

PRISONS — PRISONERS — BY SUBURB

4706. Ms J.M. Freeman to the Minister for Corrective Services:

- (1) How many people currently imprisoned lived in each of the following suburbs immediately prior to being incarcerated for each year between 2013 - 2015 (please state both the percentage and total per suburb):
 - (a) Mirrabooka;
 - (b) Balga;
 - (c) Westminster;
 - (d) Koondoola;
 - (e) Alexander Heights; and
 - (f) Ballajura?
- (2) What was the average number of people imprisoned state wide for each year between 2013 - 2015?
- (3) What funding has been committed to crime prevention in each of the suburbs referred to in (1)?

Mr J.M. Francis replied:

The Department of Corrective Services reports statistical data by financial years and has advised that:

(1)–(2)

Number of Prisoners and Suburb of Last Known Address						
Suburb of last known address	As at 30 June 2013		As at 30 June 2014		As at 30 June 2015	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(a) Mirrabooka	27	0.5%	42	0.8%	34	0.6%
(b) Balga	64	1.3%	68	1.3%	74	1.3%
(c) Westminster	17	0.3%	11	0.2%	16	0.3%
(d) Koondoola	28	0.6%	28	0.5%	30	0.5%
(e) Alexander Heights	22	0.4%	22	0.4%	23	0.4%
(f) Ballajura	30	0.6%	38	0.7%	35	0.6%
Other*	4736	96.2%	5033	96.0%	5341	96.2%
Total State Population	4924	100.0%	5242	100.0%	5553	100.0%

*Includes prisoners where the last known address was interstate, overseas and unknown.

- (3) The roots of criminal offending are complex and cumulative and are imbedded in social as well as personal histories. The risk of crime is exacerbated by not providing meaningful social pathways for a diverse range of young people, and by not promoting the attachment of individuals and communities to main stream support and development institutions, such as families and schools. Funding for programs that address these issues, within the suburbs identified, come from a range of sources and delivered by a number of government and non-government organisations. It is not possible to identify all relevant programs and funding allocations.