

SETTING THE SCENE –

Rationale – By setting the scene - this document provides an overview of some major developments in the correctional education prison system in Australia. While each State and territory has its own prison system and we could assumed that their operation is fairly similar, this is not necessarily the case.

The documents outlines the similarities and differences to the management of correctional educational, relationships with State Training providers and reintegration services for each jurisdiction. Data is valid as of August 2009 and doesn't include a return from Tasmania.

1. **State or Territory:** Western Australia
2. **Name of correctional organisation:** WA Department of Corrective Services
3. **Number of Adult Prisons:** 13 including one private
4. **Number of Juvenile Institutions:** 2 juvenile institutions
5. **Other:** Seven Work camps
6. **List adult correctional institutions** – title, security rating, population, location,

Casuarina Prison –	maximum security
	656 male prisoners
	Location – Casuarina
Hakea Assessment and Receiving Prison	maximum security
	782 Male prisoners
	Location – Canning Vale
Albany Regional Prison	maximum security
	323 male prisoners
	Location – Albany
Bandyup Women's Prison	maximum security
	200 female prisoners
	Location – Swan Valley
Boronia Pre-Release Centre	minimum security

	69 female prisoners
	Location – Bentley
Broome Regional Prison	minimum security
	118 male and female prisoners
	Location – Broome
Bunbury Regional Prison	medium and minimum security
	285 Male prisoners
	Location – Bunbury
Eastern Goldfields Regional Prison	minimum security
	119 Male and female prisoners
	Location – Kalgoorlie
Karnet Prison Farm	minimum security
	225 Male
	Location – Serpentine
Greenough Regional Prison	medium security
	240 Male and female prisoners
	Location: Geraldton
Roebourne Regional Prison	medium security
	163 Male and female prisoners
	Location – Roebourne
Wooroloo Prison	minimum security
	274 Male prisoners
	Location – Wooroloo
Acacia Prison (private)	medium security
	874 Male prisoners
	Location – Wooroloo
Banksia Hill Detention Centre	secure

	95 Male and female juveniles
	Location – Canning Vale
Rangeview Remand Centre	secure
	61 Male and female juveniles
	Location – Murdoch
Bungarun Work camp	open
	Male prisoners
	Location – Derby
Wyndham Work Camp	open
	Male prisoners
	Location – Wyndham
Mt Morgans Work Camp	open
	Male prisoners
	Location – Laverton
Millstream Work Camp	open
	Male prisoners
	Location – Chichester National Park
Warpole Work Camp -	open
	Male prisoners
	Location – Warpole
Pardelup Work Camp	open
	Male prisoners
	Location – Mount Barker
Wheatbelt Work Camp	open
	Male prisoners
	Location: Kellerberrin

7. Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview -

a) The Department of Corrective Services two detention centres for juvenile offenders (aged 10-17 years) – Banksia Hill Juvenile Detention Centre and Rangeview Juvenile Remand Centre. Juveniles are held in custody in these centres when awaiting bail or their court case to be heard, when awaiting sentencing or when they have been sentenced to detention. Young offenders are referred to as detainees. Centre staff are referred to as juvenile custodial officers rather than prison officers.

As the school leaving age in Western Australia has been raised to the end of the year in which a young person turns 17 years old, Juvenile Education Services is multifaceted providing detainees with access to education and training opportunities in custodial centres and in the community.

b) The Prison Work Camps Program has been operating in Western Australia for ten years. It's widely acknowledged as a leading correctional innovation, particularly in regards to preparing prisoners for release and providing reparation to the community.

The aim of work camps is the successful re-entry of offenders into the broader community, which includes them undertaking stable employment and living a law-abiding lifestyle. This is achieved through ongoing collaboration with regional communities to engage prisoners in meaningful/worthwhile projects, which enhance community life and maintain community assets and services.

Based in rural and remote communities, work camps are small correctional facilities attached to a home prison. The prisoners are held in custody on a regime of trust, free of the physical barriers found in prisons. Work camps offer an alternative to traditional imprisonment for eligible minimum security prisoners and are a prime example of the Government's commitment to finding cost-effective, practical forms of custody.

While at work camps, prisoners undertake a range of valuable work projects in local communities, under an officer's supervision. The structured workday in a public setting helps prisoners develop employment and social skills which help their re-integration into the community.

Over the past ten years, work camps have made a positive difference in many Western Australian communities through environmental, heritage, cultural, tourism and recreational projects. Work camp prisoners have contributed over 488,000 hours of work to regional communities, with a total value of \$8 million. This is work that would otherwise not have been completed.

8. Total Prison population 4210 (as at May 09)

Males	3885	
Females	325	
Indigenous	1718	41%
Males Juveniles	145	
Female Juveniles	11	
Indigenous Juveniles	116	80%

9. Education and Vocational Training Overview

In Summary, the Education and Vocational Training Unit (EVTU) as a part of the Department of Corrective Services provides a comprehensive service to adult prisoners in custody. The EVTU offers remand and sentenced prisoners, who have a range of needs and come from diverse and marginalised backgrounds education and vocational training services that specifically target their needs.

10. Key position – Christine Laird

Managing Director Education and Vocational Training Unit

11. Registered Training Organisation – Auswest Specialist Education and Training Services ASETS

Auswest Specialist Education and Training Services is the department's RTO for prisoner training. A separate RTO operates for staff training. In partnership with Commonwealth education agencies, private training providers, TAFEWA and the WA Department of Education and Training, the unit delivers accredited training.

Through its innovation, training and partnerships, the unit has developed customised delivery strategies for courses in adult basic education, equity and access courses, Indigenous culture, building and construction, horticulture, rural skills, hospitality and catering, information technology, art, textiles, furniture trades, laundry, asset maintenance, sports and recreation and music.

The services focus on increasing participation of prisoners in further education and training and providing support for uniquely disadvantaged students by customising learning materials and services to meet individual needs. Equity objectives are a central concern and students come from a diverse client range of Indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, from non-English speaking backgrounds, women, in transition, youth at risk and people from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

The Unit enables both full and part-time students in prisons to access a diverse range of developmental activities including:

Adult Basic Education

Vocational Education and Training

Apprenticeships, Pre-Apprenticeships and Traineeships

Secondary and Higher Education

Pro-social and integrated personal development

Pre-release Support for employment and training

Driver Education

Job Preparedness Employment Placement

12. VET Staff – The VET program is provided by a range of staff comprised of tertiary qualified teachers and tutors, Vocational Skills Officers who are industrially trained prison personnel, employed by the Department of Corrective Services. Additionally, there are TAFE lecturers delivering training and assessing under resource agreements with TAFEWA campuses across WA.

13. Funding Structure –

- Department of Corrective Services
- Department of Education and Training
- Commonwealth and State government grants

14. Prison Industries - The Role of Prison Industries

The Prison Industries Business Unit provides a link between the Department's management, prisons and external stakeholders, in all matters related to prison industries. It provides direction on industry policy and procedures for prisons, and sets up partnerships between prisons and private sector organisations that have established businesses. The unit advises and assists prisons in maintaining industries that are operated in a realistic, business-like, customer-focussed work environment, which closely replicates the outside world.

Industries within prisons give prisoners opportunities to become work-ready, and develop vocational skills that will increase their chances of gaining and retaining work on release. They contribute greatly to maintaining the good order of a prison while meeting prisoners' rehabilitative needs.

Experience shows that where prison industries operate on a 'commercial' footing, the training, production and management objectives for prisoners are achieved to the highest level.

The aim is to develop these industries to recognise the:

- employment demands of prisons
- training and development needs of prisoners
- self-sufficiency needs of prison operations (food, clothing, construction, maintenance, etc)
- financial benefits to the Department.

15. TAFE Relationship –

The Department of Training and the Department of Corrective Services has an establish agreement to fund a set number of vocational education and training places for offenders. These places are intended to supplement existing Department of Corrective Services training activity, and quarantine the amount of publicly funded places taken by prisoners.

Traineeships –

The prisoner traineeship program in Western Australia is an innovative partnership that has been forged between the organisations and has received both State and National recognition. This partnership has involved developing procedures and agreements to facilitate the successful implementation of a comprehensive New Apprenticeship program within prisons that is now a model of best practice for other jurisdictions.

The Department of Education and Training funds up to 400 traineeships a year currently covering more than 16 industry areas available to prisoners. The program is coordinated by the DCS Traineeship Coordinator who oversees operations in adult, juvenile and the private prison Acacia.

The program operates on a continuous improvement model which has seen the streamlining of enrolment processes; implementing a central system of recording and monitoring progress to maximise benefits to industry and trainees, and the introduction of a more flexible system which allows the Department to maintain a traineeship even when the prisoner is transferred from one prison to another within the metropolitan area.

Metropolitan One Provider Model

The DSC under the user choice model has negotiated with various providers to specialise in one – RTO – per - industry area delivery across all metropolitan prisons. For example Challenger TAFE provides Horticultural Traineeship delivery at all metropolitan adult prisons. Trainees are familiar with the lecturer and are more likely to continue as they transfer between sites. This enables trainees to move between prisons and maintain the existing traineeship contract to maximise successful completions.

Guidelines for Establishing a Traineeship within the Department of Corrective Services

A person wishing to access a Traineeship or Industrial Traineeship must be an Australian Citizen or a permanent resident and not be liable for deportation. Entitlement of incarcerated foreign nationals to apply for traineeships is determined (as in the community) by Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs and is based on the visa restrictions in force at time of application for the individual. Liaison with DIMA is always required in these cases.

Registration is conditional upon compliance with the responsibilities and obligations outlined in the Training Contract, and the following minimum standards must be met:

Department of Training requirements:

The employer has the capacity to provide the training specified in the training program.

The employer has industry qualified staff that supervise the trainee at all times.

The registered training organisation (RTO) and employer (DCS) develop a training program.

The ratio of trainees to experienced staff must enable the workplace training to be delivered effectively, providing a safe working environment, which complies with Occupational Safety and Health Regulations of WA.

Department of Corrective Services requirements:

The applicant must be employed full-time (25 – 30 hrs) in a work area where the practical skills required to complete on the job components can be facilitated

The Vocational Skills Officer in whose area the training will take place must agree to the enrolment of a traineeship and must have significant, current trade skills and experience in the field, or hold the relevant trade qualification.

The Campus Manager, or delegate, must interview the person to explain the traineeship and associated documents, including recognition of prior learning/competencies, pathways to further education, re-entry support and employment prospects.

The applicant must have a prison sentence of sufficient length to enable the completion of the course before release or transfer and time for any treatment program requirements must be considered and deducted.

Applicants on Remand, past their Estimated Eligibility Date or on a Breach of Parole are ineligible to apply for Traineeships or Industrial Traineeships when these conditions cause their length of sentence to be in doubt.

The applicant must have a literacy and numeracy score of not less than a 'B', or have adequate support that will enable them to complete tasks required for the traineeship.

The C.M. must ensure full completion of all appropriate documentation – Application Form, Training Contract and Authority to Share Information and forward the application for approval by the Traineeship Coordinator, ETVU.

If approved, the Traineeship Coordinator will assume responsibility to administer the Traineeship and forward the Training Contract to the AAC. If declined, the Traineeship Coordinator will inform the prison education centre accordingly.

The Prison Education Centre is responsible for the on site management of the Traineeships and must inform the Traineeship Coordinator if the Trainee is transferred, released or withdrawn from the Traineeship.

The DCS is responsible to meet the Enrolment Fees and Concessional Student Contact Hour Fees permitted to be charged by RTOs in line with the Dept of Education and Training Fees and Charges Policy 2006

The Trainees Obligations

Trainees are obliged to:

Cooperate with their employer in order to achieve the desired training outcomes.

Attend off the job and on the job training as required and apply themselves to the agreed training plan.

Complete all of the work set by the RTO.

Keep a record of achievements both at work and in training.

Registration Period

The Training Contracts are not registered with the Department of Training until one month expires from the date of commencement of traineeship. This one month is part of the traineeship and is included in the normal training period.

Minimum Training Period

As traineeships are an employment based training program, employers are required to ensure that trainees can practice and develop the competencies in the workplace and that they demonstrate all competencies on a number of occasions and in a variety of contexts and situations.

Length of a Traineeship is determined by Industry and is linked directly to funding. There is an absolute minimum period before the RTO can issue a traineeship qualification. Generally a traineeship qualification will not be issued under a minimum of 50% of the nominal training period for the traineeship has been completed. This is not the norm and is to be considered on a case by case basis.

Prior Qualifications

A Traineeship Training Agreement will not be registered for a trainee who has completed an equal or higher level qualification related to that traineeship. Agreements will be registered at a single level qualification only. For example, where Level 2 and Level 3 traineeships are available in an industry, the parties are required to enter into a Level 2 traineeship and on successful completion may progress to the relevant Level 3 by entering into a new agreement.

Where the trainee is already deemed to be competent at level 2, a direct entry to the relevant articulating Level 3 traineeship may be chosen. Under this option, information is required indicating that an assessment for entry has been undertaken by the RTO and skill gaps, if any, have been identified. Certificates which have prerequisite requirements may only be entered into provided the applicant meets the prerequisites.

Progression

Trainees completing a traineeship may articulate to the appropriate higher level traineeship on the successful completion of the lower level traineeship.

Learning Materials/ Guides

The RTO is responsible for providing the trainee with the appropriate records for training such as Training Record Books and all relevant learning materials and guides free of charge.

Australian Apprenticeship Centre

The AAC used by the Department of Corrective Services across the state is the AMA.

16. Tendered Training providers –

The department's RTO tenders for public training funds and also works in partnership with external RTO's on tendered projects.

17. Community Corrections Relationship –

The EVTU works closely with the Community Corrections arm of the wider department. EVTU provides post placement employment support, career guidance and educational support to metropolitan community corrections clients.

18. Employment Programs and/or strategies – In 2008 the Western Australian Government passed legislation amending the Prisons Act (1981) WA to provide for minimum security prisoners to have the opportunity to engage in meaningful and sustainable paid employment, work experience, vocational training and education in the community prior to their release. The Prisoner Employment Program (PEP) is administered and strategically managed by the EVTU. As part of this program,

Employment Coordinators are located in eight prisons. The role of these coordinators is to assess prisoners needs and develop a program which includes skills training and job seeking techniques as well as any other personal development training such as literacy/numeracy etc. This in itself prepares prisoners for meaningful employment. It is expected that the prisoner will continue with the employer after release. The Prisoner Employment Program allows prisoners opportunity for rehabilitation and reintegration into the community in anticipation of their imminent release.

19. Through-care Support Programs –

Re-entry Coordination Services within the Department of Corrective Services is a community re-entry program for prisoners designed to cut crime by helping offenders re-establish themselves in the community after leaving prison.

The program helps offenders integrate back into the community after release from prison. It includes services to meet their needs for: accommodation; mental health; drug treatment and counselling; family relationships; and education, training and employment. The program relies on establishing and maintaining ongoing partnerships with both Government and non-government agencies.

Key components of the community re-entry for prisoners program include:

- Community Re-entry Coordination Service;
- Transitional Accommodation and Support Service;
- Justice mediation service;
- Comprehensive drug management;
- Building stronger family relationships;
- Managing people with mental health issues;
- Legislative reform; and
- Education, training and employment support.

Eight community groups in metropolitan and regional WA have been appointed to provide support to offenders for up to three months before leaving prison and six months after.

The program:

- improves links to education, training and employment;
- provides links to accommodation options;
- has valuable partnerships with services in the community to support prisoners and their families by linking them with community organisations;
- uses baseline data to inform the planning, service design and delivery to reduce re-offending; and
- incorporates a monitoring and evaluation plan, which assesses the effectiveness of the re-entry strategies.

Transitional Accommodation and Support Service

Thirty-three homes have been made available to house ex-prisoners when they first leave prison - 22 in metropolitan Perth and 11 in regional areas.

While housed in transitional accommodation, ex-prisoners are supported to:

- maintain their tenancy by managing rent payments and other outgoings, maintaining the property to appropriate standards and managing the behavior of occupants and visitors;
- comply with community release orders, education and vocational training courses, employment placements or recreational activities;
- develop and maintain skills to increase social and community support networks;
- increase social networks by developing and maintaining appropriate relationships with friends and family, where possible;
- increase support networks by engaging local government agencies, community services and local community activities;
- acquire permanent accommodation by the end of the transitional period; and
- successfully integrate into the community.

20. Up Coming Issues for the organisation

Prison muster increases – building projects

The Liberal-National Government’s action to ease conditions in the State’s overcrowded prison system will provide an additional 600 beds by the end of the 2009/2010 financial year. The \$12million, 600-bed program will provide fast relief to a prison system.

The government will spend \$655million on the total custodial infrastructure program.

Young Adult Facility

The specific needs of 18 to 22-year-old male offenders will be addressed in a young adults’ prison set for completion by the end of 2011. The 80-bed prison will be located at the Rangeview Remand Centre in Murdoch. The prison, which is expected to cost \$36.3million, will be the first of its kind in Western Australia. The prison will focus on employment, structured days, training, offence-specific programs and health, among other interventions, to respond directly to the needs of the 18 to 22-year age group.

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1. **State or Territory:** Northern Territory
 2. **Name of correctional organisation:** Department of Justice NT - Northern Territory Correctional Services
 3. **Number of Adult Prisons:** Two
 4. **Number of Juvenile Detention Centres:** One
 5. **Other:** NIL
 6. **List adult correctional institutions** – Darwin Correctional Centre; Alice Springs Correctional Centre
 7. **Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview** – The Darwin and Alice Springs Correctional Centres are both multi- classification prisons. In the main prison facilities at both sites they contain remand, protection and mainstream units. Included in

these facilities are prisoner services facilities including: Education Units; Offender Management Centres some industries and a medical facility.

Both prisons have Low/Open security facilities. The Cottages at Alice Springs Correctional Centre and the Living Skills Unit at Darwin Correctional Centre are designed to support positive behaviour. They are also designed to operate as a Work, Programs, Education and learning environments. Prisoners develop life skills and independent living in preparation for re-integration into the community.

Prisoners are required to undertake work or participate in education or programs to develop or enhance their personal and interpersonal skills. Prisoners accommodated in these facilities participate in rehabilitative programs, life skills activities and community work.

8. Total Prison population –

Darwin Correctional Centre- Maximum, medium and low security prison
Daily maximum average population for June 2009: 601

Location: Darwin

Males: 554.64 -daily average for June 2009

Females: 30.2 -daily average for June 2009

Indigenous: 410.73 total daily average for June 2009

Alice Springs Correctional Centre - Maximum, Medium and Low security

Location: Alice Springs

Daily maximum average population for June 2009: 492

Males: 459.4 – daily average for June 2009

Females: 18.5 – daily average for June 2009

Indigenous: 424.6 - daily average for June 2009

Don Dale Juvenile Detention Centre - Daily average population for June 2009: 27.44

Location: Darwin

Males: 26.94 - Daily average population for June 2009

Females: 0.50 - Daily average population for June 2009

Indigenous: 25.47 – Daily average population for June 2009

9. **Education and Vocational Training Structure:** Education and Vocational Training is delivered through a hybrid model at both centres. Northern Territory Correctional Services is a Registered Training Organization with scope to deliver accredited courses and qualifications from nationally accredited training packages. There is an education unit in each prison to

provide accredited basic adult education and vocational training. The Education Units in each centre consist of one permanent full-time Senior Education Officer and six temporary, part-time Lecturers respectively. Provision of additional vocational training is delivered through Charles Darwin University, Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education, and a variety of other providers.

10. **Key position:** Meg Friel, Director Reintegration, Education and Indigenous Affairs
NT Correctional Services

11. **Registered Training Organization:** Northern Territory Correctional Services agency has its own RTO of the same name. The RTO scope provides for both staff training and prisoner education and vocational training. The RTO currently has scope for twelve nationally accredited qualifications and eleven accredited courses specifically for the purpose of prisoner education and vocational training.

The Education Units in both centres provide basic adult education and training in the following:

- Certificate 1 in Horticulture
- Certificate 11 in Horticulture
- Certificate 1& II in Visual Arts and Contemporary Crafts
- Certificate 11 in Visual Arts and Contemporary Crafts
- Certificate 11 in ATSI Cultural Arts
- Certificate 1 & II in Music Industry (Foundation)
- Certificate 11 in Music Industry (Foundation)
- Certificate 111 in Music Industry (Foundation)
- Certificate 1 in Work Preparation
- Certificate 1 in Access to Employment and Further Study
- Course in Pre-Training Assessment - Vocational Numeracy
- Course in Vocational Numeracy - Preliminary
- Course in Vocational Numeracy 1 in NT
- Course in Vocational Numeracy 2
- Course in Vocational Numeracy 3
- Course in Pre-Training Assessment - Vocational

Literacy

- Course in Vocational Literacy - Preliminary
- Course in Vocational Literacy 1
- Course in Vocational Literacy 2
- Course in Vocational Literacy 3

The education units work in partnership with external providers to facilitate delivery of the following accredited courses:

Deckhand's Course

Life Skills Course

General Construction Courses

Wild Care Course

Advanced Welding and Metal Fabrication

Automotive Course

Health Worker Course

Certificates I & II in Business

Certificate III in Fitness

Alzheimer's Disease & Dementia Awareness Course

Driver Training Courses

Drink Driver Education Course

Tertiary

In the past DCC has worked closely with private and public providers to deliver pilot projects under Australian's Working Together Grants and Indigenous Training and Employment Projects.

All courses delivered at the two prisons are designed to provide offenders with the skills to gain employment both in prison and pre/post release.

Darwin Correctional has a release to Work program which is run by two Reintegration Officers.

12. VET Staff: There are six part-time Lecturers and one full- time Senior Education Officer at each prison. There is one Chief Industry Officer delivering accredited training at DCC.

- 13. Funding Structure:** Currently the Education Units at both prisons are funded through Department of Education and Training - NT recurrent funding; and the Department of Justice.
- 14. Prison Industries:** There are prison based industries at Darwin and Alice Springs centres. They enhance self-sufficiency of the prisons by employing prisoners, providing essential and other services to the prisons. They provide some services for outside agencies which are not-for-profit organizations. This fulfils the Department's obligation for reparation to the community. Both centres have automotive, carpentry and metal fabrication workshops; horticulture sections, and a vehicle number plate workshop in Alice Springs; prison laundries and kitchens. Vocational training is provided to prisoners in the workshops with a view to giving them experience and employability skills.
- 15. TAFE Relationships:** Charles Darwin University and Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education deliver vocational training at both prisons within an NT Government Memorandum of Understanding for service provision.
- 16. Tendered Training Providers :** Nil
- 17. Community Corrections Relationships:** Probation and Parole Officer is based at each prison in the NT. They manage case loads of offenders both pre and post sentencing. They work in partnership with the Sentence Management teams in each prison to case manage clients in a through care model.
- 18. Employment Programs and/or strategies:** Prisoner Employment program aims to get open security prisoners into paid employment in the community. Re-integration Officers assess prisoners for paid external employment and liaise with employers and custodial management in the centres to facilitate prisoner employment.
- 19. Through-care Support Strategies:** Sentence Management in both prisons is working towards case management of prisoners in collaboration with various stakeholders including Community Corrections. The introduction of the Integrated Offender Management this month is to facilitate the through care model.
- 20. Up Coming Issues For the Organisation:**

Due to large increases in the prisoner population since 2007, the NT government announced that a 1,000 bed new prison will be built in the Darwin area, in 2012. In the mean time short-term construction works to house the additional prisoners has commenced at both prisons.

The introduction of the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) will be fully operational in 2009. This contemporary offender management system will provide a comprehensive and integrated management system as a tool to facilitate the through care model for prisoner rehabilitation programming and reintegration on their release.

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1. **State or Territory:** Australian Capital Territory

2. **Name of correctional organisation:** ACT Corrective Services
3. **Number of Adult Prisons:** 1 (and Symonston Periodic Detention Centre)
4. **Number of Juvenile Institutions:** 1 (not Corrective Services) – Bimberi Youth Justice Centre is managed by the ACT Government through the Department of Disability, Housing and Community Services.
5. **Other:** Symonston Temporary Remand Centre is currently undergoing internal refurbishment in order to increase the holding capacity for periodic detention.

List adult correctional institutions – Alexander Maconochie Centre

Hume, ACT

Remand, High, Medium and Low security.

Male and Female.

Capacity – 300

Symonston Periodic Detention Centre

Symonston, ACT

Periodic Detention (Male & female)

Capacity - 90

7. Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview –

The Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) was opened in September 2008. It is the first prison in Australia to be designed and built on human rights principles. Prior to the opening of the AMC all sentenced prisoners in the ACT were sent to NSW to serve their sentence and Remand prisoners were housed at the Belconnen Remand Centre (BRC) in Canberra. The BRC has now closed.

Symonston Temporary Remand Centre (STRC) was used to house additional remand prisoners. Prisoners from this centre have been relocated to the AMC.

The Periodic Detention Centre houses both males and females from Friday night to Sunday night. It is located at the same site as STRC. STRC is currently undergoing refurbishment which will increase the capacity of periodic detention in the ACT.

8. Total Prison population (as at June 09)

Males N/A

Females N/A

Indigenous N/A

9. Education and Vocational Training Overview

VET is provided by Auswide. Auswide is a private not for profit community based organisation with an extensive RTO scope. All qualifications are issued by Auswide and do not identify that the qualifications were gained while the student was incarcerated.

A compulsory orientation program for all inmates at the AMC has been developed and implemented. This involves the negotiation of

1. A Code of Conduct
2. Literacy, Numeracy and oracy assessments
3. The development of an extensive Individual Learning Plan
4. Occupational Health and Safety induction
5. Body Fluid and Blood Spills Management training
6. Community Living Skills (Team Building, Meeting procedure Training and Planning for Self Catering in accommodation).

When inmates have completed the Orientation Program they are eligible for the workforce at the AMC and enrolment in courses. Two statements of attainment from the Certificate 1 in Business Services (Conduct a Community Meeting and Contribute to Team Effectiveness) and Certificate 1 in Construction (Follow OH&S Policies and Procedures) are provided to participants on successful completion. A Senior First Aid Certificate is then undertaken by these prisoners.

Currently, training is provided in;

- Hairdressing (for both men and women)
- Barista training
- Asset Maintenance
- Kitchen Operations
- Construction
- Information Technology
- Music and Art (non accredited)
- Horticulture
- Certificate 1V Training and Assessment
- Literacy and Numeracy (Skills for Work and Training Certificate 1,2,3 NSW TAFE)

Tutorial support is also provided to prisoners undertaking external studies (eg. Masters Degree in Ancient History and Certificate 3 Fitness Leadership).

17. Community Corrections Relationship

Probation and Parole officers are responsible for offenders in the community and are Case Managers for prisoners at the AMC. Recruit Probation and Parole officers undertake five weeks of induction training with Custodial recruits where key organisational structures and a corporate overview is provided in addition security awareness and other key areas.

18. Employment Programs and/or strategies

New Employment Opportunities - NEO
Prisoner Employment Program

Background Information
Purpose of Program

The ACT Corrective Services Prisoner Employment Program (PEP) aims to provide prisoners with the opportunity to engage in meaningful and sustainable paid employment, work experience, vocational training, and education for the purposes of rehabilitation and reintegration into the community in anticipation of their imminent release.

The ultimate goal of the PEP is for ex-prisoners to obtain permanent employment upon their release.

In order to achieve these goals the PEP utilises the following process:

- Government Departments, Non Government Organisations, and Private Enterprises that are willing to support the PEP goals are identified.
- A matrix of suitable employment positions within the organisations and the relevant skills and experience requirements is developed.
- All prisoners arriving at the Alexander Maconochie Centre (AMC) undertake skills audits and vocational assessments.
- Prisoners identified as potentially suitable for the external employment positions undertake relevant work experience and Vocational Education and Training whilst at the AMC.
- Prisoners who are deemed suitable may be transferred to the Transitional Release Centre at the AMC. Prisoners who are accommodated at the Transitional Release Centre may subsequently attend approved Work Experience or Works Release or undertake further Vocational Education and Training in the community on a daily basis.
- Program participants, including the Employers will be provided with ongoing support and monitoring for the duration of the Program.

Opportunities

- The AMC has facilities available to provide realistic skill development and experience in a range of Industry and Vocational areas including Building and Construction, Conservation and Land Management, Nursery, Industrial Cleaning, Small Engine Maintenance, Laundry Operations and Horticulture.
- The AMC has a flexible workshop area (Industry Skills Centre) that can be configured to provide realistic employment experiences and to carry out a range of manual and mechanical process manufacturing or assembly activities according to enterprise business requirements.
- The AMC Industry Skills Centre is also supported with a range of relevant Vocational Education and Training programs, courses and certificates available.
- The Industry component of the PEP will operate on a cost recovery basis and as such offers very affordable partnership opportunities.
- Various enterprises and business units could have access to an additional skilled/semi skilled workforce that could be involved in work experience programs prior to potentially being employed on contracts or on a permanent basis.

19. Through-care Support Programs –

Throughcare at the AMC seeks to enable a stable and managed transition from custody back into the community. It can start from the first day of custody and finish at the end of a parole order and can encompass all prison and community service resources and services. The case management approach for each prisoner is reflected in a Rehabilitation Plan and the objective of the Plan is to ensure each day is a 'busy, active day' based on therapeutic programs, education and training, employment with AMC and recreation and activities.

Case management and throughcare focuses on criminogenic needs, including:

- anti-social thinking and behaviour;

- inappropriate friends and acquaintances;
- mental health / personality issues;
- family / relationship issues;
- employment / education issues; and
- substance abuse.

Case management is the process by which assessed needs and risks are matched with services, treatment options and community resources. The key components of case management are:

- assessment;
- negotiation;
- resource availability;
- implementation;
- evaluation and 'what works'; and
- compliance with court or releasing authority orders.

Responsibility for aspects of case management and throughcare is allocated to a number of roles within the AMC, including:

- Case Management Co-ordinator;
- Case Officer;
- Sentence Planning Group; and
- Offender Services Manager.

Case management will allow each prisoner to focus on identified and negotiated issues. The resources of government and the community, as part of Throughcare, will ensure access to advocacy, professional and voluntary services.

http://www.cmd.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/2242/Case_Management_and_Throughcare.pdf

21. Up Coming Issues for the organisation

- Operation of Radio Frequency Identification Device for all AMC prisoners and staff.
- Operation of SOTER RS body scanner in the AMC.

1. **State or Territory:** New South Wales

2. **Name of correctional organisation:** Adult Education and Vocational Training Institute

3. **Number of Adult Prisons:** 32



State prisons and 1 private prison

4. **Number of Juvenile Institutions:**

There are 9 Juvenile Institutions in NSW, which come under Department of Human Services jurisdiction. The juvenile inmate population is currently 411. Only one juvenile facility, Kariong, is under NSW Dept of Corrections. Kariong is a maximum security

facility for 33 juvenile males, where education services are delivered by the NSW Dept Education and Training.

5. **Other:** Probation and Parole Offices (64), Periodic Detention Centres (7), Transitional centres for female inmates (2), Biyana Cottage diversionary program (1), Tabulam (Balun-a) community residential program (1), Police/Court cell complexes (14), Community Program Support Centres (11), Community Compliance Groups (9)
6. **List adult correctional institutions**

Correctional centres	Location	Inmate population	Classification	Correctional industries in addition to General maintenance and General Industries
Bathurst	Blue Mountains	Male - 559	Medium & Minimum	Technology (appliance refurbishment), Food services, Girrawaa Creative Work Centre, Laundry, Textiles, Community Projects, Mobile Outreach Programs
Berrima	Southern Highlands	Female - 75	Medium	Screen Printing, Food Services, Laundry, Community Projects
Brewarrina	Far West	Male - 0 (centre temporarily closed on 27.02.09 following severe storm damage)	Minimum	Farm, Food services, Community projects, Mobile outreach – Mobile camps
Broken Hill	Far West	Male & Female - 77	Medium & Minimum	Food Services, Laundry, Community Projects, Mobile Outreach Programs – Mobile camps
Cessnock	Northern	Male - 225	Maximum & Minimum	Building construction – Demountables, Engineering and Community Projects.
Compulsory Drug Treatment	Metropolitan	Male - 65	Maximum	N/A

centre				
Cooma	Southern	Male - 136	Medium	Textiles, Food services, Laundry, Community Projects , Museum
Dawn De Loas	Metropolitan	Male - 279	Minimum	Horticulture, Community projects, Engineering, Food Services.
Dillwynia	Outer Metropolitan	Female - 197	Medium & Minimum	Telemarketing, Buy-ups, Food services, Hygeine
Emu Plains	Outer Metropolitan	Female - 186	Minimum	Services – Packing & Assembly, Dairy, Milk processing, Food services, Mobile outreach – Mobile Camps
Glen Innes	North-west	Male - 142	Minimum	Sawmill, Food services, Laundry, Agriculture.
Goulburn	Southern	Male – Maximum & Minimum	540	Demountables – Building construction, Furniture, Textiles, Laundry, Services/Transport, Community Projects, Creative Work Centre.
Grafton	Northern	Male and Female - 261	Maximum & Minimum	Textiles, Print, Food services, Laundry
Ivanhoe	Far West	Male - 50	Minimum	Food Services, Mobile Outreach Community Project.
John Morony	Outer Metropolitan	Male - 283	Medium	Engineering, Upholstery, Powder coating, Laundry
Kirkconnell	Blue Mountains	Male - 250	Minimum	Furniture, Agriculture, Food services, Community projects
Lithgow	Blue Mountains	Male - 320	Maximum	PSBU Bumpers, Textiles, Food services
Long Bay Hospital	Metropolitan	Male and Female - 61	Maximum	N/A

Long Bay Hospital area 2	Metropolitan	Male - 148	Maximum	
Mannus	Southern	Male - 160	Minimum	Agriculture – Afforestation & Farming, Food services, Laundry, Compound & Community projects
Metropolitan Special Program Centre areas 1, 2 & 3	Metropolitan	Male and female - 531	Maximum	PSBU Lookin' Good Dry Cleaners, Technology, Textiles, Assembly & Packaging, Food services, Laundry, Reg Boys Bakery, Warehouse
Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre	Metropolitan	Male - 920	Maximum	Packing & Assembly, Textiles, PSBU Wirelink, Laundry
Mid North Coast	Northern	Male - 598	Medium & Minimum	Furniture/Upholstery, Bed Base manufacture, Technology, Textiles, Buy Ups, Food services, Industries store, Laundry, Community projects
Oberon	Blue Mountains	Male - 129	Minimum	Packing & Assembly, Agriculture - Afforestation, Food services, Laundry
Outer Metropolitan Multi Purpose Centre	Outer Metropolitan	Male - 212	Minimum	Print (in planning stage), Food services (in planning stage), Laundry (in planning stage), Rations
Parklea	Metropolitan	Male - 801	Maximum & Minimum	Engineering, Furniture, Print , Food services, Laundry, PSBU
Parramatta	Metropolitan	Male - 485	Medium	
Silverwater	Metropolitan	Male - 150	Minimum	Engineering, Technology, Food services

Silverwater Women's	Metropolitan	Female - 185	Maximum	Packing & Assembly, Food services
St Heliers	North-west	Male - 279	Minimum	Furniture (for DET), Agriculture, Food services, Food services – Vegetable processing Laundry, PSBU, Community Projects, Mobile Outreach Programs – Mobile camps
Tamworth	North-west	Male - 84	Medium & Minimum	Furniture, Community projects
Wellington	Far West	Male and Female - 645	Maximum & Minimum	Bakery, Packing, Print, Laundry, Food services, Metal fabrication
Private CCs				
Junee	Southern	Male - 787	Medium & Minimum	Engineering, Automotive, Clothing manufacture, Building finishing - cabinet making, Farm - vegetable production, Food services, Laundry

7. **Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview** – Recently instituted facilities include Balunda-a , Community Offender Support Program Centres (COSPs), and the Compulsory Drug Treatment Centre (CDTC).

Balunda –a

Balunda (full name “Bugilmah Burube Wullinje Balund-a” which translates to “Be good now you have a second chance down by the river ’) is a second-chance program for Aboriginal males and females aged between 18 and 30. Participants spend 1 – 6 months in the program, and must be subject to a community-based order administered by Community Offender Services. Some may have participated in Circle Sentencing and been bailed to participate in the program. Others may have their sentences for up to 12 months from the date of conviction while they participate in the program.

Balund-a is about breaking the cycle of offending and keeping offenders out of prison. It provides programs for up to 50 males and 20 females as a ‘last chance’ for those who might otherwise have gone to gaol. There are no walls.

Programs target issues related to offending behaviour like drug and alcohol misuse, anger management and domestic and family violence. Activities that boost educational and vocational skills are delivered by community education providers. Balund-a also recognises and aims to restore participants' cultural links with their land, including enterprises and activities that utilise the natural resources of the land.

Community Offender Support Program Centres (COSPs)

Offenders on parole, community orders, home detention, or bonds can be placed in a Community Offender Support Program Centre (COSP) for enhanced supervision so they are able to complete their order in the community. For those on parole, COSP centres provides stable accommodation and support for three to six months after release while they adjust to life in the community.

A resettlement and reintegration program provides parolees access to programs focused on addressing re-settlement issues including criminogenic needs, life skills and increasing their links with the community, and support parolees during the critical few months after release with the aim of reducing the risk of re-offending. Residents are encouraged to develop life skills and strategies for linking with relevant community-based support services.

Residents are required to remain drug and alcohol free, pay a quarter of their income towards accommodation and meals, must participate in cleaning and maintenance of the centre, undertake community work and participate in reducing offending behaviour programs.

Compulsory Drug Treatment Centre (CDTC)

The CDTC is an interagency endeavour between the Department of Corrective Services, Justice Health and the Attorney-General's Department. A multidisciplinary team ensures treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of male participants who have repeatedly offended in order to support a drug dependence.

If the defendant is considered eligible and suitable, the Drug Court imposes a Compulsory Drug

Treatment Order. The Order is "compulsory" because neither the Crown nor the offender has a right to object to, or appeal against, the referral to the Drug Court for consideration of a Compulsory Drug Treatment Order.

The CDTC accommodates 70 male participants in individual cells.

Stage 1 is closed detention for at least six months in a secure environment. Programs include adult education and work readiness programs, skills programs that address health-related issues, and therapeutic programs that target dynamic risk factors for drug-related offending.

Stage 2 is semi-open detention for at least six months with access to programs in the community. Community based programs include employment, adult education and vocational training, and social opportunities to assist in effective re-integration. Therapeutic programs to maintain positive behaviour change are also be delivered with an emphasis on improved family and social relationships.

Stage 3 is community custody at accommodation approved by the Drug Court under intensive supervision. Community based programs consolidate gains made in Stage 2 and increase access to mainstream community services. The Drug Court determines release on parole.

8. **Total Prison population** - (as of 5 July 2009)

Total 10448

Sentenced 7429

Remandees 2555

Males 9582

Females 740

Indigenous 2266 (22.0%)

Indigenous Males 2052 (21.4%)

Indigenous Females 214 (28.9%)

9. **Education and Vocational Training Structure** -

AEVTI is a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) within the Offender Services and Programs division of the Department of Corrective Services, which operates under the auspices of the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and the NSW Vocational Education and Training Board (VETAB). It complies with all Standards for Registered Training Organisations of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF).

The participation rates of inmates in basic and vocational education is approximately 32 per cent.

AEVTI aims to improve the literacy, language and numeracy skills of inmates to a Certificate II level in the Australian Qualifications Framework, and to provide education and vocational training opportunities to improve inmate skills and qualifications for further education and for post release employment.

All inmates with a sentence of more than 3 months are required to undertake a Core Skills Assessment. Inmates with skills in Reading, Writing and Numeracy below level 3 in the ACS System are referred for interview and enrolment in an appropriate education course. NESB inmates undertake the English Language and Literacy Placement Assessment (ELLPA) for enrolment in CSWE.

Inmates on remand may self-refer or be referred for assessment by correctional staff members. Any remand inmates wanting to enrol in Education are required to undertake an initial assessment.

All inmates referred to education commence with an Education Profile Interview (EPI) conducted by an education staff member. This covers education and employment history, learning styles and difficulties, interests, aptitudes and aspirations, and provides the basis for an education plan which lists the courses to be studied in the immediate and medium term. The education plan is reviewed each 12 months or after each change of gaol

classification. The inmate's education pathway is an important case-plan consideration throughout the inmate's sentence.

AEVTI staff support the Department's Throughcare policies in the areas of post-release study and employment. All courses on the AEVTI scope are nationally accredited, which means they are recognised by all Australian Registered Training Organisations (including TAFE and community colleges) and can be continued post release.

The core basic education curriculum is the NSW TAFE Access to Employment Education and Training (AEET) Framework (certificates 1 – 3). This curriculum develops knowledge and skills in Literacy, Language, Numeracy, and generic Employability Skills, and includes units in job seeking skills, work place communication, community living, study skills, workplace safety, women's issues and Aboriginal studies. The latter units are delivered by designated Aboriginal teachers in a number of centres. Units from vocational Training Packages on the AEVTI scope also count towards certificate completion.

Curriculum focus on Employability Skills supports inmate understandings of workplace behaviours, rights and responsibilities which are practised in Corrective Service Industries (CSI) workshops.

Other AEVTI courses develop inmate knowledge and skills in English as a Second language, Music Industry, Visual Arts and Crafts, Information Technology, Horticulture, General Construction and Business Administration. All courses currently on scope are listed below.

Title	Code
Certificate I in Access to Work and Training	91349NSW
Certificate II in Skills for Work and Training	91347NSW
Certificate III in Employment Education & Training	91350NSW
Course in Preliminary Spoken and Written English	91418NSW
Certificate I in Spoken and Written English	91421NSW
Certificate II in Spoken and Written English	91422NSW
Certificate III in Spoken and Written English	91423NSW
Certificate I in Horticulture	RTF10103
Certificate II Horticulture (Wholesale Nursery)	RTF20603
Certificate II Horticulture (Parks & Gardens)	RTF20703
Certificate I in General Construction	BCG10103
Certificate II in General Construction	BCG20103
Certificate I Information Technology	ICA10105

Certificate II Information Technology	ICA20105
Certificate III Information Technology	ICA30105
Certificate IV in Small Business Management	BSB40407
Certificate I in Music Industry (Foundation)	CUS10101
Certificate II in Music Industry (Foundation)	CUS20101
Certificate I in Visual Arts & Contemporary Craft	CUV10103
Certificate II in Visual Arts & Contemporary Craft	CUV20103
Certificate III in Visual Arts & Contemporary Craft	CUV30103

Most inmates combine part-time study with employment in one of the Corrective Service Industries, however the Department also offers two full-time education programs at the John Morony and Wellington Intensive Learning Centres.

Correctional centres also offer vocational courses delivering industry-specific qualifications through a Memorandum of Understanding between DCS and TAFE NSW and through traineeships which operate under the auspice of TAFE Colleges and other RTOs. .

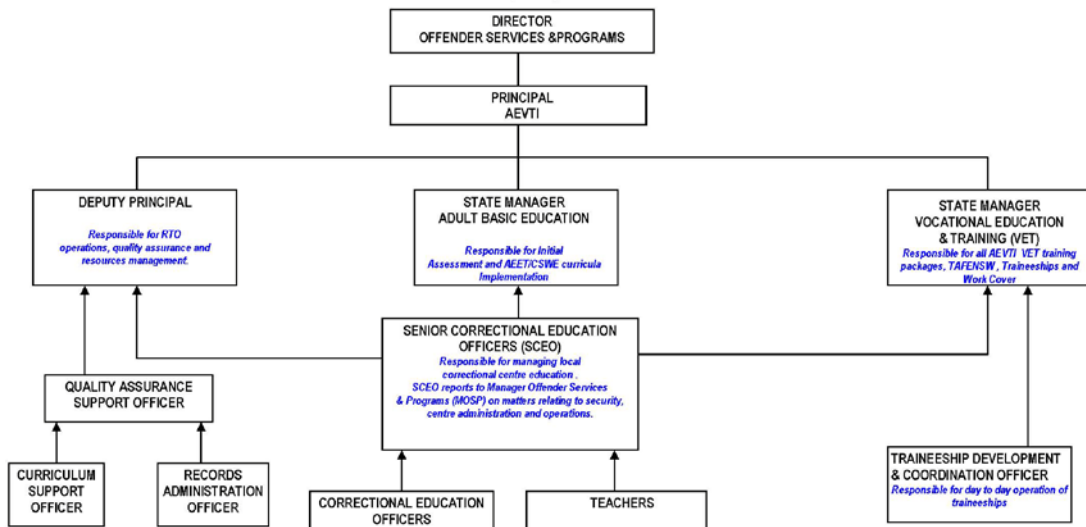
Vocational courses and traineeships currently delivered include: Hospitality, Rural & Agricultural Studies, Small Motor Maintenance, Forklift, Backhoe and other Plant Equipment Operations, Asset Maintenance and Laundry Operations. TAFE NSW also provides funding specifically for Aboriginal educational and training programs, matched dollar for dollar by the Department.

Inmates also do distance education courses via TAFE NSW OTEN, Open Learning Australia or other providers if this is endorsed in their Education Plan. The cost may be subsidised by the Department, however choice is limited to courses which do not depend on on-line internet or email access, and maybe constrained by the correctional setting and available resources.

AEVTI Head Office staff consists of Principal, Deputy Principal, State Managers of Adult Basic Education and Vocational Education and Training, a Quality Assurance Support Officer, a Curriculum Support Officer and a Records and Administration Officer. The Principal reports directly to the Executive Director Offender Services and Programs (EDOSP).

AEVTI correctional centre staff include a Senior Correctional Education Officer (SCEO), permanent full-time and part-time Teachers, and usually one or more Correctional Education Officers (CEOs). The SCEO reports directly to the centre's Manager Offender Services and Programs on all staffing and administrative matters and to AEVTI Head Office on matters relating to curriculum implementation, quality assurance and professional development. The SCEO is locally responsible for compliance with AQTF standards.

**EDUCATION ORGANISATIONAL CHART
ADULT EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE
(AEVTI)**



10. **Key position** Anthony Becker, Principal AEVTI
11. **Registered Training Organisation** Provider No. 7057
12. **VET Staff** The VET program is provided by a combination of AEVTI teachers and TAFE teachers delivering training and assessing under the TAFENSW-DCS MOU.
13. **Funding Structure** Treasury-funded through Departmental budget allocation
14. **Prison Industries** (see table in section 6)
15. **TAFE Relationships** Triennial MOU with TAFE NSW will provide 17,363 hours of vocational course instruction in the current year.
16. **Tendered Training Providers** N/A
17. **Community Corrections Relationships** No direct relationship. AEVTI does not deliver to COS offices or in community settings, however AEVTI programs support case planning and Throughcare, and delivery of TAFE NSW curricula means that courses commenced in prison can be continued post release.
18. **Employment Programs and/or strategies** AEVTI traineeship programs enhance employment opportunities, and AEVTI and TAFE courses provide qualifications and skills required in correctional industries and related to job market needs.

Thirteen correctional centres ran traineeships in the period 2007/2008, with an overall successful completion rate of 85%

Centre	Traineeship Qualifications	Corrective Services	No. trainees as at 30 June 2008

		Industries	
Cessnock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in General Construction 	Demountables	10
Dillwynia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Asset Maintenance (Cleaning Operations) • Cert II in Hospitality (Operations) • Cert III in Business Administration • Cert II in Telecommunications - customer contact • Cert II in Retail operations • Cert II in Transport & Distribution (Warehousing & Storage) 	Hygiene Food Services Clerical Call Centre Gloria Jeans Logistics	16
Emu Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Food Processing • Cert II in Transport & Distribution (Warehousing & Storage) • Cert III in Agriculture (Dairy Production) • Cert IV in Business Administration 	Kitchen Milk Processing Logistics Dairy	6
Glen Innes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Forest & Forest Products (Sawmilling & Processing) • Cert II in Horticulture (Parks & Gardens) 	Saw Mill General Maintenance	9
Goulburn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert III in Furnishing (Furniture Making) 	Furniture	11
John Morony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Engineering • Cert III in Engineering Production (Systems) 	Engineering	14
Kirkconnell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Furnishing (Furniture Making) 	Furniture	6
Mannus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert IV in Rural Skills (Agriculture) 	Agriculture – Farming	2
MSPC Area 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Food Processing • Cert II in Health Support Services (Laundry Support) 	Food Services – Reg Boys Bakery Laundry	10
MSPC Area 3	Cert II in Hospitality (Kitchen Operations)	Long Bay Canteen	2

Parklea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Printing & Graphic Arts (Instant print) • Cert III in Printing & Graphic Arts (Instant print) 	Print	5
Silverwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Engineering • Cert II in Furnishing – Upholstery 	Engineering Furniture	1
Silverwater Women's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cert II in Transport & Distribution (Warehousing & storage) • Cert III in Transport & Distribution (Warehousing & storage) • Cert IV in Transport & Distribution (Warehousing & storage) Cert III in Business Administration 	Package & Assembly	3
Total			95

19. **Through-care Support Strategies** Staff in each sector work together to case manage individual offenders based on ongoing assessments. The Department promotes the implementation of Throughcare strategies within the Department, and in partnerships with other government and non-government human service providers, to achieve an integrated approach to a reduction in re-offending. The Throughcare strategy is driven by the Throughcare and E-case Management section.

Recently the Department has conducted a major review of program and service provision for offenders in custody and those under the management of Community Offenders Services. This has led to a shift of resources from custody- to community-based programs and the establishment of Community Offender Support Program Centres (COSPS) across the State.

The Department has further developed its electronic offender integrated management database (OIMS) so that information relating to offender management can be readily shared by staff across custody and community based corrections.

The Department also runs work release programs which provide work and study placements in the community for prisoners with the lowest security.

AEVTI supports the Department's Throughcare policy by offering a range of programs and services which support inmates prepare for life in the community.

- The AEET Framework provides a direct pathway to further study at NSW TAFE. Units in this framework emphasise the importance of generic employability skills
- Planning for education and employment are pre-requisite processes to study
- Inmates are prepared in a range of work readiness skills through a partnership with Corrective Services Industries
- Inmates participate in pre release education courses such as Food preparation skills, Job seeking skills, Budgeting and financial management, and Accessing community services which prepare them for gaining employment and for sustainable independent living in the community post release.
- A range of vocational skills are taught both on and off the job, including traineeships for inmates, through a partnership with TAFE
- A number of correctional centres host regular job expositions which showcase employment opportunities
- AEVTI works with the Director Offender Employment Support in linking inmates, including trainees, with employers

20. **Up Coming Issues For the Organisation**

Development of short courses within curricula, targeting inmate needs and stage of sentence. Development of an up front oracy assessment to complete the core skills assessment process. Expansion of traineeship program to all centres and industry areas. Development of closer links with correctional industries and with criminogenic programs especially in the areas of work readiness and program readiness. Expansion of links with employer groups in the community to improve post release employment outcomes.

1. **State or Territory:** Queensland Australia

2. **Name of correctional organisation:**

Department of Community Safety - Queensland Corrective Services

3. **Number of Adult Prisons:** 10 High security centres including two private

4. **Number of Juvenile institutions:** 2 juvenile institutions

5. **Other** 20 low security facilities (consisting of prison farms, a community residential facility and work camps)

6. **List adult correctional institutions** - title, security rating, population, location,

Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre (private)	High security 890 capacity Location - Wacol
Borallon Correctional Centre (private)	High security 492 capacity Location - Ipswich
Brisbane Correctional Centre	High security 540 capacity Maximum Security Unit 18 capacity Location - Wacol
Brisbane Women's Correctional Centre	High security 258 capacity Location - Wacol

Capricornia Correctional Centre	High security
	Capacity - 498
	Location - Rockhampton
Lotus Glen Correctional Centre	High security
	Capacity - 409
	Location - Mareeba
Maryborough Correctional Centre	High security
	Capacity - 515
	Location - Maryborough
Townsville Correctional Centre	High security - male
	Capacity - 492
	Location - Stewart
	High security - female
	Capacity - 170
	Location - Stewart
Wolston Correctional Centre	High security
	Capacity - 600
	Location - Wacol
Woodford Correctional Centre	High security
	Capacity - 998
	Location - Woodford
Capricornia Correctional Centre (Farm)	Low security
	Capacity - 126
	Location - Rockhampton
Darling Downs Correctional Centre	Low security
	Capacity - 140
	Location - Toowoomba

Helana Jones Centre (Community residential facility)	Low security - female Capacity - 25 Location - Albion
Lotus Glen Farm	Low security Capacity - 100 Location - Mareeba
Numinbah Correctional Centre (Farm)	Low security - male Capacity - 118 Location - Nerang Low security - female Capacity - 25 Location - Nerang
Palen Creek Correctional Centre (Farm)	Low security Capacity - 171 Location - Rathdowney
Townsville Correctional Centre (Farm)	Low security - male Capacity - 91 Location - Stewart Low security - female Capacity - 49 Location - Stewart
Blackall Work Camp	Low security Capacity - 60 Location - Blackall
Boulia Work Camp	Low security Capacity - 30 Location - Boulia

Bowen Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 12
	Location - Bowen
Charleville Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 90
	Location - Charleville
Clermont Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 30
	Location - Clermont
Dirranbandi Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 30
	Location - Dirranbandi
Innisfail Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 12
	Location - Innisfail
Julia Creek Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 30
	Location - Julia Creek
Mitchell Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 30
	Location - Mitchell
Springsure Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 40
	Location - Springsure
St George Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 30
	Location - St George

Warwick Showgrounds Work Camp	Low security
	Capacity - 7
	Location - Warwick
Brisbane Youth Detention Centre	Capacity - 102
	Location - Brisbane
Cleveland Youth Detention Centre	Capacity - 60
	Location - Townsville

7. Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview-

a) The Department of Communities Youth justice services are responsible for supervising young people involved the youth justice system. The Juvenile Justice Act 1992 provides laws for young people aged 10-16 years old who commit, or who are alleged to have committed, offences.

The Juvenile Justice Act 1992 provides a code for dealing with young people who come in contact with the youth justice system including:

- procedures for police to respond to young people
- providing diversionary options such as cautioning and youth justice conferencing
- providing a range of sentencing options
- outlining how courts deal with young people
- the operation of detention centres
- recognising the importance of families and communities in the rehabilitation and reintegration of young people
- establishing the Juvenile Justice Principles

The Brisbane Youth Detention Centre, located at Wacol, accommodates females from across the state and males from south of Rockhampton. The Cleveland Youth Detention Centre, located in Townsville, accommodates young males from north of Rockhampton.

Professional staff members from the Department of Communities provide care, counselling, and activities that are sensitive to the gender, cultural beliefs and health needs of young people in detention, while assisting their successful reintegration into the community.

The centres' daily routines ensure that young people are engaged in constructive programs that include cultural, educational, pre-vocational, vocational and recreational programs.

b) Work camps were founded as part of an emergency response effort to assist the people of Charleville in Queensland to clean up and rebuild their community after floods devastated the township in 1990. A team of about 100 offenders were transported by corrective services staff to Charleville to assist and the program was so successful that on 23 May 1991, the Work Outreach Camps (WORC) program officially commenced. Charleville became the first permanent Work camp site to be trialled in the State. The main objectives of the trial were the rehabilitation of low risk offenders and to provide assistance to rural and remote communities on locally based projects.

Building on the success at Charleville the Work camps program was promoted to rural western communities. By June 1992 the program had grown from single site in Charleville, to a further 10 Work camps operating through Queensland.

Work camps present a positive correctional experience that not only puts low risk offenders to work - providing them with important opportunities to make reparation to the community and develop skills and work ethic - but also provides considerable benefits to the people of regional and rural Queensland. Work camps ensure valued community projects, which would not otherwise be completed due to labour shortages with the community, are completed and also provide further employment opportunities to community members who assist in supervising community project work.

Work camp offenders benefit by developing social skills, a work ethic and teamwork skills, as well as employable skills in a variety of areas such as landscaping, construction, welding, painting and concreting. Work camp offenders may also undertake essential shopping and participate in sporting events and community functions. These experiences help offenders to make a successful return to the community after their release.

8. Daily average number of prisoners	:	5444 (2007-08)
Males	:	5119
Females	:	425
Indigenous	:	1495
Male Juveniles	:	94
Indigenous Juveniles	:	81

There are two Youth Detention Centres in Queensland, Brisbane Youth Detention Centre and Cleveland Youth Detention Centre (Townsville). The centres are administered by the Department of Communities.

9. Education and Vocational training Overview

The Adult Education, Vocational Education and Training (AEVET) Branch as a part of Queensland Corrective Services is responsible for the management of planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of adult education, vocational education and training (VET) within correctional and community custody centres.

In undertaking these functions, the branch supports and administers:

- Education programs
- Vocational training programs
- Literacy and numeracy programs
- VET integrated with Prison Industries program
- Advance2Work (a post-release employment program for offenders)
- In-Cell Rental Computer program
- Art and Craft Program for Offenders

- Contracted service provision
- Policy and procedural development pertaining to educational and vocational programs

10. Key position - Ron Cox

Director, Adult Education, Vocational Education and Training (AEVET) Branch

11. Vocational Training Programs

The Department of Education and Training (DET) is a key stakeholder in, and contributor to, the delivery of adult education and vocational education and training in correctional centres.

DET jointly fund the provision of services in conjunction with Queensland Corrective Services (QCS). In this relationship, service providers are contracted to DET for the provision of services to QCS. The partnership between QCS and DET is formalised by a memorandum of understanding.

- Relationship with contracted service providers

The service provision agreement between DET and QCS enables contracted service providers to deliver nationally accredited vocational training to offenders in all Queensland correctional centres. Once the contract has been established, the DET relationship with contracted service providers is one of support, performance monitoring, payment for service delivery and dispute resolution.

- Performance Management and Reporting

The AEVET Branch undertakes the role of monitoring the implementation of VET contracts in all locations in Queensland. This involves regular consultation and contact with staff in correctional centres and service providers to discuss issues surrounding VET implementation and delivery.

Data and statistics for the delivery of VET is reported by staff in correctional centres to the AEVET branch on a monthly basis. This data is then collated and reported at both state and national levels forming the foundation of internal and external reports to government agencies and stakeholders.

- Literacy and Numeracy Programs

All sentenced offenders undergo a Literacy and Numeracy screening process to identify any deficits that could be addressed while the offender is in custody. Offenders who are serving a term of imprisonment longer than twelve months and who are identified as requiring further assessment or not demonstrating a functional level of Literacy and Numeracy skills, are enrolled in nationally accredited Literacy and Numeracy courses. These courses are delivered by registered training organisations in all correctional centres under a partnership arrangement between QCS and DET similar to that of the VET.

- Educational Programs

Offender participation in educational studies may form an integral part of their rehabilitation program as well as assisting in reducing the level of recidivism. In an arrangement with Education Queensland's representative, the Brisbane School of Distance Education (BSDE), and managed by the AEVET branch, offenders are able to enrol in secondary school subjects. Enrolments in these courses are provided to offenders at no cost through the agreement between QCS and BSDE.

Offenders also have the opportunity to apply for entry in available tertiary studies, such as the Tertiary Preparation Program (TPP), undergraduate and post graduate studies as well as available external VET programs. Application and subsequent entry in the TPP is offered through a scholarship program by the University of Southern Queensland (USQ). However costs associated with enrolment and participation in other, external educational studies such as undergraduate studies, post-graduate studies and external VET courses are the responsibility of the offender.

The AEVET Branch supports Education Officers in correctional centres in the provision and delivery of such educational programs as well as collecting and collating statistical data on offender enrolments in educational studies.

- Research

Research conducted in Queensland by the National Centre for Vocational Research (NCVER) in 2005 indicated that participating in VET before release, decreases an offender's chances of returning to prison from 32 per cent to 23 per cent.

12. VET Staff

In Queensland Correctional Centres, Education and Vocational Training Officers co-ordinate the delivery of VET training at their centres. The number of Officers appointed to these positions will depend on the nature of the correctional centre and the prisoner population.

It is the responsibility of the contracted service providers delivering VET training in correctional centres to appoint VET trainers/teachers that are qualified to deliver and assess training outcomes. Qualifications and courses offered to offenders in correctional centres are nationally accredited training and delivered in conformance with the requirements of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF).

13. Funding Structure

- Department of Education and Training - Queensland
- Queensland Corrective Services

14. Prison Industries - The Role of Prison Industries

Research supports the view that a prisoner's risk of re-offending is reduced if given the opportunity to develop work-related skills prior to release.

In Queensland, prison industry activities are designed to help prisoners break the cycle of re-offending to become responsible and contributing members of society after release.

There are two types of prison industries operating in Queensland. Service industries are programs that employ prisoners to maintain the self-sufficiency of the correctional centre and are not fee for service. Commercial industries also operate, where programs run on a fee for service basis. These include:

- Laundry, bakery, textile, agricultural and dairy operations
- The building and assembly of timber and metal products
- Basic assembly and packing, painting and powder coating and mechanical work

Prison industries are located in all 13 Queensland correctional centres including the State's two privately-run facilities. During 2007-2008, about 75 per cent (2830) of available prisoners in high and low security facilities were engaged in prison industries. Of this figure, 30 per cent (1145) worked in commercial industries, including farming activities and 45 percent (1685) in service industries.

For 2008-2009, it is estimated that 1455 prisoners will be engaged in commercial prison industry or farming activity, and a further 1885 prisoners will be involved in non-commercial employment activities.

Prison Industries in Queensland are now operating on a new Prisoner Employment Policy which through the action plan *Prisoner Employment Policy and Action Plan 2007-2010*, has a strong emphasis on the rehabilitation of prisoners. This action plan has as one of its goals the need to integrate accredited training with prison industries.

- VET Integrated with Prison Industries Program (Supporting the Prisoner Employment Policy)

The AEVET Branch is also managing a process for the delivery of accredited VET to prisoners who are employed in Prison Industries.

Within Queensland correctional centres there are many well-resourced industries employing prisoners that offer excellent training opportunities for participants to gain marketable work related skills. These industries provide methods of work that closely resemble those that apply in outside industries and the employment of prisoners in the correctional industries provides them with the skills and the capability to operate effectively in employment post-release. All correctional industries are managed by qualified tradespersons who operate and manage production in the workshops and also provide work instructions to prisoners employed in those work areas. These industries include but are not limited to furnishing, bakery, laundry, metal fabrication, textile fabrication etc.

Currently prisoners, through employment in the industries, are attaining valuable work skills but not receiving documentation that certifies they have those skills. Certification of work skills can only be documented through a formal training agreement such as a traineeship or an apprenticeship. Also prisoners employed in correctional industries are not necessarily participating in vocational education and training that is directly linked with the work they are performing in their employment.

The participation of prisoners in traineeships whilst employed in correctional industries is the preferred option as it will enable those prisoners to obtain certification for both the on-the-job skills (work skills) and the off-the-job vocational education and training. At this stage the State Training legislation prevents prisoners from entering into formal traineeship/apprenticeship training arrangements with QCS. Under the legislation prisoners are not deemed to be employees of QCS.

Because traineeships cannot at this time be utilised for the training and skill recognition of prisoners employed in correctional industries, accredited VET which is linked to particular industries is being delivered to employed prisoners at three, soon to be four correctional centre sites.

With the VET Integrated with Industries model the trade instructors not only manage the industry workshops but, through arrangements with registered training organisations (RTO's), participate in the delivery of some of the off-the-job accredited training which is directly related to the specific industries. To meet the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF) audit requirements, the RTO's need to ensure that participating trade instructors have the relevant industry qualifications and a minimum instructional qualification of Cert IV in Assessment and Workplace Training. Although the prisoners will not at this time receive documentation for the on-the-job skills gained they will receive certification for completion of the off-the-job accreditation eg Certificate II in Furnishing.

15. TAFE Relationship

The TAFE relationship with Queensland Corrective Services deals with the delivery of VET training correctional centres. Some TAFE Institutes have contracts with DET to provide accredited VET to prisoners in the Queensland correctional centres.

16. Tendered training providers

Service providers are selected through a tender process based on the requirements of prisoner training needs identified and established by correctional centres. DET is responsible for the tender process, which is implemented in association with the AEVET Branch of the agency and in accordance with Queensland Government purchasing policy. Training providers selected through the tendering process are both from the public and private sector (TAFE Institutes and Private Providers).

17. Community Corrections Relationship

Probation and Parole is a part of Queensland Corrective Services.

18. Employment Programs and/or strategies

Post Release Employment Assistance Program – (Advance2Work)

The AEVET Branch manages Advance2Work, a program which provides assistance to prisoners and ex-prisoners to gain sustainable employment upon release. Currently the service is provided across Queensland at five correctional centre locations, south east Queensland, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville and Mareeba.

Funding for the Program is provided by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (DEIR). The QCS administers the service. A memorandum of understanding between DEIR and QCS formalises the arrangement.

The Program was last evaluated in 2006. This evaluation was conducted by Callen Consulting Group Pty Ltd and Dr John Gardner from the University of Queensland. Following the evaluation a joint Cabinet Budget Review Committee submission was developed with DETA. The Cabinet decision confirmed the continuation of the Program subject to an internal review every three years. The current three year funding cycle concludes at the end of July 2010.

Program Background

The program commenced in July 2000 following a cabinet submission jointly developed by the Department of Corrective Services, now QCS and the Department of Employment and Training, now DEIR. That submission identified the need for the program, documented consultation with the relevant stakeholders and recommended that recurrent funding should be allocated to provide specific assistance to released prisoners to access and maintain employment upon release.

It was identified that existing government employment programs did not cater for the specific needs of ex prisoners. Prisoners frequently have limited vocational skills, and may have very limited skills in accessing employment. Prisoners may also be from groups which have been historically disadvantaged in accessing employment, for example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and people with low levels of numeracy and literacy. (ABS, 1996). Ex-prisoners also suffer from a stigma associated with their criminal history, and face additional disadvantages in accessing employment for this reason. If prisoners are not able to successfully find employment, the likelihood of a return to offending is significantly increased. Special needs groups, for example, indigenous groups, which currently comprise approximately 27% of the Queensland prisoner population, have even less employment options available to them upon release.

The Post Release Employment Assistance Program was structured to commence support for prisoners just prior to release and to continue upon release. Providers are able to commence supporting those prisoners who are within 6 months of their known release date.

A review of the Vocational Education and Training that was delivered to prisoners in Queensland correctional centres was conducted in 1999. (Cox, Carlin, 1999). This review also identified the need for support to be provided to ex-prisoners to assist them to utilise the vocational skills they had or had gained during incarceration, and the need to provide additional assistance to enable them to become "work ready" to gain and maintain long-term employment.

Queensland Corrective Services was appointed the lead agency and working in co-operation with other relevant government departments established a whole of government approach to the project. This program provides a wide range of support and assistance to ex-prisoners and is embedded as a key action under the Queensland Crime Prevention Strategy.

A reference group, comprising representatives from QCS, DEIR, Treasury and Premier and Cabinet was established to oversee the program.

This program contributes to the QCS strategic plan to promote a secure and effective corrections system that has a focus on the rehabilitation of prisoners. The Agency has identified that the implementation of post-release prisoner employment assistance service is an important strategy for the successful integration of ex-prisoners into the community.

19. Through-care Support Programs

Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) aims to contribute to safer communities by reducing re-offending and providing opportunities for offenders to be rehabilitated. The Throughcare Strategic Plan 2008-2012 aims to strengthen the Agency's ability to support an offender's rehabilitation while under the care of the Agency.

Throughcare commences when offenders first enter the custodial correctional system and continues after they are released into the community.

Ensuring offenders are prepared for and supported during their reintegration into the community reduces the chance of re-offending.

To ensure Queensland's correctional system can continue to lead the way in offender rehabilitation, QCS recognises that it needs to anticipate and respond to operational and strategic drivers. These drivers include:

- an increasing prisoner population and diversity of offender profile
- legislative changes to the Corrective Services Act 2006 and consequential impacts from sentencing legislation
- increasing business complexity.

A key function of the Throughcare Strategic Plan is to identify strategies for developing and aligning QCS's resources to achieve more effective ways of managing offenders as they move through the correctional system.

This plan provides a framework that will enable the Agency to realise its vision of implementing an offender management system that applies the principles of throughcare. In addition, the plan defines the initiatives which will ensure that business processes and Information Management systems support the underlying principles of throughcare.

Some of the key initiatives managed by the Unit include:

- Offender Reintegration Support Service
- Visitor Transport Services
- Chaplaincy Services
- Indigenous Services

- Integrated Transitional Support Model
- Partnerships with other Agencies and organisations

20. Up Coming Issues for the organisation

Building projects

The new South East Queensland correctional precinct.

A 680 hectare correctional precinct is being developed in the Lockyer Valley, near Gatton in South-East Queensland. The South-East Queensland correctional precinct will be developed in stages to accommodate future growth in prisoner numbers.

The site has the potential to host several correctional facilities and could eventually accommodate up to 3500 prisoners. A site assessment report - including examination of social and environmental factors - has been published and is available via the links on the left.

The first stage of development commenced in October 2008 with \$485m allocated for extensive site preparation works and construction of 300-bed women's correctional centre. The state-of-the-art women's prison is scheduled for completion in 2011.

It is expected that up to 450 workers will be employed during the peak of construction in the coming months. More than one million cubic metres of soil has been moved since work commenced.

The bulk of the structural work is expected to be completed in late 2009.

When open, the women's centre alone is expected to create about 200 new jobs in a range of roles including custodial officers, programs staff, administration and intelligence.

-
1. **State or Territory:** South Australia
 2. **Name of correctional organisation:**
Department for Correctional Services South Australia (DCS)
 3. **Number of Adult Prisons:**
9
 4. **Number of Juvenile Institutions:**
Nil.
Juvenile Justice is administered by the Department for Families and Community – Youth Justice. 2 Juvenile Justice Centres
 5. **Other:**
1 SA Government Prison managed by private sector contractor (G4S)
 6. **List adult correctional institutions –**

Adelaide Remand Centre (ARC)

- Remand men
- High security

267

Adelaide Pre-release Centre (APC)

- Male only
- Low security
- Men in last 12 months of sentence of sentences over 2 years
- Provides re-socialisation activities including day leave
- Provides employment and pre-employment services
- Provides access to attending external education and training at secondary and tertiary organisations eg TAFE, university adult re-entry schools

60

Adelaide Women's Prison (AWP)

- Women only
- All levels of security – remand, high security, medium security, low security
- 1 wing for protectee prisoners
- Housing and regime changes as security levels and positive behaviours change – High and medium security in Mainstream building and medium and low security in Living Skills Unit
- Living Skills Unit – prisoners are given a budget and have to manage their own catering, cooking, cleaning, laundry etc

148

Cadell Training Centre (CTC)

- Low security
- Male
- Prison farm
- Local Mobile work units focusing on localised projects and returning to prison at night
- 167

Mobilong Prison

- High to medium security
- Sentenced prisoners with some dual status remand
- 1 Living Skills Unit where prisoners self cater and cook own meals working to a budget
- 327

Port Augusta Prison (PAP)

- High to low security
- High proportion of Indigenous prisoners, particularly from traditional homelands
- Protectee wing
- Small unit for women, mainly from Indigenous traditional homelands
- 1 unit (Mulga Unit) caters for pre-release prisoners under same rules as APC but aimed at prisoners to be released locally or to Indigenous traditional homelands
- MOWCAMP (Mobile Work Camp) works from Mulga Unit with low security prisoners held at a variety of sites in National Parks across South Australia
- 371

Port Lincoln Prison (PLP)

- Low security
- Farm Prison
- Male protectee and mainstream prisoners
- Some Indigenous prisoners from local area
- 90

Yatala Labour Prison (YLP)

- Male
- Intake and Assessment
- Protectee and mainstream prisoners - Medium and High security
- Maximum security wing
- Protectee wing
- Currently 70% remand prisoners
- 468

Mount Gambier Prison

- SA Government prison managed by private sector contractor (G4S)
- Medium to low security
- Male protectee and mainstream prisoners
- Male with capacity for short-term female off court
- 159

7. Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview –

(A) MOWCAMP conducted from Mulga Unit, with low security prisoners at Port Augusta Prison. Prisoners and Custodial Officers are rostered to participate in MOWCAMPs which are held in National Parks at designated sites across South Australia. Each MOWCAMP lasts for two weeks and prisoners and staff remain at the worksite for the duration of the camp. Activities carried out on MOWCAMP depend on the specific requirements for the site eg land conservation, building restoration, fencing, revegetation removal of weeds, building of infrastructure, The activities lend themselves to training and assessment of national industry units in Horticulture, Rural Production and Building Construction.

(B) Adelaide Pre-release Centre (APC) offers re-socialisation, education and employment opportunities for low security men and women prisoners who are drug-free, have a record of good behaviour during their sentence and are in the last twelve months of their sentences. They are prepared for re-entry into society through a staged program of accompanied (by custodial officers) and unaccompanied movements and leaves from the Pre-Release Centre. They are assisted to find employment through Job Clubs and similar activities and may work in a paid job or apprenticeship returning to the APC each night. Wages are paid into their Re-Settlement fund until they are released. They receive a small amount each day to cover expenses such as fares, lunch etc. APC prisoners may also enrol in local TAFE colleges, university or Adult Re-entry Schools and attend them on-campus.

8. Total Prison population

- 2,057 sentenced and remand prisoners in SA prisons

9. Education and Vocational Training Structure

Each DCS prison has a fulltime Education Coordinator and number of part time contract teachers according to the requirements of the specific prison. The coordinators and teachers are all DCS employees who are managed by their prison's General Manager for their day-to-day operational requirements.

Across SA the base program held at Education Centres includes literacy/numeracy and computing/IT. The only program at the ARC is literacy/numeracy as the regime at that prison does not allow for computer facilities. The APC has only one part-time literacy/numeracy teacher as prisoners are encouraged to attend education facilities out in the community as part of their re-socialisation. Education Coordinators may contract outside organisations to carry out education and training required at their prisons eg First Aid, Forklift Training.

Indigenous prisoners may choose to attend classes specifically for Indigenous students as part of a DCS strategy to improve their confidence and skill levels in a culturally supportive and appropriate learning environment.

PRIME (Prisoner Rehabilitative Industries Manufacturing Enterprises) is in the process of changing from a centralised to a de-centralised structure. PRIME 's management is moving to their local Prison General Manager. Each prison (except for the ARC and APC) has a PRIME Manager and the number of PRIME custodial officers required to run the work, training and assessment of VET programs in the workshops. All PRIME staff are employed by DCS. The type of work, training and assessment varies from prison to prison according to the purpose and function of the individual prison and the facilities available.

10. Key position

Heather Barry
Team Leader VTEC-SA

11. Registered Training Organisation

Vocational Training and Education Centre of South Australia (VTEC-SA) is the department's RTO for both prisoner and staff training. In conjunction with DCS' teachers, trainers and assessors VTEC-SA ensures that accredited training and assessment is carried out to meet AQTF standards. Some training and assessment is contracted with other government and private sector agencies through the local Education Coordinators.

12. VET Staff

The VET program is developed, delivered and assessed by a range of DCS staff including tertiary qualified teachers and industrially trained prison personnel. Some Education Centres also employ VET trainers and assessors from other government sectors and private industry on a contractual basis.

13. Funding Structure

- Department of Correctional Services
- Department of Further Education, Employment, Science and Training (South Australia)
- Department for Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (Commonwealth)

14. Prison Industries

The structure of Prison Industries is currently in a cycle of change. Until this year PRIME (Prisoner Rehabilitative Industries Manufacturing Enterprises) has been managed from Central Office with localised PRIME work teams at each prison. This structure is changing so that each

Prison General Manager has direct managerial responsibility for the prison industries operating in their specific prisons. This enables prison industries to have a local focus on work contracts originating in the local area and directing training towards industries that can be supported in the specific prison environment.

Each prison (except for the ARC and APC) has its own Prison Industries Manager and team who work with VTEC-SA to ensure that training is accredited and aligned to an appropriate Industry Training Package. This training gives prisoners skills and knowledge that can assist them to compete for jobs once they leave prison, as well as developing a positive work ethic and experience in working in industrial work teams.

15. TAFE Relationships and

16. Tendered Training Providers

Some prison Education Coordinators contract TAFE lecturers and private sector training providers to run selected courses and programs (eg Forklift Driving) as required.

Some prisoners may enrol in correspondence courses run by TAFE or external providers and, at the Adelaide Pre-Release Centre, prisoners are able to attend TAFE, University, Adult Re-Entry School and private provider courses as attending students at the appropriate centres.

The DCS Organisational Development Branch contracts other government departments and private providers to run some programs for DCS staff, including Certificate IV in Training and Assessment.

17. Community Corrections Relationships

When VET training occurs in Community Corrections, standards and processes for that training is administered through VTEC-SA as the RTO. Each Community Corrections Region is responsible for developing its own REPAY programs where offenders who are given community service orders are required to take part in community service oriented programs. Three of these programs concern the application of Industry Training Packages and offenders may receive Statements of Attainment relating to units from Painting and Decorating and Horticulture. The current programs are:

- DTAG – the removal of graffiti from public places
- Horticulture programs for public organisations and amenities
- Painting and decorating of public amenities such as schools and public housing.

Community Corrections Work Supervisors hold appropriate training and industry qualifications.

18. Employment Programs and/or strategies

Prisoners at Adelaide Pre-Release Centre are able to seek full time employment as well as join in re-socialisation activities. As part of their job seeking strategies, they attend Job Clubs at local Employment Centres and pre-employment job skill development programs away from the APC, such as Forklift and heavy/light vehicle driving training. They may attend courses at local TAFE campuses and universities that match their career aspirations and requirements for development.

During 2008 the low security unit at Mulga Unit, Port Augusta Prison received a grant to run a Prison to Employment program aimed at assisting the rehabilitation and employment prospects for Aboriginal prisoners, many of whom came from remote communities.

The program included the development of literacy and numeracy skills, job searching and interview skills, personal presentation skills, food preparation and nutrition programs, First Aid, White Card (OHS), Forklift driving, L plate driving licence attainment and basic computing. As they were housed in the area where MOWCAMPs are conducted, the prisoners were able to gain Horticulture and arid land cultivation units from the Horticulture Training Package. Local

Job Clubs came into the prison to assist further with job search strategies. The funding for this project ceased early this year and further funding is being sought.

19. Through-care Support Strategies

Through care support strategies are offered to prisoners through their sentence plan with particular focus on reintegration nearing the end of their sentences. Although they are applied mostly at the APC because the prisoners there are at the lowest levels of security, various aspects of the strategies are applied at other prisons.

The APC provides these services to men and women who are in the last 12 months of their sentences. The services include:

- Training in use of services that have changed or may be unfamiliar eg use of public transport, use of ATMs, shopping etc
- Moving back into society with escorted and unescorted leave, visits to family members etc
- Preparing for release with visits to/from accommodation services, social security, employment agencies etc
- Provision of employment, education and training support
- Work experience with a range of agencies, including government and not-for-profit organisations.

20. Up Coming Issues For the Organisation

1. Currently there is a shift from self referral to targeting prisoners who have high risk criminogenic needs. This means that teachers could be dealing with students who do not want to be in education as they may have had only negative experiences and painful memories of the classroom instead of those who want to learn and realise the positive outcomes of improving their levels of education and self-refer. Teachers may have to change their styles of teaching and be more prepared to go out to the workshops to enhance vocational training and work more in conjunction with prison industries officers.
2. The change from a centralised PRIME prison work approach to a decentralised Prison Industries structure places a lot more responsibility on the local prison General Manager, vocational education and training staff and the VTEC-SA team. Changes in the way vocational education and training is delivered and assessed, along with the accredited training required is already highlighting the need for greater consultation and across sector interactions.

-
1. **State or Territory:** Victoria
 2. **Correctional organisations**
 - a. **managing adults:** Corrections Victoria (Business Unit of Department of Justice)
 - b. **managing juveniles:** Department of Human Services (logo)
 3. **Prisons**
 - c. **: Number of Adult prisons:** 14 including two privately operated
 - i. **Number of Adult Prisons with purpose built juvenile detention facilities:** 3 prisons have units for young adults

d. **Number of Juvenile Institutions:** 3 juvenile institutions

4. **List correctional institutions**

e. – **adult correctional institutions**

Men's Prisons	Security Rating	Operational Capacity	Location
HM Melbourne Assessment Prison	Maximum	277	West Melbourne
Metropolitan Remand Centre	Maximum	663	Ravenhall
Port Phillip Prison (privately operated)	Maximum	745	Laverton
HM Prison Barwon	Maximum	367	Lara
HM Prison Ararat	Medium	382	Ararat
Fulham Correctional Centre (privately operated)	Medium	845	Sale
HM Prison Loddon	Medium	390	Castlemaine
Marnongneet Correctional Centre	Medium	306	Lara
Beechworth Correctional Centre	Minimum	120	Beechworth
HM Prison Dhurringile	Minimum	160	Murchison
HM Prison Langi Kal Kal	Minimum	122	Trawalla
Judy Lazarus Transition Centre	Minimum	25	West Melbourne
Women's Prisons	Security Rating	Operational Capacity	Location
Dame Phyllis Frost Centre	Maximum	260	Deer Park
HM Prison Tarrengower	Minimum	54	Maldon

f. **juvenile correctional institutions-**

Youth Justice	Security Rating	Operational Capacity	Location
•Melbourne Youth Justice Centre	Secure facility	85 male only	Melbourne
•Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre	Includes 2 secure units and 3 open camps	90 male only	Kyneton
•Parkville Youth Residential Centre	Secure facility	35 women only	Melbourne

5. **Further Description of Different Institutions to assist overview -**

Adult Settings:

The Judy Lazarus Transition Centre is part of the Victorian Government's strategy for reducing re-offending by addressing transitional issues critical to a prisoner's successful reintegration into the community including employment, accommodation, life-skills and family reintegration.

The Centre is located in the city, close to a range of public transport options and community support services and is staffed 24 hours a day. It accommodates 25 male, low risk, carefully selected prisoners for a period of three to twelve months. Prisoners who are deemed to pose an unacceptable risk to the community or have a history of sex offences, will not be placed at the Transition Centre.

Each prisoner residing at the Centre must participate in a structured program that involves active participation in improving employability, developing living skills, and re-establishing community, family ties and community networks. While at the Centre, they learn skills that will assist them to successfully reintegrate into the community. The Judy Lazarus Transition Centre emphasises the use of existing community facilities and services by linking prisoners to suitable programs and services in the community.

Prisoners may only leave the Centre as part of an approved program and breaches of permit conditions may result in reclassification to another prison. They are subject to stringent security procedures which include nightly curfews, drug and alcohol testing, searches and regular compliance monitoring. There is a zero tolerance of any prisoner engaging in alcohol or drug use, with breathalyser tests occurring after each off site activity and a comprehensive program of urinalysis testing.

The Wulgunggo Ngalu Learning Place opened in September 2008 as a diversionary option for Koori male offenders. A major initiative arising from the Government's Aboriginal Justice Agreement Phase 1, the program is a culturally appropriate residential 'learning place' for up to 20 Indigenous men at any one time who are undertaking community based dispositions. Participants first have to volunteer to attend Wulgunggo Ngalu, and may then be directed there by the courts.

The program aims to help Indigenous offenders successfully complete their community based dispositions while receiving rehabilitative support, working, training and learning life skills designed to reduce the likelihood of re-offending in the future. The program was developed in partnership between the Victorian Government and the Indigenous community and ultimately aims to help reduce the over-representation of Indigenous people in Victoria's criminal justice system.

Juveniles in Adult settings

The Department of Human Services (Youth Justice) is responsible for the administration of orders for young offenders under the age of eighteen years.

Under the Victorian Sentencing Act 1991, young adults aged (18 to 20 years) may be sentenced to either a Youth Justice facility operated by the Department of Human Services (Youth Justice) or an adult prison under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice (Corrections Victoria). This system is unique in Australia.

Young adult offender programs that target prisoners aged 18 to 25 years are delivered at the Metropolitan Remand Centre, Port Phillip Prison and Fulham Correctional Centre.

The Metropolitan Remand Centre opened in May 2006 to provide a 32 bed unit (Chartwell) for young adult remandees, aged between 18-24 years who have issues relating to vulnerability, poor coping skills and/ or high anxiety levels.

Port Philip Prison Alexander South Youth Unit, is a 36 bed unit which accommodates vulnerable sentenced young offenders, aged 18-25 years.

Fulham Correctional Centre Nalu Adventure Challenge Program is a 68 bed facility that commenced operation in June 2003. The facility is operated under contract to the Government by GEO. The Nalu Adventure Challenge program focuses on young adult prisoners aged 18-26 years, at risk of re-offending and includes a comprehensive CBT program and life skills training.

Juvenile Settings

Youth justice centres are managed by the Department of Human Services and supervise young people aged 10 to 18 on remand or a custodial order from the Children's Court. Young people 18 years and above are remanded by adult courts to prison under the Sentencing Act 1991.

Victoria has three youth justice centres for young people aged between 10 and 20 sentenced by either the children's or adult courts to a Youth Residential or Youth Justice Centre Order. The three youth justice centres have a combined capacity of 222 clients, employ approximately 350 staff.

Melbourne Youth Justice Centre

The Melbourne Youth Justice Centre is a custodial facility for males aged 15 to 18 years who have been sentenced to a Youth Justice Centre Order by the Children's Court. Youth Justice clients may also be remanded at Melbourne Youth Justice Centre.

Malmsbury Youth Justice Centre

Malmsbury is a senior, male youth training centre and accommodates young men aged between 18 and 21 referred from adult court under the Dual Track System. Malmsbury has no external perimeter enclosure. Security is based on active staff interaction with clients.

Parkville Youth Residential Centre

Parkville Youth Residential Centre is the sole facility providing custodial accommodation for remanded or sentenced juvenile women. The centre also accommodates young men aged 10 to 14 years on remand or sentence by the Children's Court to a Youth Residential Order.

The centre provides specific and separate service responses to these client groups.

Extensive capital and programmatic redevelopment was completed in 1999. The result is a centre designed specifically to create a domestic and humane living environment supporting relationship based interventions in a safe and secure setting.

5. Prison population

g. Total Adult Prison population	4,331 (as at May 09)
Males	4,056
Females	275
Indigenous	244 5%
h. Total Juvenile Prison population	(as at May 09)
Males -	139
Females -	8
Indigenous	(data not available)

6. Education and Vocational Training Overview

In Victoria, all prisoners have a legislated right to access any education and training programs offered at the prison. The Education, Training and Employment Unit (EETU) as a part of Corrections Victoria, works with its Registered Training Organisations to plan and monitor education and training services across the prison system.

The ETE Unit coordinates a range of policy, modelling and program activities. The objectives of the project are to:

- Improve education, training and employment outcomes for prisoners and targeted offenders in order to support successful rehabilitation and reduced re-offending
- Increase the range, capacity and quality of employment-related training for prisoners to meet both prisoner needs and potential employer expectations.

7. Key positions

- a. **Adult Prisons** – Jenny Roberts, Manager, Education, Training and Employment Unit, Corrections Victoria
- b. **Juvenile Prisons**- Alex Kamenev, Director Youth Justice Custodial Services Branch

Funding Structure –

- Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development (Skills Victoria) provide the bulk of funding for prison based education and training.
- Department of Justice (Corrections Victoria). CV secured output funding for education services in the 2008-09 State Budget for additional beds to meet projected growth in the prison population.
- Commonwealth grants

14. Prison Industries - The Role of Prison Industries

Corrections Victoria operates a Prisons Industries program in 12 of the 14 prisons that aims to provide prisoners with meaningful work. In doing so, it seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Reduce reoffending by providing prisoners with training and employment opportunities
- Constructively engage prisoners as a means of minimising boredom and the potential for incidents
- Reduce the impost on Victoria taxpayers and provide value for money by subsidising prison operating costs through the sale of goods and services
- Facilitate prisoners' reparation to the community.

Corrections Victoria recognises that employment is critical to offenders' successful transition into the community and the reduction of re-offending. In recognition of the potential role that Prison Industries play in supporting prisoners to develop the skills they require to transition into the changing labour market and reintegrate into the community, Corrections Victoria has commissioned

the Industry Skills Centre Pilot Project. (please see under section 18, Employment programs or strategies)

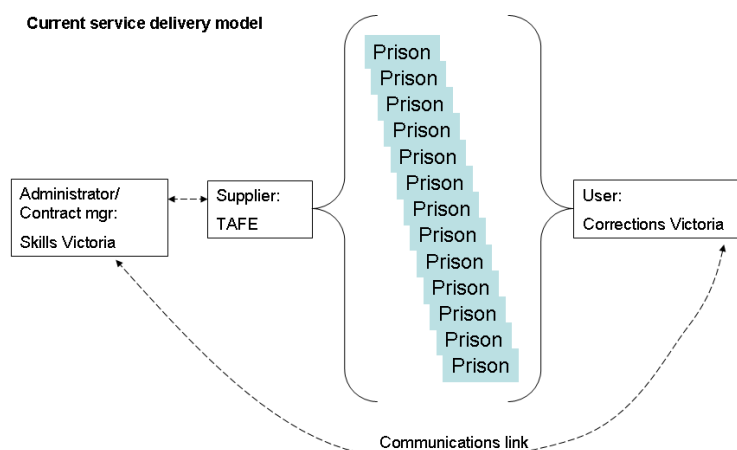
15. TAFE Relationship –

Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development (Skills Victoria). Education and training for both the juvenile justice and the adult prison system is provided under the State Training Plan by Registered Training Organisations (RTOs). The State Training Authority, Skills Victoria, selects and contracts RTOs to deliver to prison locations under Performance Agreements.

The six TAFEs currently delivering into Victorian Prisons are:

Provider	Prisons
Kangan Batman Institute of TAFE	Melbourne Assessment Prison Dame Phyllis Frost Centre Metropolitan Remand Centre Port Phillip Prison*
East Gippsland Institute of TAFE	Marngoneet Correctional Centre Fulham Correctional Centre *
Bendigo Regional Institute of TAFE	Loddon Prison Tarrengower Prison
University of Ballarat	Langi Kal Kal Prison Ararat Prison
Goulburn Ovens Institute of TAFE	Dhurringle Prison Beechworth Prison
Gordon Institute of TAFE	Barwon Prison

The current governance model for the multi-provider model is determined by legislation¹ and is described below.



16. Tendered Training providers –

¹ The Education Training and Reform Act, 2006

Corrections Victoria secured output funding for education services in the 2008-09 State Budget for additional beds to meet projected growth in the prison population. These funds were disbursed to:

- the Additional VET Services in Prisons Project to improve prisoner access to education and training and improve learner pathways
- the Foundation Occupation Health and Safety project to discharge CV's obligations to provide basic OHS training to prisoners and systematise training delivery.

1. Additional VET Services in Prisons Project.

Part of this money was used to procure the following services:

- additional VET programs
- non-teaching educational services including assessment, vocational counselling and planning
- collection of corrections education data onto an interim database
- administrative support for prisoners undertaking distance education.

Corrections Victoria engaged the current TAFE providers to deliver these services.

2. Foundation Occupation Health and Safety project. Corrections Victoria procured the services of Kangan Batman Institute of TAFE to deliver training across the prison system.

17. Community Corrections Relationship

Corrections Victoria operates Victoria's adult corrections system, including prisons and Community Correctional Services (CCS). There are 60 Community Correctional Services offices located throughout metropolitan and regional Victoria. CCS supervises adult offenders (aged 18 years or over) who are sentenced by the courts to serve community-based orders or who are conditionally released from prison on parole by the Adult Parole Board.

Community Corrections Officers (CCOs) manage offenders and are responsible for ensuring they comply with the conditions of their community-based or parole orders. Conditions may include participating in:

- appropriate educational programs
- community work
- assessment and treatment programs.

All programs focus on rehabilitation while ensuring offenders make suitable reparation to the community.

18. Employment Programs and/or strategies –

Corrections Victoria recognises that employment is critical to offenders' successful transition into the community and the reduction of re-offending. In recognition of the potential role that Prison Industries play in supporting prisoners to develop the skills they require to transition into the changing labour market and reintegrate into the community, Corrections Victoria has commissioned the Industry Skills Centre Pilot Project.

The pilots run in 5 prisons (Ararat, Fulham, Dhurringle, Beechworth and Loddon). They commenced in July 2008 and will complete in July 2010. An evaluation program is planned to run alongside the project from September 2009 and report December 2010.

The objectives of the ISC pilot were to:

- Embed education and training into prison industries and work-workplace-based learning by

- Ensuring that training offered by prison industry supervisors was equivalent to training offered in the community
- Increasing the incidence of VET training being delivered in the workshop
- Operationalise the system’s recognition of the rehabilitative benefits of employment prison industry

The Industry Skills Centre model combines structured workplace learning and work-readiness programs (through on-the-job training in commercial production environments that are offered through prison industries) and with strategically targeted employment support (through analysis of skill and labour needs data and structured engagement with employers and employer groups).

A key element of the targeted employment support is the Employment Liaison Officer (ELO) (jointly funded by CV, National Australia Bank (NAB) and the Department of Education, Employment and Workforce Relations (DEEWR)). The ELO with the ISCs to facilitate employment opportunities for prisoners who participate in the ISCs by engaging with employers and industry groups. The ELO has to date identified a number of small and large employers interested in recruiting prisoners on transition from prison. The ELO is employed by Group Training Association of Victoria (GTAV) through a contract between CV and GTAV.

Interim reports from the pilot sites indicate that the ISC pilot has:

- Supported improved case management systems
- Supported pre-release career planning in resume writing, mock interviews
- Facilitated development of communication processes to engage staff from Industry, Programs and Education
- Implemented the use of Skills Plans to meet the training and employment needs of individuals
- Developed a system to refer participants to the Employer Liaison Officer pre-release to assist with employment outcomes
- Established collaborative relationships with employment networks
- Built a list of partnerships with prisoner-friendly employers
- Recognised the value of employability skills in successful employment
- Supported the introduction of Skills Stores to recognise previous skill acquisition

Women 4 Work

Women 4 Work is a Pre-Release Employment Program (PREP), which aims to increase the ability of women exiting prison to find and maintain meaningful employment upon release. PREP relies on a prison-based Employment Consultant working intensively with the women at the Dame Phyllis Frost Centre, for up to six months prior to their release, either on an individual basis or in small groups.

The program is delivered by Melbourne City Mission and key responsibilities of the prison-based Employment Consultant role includes:

- Working with each program participant to develop an Individual Assistance Plan to support post release engagement and employment placement
- Facilitating Employment Expos at the Dame Phyllis Frost Centre, which provide the women with an opportunity to meet employers and participate in mock interviews
- Assisting in the delivery of monthly theme-based workshops as part of the Industry Skills Centre pilot.

Funding for this program is provided for this program by Corrections Victoria in partnership with the Department of Innovation, Industry and Regional Development.

19. Through-care Support Programs –

Intensive Case Management Support Programs

Prisoners with transitional needs may be referred (or may self-refer) to Intensive Case Management Support programs, depending on the level and complexity of their transitional needs.

Intensive Case Management Support Programs are a holistic, flexible and well-being based support service that are funded by Corrections Victoria and delivered by non-government service providers. Operating on a through-care model, prisoners engage in these programs on a voluntary basis commencing three months pre release and continuing for up to twelve months post release. Prisoners referred or referring themselves to these programs must have at least three months of their sentence remaining to serve.

The three Intensive Case Management Support Programs and their target groups are summarised below:

Program	Target group
Women's Integrated Support Program (WISP)	Women who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are sentenced• are at moderate to high risk of re-offending• have multiple and complex transitional needs that are unlikely to be addressed without intensive case management• are willing to engage and effect change• have a minimum of 8 - 10 weeks to serve
Link Out	Men who: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• are sentenced• are at moderate to high risk of re-offending• have multiple and complex transitional needs that are unlikely to be addressed without intensive case management• are willing to engage and effect change• have a minimum of 3 months to serve
Konnect	Eligibility criteria for Konnect matches that of Link Out. The program targets both male and female Indigenous prisoners and is culturally specific and sensitive.

Disability Support Services –

Prisoners with an intellectual disability are assisted to link into appropriate pre and post-release disability support services through the Disability and Forensic Assessment Treatment Service (DFATS) Prison Services Co-ordinator.

Prisoners with a disability other than an intellectual disability (including a sensory, physical or neurological impairment, acquired brain injury or a developmental delay) are linked with appropriate support services through the prison staff or referral to the Manager Disability Pathways, Corrections Victoria.

Indigenous Support and Wellbeing Services

Where an Indigenous prisoner is being released, prison staff seek advice from the Aboriginal Wellbeing Officer, Aboriginal Liaison Officer and/or Indigenous Services Officer to ensure that referrals are made to appropriate Indigenous or general support agencies within the community.

Pip Wisdom Community Support Grants

At some prison locations, this Pre-release Planning Process is further complemented by additional pre-release program and initiatives including programs funded through the Pip Wisdom Community Support Grants. These Grants are funded for a three year cycle through a competitive tender process. The following is a description of current program which have been funded until June 2010

- Australian Community Support Organisation (ACSO) Crisis Accommodation Support for a Successful Transition (CASST). CASST provides short-term support to people who have left prison and are experiencing crisis, which, if not addressed, could lead them to re-offend.
- Vietnamese Prisoners Visiting and Support Service – Delivered by the Australian Vietnamese Welfare Association, this services provides support to Vietnamese prisoners on a wide range of needs and issues in prison and post-release both individually and with group activities, such as sporting events and cultural celebrations.
- Transitional Assistance Information Links Service (TAILS) – Jesuit Social Services (The Brosnan Centre) deliver this broad transitional program for young men aged eighteen to twenty-five held on either remand or serving custodial sentence in the Victorian Prison System. The program provides short-term, practical, referral/information and outreach assistance with the aim of linking program participants to generic community services.
- Prison Fellowship – Encouraging and Facilitating Visits and Communication. The Prison Fellowship operates a shuttle bus between North Geelong Station and Barwon and Marngoneet prisons on weekends and occasional public holidays to facilitate visits by families/friends of prisoners. They also provide support to families and friends of prisoners at the John Cosshall Visitors Centre at Barwon prison during weekends.
- Prison Network Ministries (PNM) Pre- and Post-Release Program. PNM coordinate and deliver: sports and recreation programs; craft and cooking programs and transport services for children and family of prisoners at DPFC and Tarrangower prisons; post-release services including transport from the prison on day of release, crisis and general ‘on-call’ support, material aid, referral and support.
- Material Aid Program. The Salvation Army provide material aid to prisoners and their families, particularly in relation to clothing for court appearances and post-release material aid needs.
- Family Liaison Service - Victorian Association for the Care and Re-settlement of Offenders (VACRO) deliver:
 - the Family Liaison service at the Melbourne Assessment Prison that provides practical and emotional support to families as well as to their imprisoned relative;
 - Mulwilla House a two bedroom unit located in Beechworth, that is made available to visiting relatives of prisoners at Beechworth prison;
 - Counselling and Support for ex-prisoners, offenders and their families focusing in particular on people convicted of major crimes, including sex offences;
 - storage of prisoner property such as passports, legal documents, birth certificates and photos, the banking services assists with payment of outstanding financial

obligations, financial transactions on behalf of prisoners, opening and closing accounts, gaining and cancelling key cards.

Transitional Housing

In 2001, the Office of Housing allocated funds to acquire sixty-one properties (48 for men and 13 for women) as a joint initiative with Corrections Victoria. These targeted properties are available for participants in the Link-Out, Women's Integrated Support program (WISP).

Women's Transitional Bail Houses

The Better Pathways Strategy (BPS) is an integrated response to enhance a range of programs and services to reduce the number of women in prison custody and to improve rehabilitation outcomes for women prisoners and offenders. The BPS provides 10-supported housing properties for dedicated use by female clients on bail and their children. In addition, transitional housing and support is provided for Indigenous women through one property each in Shepparton and Mildura.

Corrections Victoria Housing Project

The Corrections Victoria Housing Project (CVHP) was initiated in 2008 in recognition of growing demand for a specific response to the housing needs of exiting offenders. Some of the factors involved included:

- an increasing prisoner population lack of affordable housing throughout Victoria and therefore limited ability for the Office of Housing (OoH) to provide additional resources to CV
- the link between homelessness and recidivism; and the complex and unique housing and support requirements of exiting offenders.

The CVHP aims to reduce the risk of re-offending, reduce costs associated with crime and address disadvantage by targeting accommodation options for exiting prisoners and offenders, who have been identified as at risk of homelessness upon their exit from the prison environment. The project will provide up to 75 transitional accommodation places (average tenancy of nine months) by 2012.

The CVHP aims to develop a number of housing options, including strengthening current pre and post-release services so a person is connected to transitional housing, with a long-term (supported) housing pathway. This is not a 'housing-only' response; it will mean strengthening current post-release services so a person is connected to transitional (supported) housing, to education, training and employment assistance, family counselling, drug and alcohol and basic living skills training.