



**GOVERNMENT OF  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

# 2014/15 ANNUAL REPORT

PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

# FOREWARD

**THE HON. MICHAEL MISCHIN, MLC**  
**ATTORNEY GENERAL; MINISTER FOR COMMERCE**

To the Attorney General,  
The Honourable Michael Mischin, MLC

In accordance with section 112 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), I present to you the Annual Report of the Prisoners Review Board of Western Australia for the year ended 30 June 2015.



His Honour Judge Robert Cock QC  
Chairperson  
Prisoners Review Board

30 September 2015

IN LINE WITH STATE GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS, THE PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD ANNUAL REPORT IS PUBLISHED IN AN ELECTRONIC FORMAT WITH LIMITED USE OF GRAPHICS AND ILLUSTRATIONS TO HELP MINIMISE DOWNLOAD TIMES.

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## ABOUT OUR ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report is the major publication produced by the Prisoners Review Board (the Board). It complies with the requirements of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA)* and is used to inform Parliament, Government, other agencies, the media and members of the community about the activities and achievements of the Board.

As well as fulfilling our statutory responsibilities, the Annual Report is an opportunity to explain the work and function of the Board.

Once tabled in Parliament, the Annual Report is available from our website at [www.prisonersreviewboard.wa.gov.au](http://www.prisonersreviewboard.wa.gov.au)

# CHAIRMAN'S OVERVIEW

## INTRODUCTION

As Chairperson of the Prisoners Review Board in Western Australia I am responsible for chairing some of the Board meetings, writing the life and indefinitely sentenced prisoners' statutory reports for the Attorney General as well as the continuing education, training and professional development of Members of the Board.

The 2014/15 period has been another eventful and productive one for the Board.

The work of the Board is always challenging. As the number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment increases, so too does the work of the Board.

The Board is careful to consider the risk to the safety of any member of the community posed by each prisoner prior to his or her release to parole, and by our conditions, minimise that risk to the full extent to which that is possible. This risk can never be completely eliminated. If the Board is unable to formulate suitable conditions to sufficiently reduce the risk to the safety of the community, we believe we have no alternative but to deny that prisoner the opportunity of release on parole.

The Board is charged with the responsibility of balancing the safety of the community and the management of the risk posed by the prisoner. Once the Board authorises the release of a prisoner, by making a parole order, we continue to monitor their progress on parole through the assistance of Community Corrections Officers employed by the Department of Corrective Services, and take immediate action to suspend or cancel parole should we believe that the risk to the safety of the community is ever increased to a level incompatible with our paramount responsibility to ensure the safety of the community.

## MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

There have been few changes in the membership of the Board during the 14/15 year.

The most notable changes was the retirement of Ms Catherine Harvey, a diligent and widely respected full time Deputy Chairperson, on 31 July 2014. Following her departure there was a recruitment process to appoint her successor. After that was concluded, I was pleased to recommend to the Attorney General the appointment of Ms Clare Brady as the



Board's full time Deputy. She commenced working at the Board on 17 November 2014. During the hiatus period, the Board continued to function effectively due to the availability of a number of the sessional Deputy Chairs who were prepared to make themselves available for additional Board meetings until the new full time Chair commenced.

The capacity of the Board to manage without a full time Deputy for three and a half months was in part because four of the longer serving community members had recently been appointed as Deputy Chairpersons in addition to their continuing membership as community members, each on a sessional basis. This was advantageous in providing flexibility to manage the growing number of meetings, as well as providing an adequate pool of deputies to chair meetings and accommodate fluctuations during the year and temporary absences of the other Deputy Chairpersons. As well, there were several new members appointed from the Western Australian Police Service and the Department of Corrective Services to assist in the management of the on-going and growing workload of the Board.

No new community members were appointed during the year.

## THE ADMINISTRATION TEAM

The administrative staff are responsible for ensuring that all prisoners eligible for parole are listed for consideration at a meeting of the Board prior to the prisoner's earliest eligible date of release. Administration staff also ensure that the prisoners' file are up to date and that all relevant reports have been received by the Board in a timely manner. This is an important responsibility critical to the Board's ability to comply with its statutory duty and one which is the focus of all staff members on a daily basis.

The staff continue to work assiduously to ensure that the Board is provided in a timely manner with the most up-to-date and comprehensive information to facilitate the Board's decision making function. The administrative team never lose sight of this critical responsibility and I have been impressed by their motivation to continually look at ways to improve this part of our business. Particularly in times of economic restraint, it is essential to have staff who give attention to identifying scope for systemic improvements and who are energetic in their efforts to implement change. The Board is fortunate indeed that a team of such people are currently working here.

The Board's Executive Manager/Registrar, Mr Greg Rickie also retired during the reporting year, after 45 years of public service. Although Greg had only been with the Board since July 2013, he oversaw its move from Wembley to Perth, and managed the very successful transition into the Board's current purpose built accommodation, as well as managing the introduction of the electronic filing system, which has proven to be not only effective, but also led to a number of efficiencies in process and substantial reduction in paper consumption. On behalf of the other members of the Board, I offer my best wishes to Greg in his retirement.

## PRISON VISITS

I continued my practice of visiting a number of prisons every year so as to maintain currency in my level of understanding of conditions in the prisons, the services and programmes available to prisoners, the understanding of prisoners of the parole system

and also to enable me to develop and introduce changes to assist prisoners and prison officers helping them, develop parole plans.

I thank the superintendents of Bandyup, Hakea and Bunbury Regional Prison for their hospitality shown towards me and a number of Board members who accompanied me on my visits during the reporting year.

One notable theme which emerged from my visits was the absence of any written guidance to prisoners on the parole process. As I mention later, the response developed to this was twofold, the publication on the Board's website of a comprehensive policy manual and the development of a simple one page sheet of frequently asked questions which was sent to every prisoner whose parole had been considered, together with the advice of the outcome of the hearing.

## PRISON OFFICER TRAINING

I continue to attend at the Department of Corrective Services training academy in Bentley, as required, to give presentations to newly recruited prison officers and also to Community Corrections Officers as part of their induction and training. It is always a privilege to attend at the Academy and meet and speak to the newly recruited Prison Officers and Community Corrections Officers. They are always keen to learn of how the parole system works and I appreciate the opportunity to encourage them to understand the process so that they may guide prisoners to better embrace the opportunities which parole offers.

## POLICY MANUAL

On 1 May 2015, a 38 page policy manual was published by the Board and is now available online under "publications" on the Board's website. This manual was the product of several years' development and input by a number of Board staff and members. A draft was circulated among key stakeholders, including the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Corrective Services and the Office of the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, each of whom made a substantial contribution to the final version of the manual.

## VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS

Since 2013, subject to the approval of the victim, all Victim Impact Statements used in court have been automatically provided to the Board for inclusion in the files of relevant prisoners.

Several hundred statements have now been available to the Board since the new arrangements were put in place. A Victim Impact Statement is now frequently considered as part of the material relevant to the Board determination of whether to release a prisoner to parole and, if so, the particular conditions to which the prisoner's release should be subject. This has improved the Board's capacity to understand the impact of the offence on the victim and the nature of the victim's concerns arising from the offender's release, and enabled the Board to better respond to those issues.

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR BOARD MEMBERS

In accordance with section 104(1) of the Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA), I am required to provide on-going professional development to the members of the Board. An

invitation to attend these sessions is also given to Members of the Supervised Release Review Board and the Mentally Impaired Accused Review Board.

I am very pleased with the responses received from these sessions which during the past year have included several presentations from Lecturers in Criminology and Justice Courses from Edith Cowan University, the prisoner support organisation RUAH, the Murdoch University, the Victim Mediation Unit, the Victim Notification Register, the Drug Court, some Members of the Mental Health Diversion and Support Program, Dr de Klerk covering a broad range of issues associated with psychiatric reports, Holyoake, the Department of Immigration and Border Protection, the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, the Manager of Bridge House and representatives of Outcare.

Members were also able to visit Fairbridge, near Pinjarra, to speak to participants in the Fairbridge-Binjareb programme and late last year visit PathWest at Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital and had an inspection of their laboratory and a presentation from a number of scientists employed there.

In addition, the members also received other presentations from Board members covering a range of matters, including issues confronting Aboriginal prisoners and recent Supreme Court decisions. We were also fortunate to have several presentations from a number of psychologists employed by the Department of Corrective Services regarding the Violent Offender Treatment Program and the Choice, Change and Consequence Program.

## RELATIONSHIPS AND NETWORKING

During the entire 2014/15 period, the Board has reported to the Attorney General, the Hon. Michael Mischin MLC. The administrative staff and I have continued to enjoy a productive relationship with the Attorney and his staff, which has facilitated the Board's work and the presentation of statutory reports.

Relationships have been maintained, and in several instances noticeably improved, with other key agencies, including the Department of Corrective Services, Western Australian Police Service, Disability Services Commission, the Commissioner for Victims of Crime, as well as numerous non-government agencies involved in offering support, assistance, training, programmes and accommodation to offenders, many of whom sent representatives to the Board to make presentations during the year.

I again wish to thank the Director General of the Department of the Attorney General, Ms Cheryl Gwilliam, for her continued attention to issues challenging the Board, and her ongoing support for the Board and its administration staff. She has facilitated appropriate relief during periods when the Board has been temporarily without key staff and during the past year has personally attended several social occasions marking significant events for Board staff.

This year has also seen the continuation of the use of video conferencing for prisoners serving life and indefinite terms of imprisonment. The use of video-links provides these long-term prisoners the opportunity to speak directly with the Board and discuss with the Board Members their parole plan and any other issues relevant to the consideration of the prisoner's matter.

## WORK WITH EDITH COWAN UNIVERSITY

For several years the Edith Cowan University (and specifically Dr Cath Ferguson, Sellenger Centre for Research in Law, Justice and Social Change, School of Law and Justice) has been reviewing the publicly available parole cancellations that are posted on the Board website. Dr Ferguson has once again given the Board the benefit of the insights she has gained from her research.

With my permission, during the reporting year, Dr Ferguson reviewed 300 Board files to investigate if a risk management tool used extensively and successfully over a long period of time in the United States would assist the Board. Following her analysis, she gave a particularly interesting presentation to the Board on a comparison of the results of parole outcomes on hypothetical releases of prisoners using the actuarial risk assessment tool and compared it with an analysis of the actual parole outcomes following Board determinations. The Board determinations were shown to be slightly better at predicting recidivism than merely basing release decisions on the actuarial tool.

## AUSTRALASIAN PAROLE AUTHORITIES CONFERENCE 2014

Each year a different Australian State or New Zealand is called upon to deliver the Australasian Parole Authorities Conference. This conference is intended to present current best practice from around the world to Parole Board members. In addition to the presentation of academic papers, the conference offers the traditional opportunities for those involved in the criminal justice system to network and share practices and evolution of policy.

Together with two Board members, I attended the Australasian Parole Authorities Conference in Darwin, from 15 to 17 October 2014. The conference was informative, particularly the Northern Territory correctional system's focus on vocational guidance, education and training and less emphasis on psychological intervention. As might be expected, the high rate of indigenous incarceration in the Northern Territory also presented similar difficulties in managing indigenous prisoners on parole to those encountered in Western Australia, and in that regard it was interesting to see presentations of the particular programmes from which that jurisdiction has been achieving some success.



Judge Robert Cock QC  
Chairman  
Prisoners Review Board

30 September 2015



(L to R) Judge Robert Cock, Chair of the Prisoners Review Board, Georgia Prideaux (Prisoners Review Board Member), Pirrawayingi Puruntatamer (NT attendee) and Barbara Hostalek (Deputy Chair of the Prisoners Review Board).

# PROFILE

## THE PRISONERS REVIEW BOARD

The Board was established in January 2007, under section 102 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), as an independent statutory body, following the recommendations of the Mahoney Inquiry for the purpose of improving the management of parole.

One of the key recommendations of the Mahoney Inquiry was that the safety of the community must be the paramount consideration in granting parole. The Mahoney recommendations therefore focus the Board's decision making on the release considerations set out in section 5A and 5B of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). These are the factors that Parliament has identified as being relevant to the exercise of the power to release a prisoner on parole and the Board is required to regard the safety of the community as the paramount consideration.

The Board meets at least six times a week to consider approximately sixty parole applications, reports of breaches of parole and requests to amend Parole Orders. Each meeting is chaired by either the Chairperson or a Deputy Chairperson and includes two Community Members, a representative from the Department of Corrective Services and a representative from the Western Australia Police.

The Board has jurisdiction over the following prisoner groups:

- A prisoner serving less than 12 months imprisonment where the court has ordered a parole period must apply;
- A prisoner serving more than 12 months but less than two years where the court has determined a period of parole may apply;
- Prisoners serving two years or more where the court has determined that a period of parole may apply;
- Prisoners sentenced to indefinite or life imprisonment. These prisoners are first eligible for parole after the completion of the minimum non-parole period of their sentence which is set by the court or by statute.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

The Board's functions are conferred by the *Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA)*. The Board considers prisoners for release from custody on parole, sets or varies conditions of release and considers applications for the suspension and/or cancellation of orders.

The Board also considers re-entry release orders and makes recommendations about re-socialisation programmes for various categories of prisoners.

In relation to prisoners serving life or indefinite sentences, the Board only has the power to make a recommendation to the Attorney General and Governor in Executive Council either for release on parole or for approval to participate in a Re-socialisation Programme.

# STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to section 112 the *Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA)* the Board is required to provide the Minister with a written report on the following.

## A SNAPSHOT OF FACTS

### a. The performance of the Board's functions during the previous financial year;

During 2014/15 the Board held 540 meetings, including Registrar and Deputy Chair meetings, and considered 5921 matters. This represents a decrease of 13.7% in the number of meetings held compared with the previous financial year with a minor increase in the number of cases.

FINANCIAL YEAR	CASES CONSIDERED	NO. OF BOARD MEETINGS
2014/15	5907	540

<b>2013/14</b>	5919	626
<b>2012/13</b>	5551	543
<b>2011/12</b>	4887	344

“Cases Considered” includes all matters listed before the Board including listings in relation to the administration of parole orders. Individual prisoners can have more than one listing over a 12 month period.

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>PRISONERS WHO BECAME ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	3118	3134	.5% ↓
<b>PAROLE ORDERS MADE BY THE BOARD AND GOVERNOR</b>	1122	1116	.5% ↑
<b>PAROLE ORDERS COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	551	610	9.6 % ↓
<b>PAROLE ORDERS CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED</b>	369	496	25.6% ↓
<b>PAROLE APPLICATIONS DENIED BY THE BOARD AND GOVERNOR</b>	2038	2142	4.9% ↓

The Board determines whether a prisoner is suitable for release on parole by having regard for the release considerations set out in section 5A of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). These considerations include:

- (a) the degree of risk (having regard to any likelihood of the prisoner committing an offence when subject to an early release order and the likely nature and seriousness of any such offence) that the release of the prisoner would appear to present to the personal safety of people in the community or of any individual in the community;
- (b) the circumstances of the commission of, and the seriousness of, an offence for which the prisoner is in custody;
- (c) any remarks by a court that has sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment that are relevant to any of the matters mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (d) issues for any victim of an offence for which the prisoner is in custody if the prisoner is released, including any matter raised in a victim’s submission;
- (e) the behaviour of the prisoner when in custody insofar as it may be relevant to determining how the prisoner is likely to behave if released;
- (f) whether the prisoner has participated in programmes available to the prisoner when in custody, and if not the reasons for not doing so;
- (g) the prisoner’s performance when participating in a programme mentioned in paragraph (f);
- (h) the behaviour of the prisoner when subject to any release order made previously;
- (i) the likelihood of the prisoner committing an offence when subject to an early release order;
- (j) the likelihood of the prisoner complying with the standard obligations and any additional requirements of any early release order;
- (k) any other consideration that is or may be relevant to whether the prisoner should be released.

The Board is required, pursuant to section 5B of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), to regard the community safety as the paramount factor when determining whether a prisoner is suitable for release on parole.

**b. the number of prisoners who became eligible to be released under a parole order during the previous financial year;**

	2014/15	2013/14	CHANGE (%)
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	3118	3134	.5% ↓

A prisoner’s eligibility for parole is determined by the Court as part of their sentence.

**c. the number of prisoners who applied to be released under a Re-entry Release Order during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	2	5	60% ↓

Prior to 2007, prisoners eligible for parole could also apply for early release under a Re-entry Release Order, pursuant to Part 4 of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA). Those prisoners sentenced after 2007 are only eligible for release on parole and, therefore, the number of prisoners eligible to apply for a Re-entry Release Order will decline over time.

**d. the number of prisoners who were refused an early release order by the Board or the Governor during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	2038	2142	4.9% ↓

**e. the number of prisoners released under an early release order by the Board or the Governor during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	1059	1116	5.1% ↓

**BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL PRISONERS RELEASED UNDER AN EARLY RELEASE ORDER:**

<b>TYPE OF EARLY RELEASE ORDER GRANTED</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>PAROLE</b>	703	719	2.2% ↓
<b>RE-ENTRY RELEASE ORDER</b>	1	0	100% ↑
<b>SHORT-TERM PAROLE (SUPERVISED)</b>	353	392	9.9% ↓
<b>SHORT-TERM PAROLE (UNSUPERVISED)</b>	2	5	60% ↓
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>1116</b>	

The Board takes into account the individual merits of each case to determine whether to release a prisoner to parole. Before making its decision, the Board may review reports from Community Corrections Officers, Custodial Staff, Treatment Programme Facilitators, Victim Support Organisations, Medical Practitioners, Psychologists and Psychiatrists. In addition, the Board examines the prisoner's criminal history, any comments made by the sentencing court, and any victim submissions, statements and reports from the Victim-Offender Mediation Unit. In making decisions to grant, deny, suspend or cancel parole the Board gives paramount consideration to the safety of the community.

f. the number of prisoners who completed an early release order during the previous financial year;

	2014/15	2013/14	CHANGE (%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	551	610	9.6 % ↓

“Completed” means the prisoner parole order was neither suspended nor cancelled during the parole period.

#### BREAKDOWN OF PAROLE COMPLETION FOR PAROLE ORDERS EXPIRING IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2014/15\*

TYPE OF PAROLE	2014/15
<b>DISCRETIONARY PAROLE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY</b>	376
<b>DISCRETIONARY PAROLE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED PRIOR TO EXPIRY</b>	219
<b>MANDATORY PAROLE COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY</b>	175
<b>MANDATORY PAROLE CANCELLED OR SUSPENDED PRIOR TO EXPIRY</b>	194
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>964</b>

Parole Orders expiring in 2014/15 totalled 964 of which 57% were completed successfully and 43% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry. Of the 595 Parole orders made by the Board (discretionary), 63% were completed successfully while 37% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry. Of the 369 releases to mandatory parole, 47% were completed successfully while 53% were cancelled or suspended prior to expiry.

\*The breakdown of parole completion is a new addition to the annual report for 2014/15.

g. the number of early release orders suspended or cancelled during the previous financial year and the reasons for suspension or cancellation;

	2014/15		2013/14	
	No.	% of those released on Parole	No.	% of those released on Parole
<b>PAROLE ORDERS CANCELLED</b>	336	31.8%	430	38.5%
<b>PAROLE ORDERS SUSPENDED</b>	33	3.1%	66	5.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>34.9%</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>44.4%</b>

Pursuant to section 39(1) of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), the Board may at any time during the parole period, suspend a Parole Order. Pursuant to section 44(1) of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003* (WA), the Board may cancel a Parole Order at any time during the parole period. The Board can determine to suspend for a fixed term or cancel if the prisoner either re-offends or breaches the conditions of their Parole Order or behaves in any way that poses an additional risk to the safety of the community.

h. the number of prisoners for whom participation in a re-socialisation programme was approved by the Board or the Governor during the previous financial year;

	2014/15	2013/14
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	4

A re-socialisation programme is designed to allow long term prisoners the opportunity to be gradually reintegrated into the community in preparation for release from prison. The purpose of a re-socialisation programme is to equip a prisoner for re-entry into the general community by addressing their education, employment, family and community support networks. The aim is to improve the prisoner’s ability to pursue and maintain a pro-social and law abiding lifestyle.

**i. the number of prisoners who completed re-socialisation programmes during the previous financial year;**

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	6	6

Re-socialisation programmes can run for varying durations of time, from six months to two years and can encompass multiple stages. As such, not all re-socialisation programmes commenced in a financial period will end in that same financial period.

A proportion of prisoners serving life and indefinite sentences have their sentences administered under the *Offenders Community Corrections Act 1963 (WA)*. There are no provisions under this legislation that allow these prisoners to participate in re-socialisation programmes.

# OTHER BOARD FUNCTIONS

## LIFE AND INDEFINITE TERM PRISONERS

In 2009/10, a separate Board was constituted by the then Chairperson to specifically consider the matters of prisoners serving life or indefinite terms of imprisonment. Since then, this initiative has continued to be particularly successful as it allows for a far greater level of debate and consideration of the relevant issues unique to this group of prisoners.

On 1 July 2015 there were a total of 301 life and indefinite sentenced prisoners, including those who were currently participating in re-socialisation programmes or released to parole in the community.

In 2014/15 the Board met on 30 occasions to consider 183 matters relating to life and indefinite term prisoners.

<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>CASES CONSIDERED</b>	183	162	12.9% ↑
<b>LIFE/INDEFINITE BOARD MEETINGS</b>	30	29	3.4% ↑

## STATUTORY REPORTS

Prisoners sentenced to terms of life or indefinite imprisonment are initially reviewed by the Board after serving their minimum non-parole period which is set by the court under section 90 of the *Sentencing Act 1995 (WA)* or is set out in section 12A of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA)*. Thereafter, the Board is required to review a life or indefinite prisoner on either a yearly or three yearly cycle depending on the statutory requirement set out in section 34(2)(d) of the *Offenders Community Corrections Act 1963 (WA)* or section 12A(2) of the *Sentence Administration Act 2003 (WA)*. On each occasion, the Board is required to provide the Minister with a statutory report in relation to the prisoner.

A statutory report provided by the Board deals with the release considerations relating to the prisoner and recommends whether or not the Governor should exercise the power to release the prisoner and on what conditions.

During 2014/15 the Board determined to prepare a statutory report for the Attorney General on 64 occasions.

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>TOTAL NO. OF STATUTORY REPORTS COMPLETED</b>	64	67	9% ↓

A proportion of prisoners serving life and indefinite sentences have their sentences administered under the Offenders *Community Corrections Act 1963* (WA). There are no provisions under this legislation that allow prisoners to participate in re-socialisation programmes.

## INTERSTATE TRANSFERS OF PAROLE

On 18 August 2010, the Minister delegated in writing his duties and powers under sections 5, 6 and 7 of the *Parole Orders (Transfer Act) 1984* (WA) to the Registrar of the Board. The Registrar assumes the title of Minister's Delegate for Interstate Transfers of Parole when considering any applications for interstate transfers of parole.

On 27 June 2012, the Board implemented its Interstate Transfers of Parole Policy Statement. This policy document outlines the processes and procedures for interstate transfers of parole and supports inter-agency cooperation in relation to interstate transfers of parole. The Board is also required to comply with the National Operating Procedures for Interstate Transfers of Parole which govern the permanent transfers of parolees between Australian jurisdictions.

In 2014/15, the Minister's Delegate for Interstate Transfers considered 16 incoming applications and 27 outgoing applications. A total of 43 applications were considered which overall represents a 26.31% increase compared with the previous financial year.

## INCOMING APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PAROLE INTO WA

	2014/15	2013/14	CHANGE (%)
<b>INCOMING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED</b>	15	15	No change
<b>CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OR APPROVAL BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	10	7	42.9% ↑
<b>DECLINED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	3	7	57.1% ↓

<b>WITHDRAWN BY PAROLEE</b>	3	4	25% ↓
<b>NOT YET DECLINED OR APPROVED</b>	1	1	No change

## OUTGOING APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSTATE TRANSFER OF PAROLE OUT OF WA

	2014/15	2013/14	CHANGE (%)
<b>OUTGOING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED</b>	27	33	18.2% ↓
<b>CONDITIONAL APPROVAL OR APPROVED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	20	21	4.8% ↓
<b>DECLINED BY THE MINISTER'S DELEGATE</b>	1	2	50% ↓
<b>APPROVED BY RECEIVING JURISDICTION</b>	14	-	N/A
<b>DECLINED BY RECEIVING JURISDICTION</b>	3	-	N/A
<b>WITHDRAWN BY PAROLEE OR DISCONTINUED DUE TO THE PRISONER BEING DENIED RELEASE ON PAROLE</b>	6	9	33.3% ↓

<b>NOT YET DECLINED OR APPROVED</b>	3	1	N/A
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## MINISTERIALS

Ministerials are required to be completed by the Board when a member of the public, a prisoner, not-for-profit organisation, local Government representative, media or other individual writes to the Attorney General in relation to a matter of parole or a prisoner's eligible for parole. During 2014/15 the Board published a policy document which informs the public, prisoners and the Board on its processes and decision making considerations. This has reduced the number of Ministerial correspondence dealt with by the Board. An FAQ (Frequently asked Questions) pamphlet was also developed which has contributed to this reduction in correspondence.

	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>CHANGE (%)</b>
<b>MINISTERIALS ALLOCATED TO THE BOARD</b>	111	176	36.9% ↓