¹⁰ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 10 August 2022.

¹¹ Highbury Triangle is a 236 apartment housing project that is located opposite Avondale Police Station and will be completed in 2023. Residents will be elderly.

¹² Field Intelligence Officer, Wellington District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 16 August 2022.

¹³ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 10 August 2022.

¹⁴ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police & Kainga Ora – Homes and Communities, personal communication, 11 August 2022.

¹⁵ Morgan, A., Brown, R., Coughlan, M., Boxall, H., & Davy, D. (n.d.). Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT. *Australian Institute of Criminology*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/rr06_300418_0.pdf.

¹⁶ Manager Housing and Wellbeing Support Kāinga Ora - Homes and Communities, personal communication, 22 August 2022.

¹⁷ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police & Kainga Ora – Homes and Communities, personal communication, 11 August 2022.

¹⁸ Office of the Auditor-General. (2017). *Part 3: Placing people in social housing and understanding their needs*. Office of the Auditor-General New Zealand. Retrieved August 10, 2022, from <https://oag.parliament.nz/2017/social-housing/part3.htm>

¹⁹ *Creating a sense of place for Mt Roskill Community*. Creating a sense of place for Mt Roskill community :: Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities. (n.d.). Retrieved July 26, 2022, from <https://kaingaora.govt.nz/developments-and-programmes/industry-hub/creating-a-sense-of-place-for-mt-roskill-community/>

22. Eke Panuku and Kāinga Ora report that few people want to transfer into Tāmaki Makaurau from outside the city, so the expectancy is there will be minimal new tenants who have moved in from outside Tāmaki Makaurau just to be in one of the new homes.²⁰
23. With the increase in numbers therefore expected to primarily come from across Tāmaki Makaurau, there will still be displacement and variation from their established support networks, routines involving school, social and sports circles, medical practitioners and extended family. Displacement from support networks has the potential to disrupt routines established, resulting in separation from the education and health system. If transitional processes are not implemented or are not managed properly in ACW, we are likely to see increases in Police demand for family, youth and mental health related issues.²¹
24. Frontline teams in Auckland City Central (ACC) have reported that the number of people residing in a Kāinga Ora home will often far exceed the number of bedrooms, pushing the population in any of the complexes built higher than what has been projected.²²
25. In the rollout stage of the housing projects, there will be a large number of individuals who will be adapting to living in close proximity to others. This is likely to be quite removed from previous accommodation arrangements for many, where they may previously have had freedom to express their individuality/personal tastes, and had a greater sense of personal security and privacy at a standalone property.
26. Research indicates people living in large complexes are *less likely* to report to Police or intervene in incidents, so actual Police demand may not be visible.²³
27. It is *possible* gang members may take advantage by moving in with a family member or intimate partner when they are successful in securing accommodation with Kāinga Ora. This has the potential to influence youth, vulnerable people, and the wider ACW community negatively, should this emerge and grow over time.²⁴

Occupants of Kāinga Ora builds

28. The housing needs that Kāinga Ora will be meeting with the new builds in ACW will include those people who are considered the most vulnerable within society including:
 - Youth
 - Drug and Alcohol Dependants
 - Elderly People
29. Residents of these new social housing developments are likely to have certain risk factors (e.g. financial, medical and emotional issues) that may increase the risk of them offending or becoming victims of crime.²⁵ An increase in criminal behaviour occurring at the new social housing complexes can be anticipated as well as an increase in people being victimised.²⁶

Youth

30. It is not expected that there will be any surges in youth-related issues specific to youth housed in Kāinga Ora complexes. The Youth Prevention team do not feel their existing caseload is biased

²⁰ Manager Housing and Wellbeing Support Kāinga Ora - Homes and Communities, personal communication, 22 August 2022

²¹ Molyneux, V. (2021, January 23). Violence, public urination, drug deals and assaults 'commonplace' in Wellington Cbd as emergency housing fuels disorder. *Newshub*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from <https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2021/01/violence-public-urination-drug-deals-and-assaults-commonplace-in-wellington-cbd-as-emergency-housing-fuels-disorder.html>.

²² Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 10 August 2022.

²³ Challenger, D. (n.d.). From The Ground Up: Security For Tall Buildings. *Asis Foundation Connecting Research In Security To Practice*. Retrieved August 23, 2022, from <https://popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/library/crisp/security-tall-buildings.pdf>.

²⁴ Field Intelligence Officer, Wellington District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 16 August 2022.

²⁵ Hartley, D. A. (2014). Public housing, concentrated poverty, and crime. *Economic Commentary (Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland)*, 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.26509/frbc-ec-201419>

²⁶ Rohe, W. M., & Burby, R. J. (1988). Fear of Crime in Public Housing. *Environment and Behaviour*, 20(6). Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/1292763899?parentSessionId=k%2BcQpNQ7RIYMLfeJVpD2PgAfD2hBjDzBZIZ24Lzt5k%3D>.

toward youth residing in Kāinga Ora housing over private housing and believe this does not substantially influence whether a youth makes it onto their caseload.²⁷

31. It is not expected that there will be hugely increased numbers of bullying incidents in schools. s9(2)(g)(i)

Drug and Alcohol Dependents

32. Research suggests that a high proportion of new tenants will have drug and alcohol issues.²⁹ Drug use in social housing tends to exacerbate property damage and other antisocial behaviour that may already have been occurring.³⁰
33. One by-product of increased interactions between people is that there will be a higher likelihood of recovering drug addicts being offered drugs on a regular basis.³¹ Social housing tenants overseas who had issues with drug use have commented on the difficulty they encountered sticking to their recovery when drugs were being offered to them daily in the complex.³²
34. International studies have highlighted some issues that can arise when ages are mixed in large social housing complexes, including more drug use and sale, and incidents of drug addicts approaching the older residents for money. These residents often feel fearful, give the money, and unfortunately, further fund the problem.³³
35. In Kahui Tu Kaha (KTK) homes, 80 percent of tenants in Tāmaki Makaurau have drug or alcohol issues.³⁴ These are social housing tenants and are very likely experiencing similar hardships to the tenants of the new Kāinga Ora builds coming to ACW. It was found that within two years, half of the KTK homes in a particular complex already had one or more NIA occurrence linked to the home. Most NIA records for the homes were for family harm, violence, drugs, alcohol and disorder.³⁵ It is likely that the new complexes in ACW will follow a similar pattern.

Elderly People

36. In Tāmaki Makaurau, elderly people of ethnic minorities are being put into social housing with increasing frequency. This is occurring as a result of their adult immigrant children either not being as able or unwilling to accommodate their parents as might have been done in their countries of origin.³⁶ These tenants struggle with language and cultural barriers and civil disputes with neighbours are more likely to be called in to Police.³⁷ This is due to not having other support to call on and even if they are aware of a more appropriate agency, frontline Police officers will attend and translate, while other agencies are less likely to do this.³⁸
37. Highbury Triangle, despite it being the largest new Kāinga Ora complex, is likely to impact positively on Police demand because of it being proposed as housing for the elderly only. This project is due for completion in 2023.

²⁷ Youth Prevention Sergeant, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 12 August 2022

²⁸ Youth Aid Sergeant, Auckland City West Area, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 18 August 2022.

²⁹ Intelligence Analyst, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police & Chief Executive Officer Kahui Tu Kaha, personal communication, 1 June 2021.

³⁰ Dunworth, T., & Saiger, A. (1995). Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: A Three City Analysis, 1986-1989: Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC. *National Institute of Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.3886/icpsr06235.v1>

³¹ Morgan, A., Brown, R., Coughlan, M., Boxall, H., & Davy, D. (n.d.). Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT. *Australian Institute of Criminology*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/rr06_300418_0.pdf.

³² Sheppard, C. L., Gould, S., Austen, A., & Hitzig, S. L. (2021). Perceptions of risk: Perspectives on crime and safety in public housing for older adults. *The Gerontologist*, 62(6), 900–910. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnab155>

³³ Ibid

³⁴ Intelligence Analyst, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police & Chief Executive Officer Kahui Tu Kaha, personal communication, 1 June 2021.

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Ethnic Responsiveness Advisor Tāmaki Makaurau, Maori Pacific & Ethnic Services Team, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 12 August 2022

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

38. International research indicates that complexes housing only elderly residents experience reduces policing issues, possibly as they have a stronger sense of community/social cohesion when compared to mixed-age housing complexes.³⁹
39. Older residents in mixed-age complexes have been seen to self-impose curfews and start to withdraw when antisocial behaviour occurs in a complex. Heightened depressive symptoms and mental health issues are seen in older residents when they are in a mixed-age social housing complex.⁴⁰
40. Elderly residents housed in mixed-housing complexes can be subject to elder abuse such as threats and manipulation by younger residents, drug addicts and other predatory persons because they are unable to push back.⁴¹
41. Mixed-age complexes that were studied in Ontario, Canada, saw more theft, robbery, burglary, drinking, drug use, prostitution, gangs and noise issues than elderly-only complexes.⁴²

Design and Security

42. There are a large number high-density housing and multi-storey apartments under construction (some up to six storeys high)⁴³. A number of risk factors have been identified despite Kāinga Ora applying Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).⁴⁴ These include but are not limited to:

s.6(c) OIA



43.

44.

45.

³⁹ Sheppard, C. L., Gould, S., Austen, A., & Hitzig, S. L. (2021). Perceptions of risk: Perspectives on crime and safety in public housing for older adults. *The Gerontologist*, 62(6), 900–910. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnab155>

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Ibid

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Auckland Council. (2022). PLD West Update - Auckland Council Development . Auckland; Auckland Council.

⁴⁴ Judd, B., Samuels, R., & Barton, J. (n.d.). The Effectiveness Of Strategies For Crime Reduction In Areas Of Public Housing Concentration. *The Social City 01*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from <https://www.be.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/upload/research/centres/cf/CFpresentations/soacjuddsamuels.pdf>.

⁴⁵ Challenger, D. (n.d.). From The Ground Up: Security For Tall Buildings. *Asis Foundation Connecting Research In Security To Practice*. Retrieved August 23, 2022, from <https://popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/library/crisp/security-tall-buildings.pdf>.

⁴⁶ Ibid

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 10 August 2022.

⁴⁹ Field Intelligence Officer, Wellington District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 16 August 2022.

Comparing Social and Private Complexes in ACW ⁵⁰

46. Studies suggest there is evidence to say that social housing breeds crime.⁵¹ It would therefore be reasonable to expect a sharp increase in crime when large numbers of social housing tenants move into ACW. However, Police data, extracted from similarly sized social housing complexes in ACW, does not predict that sharp increase.
47. Police data of crime and incident counts pre and post construction for Kāinga Ora and private high-density accommodations (Site One s.6(c) ⁵² and Site Two, s.6(c) OIA ⁵³) was compared. The two selected sites were of similar sizes to other big developments in the ACW area, to keep the data as close to what we might expect in the new developments. Both complexes commenced construction after 2017 and were occupied prior to 2021.⁵⁴

Location	Site One (private housing)		Site Two (social housing)	
	2017	2022	2017	2022
1300 – ROBBERY	0	0	1	0
1400 - GRIEVOUS ASSAULTS	0	0	1	4
1500 - SERIOUS ASSAULTS	1	1	0	12
1600 - MINOR ASSAULTS	0	1	0	3
1700 - INTIMIDATION AND THREATS	0	4	0	6
1800 - GROUP ASSEMBLIES	0	0	0	1
3100 - DRUGS (NOT CANNABIS)	0	0	0	1
3500 - DISORDER	3	0	0	3
3700 - FAMILY OFFENCES	0	0	0	4
4100 - BURGLARY	4	11	8	4
4200 - CAR CONVERSION ETC	6	6	0	5
4300 – THEFT	34	11	3	4
4400 - RECEIVING	0	2	0	1
4500 – FRAUD	1	5	0	3
5100 - DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY	0	1	1	5
6100 - TRESPASS	1	2	0	0
6500 - POSTAL/RAIL/FIRE SERVICE ABUSES	0	0	0	1
Grand Total	50	44	14	57

Figure 1 – Recorded Offences pre and post development of privately owned and Kāinga Ora social housing

48. The changes in the two sites were reviewed to see if there was a difference between social and private housing. Both types of complexes showed increases in crime over the time periods

⁵⁰ Methodology: Identified two suitable high-density developments in ACW, one private s.6(c) and one Kāinga Ora s.6(c). Extracted Incident and Offence data from NIA using BusinessObjects. Utilised ArcGIS to isolate Incidents and Offences within a 200-metre radius of the developments. Compared and contrasted the differences each property between offences/incidents in the 'pre-build' and 'post build' periods. Gained an understanding of how each 200-metre radius has changed over time. Compared these changes between the Kāinga Ora and private example.

⁵¹ Roncek, D. W., & Bell, R. (1981). Housing projects and crime: Testing a proximity hypothesis. *Social Problems*, 29(2), 151–166. <https://doi.org/10.2307/800421>

⁵² Site One: s.6(c)

⁵³ Site Two: s.6(c)

owned by Kāinga Ora

⁵⁴ Data looked at was from 01 January 2017 – 30 June 2017 and 01 January 2022 – 30 June 2022.

examined.⁵⁵ This is likely attributable to the population influx; more crime would be expected with more people.

49. Figure 1 shows that serious assaults went up from zero to 12, and robbery went up from one to four, for the social housing development. However, the private housing development did not see the same sort of increases. This reflects what we know about violent crime being more likely to increase at social housing developments than less serious types of crime.

Year		2017				2022					
Result Code		Total	1	6	CANCELEV	Total	1	3	6	9	CANCELEV
s6(c) incidents	1M	0	0	0	0	13	3	0	3	0	7
	1X	2	1	0	1	0	0	0		0	0
	5F	2	0	2	0	15	0	0	15	0	0
Result Code		Total	1	6	CANCELEV	Total	1	3	6	9	CANCELEV
s6(c) Incidents	1M	5	0	1	4	147	10	1	4	0	132
	1X	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	10	0	0
	5F	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	52	1	0

Figure 2 – Recorded Incidents pre and post development of privately owned and Kāinga Ora social housing

50. Figure 2 shows that mental health calls for service in the private housing development saw an increase from zero to 13 while the increase in the Kāinga Ora development was five to 147. This increase in calls for service is not as alarming as it looks, however, as 132 (90.0%) of the 147 jobs were cancelled and not attended. While the demand went up for Police *communications* staff, ACW *frontline* staff were not impacted to the same degree.
51. Figure 2 also shows that family harm calls for service went up from zero to 53 at the Kāinga Ora development. As family harm jobs must be responded to, 52 were K6'ed and one was K9'ed - all were attended. The private housing development saw an increase from two to 15 - not on the same scale as the Kāinga Ora development.
52. Frontline policing should expect *some* increase in demand from both the new Kāinga Ora and private complexes, however, this increase is not expected to be substantial.
53. The majority of the demand on frontline would be expected to be family harm related.

Risk and Threats

54. Studies confirm that when there is a high concentration of people in social housing complexes in close proximity to each other, crime problems will be more intense.⁵⁶
55. Research shows that theft and property crime are not significantly higher in social housing complexes compared to private complexes.⁵⁷ This could be because less theft is reported,⁵⁸ or because less theft is occurring.⁵⁹ Lower income people are less likely to have high-value items, and lower value items are less likely to be reported. Lower income people are also less likely to have insurance, so there is less reason to report theft in the first place.⁶⁰
56. Based on the above research, ACW Police are unlikely to need to prepare for any significant increase in theft and property crime.

⁵⁵ 2017 is the most recent year where both sites had not yet started to be built. By the midpoint of 2022, both sites were fully occupied. These time periods were chosen to avoid the way lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 may have skewed the data.

⁵⁶ Morgan, A., Brown, R., Coughlan, M., Boxall, H., & Davy, D. (n.d.). Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT. *Australian Institute of Criminology*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/rr06_300418_0.pdf.

⁵⁷ Dunworth, T., & Saiger, A. (1995). *Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: A Three City Analysis, 1986-1989*. Los Angeles, Phoenix, and Washington, DC. *National Institute of Justice*. <https://doi.org/10.3886/icpsr06235.v1>

⁵⁸ Less theft may be reported because lower income people are less likely to see the value of reporting, and less likely to believe that anything can be done for them.

⁵⁹ Ibid

⁶⁰ Ibid

57. One by-product of increased interactions between people is that there will be a higher likelihood of recovering drug addicts being offered drugs on a regular basis.⁶¹ Social housing tenants overseas who had issues with drug use have commented on the difficulty they encountered sticking to their recovery when drugs were being offered to them daily in the complex.⁶²
58. More interactions between a greater number of people may also mean an increase in confrontation. ACW Police can likely expect to see more calls for service for assaults, fighting, domestic violence and trespass issues.⁶³
59. Having more people in one place also means that anytime someone is victimised in the complex, the neighbours can experience increased fear. The crime feels, literally and figuratively, closer to home when it happens to someone they know.⁶⁴ Antisocial behaviour, and the associated fear, can make people feel even more vulnerable. People tend to want to withdraw inside and then end up feeling more isolated. This can then lead into more mental wellbeing issues for people.⁶⁵ A mitigator for this fear is knowing that you can count on others if something happens to you. In large complexes, however, there is less chance of being known, and less social cohesion overall.⁶⁶
60. Rotorua Police reported an increase in crime offending statistics during the pandemic lockdown, which were significantly linked to assisted accommodation locations and their proximity to shopping hubs. They also reported an overall increase in family harm, violence and drug issues in the area, irrespective of their location.⁶⁷

Clusters of Crime

61. Crime tends to cluster, so a large amount of demand on ACW is likely to centre from a disproportionately small number of locations. ACW Police will have more chance of success at mitigating potential crimes.
62. In one study, over half of all the calls for service were for just three percent of all locations.⁶⁸ Using a closer to home example, Kāinga Ora do get complaints about their tenants, but all the complaints they get represent less than one percent of their homes.⁶⁹
63. Offenders of violence offences⁷⁰ prefer to stay in a smaller offending radius, where they know how to avoid detection.⁷¹ Multiple studies looking at large social housing complexes found that there was violent crime occurring, and it was clustered around the large social housing complexes, but as it was violent crime, it did not tend to leak out into surrounding areas quite so much as property crime.⁷²

⁶¹ Morgan, A., Brown, R., Coughlan, M., Boxall, H., & Davy, D. (n.d.). Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT. *Australian Institute of Criminology*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/rr06_300418_0.pdf.

⁶² Sheppard, C. L., Gould, S., Austen, A., & Hitzig, S. L. (2021). Perceptions of risk: Perspectives on crime and safety in public housing for older adults. *The Gerontologist*, 62(6), 900–910. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnab155>

⁶³ Challenger, D. (n.d.). From The Ground Up: Security For Tall Buildings. *Asis Foundation Connecting Research In Security To Practice*. Retrieved August 23, 2022, from <https://popcenter.asu.edu/sites/default/files/library/crisp/security-tall-buildings.pdf>.

⁶⁴ Rohe, W. M., & Burby, R. J. (1988). Fear of Crime in Public Housing. *Environment and Behaviour*, 20(6). Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/1292763899?parentSessionId=k%2BcQpNQu7RIYMLfeJvpD2PgAfD2hBjDzBZIZ24Lzt5k%3D>.

⁶⁵ Sheppard, C. L., Gould, S., Austen, A., & Hitzig, S. L. (2021). Perceptions of risk: Perspectives on crime and safety in public housing for older adults. *The Gerontologist*, 62(6), 900–910. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnab155>

⁶⁶ Rohe, W. M., & Burby, R. J. (1988). Fear of Crime in Public Housing. *Environment and Behaviour*, 20(6). Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <https://www.proquest.com/docview/1292763899?parentSessionId=k%2BcQpNQu7RIYMLfeJvpD2PgAfD2hBjDzBZIZ24Lzt5k%3D>.

⁶⁷ Intelligence Analysts, Bay of Plenty District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 10 August 2022.

⁶⁸ Tillyer, M. S., & Walter, R. J. (2018). Low-income housing and crime: The influence of housing development and neighborhood characteristics. *Crime & Delinquency*, 65(7), 969–993. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011128718794185>

⁶⁹ Field Intelligence Officer, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police & Kainga Ora – Homes and Communities, personal communication, 11 August 2022.

⁷⁰ Violence offences, such as robbery and assault.

⁷¹ Roncek, D. W., & Bell, R. (1981). Housing projects and crime: Testing a proximity hypothesis. *Social Problems*, 29(2), 151–166. <https://doi.org/10.2307/800421>

⁷² Morgan, A., Brown, R., Coughlan, M., Boxall, H., & Davy, D. (n.d.). Reducing crime in public housing areas through community development: An evaluation of the High Density Housing Program in the ACT. *Australian Institute of Criminology*. Retrieved August 4, 2022, from https://www.aic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-05/rr06_300418_0.pdf.

64. This gives ACW frontline greater prevention ability as potential hotspot locations can be readily identified.
65. Crime clusters give Police opportunity to pinpoint and target reoccurring issues with precision. There will be opportunities to make bigger reductions in the demand levels in exchange for a smaller number of more precise interventions. Rotorua Police (Bay of Plenty District) are about to trial a mobile Police station, to provide a Police presence in problematic areas, expecting that increased officer visibility will have a positive impact upon crime rates.⁷³

Eviction Policy

66. Kāinga Ora policy makes evicting problematic tenants difficult.⁷⁴ Their three strike policy is in recognition of the fact that recycling evicted tenants into new homes to create the same issues with new people only displaces the issue and does not get to the cause of or solve the issue.⁷⁵ This could mean that ongoing tensions between tenants have time to escalate and require more involvement from ACW Police. There are very few tenants who have been evicted since Kāinga Ora introduced their three-strike policy.⁷⁶ Tenants must commit an offence of the same nature, three times, within 90 days for them to meet the criteria and be evicted.⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ One source said that no tenants had been evicted since 2018 in all New Zealand. Another source said that they knew of only one eviction, which had occurred in Canterbury District and was in relation to a firearms incident.⁷⁹
67. A minimal eviction rate is good news from the perspective of the tenants getting the social interventions they likely need. If they stay in the same house / area, there is more stability for them and the appropriate agencies have a better chance of helping them solve their issues.
68. The eviction policy causes issues for Police by keeping problematic tenants on-site. Neighbours are likely to get further frustrated, feel nothing is being done, and take the law into their own hands. This may result in an increase in demand for ACW neighbourhood policing.

Conclusion

69. There will likely be a corresponding increase in Police demand, as a result of the 1855 Kāinga Ora homes that are in various stages of completion in ACW.
70. Kāinga Ora are aware of potential problems that can arise from high-density social housing and have many initiatives underway to help mitigate some of these problems before they occur.
71. The majority of Kāinga Ora approaches involve social intervention – working with residents and their needs to get to the root causes of problems. Research shows this is more effective at reducing crime than design measures.

⁷³ Intelligence Analysts, Bay of Plenty District Intelligence Unit, New Zealand Police, personal communication, 10 August 2022.

⁷⁴ Nichols, L. (2021, November 14). Death threats and abuse: Whangārei pensioners terrorised by gang member, Kāinga Ora neighbours. *NZ Herald*. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/death-threats-and-abuse-whangarei-pensioners-terrorised-by-gang-member-kainga-ora-neighbours/GWKOAQUCMNJGAVONUG4Y5N2DDY/>.

⁷⁵ Ibid

⁷⁶ This policy was introduced in February 2022. Previously, the problematic tenant had to agree to being moved.

⁷⁷ Note: any offending behaviour that has multiple components to it would only be coded as one type of offence, so it would be possible for someone to be repeating the offence but be earning strikes for different things each time.

⁷⁸ Smith, A. (2022, February 2). *Minister steps in to change Kāinga ora complaints process for unruly tenants*. RNZ. Retrieved September 29, 2022, from <https://www.mz.co.nz/news/political/460783/minister-steps-in-to-change-kainga-ora-complaints-process-for-unruly-tenants>

⁷⁹ Burrows, M. (2021, December 5). Scared Auckland residents beg Kāinga Ora to evict neighbour over claims of violence, drug use, theft and noisy parties. *Newshub*. Retrieved August 3, 2022, from <https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2021/12/scared-auckland-residents-beg-k-inga-ora-to-evict-neighbour-over-claims-of-violence-drug-use-theft-and-noisy-parties.html>.

72. The majority of the housing complexes will be mixed-age housing which will include youth, elderly families, sole tenants, and alcohol and drug dependant people, which place demand not only on Police but also local infrastructure such as parking, schools, transport and shops.
73. Complexes built primarily for senior aged housing are unlikely to create an increased demand for Police in contrast to mixed-age complexes. Mixed-age complexes account for the majority of the developments completed or underway.
74. ACW can expect to see some increase in violence linked to family harm and mental health related offending. There is unlikely to be significant increases in demand as a result of theft and/or property crime (notably no more significant than if these developments were going to be privately owned).
75. Any crime occurring at social housing developments is likely to cluster. A disproportionately small number of homes will likely account for a large proportion of the increased demand. This gives Police the opportunity to pinpoint and target reoccurring issues with precision.
76. Police demand will not relate solely to the immediate environs of the individual social housing complexes, but also neighbouring streets, in respect of vehicle crime.

~~In Confidence~~

~~This document is classified IN CONFIDENCE.~~ All In Confidence reporting and information (including data) should be dated and clearly identify the originating Government agency.

Handling Instructions

Method	Rules
Electronic transmission	IN CONFIDENCE data can be transmitted across external or public networks but the level of information contained should be assessed before using clear text. Username / Password access control and/or encryption may be advisable (with the aim of maintaining confidence in public agencies).
Manual transmission	May be carried by ordinary postal service or commercial courier firms as well as mail delivery staff in a single closed envelope. The envelope must clearly show a return address in case delivery is unsuccessful. In some cases involving privacy concerns, identifying the originating department may be inappropriate and a return PO Box alone should be used.
Storage and disposal	IN CONFIDENCE information can be secured using the normal building security and door-swipe card systems that aim to keep the public out of administrative areas of government departments. Must be disposed of by departmental arrangements.

Probabilistic Language

Probability Statement	Qualitative Statement	Percentage Probability
ALMOST CERTAIN	The event will occur in most circumstances	>95%
LIKELY	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	>65%
POSSIBLE	The event might occur some of the time	>35%
UNLIKELY	The event could occur in some circumstances	<35%
RARE	The event has remote chance of occurring	<5%

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions drawn in this report are made on the balance of probability on information available at the time of preparation. The information contained herein is not evidence and is intended to provide a basis for further investigation only.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge Hugh Devlin and Auckland City West Area Intelligence Team for their contributions to this product.

Document Production

	Originator	Reviewed by	Released by
Name	NFJN77	NTEJH0 GADH22	HTDP60
Role	Intelligence Analyst	Senior Intelligence Analyst Intelligence Supervisor	A/ TM Intelligence Supervisor
Extension			0211923078
Date	07/09/22	19/09/22	03/10/22

Distribution List

For Action

ACW Area Prevention Manager

For Information

ACW Area Leadership Team
ACW Tactical Crime Unit
ACW Area Intelligence Team
WMW Area Prevention Manager
WMW Intelligence Supervisor
Natalie Williams, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Manager
TM Intelligence



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

Appendices

Kāinga Ora Developments in
Auckland City West

3 October 2022

Appendix A – Emergency/Transitional Housing Addresses in ACW

The placement of emergency accommodation in budget motels brings a whole host of concerns:¹



Visitors can drive up to a room without going through reception like they would in a hotel, allowing visitors to come and go discreetly. This makes them particularly attractive for residents who have antisocial intentions, as they may be able to get away with behaviour that they would not be able to engage in at home.

There is more anonymity in such a place for drug sales, parties and prostitution to occur, with the risks of being evicted from their normal place of residence minimised.

Motels have fluctuating seasons and so may struggle to turn down any business in low season (or during pandemics).



Motels are unable to screen guests in the way a landlord would be able to screen a longer-term tenant. There are less checks in place to be able to avoid unfavourable guests moving in and staying on.



Motels are often staffed by the owner and only one or two extra staff. They are unlikely to have any success in interrupting any crime occurring on their premises as they are already physically outnumbered.



As for neighbouring guests, they are also typically short-term guests, so unlikely to be as invested in reporting crime as they are less attached to the outcome.



Motels often accept cash and accept guests paying as they go – the latter of which is likely to be part of the appeal to MSD when contracting a motel to put up clients for them. Of course, being able to deal in cash is preferable for those involved in prostitution and drug dealing, though it also means more reward and potential targets for thieves.



In ACW, emergency and transitional houses are provided by

Ministry of Social Development (MSD)

and a group of charitable trusts:

Emerge Aotearoa

Vision West Community Trust

The Salvation Army

Te Manawanui Charitable Trust

Emerge Aotearoa was contacted but have advised that they contract to MSD and do not have any of their own addresses.

Kahui Tu Kaha, who typically provide social housing, have also provided their transitional housing addresses in ACW.²

¹ Schmerler, K. (2022, September 9). *Disorder at Budget Motels*. ASU Center for Problem-Oriented Policing. Retrieved July 27, 2022, from <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/disorder-budget-motels-0>

² Kahui Tu Kaha are a not for profit organisation. One of the services they provide is housing.

s.9(2)(ba) OIA





s.9(2)(ba) OIA

[Redacted Content]					
--------------------	--	--	--	--	--

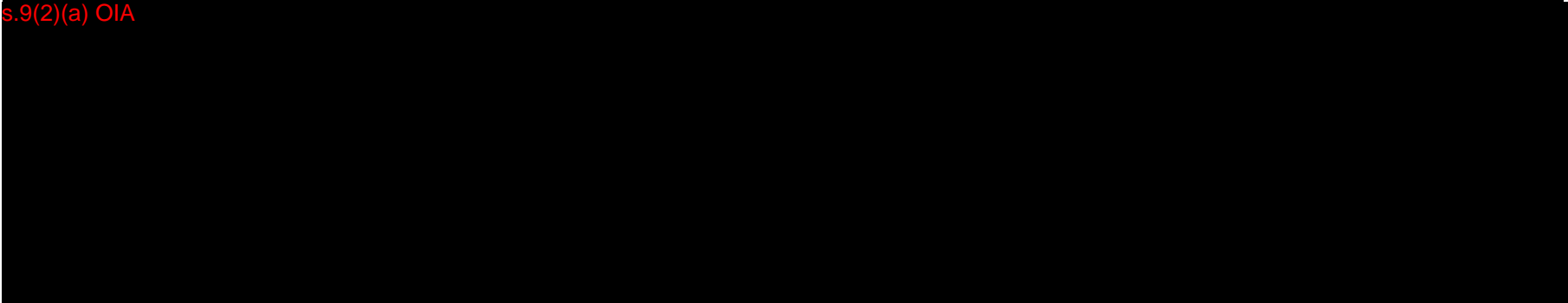


s.9(2)(ba) OIA



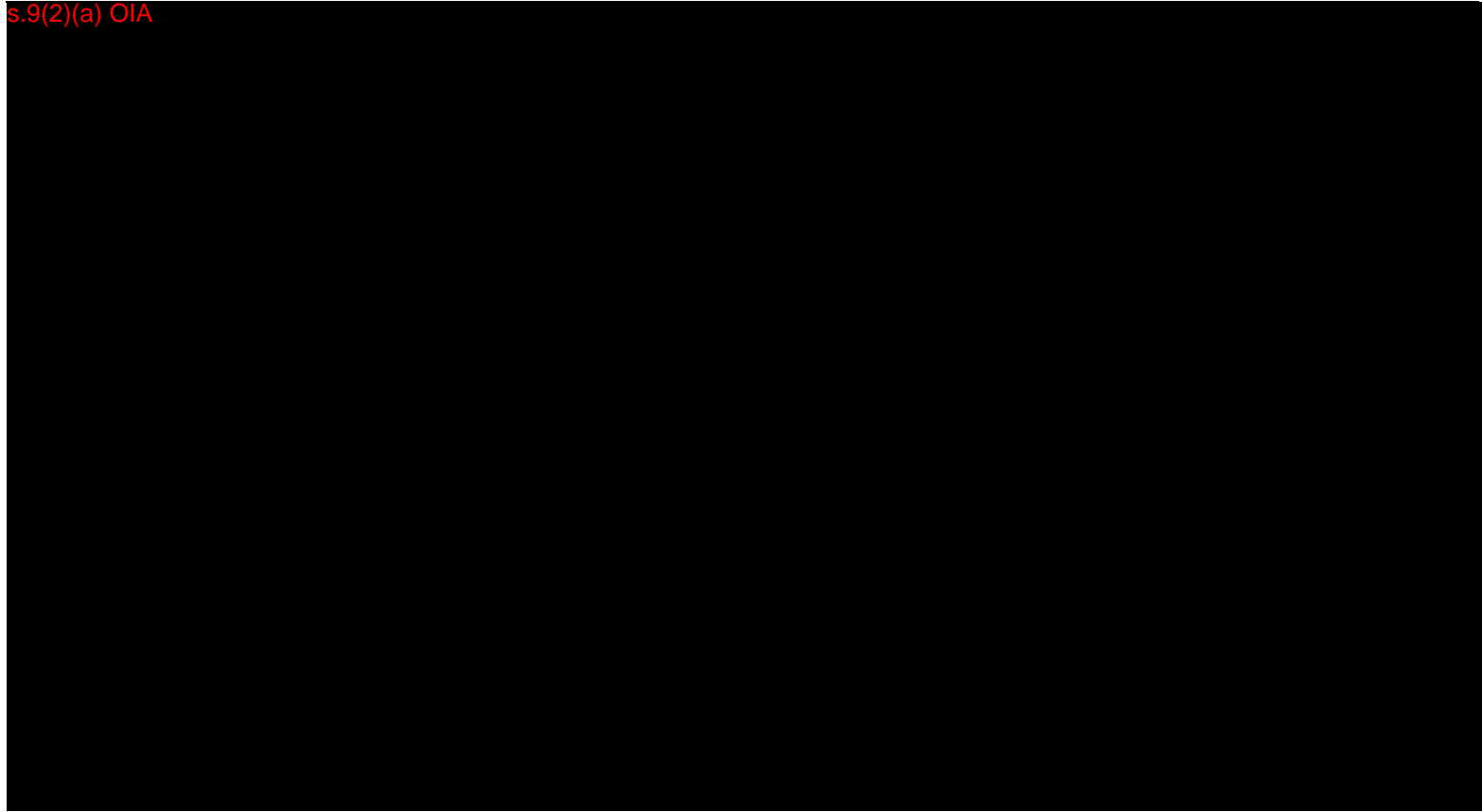
Appendix B – ACW Emergency/Transitional Housing Providers Contact List

s.9(2)(a) OIA



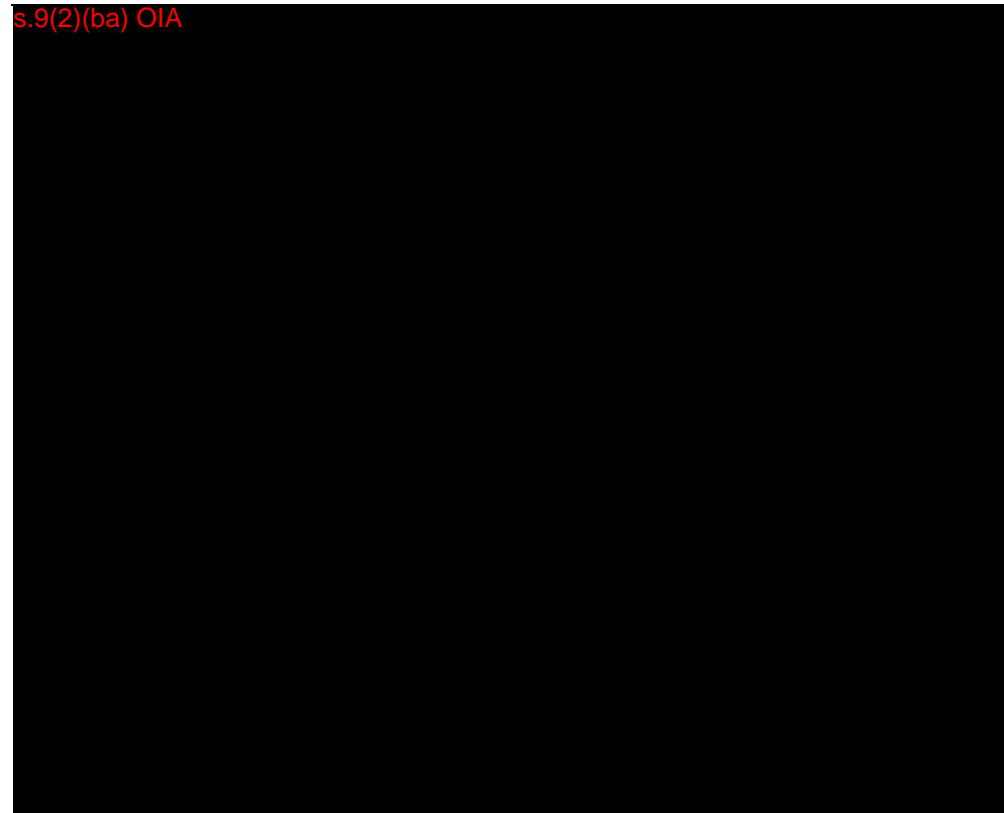
Appendix C – ACW Emergency/Transitional Housing Sites Contact List

s.9(2)(a) OIA



Appendix D – Monte Cecilia Social Housing Addresses in ACW

Monte Cecilia Housing Trust do not currently have any emergency housing sites. They have one transitional housing site (elsewhere) but within the ACW area, they *only* have social housing sites.



Appendix E – Proposed Kāinga Ora Social Housing Developments in ACW

s.9(2)(ba) OIA



s.9(2)(ba) OIA



s.9(2)(ba) OIA



s.9(2)(ba) OIA




Appendix F – Recently Completed Kāinga Ora Social Housing Developments in ACW

s.9(2)(ba) OIA

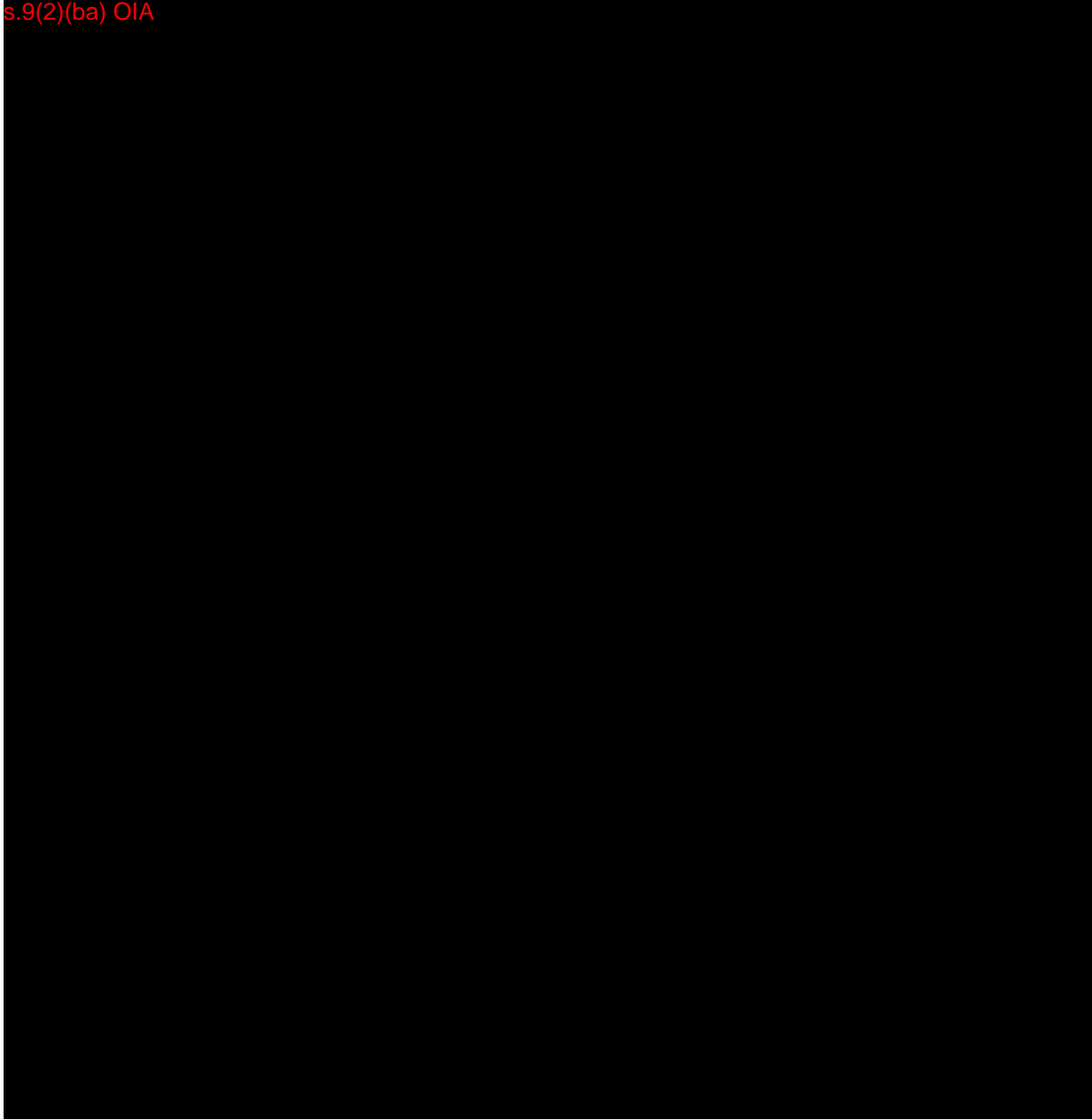


s.9(2)(ba) OIA



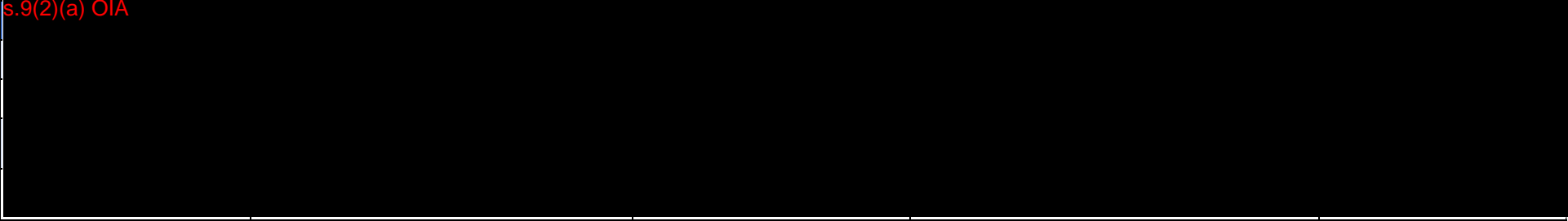
Appendix G – New and Newly Completed Kāinga Ora Builds

s.9(2)(ba) OIA



Appendix H – Kāinga Ora Contact Persons

s.9(2)(a) OIA



Appendix I – Kāinga Ora Welcome Pack for New Residents

Kāinga Ora initiative is the provision of a welcome pack when people move into their new home. This includes:

- a thermometer to gauge the temperature of the home,
- Kāinga Ora's promise to their tenants,
- ways to contact Kāinga Ora,
- information about what to do when repair jobs are needed,
- information about inspections,
- how to keep the homes warm and dry,
- safety tips for preventing fire and crime,
- expectations on their conduct with their neighbours,
- a booklet of cheap / eco-friendly hints for around the home (pest control, stain removal etc),
- information on how to control mould,
- tips to minimise power costs,
- information on how to keep children safe on driveways,
- and details for utility suppliers.

~~In Confidence~~

All In Confidence reporting and information (including data) should be dated and clearly identify the originating Government agency.

Handling Instructions

Method	Rules
Electronic transmission	IN CONFIDENCE data can be transmitted across external or public networks but the level of information contained should be assessed before using clear text. Username / Password access control and/or encryption may be advisable (with the aim of maintaining confidence in public agencies).
Manual transmission	May be carried by ordinary postal service or commercial courier firms as well as mail delivery staff in a single closed envelope. The envelope must clearly show a return address in case delivery is unsuccessful. In some cases involving privacy concerns, identifying the originating department may be inappropriate and a return PO Box alone should be used.
Storage and disposal	IN CONFIDENCE information can be secured using the normal building security and door-swipe card systems that aim to keep the public out of administrative areas of government departments. Must be disposed of by departmental arrangements.

Probabilistic Language

Probability Statement	Qualitative Statement	Percentage Probability
ALMOST CERTAIN	The event will occur in most circumstances	>95%
LIKELY	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	>65%
POSSIBLE	The event might occur some of the time	>35%
UNLIKELY	The event could occur in some circumstances	<35%
RARE	The event has remote chance of occurring	<5%

Disclaimer

The interpretations and conclusions drawn in this report are made on the balance of probability on information available at the time of preparation. The information contained herein is not evidence and is intended to provide a basis for further investigation only.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge Hugh Devlin and Auckland City West Area Intelligence Team for their contributions to this product.

Document Production

	Originator	Reviewed by	Released by
Name	NFJN77	NTEJH0 GADH22	HTDP60
Role	Intelligence Analyst	Senior Intelligence Analyst Intelligence Supervisor	A/ ASG Intelligence Supervisor
Extension			s9(2)(a)
Date	07/09/22	19/09/22	03/10/22

Distribution List

For Action

ACW Area Prevention Manager

For Information

ACW Area Leadership Team
ACW Tactical Crime Unit
ACW Area Intelligence
WMW Intelligence Supervisor
WMW Area Prevention Manager
TM Intelligence
Natalie Williams, Tāmaki Makaurau Intelligence Manager



New Zealand Police

Tasking & Coordination Insights Report

Emergency Housing in Waikato District

25 November 2022




Quarterly Focus: Emergency Housing in Waikato District

Aim: To examine the impacts of emergency housing on policing demand in Hamilton City and explore opportunities to address this ahead of an anticipated seasonal increase in family harm over summer.

1. What degree of community harm is attributable to emergency housing in Waikato District?

It is **LIKELY** that emergency housing has a significant impact on harm within Hamilton City.

 As of October 2022, there are more than 50 emergency housing (EH) locations present in Waikato district. The majority (approximately 40) are in Hamilton City. Between 2012 and 2018, Calls for Service (CFS) at these locations accounted for approximately 17%¹ of all CFS within a collective 100m radius surrounding them. Between 2019 to 2022 to date, CFS increased from accounting for 34% of all CFS in a collective 100m radius surrounding EH properties, to 55%. Rurally, CFS at EH locations have increased over time but with lesser impacts.^{2,3,4}

It is **LIKELY** that the emergency housing occupant profile reflects existing vulnerable populations.


b) **Kāinga Ora demographic is echoed by EH households where 72% identify as Māori and 14% as European. Only 8% of all EH households are in full-time work, study or in receipt of superannuation.**^{xvi} It is **POSSIBLE** that for some whānau, EH provides a degree of stability and community that has otherwise been lacking. Analysis of CFS originating from EH shows CFS demand has become increasingly spread amongst EH providers in Hamilton City, **LIKELY** as a result of an increase in the number of EH locations in the last two years. Given that the annual growth rate of overall EH CFS is slowing, it is **POSSIBLE** a 'pepper-pot' effect is positively impacting the spread of vulnerability and risk associated with the EH demographic profile.

2. What can we expect?

It is **POSSIBLE** the peak volume of emergency housing-generated harm has passed.

c) A decline in the annual growth rate of occurrences presented between 2020 and 2021 (the national average was only a 1% increase), and between 2021 and 2022 declined by 23% (with a national average decline of 22%). Aggregate 2022 Waikato levels are **LIKELY** to settle at a 16% decline on 2021's occurrences (with a 14% decline **LIKELY** nationally).¹³ In all Areas, CFS have seen annual increases over the previous decade. However, the rate of this annual growth has been slowing since 2020.

It is **LIKELY** that the disproportionate effects of emergency housing in Hamilton City are due to critical mass factors.

d) Within MSD's Waikato District, approximately 91% of EH households (774) are situated within Hamilton City attached to 40 locations.^{xvi} The ratio of households to EH locations was 12:1 in 2020 and this has increased to 19:1 in 2022. Of the 39 motel units **contracted by MSD** to provide EH, 19 are situated on Ulster Street, and this constitute  over half (56%) of the available motels on Ulster Street.^{xvi} Families in Waikato District spend an average of 31 consecutive weeks in EH conditions with the majority (75%) staying over three months.^{xvi} In Hamilton City Area, the combination of a vulnerable occupant profile experiencing financial and relational strain in close, temporary living conditions for at least three months and in a high-density motel location **ALMOST CERTAINLY** generates negative synergy which is reflected in CFS statistics.

¹ This looks at the top CFS in the collective 100m radius surrounding EH locations and counts how many of them can be attributed to just the EH locations themselves. This number is an average of this calculation between 2012 and 2018.

² Two sets of CFS data were analysed: one referring to 2012-2018 CFS, or prior to the effects derived from the 2016 Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant, and one to 2019-2022 CFS, or post-policy effects.

³ ArcGIS Pro was used to map CFS data and carry out geographical analysis which included using buffer and spatial join tools to establish the volume of CFS deriving from EH addresses and their immediate surroundings (100m). Duplicates of CFS data derived from the overlap of several 100m radiuses were accounted for in the final exported dataset where calculations were made to reduce each event into a fraction based on the number of times the event duplicated itself.

⁴ **Two sets of EH locations were provided from MSD relating Hamilton City Area: one referring to EH locations as of 2020, and one as of 2022. However, only one dataset of EH locations for rural Waikato was provided, which refers to EH locations as of 2022. Thus, whilst it was possible to carry out data analysis comparing two different time snapshots for Hamilton City and assess EH locations' growth overtime, the same was not possible for rural Waikato.**

It is POSSIBLE that media attention and public outcry will increase antisocial behaviour and incidents of vigilantism.

- e) While a causative link between poverty and crime is generally debated,ⁱ New Zealand and international indications of a correlation between rising living costs and increases in specific criminal behaviours⁵ has been assessed in a previous Insights Assessmentⁱⁱ as POSSIBLE to LIKELY. Following recent years which have seen an increase in strain experienced by many whānau due to the experience of Covid-19ⁱⁱⁱ and cost of living pressures (such as rising rent and mortgage costs,^{iv,xvi} petrol^v and food^{vi} price increases), unprecedented extreme activism in the form of the Wellington riots, and increasingly overt displays of law-breaking such as youth ramraids and aggravated robberies, it is POSSIBLE individuals who previously have not felt compelled to 'act' will be more inclined to engage in risky or criminal behaviour. Therefore, it is POSSIBLE a perceived or actual increase in harm being generated by EH will prompt attempts by frustrated individuals to take the law into their own hands. Notable incidents of vigilantism have occurred in recent years in relation to illegal street racing where an angry resident used a loader to attempt to scoop up a car,^{vii} and another individual discharged a firearm at street-racing vehicles.^{viii} In response to ongoing aggravated robberies and ramraids, increasing numbers of business owners purchasing weapons or seeking law changes in relation to self-defense have also been reported.^{ix, x}

3. What opportunities exist for Police and partner agencies to manage emergency housing risk?

It is POSSIBLE that consideration of Police intelligence risk factors would reduce risk during placement decision-making.

- f) Where there is a significant risk of family harm, sexual offending or high-risk drug use for EH applicant households, Police information sharing is LIKELY to enhance understanding of a household's risk profile and support placement decision-making.

It is LIKELY that there are barriers for single occupants in emergency housing to exit the system.

- g) Single adults without children are LIKELY unable to access longer-term housing options following a stay in emergency accommodation due to Kāinga Ora prioritising placements for families and child welfare. Long-term single room placements are currently not an available option with Kāinga Ora.^{xxii} This demographic often also present with addiction and mental health problems that are too complex for the housing system.^{xxxviii} Thus, it is LIKELY that progression towards more stable and long-term public housing is generally unachievable for this LIKELY growing occupant profile.

It is POSSIBLE that Hamilton City EH is a crime attractor for gang activity and should be treated as such.

- h) Crime attractors are locations where offenders are drawn specifically with the intention of committing a crime, in contrast to crime generators which produce offenders who succumb to the criminal opportunities they unexpectedly find available to them in a particular environment.^{xi} While forms of relational harm such as family violence, disorder, and breach-of-the-peace incidents are arguably the result of the environment (EH locations as crime generators), it is POSSIBLE that more serious, unreported activity is the result of gang members being attracted to EH locations to carry out their illegal activities within a community within which they already have some established criminal links. Unreported behaviour that is POSSIBLY occurring in Hamilton EH locations includes gang intimidation, rape, drug dealing, and prostitution.^{xii, xiii, xiv, xv}

It is LIKELY that integrating Police location and temporal risk information with private security placement will enhance MSD deployment-to-risk decision-making.

- i) Of the six locations that were identified as having a security presence, only the number one ranked EH location for CFS, s.9(2)(g) OIA is in the top ten. Therefore, it is LIKELY that MSD makes security placement decisions based only on its own estimations and would benefit from Police data on high-risk locations, days and times to maximise the benefit of this intervention.

⁵ These include: the higher likelihood of Maori being both victims and offenders of crime, living in state housing, being unemployed, and living in deprived areas; the emergence of middle-class shoplifting a rise in youth homelessness, and youth-driven ram-raid, theft, and aggravated robbery offending.ⁱⁱ

1. What degree of community harm is attributable to emergency housing in Waikato District?

It is LIKELY that emergency housing has a significant impact on harm within Hamilton City.



As of October 2022, there are more than 50 EH locations present in Waikato district (see Appendix 1). The majority (approximately 40) are in Hamilton City and highly concentrated on Ulster Street. Analysis of calls for service (CFS) in Hamilton over the past decade⁶ reveals a shifting pattern in harmful behaviour occurring at these locations. Prior to the introduction of the Emergency Housing Special Needs Grant in July 2016, and up until 2018 (henceforth referred to as the 'pre-policy period')⁷, the top 50% of CFS at Hamilton EH locations⁸, which were still functioning as motels, were made up of random harm behaviour (Suspicious Activity, Theft, and Burglary) and group-related harm (Family Harm and Disorder) in line with expectations of the traditional use of these premises. CFS at these Hamilton locations during the pre-policy period also accounted for approximately 17%⁹ of all CFS within a collective 100m radius surrounding them.

- Between 2019 to 2022¹⁰, CFS increased from accounting for 34% of all CFS in a collective 100m radius surrounding Hamilton EH properties, to 55%. A noticeable shift in random harm behaviour (Suspicious Activity, Theft, and Burglary) is also observable during this timeframe; by 2021, the top 50% of CFS at Hamilton EH locations had condensed to just four codes indicative of group-related harm (Family Harm and Disorder), with the addition of Non-Speech-Emergency-Calls and Breach-of-the-Peace incidents, and a decline in random harm behaviour (Suspicious Activity, Theft, and Burglary). In the collective 100m radius surrounding Hamilton EH locations, family harm ranked the top CFS code and EH locations' contribution to this increased from 23% on average in the pre-policy period to 82% in 2022.
- Rurally, CFS at EH locations have increased over time but with lesser impacts. In Waikato East during the pre-policy period, CFS at EH locations contributed an average of 7% to the collective 100m radius, this has increased by 16% (to a total of 22%) in the four years to 2022. In Waikato West, the pre-policy EH location contribution to the collective 100m radius was 19% and increased by 8% (to 27%) in the four years to 2022¹¹. In comparison, CFS in Hamilton City have increased by 33% (to 50%) between the pre-policy period and the four years to 2022.
- Occurrences at **all** commercial motel locations¹² in Waikato District per 1,000 people consistently averaged around 1.1 between 2015 and 2018.¹³ This is currently at 2.0 in 2022¹⁴, which is an 82% increase. In contrast, for Waikato District as a whole, all occurrences per 1,000 people have only increased 7% over a similar timeframe.¹⁵ This indicates that the harm associated with a population at higher risk of victimisation and offending (EH) has increased at a rate more rapidly than the District population. This is LIKELY to have a significant impact on harm within Hamilton City where 91% of Waikato's EH properties are located.^{xvi}

It is LIKELY that the emergency housing occupant profile reflects existing vulnerable populations.

- Of those households currently on the public housing register (1,902), 67% identify as Māori and 15% as European.^{xvi} **Kāinga Ora housing register** modal applicant age groups are 20-29 (30%) and 30-39 year-olds (30%).^{xvi} This



⁶ 2012 – 2022 to date

⁷ The years 2012 - 2018 have been grouped and assessed as the 'pre-policy period'. Although the policy was introduced in 2016, an observable impact is not noticeable in CFS data until 2019 by which time most of the identified EH locations had their EH services up and running.

⁸ This is an average between 2012 and 2018.

⁹ This looks at the top CFS in the collective 100m radius surrounding EH locations and counts how many of them can be attributed to just the EH locations themselves. This number is an average of this calculation between 2012 and 2018.

¹⁰ References throughout this report always imply 2022 to date (approximately October/November).

¹¹ In fact, it grew an average of 13% in the 2019-2021 period, and reduced by 5% in the 2021-2022 period.

¹² This is not just specific EH locations but all motel location types. This analysis allows comparisons between cities in NZ and provides larger totals which are more appropriate for generating population estimates.

¹³ A NIA Occurrences search was used to examine aggregate trends for occurrences at 'commercial motel' scene types for 2012 to 2022. Population totals (and estimates) converted to Police boundaries based on Statistics NZ data were then used to calculate a per capita 1,000 estimate. These were only available from 2014.

¹⁴ Down from a peak of 2.7 in 2021.

¹⁵ Occurrences per 1,000 people between 2018 and 2021 rather than 2022 to date.

demographic is echoed by EH households where 72% identify as Māori and 14% as European with the same modal age ranges. Only 8% of all EH households are in full-time work, study or in receipt of superannuation.^{xvi}

6. Approximately 46% of households are categorized as families with children. Wrap-around support services are available through MSD's Flexible Funding Assistance Programme to assist EH occupants with school enrolment and attendance, General Practitioner enrolment, financial capability, and counselling. In Hamilton, these services are contracted out to **Te Runanga o Kirikiriroa, Te Kōhao Health**, and Mātauranga Ake Central Kids.¹⁶ Funded tuition for science, maths, and English is available to support children with learning barriers three times a week at Aaron Court Motor Inn. Te Huarahi Hōu, an afterschool programme at Whitiara School, is also available twice a week for Whitiara students living in EH¹⁷ and Pukete Neighbourhood House Holiday Programme has been exclusively provided for EH children since the beginning of 2021. This includes a bus funded by Te Whatu Ora Waikato to transport children to and from the holiday programme and to off-site activities.^{xvi}
7. It is POSSIBLE for some whānau, EH provides a degree of stability and community that has otherwise been lacking. In Rotorua, some occupants have indicated that their support structures now depend on motel living. For many who have lived in these communities for over a year, some do not want to leave as they have built community bonds with their neighbours and mind each others' children. The thought of leaving the environment is 'scary'.^{xxii}
8. Analysis of CFS originating from EH shows CFS demand has become increasingly spread amongst EH providers in Hamilton City, LIKELY as a result of an increase in the number of EH locations in the last two years. Only four locations registered 5% or more of CFS demand in 2022 (totaling 21% of CFS) compared to an average of 7.5 locations between 2016 and 2019 at the 5% threshold generating an average of 55% of CFS. Given that the annual growth rate of overall Hamilton EH CFS is slowing, it is POSSIBLE a 'pepper-pot' effect is positively impacting the spread of vulnerability and risk associated with the EH demographic profile.

2. What can we expect?

It is POSSIBLE the peak volume of emergency housing-generated harm has passed.

9. Occurrences at commercial motel locations experienced an increase in most districts in 2019 with peaks in 2020. Between 2018 and 2020 occurrences grew by an annual average of 28% in all locations, compared to 8% in the years prior between 2015 and 2018. Waikato District has experienced the greatest rate increase in occurrences at motels (169%)¹⁸ across all districts and all years between 2015 and 2022. However, a decline in the annual growth rate of occurrences presented between 2020 and 2021¹⁹ (the national average was only a 1% increase), and between 2021 and 2022 declined by 23% (with a national average decline of 22%). Aggregate 2022 Waikato levels are LIKELY to settle at a 16% decline on 2021's occurrences (with a 14% decline LIKELY nationally).¹³
10. In all Areas, CFS have seen annual increases over the previous decade. However, the rate of this annual growth has been slowing since 2020. In Hamilton City and rurally, a notable average growth rate jump of 28% between the pre-policy and policy-introduction years occurred. However, the table below shows this growth reduced significantly in the last two years.

	Hamilton City	Waikato East	Waikato West	Waikato District
Pre-Policy EH Average CFS Growth	24%	55%	5%	28%
2019-2020 EH Average CFS Growth	91%	90%	35%	72%
2021-2022 EH Average CFS Growth	11%	6%	2%	6%

¹⁶ Collectively these services have 15 Full Time Equivalent staff to provide support although it is unknown whether this is exclusively to emergency housing occupants.

¹⁷ There are currently 48 plus a further 11 living in transitional housing.

¹⁸ This is the increase in occurrences between 2015 and 2022 to date. Bay of Plenty was second with 117%, followed by Eastern with 102%. The national average was 65%.

¹⁹ Likely due to Covid-19.

11. There are currently 1,902 households on the public housing register²⁰ for Hamilton City²¹ and the modal length of wait time is over two years (30% of households). Over 60% of applicants have been waiting longer than 12 months for a placement.²² However, the number of applicants on the national housing register also appears to have peaked with a recent decline in applications for the September 2022 quarter being the first observed in almost eight years.^{xvii} Hamilton City applicant growth has averaged 83 per quarter between June 2017 and June 2022, with peak growth of 147 in the June 2019 fiscal year, but recently reported an unprecedented²³ decline of 126 for the June to September 2022 quarter. Likewise, Waikato East²⁴ and West have averaged 16 and 17 per quarter between June 2017 and June 2022 respectively, with peaks of 23²⁵ and 29²⁶, and unprecedented declines of 36 and 39 in the most recent quarter.^{xviii}
12. It is POSSIBLE some of the contributing factors to the housing crisis will have reduced impacts in the foreseeable future. An undersupply of housing, escalating house and rent prices, and increasing building supply costs^{xvi} are showing indications of slowed or reversing trends,^{xix, xx} including predictions of a housing surplus within 12 months.^{xxi} Furthermore, while discrimination towards beneficiaries by the private rental market is still prevalent, the challenge to find private rentals has LIKELY started to reduce in line with the housing market cooling.^{xxii} Furthermore, significant supply increases are LIKELY within Waikato District within the next few years. Kāinga Ora are increasing their housing stock with public housing that replaces single homes on large sections at a 1:3 (units/townhouses) ratio such as the planned re-development in Enderley.^{xxiii} However work by Kāinga Ora²⁷ and private developers is also occurring in the affordable housing market with the goal of assisting homeowners into low income-cap housing in order to free up the private rental market.^{xxii}

It is LIKELY that the disproportionate effects of emergency housing in Hamilton City are due to critical mass factors.

13. Within MSD's Waikato District, approximately 91% of EH households (774) are situated within Hamilton City attached to 40 locations.^{xvi} The ratio of households to EH locations was 12:1 in 2020 and this has increased to 19:1 in 2022. Rurally, there are only four households to one location in Waikato East and three households to one location in West.^{xvi} Furthermore, rural EH locations are geographically spread, whereas Hamilton City properties are highly concentrated and EH occupants are the dominant (or only) population residing there.
14. In 2022, the top ten EH locations in Hamilton City had an average of 25 households and generated an average of 105 CFS. A positive relationship between the average number of households and corresponding CFS can be seen in the table below. This indicates that density is LIKELY to be a key factor in the higher level of harm observed in Hamilton City.

Location Rank Group	Average Households	Average CFS ²⁸	Average Calls per Household
1 – 10	25.3	105.0	4.2
11 – 20	22.6	60.1	2.7
21 – 30	16.3	51.7	3.2
31 – 39 ²⁹	14.1	27.8	2.0

²⁰ This is managed by Kāinga Ora and is separate to Emergency Housing.

²¹ As at October 28 2022

²² As at October 28 2022

²³ Since June 2017

²⁴ Hauraki District TLA, Matamata-Piako District TLA, Thames-Coromandel District TLA, and Waipa District TLA.

²⁵ East: June 2019 – June 2020

²⁶ West: June 2018 – June 2019

²⁷ In conjunction with KiwiBuild

²⁸ Excluding all duplicates, 1U, 1V, 1W, and all 2, 3, and 4 incident codes.

²⁹ Only 39 of 41 locations were able to be assessed.

15. Waikato East EH locations demonstrate a similar ratio of an average 19.5 households generating an average of 51.8 CFS or 2.7 calls per household. Waikato West is the notable exception to this pattern with a low average number of households (3) generating disproportionately high CFS (35.7) or 11.9 per household.
16. Of the 39 motel units contracted by MSD to provide EH, 19 are situated on Ulster Street, and this constitutes over half (56%) of the available motels on Ulster Street. ^{xvi} Families in Waikato District spend an average of 31 consecutive weeks in EH conditions with the majority (75%) staying over three months. The most frequent length of stay is between six and 12 months. ^{xvi} In Hamilton City Area, the combination of a vulnerable occupant profile experiencing financial and relational strain in close, temporary living conditions for at least three months and in a high-density motel location ALMOST CERTAINLY generates negative synergy which is reflected in CFS statistics.

It is POSSIBLE that media attention and public outcry will increase antisocial behaviour and incidents of vigilantism.

17. Demand for EH is POSSIBLY greater in Waikato District than in Auckland and Bay of Plenty, ^{30,xvi,xxii} and the CFS growth rate at EH locations is slowing. Uptake from Ulster Street motels to join the EH scheme occurred early following the policy introduction and subsequently, support services have had longer to establish. In contrast, Rotorua is POSSIBLY experiencing peak effects of the EH system more recently, with a LIKELY higher EH harm rate, ³¹ and support structures struggling to catch up. ^{xxii} However, as limited detail is available to the public, media commentary is LIKELY to have a significant influence on public behavior and beliefs about EH in Waikato District due to ongoing media attention on Rotorua EH.
 18. Media reports have been vocal about crime originating from, or being attracted by, EH. There have been various articles been published highlighting public concerns on the perceived increase in crime levels as a result of EH. ^{xxiii} Both Hamilton and Rotorua mayors recently addressed the media in response to serious concerns about the safety of the EH system, with the latter calling for an increase in Police capacity. ^{xxiv,xxv} It is POSSIBLE a perceived or actual increase in harm being generated by EH will prompt attempts by frustrated individuals to take the law into their own hands. Notable incidents of vigilantism have occurred in recent years in relation to illegal street racing where an angry resident used a loader to attempt to scoop up a car, ^{xxvi} and another individual fired a gun at street-racing vehicles. ^{xxvii} In response to ongoing aggravated robberies and ramraids, increasing numbers of business owners purchasing weapons or seeking law changes in relation to self-defense have also been reported. ^{xxviii, xxix}
 19. While a causative link between poverty and crime is generally debated, ^{xxx} New Zealand and international indications of a correlation between rising living costs and increases in specific criminal behaviours ³² has been assessed in a previous Insights Assessment ⁱⁱ as POSSIBLE to LIKELY. Following recent years which have seen an increase in strain experienced by many whānau due to the experience of Covid-19 ^{xxxi} and cost of living pressures (such as rising rent and mortgage costs, ^{xxxii, xvi} petrol ^v and food ^{xxxiii} price increases), unprecedented extreme activism in the form of the Wellington riots, and increasingly overt displays of law-breaking such as youth ramraids and aggravated robberies, it is POSSIBLE individuals who previously have not felt compelled to 'act' will be more inclined to engage in risky or criminal behaviour.
3. What opportunities exist for Police and partner agencies to manage emergency housing risk?

It is POSSIBLE that consideration of Police intelligence risk factors would reduce risk during placement decision-making.

20. Emergency housing is an available option for prison releases or offenders on bail as a last resort. ^{xxxiv} Where such individuals are considered high risk, the EH placement is managed by Corrections. Medium risk individuals are managed by MSD with Corrections input as to where the individual is placed, and low risk individuals are managed by MSD. ^{xxxv}

³⁰ Estimated applications per 1,000 people.

³¹ Bay of Plenty occurrences at motels per 1,000 people has been consistently higher than Waikato (and Auckland) even prior to emergency housing since at least 2015, and is currently the national leader with 5.0 occurrences per 1,000 people in 2021. In contrast, Waikato District ranks six out of the 12 Districts and had a rate of 2.7 in 2021.

³² These include: the higher likelihood of Maori being both victims and offenders of crime, living in state housing, being unemployed, and living in deprived areas; the emergence of middle-class shoplifting a rise in youth homelessness, and youth-driven ram-raid, theft, and aggravated robbery offending. ⁱⁱ