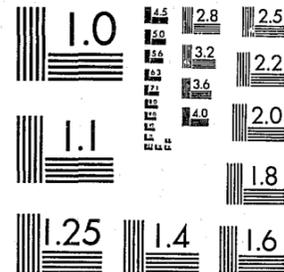


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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

South Australian Department

OF

Correctional Services  
For the Year 1979-1980

*Ordered by the House of Assembly to be printed, 11 June 1981.*

By AUTHORITY: D. J. WOOLMAN, Government Printer, South Australia  
1981

1422

## ACQUISITIONS

## Report on the Activities of the Department of Correctional Services for the Year 1979-1980

To the Honourable the Chief Secretary:

Sir—I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the activities of the Department of Correctional Services for the year ended 30 June 1980.

There is a continuance of the rise in the number of persons being held in custody both in the areas of Remandees and Sentenced prisoners. The calculated average increase in numbers held is 8 per cent with peaks of population somewhat greater than that. The daily average for the year ending 30 June 1980 has been 839 as against 795 the previous year; the actual number incarcerated on 30 June 1980 was 909—seventy above the daily average. The reasons for the increase are various and probably reflect a levelling out of the effectiveness of suspended sentences giving a longer total term of imprisonment on a person re-offending, a considerable increase in the driving and related offences (15 per cent), and an increase in violence related offences. The Court processes in the Supreme and District Criminal Courts are now more lengthy and give rise to longer periods on remand. All these factors point to a continuing increase in the number of persons likely to be imprisoned and the demand for accommodation is reaching a critical stage for planning. To this end a report is being prepared for the Government suggesting moves that should be made to avoid the overcrowding being experienced by many other States and countries. It would be unwise for South Australia to consider that the introduction of any particular legislation will cause a permanent lowering of the number of persons in custody.

The problems of accommodation for persons in custody are further increased by the necessity to provide protection for some people from the rest of the population because of the nature of their offence or their involvement in the crime scene such as drugs. The increase in crimes of violence is reflected in the calibre of people being imprisoned, with the result that staff and other inmates are being faced with a greater danger of assault.

The staff have been required to work excessive overtime for many reasons associated with security of institutions and absenteeism of fellow staff members through workers compensation, sickness and long service leave being taken to relieve them of the excessive overtime. In May 1980 additional staff totalling twenty-one were made available to improve the wastage factor through absenteeism, but these were almost immediately absorbed into additional security duties on night watches.

References made in previous Annual Reports to the recommendations of the First Report of the Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee for the introduction of alternatives to imprisonment still apply and it is hoped that the appropriate legislation for a system of Community Service Orders will shortly be introduced. This may have a dampening effect on the rise in the number of persons being imprisoned for short terms, particularly up to six months. The ultimate success of such a penalty will depend on the calibre of the people in this category and their desire to avoid imprisonment.

The statistics presented in this report indicate a slight increase in the number of sentences awarded (5,243 against 5,184) in 1979 with the shorter sentences up to six months accounting for most of these, while the longer sentences awarded remain about the same (504 against 490 in 1979).

With the increase in numbers held on a daily average basis, persons are staying longer in prison through the cumulative effect of their sentences. There was almost a 100 per cent increase in the number of 4 to 5 year sentences awarded and these will reflect in prison populations in the future, while an increase in sentences up to a year will increase the current year's daily average.

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The Department was required to function during a three day strike by members of the Australian Government Workers Association in support of pay claims in March 1980. During this period the Chief Correctional Officers and senior management staff of all institutions worked extremely long hours and made it possible for inmates to be released from their cells during the daylight hours. Essential Service Industry Officers carried out their duties untiringly during this period and the efforts of these people no doubt avoided demonstrations and destruction by inmates who would otherwise have been locked in their cells for the full period.

## INSTITUTIONS

### Yatala Labour Prison

This institution has operated under considerable stress through staff shortage, and industrial action by staff has placed a great strain on the middle management of the institution. The shortages of staff have resulted in closure of workshops to the detriment of Industry Officers. An increase in staff was expected to improve the staff situation but in order to improve night security it was necessary to re-man the two towers on the N.W. and S.E. corners of the perimeter wall.

Studies have been undertaken by Public Buildings Department Officers with a view to providing surveillance equipment in the prison and improving security.

It is hoped that this will receive priority scheduling due to recent breaches of security resulting in a number of escapes. On nine (9) occasions prisoners escaped either from Yatala Labour Prison or whilst on escort from the prison. Seventeen (17) individuals made good their escape. The most daring escape plan achieved the release of a high security inmate using gas type cutting equipment with the assistance of persons from outside the prison. These escapes and the general behaviour of inmates indicate the change in calibre of inmates and the changed patterns of behaviour confronting staff in high security institutions.

Inmate behaviour and discipline can only be described as fair although much of the dissension can be traced to a hard core group intent on disrupting the system of the prison. Five (5) inmates barricaded themselves in 'S' Division workshop and armed themselves with pieces of iron as weapons. They were removed after wrecking the workshop and refusing to move to their cells; no injuries were received by staff or inmates. Fires were reported on eight (8) separate occasions within the prison, but no personal injury was suffered. Drugs have been discovered on seven (7) occasions and included marijuana, L.S.D. and heroin; the use of a dog for drug detection has proven very satisfactory resulting in a decision to increase the strength of this squad to five dogs.

The daily average for the year rose to 350 against 325 for the previous year—there were 370 confined on 30.6.80. It is hoped to improve the accommodation with more single cells becoming available when workshops are removed to the Industries Complex early in 1982.

Staff and inmates at Yatala Labour Prison provide a number of community services through the Country Fire Service, and the Queens Shoot Markers, and have brought credit and recognition to the institution.

The maintenance of an institution the size of Yatala Labour Prison by Industry Officers and inmates is an almost impossible task. The kitchen was recently completely renovated by a sub-contractor and Industry Officers and inmates acting as support groups in areas of painting and repairing. The other areas of maintenance of the prison are very dependent upon suitable low security inmate workmen to be taught the trades by the Industry Officers.

### Adelaide Gaol

This institution has been the centre of discussion for many years as to if and when it can be closed. A firm proposal for a site for the Adelaide Remand Centre and its speedy erection is essential to maintain the confidence of staff and the avoidance of costly and wasteful maintenance on the present building. It is recognised that there is probably a three to four year lead time in providing such a building for occupation. Staff at Adelaide Gaol have operated under great difficulties with increasing numbers of inmates who require a greater degree of protection from one another.

The daily average was 228 against 226 during the previous financial year. The highest total for any one day was 276 while the lowest was 157. There were in all 10,765 movements of prisoners for the year involving admissions (5,511) returned from court (2,678) discharges to freedom (2,576).

There is an increasing number of breaches of prison discipline resulting in eighty inmates appearing before Visiting Justices during the year. This is characteristic of the behaviour pattern of inmates at the major institutions. There were two escapes from Adelaide Gaol, one from the Court cells and four attempted escapes were detected. One suspected attempt by persons outside the prison to free one or more Remand inmates was detected by a youth who was duly rewarded by the staff of the Adelaide Gaol.

Maintenance work at Adelaide Gaol has been kept to a minimum, but certain essential work to maintain suitable security and working conditions as well as accommodation facilities for inmates has been carried out. It will be necessary to pursue further building programs to improve hygiene and accommodation.

A feasibility study has been completed by Public Buildings Department for the provision of surveillance equipment for Adelaide Gaol and it is hoped that this will be in operation in early 1981.

### Cadell Training Centre

This institution continues to draw very favourable comments from those people who take the trouble to examine it. It has become a very important part of the community of Cadell and is making a valuable contribution to research into fruit growing in the Riverland. A Demonstration Day was held in November 1979 to provide information to various other Government Departments and private agencies on the progress made with Tatura trellising and the development of the sub-tropical fruits area. These are now coming into production.

The daily average of inmates was 105 compared with nine-two the previous year; there were 110 persons in custody at 30.6.80. The conversion of cells into single rooms in the cell block is proceeding steadily and those people who earn their way into this type of accommodation are most appreciative of it. There were two prisoners who escaped from Cadell during the year, but both were apprehended within twelve hours.

The canning of fruit and vegetables at Cadell is proving a highly successful project in the savings achieved at all institutions. The supply of fruit and vegetables in cans has provided a waste free distribution. Experiments will be conducted into canning orange juice for general institution use during the coming season. In all 8,816 cans of preserved fruit, 1,278 cans of vegetables and 1,404 cans of jam of a total value of \$19,010, was processed, requiring 33.453 tonnes of fruit and vegetables.

The livestock and cropping areas of the Centre are maintaining good yields in supplying milk to Cadell, eggs to Adelaide Gaol and Cadell, and pork to metropolitan institutions as well as Cadell through SAMCOR and the School of Food and Catering.

The plant, livestock and buildings have been maintained in good repair by staff and inmates, but the staff houses are in need of upgrading as they are some twenty years old and exposed to very bad weather conditions. A swimming pool for staff and inmates has been commenced, and it is anticipated will be in use during the coming summer.

Participation by both staff and inmates in local sporting and community activities has continued this year. Education courses have expanded and a new education complex is nearing completion. This will offer courses to people of the district who will attend the institution for this purpose. The participation of people from the Centre in country shows and Country Fire Service exercises has been most beneficial. The visits by OARS on a regular basis has been of great benefit to the families of those people confined to Cadell.

Ministers of religion from the Uniting and Roman Catholic Churches, and the Salvation Army have visited regularly and given spiritual guidance and help to many inmates. The Visiting Justice has completed twenty years service in this capacity and maintains an intense interest in the growth and development of the Centre as he was Chairman of the District Council when it opened.

His Excellency the Governor, Mr K. Seaman visited Cadell during the year as did the Hon. The Chief Secretary, the Minister for Water Resources, and other Parliamentarians. Cadell has had many compliments paid it, but probably the most authoritative was from D. J. E. Thomas, a former Prison Governor of England, who visited it during the year and reported 'I would go so far as to say it is the finest that I have ever seen'.

#### Port Augusta Gaol

This institution has experienced a high degree of over-crowding during Circuit and Northern District Criminal Court Sessions. The proposal to erect an additional cell block to accommodate thirty-seven additional inmates has been approved by the Public Works Standing Committee at an estimated cost of \$800 000. Due to the poor state of repair of the old gaol where female prisoners are held, a proposal has been put forward to erect a new twelve bed unit near the new gaol in preference to spending large sums of money in repairing the old building as permanent repairs could not be guaranteed.

The education programs, particularly those conducted for illiterates, have proven very popular and the recent addition of a welding course in the evening has created great interest. It has also enabled the engineering workshop to sub-contract work for Yatala Labour Prison in this class of industry. The other areas of work for inmates are generally cleaning and gardening.

The daily average of inmates was forty-seven male and two female (includes ten remandees) against forty-five male and two females the previous year; there were fifty-five males and four females confined on 30.6.80. There were no escapes from Port Augusta during the year, although one attempt was discovered by the staff.

#### Port Lincoln Prison

This institution operates in conjunction with Port Augusta Gaol to provide accommodation for inmates received from places west of Spencer Gulf and the far north of the State. It too has been experiencing an increase in numbers held, due to transfers from Port Augusta rather than receiving from local sources. During the year 130 persons were admitted from local areas while seventy-five were transferred into Port Lincoln Prison. Of the inmates received, 43 per cent were Aboriginals whose main occupations were of a rural background.

Activities at Port Lincoln are mainly farm, dairy and garden related with cleaning and catering accounting for the balance. The farm activities have included in the current year a pilot study of sheep for slaughtering. The study confirms that sheep can be purchased on the hoof, held until slaughtered and then used in the kitchen at less than 50 per cent of the cost of purchasing slaughtered carcasses. The savings to the Department would be in the vicinity of \$40,000 per year allowing for delivery to Adelaide. This project is being further investigated for Departmental participation.

Education classes in leathercraft, art, literacy and weight lifting were conducted both in day time sessions and evening activities. Various welfare agencies from A.A., OARS, the Lutheran Church, and the Salvation Army visited the prison regularly of a weekend or on a monthly basis. The Visiting Justices attended regularly and inspected the prison. They were only required to hear two breaches of prison regulations.

The daily average was thirty-five compared with twenty-nine during the previous financial year; there were thirty-six in custody on 30.6.80.

#### Mount Gambier Gaol

The number of prisoners held at this institution has been slightly less than the previous year. The daily average was nineteen compared with twenty-two and of the nineteen there was an average of two persons on remand. Only two female prisoners were held in custody at Mount Gambier for a short period during the year. The highest number held was twenty-four. One (1) inmate escaped from this institution during the year.

Security within the Remand Area has been improved by the installation of a steel ceiling in the recreation room. The 'E' Field alarm system installed around the walls has been under test and modification but it is not meeting the standards required and those that the suppliers claimed.

Employment of prisoners has centred around the garden and general cleaning and operation of the gaol. A project of potato growing for the Department is being tested and could result in considerable savings due to the large quantities used in all institutions.

Local services have continued to provide for the needs of the institution—adult education, Church groups, health clinic and Visiting Justices were required on only two disciplinary cases. These services have been very much appreciated.

#### Women's Rehabilitation Centre

The daily average of persons confined in the Women's Rehabilitation Centre was the same as the previous year, twenty-three, but there was a marked increase in the movements to and from the institution to the Courts. This points to a greater involvement of women in crime but they were subsequently released on bonds or awarded suspended sentences. Three (3) persons were held for deportation.

Work performance in the kitchen, laundry and sewing room has been very good, demonstrating a good relationship between staff and inmates. The kitchen in particular catered for staff conferences very efficiently and the general standard of work was excellent.

Education programs have continued with inmates undertaking courses through the Department of Further Education as well as the formal education in basic subjects.

The amenities and recreation activities provided for this institution have adequately catered for the needs of the inmates. Visiting softball teams have played matches against the inmates who have responded to the greater social contact very creditably.

Medical services provided by the various people have been very good, with special attention from the Sister from Hillcrest Hospital in general and the Mothers and Babies' Health Association when a baby has been present with its mother. Numerous escorts have been provided for maternal, general and chest clinics for inmates. In general inmate health has been very good.

Numerous visitors attended the Centre during the year and the services of Visiting Justices were greatly appreciated. Various ministers of religion have visited inmates, and a seminar of prison Chaplains was held at the Centre and catered for by that institution.

#### Police Prisons

Police Prisons are proclaimed under Sections 18-23 of the Prisons Act and are operated by police officers at the respective stations. Persons by authority of the Court may be imprisoned in police prisons for up to twenty-eight days. The Department of Correctional Services is responsible for the payment of sustenance to the office-in-charge of the police station and provides bedding, clothing and equipment. Sustenance payments amounted to \$27,290 for 1979-1980. During the year fifty-eight persons were admitted on Remand while 500 separate sentences were served being either awarded by the Courts or for non-payment of fines.

	On Remand	Under Sentence	Further Warrants	Total
Ceduna .....	24	87	160	271
Oodnadatta .....	13	71	31	115
Cooper Pedy .....	—	35	44	79
Woomera .....	—	—	1	1
Port Pirie .....	21	43	10	74
Kadina .....	—	11	—	11
Streaky Bay .....	—	1	—	1
Leigh Creek .....	—	6	—	6
Kingscote .....	—	—	—	—
	58	254	246	558

### Security Hospital Northfield

The Unit is located adjacent to the Yatala Labour Prison, being designated a psychiatric hospital that is part of the prison.

The hospital is administered as a single unit but is divided into two sections. Level II—a forty bed unit, includes a physical sick bay and security rooms which for practical purposes houses twenty-seven to thirty patients. Level I—a ten bed self-contained section used as a specialised nursing unit, mainly for long stay patients.

#### Patient Statistics

Daily occupancy ranged between twenty-five and thirty-seven with an average of 30.3.

Monthly admission rate ranged between eleven and twenty-three with an average of 16.6. A total of 200 patients were admitted during the year 1979-1980.

#### Nursing Staff

The average number of nursing staff on day duty was 13.3 on night duty four. The average number of nursing staff allocated to the unit was 43.2

The complement of staff included one charge nurse, three deputy charge nurses, the remainder being psychiatric nurses and student psychiatric nurses.

The unit is a training area for acute psychiatric nursing. Twenty-three students passed through the unit spending one to two months of their training period gaining experience in forensic psychiatric nursing.

#### Medical Staff

Dr Radeski continued as Forensic Psychiatrist until February 1980. Dr Gorton continued as Senior Psychiatrist through 1979-1980 with Dr MacGregor as half-time Medical Officer.

#### Buildings

Conversion of Level I into a fully self-contained unit has progressed very slowly with office space and kitchen area still to be completed. Extra security grill doors on single rooms on Level II have been approved.

The blocking in of the verandah on the east side has been approved to produce more living space and occupational therapy area it is to commence when funds are available. Lack of living space is the main factor for the under-utilisation of the bed capacity.

The addition of a number of fire escape doors and outside stairways have been completed. Automatic smoke and thermal fire detectors have been installed in all single rooms and dormitory areas on all levels.

The security alarm system has been extended to include Level III and the eastern verandah.

Various moves have been made during the year to facilitate the erection of a physical treatment unit adjacent to the existing building. This included a visit by the Standing Parliamentary Building Committee.

#### Equipment

An Alpine type stretcher has been received to facilitate removal of fire victims from the building. Occupational equipment in the form of a small 12" kiln and percussion musical instruments will be required during 1980-1981 to maintain the therapeutic program.

#### Meetings

An internal clinical and policy meeting is held weekly by medical and nursing staff with an open invitation to psychologists and prison staff to participate.

Nursing staff also attend the staff communications meetings and co-ordination committee at Hillcrest Hospital.

### Statistics: 1.7.79-30.6.80

	M	F	Total
On Register 1.7.79 .....	31	2	
Admissions .....	197	3	
<b>Total Admissions .....</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Discharges:</b>			
Women's Rehabilitation Centre .....		2	
Yatala Labour Prison .....	79		
Adelaide Gaol .....	38		
Hillcrest Hospital .....	1		
Glenside Hospital .....	1		
Port Augusta .....	2		
Mount Gambier .....	3		
Port Lincoln .....	1		
Royal Adelaide Hospital .....	1		
Died .....	2		
Discharged—Free .....	71	3	
<b>Total Discharges .....</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>204</b>
On Register at 1.7.80 .....	29	—	29

Beds available: 50

Daily average number of patients = 30.3

## TREATMENT SERVICES BRANCH

### Prisoner Education

Since the recommendations of the report 'Prisoner Education in South Australia' were made in 1979, the Department has continued to implement these recommendations as far as possible.

The education program has been based on the policy enumerated in the above report and 1980 has seen a continued expansion in both the programs and the facilities provided for prisoner education.

There has been a continued growth in the interest and involvement in educational programs by prisoners, and this has been reflected in a continued rise in enrolments, work rate and course completions.

### Yatala Labour Prison

The major trend has been increased class participation which has been facilitated by extra staff resources and by visiting lecturers from other education institutions, i.e. the Open College.

Industrial courses have continued to be a successful venture with courses being run in panelbeating, colour matching, welding, spraypainting, and fitting and machining. These courses have been run in conjunction with local D.F.E. colleges and have been conducted in the main by Correctional Industry Officers.

A new course in signwriting has been instigated this year under the auspices of Gilles Plains Community College, and a further course in carpentry/joinery is planned with the same college for next year.

Aboriginal education has seen a resurgence this year with a change in format which has proved extremely popular and worthwhile.

Basic education, in the fields of literacy and numeracy, has shown an encouraging growth this year due to increases in resident and visiting staff. The volunteer literacy scheme has not been as successful this year due to operational difficulties which will be overcome next year.

Correspondence tuition has maintained last year's level of involvement by prisoners but has been enhanced by the acquisition of various pieces of hardware such as video cassette recorders and by an increased involvement of lecturers from the Open College.

A 16 mm Film Projectionist course was offered for the first time and resulted in eight students successfully completing the course.

A course in First Aid was not so popular this year as last year.

Access of prisoners to the education centre still presents administrative problems and it is anticipated that with the opening of the new Industries Complex, many of these problems will be overcome.

#### *Adelaide Gaol*

A classroom has recently been established in three yards as Stage I of a package envisaging an Activities Centre which should be completed in 1981.

The availability of both a classroom, although small in size, and a regular teacher, has seen an upturn in the interest in education at Adelaide Gaol.

Various courses have been organised through this new facility, the most notable being morphographic spelling which is a programmed learning package which can be and is supervised by inmates. This program has been extended to other institutions.

The staff of the Open College have conducted regular tutorials in relevant subject areas.

A formal bakery course has also been established in the bakery at Adelaide Gaol.

Prison staff have been very enthusiastic and co-operative in this new venture, and have enabled the education program to grow very quickly.

#### *Northfield Security Hospital*

A teacher has been timetabled to visit and conduct educational interviews on a regular basis for the first time this year.

#### *Women's Rehabilitation Centre*

A teacher has been timetabled to visit and conduct educational interviews on a regular basis.

In addition the recreational/educational program was reviewed by a joint committee of institution staff, education staff, and Gilles Plains Community College staff. As a result of these discussions, programs were revamped and rescheduled and the changes have created more interest and enthusiasm among the prisoners in terms of a more stable attendance pattern at these programs.

#### *Cadell Training Centre*

Continued liaison has been conducted with the Riverland Community College, and this has resulted in an increased involvement in classes run at Cadell. Agricultural welding and agricultural mechanics have provided courses both to trainees, staff and members of the local community. A trainee has been responsible for the conducting of the welding course and it is to his credit that a very high standard has been maintained in this course.

Literacy courses have also been run using trained trainees as instructors and this has been most successful.

Under the aegis of the Riverland Community College a part-time lecturer was made available, helping to co-ordinate the programs and take particular responsibility for Aboriginal education.

During this year planning and building to upgrade a classroom unit, which will be relocated from Renmark High School, continued. It is expected to be opened in November 1980. This unit will provide a number of multi-use classrooms, a theatre/cinema and Learning Resource Centre and will provide an administrative centre as an annexe of the Riverland Community College.

An Alcohol Education Course has also been established, organised by the resident Probation and Parole Officer in liaison with the Education Section.

#### *Port Augusta Gaol*

Staffing problems have meant a consolidation rather than growth in the Education program at Port Augusta. It is anticipated that the problem will be resolved late in 1980 and planning can then progress for 1981.

A welding course has been offered for the first time under the aegis of Port Augusta Community College, and further courses are planned in the technical area, particularly in metal trades.

#### *Port Lincoln Prison*

Literacy continues to be the main area of interest and has proved very successful.

The provision of new educational facilities in the prison have resulted in increased involvement of prisoners.

Short courses in Art have been successfully offered, and leather work continues to be offered, although with a decreasing involvement. More accent on these short courses will result in a planned welding course in 1980-1981.

#### *Mount Gambier Gaol*

Literacy tuition has been offered on demand by the South East Community College.

Leathercraft courses have been co-ordinated for the first time by this College, and have proved popular.

The major problem at Mount Gambier has been a lack of available classroom space, but a classroom has been planned for 1981 to enable the program to be extended.

#### *Prisoner Medical Services*

Full-time medical officers are stationed at Yatala Labour Prison and Adelaide Gaol, with the medical officer from Yatala Labour Prison also assuming responsibility for the Women's Rehabilitation Centre. Country prisons are serviced by local private clinics and overall the health care of inmates is very good. Medical officers make every effort to obtain specialist services for those inmates who require this degree of attention, and many long standing ailments of prisoners receive attention while they are in custody; it seems that this is the time when these people pay most attention to their health.

The South Australian Health Commission provides the medical services for the Department, and Dr P. M. Last, Health Services Co-ordinator, has the task of administering and co-ordinating prison medical services. Dr R. Myluis provided an in-depth report on Prison Medical Services in August 1979 and the substance of the report has been accepted by both the Health Commission and the Department of Correctional Services. The main recommendations of the report were in the areas of medical staffing, career prospects, health education, alcohol and drug dependence, medical records and relief duty to allow medical officers some designated time off duty.

There has been an increasing number of admissions to Northfield Security Hospital from Adelaide Gaol in particular, where inmates are first admitted and examined. This does not necessarily reflect a higher incidence of psychiatric disorder, but a change in practice of admitting those people for whom psychiatric reports have been requested by the Courts in preference to attending the Adelaide Gaol for the examination. It is hoped that the recent renovations at Adelaide Gaol Surgery, providing a second consulting room, will see a return to the practice of the psychiatrist visiting the gaol and relieving the medical officer of some of this responsibility.

Surgery premises at Adelaide Gaol and Yatala Labour Prison have both been upgraded during the year, and additional equipment installed to facilitate additional testing programs. Audiometric testing is carried out at Adelaide Gaol as part of the prisoner assessment procedure to detect any person who has hearing impairment.

The high prevalence of alcohol and drug related crime has attracted the attention of the Medical Officer and his liaison with officers of the Alcohol and Drug Treatment Board has resulted in a group counselling service being provided at Adelaide Gaol. The Department contributes considerably with escorts of offenders to the Driver Assessment Clinic; this is very costly in manpower and time and it would be of considerable saving if a clinic could be proclaimed at Adelaide Gaol and visited by the consultants now that better consulting facilities are available.

The removal of inmates for medical reasons is one of the loopholes in the security system of the prisons, and the decision to build an Infirmary adjacent to the Security Hospital will be a welcome relief from the practice of keeping inmates in hospital to recuperate when they could do so in the Infirmary. Public Works Standing Committee has yet to approve the project, but its savings will be considerable in escorting officers time and it will provide twenty-four hour medical service within the prison.

The following tables indicate the increasing medical involvement within the prison system both in the number of visits to the medical officers themselves and the variety of treatments undertaken on behalf of the inmates.

#### ADELAIDE GAOL MEDICAL SUMMARY

1 July-30 June 1980

Item	1976-1977	1977-1978	1978-1979	1979-1980
Daily average inmate population .....	197	200	226	228
Total on sick parade .....	6,497	6,959	8,512	9,005
New admissions .....	3,049	3,042	3,582	3,507
Other consultations .....	3,448	3,917	4,930	5,498
General hospital outpatient visits .....	300	309	236	195
General hospital admissions .....	33	35	16	32
Chest/special clinic/optician/driver assessment attendances .....	16	14	17	40
Psychiatric outpatients visits .....	Nil	7	5	4
Psychiatric hospital admissions .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Northfield security hospital admissions .....	87	91	81	108
Infectious diseases hospital admissions .....	8	4	6	3
Dental treatments .....	415	452	456	572
New admission treatments (figures recorded from 1.12.79) .....				541
Audiometer readings (figures recorded from 1.11.79) .....				143
Deaths .....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

#### Chaplaincy Services

The Heads of Departments Management Conference in November 1980, adopted a summary definition of 'The Chaplaincy' as applicable to the department as: 'Chaplaincy Services—Roles and Objective: To provide, co-ordinate and advise on spiritual counselling and pastoral care to the department as the chaplain to the Department of Correctional Services'.

Over the past two and a half years of the 'Full-time' Chaplain's ministry his exercise of spiritual counselling and pastoral care has progressed its extension into all avenues of personnel within the Department: inmates and families, officers and wives and families, and 'professional' services

personnel. Thus with the Department's initial desire that the 'full-time' Chaplaincy be of an 'Industrial' type, and now in the light of the Department's Chaplaincy 'Role and Objective' I feel that the Department's intention for the 'Full-time' Chaplaincy is established.

Within the Institutions, 'Workshop/exercise yard Contact', 'Officer referrals' and 'Request (person to person) interviews' continue to be the form of Chaplain-inmate confrontations and counselling with an increasing number of these leading on to Chaplaincy relationships with families for marital, family and domestic situations and pastoral care. An additional dimension of satisfaction is the widening and seeking out of the Chaplain by officers especially in the sharings of their work tensions and problems being experienced in the present trend of the Correctional Services turbulence. Much strain is being experienced equally by officer's wives—marriage disturbances and family rifts are an increasing factor in the Department's personnel realm, and whilst the Chaplain does not relish being involved in such domestic or personal crisis, nevertheless it is gratifying to find that where such traumas do emerge the Chaplain's confidence and support is being sought. In fact, I would very much like to see a departmental appraisal of the degree and causes of such situations undertaken to ascertain what the situation is in this field and to consider what steps might be necessary to bring relief and to diminish this disturbing element in the future.

Within this 'family' aspect, I believe the initiative established to give new officers' wives a briefing insight into the officer's vocation, the Department's expectations of its officers, and the Correctional Services' policies and practices is proving beneficial and ought to be extended on to wives of officers of longer standing service.

Services of Worship and the Sacraments are established with regularity in most of the Adelaide Institutions with opportunities of Fellowship and spiritually sharing groups at Yatala, Cadell, and W.R.C. with supervision being given to inmates who are pursuing Bible Study Courses.

Following upon the returns of surveys of ministry, visiting, groups etc: from all our Chaplains, the wide areas being covered by our Chaplains (who are regular in their visiting—eleven Chaplains acting in regular visitation) gives us a very rich satisfaction at the diligence, devotion and energies being expended by them. The Chaplaincy Seminar held in 1980, at which an average of 10.6 Chaplains attended was considered greatly beneficial and the sense engendered of being integrated into the Department's 'Treatment Team' structure has given them added encouragement.

#### Psychology Section

The past year has seen the further diversification of the skills of the Psychology Section, and of the settings in which those skills have been practised. It has been the conscious policy of this section to have the Psychologists service, firstly, the institutions in which their offices were located and secondly, to practice in whatever other settings they found useful. Consequently, the Psychologists have been more mobile and have been involved in clients' lives and environment to a far greater extent than has been the case previously.

The section has encouraged this trend so that the institutions, District Offices etc., have had greater contact with all the psychologists. It has been the impression of the psychologists that this increased contact has led to greater co-operation, increased appreciation by institution and district office staff of the range of skills which the various psychologists can offer, and, consequently, the referral of a greater range of problems.

The section has been restricted severely in its activities by the limited financial allocation it received during the 1979-1980 year. The section was able to purchase four cassette recorders and a video monitor only. The section acknowledges with appreciation the loan of additional equipment from the education section.

#### Assessment Panel

Interviewing and report writing for the assessment panel continued to involve a substantial amount of the time of all psychologists. Until 1 June 1980, the Senior Clinical Psychologist had been responsible for presenting Psychological Reports to the Assessment Panel. However, consistent with the policy described above, this task is now rotated amongst all staff.

Three hundred and eighty-one inmates were assessed in 1979-1980 and fifty-four were referred on for further assessment and treatment. This represents a slight decrease in the number of referrals over the previous year and is due, probably, to the closure of the level 1 program at the Security Hospital, Northfield.

#### *Classification Panel*

Clinical psychologists continued to be responsible for providing psychological information on inmates to this panel.

#### *Northfield Security Hospital*

Late in 1979, the Level 1 program was forced to close due to a shortage of inmates. The Senior Clinical Psychologist has maintained his office within the hospital and has continued to offer assessment services to that institution.

Early in 1980, the Senior Clinical Psychologist, in collaboration with Senior Clinical Psychologist of Hillcrest Hospital, and Senior Psychiatrist in charge, Northfield Security Hospital, drafted a proposal for a comprehensive treatment program for sex offenders. This proposal has yet to be given consideration. It is to be hoped that the Psychology Section will be able to provide a large-treatment service on a par with that provided to the Level 1 program at some future date.

Other psychologists were involved actively in the therapy of a few inmates over several months.

#### *Country Institutions and District Offices*

These areas have seen the largest expansion of Psychological Services within the last twelve months. The Senior Clinical Psychologist and Clinical Psychologist, made a day visit each to Port Augusta and Port Lincoln Gaols in July of last year. Since that time the Senior Clinical Psychologist has made two further day visits to Port Augusta and Cadell Training Centre, and one visit to Mount Gambier. Late in 1979, another psychologist commenced regular monthly visits to Cadell Training Centre. Such visits have highlighted the need for additional staff to be located at strategic country institutions.

Over the year the section has attempted to acquaint all Probation and Parole Officers with the services offered by the section. This has led to a definite increase in demand for psychological assistance.

#### *Students Supervision*

During the second half of the year a M.Psych. Student from Flinders University spent his practicum under the charge of the Senior Clinical Psychologist. He provided many valuable services to the section. During the first half of 1980, another student spent her internship within the section.

#### *Officer Training*

The psychologists have increased their input into the Stage A program for Probationary Officers to a total of eight (8) hours. Stage B and Stage C courses were also conducted during the year. The section is endeavouring to provide more up-to-date materials to the training of officers.

### **MANAGEMENT SERVICES BRANCH**

During the year the staff establishment of the department increased from 545 to 572. The newly-created positions were as follows:

- 21 Correctional Officers
- 1 Senior Probation and Parole Officer
- 4 Probation and Parole Officers
- 1 Clerical Officer Class I

In order to qualify for promotion, forty-two Correctional Officers undertook the subject Correctional Administration of which seventeen successfully completed it and sixteen undertook Correctional Theory and Practice of which thirteen successfully completed it.

Two stage-A-in-service training courses were conducted for newly recruited Correctional Officers and numerous orientation courses were run for newly recruited Probation and Parole Officers. A new Stage C course was introduced for Correctional Officers who have had between five to fifteen years experience. This course was arranged to make this group of officers more aware of recent developments and changes occurring in the department and discovering what their role would be.

The staff turnover for this financial year was 5 per cent which, as in recent years, was extremely low.

### **INDUSTRIES BRANCH**

During the year 1979-1980 the industrial section of the Department has proven to be the major loser through the effects of staff shortages and stoppages.

Workshop closures have not only affected production output, they have also affected the morale of officers employed in the workshop areas. In simply keeping abreast of the day's events and solving problems, they appear to have difficulty finding time to contemplate the future.

The general economic health of industry outside the Government area is now having an effect on Prison Industries, with the result that orders for work have shown a marked decrease.

Although major developments are taking place, there are some areas where staff have not responded to the challenge; this has possibly been caused by job 'hygiene factors' and other factors relating to job performance being ignored. Consideration should be given to possible alternative job designs and a statement of purpose for the industries section.

The major works building program continues with Stage I of the Y.L.P. Industries complex completed and Stage II under construction. All design work was completed on the proposed Port Augusta Remand Section and additional accommodation, with construction due to start in 1980-1981.

Minor Works: The tendency to overestimate the use of prison labour and the shortage of minimum security classification inmates has during the past year presented a problem. The upgrading of the main kitchen at Y.L.P. has proved that by using a mix of outside sub-contract labour with prison labour acting as a support group, a more positive result is achieved. The maintenance of Departmental housing is also an area of concern. With changing attitudes and staff expectations the maintenance staff find it almost impossible to maintain residences to an acceptable standard. This is also aggravated by the age of most residences.

All inmates were actively employed during the past year, but stoppages and workshop closures, caused by staff shortages and industrial disputes, have had a marked effect on inmate attitudes.

### **PROBATION AND PAROLE BRANCH**

During the period under report, the Branch concentrated upon maintaining an adequate level of service to the community, the Courts, and the clients. Staff expressed awareness of increased scrutiny and some criticism of their work, which was seen as resulting from a media 'Law and order' campaign, in combination with the 'Truro murders' case. In consequence it is an on-going concern to maintain appropriate levels of control and care over offenders placed under the supervision of Probation and Parole. To accomplish this necessitates sufficient officers to be able to work with offenders in their social environment. Probation and Parole Officers must be out and about; they cannot supervise offenders from behind a desk.

#### **Staff**

At 30 June 1980 the staff establishment was:

Assistant Director .....	1
Principal Probation and Parole Officer .....	1
Senior Probation and Parole Officers .....	10
Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officers .....	10
Probation and Parole Officers .....	54

**District Offices***Adelaide:*

Throughout the year the Adelaide District Office has continued the routine functions of supervision and report preparation. The office is also responsible for additional duties, namely: Court work, a high level of initial interviews, general Probation and Parole enquiries, interstate enquiries, and crisis work.

We commenced the year with a total caseload of 529 and it had fallen to 494 by June 1980. During the year we have functioned with a staff of eleven; one Senior Probation and Parole Officer, two Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officers, and eight base-grade Probation and Parole Officers, two of whom are part-time officers. These officers have continued to display a high standard of work even though individual caseloads have remained reasonably high.

In the latter part of the year, the Adelaide District Office again became solely responsible for servicing the Adelaide Supreme and Central District Criminal Courts, which has placed an added burden on the staff.

During the year we have been ably supported by Head Office reception staff who, at times, are exposed to abuse and questioning by disturbed and upset clients.

A Camping/Outdoor Activity Group has continued throughout the year. Two officers from Adelaide are involved with programing and they are supported by other officers in the Branch.

In addition to our Statutory obligations, the Department continues to assist social work schools within the State by allowing students to do field placements with the Branch. Currently, the Adelaide office is involved in such a program.

*Glenelg:*

1979-1980 has seen the expansion of the Glenelg District Office into larger premises, the provision there of a legal advisory service for the community under the auspices of the Legal Services Commission, and an increasing demand on the time and skills of the Probation and Parole Branch staff.

Staff numbers have remained static in both the social work and clerical fields and the provision of one Government vehicle for use by seven staff remains unsatisfactory.

While the provision of micro-fiche equipment and an electric typewriter augers well for an improvement in the level of support services, there is an increasing need for more clerical personnel to adequately cover the demand for receptionist, switchboard and typing duties.

Likewise, if Probation staff are to respond appropriately and sufficiently to the needs of our clients and are to maintain the customary standard of service provided to Courts and institutions, an increase in social work staff is imperative.

In particular, the preparation of pre-sentence reports for Courts is an important part of a Probation Officer's work, and it is a time-consuming task when attended to adequately. Because of the urgency usually attached to requests for these reports, they frequently interfere with officers' plans for maintaining contact with clients under Probation and Parole supervision. If more staff are not provided to meet the demands for reports and supervision, it must be accepted that the standard of the latter, in particular, will suffer. This has been apparent already within the last twelve months in the experiences of the Glenelg office staff.

Nevertheless, the Probation staff have attempted to meet the demands of the job creatively and enthusiastically. They have been aided by the presence, on a weekly basis, of the Legal Services Commission's Lawyer, who has provided free legal advice to anyone seeking it, and the services of a Departmental Psychologist who has worked with statutory clients providing, among other services, assertive training and relaxation therapy.

There have again been outings organised for clients and some have participated in camps run by Departmental staff. Once again, the staff were assisted by OARS, Adelaide Gaol kitchen staff, Father Christmas, and some musically talented clients in providing a most successful Christmas party for a large number of clients.

*Elizabeth:*

The Elizabeth-Salisbury offices concentrated primary efforts in the provision of statutory services of casework supervision and social background reports.

A limitation has been placed on ancillary services and formal participation in community agency projects due partly to a change in emphasis by the Senior Management and staff. There has been this consensus to maintain an interest in those projects, but concentrate on the traditional character of our work.

However, staff members have been enthusiastic and energetic in their involvement in specialised Departmental work projects and committees.

A smaller group of volunteers has been maintained to assist offenders in a number of ways. The office looks forward to the planned staff development exercise in 1980-1981, that will aim to specify the roles and tasks of volunteers and encourage more extensive use of this resource.

Preliminary discussions concerning the establishment of a joint venture with the Department for Community Welfare of a Court Information Centre for the Para Districts Court have been made between senior personnel of both Departments.

Both offices have maintained most favourable associations with District Police, Court Officers and the Magistracy, which has enhanced the effectiveness of our services to adult offenders.

*Noarlunga Centre:*

In March 1980, the Christies Beach District Office was re-located in the new Noarlunga House building at Noarlunga Centre and is now known as the Noarlunga Centre District Office. It was officially opened in May 1980 by the Director and Assistant Director, Probation and Parole.

A large number of Governmental and non-Governmental services have also re-located within the Noarlunga Centre. These will be further increased in 1983 with the completion of the Noarlunga Community College, which is currently under construction adjacent to the Colonnades, Council and Noarlunga House complexes.

The advantages to the consumer and client groups of having a greatly improved range of readily accessible services and facilities is already evident and appreciated.

The Noarlunga Centre staff have maintained a high quality of supervision, report work and social work services. Our community development aims have been again pursued through the Noarlunga Community Services Forum with some limited successes for the clients of this office.

We have again appreciated the excellent support services of our small band of volunteers and in addition to this have also benefited from the interaction with the two Flinders University social work students who have been on placement at the office.

During the last twelve months the number of clients under supervision have again increased by 25 per cent as was the case last year, and the report work has increased by another 11 per cent. Although the staff complement was increased by the addition of one Probation Officer at the beginning of the year, we are still facing an unduly high caseload of sixty-eight cases per Probation Officer.

We have again appreciated a good working relationship with the local Magistrates Court, the Police, OARS, D.C.W. and other local agencies, and although there are some essential services (including emergency accommodation) still unavailable to some of our clients in this area, negotiations are under way to rectify these problems.

*Norwood:*

The Norwood District Office is responsible for the supervision of approximately 300 clients in the eastern suburbs of Adelaide and provides reports to the various Courts and the Parole Board. A staff of seven provides the service.

The creation of the position of Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officer, and the appointment of an officer to that position, has made it possible to divide the field staff into smaller groups. Each group

being responsible to either the Senior Probation Officer or the Assistant Senior. This has provided closer support and direction. The additional supervision has raised the effectiveness of the service provided by the office.

Unemployment and/or drug abuse continue to be major problems for a large proportion of offenders supervised. A seminar on drug usage and appropriate methods of treatment was conducted during the year to update knowledge and techniques used by staff. The staff have maintained their association with other welfare agencies and Government Departments to assist in problems associated in the various areas of resocialisation of clients.

Several social work students have completed placements during the year.

*Port Adelaide:*

The crime rate in the area continues to rise, with a consequent increase in the number of offenders under supervision. Among the reasons for this are the high unemployment rate for the area, and the generally depressed economic conditions. There has been a distinct increase in the frequency of larcenies committed out of material need in the last year.

Despite the steady increase in workload, the staff numbers remain constant, making it more difficult to provide a reasonable service to people who require it. While the office has for a long while worked in conjunction with other agencies in the area, and a co-ordinating group has tried to rationalise the activities of these bodies, this is not sufficient to meet present needs. To try to alleviate the problem, and at the same time to try to provide the basic survival skills needed in such conditions, several group activities have been organised, concentrating on improving both personal and social skills. It is too early to pronounce on the efficacy of this measure.

The appointment of an Assistant Senior Probation Officer has spread the administrative work, enabling closer supervision of staff and better support facilities for them. To encourage a pool of staff with promotion potential and some experience in management, a staff development program is being devised on the basis of on-the-job training. This will have both theoretical and practical input, and will be a pilot project for the Branch. This program supplements the staff development activities already carried on in the office.

Computerisation and regular expenditure printouts will enable more effective control of office budgeting and better appreciation of the relative cost-benefits of some programs.

*North East:*

A significant feature of this year was the appointment of an Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officer. However, as this position was taken from the existing staff establishment, it must be seen as providing more long-term than short-term gains to the District Office, as the re-allocation of workloads placed some strain on all concerned.

The benefits have been seen in the provision of more support by senior staff to new Probation Officers and a higher level of case consultation.

The provision of psychologist services by the Treatment Services Branch has been appreciated during the year, and there would appear to be an increase in referrals in this area.

Other activities during the year have included a social activities program designed to develop alternative leisure time activities for clients and to assist the socially isolated.

Areas still of concern to the office include the provision of suitable long-term accommodation, and the provision of vehicles for transport as at present the office is reliant on the use of Probation Officers' private vehicles.

*Staff Development and Student Unit:*

The position of Senior Probation and Parole Officer (Staff Development and Student Unit) was vacant for the first few months of the year, although student supervision was undertaken by the Community Service Co-ordinator during this period. The position was filled from 1 October 1979.

During the year a total of fourteen students undertook field placement within the Branch:

B. Social Administration .....	5
B.A. (Social Work) .....	4
Ass.Dip. Social Work .....	5

14

A number of other students were denied placements within the Branch because supervision could not be provided for them.

More emphasis was given to staff development during the year. An orientation course was held for new staff in November; a basic supervision course was conducted for the newly-appointed Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officers in February; a middle management course for Senior Probation and Parole Officers in June; a course in advanced counselling skills was held in April with several follow-up workshops later in the year; and a successful country officers seminar in June.

The Government's policy of increased use of volunteers and the proposed new legislation will necessitate increased staff development activities in 1980-1981, and consequently there will be a need for additional manpower if the student supervision function is not to be neglected.

Additional accommodation for staff development and training purposes will also be required.

*Yatala Labour Prison:*

Staffing—At the time of writing, the Probation and Parole Branch at Yatala has had one of the more stable periods in its history and I believe the quality of work output is now being reflected by this stability.

Creation of a new rank in the Department, that of Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officer, took place within the financial year, and in August 1979 an officer from Yatala was promoted to one of these positions. This move gave the Branch more autonomy and has provided a better defined role by the Branch within the prison.

In November 1979, the Probation and Parole Officer was transferred to the Gilles Plains District Office, having contributed to the section in no small way for a period of twenty months, and was replaced by an officer who has had considerable previous experience in the institution.

Casework—As mentioned in the last Annual Report, comment was made of a new method of recording details of daily interviews and the results appear later in this section.

In addition to the daily journal which is now kept, casenotes are now recorded on inmates' assessment files, replacing the inefficient card system which was fraught with so many disadvantages.

The introduction of these two devices has had a marked benefit by way of statistical evidence and case work professionalism. It is to be hoped that perhaps similar use can be made of these by Probation staff in other institutions.

Classification—Assessed prisoners are now seen as a matter of routine prior to a Classification review and brief reports, both verbal and written are provided to the Committee.

Whilst this move has in one sense created work for the Branch, it has also proved to be a valuable exercise for both the inmate and Correctional Services, and it has now become a well accepted part of Classification routine.

The structure of the Yatala Security Committee was amended in February 1980 to include the Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officer, and it is sincerely hoped that input from the Branch has been of assistance to the administration.

The female Probation and Parole Officer, continues to provide a service to the Women's Rehabilitation Centre in addition to her duties at Yatala. These extra duties at the Women's Rehabilitation Centre cover Assessment Social Background Reports and on-going Classification reviews. She also handles all general matters including statutory and social work problems.

Although the Probation Section at Yatala is well geared to handle the types of remand enquiries peculiar to the Womens prison, there appears to be good reason to possibly update the services in this areas.

**Industrial Complex**—With the prison's new Industrial Complex well under way, a Committee was formed to study all aspects of its functioning, and again the Branch was asked to provide membership both on the main, and sub-committees. Such participation has been to the advantage of all the disciplines within the institution, providing a good deal of insight into the problem areas of mutual concern.

**Accommodation**—With the exception of the present prison compound probation office, the office accommodation at Yatala still remains sub-standard. Proposed upgrading of the area in 'B' Division went wanting when the medical section claimed ground previously earmarked for Probation and Parole.

It is imperative that adequate accommodation be provided, and it is hoped that the new Stage IV of the Industrial Complex will be completed as soon as practicable.

**OARS**—In an effort to rationalise their welfare services in the prison, Offenders Aid negotiated through the Assistant Senior Probation and Parole Officer stationed at Yatala Labour Prison with the Superintendent for office facilities and, like the Probation offices, no suitable place is yet available.

The OARS representative is now visiting the prison three days a week and is working in close liaison with the statutory agency, under whose control she comes.

Accommodation for this representative, or her successor, has been catered for in the Stage IV program.

**Treatment Team**—Under the direction of the Assistant Director, Treatment Services, professional officers employed at the prison meet regularly to discuss matters which affect their input to the Department.

Of the many issues discussed, the most obvious benefit to have come from the meetings is the pamphlet published for the information of inmates. It is planned to investigate the possibility of printing a similar booklet for most, if not all, of the Department's institutions.

All other disciplines within the Treatment Team have been of invaluable assistance to the Probation and Parole Branch in the year.

**General**—The Branch at Yatala has always maintained a close link with other statutory and non-statutory agencies; that co-operation has been recently highlighted by the recent Crown Solicitor's decision allowing information on inmates to be made available to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

Report on inmates are prepared by officers of this Section.

Statistical Returns	1979-1980
Inmates interviewed .....	3,224
Parole applications .....	248
Probation/Parole enquiries Warrants .....	1,237
Prison Classification .....	636
Legal D.C.S. ....	206
Social work referrals .....	1,078
Contact visits (Super.) .....	78

Of the 3,224 inmate interviews, there were a total of 3,405 enquiries.

The contact visits proved to be very time-consuming and not always valid; supervision of these visits is under review.

The role of social workers within a maximum security prison is one of many often conflicting facets. There is a duality of purpose which at times is very hard to separate because of the nature of a professional approach on the one hand and the security requirements on the other.

The fact that the branch manages to maintain credibility with both the inmates and the prison staff reflects the considerable effort which goes into the position.

As always there must be mutual co-operation and the probation staff wish to thank the prison administration and its officers for their assistance and tolerance over the past twelve months.

**Country:**

With the appointment of a senior probation and parole officer at Port Augusta, the district offices at Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Port Augusta and Gladstone can now function as a unit. The need to provide additional office space for the appointment at Port Augusta has forced us to lease another separate space, which is not ideal. Longer term plans to provide office accommodation in Port Augusta for several departments will meet our need eventually.

The heavy workload at Whyalla remains of concern. Further support is being investigated.

As a sole representative in a country region, officers face a high level of responsibility. The department is conscious of this and appreciative of the work of the country staff.

**Volunteers:**

Recognising that the use of volunteers is not a simple formula for reducing the workload of statutory staff, but that on the contrary, requires monitoring and support to function, and in the face of static staff numbers, a decision was made to hold the volunteer program at the existing level. Until the volunteer co-ordinator has further assistance, expansion of the program is not feasible. As both the Court Information Centre and the Drop-in program are working well, effort to maintain them has been the major effort.

**STATISTICAL TABLES—COMMENTS**

**Table 4**

Due to the delay in replacing the Research Officer, various difficulties occurred in maintaining the computerised data system. An adjustment has been made to Table 4 to account for inaccurate total figures produced in the previous year.

At 20 June, 2,864 persons were under supervision in the community, a very slight rise on the previous year. During the year 165, or 5.8 per cent of cases were either estreated or cancelled. That is a very small failure rate. In the light of the problems experienced in having some breaches of probation dealt with by the courts, the failure rate is unrealistically low.

**Table 5**

This indicates that the demand for pre-sentence reports remains almost constant. Last report, 668 reports were ordered.

**Table 7**

From the figures, it can be seen that 45.8 per cent of new clients were unemployed but seeking work, while a further 18.1 per cent were unemployed and not seeking work (mainly on pensions etc.) making a total of 63.9 per cent out of the work force.

TABLE 1—NUMBER OF PRISONERS AND DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION IN CUSTODY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1980

	ADELAIDE	YATALA	CADELL	W.R.C.	NORTHFIELD SECURITY HOSPITAL		PORT AUGUSTA		MOUNT GAMBIER		PORT LINCOLN		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
In Custody 30.6.79 .....	229	342	94	33	33	—	40	2	18	—	35	—	791	35	826
In Custody 30.6.80 .....	259	370	110	25	29	—	55	4	21	—	36	—	880	29	909
Daily Average in Custody .....	228	350	105	23	30	—	47	2	19	—	35	—	814	25	839
Daily Average of Remandees .....	107	—	—	4	10	—	10	—	2	—	1	—	130	4	134
Daily Average Under Sentence .....	121	350	105	19	20	—	37	2	17	—	34	—	684	21	705

TABLE 2—ALL SENTENCES COMMENCED FOR THE 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 1980. OFFENCE BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE IMPOSED (IN MONTHS)

OFFENCE	SENTENCE IMPOSED								TOTAL	%
	< 1 month	1-6	7-12	13-24	25-36	37-48	49-60	60 >		
Homicides .....	—	—	3	3	2	1	1	12	22	0.42
Assaults .....	168	160	36	11	7	3	17	12	414	7.90
Robbery and Extortion .....	—	—	2	8	9	9	3	8	39	0.74
Fraud and Forgery .....	53	54	14	11	3	—	—	—	135	2.58
Theft, Break and Enter .....	115	138	121	69	13	2	1	—	459	8.75
Property Damage .....	90	14	5	4	—	2	—	—	115	2.19
Driving and Related .....	646	779	35	4	1	—	—	—	1,465	27.94
Drunk .....	708	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	714	13.62
Offensive Behaviour .....	304	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	5.93
Other .....	1,207	290	32	24	7	2	3	4	1,569	29.93
TOTAL .....	3,291	1,448	248	134	42	19	25	36	5,243	100.00

TABLE 3—FORM OF DISCHARGE BY INSTITUTION OF DISCHARGE FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 1980

Form of Discharge	Adelaide Gaol	Yatala Labour Prison	Cadell Training Centre	Women's Rehab. Centre	Mount Gambier Gaol		Port Lincoln Gaol		Port Augusta Gaol		Northfield Security Hospital		Total		Grand Total	%
	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Sentence Served .....	938	311	396	123	74	—	142	3	282	32	20	1	2,163	159	2,322	50.47
Fine paid, Part paid .....	434	62	35	57	30	1	19	—	41	7	2	—	623	65	688	14.95
To Parole .....	10	72	29	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	118	2	120	2.61
To Licence .....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	6	0.13
To Bail .....	319	3	—	32	5	—	2	—	11	2	6	—	346	34	380	8.26
Off Court .....	801	3	—	54	26	—	13	—	34	5	40	—	917	59	976	21.21
Appeal Upheld .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.02
Deceased .....	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	5	0.11
Deported .....	17	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	1	23	0.50
Extradited .....	12	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	3	26	0.57
Escaped .....	—	16	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	0.41
Other .....	9	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	13	1	4	—	31	4	35	0.76
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>4,601</b>	<b>100.00</b>

TABLE 4—CASES BEING SUPERVISED AS AT 30 JUNE 1980

	Male	Female	Total
Cases being supervised as at 1 July 1979 .....	2,651	526	3,177
*Less: Cases terminated that relate to previous years .....	264	54	318
	2,387	472	2,859
(Number of persons involved) .....	(2,364)	(461)	(2,825)
	Male	Female	Total
Number assigned 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980:			
1. Offenders Probation Act .....	186	109	295
2. Offenders Probation Act (54) .....	680	64	744
3. Criminal Law Consolidation Act .....	45	4	49
4. Justices Act .....	111	24	135
5. Crimes Act .....	45	18	63
6. Parole .....	120	2	122
7. Licence .....	1	—	1
8. Voluntary .....	14	14	28
9. In Prison .....	67	1	68
10. Other .....	10	—	10
Total .....	1,279	236	1,515
Plus: Interstate:			
Probation .....	52	7	59
Parole .....	44	2	46
	1,375	245	1,620
Less:			
1. Expired .....	964	213	1,177
2. Condition varied .....	5	—	5
3. Interstate cases completed .....	46	4	50
4. Estreated/Cancelled .....	154	11	165
5. Deceased .....	25	5	30
6. Released .....	26	—	26
7. Clients request .....	8	4	12
Total .....	1,228	237	1,465
Cases being Supervised at 30 June 1980 .....	2,534	480	3,014
(Number of persons involved) .....	(2,408)	(456)	(2,864)

\* This is the adjustment

TABLE 5—PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS—RESULTS

Court	With Supervision				Without Supervision				Prison and Bond		Fine	Fine and Bond		Convicted without penalty	Dismissed	Not now required	Non-appearance in court		Total	Grand Total								
	Suspended Sentence		Other		Suspended Sentence		Other		M	F		M	F				M	F			M	F	M	F				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
<b>SUPREME</b>																												
Adelaide.....	10	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	26	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	42	5	47						
Port Augusta Circuit.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7						
<b>DISTRICT CRIMINAL</b>																												
Central.....	55	2	8	—	5	—	1	—	74	—	17	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	162	2	164						
Northern.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	13						
South-Eastern.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4						
<b>MAGISTRATES SUBURBAN</b>																												
Adelaide.....	15	6	10	6	4	3	1	1	13	2	8	2	5	5	3	2	3	1	—	2	—	1	1	63	31	94		
Christies Beach.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6		
Darlington.....	20	1	3	—	6	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	2	52		
Glenelg.....	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10		
Holden Hill.....	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	19	2	21		
Para Districts.....	33	1	20	8	9	—	6	—	7	—	4	—	16	2	23	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	121	22	143
Port Adelaide.....	7	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	5	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	30	5	35
<b>MAGISTRATES COUNTRY</b>																												
Berri.....	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	1	10
Kingscote.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kingston.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Loxton.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Millicent.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mount Gambier.....	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11
Murray Bridge.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Naracoorte.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Port Augusta.....	3	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
Port Pirie.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Renmark.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Stirling.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Tanunda.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Victor Harbor.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Walkerie.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Whyalla.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>665</b>	

IN ADDITION THERE WERE 5 INTERSTATE INQUIRIES MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF 670

TABLE 6—AGE AND SEX OF ALL NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 1980

Age	Male	Female	Total
Less than 18 .....	15 (0.9%)	2 (0.1%)	17 (1.0%)
18 .....	146 (9.0%)	13 (0.8%)	159 (9.8%)
19 .....	167 (10.3%)	24 (1.4%)	191 (11.7%)
20 .....	130 (8.1%)	22 (1.3%)	152 (9.4%)
21-24 .....	314 (19.4%)	53 (3.3%)	367 (22.7%)
25-30 .....	282 (17.4%)	43 (2.7%)	325 (20.1%)
31-35 .....	141 (8.7%)	27 (1.7%)	168 (10.4%)
36-40 .....	70 (4.3%)	16 (1.0%)	86 (5.3%)
41-50 .....	57 (3.5%)	19 (1.2%)	76 (4.7%)
51-60 .....	34 (2.1%)	18 (1.1%)	52 (3.2%)
More than 60 .....	19 (1.2%)	8 (0.5%)	27 (1.7%)
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,375 (84.9%)</b>	<b>245 (15.1%)</b>	<b>1,620 (100%)</b>

TABLE 7—OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 1980—MALES

	Unemployed Seeking Work	Unemployed Not Seeking Work	Employed Part-time	Employed Full-time	Unknown	Total
Out of work force .....	48	76	1	3	4	132
Professional, Technical, Related .....	9	6	1	5	1	22
Administrative, Executive, Managerial .....	4	4	1	14	1	24
Clerical .....	18	7	1	9	—	35
Salesworker .....	16	8	—	14	1	39
Farmer, Hunter, Fisherman etc. ....	11	7	3	22	2	45
Miner, Quarryman, Related .....	—	—	—	—	1	1
Transport and Communication .....	26	5	3	39	—	73
Tradesman .....	56	17	6	73	4	156
Labourer .....	388	100	21	195	17	721
Service, Sport and Recreation .....	38	12	5	18	—	73
Armed Services .....	3	—	—	1	—	4
Sheltered Workshop .....	—	2	—	—	1	3
Unknown .....	13	5	—	3	26	47
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1,375</b>

TABLE 8—OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 1980—FEMALES

	Unemployed Seeking Work	Unemployed Not Seeking Work	Employed Part-time	Employed Full-time	Unknown	Total
Out of work force .....	14	112	2	1	9	138
Professional, Technical, Related .....	7	4	3	—	—	14
Administrative, Executive, Managerial .....	1	—	—	1	—	2
Clerical .....	5	4	3	2	1	15
Salesworker .....	11	1	—	—	—	12
Farmer, Hunter, Fisherman etc. ....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Miner, Quarryman, Related .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport and Communication .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tradesman .....	—	1	1	1	—	3
Labourer .....	10	6	—	7	1	24
Service, Sport and Recreation .....	11	3	4	5	1	24
Armed Services .....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sheltered Workshop .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown .....	3	1	—	1	6	11
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>245</b>

TABLE 9—SCHOOLING BY FURTHER EDUCATION OF NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS  
ENDED 30 JUNE 1980—MALES

	INFORMAL TRADE TRAINING			FORMAL TRADE TRAINING			TERTIARY TRAINING			TOTAL	
	Nil/ N.K.	Incomplete	Still Studying	Complete	Incomplete	Still Studying	Complete	Incomplete	Still Studying		Complete
Nil .....	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13
Special School .....	29	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Grade 1-6 .....	34	3	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	46
Grade 7 .....	66	9	—	8	3	—	4	—	—	1	91
First Year High School .....	92	4	2	7	4	1	10	1	—	1	122
Second Year High School .....	214	29	—	14	11	1	13	—	—	3	285
Third Year High School .....	221	40	5	46	37	3	33	2	1	2	390
Fourth Year High School .....	141	11	3	17	24	9	33	1	—	5	244
Fifth Year High School .....	31	5	1	4	3	4	9	15	5	8	85
Unknown .....	56	2	—	1	2	—	2	2	—	3	68
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,375</b>

TABLE 10—SCHOOLING BY FURTHER EDUCATION OF NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS  
ENDED 30 JUNE 1980—FEMALES

	INFORMAL TRADE TRAINING			FORMAL TRADE TRAINING			TERTIARY TRAINING			TOTAL	
	Nil/ N.K.	Incomplete	Still Studying	Complete	Incomplete	Still Studying	Complete	Incomplete	Still Studying		Complete
Nil .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Special School .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Grade 1-6 .....	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Grade 7 .....	19	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
First Year High School .....	23	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	26
Second Year High School .....	36	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	43
Third Year High School .....	49	2	2	2	3	—	6	1	—	2	67
Fourth Year High School .....	26	2	—	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	41
Fifth Year High School .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	17
Unknown .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	11
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>245</b>

TABLE 11—AGE AND DISABILITIES OF NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS  
ENDED 30 JUNE 1980—MALES

Age	No Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Disabilities	Both	Unknown	Total
Less than 18 .....	14	—	—	—	1	15
18 .....	132	4	5	5	—	146
19 .....	143	12	10	2	—	167
20 .....	105	13	9	3	—	130
21-24 .....	246	30	27	11	—	314
25-30 .....	216	23	27	16	—	282
31-35 .....	115	15	9	2	—	141
36-40 .....	48	8	12	2	—	70
41-50 .....	40	10	3	4	—	57
51-60 .....	20	7	3	4	—	34
More than 60 .....	8	3	5	3	—	19
TOTAL .....	1,087 (79.0%)	125 (9.1%)	110 (8.0%)	52 (3.8%)	1 (0.1%)	1,375 (100.0%)

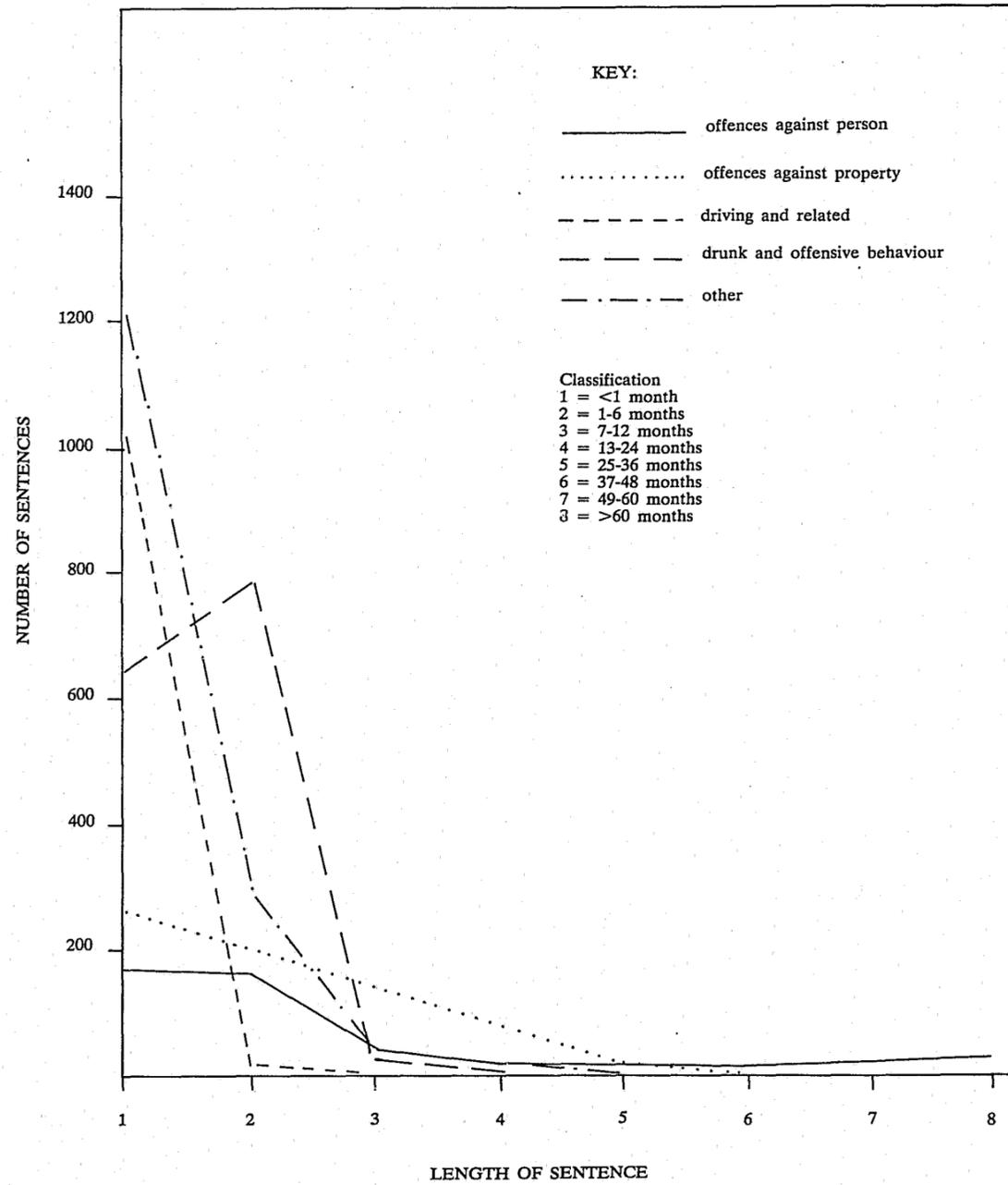
TABLE 12—AGE AND DISABILITIES OF NEW CASES UNDER SUPERVISION FOR 12 MONTHS  
ENDED 30 JUNE 1980—FEMALES

Age	No Disabilities	Physical Disabilities	Mental Disabilities	Both	Unknown	Total
Less than 18 .....	2	—	—	—	—	2
18 .....	11	2	—	—	—	13
19 .....	22	1	1	—	—	24
20 .....	18	—	4	—	—	22
21-24 .....	41	3	9	—	—	53
25-30 .....	28	6	3	6	—	43
31-35 .....	19	5	2	1	—	27
36-40 .....	8	1	4	3	—	16
41-50 .....	11	4	4	—	—	19
51-60 .....	15	—	1	2	—	18
More than 60 .....	3	4	—	1	—	8
TOTAL .....	178 (72.7%)	26 (10.6%)	28 (11.4%)	13 (5.3%)	—	245 (100.0%)

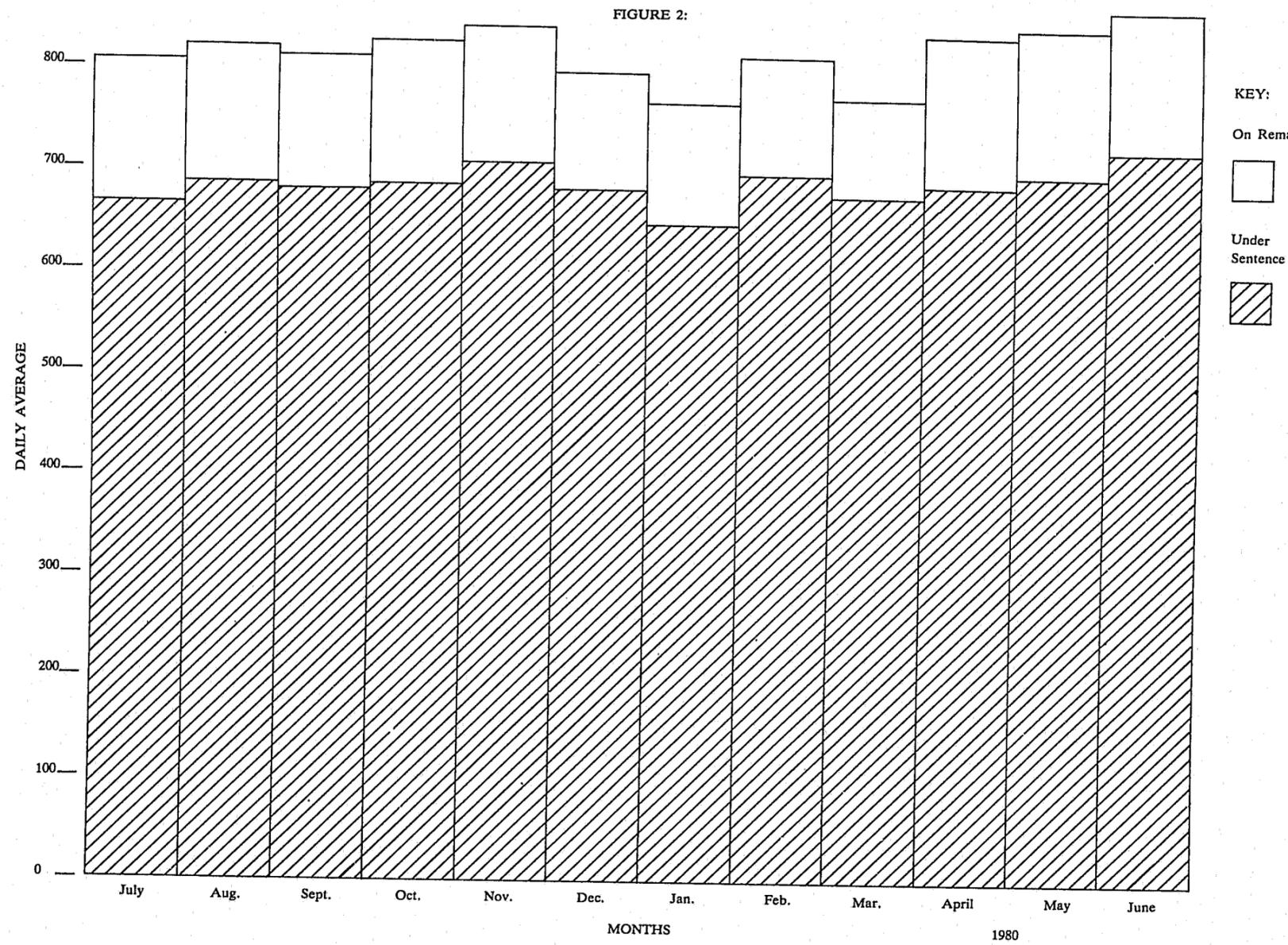
Compare these with Tables 11 and 12. 1978 Invalid Pensioners % of 1978 S.A. pop. = 1.9% Males 12 345/643 900  
1.0% Females 6 528/647 200

FIGURE 1:

Length of sentence by offence for all new sentences commenced during the 12 months ended 30 June 1980.



Daily averages for 12 months ended 30 June 1980.



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The activities of this Department include the control of gaols and prisons under the Prisons Act, and the administration of the Adult Probation Service under the Offenders Probation Act.

### Significant Features

The accounts showed an average annual net cost per prisoner of \$13,975.

The daily average number of prisoners rose by 45 in 1979-1980.

### Receipts and Payments on account of Consolidated Revenue for the year ended 30 June 1980

PAYMENTS:	1979		1980		Increase
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	446	579			133
Administration expenses, minor equipment and sundries	76	132			56
Overseas visits of officers	7	—			(7)
Purchase of motor vehicles, office machines and equipment	21	46			25
Cost of education of prisoners	16	31			15
Maintenance of prisoners in police prisons and police stations	22	30			8
			818		
<b>PROBATION AND PAROLE BRANCH:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	983	1,206			223
Administration expenses	119	140			21
Overseas visits of officers	2	—			(2)
Purchase of office machines and equipment	1	—			(1)
Purchase of motor vehicles	13	64			51
			1,410		
<b>ADELAIDE GAOL:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	1,557	1,670			113
Provisions, clothing, payments to prisoners, services, etc.	355	552			197
Purchase of vehicles, plant and equipment	11	7			(4)
			2,229		
<b>COUNTRY GAOLS:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	740	807			67
Provisions, clothing, payments to prisoners, services, etc.	242	316			74
Purchase of livestock, vehicles, plant and equipment trade shop	34	19			(15)
			1,142		
<b>WOMEN'S REHABILITATION CENTRE:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	353	389			36
Provisions, clothing, payments to prisoners, services, etc.	46	63			17
Purchase of plant and equipment	—	2			2
			454		
<b>YATALA LABOUR PRISON:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	3,031	3,372			341
Provisions, clothing, payments to prisoners, services, etc.	781	1,054			273
Materials for trade shops	224	202			(22)
Purchase of livestock, vehicles, plant and equipment	95	79			(16)
			4,707		
<b>CADELL TRAINING CENTRE:</b>					
Salaries, wages and related payments	528	561			33
Provisions, clothing, payments to prisoners, services, etc.	282	352			70
Purchase of livestock, vehicles, plant and equipment	51	53			2
			966		
Total Payments by the Department	10,036		11,726		1,690
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>					
<b>PROCEEDS OF PRISON LABOUR, ETC.:</b>					
Adelaide and Country Gaols, Women's Rehabilitation Centre, Sundries	84	92			8
Yatala Labour Prison	273	156			(117)
Cadell Training Centre	83	90			7
<b>RECOUP FROM COMMONWEALTH FOR SUSTENANCE OF PRISONERS</b>	269	240			(29)
<b>SALES OF PLANT AND MOTOR VEHICLES</b>	32	39			7
Total Receipts	741		617		(124)
<b>EXCESS OF PAYMENTS OVER RECEIPTS</b>	9,295		11,109		1,814
<b>TO WHICH ARE TO BE ADDED:</b>					
<b>OTHER PAYMENTS ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT:</b>					
Public Buildings Department services	817	829			12
Superannuation Contribution by Government	280	347			67
Interest	626	842			216
Sinking Fund Contribution pursuant to Financial Agreement	88	108			20
Total Other Payments	1,811		2,126		315
<b>NET COST OF DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS</b>	\$11,106 (\$'000)		\$13,235 (\$'000)		\$2,129 (\$'000)

\* Actual for 1979 was \$485.

### Payments from Consolidated Revenue

The main variations and reasons for increases were:

Salaries, wages and related payments increased by \$946,000 mainly due to award variations and increases in staff.

Other payments by the Department increased by \$744,000 mainly due to increased payments for provisions, consumables, payments to prisoners and administration expenses.

Payments on behalf of the Department increased by \$315,000 including increases of \$67,000 for superannuation and \$216,000 for interest. The total expenditure of \$829,000 by the Public Buildings Department for maintenance of buildings and plant included \$155,000 for Adelaide Gaol, \$90,000 for Country Gaols, \$275,000 for Yatala Labour Prison, \$121,000 for Cadell Training Centre, and \$145,000 for Head Office and District Probation offices.

### Receipts on Consolidated Revenue

Receipts from sale of goods and services from Yatala Labour Prison decreased by \$117,000 mainly due to reduction in purchases by Government Departments.

### Net Cost to Consolidated Revenue

The net cost to Consolidated Revenue, and the average annual cost per prisoner, were:

Year	Net Cost Including General Administration	Average Daily Number of Prisoners	Average Annual Net Cost Per Prisoner
1977-1978	\$ 8,747,150	749	\$ 11,678
1978-1979	9,906,184	795	12,461
1979-1980	11,739,111	840	13,975

The net cost excludes the direct costs of Probation and Parole services which relate to offenders who are not confined in prison as well as prisoners.

The average annual net costs per prisoner for the institutions, not including General Administration and Superannuation, were:

	1978-1979	1979-1980
Adelaide Gaol	\$ 9,302	\$ 10,707
Country Gaols	13,866	14,448
Women's Rehabilitation Centre	19,849	22,468
Yatala Labour Prison	11,641	13,180
Cadell Training Centre	10,603	10,886

### Number of Prisoners and Staff

Statistics relating to the various branches and institutions are:

	1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980	
	Average Daily Number of Prisoners	Staff as at 30.6.78	Average Daily Number of Prisoners	Staff as at 30.6.79	Average Daily Number of Prisoners	Staff as at 30.6.80
Head Office	—	35	—	39	—	38
Probation and Parole Branch	—	81	—	80	—	88
Adelaide Gaol	200	106	226	109	228	119
Country Gaols	95	47	98	48	103	49
Women's Rehabilitation Centre	19	26	23	26	23	27
Yatala Labour Prison	346	201	356	205	381	209
Cadell Training Centre	89	34	92	34	105	36
Total	749	530	795	541	840	566

The Probation and Parole services are conducted from Head Office, at institutions, and from twelve district offices throughout the State.

### Payments from the Loan Account

Payments from the Loan Account for buildings and equipment increased by \$1,015,000 to \$1,982,000. The main items of expenditure related to improvements at Yatala Labour Prison: Industrial Complex (Stage I and II) \$1,368,000 and the Officers Mess \$241,000.

**Acknowledgements**

The year under review has been a difficult period for management and staff. The shortages of staff have placed increasing burden of overtime and considerable relief was expressed at the appointment of additional staff in May only to see this negated by the need for increased security at night. The financial constraints have increased the difficulties of management with increasing numbers of prisoners.

Early in 1980 Mr L. B. Gard retired from the position of Director of Correctional Services, a post he had held for some twelve years. We wish him well in his retirement. The option of retirement between sixty and sixty-five years of age has resulted in an increasing number of staff taking advantage of this option as it suits them. We also wish those staff members who have retired in the past year health and happiness in their retirement.

I acted as Director from February until my appointment was made in May 1980. I appreciate the loyalty and support I have received from staff members many of whom I have worked with both in administration and custodial fields for many years. It is my wish that progress will be made in the future and believe that in spite of criticism levelled at the Department the personnel of all branches of the Department of Correctional Services are the equal of any in Australia.

The Honourable W. A. Rodda, Chief Secretary, has shown great interest in the officers of the Department since becoming Minister and his visits to all institutions have been greatly appreciated. I express my appreciation to members of the staff of the Hon. Chief Secretary for their ready co-operation.

The co-operation and assistance I have received from the various officers of the Public Service Board as well as many officers from other Government Departments have made my task of settling into the position of Director of the Department much easier than it might otherwise have been. I also express my thanks to Chaplains, various Social Workers, the Medical Officers, Visiting Justices, Offenders Aid Rehabilitation Services, and many interested citizens and organisations that have shown a very constructive interest in the operation of the Department.

W. A. STEWART, Director of Correctional Services

**END**