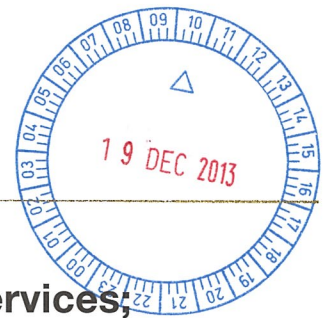




PUBLIC

2012/13



**The Hon Joe Francis MLA
Minister for Emergency Services; Corrective Services;
Small Business; Veterans**

Our Ref: 51-02205

Ms Samantha Parsons
Committee Clerk
Estimates and Financial Operations Committee
Legislative Council
Parliament House
PERTH WA 6000

Dear Ms Parsons

I refer to correspondence, dated 27 November 2013, from the Hon Ken Travers MLC, Chair of the Standing Committee on Estimates and Financial Operations.

Please find attached the requested supplementary information from the Department of Corrective Services (the Department) to the questions on notice raised by the Subcommittee of the Standing Committee on Estimates and Financial Operations on Friday 22 November 2013.

The Department has provided responses using data that is readily available.

Yours sincerely

**HON JOE FRANCIS MLA
MINISTER FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES;
CORRECTIVE SERVICES; SMALL BUSINESS; VETERANS**

Att 1-8 DEC 2013

ESTIMATES AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

QUESTIONS ON NOTICE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Department of Corrective Services

Question No. B1: Hon L MacLaren asked –

- (1) *Could you tell me how many transgender men and women would be in custody?*

Answer: The Department's current admission process does not currently include questions to identify transgender prisoners. The Department is currently refining its policy in response to the concerns after the safety of transgender prisoners and the placement of prisoners according to their legal sexual identification. Any refinement of the Department's policy is dependent on prisoners identifying themselves as transgender.

Question No. B2: Hon L MacLaren asked –

- (2) *Are there any guidelines that you use to assist you when you have either a transgender man or a transgender woman to determine where you are going to place them?*

Answer: There are currently no policy or guidelines for the management of transgender prisoners. The Department is currently developing a policy to support its individualised and integrated case management approach to support the assessment, placement and management of transgender prisoners.

Question No. B3: Hon L MacLaren asked –

- (3) *Some transgender individuals need medical services. Could you also let me know what their entitlements are, if they are on drugs or have other medical needs? ... more specific guidelines?*

Answer: As noted in the response to Question No. B1 above, the Department is currently formulating its policy concerning the management of transgender prisoners. As data is currently not collected on transgender prisoners it is not possible to provide details of their medical treatment. The treatment of transgender prisoners by way of specific drugs or other medical needs will be included in the review of the Department's policy around transgender prisoners.

Notwithstanding the above, if the Department is made aware of the identity of any transgender prisoners, the Department's Health Services will provide for and manage any issues relating to the ongoing treatment for these prisoners and coordinate their care with treating specialists.

Question B4: Hon A Clohesy asked –

- (4) *[With reference to young people detained at Banksia Hill Detention Centre] Specifically in relation to on the way to and from court are they as a matter of routine strip searched?*

Answer: No. Strip searches are not conducted on a routine basis prior to transport to and from court. Strip searches are conducted on admission and exit from Banksia Hill Detention Centre and targeted strip searches may be undertaken from time to time on the basis of intelligence received.

Question No. B5: Hon L Behjat asked –

- (5) *And if a youth offender is found to have significant hearing problems, what do you then do with regard to that; because I think addressing hearing problems could go a very long way towards rehabilitation and trying to avoid recidivism as well because it presents with learning difficulties and all sorts of things. So, if you can provide me with as much information as you can, I would be appreciative of that.*

Answer: All detainees irrespective of ethnicity are clinically assessed by a registered nurse on reception, according to the protocol of the Initial Health Assessment. This initial assessment includes acuity triage and risk assessment to determine need for prompt referral to Counselling Services and/or the Mental Health Team and/or the Doctor as clinically necessary.

Admission assessment by the doctor includes a check of visual acuity using a Snellen Chart and a check of the ears and hearing with a screening Audioscope. When necessary, patients are referred for optometry or to a specialist ENT clinic. All recommended treatments are facilitated and all prescribed medications are provided.

Between October 2011 and October 2013, a screening hearing assessment during the medical admission process of 187 young people found that 32 had a moderate hearing loss and 37 had a mild hearing loss. Of these, 18 had a hearing deficit in both ears and the remaining 51 had normal hearing in one ear. Five were referred to an Ear Nose and Throat (ENT) clinic for management of a clinical problem. The ability of these individuals to communicate with staff was not compromised.

One individual had profound hearing loss and used hearing aids to aid communication. Treatment of inter-current ENT conditions depends on the nature of the clinical problem and includes oral and topical antibiotics and antifungals with anti-inflammatories and analgesia. Treatment is continued or changed to achieve a resolution of the problem.

Question No. B6: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

- (6) *The number and percentage of detainees at Banksia Hill that have identified with mental health issues.*

Answer: As at 3 December 2013, the muster at Banksia Hill was 147. Of these:

- 20 were active clients of the Department's Mental Health team (13%). That is, they were diagnosed with a mental illness.
- Diagnoses included symptoms of schizophrenia disorder, schizoaffective disorder, bipolar depressive disorder, depression/anxiety and post traumatic stress disorder.

The above statistics do not include one off assessments requested where no further mental health intervention was indicated. It should be noted that numbers fluctuate greatly due to remand status and bail granted to young people.

- (7) *Plus detail on the number that are being prescribed ADHD treatment, receiving ADHD treatment.*

Answer: Mental illnesses are diagnosed in young people as soon as possible after reception by clinical assessment by health professionals using multiple diagnostic tools such as the Montgomery-Asgard Depression Rating Scale. The routine admission screen format for detainees includes assessment of mental health and risk with triage guidelines for referral to further professional interventions.

The number of detainees who may or may not have had a previous diagnosis of ADHD cannot be approximated with any confidence as in most cases confirmed historical medical histories are not known. The Department's record system confirms the recollections of the Adolescent paediatrician who recalls that he has encountered 12 cases of ADHD over the past six months.

ADHD is considered as a diagnosis or an ongoing problem when alerted by the reception diagnostic screening process. Confirmation of the diagnosis and a plan for management is determined by the specialist Adolescent paediatrician. As at 9 December 2013, there were two detainees who had ADHD listed as a problem but neither has been assessed as requiring drug treatment.

Question No. B7: Hon L MacLaren asked -

- (8) *I wondered whether you were now at a point at which you have a list of successful intervention programs.*

Answer: The Department facilitates youth justice programs in both correctional facilities and in the community as set out in Attachment 1.

Question No. B8: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked -

- (9) *Can you tell us how much of your services and contract is for travel – in particular, travel using aircraft?*

Answer: The budget for the provision of all services under the Court Security and Custodial Services Contract (CS&CS Contract) between the Department and Serco Australia Pty Ltd is approximately \$50 million (m).

Custody movement (which includes all movement of prisoners for example, inter-prison movement, movement to court, lock up, medical escorts, funeral escorts, hospital sits) makes up approximately 64% (\$32m) of the CS&CS Contract budget.

For the last financial year, air travel costs accounted for approximately 22% (\$7m) of the custody movement component of the CS&CS Contract.

Question No. B9: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked -

- (10) *How many prisoners are in prison for fine default; that is, the reason they are in prison is simply fine default?*

Answer: As at 18 November 2013, there were 18 prisoners in prison solely for Fine Default. This figure excludes cases where there were concurrent remand warrants or concurrent other sentence types.

Question No. B10: Hon R Mazza asked –

- (11) *I just wanted to find out that when they get those fines, how much a day do they get off their fines if they go to prison?*

Answer: Under section 53(3)(A) of the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994*, the period of imprisonment (under a warrant of commitment) is determined by dividing the amount owed by the amount prescribed (\$250) and rounding the result down to the nearest whole number of days. The amount prescribed is set under Regulation 6BAA of the *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Regulations 1994* and is payable per day. Please refer also to the response to question (14) below.

Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

- (12) *Could you give us an idea – I suspect the new commissioner might be interested in getting this research project done for himself, let alone the committee – of what is the current cost to the state of flying prisoners, particularly for short stays, to serve out fines, and the cost of flying them from remote communities to prison and returning them to their communities, by plane or bus or whatever other means you return them to their communities?*

Answer: It varies depending on the region and transport distances. Using the Kimberley Region as an example - Air travel from Broome to collect a person arrested at Kununurra, and then return that person to Broome Regional Prison costs approximately \$10,000. Upon release from prison, the Department provides the person with bus transport to return to the place of arrest (i.e. Kununurra) at a cost of approximately \$170.

Hon A Clohesy asked –

- (13) *Along similar lines, if they have multiple fines, can they work those fines off in that trip?*

Answer: Yes. Refer to the below question (14) for further detail.

Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

- (14) *Does the fine become a concurrent sentence? Is that treated like a sentence so that it becomes concurrent?*

Answer: The *Fines, Penalties and Infringement Notices Enforcement Act 1994* provides for fine default warrants to be cleared concurrently via imprisonment. The practical application of this provision essentially means that if a person has several 'warrants of commitment' with varying terms of imprisonment against each separate warrant, the person will only serve the number of days on the warrant with the highest term. For example, a person has three warrants for fine defaults. The first warrant has a total of four days imprisonment, the second warrant has three days and the third warrant has two days. The person has a total of nine days imprisonment across three warrants, however will only serve four days in prison to clear the total of the three fines.

Question No. B11: Hon A Clohesy asked –

- (15) *What is the number of prisoners who have been transported this way in the last 12 months to serve fines?*

Answer: While all prisoner transports conducted within the state are recorded, the offence(s) for which the offender has been charged is not recorded in connection with the transport. To provide this level of detail, the Department would need to manually scrutinise each individual transport record over the 12 months which would require complex and highly resource intensive work. However, options for obtaining this data cost effectively are being considered.

Question No. B12: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

- (16) *Just going back to the issue about aggregating it up; can you take on notice, what is the most a prisoner has cleared in a single day? If they are aggregating it up; could they be clearing, sort of, like \$16 000 worth of fines on a single day in prison because it is a range of different fines that have been aggregated up into a concurrent sentence? Is that something you could look at for us?*

Answer: Information on the most a prisoner has cleared on a single day is not readily available. It should be noted that there is no legislative limit to the amount a prisoner on fine default can clear by a day's imprisonment. It is dependent on a number of matters including, the combination of the amount of fines, required days of imprisonment and the number of charges.

Question No. B13: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked -

- (17) *Would you have internally what the cost somewhere like Broome or the Derby correctional facility is?*

Answer: The average cost of incarcerating a prisoner at West Kimberley Regional Prison is approximately \$370 per day.

Question No. B14: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

(18) *With reference to question on notice 4723 asked by Hon Ed Dermer to the Minister for Finance representing the Minister for Corrective Services Hansard 1 November 2011 and question without notice 834, asked by Hon Amber-Jane Sanderson to the Attorney General representing the Minister for Corrective Services on 21 November 2013. ... The detail that is provided in the answer in one case is quite extensive and useful. On the more recent question, we are told that we cannot get that information and it is all just consolidated into some very simple figures. I was wondering why, if it could be provided in November 2011, it cannot be provided in 2013?*

Answer: The statistics set out in question on notice 4723 and question without notice 834 for the 2012 and 2013 periods are available however, the relatively low numbers in this later period may inadvertently lead to the identification of individual Prison Officers. Notwithstanding the Department's risk mitigation, the following tables provide the details requested.

Table 1: Prison officer discipline matters for 2010/11

Allegation	Guilty	Not guilty	Resigned	Discontinued/ withdrawn	Total
Abuse of Authority - Harassment	1				1
Corruption - Fraud	5				5
Neglect of Duty - Compromise Security	1				1
Neglect of Duty - Disobey Lawful Order	4				4
Neglect of Duty - Failure to Report	5				5
Neglect of Duty - Other	2				2
Neglect of Duty - Removal of keys	10				10
Official Information - Other	4				4
Official Information - Unauthorised Access	2	1			3
Out of hours Conduct - Criminal	3				3
Personal Behaviour - Social Media Policy	2				2
Personal Behaviour - Unprofessional Conduct	9				9
Physical Contact - Misuse of Force	2	1			3
Total	50	2			52

Table 2: Prison officer discipline matters for 2011/12

Allegation	Guilty	Not guilty	Resigned	Discontinued/ withdrawn	Total
Conflict of Interest - Improper association	8				8
Conflict of Interest - Unapproved Secondary Employment			2		2
Corruption - Falsify record	2				2
Corruption – Fraud	3			3	6
Corruption - Trafficking Contraband	1		2		3
Misuse of Resources	1				1
Neglect of Duty - Compromise Security	14	1	2		17
Neglect of Duty - Disobey Lawful Order	4		1		5
Neglect of Duty - Failure to Report	2				2
Neglect of Duty - Other	1				1
Neglect of Duty - Removal of keys	1				1
Personal Behaviour - Unprofessional Conduct	6	2	1	1	10
Total	43	3	8	4	58

Table 3: Prison officer discipline matters for 2012/13

Allegation	Guilty	Not guilty	Resigned	Discontinued/ withdrawn	Total
Conflict of Interest - Improper association			1		1
Conflict of Interest - Unapproved Secondary Employment			1		1
Corruption - Other			1		1
Misuse of Resources	3				3
Neglect of Duty - Compromise Security	3		1		4
Neglect of Duty - Disobey Lawful Order	2				2
Official Information - Unauthorised Access	1		2		3
Out of Hours Conduct - Criminal	1				1
Personal Behaviour - Unprofessional Conduct	4	2		2	8
Total	14	2	6	2	24

Question No B15: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

(19) *Another thing I want to know is are you able to tell us, today, for the 2012 and 2013 financial years – for each of those years - how many custodial officers were charged under the Prisons Act? ie from July 2011 to June 2012 and then from July 2012 through to June 2013*

Answer: Please refer to the data below.

2010/11	36 officers charged with a total of 52 discipline offences
2011/12	30 officers charged with a total of 58 discipline offences
2012/13	14 officers charged with a total of 24 discipline offences ¹

(20) *If we could get it broken down for each year, how many actually resigned and how many were dismissed?*

Answer: Please refer to the data below.

2010/11	One dismissal as a result of Part X of the <i>Prisons Act 1981</i> No resignations prior to the discipline hearing. One additional officer resigned during the course of the discipline investigation and prior to charges being laid. The Prison Officer did not provide a reason for resignation.
2011/12	No dismissals as a result of Part X of the <i>Prisons Act 1981</i> . Three resignations prior to the discipline hearing (one due to ill health, one due to retirement, one due to workers compensation). ² One additional officer resigned during the course of the discipline investigation prior to charges being laid. The Prison Officer did not provide a reason for resignation.
2012/13	No dismissals as a result of Part X of the <i>Prisons Act 1981</i> . Three resignations prior to the discipline hearing (resignation reasons unknown). One additional officer retired during the course of the investigation and prior to charges being laid.

Note: To facilitate continuity in the responses, for officers above who were dismissed or who resigned, after being charged, the separation is recorded against the year in which the charges were laid. This is not necessarily the same year as when the separation occurred. Separations prior to charges being laid are recorded against the year of separation.

As set out below, five prison officers had their employment terminated between 2010/11 and 2012/13 for other integrity related matters dealt with outside the scope of Part X.

2010/11 – One Probationary Prison Officer was discharged pursuant to reg(5)(4) of the Prison Regulations 1982. This provision only applies to Prison Officers on probation and in circumstances where the Chief Executive Officer forms the view that the Probationary Officer was unsatisfactory in the performance of his or her duty or unsuitable to be a Prison Officer. The issues related to the Probationary Officers' integrity.

2011/12 – One Prison Officer was dismissed pursuant to s13(3) of the *Prisons Act 1981*. Section 13(3) provides the Chief Executive Officer with the consent of the Minister, the power to dismiss Prison Officers who have been convicted of a criminal offence. The provision is narrow in scope and only relates to offences affecting the performance of the Prison Officer's duties or their fitness to hold office.

¹ The reduction in numbers by nearly half is because matters that would otherwise be the subject of a s102 charge, are being dealt with by way of local management improvement. This is in line with the sector's approach to try and improve staff where possible rather than issue punitive sanctions.

² These are the reasons as provided by the Prison Officers.

2012/13 – One Prison Officer was dismissed pursuant to s13(3) of the *Prisons Act 1981*. Two probationary Prison Officers were discharged pursuant to regulation (5)(4) of the *Prison Regulations 1982*. On both occasions, the issues related to the Probationary Officers' integrity.

Note: Separations in accordance with s13(3) of the *Prisons Act 1981* and reg5(4) of the *Prisons Regulations 1982* are recorded against the year of separation.

(21) *Are you able to give us the figures on how many of those officers – we have the number who were charged or who left – those remaining officers would you have wanted to keep on and you would not have expected or wanted to be dismissed?*

Answer: The discipline process in accordance with Part X of the *Prisons Act 1981* is such that a Hearing Superintendent determines the outcome of a matter. Dismissal as a sanction is only available for matters dealt with in accordance with s105 of the *Prisons Act 1981* and would therefore be subject to validation by the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with s106(4) of the *Prisons Act 1981*.

Notwithstanding penalty submissions made by the prosecution and defence, it is ultimately up to the Hearing Superintendent to impose what he or she believes is an appropriate penalty having regard to all the circumstances of the case. On that basis, the Department does not "seek" to dismiss employees and therefore does not have any that it "wanted to keep on and [it] would not have expected or wanted to be dismissed."

Question No. B16: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

(22) *In the two financial years ending 2012 and 2013, did you seek to dismiss anybody but were unable to dismiss anybody?*

Answer: The answer to this question is set out in the previous question (21) as it relates to the manner in which Part X discipline matters are conducted.

(23) *How many of those 59 charges, which I assume is the total over the two years, would have been heard by a superintendent or the commissioner under section 102 of the act which deals with minor matters or under section 105 for serious matters, and just led to a reprimand, charge or fine?*

Answer: The total number of disciplinary charges laid in accordance with s102 and s105 of the *Prisons Act 1981* are set out in the table below.

Financial year	s102	s105	Total
2010-11	26	26	52
2011-12	26	32	58
2012-13	8	16	24
Total	60	74	134

The process for dealing with s102 and s105 Discipline Matters pursuant to Part X of the *Prisons Act 1981* operates as follows.

Section 102

Where a discipline offence is determined by a Superintendent the penalty imposed is forwarded to the CEO for noting only.

Appeal Body

For charges laid in accordance with s102, the appeal body is the CEO.

- 2010/11** 26 charges dealt with by way of s102.
Of these 26 charges, all were found guilty, with the following penalties imposed (Caution x 13, reprimand x 8, fine x 5)
- 2011/12** 26 charges dealt with by way of s102.
Of these 26 charges, 22 were found guilty, with the following penalties imposed (Caution x 16, reprimand x 5, fine x 1)
- 2012/13** 8 charges dealt with by way of s102.
Of these 8 charges, all were found guilty, with the following penalties imposed (Caution x 6, reprimand x 2)

Section 105

In accordance with s106(1)(b), the CEO will appoint an independent Superintendent to hear a charge. As a matter of policy, the CEO does not hear the charges himself.

- The Hearing Superintendent will impose a penalty, which must be validated by the CEO before having affect. The CEO has the power to change the penalty before validation.

Appeal Body

Prison Officer Appeal Tribunal.

- 2010/11** 26 charges dealt with by way of s105.
Of these 26 charges, 24 were found guilty, with the following penalties imposed (Fine x 8, suspension from duty x 6, dismissal x 3, reprimand x 3, caution x 2, reduction in rank x2)
- 2011/12** 32 charges dealt with by way of s105.
Of these 32 charges, 21 were found guilty, with the following penalties imposed (Reprimand x 7, fine x 6, suspension from duty x 5, caution x 1, reduction in rank x 1, no penalty x 1)
- **2012/13** 16 charges dealt with by way of s105.
Of these 16 charges, 6 were found guilty, with the following penalties imposed (Fine x 2, reprimand x 2, suspension from duty x 1, reduction in rank x 1)

(24) *Were there any cases during that period where it was found that the allegation against the officer actually turned out to be not true? Again, if you could give us the breakdown of the figures, whether or not the allegations against officers were dismissed at the first hearing or on appeal for each different category – I think there is a prison officers' appeal – because they rested on the evidence that was then later found to be unsustainable.*

Answer: All matters in the table below were determined at the disciplinary hearing. There were no appeals in which a finding of guilt was changed to 'not guilty'.

- 2010/11** 2 matters found not guilty
2011/12 3 matters found not guilty
2012/13 2 matters found not guilty

Question No. B17: Hon A Clohesy asked –

(25) *I want to get a sense of the number of prisoners incarcerated on a Friday and released on a Monday. What is the total population we are looking at? We could probably get a sense of that as a snapshot, but also over 12 months. ... A regional breakdown would be good, but it also makes sense to do it by offender population by facility.*

Answer: Please refer to Table 4 below.

Table 4: Number of cases where prisoners were received on a Friday and were released on or before the first following Monday (Receptions Period 1/7/2012 to 30/6/2013)

Local Government Authority of Exit Address

Exit Facility Name	Central	Interstate	Kimberley	Lower Great Southern	Midlands	Perth	Pilbara	South Eastern	Total
Albany Regional Prison	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bandyup Womens Prison	1	0	0	1	0	26	0	0	28
Broome Regional Prison	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	10
Bunbury Regional Prison	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7
Greenough Regional Prison	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Hakea Prison	1	0	1	0	3	80	0	0	85
Roebourne Regional Prison	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
West Kimberley Regional Prison	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	10	1	12	2	3	109	4	6	147

(26) *In particular, could you identify where they have come to serve out the time in lieu of fines?..
In Friday and out Monday.*

Answer: Please refer to Table 5 below.

Table 5: Number of cases where prisoners were received to serve Fine Default Only on a Friday and were released on or before the first-following Monday (Receptions Period 1/7/2012 to 30/06/2013)

Local Government Authority of Exit Address

Exit Facility Name	Central	Kimberley	Lower Great Southern	Perth	South Eastern	South West	Upper Great Southern	Total
Albany Regional Prison	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bandyup Womens Prison	0	0	1	14	0	2	0	17
Broome Regional Prison	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
Bunbury Regional Prison	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	6
Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
Greenough Regional Prison	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hakea Prison	1	1	0	24	0	5	3	34
West Kimberley Regional Prison	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	6	8	2	41	2	12	3	74

Question No. B18: Hon A Clohesy asked –

(27) *The other thing that I am interested in knowing about is offender population by length of sentence. I am particularly interested in women and their length of sentence over a period of time. So, I would like a 12 month comparison between this year and last year. ... By institution and length of sentence.*

Answer: Whilst it is possible to give reports on length of sentence by prison on the basis of sentences imposed over a period of this would take a great deal of time. This is due to the fact that prisoners are frequently transferred from one prison to another thereby making it necessary to track each individual prisoner through their sentence to allocate how much time is spent at any one facility.

Figures for Sentences Imposed upon females for the whole of WA without breakdown by prison are referred at following tables below.

Table 6: Sentences imposed by duration of maximum sentence and sentence type from 01 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 (Including Breach Early Release Orders and including Recapture) All Adult Facilities for both Aboriginals and Non-Aboriginals and for females only

Maximum Sentence Duration	Sentence Type						Total	Average (months)
	Remand With Default Of Fine	Default Of Fine - Other	Finite	Parole	Life	No Sentence		
Under 8 Days	117	184	1	0	0	0	302	0.14
8 Days And Under 1 Month	11	30	2	1	0	0	44	0.34
1 Month And Under 2 Months	0	1	6	4	0	0	11	1.47
2 Months And Under 3 Months	1	0	12	3	0	0	16	2.47
3 Months And Under 6 Months	0	0	14	2	0	0	16	3.67
6 Months And Under 1 Year	1	0	120	9	0	0	130	7.88
1 Year And Under 2 Years	0	0	5	92	0	0	97	15.22
2 Years And Under 3 Years	0	0	1	46	0	0	47	26.93
3 Years And Under 4 Years	0	0	1	14	0	0	15	37.73
4 Years And Under 5 Years	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	50.2
5 Years And Over	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	79.78
Life: 5-14 Years Before Review	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	N/A
No Duration Found	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	N/A
Total	130	215	162	190	1	2	700	8.21
Breaches / Recaptures	0	0	38	27	0	0	65	N/A
Average Max Duration (Months)	0.21	0.18	7.22	23.62	N/A	N/A	8.21	N/A

Note: Days served for original sentences served prior to Cancellation/Suspension Early Release Order or Escape are EXCLUDED from the duration calculations. Indeterminate sentence lengths excluded from average calculations. 'Short term parole' sentences are included in 'Finite' sentences.

Definitions:

Default of Fine - Other: Imprisonment served for unpaid fines only.

Finite: A term for which a parole eligibility order was not made by the court. A prisoner with a finite sentence type may be eligible for Short Term Parole if the sentence length is less than 12 months. A prisoner with eligibility for short term parole may be released after serving one half of their sentence, although for some prisoners the release on short term parole is mandatory upon reaching their eligibility date.

GP (Governor's Pleasure): This generic sentence type includes both a historical sentencing option no longer available with the exception of juvenile offenders who are found guilty of murder under section 279(5)(b) of the Criminal Code as well as other non-Life indeterminate sentences. There is a statutory review date from which there may be consideration for release which is to be approved by the Governor in Executive Council.

Life: Life Sentence with a minimum period as set by the court. There is a statutory review date from which there may be consideration for release which is to be approved by the Governor in Executive Council.

No Sentence: Prisoner's sentence type is missing: it may be yet to be entered onto TOMS.

Parole: A term of 12 months or greater which has been granted parole eligibility by a court. Prisoner must be considered for release by the Prisoner Review Board prior to their Earliest Eligibility Date. Prisoners are eligible to be released on parole after serving one half of their sentence (for terms of 4 years or less) or after serving two years less than the total term (for terms of greater than 4 years).

Remand with Default of Fine: Imprisonment served for unpaid fines with Remand Warrants also current.

Table 7: Sentences imposed by duration of maximum sentence and sentence type from 01 July 2012 to 30 June 2013 (Including Breach Early Release Orders and including Recapture) All Adult Facilities for both Aboriginals and Non-Aboriginals and for females only

Maximum Sentence Duration	Sentence Type							Average (months)
	Remand With Default Of Fine	Default Of Fine - Other	Finite	Parole	Governor's Pleasure	No Sentence	Total	
Under 8 Days	129	261	0	1	0	0	391	0.14
8 Days And Under 1 Month	23	42	7	2	0	0	74	0.36
1 Month And Under 2 Months	0	2	11	3	0	0	16	1.28
2 Months And Under 3 Months	0	3	13	3	0	0	19	2.4
3 Months And Under 6 Months	0	0	10	7	0	0	17	3.92
6 Months And Under 1 Year	0	0	104	4	0	0	108	7.76
1 Year And Under 2 Years	0	1	4	124	0	0	129	14.74
2 Years And Under 3 Years	0	1	2	39	0	0	42	28.62
3 Years And Under 4 Years	0	0	2	13	0	0	15	39.4
4 Years And Under 5 Years	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	53.2
5 Years And Over	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	72.2
Governors Pleasure	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	N/A
No Duration Found	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	N/A
Total	152	310	153	211	1	2	829	6.95
Breaches / Recaptures	0	0	42	24	0	0	66	N/A
Average Max Duration (Months)	0.14	0.33	7.07	21.48	N/A	N/A	6.95	N/A

Note: Days served for original sentences served prior to Cancellation/Suspension Early Release Order or Escape are EXCLUDED from the duration calculations. Indeterminate sentence lengths also excluded from average calculations.

Note: 'Short term parole' sentences are included in the 'Finite' sentence type.

However, on the basis of a snapshot as at a particular date, breakdown by prison can be given. Reports for 30 June 2012 and 30 June 2013 are given below.

Table 8: Census of female adult prisoners on the night of 30/06/2012 (Including Breach Early Release Orders and recaptures) by facility and duration of maximum sentence

Duration of Maximum Sentence		Facility						Total
		Bandyup Womens Prison	Boronia Pre Release Centre	Broome Regional Prison	Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	Greenough Regional Prison	Roebourne Regional Prison	
Unsentenced	Aboriginal	46	0	0	4	2	7	59
	Non- Aboriginal	48	0	0	1	0	0	49
< 1 Month	Aboriginal	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
	Non- Aboriginal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
1-<3 Months	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-<6 Months	Aboriginal	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Non- Aboriginal	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
6-<12 Months	Aboriginal	24	2	1	9	4	4	44
	Non- Aboriginal	9	4	0	0	2	0	15
1-<2 Years	Aboriginal	36	3	1	5	7	1	53
	Non- Aboriginal	25	10	0	0	1	0	36
2-<5 Years	Aboriginal	33	4	2	0	4	2	45
	Non- Aboriginal	40	32	0	1	0	0	73
5 Years and over	Aboriginal	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
	Non- Aboriginal	14	23	1	0	0	0	38
Governor's Pleasure	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life 5-14 Years	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Life 10-12/15-19 Years	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Life 20+ Years	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Admin. Decision	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown / NA	Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non- Aboriginal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		302	79	5	20	25	15	446

Note: Where prisoners were returned to prison following breach of early release order or escape, the original sentence days served are included in the sentence length.

Table 9: Census of female adult prisoners on the night of 30/06/2013 (Including Breach Early Release Orders and recaptures) by facility and duration of maximum sentence

Duration of Maximum Sentence		Facility							Total
		Bandyup Womens Prison	Boronia Pre Release Centre	Broome Regional Prison	Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	Greenough Regional Prison	Roebourne Regional Prison	West Kimberley Regional Prison	
Unsentenced	Ab	40	0	1	0	7	1	2	51
	Non-Ab	49	0	0	0	2	0	0	51
< 1 Month	Ab	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Non-Ab	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1-<3 Months	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3-<6 Months	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
6-<12 Months	Ab	12	5	0	2	12	1	7	39
	Non-Ab	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	11
1-<2 Years	Ab	25	6	0	5	13	1	9	59
	Non-Ab	27	18	0	1	6	0	0	52
2-<5 Years	Ab	35	4	0	4	4	0	7	54
	Non-Ab	37	22	0	1	4	0	0	64
5 Years and over	Ab	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	6
	Non-Ab	12	18	0	0	4	0	0	34
Governor's Pleasure	Ab	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Non-Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Life 5-14 Years	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	9
Life 10-12/15-19 Years	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Life 20+ Years	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Admin. Decision	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown / NA	Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-Ab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		266	78	1	15	58	3	28	449

Note: Where prisoners were returned to prison following breach of early release order or escape, the original sentence days served are included in the sentence length.

Question No. B19: Hon R Mazza asked –

(28) .. I see that there have been 41 drug seizures in the first half of this year. Are you able to tell me the breakdown of these seizures per prison?

Answer: Please refer to Table 10 below.

Table 10: Number of drug seizures in prison for first half of 2013 by Facilities

Facilities	Total
Hakea Prison	17
Casuarina Prison	3
Bandyup Prison	1
Eastern Goldfields Prison	1
Wooroloo Prison Farm	2
Karnet Prison Farm	2
Banksia Hill Detention Centre	1
Bunbury Regional Prison	10
Greenough Regional Prison	2
Albany Regional Prison	2
Total	41

(29) And how many of those seizures actually involved any prison officers, if any?

Answer: The seizures were as a result of Drug Detection Unit deployment. Drugs were found on visitors and areas within the prison. They did not involve seizures from staff.

Question No. B20: Hon A Clohesy asked –

(30) [With reference to Boronia] Can I get a sense of how many are on the waiting list currently?

Answer: As at 3 December there are 27 prisoners on the waiting list for Boronia. Of these, approximately 20 are currently eligible for a transfer.

(31) And the population in Boronia, just a breakdown of who they are, you know, the proportion of Aboriginal women, the proportion of overseas women – foreign nationals.... Australian nationals and those that are serving foreign nationals.

Answer: The below tables provide the requested information.

Table 11: Census of prisoners on the night of 30/06/2013 – Boronia Pre Release Centre

	Female Aboriginal	Female Non-Aboriginal	Total
Sentenced	15	63	78
Unsentenced	0	0	0
Total	15	63	78

Table 12: Census of female adults recorded as Foreign Nationals or Liable for Deportation, by nationality as at 30/06/2013 in Boronia Pre Release Centre

Persons in Boronia Pre Release Centre

Nationality	Sentenced			Unsentenced			Total
	Liable For Deportation	Not Liable For Deportation	Total	Liable For Deportation	Not Liable For Deportation	Total	
CANADA	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
MALAYSIA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
NEW ZEALAND	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
NIGERIA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SINGAPORE	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SOUTH AFRICA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
UNITED KINGDOM	2	2	4	0	0	0	4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	12	4	16	0	0	0	16

Note: The term "foreign national" includes persons who have been charged with an offence but who are not Australian citizens.

Nationality is determined as follows:

1. If a non-Australian citizenship is recorded then that is used to determine nationality.
2. If a past/inactive deportation alert exists, and citizenship is not recorded then the country of birth is selected as nationality.
3. If a current/active deportation alert exists, and citizenship is not recorded or Australian, then the country of birth is selected as nationality.
4. If citizenship is not recorded, but country of birth is Australia then Australian is selected as nationality.
5. If no citizenship is recorded AND country of birth is other than Australia AND no deportation alerts past or current exist, then nationality is reported as 'NOT RECORDED' regardless of non-Australian country of birth existing as there is not enough evidence to make an informed choice.

Table 13: Census of female adults recorded as Foreign Nationals or Liable for Deportation, by nationality as at 30/06/2013 across all adult facilities

Total Summary Across All ADULT Facilities

Nationality	Sentenced			Unsentenced			Total
	Liable For Deportation	Not Liable For Deportation	Total	Liable For Deportation	Not Liable For Deportation	Total	
CANADA	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
FINLAND	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
ITALY	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
MALAYSIA	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
NEW ZEALAND	4	3	7	0	3	3	10
NIGERIA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
PORTUGAL	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
SINGAPORE	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
SOMALIA	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
SOUTH AFRICA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA	3	0	3	0	0	0	3
UNITED KINGDOM	2	8	10	0	1	1	11
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
VIET NAM	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
TOTAL	18	15	33	0	6	6	39

Question No. B21: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

(32) *[With respect to SERCO] Can I get the number of prison officers you have? I would not mind, if you could, going back to the financial year ending 2010, and I assume you have at the end of each year a census, how many prison officers you had employed for each financial year since 2010 – so, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 – because I assume it has been growing over that time.*

Acacia

Financial Year 2010-2011: The average over the twelve months was 224 custodial officers

Financial Year 2011-2012: The average over the twelve months was 230 custodial officers

Financial Year 2012-2013: The average over the twelve months was 220 custodial officers

As of Monday 2 December 2013, there were 230.4FTE custodial officers.

Wandoo

Financial Year 2012-2013: The average over the 12 months was 28 custodial officers

Question No. B22: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

(33) *Do we have statistics, then, on the issues with respect to Serco? Those figures we asked earlier about the number of issues, the equivalent for Serco prison officers in terms of the numbers that have been charged, dismissed with offences et cetera.*

Answer: Please refer to Table 14 below.

Table 14: Number of Serco prison officers that have been charged or dismissed for 2012/13 by type of allegations

Allegation	Total
Abuse of Authority	1
Unprofessional Conduct	4
Misuse of Resources	
Neglect of Duty	3
Official information	1
Physical Contact	1
Total	10

Question No. B23: Hon K Travers (Chair) asked –

(34) *You said, you thought you probably had, but you could not remember if it was this minister or previous ministers, raised the issues with the fine defaulting. Can you, to give us on notice, check when you have raised that issue with ministers in the past, the dates and who the minister was? If you provided a briefing note, if you could provide us with a copy of the briefing notes that were attached to that issue.*

Answer: The Department's records from October 2010 to 17 December 2013 indicate that on:

- 31 October 2013, Hon Margaret Quirk MLA asked a question on notice to the Minister in Parliament regarding persons serving time in Broome, Derby, Greenough or Roebourne prisons under a warrant for commitment. The Department prepared a response to the question on notice and provided this to the Minister's Office on 26 November 2013.

- 25 November 2013, the Office of the Minister for Corrective Services requested a contentious issues briefing note following an article which appeared in The West Australian newspaper titled "Fine non-payers flown to jail". The Department provided the contentious issues briefing note to the Minister's Office on 26 November 2013.

It is not customary for the Department to disseminate briefing notes from the Department to the Minister to other parties.

ATTACHMENT 1

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES PROGRAMS – CONTRACTED

CUSTODY

Youth Justice Services have an annual budget of \$120,000.00 for youth programs in the custodial setting. The following table represents programs currently being facilitated at both Hakea Juvenile Detention Centre and Banksia Hill Detention Centre within this budget.

Program	Service Provider	Contract Value	Description	Contract Expiry	Department's Position
Bella Program	Extra Edge	\$500 per session	This is a program which aims to provide positive alternatives for young females' life paths and increase in awareness of self and external factors that can assist young females to develop ideas for the future including education, work and training.	November 2014	This service is currently meeting the needs of sentenced youth within detention.
Core for Life	Family Planning WA	\$1,099 per group	This is designed to empower male and female adolescents with information on pregnancy, birth and parenting a newborn.	November 2014	This service is currently meeting the needs of youth within detention.
Drug and Alcohol Youth Service	Mission Australia	Free service	This is an individual program for young people who have entrenched substance use issues and for those who are recommended to participate in individual substance use counselling.	Voluntary service	This service is currently meeting the needs of sentenced youth within custody.
Esther House Mentoring Support	Esther House (overseen by the Banksia Hill Chaplain)	Free service	An Esther House mentor is accompanied by participants of their community program and	Voluntary service	This service is seen as beneficial for female detainees and will continue with the support of the Chaplain service.

			provide mentor support to the participants of the program. The mentoring involves promotion of a healthy lifestyle and provides community linkages to the participants if appropriate.		
Health In Health Out	Hepatitis WA	Incorporated within existing Health Services contract	This is a program for young males on remand covering the essential information on blood borne viruses and sexually transmittable infections.	Incorporated within existing Health Services contract	This service is currently meeting the needs of sentenced youth within detention.
Jade Lewis Recreation Program	Jade Lewis	\$42,000.00	This program focuses on building wellness into young women and assists in developing resilience, self-esteem, mindset, fit bodies and finding life purpose.	30 June 2015	This service is currently meeting the needs of sentenced female youth within detention.
Lads (Career Exploration)	Extra Edge	\$500 per session	This is program assists young males to consider basic employment options and aids in applying for jobs and sitting for interviews.	November 2014	This service is currently meeting the needs of sentenced youth within detention.
Lets Talk About Sex	Family Planning	\$549.50 per session	This program looks at puberty, anatomical information, safe sex practices, potential consequences of unsafe sex, contraception, consent, myths, sexual assault, self-protective behaviours and where to go for additional information.	November 2014	This service is currently meeting the needs.

Motivation To Change	Mission Australia	\$1,295 per group	This is an educational substance use program.	November 2014	It is recommended that this program is reviewed with consideration to tendering for a new organisation to deliver this service. Information received indicates the current level of service delivery is not adequately meeting detainee needs. This service will be extended for a minimum period to enable the establishing of a new service provider.
Music Tuition	Australian Children's Music Foundation	Free service	The aim of the program is to assist young people to learn how to correctly play a range of musical instruments as well as supports preparation for performances that the young people deliver for special events such as NAIDOC, Christmas parties, etc.	Voluntary service	Deemed beneficial.
Pathways To Health	Mission Australia	\$648 per session	This program is designed to increase a young persons understanding and knowledge of drug and alcohol particularly the impact on their behaviour, health psychological health and social aspects of their lives.	November 2014	It is recommended that this program is reviewed with consideration to tendering for a new organisation to deliver this service. Information received indicates the current level of service delivery is not adequately meeting detainee needs. This service will be extended for a minimum period to enable the establishing of a new service provider.
Promoting Adolescent Sexual Health	Family Planning	\$2,747.50 per group	This is an educational group program addressing sexual and reproductive systems, conception, pregnancy	November 2014	This service is currently meeting the needs of sentenced youth within detention.

			an contraception, sexually transmitted infections, relationships, consent and the law.		
Save A Mate	Red Cross	\$240 per person	This program promotes the health and wellbeing of young people by providing education, services and support on key current and emerging health issues relating to Alcohol and Other Drug use.	November 2014	This service is currently meeting the needs of youth within detention.
Visitation	Learning For Life	Free service	Learning for Life staff and volunteers spend time with young people to gain an understanding about their particular story and earn their trust and respect. They then provide mentors and role models to young people in detention through its visitation program.	Voluntary service	Deemed beneficial.
V Swans New Horizons	Swan Districts Football Club	\$176,280.00 (funded through the contract with Contracted Services)	This program encourages and promotes discipline, professionalism, team work, fitness, working towards a goal, respect for others and improved self respect.	30 June 2015	Contract currently subject to review.

COMMUNITY

The Department currently has the following contracts in place totalling \$6,271,678.96 for youth programs in the community.

Program	Service Provider	Contract Value	Description	Contract Expiry	Department's Position
Drug Rehabilitation and Counselling Service	Holyoake	\$271,525.91	Is a counselling program for young people aged 10 - 18 years who are offending or at risk of offending.	30 June 2015	Continue to fund existing level. To receive component two funding in 2014.
Housing Support Workers	Youth Futures WA	\$110,000.00	Supports young people leaving correctional facilities to transition into long term accommodation.	30 June 2014	Continue to fund at existing level. This program is a jointly funded service with FSCP the lead agency. FSCP are to review in 2014.
Youth Bail Option Metro	Hope Community Services	\$514,984.17	This program provides supported accommodation, a day program, transport for young people in the metropolitan area, support and supervision, provision of meals and access to facilities/ amenities, mentoring programs and support services. The young people will also be provided with everyday living tasks and encouraged to actively participate in household chores such as preparing meals and cleaning.	30 June 2016	Options to increase funding level to increase level of supervision to young people on weekends and evenings. This addresses recommendation from a recent internal evaluation.
Youth Bail Option-Broome	Life Without Barriers	\$540,571.56	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Recently received component two funding.

Youth Bail Option-Geraldton	Hope Community Services	\$489,279.92	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Bail Option-Hedland	Hope Community Services	\$709,124.00	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Bail Option-Kalgoorlie	Hope Community Services	\$489,279.92	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Bail Option-Kununurra	Life Without Barriers	\$540,571.56	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Diversion Aboriginal	Hopes, Aspirations and Leadership Opportunities (HALO)	\$316,576.00	This program focuses on a combination of diversion supports with a strong emphasis on mentoring, leadership and activity based engagement with young people to encourage pro-social skills development, positive self-esteem and emotional wellbeing.	31 May 2014	Cease funding as of May 2014 given internal financial concerns and hours of operation do not comply with the Department's delivery expectation. Funding allocated to be used for further options arising from expressions of interest for diversion services in early 2014.
Youth Diversion Metro	Centrecare	\$518,681.28	As above	30 June 2015	Continue to fund with increased allocation to allow for extra staff member and increase capacity to accept referrals. To receive component two funding in 2014.
Youth Diversion Metro	City of Cockburn	\$259,340.64	As above	30 June 2015	Continue to fund at existing level. Recently received additional funding from the Department due to ineligibility for component two. Referrals are down, however this is ascribed to a number of other YDS operational in the area (HALO, Live Works). Note: HALO service to be discontinued 2014.
Youth Diversion Metro	Young Men's Catholic	\$259,340.64	As above	30 June 2015	Continue to fund at existing level.

	Association (YMCA)				To receive component two funding in 2014. Some improvements required as to attractiveness to young people. Local action underway to increase referrals and engagement of young people.
Youth Diversion Regional	Red Cross (Kununurra)	\$239,422.77	As above	28 February 2014	Continue to fund at existing level. Recommended continued funding with local branch to assist in supporting operations of service. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Diversion Regional	Geraldton Streetwork Aboriginal Corporation	\$218,250.45	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Diversion Regional	Save the Children	\$161,000.00	As above	30 June 2016	New tender.
Youth Diversion Regional	Yaandina Community Services	\$161,000.00	As above	30 June 2016	New tender.
Youth Diversion Regional	Shire of Carnarvon	\$97,275.36	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Recently received additional funding from the Department due to not eligible for component two.
Youth Diversion Regional	Shire Halls Creek	\$97,275.36	As above	30 June 2016	Continue to fund at existing level. Recently received additional funding from the Department due to not eligible for component two.
Youth Diversion Regional	Youth Involvement Council (Hedland)	\$195,675.18	As above	31 March 2014	Continue to fund at existing level. This program is a jointly funded service with Child Protection Family Services (CPFS) the lead agency. Receiving component two funding near future.
Youth Diversion Regional	Shire of Derby/West Kimberley	\$82,504.24	As above	31 March 2014	Continue to fund at existing level. Recently received additional funding from the Department due to not eligible for component two. This program is a jointly funded service with CPFS the lead agency.

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES PROGRAMS – IN HOUSE

The following represents those programs being facilitated in house by Senior Program Officers.

CUSTODY

- Emotional Management – This is a therapeutic program aiming to provide young people with a greater understanding about managing anger and other emotions.
- Girls Group – This is a therapeutic program for young females that provides counselling to assist in building relationships, self-esteem and healthy coping strategies.
- Healthy Relationships – This is a therapeutic program aiming to explore issues arising in adolescent relationships.

COMMUNITY

- Victim Empathy Program (delivered in the metropolitan) is conducted as part of the Juvenile Justice Teams (JJTs) process which is targeted to young people as a prevention and diversion activity and is based on restorative justice research.
- Emotional Management Program delivered at Central Metropolitan Youth Justice Centre. Description as above.
- Girls Program delivered at Central Metropolitan Youth Justice Centre. Description as above.
- Regional Youth Justice Services (RYJS) employ Regional Programs Development Officers to source and coordinate local programs and services for young people. Prevention and Diversion Officers (PDOs) also work with local organisations and communities to develop and implement local responses to local issues. The majority of these programs and services see RYJS working with members of the community, government and community based organisations to develop and deliver local prevention and diversion programs. These programs are generally locally based and provide limited or shared funding and staffing to ensure the programs operate. The RYJS in the Pilbara, West and East Kimberley are funded through Royalties for Regions whilst the RYJS in the Goldfields and Midwest Gascoyne are funded by the Department.

YOUTH DIVERSION SERVICE PROGRAMS – CONTRACTED

The following are taken from the above tables and outline programs focused on youth diversion:

COMMUNITY

- Drug Rehabilitation and Counselling Service delivered by Holyoake. Description in above table.
- Youth Bail Option programs delivered by Hope Community Services and Life Without Barriers. Description in above table.

- YDS programs delivered by HALO, Centrecare, City of Cockburn, YMCA, Red Cross, Geraldton Streetwork Aboriginal Corporation, Shire of Carnarvon, Shire of Halls Creek, Youth Involvement Council, Yaandina Community Services, Save the Children and the Shire of Derby/West Kimberly. Description in above table.

YOUTH DIVERSION SERVICE PROGRAMS – IN HOUSE

COMMUNITY

- The Victim Empathy program delivered within the JJT process. Description as above.
- The Re-entry style programs delivered by RYJS Program Officers. Description as above.

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE PROGRAMS – REMAND

The following are taken from the above tables and outline programs focusing on remanded detainees:

- Career Explorations (Lads) – single module program assists young remand males. Description in above table.
- Core For Life – a parenting program delivered to sentenced and remand youth. Description in above table.
- Esther House – occurs on a weekly basis delivered to young females in custody. Description in above table.
- Health In Health Out – All young people receive this on entry or exit from the facility. Description in above table.
- Let's Talk About Sex – single session program for remand youth. Description in above table.
- Music Tuition – provided to all young people in custody in a group setting. Description in above table.
- Pathways to Health – Group educational substance use program for remand youth in custody. Description in above table.