

Division 58: Corrective Services —

[Supplementary Information No A13.]

Question: Mr P. Papalia asked what resources, including personnel and funding, are allocated within the Department of Corrective Services to provide and investigate issues that drive the increase in the prison population.

Answer: The Business Intelligence and Reporting Branch (BIR) within the Knowledge, Information and Technology Directorate is responsible for data analysis issues. This includes data analysis in relation to prison populations.

As at 30 April 2016 the BIR was allocated the following positions:

- Level 8 – 1 FTE
- Level 7 – 2 FTE
- Level 6 – 5 FTE
- Level 5 – 6 FTE
- Level 4 – 1 FTE

The Department of Corrective Services has not allocated any funding for consultants to conduct data analysis of population projections.

[Supplementary Information No A14.]

Question: Ms M.M. Quirk asked for a breakdown of the specific number of individual assaults, both prisoner on prisoner and prisoner on prison officer, including sexual assaults; a breakdown by individual prisons within the estate; and the breakdown of how many prison officers have reported being assaulted.

Answer: There were 291 serious assault and assault incidents in the Western Australian Prison system between 1 July 2015 and 22 May 2016. A breakdown of assaults by facility, assault type and victim group is provided in Table 1.

The Department of Corrective Services' (the Department's) Policy Directive 41 (amended by Assistant Commissioner Custodial Operations Notice 32/2014) requires that all assaults on prisoners and staff be reported to the Western Australia Police.

TABLE 1. Serious assault and assault incidents, Adult prisons in Western Australia, 1 July 2015 to 22 May 2016*

Facility	Prisoner Against Prisoner				Prisoner Against Staff				Grand Total
	Assault	Serious Assault	Serious Assault Sexual	Total	Assault	Serious Assault	Serious Assault Sexual	Total	
Acacia Prison	15	5	0	20	8	0	0	8	28
Albany Regional Prison	12	6	1	19	3	0	0	3	22
Bandyup Women's Prison	34	1	3	38	21	0	0	21	59
Boronia Pre Release Centre	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	5
Bunbury Regional Prison	10	1	0	11	2	0	0	2	13
Casuarina Prison	21	7	4	32	7	5	0	12	44
Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	8	0	0	8	4	0	0	4	12
Greenough Regional Prison	9	0	0	9	1	2	0	3	12

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Hakea Prison	46	15	4	65	12	2	0	14	79
Karnet Prison Farm	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pardelup Prison Farm	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Roebourne Regional Prison	2	1	0	3	2	0	0	2	5
West Kimberley Regional Prison	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Wooroloo Prison Farm	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	4
Grand Total	169	37	12	218	61	12	0	73	291

* Quality assurance of assault incident data for the 1 January to 22 May 2016 period has not been finalised, and information provided may be subject to change.

[Supplementary Information No A15.]

Question: Ms M.M. Quirk asked why the definition of “serious assault” has changed and what impact that has had on actual numbers; and Mr P. Papalia asked whether assaults data includes assaults that occurred during short incarceration periods.

Answer: The definition of ‘serious assault’ used by the Department of Corrective Services’ (the Department) was changed in April 2016 to align with the definition used by the Productivity Commission, as reported in the Report on Government Services.

The changes to the definition are as follows:

- Amendment from ‘the number of physical assaults committed by prisoners...counted using the number of victims’ to ‘the number of victims of acts of physical violence...that resulted in physical injuries’; and
- Amendment from ‘overnight hospital care and/or continued medical treatment’ to ‘treatment involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or on-going medical treatment.’

It is highly unlikely these minor changes to the definition have had any material effect on the numbers of assaults and serious assaults reported by the Department annually.

All assault incidents are recorded by the Department, regardless of the length of stay of the prisoner.

[Supplementary Information No A16.]

Question: Mr P. Papalia asked the minister to provide examples or a list of known circumstances in which invoice splitting occurred, as identified in the Auditor General’s report.

Answer:

Name:	Description:	Amount:
Horizon Power	Electricity charges	77,848.16
Goulburn Ovens TAFE	Staff training for five officers	10,000.00
C&C Machinery	Tractor Repairs	14,834.90
Halifax Crane Hire	Staff training	10,000.00
Canning Vale Cash & Carry	Prison provisions	14,710.50
Arthur Lodge And Co	Prison provisions	6,600.00
Canning Vale Cash & Carry	Prison provisions	8,826.30

Please note the following:

- All identified payments were performed on credit cards and all transactions were authorised by an appropriate delegate.
- The identified transactions all occurred in 2014-15.
- The Office of the Auditor General highlighted that they did not believe fraud was involved.
- The payments for Horizon Power and C&C Machinery were split due to the inability of the supplier to receipt card payments greater than \$20,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

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- The two payments to Goulburn TAFE and Halifax Crane Hire for staff training were split due to staff having a \$5,000 transaction limit on their cards for security purposes.
- Although the report referenced nine instances of invoice splitting totalling \$174,275, we have confirmed that two instances were not split payments. One instance for the purchase of cattle, was incorrectly identified as invoice splitting and has since been removed as the payments related to two separate invoices of equal value. Another instance for two separate orders of shoes incorrectly identified as splitting has also been removed.

[Supplementary Information No A17.]

Question: Mr P. Papalia asked whether it is true that PHC referenced Department of Corrective Services common-user agreement 1/2016 on invoices for 15 February 2016 and 22 February 2016, what that common-user agreement is for, and what the number refers to?

Answer: Common User Agreement (CUA) 'ICTS2015' became effective as at 1 February 2016. It is for Information and Communication Technology Services across the Western Australian Government.

The Agreement '1/2016' was the Department of Corrective Services' (the Department's) quotation number under that CUA. This was used to source two Business Readiness specialists from PHC Projects for the implementation of systems and business processes as part of the decommissioning of shared corporate services from the Department of the Attorney General.

These systems and business processes included:

- Payroll and human resources;
- Business intelligence;
- Online content management;
- Finance and procurement; and
- Rostering and time/attendance.

[Supplementary Information No A18.]

Question: Mr P. Papalia asked what work Gel Group and Chandler McLeod provide and whether their contracts comply with the Treasurer's Instructions for the engagement of contract staff.

Answer: In November 2013 the Economic and Expenditure Reform Committee (EERC) endorsed the decision for the Department of Corrective Services (the Department) and the Department of the Attorney General to decommission shared corporate services.

Chandler Macleod were engaged from May 2014 to provide project management services to decommission the shared services arrangement.

Under Common User Agreement (CUA) 14008, the Department's decommissioning of shared corporate services from the Department of Attorney General was subject to a review by the EERC on 25 November 2015 (Item 57.3) and approved to proceed. The decommissioning complies with the Treasurer's instructions. The project will be completed by 30 June 2016 and Chandler Macleod resources will cease on or around that date.

Project staff were engaged through Gel Group under CUATPS2014 to provide services relating to the functional review of the Department to create 20 directorates with clear responsibilities and accountabilities.

[Supplementary Information No A19.]

Question: Mr P. Papalia asked for further information about what modifications were done to establish the women's remand and reintegration facility at Hakea Prison from the old units 11 and 12, including an estimate of the cost of the wall and also the other works that were required.

Answer: The Women's Remand and Reintegration Facility (WRRF) is a new facility that will provide 256 beds at an estimated construction cost of \$24.3 million.

Costs of the fence, and other works associated with the fence, are estimated as follows:

Description:	Cost:
Fence, including Cowl Modification	\$495,000
Unit 8 Fence Compound Alteration	\$64,000
Razor wire	\$114,000
Limestone under razor wire	\$24,000
Gate Automation	\$41,000
Intrusion Detection and mobile duress alarm system changes	\$250,000
Total	\$988,000