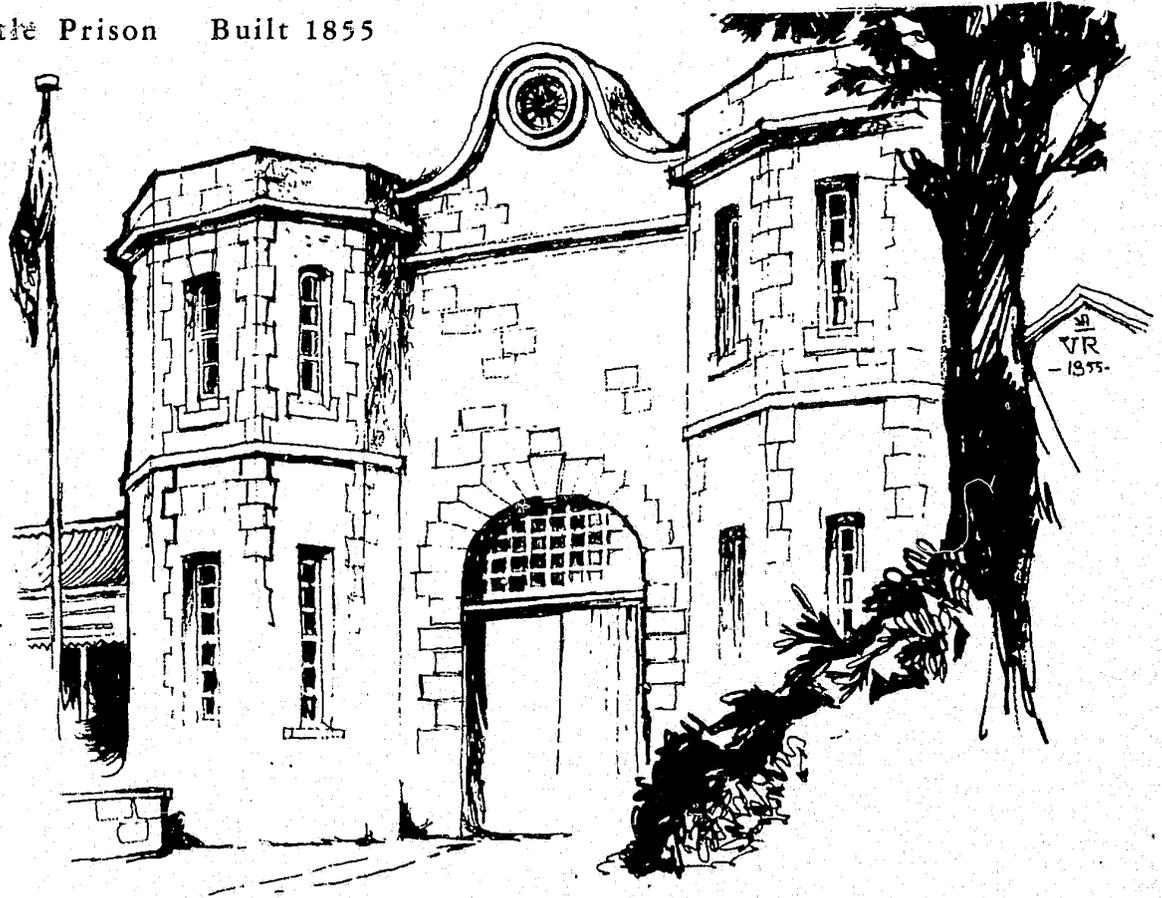


/ PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS & FACILITIES

Fremantle Prison Built 1855



PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION  
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
1004 HAY STREET, PERTH, W.A. 6000

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## A. HISTORY OF THE PRISON SERVICE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The arrival of Major Lockyer, who arrived at Albany in 1826 with convicts from N.S.W., could be deemed as the beginning of convictism in W.A., although the State was not officially founded until 1829.

The Round House in Fremantle, built in 1831, could be described as the first gaol in Western Australia. Built to house "riotous or suspected characters" it was little more than a lock-up and could only hold approximately 30 prisoners, not enough for the growing needs of a new State.

The next move to build another prison was made because of the need to house Aboriginal offenders, and so Rottnest Island Native Prison was begun in 1838 when 10 native prisoners were transported there.

When the Colony was first established, the taint of conviction was never allowed to touch the Swan settlement, but because of the difficulties which the struggling settlers encountered, their views gradually changed until the late 1840's when they finally resolved to approach the Imperial Government and asked that a 'better type' of convict be sent to assist in building up the colony. In 1844, the first European Prisoner was executed by hanging - a fifteen year old boy.

On June 1st, 1850, the first convict ship, the "Scindian" arrived with 75 convicts. However, a ship sent to advise the Governor of W.A. of the impending arrival of the first convicts was still at sea when the "Scindian" arrived off the Heads at Fremantle. The result being that no preparations had been made by the Governor to receive the first batch of convicts.

Faced with the bleak prospect of a ship-load of convicts and no place to put them, the Captain of the "Scindian" entered into an agreement to rent one woolshed (only partly roofed and no floor), two large wooden stoves, one dwelling house, two cottages, stables and a piece of land for a parade ground, all of which required much repair. This establishment became known as the Convict Establishment. By the 25 June 1850, all the prisoners were landed and so commenced the convict era in W.A.

In many ways, the arrival of the convicts helped to improve the circumstances of the early settlers; for example, the food and a certain amount of equipment had to be purchased from the settlers. This caused more money to be circulated; roads were also made by the convicts and public utilities serviced by them so much so, that the settlers at Guildford asked that the new prison be built there, which seems a reversal of community trends today.

Work on Fremantle Prison was begun in 1850 and was begun originally to accommodate that first influx of convicts. The existing Round House was already overcrowded. The prison was originally planned for 500 inmates, but was increased in size to accommodate 1,000 inmates. It was not finally completed until 1858.

During the years 1850 to 1868 much work was done throughout the State by convicts, but one building which stands as a monument to their efforts is the old Asylum, now a museum in Fremantle. This building was finished about 1864, and was run co-jointly with the Convict Establishment.

On the 26th March 1886, the Governor of the State sent a message to all convict officers that the Imperial Convict Establishment would be transferred to the Colonial Government on the 31st instant, thus ending the British Government's participation in this service.

In 1898, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the Penal System of the Colony. Resulting from this, although not implemented until 1903, the State's first Prisons Act (1903) was established. Prior to this, Prison rules and regulations were administered according to the English model.

#### THE CHURCH IN PRISON

In the days of the early convicts, it was believed that rehabilitation or reform of the convicts was best handled by the Church. So that when the convict system was introduced in W.A. with its cellular block type of prison, it reflected some of the ideas of the prison reformers in England.

This was a monastic type of building allowing for separate cells, where meditation and isolation was possible, and prisoners could be kept apart to avoid contaminating each other. Religious literature would be supplied and regular attendance at church would be compulsory.

Penitence was hoped for, to the extent that these prisons became known as Penitentiaries. As far as the Fremantle establishment was concerned, the Chaplain became the censor of letters and reading material for prisoners, the library being his province.

The convict era came to an end in 1868 when the last shipload of convicts arrived. The total number of convicts who had been transported from 1850 to this time had numbered 9,668.

In 1911 another inquiry was held into Fremantle Prison, this time by the Comptroller of Prisons in Queensland, Captain Pennefather.

Resulting from this inquiry came a number of reforms in the attitude towards the treatment of prisoners, and the purely custodial and punitive aspect was played down.

Various reforms were to be implemented, with the view of rehabilitation rather than punishment to be the end in view.

As a consequence of this change in attitude, a prison farm was opened at Pardelup, at Mt. Barker in 1927, heralding the beginning of great changes in Penal Reform.

Hindered by two World Wars, changes came slowly until the 1960's when a number of new establishments were opened, orientated towards change and reform. 1963 marked the year of the last person to be executed in Western Australia.

In 1969, came the development of the non-uniformed Department. The Forensic Division of the Mental Health Services was transferred to the Prison Department - this included one Psychiatrist, a Social Worker and four Psychologists. Also in 1969, the first women's prison in Western Australia, Bandyup Training Centre, was opened. All throughout the Nineteenth Century, female prisoners were generally confined in the same prisons as men though they were kept separate.

In 1972, the Department underwent a re-organisation and from this the Treatment and Training Branch was formed. At that time, it consisted of 34 persons in three sections; (1) Psychology and Research Section (2) Social Work and Welfare Section (3) Staff Training.

#### W.A. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TODAY

Under the provisions of the Prisons Act 1903-71, the Director of the Department of Corrections is responsible for the administration of prisons in Western Australia. Until the 30th June 1978, the Department of Corrections was attached to the Chief Secretary's Department, however, since July 1st, 1978, the Director has been appointed as the permanent head of the Department of Corrections.

The Department is divided into three main branches i.e.

- (1) Establishments Branch.
- (2) Correctional Psychiatry Branch.
- (3) Treatment and Training Branch.

In addition to which is a clerical backup provided through Central Prison Records.

## B. ESTABLISHMENTS BRANCH

The Establishments Branch of the Department of Corrections is responsible to the Director for running the institutions that are staffed by the Department, and for maintaining the Police Gaol at East Perth.

Details of Departmental institutions in terms of location and facilities are listed in the tables on pages 32 - 39.

### NOTES OF FACILITIES

Denoting an institution as "Maximum" security indicates the provision of armed perimeter guards on a twenty four hours per day basis. "Medium" security indicates the provision of certain limited security arrangements, so that the prison is secure at night, but "semi-secure" during the day.

"Minimum" security denotes as "open" institution at which inmates are not locked in at night and there are no physical barriers to absconding. Minimum and Medium security institutions may have a secure block for occasional use.

In comparison with other States, Western Australia has a high proportion of inmates in minimum security institutions. There are broadly four reasons for this phenomenon.

The policy of the Department is based on placing people in this type of environment so as to increase their ties with both their family and the community, thus considerably easing the immediate 'post release stress' that effects so many inmates. Placement in a minimum security institution also provides the opportunity for productive employment, thus lessening some of the demoralising aspects of institutionalised prison life.

A lack of maximum security accommodation prevents the housing of a higher percentage of the prison population in this type of establishment.

Economically, it is far less expensive to supervise and house people in a minimum security institution and it costs substantially less to maintain such an institution.

The numerous regional institutions reflects in part the demographic characteristics of Western Australia but there are numerous advantages to having non-maximum security regional prisons, the most important of these being the maintenance of family ties whilst in prison. This is of particular benefit to Aborigines who are confined within our institutions. To remove an Aborigine from the Kimberly region (where his family and home are) to the South-West would cause a traumatic experience over and above that caused by the incarceration itself.

Many institutions are involved in community work through work parties for pensioners, public buildings, local hospitals and other community projects.

Facilities, security arrangements, vocational and education training and other types of programmes vary according to the policy and local conditions prevailing at a particular institution.

Both maximum and minimum security institutions emphasise the positive functions of employment within prison. As well as the therapeutic aspects of productive employment and the provision of vocational training, the institutional industries also reduce the cost of correctional services and encourage increased self-sufficiency of prisons.

The majority of institutions possess workshops with qualified instructors in attendance. In most country institutions some types of gardening, husbandry and farming are undertaken. Manufactured articles from workshops and primary produce are used mainly for the internal needs of an institution but many goods are also supplied to other institutions within the Department.

A large proportion of the prison population is engaged in maintenance, construction, cooking and cleaning duties. In this way many prisons are self-sufficient in labour for upkeep and maintenance.

### C. THE CORRECTIONAL PSYCHIATRY BRANCH

In earlier years the Mental Health Services provided a visiting psychiatric service as required. In 1964 the Mental Health Services appointed a psychiatrist full time to provide forensic psychiatric services including to the prisons. This forensic division of the Mental Health Services was transferred in 1970 to be under the administration of the Department of Corrections. It was the nucleus from which developed the Correctional Psychiatry Branch and the Psychology and Research Section of the Treatment and Training Branch.

At present (1979) the Correctional Psychiatry Branch has provision for a Psychiatrist Superintendent and two full time psychiatrists. Of the latter, only one has been appointed.

The branch provides a consultant psychiatric service to those who make decisions on the disposition and management of offenders. This requires the examination of individuals at the provision of the courts to the courts, the Parole Board, to Case Conferences of Prisons, to the Review Board, to Prison Superintendents and Probation and Parole Officers.

The branch provides also, a treatment service which has grown in significance with the accumulation in prison of an increasing number of mentally disordered prisoners. The treatment services are based on Fremantle Prison Health Services which provides both a limited in patient facility in its infirmary and an out patient service to Fremantle Prison.

An out patient clinic is also maintained in the Department's Head Office for probationers and parolees, and for those remanded by the court for examination and reports.

There is general agreement that inpatient treatment services within prisons must be improved and expanded as soon as possible.

#### D. THE TREATMENT AND TRAINING BRANCH

This branch is responsible for a diversity of functions relating to the welfare and treatment of prisoners and the selection and training of prison officers. It has six sections :

##### 1. SOCIAL WORK AND WELFARE SECTION

The Department currently employs one Senior Social Worker, nine Social Workers, one Senior Welfare Officer and seventeen Welfare Officers under the guidance of a Social Work Supervisor. Activities of the Social Work and Welfare Section can be broadly defined within three areas, combining traditional casework and welfare work, and a more community-oriented approach to social problems associated with corrections.

The first function of social workers and welfare officers is concerned with obtaining information about the social background of prisoners. Recommendations are then made on prisoners applications for aid, work release, counselling, compassionate leave, study leave or "special considerations" to the Classification Committee.

The second important function of the Section is that of a referral service, where requests for aid come from the individual prisoner, his family, psychologists or psychiatrists. In this function, the roles of social worker and welfare officer are complementary in serving the psycho-social needs of prisoners, before and after release, and their families.

Welfare Officers, who are stationed permanently at metropolitan and some country institutions, attempt to interview all prisoners soon after their admission and prior to their release, as well as on request during their sentence. They are concerned with the immediate, short-term, often material needs of prisoners and their families, e.g.: accommodation, housing, clothing and employment.

The functions of Social Workers tend toward longer involvement with prisoners and families. Research into the family social background, and family counselling is undertaken to enhance the ability of the persons involved to cope with the stresses and crises of living, and problems centred around the prison experience.

Thirdly, the increasing orientation of the Social Workers has been towards involvement with the community aspects of prison welfare, or the "broader social ramifications of the penal system". The community work programme involves initial identification of existing problems such as juveniles in prison, geriatric prisoners, accommodation shortages, post-release facilities for Aboriginal prisoners, problems of released homosexual prisoners, etc. Surveys are also made of existing voluntary groups and agencies dealing with these and similar problems. Attempts may be made to interest such bodies in working towards some solution of the problem while at the same time offering approved official support to such moves. By liaison with community organisations, it is hoped to increase their effectiveness, organisation and support in the community and at the same time broadening the sphere of social correctional welfare.

One of the most important projects undertaken by the section is development and operation of a Work Release Programme. This is a pre-release scheme in which offenders work in the community for a period of up to three months prior to their release. It is designed to achieve some pattern of work stability and to re-establish contact with the community, and especially the family. Other projects which the Section has helped to initiate and develop have been the creation of a Gambler's Anonymous Group, the Voluntary Tutoring Programme, Sexuality Discussion Groups and the Voluntary Transport Scheme.

## 2. SOCIAL WORK STUDENT UNIT

The main role of the Social Work Student Unit is to provide a learning experience for students carrying out fieldwork practice in the Department of Corrections. Social Work Students from the Western Australian Institute of Technology and from the University of Western Australia are placed in the unit on an equal time basis, with numbers totalling from fifteen to twenty annually.

Students are taught how to put theoretical knowledge to practical use in all aspects of social work. This usually concentrates on working with individual prisoners or with groups of prisoners. Attention is also given to community programmes and research. It is important that students learn the most effective ways of getting things done within the Departmental structure and also build up knowledge of related welfare services.

A secondary role of the unit is Treatment and Training staff development. When student commitments allow it, the unit is available for planning and implementing professional development activities.

## 3. EDUCATION SERVICES SECTION

The Educational Services Section covers two basic areas -

- (a) Inmate Education
- (b) Staff Training.

The staff involved in these two areas include a Senior Education Officer and three Education Officers. In the Inmate Education area the Department employs three full time teachers, two part time teachers and a number of specialist tutors.

In the Staff Training area the Department employs a Senior Training Officer, two Training Officers and a number of specialist lecturers.

(a) INMATE EDUCATION:

Inmate Education is a rapidly developing field. The Department adopts the attitude that while the onus is on the inmate to make use of educational facilities, the Department is equally obliged to provide adequate and relevant facilities and programmes. Inmate Education is considered as another form of prison work. It is not generally determined by the inmate's security rating. The Department has five general objectives in inmate education. These are :-

1. To make available Adult Literacy programmes of a high standard to combat the high level of functional illiteracy found in prisons.
2. To improve the general education standards of all inmates through the provision of adequate library services, educational activities and non-certificated courses.
3. To improve the educational qualifications of inmates :-
  - (a) through the provision of the full range of academic courses from achievement certificate - University degrees.
  - (b) through the provision of relevant vocational training, progressive unit trade training and apprenticeship training.
4. To involve other institutions (e.g. schools, universities and colleges) and the community at large in prisoner education programmes through such activities as the study leave programme, voluntary tutoring programme, the various special service units of the Department of Education, etc.

## EDUCATION FACILITIES:

INSTITUTION	EDUCATION STAFF	STUDY FACILITIES	COURSES AVAILABLE	VOLUNTARY TUTORS AVAILABLE
Albany	1 part-time teacher Coordinator	Classroom	*TES *WACS Remedial English Maths	Not as yet
Bandyup	1 full-time teacher Coordinator	Classroom	As for Albany	Yes
Barton's Mill	1 part-time teacher	Classroom	As for Albany	Yes (on a limited basis)
Broome	Nil	Nil	Aboriginal Literacy Classes on Demand	No
Brunswick	Bunbury Teacher	Limited	Correspondence Only	Not as yet
Bunbury	1 full-time teacher Coordinator Visiting Vocational Psych.	Classroom	As for Albany	Yes (Dependent upon volunteers being found)
Fremantle	2 full-time teachers Coordinators Vocational Psychologist	2 classrooms Several study rooms	TES & WACS Ext. Tertiary Studies. Remed. Studies. Prim. & Lower Secondary	Yes
Geraldton	1 part-time teacher	Very limited	Correspondence only	Not as yet
Kalgoorlie	Nil	Nil	Correspondence Only	No
Karnet	Visiting Vocational Psychologist	Very limited	Correspondence Only	Yes (on a limited basis)
Pardelup	1 part-time teacher Coordinator	Classroom	Correspondence Only	Not as yet
Roebourne Wyndham	Nil	Nil	Correspondence Only	No
Wooroloo	Visiting Vocational Psych. 1 part-time teacher	Classroom	As for Albany	Yes (on a limited basis)

EDUCATION	LIBRARY	REFERRAL FOR STUDY	APPROVAL FOR STUDY
Through Teacher	Yes	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teacher Superintendent
Through Teacher	Yes	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teacher Superintendent
Through Teacher	Yes	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teacher Superintendent
Through Superintendent	No	Through any Prison Official to Superintendent	Superintendent
Through Teacher or Superintendent	Limited	Through any Prison Official to Superintendent	Superintendent
Through Teacher	Yes	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teacher
Through Teacher	Yes	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teachers Superintendent
Through Superintendent	Limited	Through any Prison Official to Superintendent	Superintendent
Through Superintendent	No	Through any Prison Official to Superintendent	Superintendent
Through Superintendent	Limited	Through any Prison Official to Superintendent	Superintendent
Through Teacher	Limited	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teacher Superintendent
Through Superintendent	No	Through any Prison Official to Superintendent.	Superintendent
Through Teacher	Yes	Through any Prison Official to Teacher	Teacher Superintendent

5. To develop in association with custodial staff and other professional services meaningful social skills training in order to better equip the prisoner for release.

At the present time inmate education is predominantly involved in the facilitation of correspondence lessons.

However there is a growing awareness amongst teachers of the need to devise courses of greater relevance. The area of inmate education curricula is only in its embryonic form but is developing rapidly as teachers become more aware that inmates have, in one way or another, previously rejected or failed to master traditional pedagogical methods.

In order to facilitate the plethora of study courses available through the Technical Education Service, W.A. Australian Correspondence School and various Tertiary and Technical Institutions, the Department has been operating a Voluntary Tutoring programme in the metropolitan area since 1973. This programme provides for inmates being tutored in a wide range of subjects from remedial reading and writing to diesel mechanics, on a one-to-one basis. The tutors are all selected volunteers from the community, Universities, W.A.I.T., and Teachers Training Colleges. Inmates have responded well to the programme.

- (b) STAFF TRAINING - can be divided into four distinct sections :

Probationary Officer Training  
 Promotional Training  
 Optional Courses  
 Induction of new Treatment and  
 Training Branch Staff

Probationary Officer Training consists of a 12 week residential course at Wooroloo Training College. Selection of Officers incorporates written tests (English, Spelling, Maths and Psychological tests) with interviews. During the 12 weeks, successful applicants study Officers' specific duties, English, the objectives and development of Correctional policies, and are given instruction on Aboriginal people and the various programmes and services offered within the Department. They also study First Aid and Self Defence. All Trainee Officers must meet the required standards in all subjects.

Four weeks of the course are spent in practical work at Fremantle Prison and in one of our country prisons. The course is conducted by Training Officers and Education Officers. There are in addition, other Treatment and Training and outside activities involved. Assessment is by periodic exams and assignments.

The course is aimed at the supervisory, custodial, and security procedures at levels applicable to the rank of Officer. In addition, the course attempts to give the Officer a basic introduction to the breadth of the Department's activities and its involvement.

Training Programmes (other than basic training)

1. Promotional training is comprised of Core Courses and Optional Courses (Stream A).
2. Non-promotional training (self development courses) is catered for by Stream B optional units.

See below for further details.

Selection - involves the successful completion of :-

1. reading comprehension test
2. Precis test.

All officers who meet the requirements of the tests are then required to satisfy a Selection Board which is made up of two institutional Superintendents and a Senior W.A.P.O.U. representative.

Allocation on a Core Course then rests entirely upon seniority.

Correctional Supervision core courses (residential, of four weeks duration) will be conducted annually for prospective Senior Officers. These are undertaken after the students have each completed an optional course (see below). The core course will involve elements of Administration, Acts and Regulations, Government Finance, Supervision and Communications. Assessment will be 60% continuous (assignments, etc.) and 40% final exam.

Correctional Administration core courses (4 week, residential) will be run annually for prospective Principal Officers (after completion of another option). This course will involve elements of Organisation Theory, Public Administration, Government Finance, etc., and assessment is expected to be similar in method to that of Correctional Supervision.

Optional Courses -  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Stream A - Promotional} \\ \text{Stream B - Non-promotional} \end{array} \right.$   
are to be run periodically and are to be open of Officers who are not involved in the promotional stream as well as those who are. Promotional students may have a more restricted choice of topics as they have to complete an option before undertaking their core course. The options are designed principally to allow Officers who are not interested in promotion to become involved in training in areas which interest them. These courses will not be examined but will necessitate the students completing appropriate course requirements. Topics for options include: Drugs and Alcohol; Law; In-Service; Human Relations; Criminology; Aborigines; Prosecuting; Communications, etc. Several will be run in any one year.

Induction of New Treatment and Training Branch Staff is conducted through this section in the new officer's first two weeks with the Department. It involves the explanation of administrative procedures, familiarisation with the work of other professional staff and other sections and of associated agencies, and visits to maximum, medium and minimum security institutions, with wide contact with uniformed staff. It is hoped that this will enable a relatively quick, smooth incorporation into the Department.

#### 4. PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

An out patient style clinical service is provided to offenders within prison, offenders being supervised in the community (e.g.: on probation or parole), and the families of offenders.

##### REFERRAL:

A prisoner may be referred to a psychologist by any one of the following referral methods:

Self Referral: any offender may refer himself to a psychologist. At the time of referral the offender need give no reason for seeing the psychologist other than the fact that he wishes to have a consultation.

Referral from Reception History Sheet: All offenders received in any institution staffed by the Department go through a standard reception procedure. A positive answer to any question in the procedure generates an immediate referral for psychological evaluation.

Court Referrals: the Court may, prior to sentence, request a psychological report as part of a pre-sentence report. If the offender is remanded in custody a referral is made to the section; if remanded on bail, referral may be made to the section or to another appropriate agency. Upon sentencing an offender to imprisonment, if the Court recommends psychological attention then referral would be made to the section; if a non-custodial penalty is prescribed referral may be to the section or another appropriate agency.

Professional Staff Referrals: any professional staff of the Department or related agencies may refer an offender to the psychological service.

Administrative and Custodial Staff Referrals: any uniformed institutional staff or administrative staff may refer prisoners for psychological attention.

#### ASSESSMENT:

Assessment of prisoners by psychologists is carried out for two reasons: firstly, to provide information which is of utility in terms of management and placement of the prisoner within the prison system and secondly, within the framework of determining appropriate psychological treatment (which is entered into on a voluntary basis).

Assessment for Decision Making: The psychologist may be asked to supply information to decision makers within the Department for use in determining placement, educational and vocational opportunities for the offender.

Assessment for Treatment: Many referrals received by the psychologist ask that an inmate be assessed with a view to treatment. In these cases the assessment is for the use of the psychologist and although recorded on the Psychological file, is seldom written as a formal report except in cases where referral is being made by the psychologist to a colleague.

Techniques of Assessment: The psychologist should use whatever assessment techniques he feels may be relevant to the case. These may include requesting behavioural reports on the inmate from appropriate uniformed staff.

Confidentiality of Files: When a psychological file is created on any offender, it is assumed that information on that file will be treated as confidential. In general, information would be released by the Senior Clinical Psychologist only with the consent of the inmate. It should be noted that the limits of confidentiality are dictated by ethical standards only, and not by law.

#### CONSULTANT FUNCTIONS:

Psychologists provide a consultant service to the prison administration, offering professional advice on the psychological aspects of management and institutional care of disturbed prisoners.

#### TREATMENT:

Psychologists use a wide variety of individual treatment techniques, including psychotherapy, vocational and educational counselling, behavioural techniques, hypnotherapy, etc. Some group techniques are also used, e.g.: group psychotherapy, family therapy. At present, institutional treatments (i.e. programmes involving the whole institution) are not used.

Wherever possible, psychological treatment is voluntary, that is, the informed consent of the offender is obtained before commencing any treatment programme, and the offender may withdraw from treatment at any time without any administrative penalty.

#### TRAINING:

The section is involved in the post-graduate training of clinical psychologists studying at the University of Western Australia and Murdoch University.

Facilities are made available for students to undertake clinical work under the supervision of clinical staff in the Department.

## 5. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESEARCH LIBRARY

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The Library aims to provide information services to meet the needs of the research and service programs of the Department. All members of staff are entitled to use the Library's resource materials and services. In addition any member of the public may consult material in the Library but such persons may only borrow material through the Inter-Library Loan System via the library to which they belong, e.g. public, academic or institutional.

It is a library objective to provide assistance to users in effectively utilising library resources and services. Regulations and procedures which affect routine transactions are published in a separate handbook which is made generally available.

### FACILITIES:

There are three thousand books in stock and ninety journals are received regularly. The Library specialises in the subject areas of psychology, sociology and social work, adult education, criminology, penology and psychiatry.

The three main categories of stock are reference works, monographs and journals. Audio-visual materials in the form of tapes and microfiche are incorporated in the library collection. A microfiche reader is available for use in the Library only. There are also files of newspaper cuttings and pamphlets arranged under subject headings.

### ORGANISATION OF THE COLLECTION:

The Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme (18th edition) is used by the Library. Author, title and classified catalogues are provided and are supplemented by a subject index.

### SERVICES:

The Library is staffed by a Librarian and a Clerk Typist/Assistant. In addition to the maintenance and planning of a supportive research collection, the Library offers the following specific services:

- 1) A request system for books and/or journal articles.
- 2) An inter-library loan system.
- 3) Reference services.
- 4) A current awareness system based on reader profiles.
- 5) Literature searches and the preparation of subject bibliographies.
- 6) Monthly accessions lists.
- 7) Newspaper cutting service.

## 6. PLANNING AND RESEARCH SECTION

The Planning and Research Section of the Department of Corrections is a multidisciplinary unit which has the following functions:

- the provision of information both within the Department and to the general public and other Government Departments in the form of statistical and general information about the Department;
- policy-linked research involving the collection of information on which to base policy decisions and the formulation of suggested policy;
- research of a broader nature which is of a more academic nature and may or may not find an immediate application within the Department (also including reviews of literature on correctional matters which are requested from time to time by the Director, Minister or other persons);
- co-ordinate research initiated by persons or organizations outside the Department;
- routine collection of data for Departmental, research and Annual Report purposes (the Planning and Research Section is at present in the process of computerizing data by individuals for these purposes);
- the publication and dissemination of information concerning the Department (this pamphlet is an example of that function but the Planning and Research Section also makes information available in the form of a Research and Information Series which is circulated to a select readership and is also available to the general public and Internal Research Papers which are not circulated but are available on request);

- compilation of the Departmental Annual Report;
- co-ordination of programmes and correctional policy.

The last-mentioned function lies at the heart of the re-organization of the Planning and Research Section into its present form. It had been found earlier that the formulation and implementation of suggested policy was wasted effort if there was not the possibility of continuing surveillance over and evaluation of the course of programmes.

Research and Information Series publications and Internal Research Papers can be obtained by contacting the Supervisor, Planning and Research.

## D. SPECIAL SERVICES

### 1. RECREATION

When a person is imprisoned he is deprived of his liberty and consequently this Department has to assume legal and moral responsibilities for his welfare. Therefore, the Department has actively encouraged inmates to participate in recreational activities, believing that recreation improves the prisoners' physical and mental health, fosters the specific ability to play specialized roles in an appropriate manner, provides socializing experiences by transmitting the presumed goals and values of society and also encourages character building activities.

To service the metropolitan institutions and country outstations, the Department currently employs eight Recreation Officers, who service the following institutions :

Bandyup, Bunbury, Fremantle, Geraldton,  
Karnet and Wooroloo

Officers can also be made available to other centres throughout the State, should they be required.

Within broad terms, any recreational programme within a prison setting is designed to develop a prisoner's self expression, creativity, and self esteem. Participation in recreational activities provides social support and social identity apart from that available from within the general inmate culture.

The learning of new skills in recreational activities results in a sense of achievement not usually obtainable in other prison activities. Tension between the prison population and staff may be reduced as a prisoner's self esteem is increased, his right of choice is exercised, more satisfactory social contact established and thus feelings of social alienation are decreased.

Prisons are not normally known for their recreational areas of places suitable for this purpose. At Fremantle Prison Recreation Officers have great difficulty in finding spare rooms for any activity. However, institutions such as Bunbury and Wooroloo have ample room and adequate facilities.

Recreational programmes are being developed to a far greater extent at minimum security institutions. For example, numerous outside activities can be arranged, outside agencies and organisations are encouraged to promote programmes within the prison setting and lock-up times are flexible, thus allowing a greater degree of recreational activity to be carried on after the evening meal.

## 2. ASSESSMENT AND ORIENTATION

### GENERAL

In 1974 a decision was made to re-organise assessment of offenders in such a way that assessment would be decentralized (with decisions being made primarily at the institution at which prisoners were held rather than transporting them to a centralized assessment area in Perth). Thus, informed officers would be involved in the assessment process, so providing a practical use for academic training in human behaviour and other subjects taught during training sessions, while also utilizing local knowledge of prisoners to the maximum degree.

In devising a programme to achieve these aims, the opportunity was used to lay down general guidelines on Departmental policy and philosophy of correctional practices.

The decisions taken included the following :

- . To adopt a policy of self-determination (with due regard to security and management requirements) on the part of prisoners by changing the emphasis from collecting information from prisoners to the provision of information to prisoners. This was done with a view to encouraging prisoners to take upon themselves the onus of selecting the way in which they might most profitably serve their prison sentence. This change was based on the findings that coerced rehabilitation is unsuccessful and that better utilization of correctional facilities can be obtained if participation in such activities is on a voluntary basis.
- . To develop procedures which increased the amount of information made available from assessment and orientation procedures (orientation being the provision of information to prisoners by supplying a format which would facilitate the recording of strictly relevant information.
- . To ensure that decision-making processes became visible and that decisions were made on the basis of factors which could be readily scrutinized and checked.
- . To ensure that assessment and orientation was an ongoing process throughout a prisoner's sentence and not a 'one-off' effort at the beginning of a sentence as is the case with most correctional systems.
- . To design the programme and documentation in such a way that amendments and improvements were possible with a minimum of disruption by building in regular formal reviews. This ensures that the programme remains dynamic and sensitive to changing circumstances and does not become static and wither.

The title "Assessment and Orientation" was not a name change for its own sake but was intended to highlight the fact that the procedures were to serve two primary purposes. The first was security and management of prisoners, the second the most beneficial use of correctional facilities which the Department provides. These correctional facilities are made available to the prisoner insofar as this is compatible with security and management requirements.

## PROCEDURES

For the purposes of assessment and orientation, prisoners are divided into the following categories: Very Short Term Inmates (serving sentences of under 3 months), Short Term Inmates (serving sentences of 3 months to 8 months) and Long Term Inmates (serving sentences of 8 months and over).

Very Short Term prisoners (and all persons admitted to the prison system) are dealt with by means of an Admission Checklist which is aimed at remedying those problems which arise from being incarcerated (accommodation for families, legal aid, the safeguarding of property, need for psychological attention) and permits the best placement for Very Short Term prisoners.

Short Term Prisoners (in addition to the Admission Checklist) are dealt with by means of a Short Term Assessment and Orientation form which covers provision of information to the prisoner regarding possible facilities he might utilize during his sentence.

Long Term prisoners are dealt with (in addition to the Admission Checklist) first by means of an Initial Assessment and Orientation, which is a more comprehensive version of the form for Short Term prisoners (which is usually completed within six weeks of being sentenced) and are thereafter reviewed at least once a year (usually more often) or whenever they make application for transfers, study leave, work release, apprenticeship trade training, etc.

Admission Checklists are administered by uniformed officers or welfare staff whose task it is to compile information from a variety of sources and make recommendations to the institutional Case Conference.

The Case Conference consists of the Superintendent, a member of the Western Australian Prison Officers' Union and a member of the Treatment and Training Staff (where available) plus any other persons who have knowledge of the prisoner. The first three persons mentioned have voting rights which are exercised on the dissenting voice principle. The Case Conference makes recommendations as to the placement of an inmate and for what purposes.

Case Conference recommendations are vetted and where there are split decisions or questions of Departmental policy are involved or where the prisoner appeals against a decision, the case is referred to the Review Board. This body is comprised of staff of the Establishments and Treatment and Training Branches of the Department (including a representative of the Western Australian Prison Officers' Union) together with a representative of the Probation and Parole Service. The Review Board, which again operates on the dissenting voice principle with any member being able to refer a case to the Director if he disagrees with the majority opinion, can thus consider each matter from a wide variety of view-points including those of uniformed staff, senior administrative staff, specialist staff such as psychologists and social workers and the parole service.

Decisions are finally approved by the Director and in cases where Work Release and Temporary Leave are involved, also by the Minister.

### 3. LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM IMPRISONMENT

The provisions for special leave from imprisonment are contained in the Leave of Absence Section of the Prison Regulations. The major goals of the programme are based on Sections 64R., S. and T. of the Prisons Act 1903-1971 with a view to the following :-

- . The maintenance of family and community ties;
- . Offsetting the effects of institutionalization;
- . Facilitating eventual re-integration within the community;
- . Facilitating individual treatment/training programmes.

The Leave of Absence Programme has developed gradually since 1970, mainly in the areas of Work Release, Home Leave and Study Leave, however, in accordance with Departmental policy promulgated early in 1979, leave for study purposes is no longer available under the programme.

To date, the programme has been regarded as successful. Statistics from a survey undertaken during the 1977/78 financial year show that 495 applications were approved for Leave of Absence for that corresponding period. Of that total figure, 77 persons did not actually start the programme for administrative reasons, leaving a total of 418 prisoners who completed the programme. This represents a success rate of 84%.

## CATEGORIES OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE

### A. Work Release Programme

The reasoning behind the introduction of the Work Release Programme in March 1970 was that by allowing prisoners to participate in a pre-release work programme in the community the rate of recidivism may be reduced. As such, the programme was seen as having a two-fold purpose.

- . To allow for the gradual return to and establishment in the community of those individuals who have served reasonably long periods of imprisonment.
- . To attempt to cut across the offending-re-offending patterns of behaviour of a large segment of the prison population who have, or who are developing, extensive criminal histories.

From March 1970 to April 30, 1978, 1,527 prisoners had undertaken Work Release in Western Australia. Of that total, 1,329 prisoners (87%) completed the programme successfully. From an economic point of view, the programme has been a success. Participants on work release are required to pay board, support their families and pay taxes. As such, the commitment of various Government Departments to offenders and their families, (Corrections, Community Welfare and Social Security) is significantly, if not wholly reduced.

### Criteria for Work Release

In view of the limited facilities available for the operation of the programme, a set of criteria governing eligibility for inclusion was established.

These criteria are :

- . Only prisoners classified for minimum security will be considered for Work Release.
- . Prisoners must be serving a minimum term of 12 months or more or a 15 month or more finite sentence before remission is calculated.
- . The period of Work Release shall be the last three months of a prisoners sentence.

- . Preference is given to inmates with dependents.
- . Prisoners who become eligible for Work Release only as a result of an offence or offences committed while in prison, adding additional time to their sentence, will not be considered for Work Release.
- . Any prisoner who is convicted of an offence by a court whilst on Work Release will not be considered for a further period of Work Release during his current sentence.
- . Any prisoner who has uncertain parole prospects in view of time owing due to breach of parole or an indeterminate sentence will only be considered for Work Release if the Parole Board provides a firm indication of the probable release date.

#### Privileges for Work Releasees

Privileges for prisoners on Work Release operate on a weekly basis and comprise :-

- . Twelve hours leave per week in the first month of work release,
- . Two twelve hour leaves per week in the second month,
- . Thirty-six hours overnight leave per week, plus one mid week evening leave in the third month of Work Release,
- . Twelve hours leave on all Public Holidays.

Leave privileges will also apply to those prisoners eligible to commence Work Release who through no fault of their own are unable to obtain employment or hostel accommodation.

#### Conditions of Work Release

The conditions governing Work Release are laid down in accordance with Departmental policy. The overall consideration is whether any activity the work releasee requests is likely to have some positive effect upon his future e.g. visiting family or approved friends is the area that has most application to the majority of work releasees. Other requests such as playing sport, attending the movies, attending the beach or other places with their families, and requests to be permitted to consume alcohol or drive a motor vehicle are all considered on their merits.

All work releasees are advised that they are not permitted to visit any place or undertake any activity not covered by the conditions of their Leave of Absence. If they wish to visit any place or undertake any activity, providing it is reasonable, they are required to request permission in writing in advance.

B. Other Categories of Leave of Absence

Other categories of Leave of Absence from imprisonment include Home Leave, Leave for the purpose of treatment, Compassionate Leave and Voluntary Work.

General Criteria for Leave of Absence

- . Only prisoners classified for minimum security will be considered for Leave of Absence.
- . Suitability of place of leave must be evaluated when considering applications.
- . Prisoners institutional behaviour should be considered.

Additional Criteria for Different Categories of Leave of Absence-----

HOME LEAVE:

Prisoners are eligible for Home Leave during the last eighteen months of a sentence providing they have served not less than one year in prison prior to commencing Home Leave.

- . Any prisoner who has uncertain parole prospects in view of time owing due to breach of parole or an indeterminate sentence, would only be considered for Home Leave if the Parole Board provided a firm indication of the probable release date.

Privileges Under Home Leave

Prisoners are eligible for one twelve hour leave period per month until three months prior to the prisoner's earliest date of release or until eligible for Work Release. Thereafter, the same leave provisions as applicable under the Work Release Programme will apply with two exceptions i.e. mid-week leave shall not apply and leave on Public Holidays shall not apply.

LEAVE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TREATMENT:

- . It should be established that leave is necessary for the purposes of treatment, and that such leave shall be of specified duration.

COMPASSIONATE LEAVE:

- . An evaluation of the circumstances resulting in the application shall be made, and leave shall be of a specified duration.

VOLUNTARY WORK:

- . An evaluation of the circumstances resulting in the application shall be made, and such leave shall be of specified duration with an approved voluntary/charitable organisation.

4. DRIVING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

The Driving Instruction Programme was established in June 1976 at the West Perth Work Release Centre. The programme has a number of aims which are probably best considered in terms of short-term and long-term goals. The short-term goals of the programme are to :

- . assist prisoners who have never had a driving licence to obtain one;
- . assist prisoners whose driving licences have lapsed to obtain a new licence;
- . determine whether prisoners who possess a current driving licence will be permitted to drive a vehicle while on Work Release where this is necessary.

The long-term goals include :

- . facilitating the creation or realization of employment and recreational possibilities during Work Release and after release;
- . possibly terminating the continual cycle of convictions for not possessing a driver's licence, which is characteristic of many prisoners;
- . teaching prisoners (who are by definition a high risk-taking population in most cases) appropriate and safer driving skills;
- . possibly imparting a sense of achievement to a prisoner in that a driving licence is relatively easy to acquire and in many cases will be the only legitimate qualification the prisoner possesses;

- . providing a marketable skill on release.

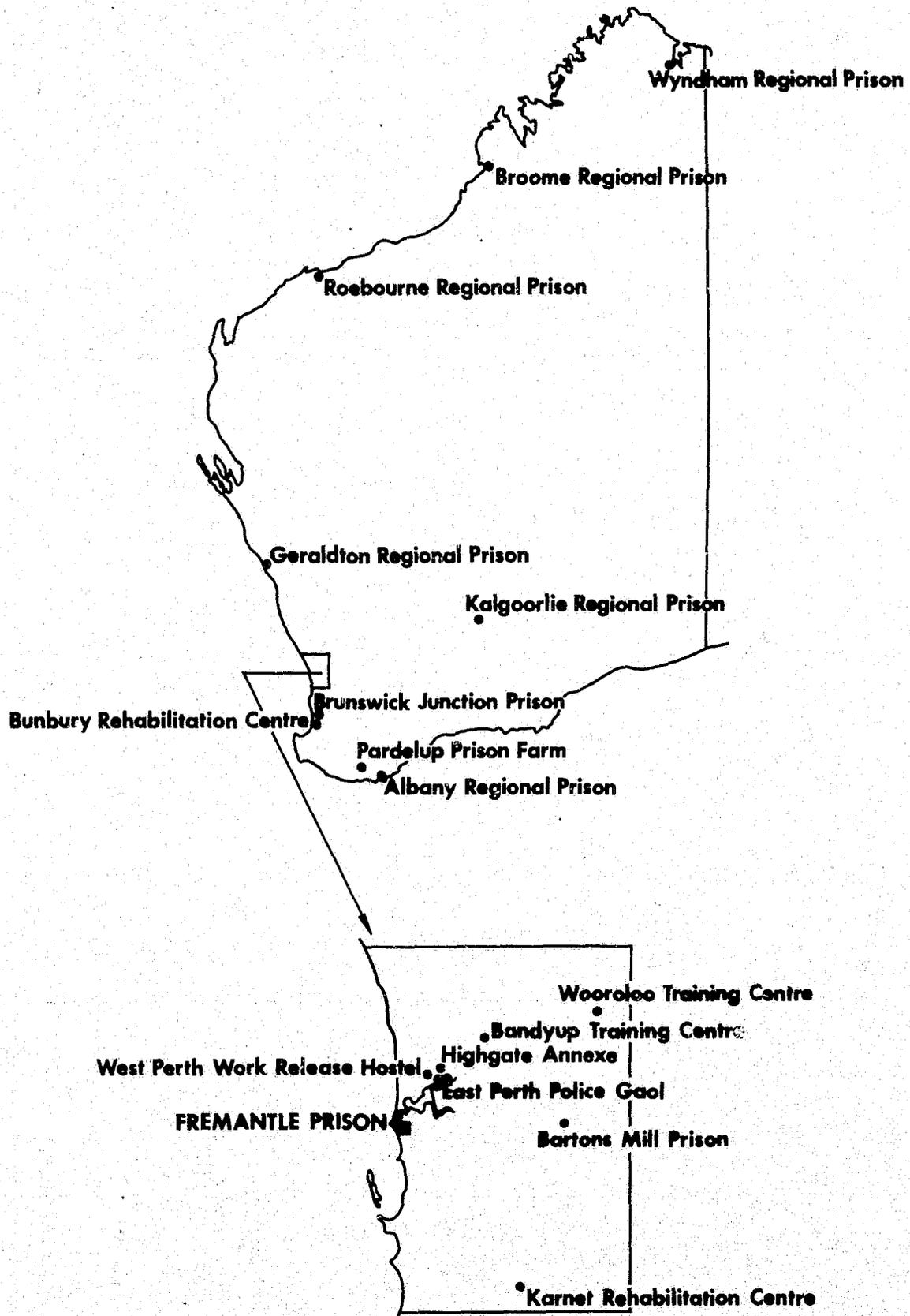
The programme is considered important for two major reasons in that firstly, Western Australia is very much motor vehicle orientated so that an adult who does not possess a driving licence is handicapped in terms of financial and social survival and secondly, the fact that most prisoners will drive after release regardless of whether they possess a driving licence or are capable of driving at all. The possession of a driving licence and teaching prisoners to handle a motor vehicle properly are thus considered to be not only in the prisoner's interests but in the interest of the community as a whole.

Prisoners who undertake this programme are given theoretical and practical instruction by the Driving Instructor employed by the Department, this taking place while the prisoner is resident at West Perth Work Release Hostel.

Inmates require an average of twelve practical lessons to reach an acceptable standard of proficiency and practical tuition is given in a Holden Gemini loaned to the Department by City Motors Limited of Osborne Park. The Department would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to City Motors.

This programme has been very popular with inmates (in that it greatly broadens job and recreational possibilities and provides them with a legitimate qualification on release) and from the inception of the programme in June 1976 to January 1978, more than 100 prisoners had successfully completed the course.

# LOCATIONS OF INSTITUTIONS & POLICE GAOLS IN W.A.



## ALBANY REGIONAL PRISON

## BANDYUP TRAINING CENTRE

SITUATED	Approx. 8 km. from Albany	Approx. 29 km. from Perth
TYPE ACCOMMODATION	Medium Security Houses up to 62 Inmates in single cells plus 10 Work Release Cells	Medium Security Houses up to 78 Inmates in Single rooms plus 2 hospital beds
EMPLOYMENT	Sheet metal work, carpentry, leather work, cooking mechanical, welding. fitting and turning. Domestic work, gardening, canvas and upholstery work.	Cooking, Clerical, Domestic Duties, Gardening
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Service and Part-time school teacher.	Technical Extension Service. Assistance given by a full-time teacher. Part-time tuition is available in Music, Painting, Arts and Crafts and Remedial Work.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Psychologist visits each 2 weeks. Psychiatrist, Social Worker periodically. Welfare Officer available on request.	Psychiatrist available on request. A resident Psychologist, Welfare Officer and Social Worker here part-time.
RECREATION	Badminton, Gymnasium, Table-tennis, Football, T.V., Pool, Darts, Weekly Films, Chess, Cards.	Tennis, Basketball, Softball, Table-tennis, Yoga, Reading, T.V., Films, Quiz Nights, Cards, Swimming, P.T. Equipment.
WORK RELEASE	Is available. Minimum 10.	Is available.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Weekly, Saturdays, Sundays, Public Holidays approximately half hour between 9.00 am - 12 noon, 1.00 pm - 4.00 pm. Special visits by arrangement with the Superintendent.	Saturday and Sunday 2.00 pm - 4.00 pm. Visits can also be arranged during the week 9.00 am - 4.00 pm by arrangement with the Superintendent. Unsentenced prisoners can have visits on any day between 9.00 am and 4.00 pm.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Is available to this Prison.	Not available.

BARTON'S MILL

BROOME REGIONAL PRISON

SITUATED	Approx. 41 km. from Perth	In the Broome townsite
TYPE	Minimum Security	Medium Security
ACCOMMODATION	Houses up to 74 Inmates in single rooms.	Houses up to 56 Inmates in 4 man cells.
EMPLOYMENT	Carpentry, Mechanical, Cooking, Gardening, Orchardry.	Domestic Duties - Cooking. Workshop for general maintenance to equipment, building, Gardening.
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Service.	Technical Extension Service.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Psychologist and Social Worker on request. Welfare Officer - resident.	Psychologist and Welfare Officers visit when requested.
RECREATION	T.V., Tennis, Darts, 8 Ball, Library, Chess, Cards, Movies.	Table-tennis, Swimming, Pool, Football, Basketball, Cricket.
WORK RELEASE	Work release inmates sent to appropriate centres.	Is available.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Saturday and Sunday, Public Holidays. Hours between 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm.	Weekly Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays from 9.00 am - 11.00 am, 2.00 pm - 4.00 pm.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	None available at Present.	

## BRUNSWICK JUNCTION PRISON

## BUNBURY REHABILITATION CENTRE

SITUATED TYPE	In the Brunswick Junction Townsite Minimum Security	Approx. 11 km. from Bunbury Medium Security
ACCOMMODATION EMPLOYMENT	Houses up to 26 Inmates in single rooms Market Gardening, Domestic Duties, Cooking. Community Work.	Houses up to 85 Inmates in single cells Continuity of Apprenticeship, Training in Mechanics, Panel Beating, Spray Painting, Cooking, Carpentry, Sheet Metal Work, Welding.
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Services.	Arts & Crafts Workshop: Bags, Belts, Wall Plaques, Saddle Repairs, Horse Blankets. Gardening, Domestic Duties, Cooking.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Welfare Officer contacted on request. Social Worker visits on regular basis.	All phases up to assisting in W.A.I.T. & University Studies, Technical Extension Service. Full-time school teacher co- ordinates studies.
RECREATION	Swimming, Cricket, Darts, Volley Ball, T.V., Pool, Football.	Psychiatrist, Psychologist, visit at regular intervals. Full-time Social Worker. Full-time Probation & Parole Officer available.
WORK RELEASE	Is Available.	Soccer, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Basket- ball, Volley Ball, Softball, Table Tennis, Pool, Weightlifting, Swimming, Indoor Games, Gymnasium, Football, Badminton, Library, Hobbies & Crafts. Occasional visits to outside organisations and visits to Institution by outside groups.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Weekly Saturdays, Sundays & Public Holidays 1.00 pm - 3.45 pm.	Is Available. Inmate application is pro- cessed at Bunbury, however all inmates on work release are transferred to other Centres.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT		Weekly Saturday, Sunday & Public Holidays 2.00pm - 4.00pm. Visits are arranged each alternate Sunday at Fremantle Prison between 2.00pm & 4.00pm for any inmate whose visitors cannot attend Bunbury Rehabilitation Centre.
		Public transport is not available at this Centre.

FREMANTLE PRISON

GERALDTON REGIONAL PRISON

SITUATED TYPE	The Terrace, Fremantle Maximum Security	Close to the centre of town of Geraldton Minimum Security
ACCOMMODATION	Ideally, the prison houses 388 Inmates in single cells and 20 patients in the Prison Hospital Dormitory. From time to time it has been necessary to accommodate more than one inmate in some cells.	Houses up to 108 Inmates in dormitories
EMPLOYMENT	Printing, Tailoring, Boot Making, Metal Trades, Carpentry, Cement Work, Bread Baking, Cooking, Art Work, Maintenance Work. Domestic Duties, Gardening.	Welding, Carpentry, Mechanical, Cooking, Fishing, Gardening, Domestic Duties.
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Service. Assistance is given by full-time teaching staff, and part-time tutors on recommendation. Part-time tuition in Occupational Therapy and Art.	Technical Extension Service. A school master attends three evenings weekly.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Psychiatrists, Psychologists, Social Worker, Welfare Officers on full-time basis.	Psychologist visits each month. Psychiatrist, Social Worker available on request. Permanent Welfare Officer stationed here.
RECREATION	Debating, Gymnasium, Tennis, Volley Ball, Quoits, Darts, Cards, Chess, Films, Concert, Table-tennis, Pool, Basketball. Powerlifting, Hobbies in Cell, T.V., Library, Drama.	Basketball, Tennis, Swimming, Cricket, Rugby, Films, Darts, Volley Ball, Table-tennis and Pool. Permanent Recreation Officer stationed here.
WORK RELEASE	Is available to approved applicants.	Is available.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Unsentenced inmates - Daily visits. Sentenced inmates - Once weekly. Weekdays between 9.00am to 4.00pm approx. 40 minute visits (Saturday included). Contact visits Monday to Friday by application selection priorities for both sentenced and unsentenced prisoners.	Unsentenced inmates - Daily except weekends Sentenced inmates - Saturday & Sunday 2.00 pm to 4.00pm weekly. Holidays excluded.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Within easy walking distance from the Shopping area.	

HIGHGATE ANNEXE

KALGOORLIE REGIONAL PRISON

SITUATED TYPE	207 Lincoln Street, Highgate. Minimum Security	Near centre of Kalgoorlie townsite Minimum Security
ACCOMMODATION	6 Inmates in single rooms	Houses up to 48 Inmates in dormitories, 6 man cells and 2 man cells
EMPLOYMENT	Work Release, Domestic Duties	Gardening, Domestic Duties, Orchard Work
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Service. Other courses available to approved inmates.	Technical Extension Service available.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Psychiatrists and Psychologists readily available. One Welfare Officer.	Psychologist visits each month. Psychia- trist, Social Worker, Welfare Officer available on request.
RECREATION	Television, Reading.	Darts, Basketball, Table-tennis.
WORK RELEASE	Work Release is the normal function of this Institution.	Is available.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Saturdays and Sundays from 2.00 pm to 4.00 pm.	Weekly Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays from 2.00 pm - 3.30 pm.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Easy access to buses	

### KARNET REHABILITATION CENTRE

### PARDELUP CORRECTION CENTRE

SITUATED	Approx. 16 km. from Serpentine.	Approx. 29 km. from Mt. Barker.
TYPE	Minimum Security.	Minimum Security.
ACCOMMODATION	Houses up to 88 inmates in 32 single cells and 4-14 bed dormitories.	Houses up to 66 Inmates in single rooms.
EMPLOYMENT	Mechanical, Carpentry, Cooking, Butchery, Bread Baking, Shearing, Dairy Work, Piggery Work, General Farm Work, Poultry Work, Market Gardening, Domestic Duties.	Carpentry, Butchery, Mechanical, Cooking, Bread Baking, Shearing, Piggery, General Farm Work, Domestic Duties.
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Service. W.A.I.T. Studies.	Technical Extension Service. Local teacher - High school classes.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Welfare Officer, 4 days per week & stays until approx. 7.30pm for one evening each week. Social Worker, 3 days per week & stays back for one evening each week.	Psychiatrists on request. Psychologist visits fortnightly. Welfare Officer weekly, Social Worker on request.
RECREATION	Tennis, Cricket, Football, Basketball, Indoor Bowls, Table Tennis, Darts, Pool, Chess, Library, T.V., Toastmasters and Debating Club.	T.V., Indoor Bowls, Library, Pool, Darts, Football, Cricket, Tennis, Basketball, Table Tennis.
WORK RELEASE	Is available.	Inmates approved for Work Release are sometimes transferred to a Work Release Centre or by arrangement work from Pardelup.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Each Sunday and Public Holiday from 2.00 pm - 4.00 pm.	Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays from 1.00 pm - 3.45 pm.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Public Transport is not available to this Centre, but Departmental bus to and from Armadale on Sunday visiting days only. Departs Armadale Railway Station at approx. 1.15 pm, departs the Centre 4.05 pm.	Public Transport is not available to this Centre from Mt. Barker but suitable arrangements may be made by ringing prior to arrival at Mt. Barker.

## ROEBOURNE REGIONAL PRISON

## WEST PERTH WORK RELEASE HOSTEL

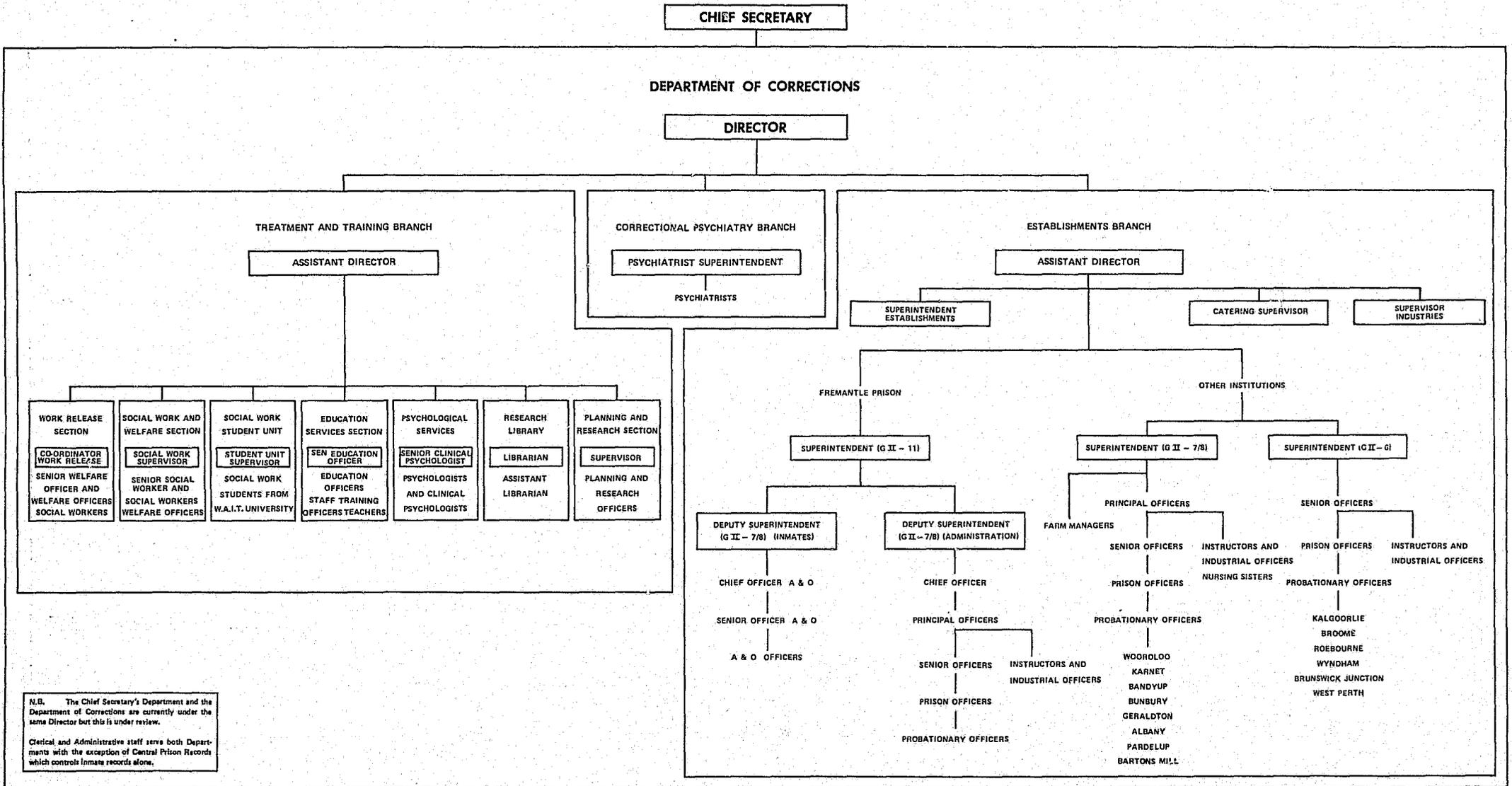
SITUATED	In the Town of Roebourne approx. 1600 km. North of Perth.	In John Street, West Perth
TYPE	Medium Security	Minimum Security.
ACCOMMODATION	Houses up to maximum 44 males and 12 females. All males are housed in dormitory type cells with 22 in each. Females are housed in 4 bed cells.	Houses up to 35 Inmates in single rooms. Pre-work release and Work Release and limited working inmate staff.
EMPLOYMENT	Domestic Duties, Cooking, Gardening, Minor Motor Vehicle Repairs and Community Projects.	Work Release, Domestic Duties, Gardening, Cooking.
EDUCATION	Aboriginal Adult Education conduct welding classes for both white & coloured males Tuesday & Thursday evenings, 7.00pm to 9.30pm. Technical Education Service is available for those who wish to apply.	Technical Extension Service.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Visits when requested.	Psychiatrists and Psychologists readily available. Three Welfare Officers based full-time at Hostel.
RECREATION	Basketball, Tennis, Cricket played away from Institution, Table Tennis, Darts, T.V. etc. within Institution.	Tennis, Table-tennis, Darts, Pool, Chess, Reading, T.V.
WORK RELEASE	Is available.	Work Release is the normal function of this Hostel.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Weekly visits Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays 1.00pm - 3.45pm. Special visits by arrangement with Superintendent. Remands visits any day between 9.00am - 4.00pm.	Saturday, Sunday and Public Holidays from 2.00pm - 4.00pm. Weekday visits by application.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Not applicable.	Within easy walking distance from bus and train.

WOOROLOO TRAINING CENTRE

WYNDHAM REGIONAL PRISON

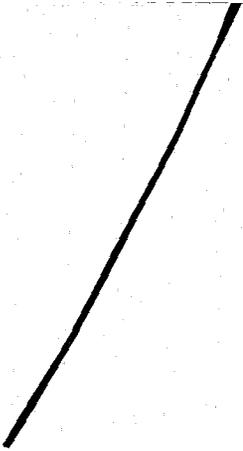
SITUATED TYPE	Approx. 60 km. from Perth. Minimum Security.	In the Wyndham Port area townsite. Minimum Security.
ACCOMMODATION	Houses up to 133 Inmates. There are 27 single rooms for those doing long sentences or other special cases, the remainder live in 2, 3 or 4 bed "Wards".	Houses up to 50 males in dormitories and up to 20 females in dormitories.
EMPLOYMENT	Carpentry, Painting, Mechanical, Engineering, Butchery, Cooking, Gardening, Clerical, Domestic Duties, Farming.	Gardening, Domestic Duties, Cooking, Carpentry and Community Projects.
EDUCATION	Technical Extension Service. Part-time school teacher available.	Headmaster of local school assists whenever needed.
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Resident Psychologist. Welfare Officer, Social Worker and a Psychiatrist are available on request.	All requests if necessary are channelled through Head Office.
RECREATION	Football, Cricket, Basketball, Table-tennis, use of Gymnasium, Drama Group, Yoga, Music. Recreation Officer available to arrange other activities.	Tennis, Table-tennis, Darts, Volley Ball, Basketball, Cards, Backgammon.
WORK RELEASE	Is available.	Some Work Release is available at the Port and Meat Works in season.
VISITING ARRANGEMENTS	Weekly each Sunday and Public Holidays 2.00pm - 4.00pm.	Weekly Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays 2.00pm - 4.00pm.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT	Visitors without private transport are collected from the bus (M.T.T.) stop at Mundaring each visiting day, and are returned there after visits in time to connect with the return service.	Not Applicable.

THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE DEPARTMENT



N.B. The Chief Secretary's Department and the Department of Corrections are currently under the same Director but this is under review.

Clerical and Administrative staff serve both Departments with the exception of Central Prison Records which controls Inmate records alone.



**END**