ANNUAL REPORT 2015-16

THE DEPARTMENT FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Government of South Australia
Department for Correctional Services

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26 October 2016

The Honourable Peter Malinauskas MLC
Minister for Correctional Services
Level 2
45 Pirie Street
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Dear Minister Malinauskas

I present to you the 2015-16 Annual Report for the Department for Correctional Services.

This Annual Report provides an overview of significant highlights and achievements in 2015-16 and illustrates the contribution made by the department to support the Government of South Australia's strategic priorities.

The 2015-16 Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Sector Act 2009*, the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and the *Correctional Services Act 1982* (the Act).

The Annual Report also adheres to the guidelines provided in the Department of the Premier and Cabinet's 'Circular 13' document, and as per Section 9(1) of the Act, it has been provided to you no later than 31 October (of this year).

It is with great pleasure that I hereby commend this Annual Report to you.

Yours sincerely

DAVID BROWN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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A NOTE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

I am pleased to provide this overview of the Department for Correctional Services' 2015-16 Annual Report.

The past year has been a challenging and exciting year for the department, with continued pressure on the prison system and the realisation of a number of key projects.

We continue to deliver on public protection and reduced reoffending across all areas of our Agency while maintaining a strong strategic focus on future enhancement to the service we provide. We also continue to respond to growth in the prisoner population both in terms of managing the day to day and bringing on line additional capacity.

In 2015-16 an additional 230 beds were commissioned across the prison system, along with a state of the art visitor reception centre at Mount Gambier Prison and a new Health Centre and High Dependency Unit at Yatala Labour Prison.

The High Dependency Unit comprises a 26 bed Complex Needs Unit, which includes a six bed Acute Area for the assessment, treatment and observation of prisoners who are considered to be of high risk, high needs, or at risk of self-harm. It also includes a 12 bed Therapeutic Area for assessment, intervention, support, therapeutic programs and transition planning for prisoners with complex needs.

The department contributed to the delivery of a number of the Government's Election Commitments, including 'No Body, No Parole'; this reform ensures that prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment for the offence of Murder, assist and cooperate with investigative authorities to locate the remains of their victim(s). Further, it ensures that the Parole Board must not release a prisoner on parole unless it is satisfied that the prisoner has satisfactorily cooperated.

The Government's commitment to fund additional GPS units to monitor offenders in the community complemented changes to legislation to electronically monitor serious offenders including to the *Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006* that now sees the Police Commissioner empowered to order registrable offenders to be electronically monitored. These offenders are supervised by DCS.

On 25 January 2016, the *Criminal Law (High Risk Offenders) Act 2015* was enacted, providing for the making of extended supervision orders (ESO) and continuing detention orders for certain serious sex offenders and serious violent offenders. The intention of this new legislation is to address future risk and to enhance community safety.

Contemporary research shows that expanding the use of community-based supervision and rehabilitation, with better sentencing and sanction options will help to slow the rate of prisoner growth and in this regard, in May 2016, the *Statutes Amendment (Home Detention) Bill 2015* passed through the Parliament, resulting in the expanded use of Home Detention by the department. It will also enable the Courts to use Home Detention as a sentencing option and is a key alternative to custody strategy.

With both of these legislative amendments, the Integrated Home Detention Support Services Program (IHSSP) is also now in effect. This important program is now providing individualised support services for offenders on Home Detention, based on risk and identified support needs. The program is currently being provided by OARS and Anglicare who were identified through a formal procurement process.

The Government's commitment to reducing reoffending and increasing rehabilitation was also reflected in a significant budget announcement, providing an additional $9.9 million for rehabilitation programs, including domestic violence programs to be delivered in 2016-17.

In 2015-16 the department continued to deliver a range of intensive programs to prisoners and offenders who have engaged in violent, sexual, substance related or chronic general offending.

To complement this, the department expanded education and training opportunities for prisoners and offenders by forming a partnership with TAFE SA for delivery of a range of new programs.

A number of security improvements were progressed over 2015-16, including a significant upgrade to Mobilong security, comprising the transition from analogue to digital, as well as a new Gatehouse and Visitor Reception Area to enhance access control.

The expansion of the department's Operational Security Unit, which is made up of Correctional Officers with specialised skills and Passive Alert Drug Detection dogs, has seen an increase in the department's emergency response capabilities.

In addition, the Department continues to trial emerging drug and alcohol testing devices, including SCRAM (alcohol detection anklet) and swab testing (saliva). Evaluations are undertaken to guide future implementation decisions. Saliva testing has recently been implemented across Community Corrections and will soon roll out across prisons as an additional method to complement urine testing.

The Department has maintained its commitment to the needs of female prisoners and offenders by launching the Strong Foundations & Clear Pathways: *Women Offender Framework and Action Plan*, in December 2015. The initiative is about laying a strong foundation of rehabilitation opportunities for women offenders and identifying clear pathways to transitional support and community reintegration.

As further evidence of the commitment to women, in particular ending violence against women, the department this year successfully achieved White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation.

We are now recognised and accredited as a workplace taking active steps to end violence against women. Achieving accreditation is a very positive step for the department but of course there is much more work to be done. The next 3-year phase of the accreditation process will commence shortly.

In 2015, the department also entered into an exciting partnership with the South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute (SAHMRI) in regards to a Wellbeing and Resilience Strategy.

The department was fortunate to have a series of workshops delivered to senior staff by Brigadier General (ret.) Doctor Rhonda Cornum and Chris Poe from TechWerks, both of whom are experts in the delivery of wellbeing and resilience skills to the United States of America military.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the efforts of the many stakeholders, volunteers and partner agencies that have supported the department through the year. I also recognise the dedication of the department's staff who continue to tirelessly contribute to the department's success in an increasingly challenging work environment - whose efforts in 2015-16 are reflected within this report.

I look forward to reporting on the continued development and progression of this department in the future.

DAVID BROWN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS IN 2015-16

Introduced integrated education and training for prisoners and offenders in partnership with TAFE SA.

Launched the Strong Foundations & Clear Pathways – Women Offenders Framework.

Developed a wellbeing and resilience positive psychology strategy for staff and offenders.

Achieved White Ribbon Australia workplace accreditation.

Expanded the capacity of offence focused programs through increased delivery of domestic violence perpetrator programs and the introduction of Aboriginal preparatory and wellness programs for male and female offenders.

Piloted a drugs and therapeutic unit at Cadell Training Centre.

Expanded the Aboriginal Elders Visiting Program across additional prisons.

Commissioned an additional 230 beds across the prison system.

Commissioned 84 beds and new gatehouse facilities at Mount Gambier Prison.

Commissioned the new health centre and 26-bed high dependency unit at Yatala Labour Prison, to provide mental health assessment and services for prisoners presenting with multiple and complex needs.

Commenced construction of 72 beds at Mobilong Prison, progressed construction of the 128 bed unit and associated support facilities including a new prison industry area at Port Augusta Prison and commenced planning of the 112 bed unit at Mount Gambier Prison.

Expanded the Operational Security Unit which includes the use of Correctional Services' passive alert detection dogs.

Piloted alternative drug testing technologies using saliva testing on prisoners and offenders.

Implemented legislative changes to the process for life sentenced prisoners to obtain parole which included establishing the Parole Administrative Review Commissioner.

Progressed planning and implementation of the electronic security systems conversion from analogue to digital technologies at Mobilong Prison and the Adelaide Remand Centre.

Successfully implemented a smoke free environment at the Adelaide Remand Centre.

Progressed the *Statutes Amendment (Home Detention) Bill 2015* to expand the use of home detention as a part of alternatives to custody strategies.

Opened a women's community reporting centre in partnership with Women's Health.

Completed a review of enhanced community corrections supervision standards and integrated home detention into case management.

Progressed implementation of a departmental prosecutions model.

Progressed the trial of new and emerging technologies in community corrections in the Anangu Pitjanjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands.

Continued development of an enhanced information management system for the Parole Board.

Progressed the Bail Accommodation Support Program by finalising a contract with AnglicareSA for the construction and operation of the facility.

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

The 2015-16 Annual Report allows the department to present to Parliament and the community, the milestones and the achievements for the year, alongside a review of operational and financial performance. The Annual Report is in accordance with legislation, government policy and planning documents. It also includes compliance against Key Performance Indicators within the South Australian Strategic Plan, the department's 2014-17 Strategic Plan and 2015-16 Business Plan.

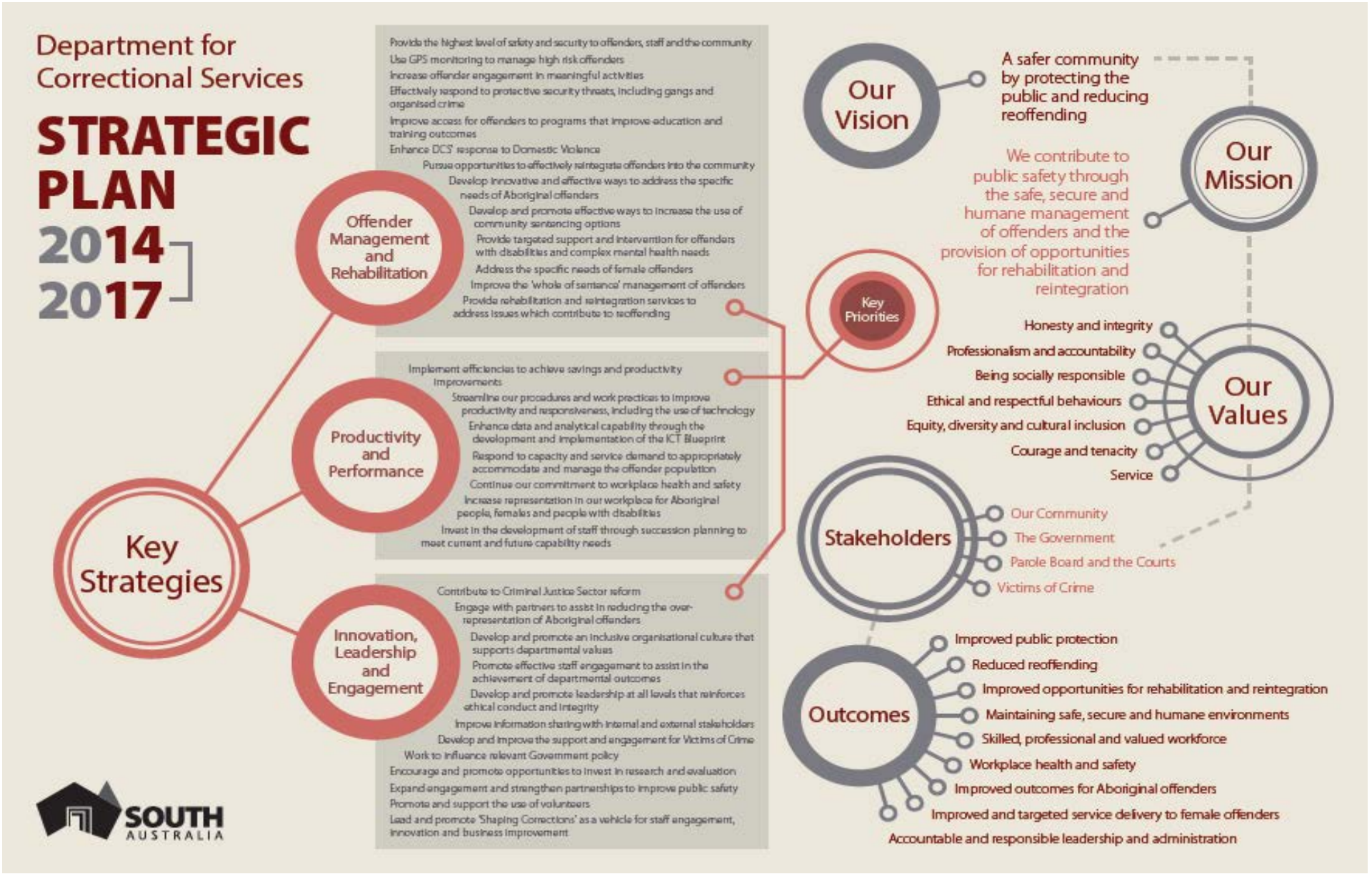
Following this introduction, the format of the Annual Report is centred on the department's Strategic Plan 2014-17 (see page 10) specifically reporting against the three objectives of that plan (Parts 1, 2 and 3). The final section of the Annual Report, the Appendix, provides detail on relevant statistics, tables and figures and the Financial Statements for 2015-16.

PART 1 - Offender Management and Rehabilitation

PART 2 - Productivity and Performance

PART 3 - Innovation, Leadership and Engagement

CORPORATE STRATEGIC PLAN 2014-2017



INTRODUCTION TO THE DEPARTMENT

The Department for Correctional Services (DCS) serves a vital role in the criminal justice system in South Australia. DCS employs over 2000 staff who contribute to the management of prisoners and offenders in the state's nine prisons, 16 community correctional centres and through essential support functions provided out of the department's Central Office.

The ultimate objective of the department is to improve outcomes for offenders – through measures to reduce recidivism and provide for successful reintegration back into the community. The use of meaningful and targeted rehabilitation and education and training programs is key to this objective, in addition to effective partnerships with other government departments, community based organisations, volunteers and the private sector.

DCS' key strategic priorities are aligned to the primary areas of focus of the South Australian Government's forward agenda, in particular the priority of *Maintaining our safe communities and healthy neighbourhoods*, as well as the state Strategic Plan vision of *We are safe in our homes, community and at work*. DCS is also the lead agency for Target 19: *Repeat offending: South Australia has the lowest rate of repeat offenders over the period 2020.*

Safety and security measures are integral to DCS operations. South Australian prisons are equipped with some of the most advanced technology to provide for the secure management of prisoners, including those prisoners who present the greatest risk to our community.

The department works closely alongside the other justice agencies in South Australia to share information and target those offenders who present the greatest risk to the community.

DCS also values high-level liaison with other national and international criminal justice organisations through memberships including the Asian and Pacific Conference of Corrections Administrators (APCCA) and the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA).

The strategic direction and key initiatives of the department are defined in the DCS Strategic and Business Plans and the department's vision, mission, values, stakeholders and outcomes are fundamental.

Our vision - A safer community by protecting the public and reducing re-offending.

Our mission – We contribute to public safety through the safe, secure and humane management of offenders and the provision of opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration.

Values - Honesty and integrity, professionalism and accountability, being socially responsible, ethical and respectful behaviours, equity, diversity and cultural inclusion, courage and tenacity and service.

Stakeholders - The community, the Government, the Parole Board, the Courts and Victims of Crime.

Outcomes - Improved public protection, reduced re-offending, improved opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration, maintaining safe, secure and humane environments, maintaining a skilled, professional and valued workforce. Workplace health and safety, improved outcomes for Aboriginal offenders, improved and targeted service delivery to female offenders and accountable and responsible leadership and administration.

SHAPING CORRECTIONS

Shaping Corrections is the department's key innovation and service improvement initiative, which focuses on:

- Continuous improvement – improving our services (systems, processes and practice);
- Collaboration and engagement – collaborating with and engaging staff, stakeholders, partners, and the community to identify, develop and implement service improvements;
- Sustainable innovation **-** Exploring and championing new ways of doing things (new ideas/innovation) which can be sustained over the long-term.

Shaping Corrections ensures that our key priorities, our strategies and initiatives achieve the outcomes and shape our desired future.

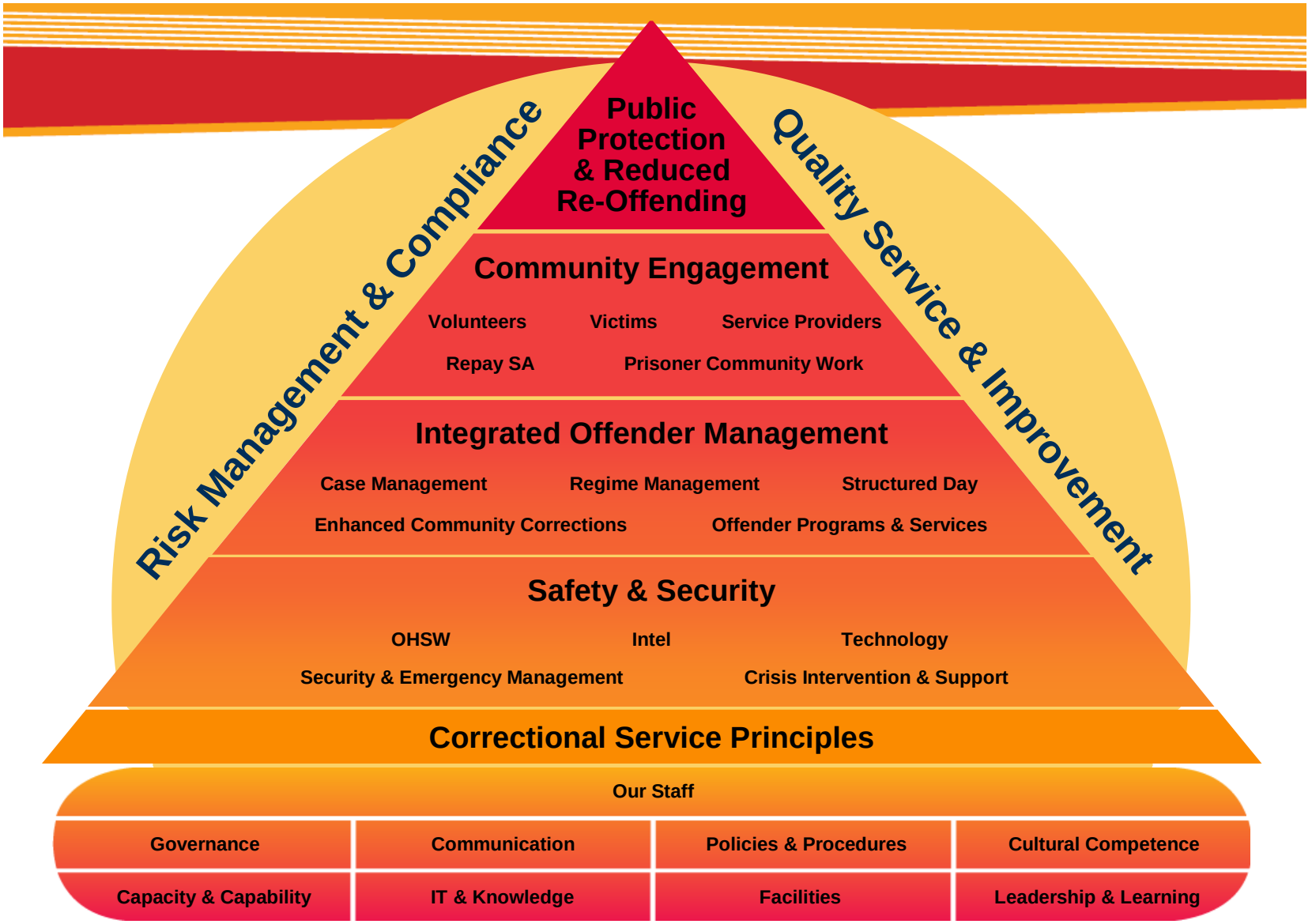
One of the main features of Shaping Corrections are the Regional Working Groups (RWGs). RWGs consist of staff representatives (RWG members) form the various business areas across the department which meet every two months to discuss, problem solve, offer innovative ideas and solutions for service improvements in DCS.

RWGs provide an opportunity for staff to engage in and contribute to the process of developing and improving our services and shaping the way forward for the department. The RWGs add value to the organisation by tapping into the knowledge, expertise and local experience of our staff when developing new and improved ways of operating and addressing complex and critical issues.

Highlight

- The Shaping Corrections planning day is an annual event which brings together all RWG members and DCS Executive in a forum which informs, discusses, generates ideas and plans for the future. The 2015-16 planning day was held on 13 April 2016 and was attended by a total of 63 participants, including the Chief Executive and Executive Directors.
- The focus of RWG planning day 2016 was on exploring collaborative opportunities that exist to support the work of the department, the rehabilitation of prisoners and offenders; and ultimately contributing to reducing re-offending and a safer community.
- The Minister for Correctional Services attended the morning session of the planning day and shared his vision and priorities for the department with a focus of reducing re-offending.

Shaping Corrections Service Delivery Framework



OVERVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Chief Executive

The Office of the Chief Executive provides executive and administrative support to the Chief Executive, DCS.

The Office of the Chief Executive also works closely with the Governance and Executive Support (GES) Unit.

Governance and Executive Support

GES reports directly to the Chief Executive and is responsible for strategic and business planning, corporate performance analysis and reporting, and the preparation and provision of high level information and documents to a range of stakeholders, undertakes cross agency collaboration and manages all corporate communications. The GES unit plays a critical role in the provision of effective liaison and support to the Office of the Minister for Correctional Services, as well as undertaking Freedom of Information and release of information functions. GES is also responsible for the provision of valuable and timely services to victims of crime, and oversees the prisoner and offender complaints management system.

The unit consists of Executive Services, Corporate Communications, Freedom of Information, Victims Services Unit, Complaints Management, Corporate Performance, and Planning and Reporting.

Statewide Operations

The Statewide Operations Directorate is overseen by the department's Deputy Chief Executive and the Executive Director Community Corrections and Specialist Prisons and is supported by the Safety and Security Services Unit.

The directorate is responsible for the management and operation of the nine South Australian prisons: the Adelaide Remand Centre (ARC), Adelaide Women's Prison (AWP), Adelaide Pre-release Centre (APC), Yatala Labour Prison (YLP), Port Lincoln Prison (PTL), Port Augusta Prison (PAP), Cadell Training Centre (CTC) and Mobilong Prison (MOB). Statewide Operations also oversees the management of Mount Gambier Prison (MGP), however the prison is operated (under contract) by a private company, G4S Custodial Services Pty Ltd (G4S).

The directorate is also responsible for 16 community correctional centres which are located throughout the state. Community Corrections manages the supervision and monitoring of offenders in the community who are placed on Probation, Parole, Home Detention, Intensive Bail Supervision (Home Detention Bail), Bail, and Community Service Orders (Repay SA). Community Corrections also provides information to the courts and the Parole Board to assist with sentencing and/or the setting of the conditions of bonds and other orders.

Statewide Operations also includes the Ethics, Intelligence and Investigations Unit (EIIU), which conducts investigations and manages intelligence information relating to prisoners and offenders throughout the correctional system. The unit has a close working relationship with other justice agencies, such as the South Australia Police, with the goal of reducing offending behaviour within the prison system and wider community.

People and Business Services

In 2015-16, the integration of the Business and Information Services and the Human Resources Directorate was finalised.

The People and Business Services Directorate is comprised of Corporate Finance, Assets Services, Knowledge & Information Services, Workforce Management and Workforce Planning and Development.

The Directorate provides the following services to the department:

- Budgeting and Accounting;
- Procurement;

- Asset Management;
- Capital Investment Program Management;
- Insurance and Civil Claims Management;
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT);
- Employee Relations;
- Human Resource Management;
- Injury Management;
- Injury Prevention;
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP);
- Centralised Rosters;
- Corporate Planning and Development;
- Corporate Training;
- Operational Training;
- Trainee Correctional Officer Recruitment, Training and Development; and
- Correctional Industry Officer Recruitment, Training and Development

These services support the achievement of corporate objectives to enable DCS to achieve excellence in the Public Sector. The directorate also assists the department to effectively allocate resources for the delivery of services, programs and initiatives and monitors financial performance.

Offender Development

The Offender Development Directorate comprises the Sentence Management Unit, Offender Rehabilitation Services, Rehabilitation Programs Branch, the department's Registered Training Organisation (VTEC-SA), Strategic Policy, Projects and Partnerships, the Aboriginal Services Unit, Shaping Corrections, the Volunteers Unit and the Principal Advisor for Women Offenders position.

The directorate oversees the development, management and evaluation of services for prisoners and offenders. The directorate facilitates coordinated and integrated assessments, sentence planning, psychological services and rehabilitation programs (particularly in relation to high risk, serious offenders) to assist in the ongoing case management of offenders.

Offender Development implements policies and procedures to ensure that intervention with offenders occurs in a manner that is coordinated, targets criminogenic needs and promotes community safety.

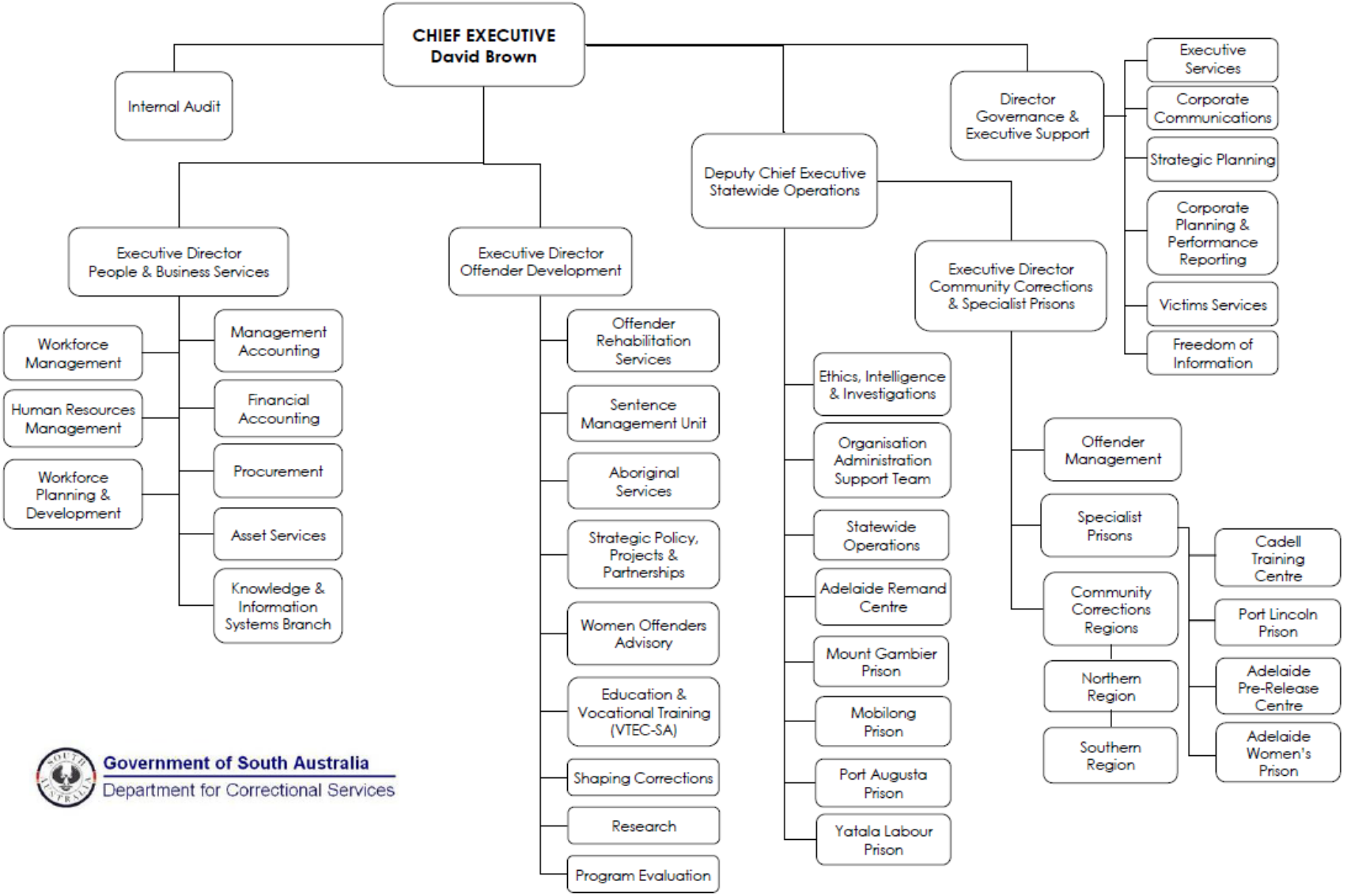
Offender Development also provides strategic policy advice to the Chief Executive and implements key projects endorsed by the Executive team.

The directorate also leads the delivery of an evidence based framework for women offenders. The framework is specifically designed to focus on the enhanced planning, communication and coordination across the department for gender specific targeted approaches across the department.

Offender Development is responsible for the development and implementation of the department's strategic projects and the department's research agenda.

The Aboriginal Services Unit sits within the Offender Development Directorate, and works in partnership with the entire department to assist in the development of specific strategies for working with Aboriginal prisoners and offenders and the Aboriginal community.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART



Government of South Australia
Department for Correctional Services

PART 1

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The Department for Correctional Services provides safe prisons, effective supervision in the community and positive opportunities for offenders to participate in rehabilitation and reintegration.

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION

The priorities for this Key Strategy in the Strategic Plan for 2014-2017 are to:

- Provide the highest levels of safety and security to offenders, staff and the community;
- Use GPS monitoring to manage high risk offenders;
- Effectively respond to protective security threats, including gangs and organised crime;
- Increase offender engagement in meaningful activities;
- Improve access for offenders to programs that improve education and training outcomes;
- Enhance DCS' response to Domestic Violence;
- Develop innovative and effective ways to address the specific needs of Aboriginal offenders;
- Develop and promote effective ways to increase the use of community sentencing options;
- Provide targeted support and intervention for offenders with disabilities and complex mental health needs;
- Address the specific needs of female offenders;
- Improve the 'whole of sentence' management of offenders;
- Provide rehabilitation and reintegration services to address issues which contribute to reoffending; and
- Pursue opportunities to effectively reintegrate offenders into the community.

The department will measure its success through its strategic key performance indicators:

Number of offence focused program hours completed	Successful completion of offence focused programs
Prisoners/offenders enrolled in education and vocational programs	Prisoner participation in on the job skills programs
Unnatural deaths in custody	Escapes from custody
Daily average prisoner population	Prisoners on remand
Assault rate	Hours out of cell
Community based order commencements	Community based orders successfully completed
Reports completed for the Courts, Parole Board and the Sentence Management Unit	Community Service hours undertaken

Offender Rehabilitation Services

Offender Rehabilitation Services oversees five areas incorporating an integrated approach towards offender rehabilitation, support and program development and evaluation to ensure that best practice principles are applied across service provision.

This unit is also responsible for overseeing and supporting the delivery of professional services across the department.

Offender Rehabilitation Services incorporates the Rehabilitation Programs Branch, the Program Services Unit, the department's Registered Training Organisation, Vocational Training and Education Centre of SA (VTEC-SA), the Integrated Housing Exits Program and the Volunteer Unit.

Rehabilitation Programs Branch

The Rehabilitation Programs Branch (RPB) is based within Central Office and deploys staff across custodial (both metropolitan and regional) and community locations to deliver intensive, offence-focused programs to offenders in a group-based format. All clinicians responsible for program delivery have specialist skills and experience in delivering therapeutic interventions to high-risk sexual and violent offenders. The branch operates against a stringent program delivery framework to ensure compliance with National Australian Program Standards.

The RPB provides a consultancy service to Community Corrections staff who are providing departmental supervision to sexual and violent offenders on Parole or on Licence, who have previously progressed through an RPB program. This allows for progressive throughcare between treatment delivery and risk management in the community.

The RPB delivers the following programs:

- Violence Prevention Program (VPP);
- Living Without Violence (LWV);
- Sexual Behaviours Clinic (SBC);
- Sexual behaviours Clinic-me (SBC-me);
- Making Changes;
- Domestic and Family Violence Intervention program; and
- Substance Misuse Therapeutic Community.

The programs are evidence-based to provide best practice offender rehabilitation programs to offenders in South Australia. The programs are based on cognitive-behavioural principles in both theory and practice and are overseen by a clinical supervision framework which ensures program integrity and delivery, and supports maximum treatment gains.

Program Services Unit

The Program Services Unit is responsible for the development, implementation and evaluation of the department's criminogenic programs. The unit also develops and delivers staff training relating to program delivery and the management of sex offenders in the community. The unit also provides clinical and logistical support for program delivery across the organisation.

During 2015-16, the Program Services Unit:

- In conjunction with the RPB, developed the Living Without Violence Program, a moderate intensity therapeutic group program for violent offenders identified as moderate or high risk with a moderate level of rehabilitative need;
- In conjunction with the RPB, developed a Therapeutic Community program for prisoners with substance abuse issues;
- Provided clinical and logistical support for the delivery of six Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Programs, totalling 330 treatment hours;
- Provided clinical and logistical support to the delivery of 26 phases (1180 treatment hours) of the Making Changes program within Community Corrections and prisons, including the provision of training, consultation and advice;
- In conjunction with the RPB, developed and delivered training in the new Domestic and Family Violence Programs to custodial and community intervention staff; and
- Co-inducted a comprehensive review of the Making Changes program.

Rehabilitation Programs

The department delivers a number of programs targeted at offending behaviour. Departmental programs are central to Integrated Offender Management and are currently delivered across a range of locations, both in prisons and Community Corrections.

Rehabilitation programs delivered by the RPB are:

- The Violence Prevention Program is an intensive, group-based treatment program for prisoners and community based offenders who have been assessed as being at high risk of violent reoffending. The program is run over a period of approximately nine months and is approximately 260 hours in duration.
- The Living Without Violence program is a high intensity, group-based treatment program for prisoners and community based offenders who have been assessed as being of moderate risk of violent reoffending. The program is run over a period of approximately four months and is approximately 135 hours in duration.
- The Sexual Behaviours Clinic is a specialised therapeutic group program that provides treatment to offenders who have been convicted of a sexual offence (against either adult or child victims) and who have been assessed as being moderate to very high risk of sexual re-offending. The program runs for approximately 250 hours and is delivered over a nine month period.
- The Sexual Behaviours Clinic-me (SBC-me) is an intensive, group-based treatment program for adult male sexual offenders who have been identified as having a mild to borderline level of intellectual disability or cognitive deficits that would preclude them from participating in mainstream therapeutic programs. The program is run over a 14-month period and comprises approximately 300 group-based hours. The SBC-me is currently being implemented as part of the RPB suite of program delivery. This followed from the pilot program which concluded in November 2012 and evidenced positive evaluation outcomes.
- The Making Changes Program is a moderate intensity program designed to target general offending behaviour and substance misuse related offending. The program is delivered in prisons and in the community and consists of approximately 140 group-based treatment hours across three intervention phases within each course of program delivery.
- The Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Program is a specialist program designed to address the rehabilitative needs of domestic violence offenders in both custodial and community settings. This program:
    - Is aimed at reducing the incidence of domestic and family violence;
    - Is designed for offenders assessed as being at moderate to high risk;
    - Has the safety of women and children as paramount to the program; and
    - Includes a support structure for the partners or victims of the perpetrators of offending.
- The Substance Misuse Therapeutic Community is a specialised therapeutic service designed to treat substance abuse within a prison setting (currently at CTC). All participants live within dedicated housing at CTC and the program runs for approximately ten months. Participants are provided with group and individual therapy as well as links to other government and non-government agencies during the program. At the completion of the program each participant has a comprehensive transition plan developed for their release into the community.

Criminogenic Programs – hours delivered in 2015-16	
Making Changes	1 582
Violence Prevention Program	1 040
Sexual Behaviours Clinic	730
Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Program	385
Substance Misuse Therapeutic Community	612
Indigenous Specific Programs	672
Other Criminogenic Programs	397
TOTAL	**5 418**

NOTE: Other Criminogenic Programs includes individual 1:1 program hours, indigenous specific programs and family and domestic violence programs and core programs hours delivered.

Integrated Housing Exits Program

The Integrated Housing Exits Program (IHEP) commenced following the 2003 Social Inclusion Board Report, 'Reducing Homelessness in South Australia: Everyone's Responsibility'. The report identified 'release from correctional facilities and remand' as a high impact area for crisis intervention. As a result, a partnership was formed between the department, Housing SA and the community organisation - OARS Community Transitions.

The overall aim of the IHEP initiative is to reduce prisoner exits into homelessness, and is based on evidence that shows stable housing is a protective factor in supporting individuals to live offence-free lives. Offenders with complex needs, those who have experienced repeat periods of homelessness and those prisoners serving a period of imprisonment of under six months are prioritised for the IHEP. Eligibility for the program is determined by a prison sentence (remand or sentenced) of under 12 months and an assessment of homelessness as defined by a Housing SA Category One status.

If there are no identified vacancies on release, eligible offenders can be streamlined through to the Integrated Housing Exits Alternative Accommodation Service (IHEAAS). IHEAAS is a subsidiary program, established in 2012 to provide eligible participants with a case management service to find alternative accommodation.

Integrated Housing Exits Program in 2015 - 2016	
Offenders referred and accommodated into the IHEP program	79
Former IHEP/IHEAAS participants successfully exited the program into alternative accommodation	51
Referrals to IHEAAS	64
Housing Outreach Program assessments	143

Vocational Training & Education Centre of SA (VTEC-SA)

VTEC-SA is the department's Registered Training Organisation (RTO). Its primary function is to ensure that the scope of qualifications complies with the national standards (set by the Australian Skills Quality Authority) and conditions for Registered Training Organisations.

VTEC-SA is responsible for the departmental education and training strategy for prisoners and community offenders. The unit also provides advice on education and vocational training, planning and policy support, as well as providing direction to staff involved in the delivery of education and vocational training programs.

VTEC-SA has 17 accredited training packages and courses on its scope that provide nationally accredited training to prisoners, offenders and staff of the agency.

The qualifications in scope in 2015-16 for prisoners and offenders included:

- Certificates I and II in Education and Skills Development - Literacy and numeracy curricula that targets applicable prisoners;

- Certificates II, III and IV in Business and Certificate III in Business Administration - Supports and further develops the numeracy and literacy initiative and provides computer literacy skills;
- Certificate I in Textiles, Clothing and Footwear, and Certificates II and III in Clothing Production - Provides trade skills and work opportunities to female prisoners; and
- Certificate I in Agrifood Operations and Certificate II in Horticulture - Provide trade skills and employment opportunities for RePaySA offenders in the community and prisoners.

For staff of the department, VTEC-SA provided the following qualifications during 2015-16:

- Certificate III and IV in Correctional Practice and Diploma in Correctional Administration - A suite of packages which provides an extensive range of training options for correctional staff ranging from new correctional officer recruits through to senior managers; and
- Certificates III, IV and Diploma of Government - Provides training and development opportunities particularly for non-custodial staff of the department.

VTEC-SA oversees the scope of programs delivered to department staff, ensuring compliance to strict national standards and providing certification for successful completion.

In addition to the VTEC-SA scope of registration, the department has a number of key partnerships with external providers, including TAFE SA, to deliver programs to prisoners to improve job readiness. Where possible, externally funded models are utilised to provide prisoners with valuable skills and qualifications. This includes the Work Ready scheme, which may provide some assistance for prisoners in gaining valuable work skills and qualifications.

During 2015-16, a number of courses were delivered to prisoners by RTOs to prepare them for employment. These include:

- Certificate II in Women's Education;
- Certificate II and III in various food processing and cookery courses including Asian Cookery and Baking;
- Certificate II in Civil construction, Furniture making, White Card training and Senior First Aid;
- Theory testing for Learners Permit Car Perception Test (car licencing);
- Car, Truck, Forklift, Backhoe, Excavator licencing and chainsaw operation;
- Certificate II in Skills for Work and Vocational Pathways and Micro Business;
- Several life skills courses including a Barista Course, Cleaning program and Healthy lifestyle;
- Certificate IV in Leadership, management and small business; and
- Certificates in Micro Business and Financial Literacy.

In addition, the 'Job Club' at the APC prepares prisoners at the end of their sentence for employment through employment specific courses. These include job network placements, short courses, long term TAFE SA programs and several external TAFE enrolments where prisoners are enrolled externally but study in prison.

Educational and Vocational Programs in 2015 - 16	
Number of prisoners and offenders enrolled in educational and vocational programs	1 249
Number of prisoner units commenced	6 897
Literacy/ numeracy, computing and business studies units	2 911
Units completed successfully (for 'Certificate of Attainment')	4 856
Rate of completion of educational and vocational units	**70%**

Prison Industries

Prison Industries play an important role in providing a structured day for prisoners where work and life balance is mirrored to reflect what is expected in the wider community. Prisoners in South Australia are engaged in prison industries on a daily basis across all sites.

During the 2015–16 year on average 1100 prisoners in South Australia participated in industry related activities during normal business days (Monday–Friday). The specific industries undertaken at each location include:

- YLP – engineering, carpentry and joinery, laundry, spray painting and powder coating, general manufacturing and grounds maintenance;
- MOB – engineering/metal work, component assembly, bakery, concrete product manufacture and e-recycling;
- CTC – dairy, citrus, olive growing, garage, irrigation and an apple orchid;
- PTL – cropping, carpentry, vegetable production, engineering, and assembly;
- PAP – joinery, engineering, powder coating, spray painting, laundry, kitchen, vegetable growing and tree propagation;
- AWP – kitchen, laundry and textiles workshop; and
- APC – Northfield Distribution Centre – employs male prisoners from APC in the stores area and female prisoners in the canteen.

Prison catering operations (which form part of prison industries) are managed in accordance with the food safety standard and are audited against the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) code. Prison Industries maintained quality accreditation with the standard during 2015-16.

Prison Industries have continued to experience moderate growth over the last year with efforts continuing to search for new opportunities. It is anticipated that during 2016-17 the department continues to strengthen relationships with local government and local businesses to provide additional work opportunities for prisoners.

Chaplaincy Service

The Prison Chaplaincy Service plays an important role in the religious and social welfare needs of prisoners. The service is also complementary to departmental objectives for a safe, secure and humane prison environment.

The service is led by the Principal Chaplain, who is supported by prison management and around 70 other chaplains who are either specifically trained and/or qualified, or who are local volunteer chaplains. Pastoral care is provided to prisoners and opportunities are given for worship, personal and spiritual growth, along with religious education.

During 2015-16 the department continued its commitment to supporting a number of faith based programs, including Kairos, Alpha, Positive Lifestyles Program and Seasons for Growth, along with meditation and other faith based initiatives that promote faith, cooperation, wellbeing and human dignity.

In 2015-16 the department continued its 20 year partnership with Edge Church, including the Life Skills Program at the Adelaide Women's Prison. This program provides prisoners with access to a range of services and activities including haircuts, chocolate/card making workshops, job interview preparation, presentation workshops and a range of art classes.

The providers of faith based services and their communities are acknowledged and thanked by the department for their efforts in 2015-16, and their ongoing support. We especially thank the regional communities in Cadell, Mount Gambier, Port Lincoln and Port Augusta for their exceptional support.

Incentive Based Regime

Prisoners in South Australia are managed in accordance with an incentive based regime system. This system aims to enhance the case management processes by ensuring prisoners are provided with opportunities to address their offending behaviour and develop skills that will assist them to lead a law-abiding lifestyle upon their release back into the community.

Prison regimes are designed to encourage prisoners to accept responsibility for their own actions and behaviours. Upon their admission, prisoners are placed on an 'induction' regime and can then progress through 'basic', 'standard' and 'enhanced' regimes. As prisoners progress through the regimes they gain increased access to privileges if their behaviour and security rating permits. The regime system also allows for prisoners to be regressed through the regimes in instances where their behaviour is non-compliant.

In circumstances where the prisoner has unique needs, such as mental health requirements, the prisoner may be placed on an 'intensive case management' regime. This provides flexibility and scope for the prisoner to achieve positive outcomes in a manner which is in line with their capabilities, and within governing rules and regulations.

The Sentence Management Unit

The Sentence Management Unit is responsible for the assessment of prisoners pursuant to Section 23 of the *Correctional Services Act 1982*. The Unit is divided into two streams, an assessment and sentence planning stream and an administrative stream.

The roles undertaken by the Sentence Management Unit include:

- Offender Assessments and Individual Development Plans (for offenders with a sentence of 12 months or greater), and decision making regarding prisoner placement;
- Specialist psychological assessments for violent offenders and sexual offenders and cognitive and neuropsychological assessments;
- Psychological services for the High Risk Assessment Teams statewide;
- Administrative support to the Serious Offender Committee and the Home Detention Committee and maintenance of the records of prisoners who are sentenced to a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more;
- Oversight of the Sentenced Home Detention Program;
- Communication of relevant information to the Parole Board and acts as an interface between Youth Justice and the adult correctional system;
- The monitoring of prisoner security ratings and status and the audit of offender plans, case reviews, case note entries, assessments and case files for all sentenced prisoners with a sentence of six months or more;
- The implementation and quality control of case management (as described in the relevant departmental Standard Operating Procedures); and
- The monitoring of bed space for all institutions and the management of the movement of prisoners between institutions.

Serious Offender Committee

The Serious Offender Committee (SOC) provides high level oversight and sentence management decision making for serious and high risk offenders who score more than 29 on the Offender Risk Needs Inventory – Revised (ORNI-R).

The SOC has oversight of prisoners with, a sentence for a sexual offence, and prisoners serving a life sentence or indeterminate sentence (under Section 23(1) of the *Criminal Law Sentencing Act 1988*) and any other prisoner identified by the Co-Chair or Chief Executive.

The SOC is co-chaired by the Executive Director Community Corrections and Specialist Prisons and the Executive Director Offender Development. Membership includes other departmental

representatives, as well as members from South Australia Police (SAPOL), Victims Support Services and an Indigenous representative.

The Serious Offender criteria, endorsed by DCS Executive are:

- All prisoners assessed as high risk of general, sexual or violent reoffending;
- Prisoners serving a life sentence;
- Prisoners serving an indeterminate sentence as outlined under Section 23(1) of the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*;
- Prisoners identified as protective security or public interest; and
- Any other prisoner identified by the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive or the Serious Offender Committee Chair(s).

All sex offenders still have an initial sentence plan considered by the SOC, however the Committee can now resolve to remove low-moderate risk offenders from their oversight on a case by case basis, endorsing their sentence plan to be managed via the Sentence Management Unit.

It was estimated that the proposed criteria changes would reduce the number of Serious Offenders to 26% of the total prisoner population. To date this prediction has not been realised, however there has been a reduction in the percentage of the total prison population being monitored by SOC has increased from 52% in 2014-15 to 53% in 2015-16.

Highlight

- In 2015-16, the SOC reviewed 1 328 sentence plans and case reviews for serious offenders.

Security Classifications

Upon admission, all prisoners are assessed to determine an appropriate security classification. This classification is then reviewed on an ongoing basis through the case management process, with endorsement by the prison's General Manager and/or the SOC as required.

In addition to standard security considerations, prisoners in South Australia must demonstrate positive behaviour and a commitment to addressing their offending behaviour to achieve a reduction in their security classification.

As at 30 June 2016, 16.01% of prisoners were classified as high security, 63.52% were classified medium and 19.55% of prisoners were classified as low security. There were approximately 0.92% of prisoners were awaiting classification on that day.

Quality Assurance Framework

In 2012, the Sentence Management Unit commenced the development of a Quality Assurance and Audit Framework. The new framework was introduced at the Sentence Management Unit in June 2013.

Ten compliance measures and targets were identified as part of the project implementation, including the percentage of prisoners administered an initial security rating within 24 hours of admission, and the percentage of sentenced prisoners who had regular case reviews contracted within prescribed timeframes.

The framework aims to ensure that:

- Prison General Managers are provided with a regular picture on the operation of case management within their institutions;
- Compliance is achieved through a collaborative across directorate approach;
- Compliance with legislative and departmental procedural requirements is being met;

- The case management system is adequately meeting the needs of the individual prisoners and the broader custodial system;
- Training needs are identified for the whole system; and
- Non-compliance can be addressed through the targeting of specific training and oversight as required.

In 2015-16 compliance has further advanced with improvements being demonstrated in the majority of the ten compliance measures. The improvements have been realised via exploring systemic barriers, training requirements and systems improvement initiatives.

Home Detention Committee (HDC)

The HDC continues to operate a weekly meeting format to increase the timeliness of decision making. A range of measures have been put in place to increase the number of applications being submitted for consideration by the HDC, including automated notifications being sent to prisoners three months prior to their eligibility dates.

The HDC is chaired by the Executive Officer SMU, the committee also includes Departmental representatives, including the Manager Assessment and Sentence Planning (SMU), and representatives from the Aboriginal Services Unit and Intensive Compliance Unit. In addition, the HDC also has a representative from South Australia Police (SAPOL).

2015-16 saw a continued increase of prisoners on sentenced Home Detention, with high levels of prisoners successfully completing Home Detention. Most recently, the HDC has been able to utilise the new GPS technology to improve the monitoring of offenders on Home Detention. Such developments ensure the continued success rates of the program without jeopardising the interests of community safety.

Highlight

- In 2015-16 , the HDC reviewed 808 applications (an increase of 196 from the previous year), 313 of which were approved for release on sentenced home detention.
- On 10 June 2016, the Statues Amendment (Home Detention) Bill 2015 was passed by the Parliament, removing time frames for home detention eligibility. From this date HDC meetings increased from one per week to two per week, and the number of prisoners on sentenced home detention increased from 116 to 156 by 30 June 2016; an increase of 34%.

Psychological Services

Departmental psychologists work collaboratively with other service providers, such as the SA Prison Health Service and Forensic Mental Health Services to provide intervention and specialised assessments for offenders who are affected by substance abuse and/or personality and mental health disorders.

Psychologists are involved in High Risk Assessment Team meetings and Behavioural Management Forums. This involvement forms part of a multi-disciplinary approach which facilitates urgent referrals for prisoners requiring immediate treatment, crisis intervention and specialised management strategies. The role of the psychologist attached to the High Risk Assessment Teams is to provide specialist assessment and advice to further guide behaviour modification and risk management strategies.

Highlight

- In 2015-16, psychologists delivered 1 468 individual sessions to prisoners, in addition to conducting 724 formal risk assessments to inform the High Risk Assessment Teams of individuals at risk of suicide and/or self-harm.

Women Offenders in Prison and the Community

The Strong Foundations & Clear Pathways: Women Offender Framework and Action Plan were released in December 2015. The Framework and Action Plan create a new direction for the department in responding to women who offend.

Policy 02 – Management of Women in Prison and Community Corrections was released in April 2016, and addresses the specific requirements established by the Strong Foundations & Clear Pathways Framework in management of women.

The Strong Foundations & Clear Pathways: Action Plan sets out the major service system changes being processed through to June 2019. Since the release, a Governance Committee has been established to progress implementation.

Two examples of major achievements over the past 12 months include:

- The establishment of the Women's Supervision Unit at Port Adelaide. The new unit is a joint venture with the Women's Supervision Unit and is co-located at the SA Health, Women's and Children's Health Network (WCHN). Eligible women are able to:
  - Undertake their statutory supervision from a mainstream women's service location;
  - Access confidential women's health services and groups delivered by SA Health, WCHN;
  - Link to other local area services and supports;
  - Access Aboriginal specific service pathways;
  - Access a crèche facility with a fenced outdoor children's play area (subject to availability and booking); and
  - Continue to access confidential women's health services post correctional supervision.
- Planning progressed for the redevelopment of the Women's Centre at the AWP. A joint partnership has been formed with Mossop Construction, Total Space Design and the Master Builders Association to undertake the work. Part of the project is focused on women undertaking accredited training to enable them to participate in construction at the site.

The Minister for Correctional Services and the Minister for the Status of Women have also established a Ministerial Workgroup to oversee implementation of the Strong Foundation & Clear Pathways initiative, provide expert advice, identify and link to new and existing strategies. The Ministerial Workgroup will meet up to four times a year through to June 2019.

Aboriginal Services Unit

The Aboriginal Services Unit was established to service the needs of the department's Aboriginal stakeholders as well as monitor the department's implementation of recommendations from the *Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody (1991)*.

The Aboriginal Services Unit works across the department (at both strategic and operational levels) to provide advocacy for Aboriginal departmental staff, as well as oversee the development of culturally appropriate services, policies and procedures across the department. The Unit also actively participates in the growth of partnerships and support for Aboriginal community organisations, and other government departments; and for the provision of targeted services to Aboriginal prisoners, offenders and their families.

The programs provided to offenders are continually evaluated and enhanced to ensure that best practice principles are applied. Programs specifically aimed to address the needs of Aboriginal offenders in 2015-16 included:

- The Aboriginal Elders Visiting Program (AEVP) consists of volunteer Aboriginal Elders visiting prisons across the state. The elders engage with Aboriginal men and women to encourage and provide support in a culturally appropriate manner. The AEVP assists prisoners to re-establish and strengthen their connection to family and community prior to exiting prison. Aboriginal Elders through their cultural authority assist in strengthening family kinship ties; and remind and encourage offenders of their cultural and family responsibilities within their community.

- The development and implementation of the Our Way: My Choice program. The program is a non-criminogenic Aboriginal preparatory and wellness program for Aboriginal men. The program aims to increase the self-awareness and engagement of its participants. It is a valuable tool in preparing Aboriginal participants in a culturally safe learning environment to enable enhanced receptiveness towards the Department's criminogenic programs such as the Violence Prevention Program (VPP), Sexual Behaviours Clinic (SBC), Sexual Behaviours Me Clinic (SBC Me), Making Changes (MC) and the Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Program (DFVIP).
- The unit continued the implementation of Respect Sista Girls 2, a non-criminogenic and cultural and wellness program for Aboriginal women delivered through a cultural lens. The program aims to increase self-awareness and self-esteem by providing participants with the necessary tools to empower them to make better life choices which will enable them to fulfil their obligations, roles and responsibilities within their families and the wider Aboriginal community.
- The delivery of specific Aboriginal Numeracy and Literacy Programs through Port Augusta TAFE and Pakani Aranka. Pakani Arangka, which means *'a good growing place'* is located at PAP and has been expanded from 12 beds to 36 beds. The unit allows for cultural interaction amongst prisoners whilst providing a range of culturally specific programs. Civil Training have provided eight prisoners from the unit with training, with those prisoners successfully attaining their White Cards. Tauondi Collage is also delivering Certificate I and II in Horticulture.
- Other programs to be delivered at PAP include Domestic Violence Prevention Programs for Aboriginal men and women living on the APY Lands. The FoodCents program is conducted in the Mulga Unit and is run by Red Cross, this program provides basic cooking and nutrition skills to Aboriginal prisoners.

Key activities for the Aboriginal Services Unit in 2015-16 included:

- Ongoing coordination of the Aboriginal Elders Visiting Program to the AWP, APC, MOB, YLP, CTC, the ARC and PAP. In addition, ASU have begun the process to setup an Aboriginal Elders Visiting Program at MGP;
- Engagement of the Aboriginal Community and promotion of careers within the department, particularly Trainee Correctional Officers;
- Continuation and organisation of the nine site Prevention of Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Forums with Aboriginal prisoners across South Australian prisons;
- Coordination of and participation in NAIDOC activities across South Australia and within prisons;
- Management and implementation of the annual Aboriginal Staff Networking Forum;
- Fielding of general and requests from Aboriginal stakeholders and the Aboriginal community;
- Ensuring there is Aboriginal staff representation on departmental committees, training opportunities and forums;
- Providing ongoing support to all Aboriginal staff across the department;
- The engagement of an Aboriginal Cadet within the unit. The Cadetship will run until 2019, with the cadet currently studying a Bachelor of Arts (Indigenous Cultures and Australian Society) and a Bachelor of Social Work;
- Organisation and delivery of two Aboriginal Liaison Officer Forums;
- The provision of training and support to key operational staff;
- Coordination of the ongoing work on the DCS Reconciliation Action Plan. The plan was endorsed and launched during Reconciliation Week 2016;

- Provision of management support and guidance to the Cross Borders Program being delivered across the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands. The Program addresses issues of family violence, as it occurs in remote communities with the aim to decrease the incidence of physical and psychological harm;
- Administration of the Australia and New Zealand Corrective Services Administrators' Council Working Group on Indigenous issues;
- Implementation of Aboriginal Cultural Awareness training sessions for staff across the department; and
- The provision of training to a select number of Aboriginal staff to enable them to facilitate and implement the Drumbeat Program in relevant prisons. The program is designed to build trust through a safe and non-confronting therapeutic process; used as a gateway program to more widespread engagement with prisoners.

Highlight

- In 2015-16, the percentage of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander departmental employees was 3.8%. This exceeded the South Australian Strategic Plan target of 2% of Aboriginal employees.

Prisons in South Australia

Each of the department's prisons offer a unique function within the correctional system and are committed to keeping prisoners, staff and the community safe. Over recent years infrastructure changes have been implemented to enhance prison security, access control, and to ensure safety measures are updated and reviewed in response to evolving criminal activities.

A prisoner's ability to progress through the correctional system is managed through an individualised case management system. This system informs a prisoner's assessed level of risk (both institutional and with regard to the community) as well as their level of behavioural compliance in accordance with the various prison regimes.

Once an offender re-enters the community (but remains under the department's supervision via the enforcement of a community based order) supervision is managed in accordance with the department's evidence-based practice of Enhanced Community Corrections.

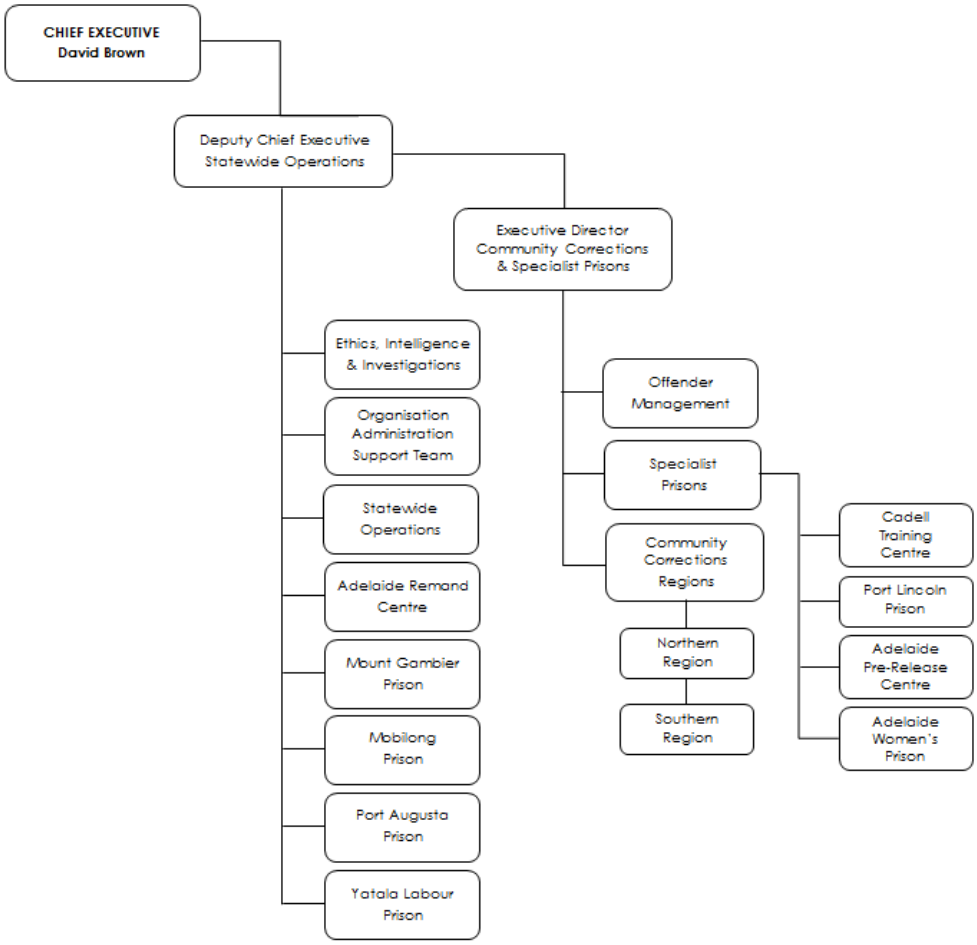
The department's relationship with other justice agencies (including the South Australia Police, Department of Communities and Social Inclusion, and the Courts Administration Authority) is critical to enhance holistic offender risk management and community safety.

There are nine prisons located throughout South Australia – Yatala Labour Prison (YLP), Adelaide Women's Prison (AWP), Adelaide Pre-release Centre (APC) and the Adelaide Remand Centre (ARC) are located in the metropolitan area with the remaining facilities located in regional South Australia – Mobilong (MOB), Port Augusta Prison (PAP), Port Lincoln Prison (PLP), Mount Gambier Prison (MGP) and Cadel Training Centre (CTC).

The four specialist prisons (AWP, APC, PLP and CTC) are intentionally combined within the Community Corrections portfolio to ensure an increased focus on prisoner throughcare and reintegration upon release from prison into the community setting. This aims to create synergies between custodial and community services within the department, particularly for those prisoners at the end of their sentences.

Within the Statewide Operations directorate, a General Manager is appointed to each prison under the direct authority of the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive and the Executive Director Community Corrections and Specialist Prisons as detailed below:

SA prison reporting structure:



Adelaide Remand Centre (ARC)

The Adelaide Remand Centre is a high security remand facility which was commissioned in 1986 and is located on Currie Street in Adelaide.

The ARC can accommodate up to 274 prisoners, both in mainstream and protective custody. In addition, the prison also manages 38 surge beds at the Adelaide City Watch House (used on an as needs basis).

To ensure the highest levels of service provision and professionalism, the ARC implemented the Workplace Assessors System and Succession Management System. It also upgraded all cells in the Special Management Unit to a safe cell standard.

Prisoners who are accommodated at the ARC have access to a fully equipped health centre, exercise yards, a gymnasium and squash court as well as recreational areas. The prison also operates an education program which focuses on literacy and numeracy to assist prisoners in preparing for their return to the community.

The ARC has a strong focus on increasing recreational activity utilisation and this was achieved through conducting the National Aborigines and Islanders Day Observance Committee (NAIDOC) and the Prevention of Aboriginal Deaths in Custody Forums in the resource centre, holding recreational competitions and providing additional recreational supplies.

The prison's close proximity to the metropolitan courts allows easier facilitation of transfers for prisoner court appearances. In addition, the ARC also manages and operates a state of the art video conferencing facility which is used for certain court appearances at the Court's discretion.

Highlights at ARC in 2015-16 included:

- In March 2016, the ARC became South Australia's first smoke free institution. This initiative has resulted in a cleaner and healthier environment for staff, visitors, and prisoners, and as a result of this initiative a number of fitness based recreational and art competitions were held with a great response from prisoners.
- Provided smoke free mentor training to a large number of staff and prisoners to assist their peers throughout the smoke free journey.
- The ARC conducted its inaugural Health Expo in November 2015 which resulted in over 100 prisoners attending. There was a focus on quitting smoking, diabetes, blood pressure and exercise. Stalls were set up from many of the department's strategic partners including Alcoholics Anonymous, Hepatitis SA, Aboriginal Legal Rights Movement, and Cancer Council SA. Due to its success, a second expo was held in February 2016.
- A volunteer Visitation Program was implemented in 2016 which gave prisoners the opportunity to arrange visits with members of the department's volunteer group.
- The ARC conducted two White Ribbon events with guest speakers from the Office for Women and Arman Abrahimzadeh, Young South Australian of the Year 2016 and founder of the Zahra Foundation.
- Progressed planning and implementation of the electronic security systems conversion from analogue to digital technologies.

Mount Gambier Prison (MGP)

Mount Gambier Prison is the only privately managed prison in South Australia. It has been managed and operated by G4S Custodial Services Pty Ltd (G4S) since opening in 1995. The current five year contract commenced on 1 December 2011 and expires on 30 November 2016.

The prison can accommodate 453 male sentenced and remand, medium and low prisoners, with surge capacity for a further 24 prisoners. The prison can also accommodate local short-term high security male and local female prisoners for the purpose of court appearances.

The prison provides a comprehensive timber manufacturing business which employs 35 prisoners in the fabrication and finishing of pine timber furniture. A range of programs are provided at MGP including therapeutic, education and work programs. The prison also offers opportunities for prisoners to participate in music, art and religious classes.

The prison expanded by 84 beds in 2015-16 through the construction of a new medium to low security unit at the site. A new reception building complete with state of the art biometric visitor registration and identification equipment was also commissioned in 2014-15.

MGP also provides significant economic benefits to the local community who have been very supportive of the prison over the years.

G4S is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the prison, with the Director Operations (of the department) taking responsibility for functions under the Act, that cannot be delegated to the contractor.

Performance of the prison is monitored by a contract compliance framework and a full time contract compliance officer to ensure compliance with the contract specifications. This monitoring is conducted to ensure the prison remains operationally effective, provides value for money, and that G4S complies with its contractual obligations.

Part of the management fee (paid to G4S is withheld each month and subject to the achievement of key performance targets is returned to G4S at the end of the reporting period. For the 2015-16 reporting period G4S achieved the performance targets and the withheld amount was returned.

Highlights at MGP in 2015-16 included:

- Commissioning of the new 84 bed medium accommodation unit.
- Completion and commissioning of two new eight bed medium security cottage style units.
- Commissioning of a state of the art visitor reception centre.
- Achievement of the key performance targets for the 2015-16 reporting period by G4S.
- Delivery of the following rehabilitation programs: Sexual Behaviours Clinic; Making Changes Program; Our Way: My Choice; and Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Program.

Mobilong Prison (MOB)

Mobilong Prison was commissioned in 1987 and is an open campus-style facility located near Murray Bridge. It has the capacity to accommodate 368 medium and low security male prisoners who live in cell based and residential style units. Prisoners at MOB are required to demonstrate accountability and responsibility when accessing designated areas unescorted.

The prison aims to maximise prisoner participation in a range of programs and services that are designed to develop skills and reduce the risk of re-offending. Further services offered include prisoner education, grounds maintenance, fitness and wellbeing, ceramics classes, music, parenting classes, Dreamtime Aboriginal art classes and other recreational activities.

Prison Industries provided at MOB include an electronic waste recycling project, assembly work including timber products, manufacture of cement landscaping products, a metal engineering workshop, commercial kitchen and bakery. A range of bakery products from MOB are used widely throughout the prison system and at Youth Justice facilities in South Australia.

Aboriginal relations are a focus at MOB with two full time Aboriginal Liaison Officers appointed in addition to the facilitation of the Nunga Healing Circle, Aboriginal Men's Health Group and the arrangement of monthly visits from guest speakers and Elders from the Aboriginal community. The prison also held events to celebrate NAIDOC week for Aboriginal men.

Highlights at MOB in 2015-16 included:

- Delivery of the Our Way: My Choice Program to help Aboriginal men prepare for their Offence Focused Program participation.
- Delivery of the Violence Prevention Program; Making Changes Program; and Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Program.
- Certificate II studies in Horticulture and Food Production (Bakery) delivered in partnership with TAFE SA.
- Through men's health clinics, a number of services were made available to prisoners including Alcoholics Anonymous, QuitSA, computing classes, library services and Prison Chaplaincy.
- Participation in both the Art in Prisons Exhibition at the Adelaide Festival Centre and the South Australian Living Arts Festival.
- Supporting the White Ribbon Foundation through fundraising activities by prisoners that recognises the denouncing of violence against women.
- Significant upgrade to MOB security including the transition from analogue to digital, as well as a new Gatehouse and Visitor Reception Area to enhance access control.

Yatala Labour Prison (YLP)

Yatala Labour Prison was built in 1854 and is located at Northfield in the northern suburbs of Adelaide. YLP is South Australia's largest prison accommodating up to 591 male remanded and

sentenced, high, medium and low security prisoners, including those in protective custody. YLP also manages 19 beds at the Holden Hill Cells, used on an as needs basis.

The prison also includes a 24 bed maximum security unit and a High Dependency Unit consisting of 12 health care beds (24 hour facility), eight aged care beds (for high needs aged care), six acute beds for prisoners with complex health and mental health needs, as well as a 12 bed Therapeutic Unit aimed at the delivery of specific cognitive programs for complex prisoners. A range of programs and services are delivered to prisoners at YLP, including education and vocational training, numeracy and literacy programs. A number of reintegration services are also delivered at YLP including pre-release accommodation and job application programs and health and fitness programs.

Also located at YLP are the department's Sentence Management Unit and the Northern Metropolitan Correctional Business Centre. The Business Centre provides human resources, finance, occupational health and safety and procurement services to YLP, APC, AWP and the Northern Community Correctional Region.

YLP supports an extensive prison industry program, delivering work and vocational training in metal work and metal fabrication, joinery for the manufacture of a variety of timber products, a paint and powder coating workshop, trailer fabrication and repairs, a commercial laundry and a commercial standard kitchen that produces over 1200 meals a day.

In past years, the prison has implemented major roles and function changes designed to improve operational efficiency, as well as to better support the management of prisoners in protective custody by improving their access to programs and support services.

Highlights at YLP in 2015-16 included:

- The commissioning of the new Health Centre and 26 bed High Dependency unit consisting of eight aged care beds, with an acute unit and Therapeutic Unit.
- NAIDOC week saw a program of agencies and non-government organisations on quit smoking initiatives, Hepatitis C information, general health and wellbeing and also included Aboriginal players from the Port Power Football Club delivering a positive support message for prisoners.

Port Augusta Prison (PAP)

Port Augusta Prison is South Australia's largest regional institution. It opened in 1869 and is a multi-purpose facility providing accommodation for up to 522 remand and sentenced high, medium and low security prisoners including seven female prisoners.

The prison also has a Complex Needs Unit (opened in 2012-13) to manage prisoners with complex health and mental health needs, currently housing up to seven female prisoners. This also provides a dedicated female unit to enable PAP to accommodate women who are from the northern country region or who are required to attend court in the northern region.

In late September 2016, a new 22 bed Aged and Infirmed facility is expected to be ready for occupation by prisoners.

Programs and services delivered at PAP include crisis intervention and support services, prisoner assessment and sentence planning, case management, education programs, the delivery of Cross Borders Family Violence Program (for Aboriginal prisoners), Making Changes and the Violence Prevention Programs and the Elders Visitation Program.

The prison has a structured day routine in its residential accommodation environment that provides prisoners with work, recreation and programs (rehabilitation, education, vocational training and life skills). The structure has been established to reflect what a contributing citizen in the community may undertake on any day/week and it enables prisoners to learn skills to better reintegrate into the community.

The prison industry program at PAP includes timber furniture and metal fabrication production, seed propagation, seasonal vegetable production, a commercial laundry and kitchen services. The prison's vocational training program includes metal fabrication, construction pathways, kitchen operations skills and horticulture.

The prison has a high proportion of Aboriginal prisoners and has a dedicated unit for up to 36 Aboriginal prisoners called Pakani Arangka, which means 'a good growing place'. The four accommodation units are located within a large garden and allow cultural interaction amongst prisoners whilst providing a range of culturally specific programs. This includes new programs delivered by the Red Cross - 'SAM Our Way', or 'Save a Mate' which assists to identify problems and risk factors affecting Aboriginal offenders, 'Drumbeat' which focuses on good quality relationships and 'FOODcents' which delivers key life skills.

PAP also facilitates a Work Camp project that involves groups of up to 12 low security prisoners undertaking works at various locations for the Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR). Prisoners are accommodated in premises on National Parks land including Paney Station, Bimbowrie Station, Balcanoona and Dangalli Homestead. Some training has been provided to prisoners on the Work Camp, including chainsaw operations.

Highlights at PAP in 2015-16 included:

- In conjunction with the Cross Borders Program has been able to run the Cross Borders Domestic Violence Program for Aboriginal prisoners within the low security environment of the prison. These programs are aimed at domestic violence offenders from the APY Lands community.
- Delivery of the Violence Prevention Program; Making Changes Program; and Domestic and Family Violence Intervention Program.
- Maintained local contracts, and has continued its agreement with the Port Augusta City Council for community service projects operating from the low security cottages.
- Establishment of laundry services for local sporting clubs within the Port Augusta community.
- Vocational training providing Certificate II in Kitchen Operations.
- Expansion of the Aboriginal Accommodation Units from one to four (from 12 to 36 beds), with increased support services to provide culturally informed accommodation options.
- Commenced the establishment of a 22 bed Aged and Infirmed facility, due to be commissioned in mid-September 2016.
- Off centre work is being conducted for the Port Augusta Council by low security prisoners, including clean up, beautification work, working in conjunction with Port Augusta Community Corrections and Repay SA cleaning, as well as gardening work in unoccupied housing trust premises.
- Re-established a Work Camp for 12 low security prisoner prisoners who live off-site, in various remote locations undertaking works for National Parks. This work includes beautification work in national parks, restoration of old buildings, and homesteads on National Parks land.
- Nine low security prisoners employed in the Distribution Centre at PAP undertaking duties such as prisoner canteen buy processing, picking and packaging, warehouse operations alongside PAP staff.
- Commencement of the 128 bed new build project with an expected completion date of April 2017.

*Previous reports incorrectly stated that the PAP was commissioned in 1896.

Port Lincoln Prison (PLP)

Port Lincoln Prison was opened in 1966 and is located 650 kilometres (by road) west of Adelaide on the lower Eyre Peninsula. PLP provides accommodation for up to 202 medium to low security prisoners and employs over 60 staff.

Prisoners at the PLP who are accommodated in the Bluefin low security area have approximately 16 hours out of cell daily (with a voluntary curfew overnight) whilst prisoners in the cellblock, dependent on their regime, are either out of cell approximately 9.25 hours a day (standard and improved regime) or approximately 11.75 hours a day (enhanced regime).

PLP consists of approximately 200 hectares of land, which is currently used for a number of farming activities including growing and harvesting barley, canola and livestock production (Murray Grey cattle). The commercial garden produces a wide range of vegetables, which are used within the institution and sold to the local community through contracts with vegetable retail outlets, hotels and restaurants.

Approximately 40% of the prisoner population at PLP are involved in educational programs (with a focus on literacy and numeracy) and a number of prisoners were provided with vocational training including Senior First Aid Certificate and White Card.

Programs and services provided at the prison include case management, crisis intervention, delivery of the Sexual Behaviour Clinic and all three phases of the Making Changes Program.

Highlights at PLP in 2015-16 included:

- TAFE engagement for Horticulture I and II for prisoners employed in the market garden industry.
- Expanded prisoner employment to support growing engineering opportunities in the community employment sector within the commissioning of a new Industries Shed to teach welding.
- Production of oyster baskets and oyster cages for the aquaculture industry.
- Good Parenting programs delivered to prisoners with toddlers and teenage children.
- Delivery of a Domestic Violence Program for Aboriginal men.
- Delivery of the Sexual Behaviours Clinic rehabilitation program.

Cadell Training Centre (CTC)

Cadell Training Centre provides accommodation for up to 210 low security male prisoners in a rural environment covering approximately 1600 hectares. The facility was opened in 1960 and is located at Cadell in the State's Riverland region.

Prisoners who are accommodated in cottage style units (120) spend approximately 17 hours out of cell, while those placed in the cellblock accommodation (90) have approximately 12.5 hours out of cell.

Prisoners at CTC are either undertaking education, or are employed within the prison industries program or support services, such as maintenance and garage duties. Prisoners have access to a wide variety of work in the centre's olive groves, citrus orchard, nursery, irrigation unit, and garage and workshop areas.

CTC also operates a registered Holstein-Friesian stud, and processes and packages the milk produced for use in the prison system as well as for the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

The prison provides for a wide range of employment focused education programs including literacy and numeracy and nationally recognised qualifications in horticulture and dairy as well as training in backhoe, truck, vehicle, forklift credentials and White Card. During 2015-16 a number of prisoners successfully gained permits to assist with employment opportunities upon release from prison. The prison also promoted Civil Train amongst prisoners which is an

Australian Skills Quality Authority approved Registered Training Organisation. The training offered 70 prisoners a range of accredited training in workplace safety, building, forklift operating and working at heights.

The prison has developed and maintains an excellent relationship with the local community through Community Work Programs and assists towns, government facilities and non-profit organisations with small building projects, painting, concreting, paving, roofing and work in the State's National Parks. This year the Community Work Program were also committed to assisting with the clean-up and damage caused by the Pinery fires, and a number of jobs in the local community which included laying turf along the Morgan riverfront, clean ups a the Waikerie Ambulance Station and setting up for the Riverland Rock and Roll Festival.

The prison kitchen additionally prepares the Meals on Wheels for those in the area which Meals on Wheels pick up from the prison and deliver to those in need. This service in the community has been ongoing for approximately 30 years.

The Cadell CFS is staffed by custodial staff, members of the public and prisoners. Prisoners are able to obtain level one and level two qualifications as part of their involvement, as well as a number of other accreditations such as Compressed Air Breathing Apparatus, Suppress Wild Fire, Government Radio Network Usage, Burn Over Drills and Off Road Driving. The Cadell CFS remains the department's longest serving program since its inception in 1963. The CFS crew, includes 46 prisoners.

During 2015-16, the Cadell CFS attended numerous callouts for a variety of purposes such as road accidents, creating landing zones for emergency helicopters, commercial fires and storm damage. In total, the CFS attended 36 call outs and dedicated 1324 personal hours to incidents.

Highlights at CTC in 2015-16 included:

- The Community Work Gang committed 2 640 hours to repairing the damaged caused during the Pinery bushfires. Prisoners replaced and repaired fence lines and fences, were involved in painting, paving and revegetation in some of the towns effected and played a major role in the general clean up.
- Twelve new cattle were purchased this financial year to replace some older stock and to increase productivity.
- The completion of the citrus plantation was finalised, this has been an ongoing program since 2011, and saw 3 000 citrus trees replaced with 8500 trees.
- The prison commenced a trial program of a Therapeutic Community Drug Unit, which is a community based influence program which is underpinned by a resilience and wellbeing framework.
- Delivery of the Violence Prevention Program and Making Changes Program.
- The Education Unit had 55% of the CTC prison population referred to it for education and or training programs.
- 104 prisoners were referred for licences in regards to Car class C, Truck MR, Backhoe, night driving, learner's permits and perception testing.
- The prison harvested approximately $60 000 worth of hay to subsidise the dairy cattle feed.
- CTC exceeded its industries revenue target for 2015-16.

Adelaide Pre-release Centre (APC)

The Adelaide Pre-release Centre was established in 1984 and is South Australia's main pre-release facility, located within the Northfield prison precinct. Prisoners are generally in the last one to two years of their sentence and are able to participate in accompanied and unaccompanied family leave, education programs as well as work release and community service programs. The APC has the capacity to house 80 low security male prisoners in cottage style accommodation.

In November 2014, an additional 24 beds came on line for female prisoners. This has enabled female prisoners to commence the final stages of transition on a controlled basis, and within a facility focused on ensuring linkage to accommodation, community based training and employment, and resettlement services. This includes access to employment and training at the Northfield Distribution Centre, which supplies goods to prisons located throughout the state.

Partnerships for community service based work undertaken by APC prisoners include those with DEWNR, Second Chances, the Salvation Army, the Greek Orthodox Church and the department's Repay SA Program. During the year, a total of $376 000 of value was provided to the community via prison-based community service.

The APC also has established employment partnerships with the Seaview Joinery, Installex, 628 Blinds, Haighs and DEWNR. These partnerships place prisoners into meaningful paid employment and provide stability to assist with their reintegration into the community. Off-centre employment for female prisoners includes the Parks Preservation Program where prisoners work within the Cleland and Blackhill Conservation Parks, in partnership with DEWNR. This program has been very successful, with a number of female prisoners obtaining both qualifications and employment.

The prison's garden also provides employment opportunities for prisoners through the supplying of fresh seasonal vegetables to the state's prison kitchens. The garden has also been a long-standing supporter of FOODBANK SA, and regularly donates substantial quantities of fresh produce for community distribution by charities, churches and even the Adelaide Zoo.

Meaningful education is also given a high priority at APC. Prisoners attend courses in the community learning facilities to address identified literacy and numeracy deficiencies, obtaining vocational education qualifications and skills to assist in gaining employment.

Highlights at APC in 2015-16 included:

- Nine prisoners completed the Carey Training Civil Construction course.
- Sixteen employment positions were offered to prisoners through work release programs.
- Development of a community partnership with the South Australian Amateur Football League with low security prisoners to be employed as field, boundary and goal umpires.
- Centacare presenting Parenting Programs to prisoners to enhance family reintegration
- A work team of prisoners accompanied by a Correctional Officer assisted the Pinery Bushfire Recovery project from December 2015 through to April 2016.
- A visit by the Governor-General Sir Peter Cosgrove to tour facilities, meet program providers, staff and prisoners.

*Previous reports incorrectly stated that the APC was commissioned in 1990.

Adelaide Women's Prison (AWP)

The Adelaide Women's Prison is the state's only dedicated women's prison. Opened in 1969, AWP has the capacity to accommodate up to 176 females and caters for both remand and sentenced prisoners (with high, medium and low security ratings). At the facility, remand and sentenced prisoners are accommodated together within a range of accommodation types which are determined by incentive-based regimes and risk assessment. During February 2016, AWP's

capacity increased from 156 to 176 through the placement of two additional cottages within the Living Skills Unit.

AWP employs a multi-disciplinary approach to the management needs of female prisoners. Programs and services provided include crisis intervention and support services, case management, education and vocational training. The Making Changes and Psychological Skills Programs are also delivered. A broad range of community organisations such as Edge Church, Seeds of Affinity, Second Chances, OARS, Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous, Statewide Gambling Service, SHine, Service To Youth, Northern Domestic Violence Service and Central Domestic Violence Service provide in reach programs to support rehabilitation.

Employment opportunities at AWP include a textiles workshop, full-time education, grounds and maintenance work, kitchen, laundry and cleaning tasks. Through a partnership with Greyhound Racing SA, up to eight greyhounds at a time are placed in the prisons Greyhound Adoption Program. Prisoners complete the greyhound domestication training program prior to the greyhounds being adopted within the community.

The prison's textiles workshop has a number of commercial contracts with external customers as well as making the state's prisoner clothing and undertaking community service projects.

The prison provides a range of educational programs with literacy and numeracy studies actively encouraged. A number of vocational studies are also delivered at the AWP including Certificates in Garment Construction, Commercial Food Production, Business Studies and Women's Studies.

Highlights at AWP in 2015-16 included:

- The 20 bed expansion within the Living Skills Unit was completed.
- 25 prisoners completed the TAFE Women's Studies program; 18 prisoners completed the Carey Training Certificate II Civil Construction Course; and 16 prisoners completed the TAFE Certificate II Kitchen Operations Course.
- The textiles area was further expanded to include light industries such as packaging and assembly working across seven days.
- Centacare delivered four Parenting Programs.
- OARS Community Transitions facilitated the Smart Recovery Substance Abuse group programs and individual counselling to over 60 prisoners.
- Relationships Australia and the Northern Domestic Violence Service presented the Healthy Relationships program.
- Delivery of the Respect Sista Girl program for Aboriginal prisoners.
- Delivery of the Dialectical Behavioural Therapy program; a program designed to reduce the incidence of self-harming and parasuicidal behaviour.
- Delivery of the Making Changes program.
- DCS and SA Health delivered the Art, Health and Wellbeing Project with an art exhibition held during NAIDOC Week.

Nominated Visitors

Prisoner visits are integral to a prisoner's wellbeing and rehabilitation, as well as being important for the maintenance of family relationships and other links to the community. Prisoners in South Australia are entitled to receive visits from nominated visitors pursuant to the Act.

Unfortunately, some visitors abuse their visit privilege by not meeting accepted behavioural standards and/or by seeking to introduce contraband into the prison system.

When there is sufficient evidence to suggest an attempted introduction of contraband, a visitor may be detained (for an average duration of approximately 15 minutes) whilst they are searched. Visitors who may present as a threat to the good order and safety of a correctional

facility may have a visit restriction applied against them for a specified period pursuant to Section 34 of the Act.

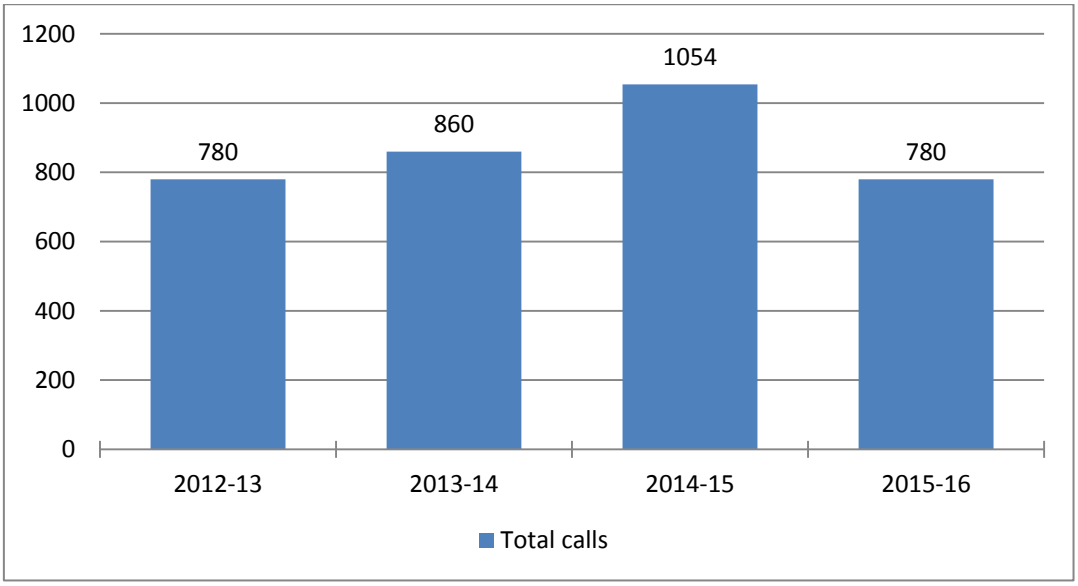
Prisoner visits in 2015-16	
Total visits sessions	52 143
Total visitor number	75 506
Visitors banned	94
Visitors detained and searched	263

Complaints Management

The department's Prisoner Complaints Management process provides a step-by-step prisoner and offender grievance model which aims to achieve a satisfactory resolution at the first point of contact. This includes the Prisoner Complaint and Advice Line (PCAL), a telephone service which provides advice and information in response to concerns raised by prisoners and offenders. The PCAL reflects the desired uptake of the internal complaints resolution mechanisms and the nature of the complaints are generally at a minor level and dealt with expediently.

The total number of prisoner complaints received by PCAL for 2015-16 was 780. This represents a 35% decrease from the previous year.

DCS Prisoner Complaint Line 2012-13 to 2015-16



Prisoner complaints (by most common categories) from 2012-13 to 2015-16

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Access to services	120	145	166	110
Complaint against DCS officer	48	32	71	71
Custodial management	88	60	16	13
Disciplinary	35	63	46	20
Placements / transfers	59	89	94	80
Prisoner facilities or living conditions	36	63	139	82
Prisoner pay	45	31	46	46
Property	133	136	201	184

NOTE: The above is not representative of all prisoner complaint categories.

Search of Prisoners

Pursuant to Section 37 of the Act, the manager of a correctional institution may cause a prisoner's belongings to be searched for the purpose of detecting prohibited items. In this regard, prison General Managers have reported that over 136 933 searches were conducted on prisoner areas and their cells and property throughout the state's prisons during 2015-16.

Visiting Inspectors

Visiting Inspectors monitor the operation of prisons in accordance with the Act. They provide an independent regular inspection service in all South Australian prisons and speak directly with prisoners to ensure that they are treated fairly and that their accommodation is clean and safe. Visiting Inspectors may be called upon to investigate any complaints that could affect the health and welfare of prisoners.

As at 30 June 2016, South Australia had 26 active Visiting Inspectors including one Aboriginal Inspector.

Visiting Tribunals

Visiting Tribunals are appointed by the Governor of South Australia in accordance with the Act to provide an independent adjudication service for serious breaches of prison rules and regulations. Appeals that originate from General Managers' penalties may also be attended to by Visiting Tribunals.

As at 30 June 2016, there were five active Visiting Tribunals.

Ethics, Intelligence and Investigations Unit

The Ethics, Intelligence and Investigations Unit (EIIU) have a reporting function to the department's Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive, Statewide Operations. The unit contributes to safety and security across the department and the broader community by targeting criminal activity and offending behaviour, through intelligence reporting and investigation.

EIIU services the department through its three main functions:

- Oversite of ethical standards;
- Intelligence reporting on suspected illegal prisoner activity throughout the state; and
- Investigation of serious staff misconduct and significant incidents.

Services provided by the unit contribute to reduced incidents in prisons, reduced levels of contraband entering prisons, the identification of gangs, organised crime and national security targets and the effective management of high risk offenders and visitors.

- ### Ethics

  The Director EIIU is responsible for ensuring the integrity of all matters of misconduct managed within the department and providing oversight and advice to site managers investigating allegations of misconduct that do not meet the threshold for investigation by the EIIU.

- ### Intelligence

  EIIU works collaboratively with South Australia Police (SAPOL) and other law enforcement agencies to detect and act on patterned or syndicated illicit or illegal activity relevant to prisoners. SAPOL has undertaken investigations in relation to illegal activities identified by EIIU which resulted in charges, including drug trafficking, being laid against prisoners and their associates in the community.

  Intelligence officers and analysts attached to the EIIU assist prison General Managers and SAPOL to detect contraband entering the prison system or in the possession of prisoners or their visitors. Visitors who are detected with or suspected of attempting to introduce contraband, or attempting to gain entry using a false identification, can be banned from visiting any of the state's prisons and be reported or charged with offences by SAPOL.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2011, the EIIU also works closely with the Australian Crime Commission to exchange intelligence in relation to the activities of identified prisoners of interest and their criminal associations.

- Investigations

  The EIIU provides an investigation reporting process to the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive for all matters relating to serious staff misconduct. Matters that are identified as potentially criminal are referred to SAPOL, or where there is potential corruption, the Office for Public Integrity. Matters may then be referred to the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption or back to the department for investigation.

  The EIIU is responsible for conducting forensic investigations into significant incidents occurring under the auspices of the department, including deaths in custody, escapes from custody, deaths of offenders under supervision, serious disturbances and all other matters of significance identified by the Chief Executive.

  These investigations are referred to the department's Investigations Review Committee for consideration of relevant findings and appropriate action. Matters relating to the death of a prisoner/offender are also referred to the Coroner's Court for consideration in any Coronial Inquiry.

- Office of Public Integrity and the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption

  The *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act, 2012* (ICAC Act) defines corruption, misconduct and maladministration. The Independent Commissioner Against Corruption has issued Directions and Guidelines under section 20 of the ICAC Act. Those Directions and Guidelines relate to the obligations of a variety of persons and entities to report matters to the Office for Public Integrity (OPI).

  All employees in DCS are Public Officers as defined in the ICAC Act and are required to report suspected corruption, misconduct or maladministration in accordance with the Directions and Guidelines issued under the ICAC Act by the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption.

  Specifically, DCS employees must report to the OPI any matter they reasonably suspect involves serious or systemic maladministration in public administration unless they know it has already been reported to an inquiry agency. DCS employees may report matters to the OPI they reasonably suspect of involving misconduct or maladministration in public administration notwithstanding they have reported the matter to an inquiry agency if they consider it appropriate.

  A person who makes a complaint or report to the OPI must be mindful of the confidentiality obligations imposed by the ICAC Act. In particular, all public sector employees must acquaint themselves with the restrictions contained within section 56 of the ICAC Act. Information provided by the OPI or the ICAC to a public sector employee or an agency must be treated confidentially and in accordance with the obligations contained within section 54 of the ICAC Act.

Protective Security

The Safety and Security Services Unit and the EIIU are integral to the maintenance and enhancement of protective security measures. Key considerations in this area include:

- Maintaining partnerships with key stakeholders (internal and external) regarding the identification and management of intelligence specific to persons of interest under DCS supervision.
- Identifying trends and enhancing understanding of the potential implications of criminal behaviour (for instance radicalisation and criminal activity within and between outlaw motor cycle gangs).

Some of the key risks DCS continues to manage include:

- The potential infiltration of DCS (and the wider criminal justice system) by criminal or extremist persons;
- Violent/criminal activity in prison or in the community by extremist groups, gangs or outlaw motor cycle gangs;
- Unauthorised access to DCS premises and facilities;
- The risk of prisoner escape;
- Entry of contraband and prohibited items into prisons;
- Unprotected or unauthorised (including cyber-attack) use of mobile devices to access DCS systems or data;
- Unauthorised access to confidential information and computer systems; and
- Disclosure of confidential information.

Access Control Strengthening

Improvements to access control throughout South Australian prisons is part of the commitment undertaken by the department to ensure that the state's prisons are fitted with the most up-to-date electronic security products, detection and surveillance equipment.

The Biometric Enrolment System (BES) is one enhancement currently being installed at South Australian prisons. The system aids in the positive identification of individuals entering and exiting the state's prisons for both professional and personal visits.

The BES requires the visitor to participate in an iris scan as the primary means of identification, with finger scanning also utilised as a secondary measure in instances where iris scanning is not considered suitable. Photographic identification must also be produced by persons wishing to visit a prisoner. The biometric data is stored securely in the form of algorithms on a dedicated secure system.

If a domestic or professional visitor refuses to enrol on the BES and/or who fail to provide sufficient identification, they will not be granted access into the facility.

All departmental staff who work or visit a site which has BES are enrolled on the electronic system in the same manner as any domestic visitor; this includes the Chief Executive of the department and the Minister for Correctional Services. The enrolment process is easy and non-invasive.

SA Prison Health Service (SAPHS)

The South Australia Prison Health Service, as part of the SA Health, Central Adelaide Local Health Network (CALHN), delivers a range of primary health care services to prisoners located across the eight prisons governed by DCS.

SAPHS provides prisoners with access to a primary health care model which focuses on provision and access to health services. Every patient/prisoner is comprehensively assessed upon admission, including a risk assessment, with care plans and pathways put in place to manage any acute or chronic health care needs. Services provided by SAPHS include an average of 1 800 extended nursing consults, 360 medical consults, and over 90 external medical appointments arranged per week. In addition, medications are provided to over 1 600 prisoners per week.

Services provided are appropriate to a prisoner's ongoing health care needs and are, in line with the services that would be provided in the community. Assistance also includes support with self-management of chronic health conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, renal failure, viral hepatitis, drug and alcohol dependence and cancer.

Key stakeholders such as Forensic Mental Health Service (FMHS), SA Dental Service (SADS), Drug and Alcohol Services (DASSA), and SHine (Sexual Health) also provide appropriate healthcare.

Health related highlights in 2015-16 include:

- The listing in March 2016 of the new Direct-Acting Antiviral agents to treat Hepatitis C. Given 20 to 40% of prisoners are infected with Hepatitis C, the new Antiviral agents will provide an opportunity to significantly reduce the number of prisoners affected by this illness, improving life expectancy and reducing the overall burden of Hepatitis C in the community.
- In partnership with DCS, a health grade telemedicine solution was implemented across all sites. This supports SAPHS to provide clinically appropriate care where the prisoner is located, avoiding unnecessary transfers to attend appointments. The use of telemedicine has commenced with a range of services being provided at different prisons and it is anticipated that greater uptake will occur upon the opening of the new Royal Adelaide Hospital when expanded telehealth facilities will be available.
- Over the past year SAPHS developed a model of care that will assist to further strive for a community equivalence best practice healthcare across the organisation. SAPHS has developed this model with wide consultation with a range of key stakeholders.
- The opening of the new Health Centre at YLP in February 2016 significantly increased the range of conditions that prisoners can be treated for outside of a hospital environment. SAPHS reported that this is believed to have resulted in shorter hospital admissions. This has been supported by a focus on staff education along with increase diagnostic and patient management equipment within the health centre.

During the 2016-17 year, CALHN and SAPHS will seek accreditation against the National Safety and Quality Health Service (NSQHS) Standards. This will further ensure that the standard of care that SAPHS provides to patients across prisons is safe and of a high quality.

SAPHS continues to build on its collaboration with DCS, Allied Health, local health networks, and health services to provide best practice healthcare within a correctional environment.

Management of Prisoners at Risk of Suicide or Self Harm

The department has a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the consistent and effective approach to management of prisoners at risk of suicide or self-harm.

‘SOP 090 – Management of Prisoners at Risk of Suicide or Self-Harm’ outlines a standardised process for the identification of prisoners at risk of suicide or self-harm. This is undertaken through raising a Notification of Concern (NOC) and the development of an Initial Response Plan (IRP) in conjunction with SA Prison Health Service (SAPHS) for a prisoner’s initial care, management and placement.

All prisoners with a NOC are then referred to the High Risk Assessment Team (HRAT) for a formal risk assessment using the Suicide Assessment Manual for Inmates (SAMI) (undertaken by prison social workers or psychology staff).

Prisoners placed under the supervision of the HRAT are discussed at weekly HRAT forums. These multi-disciplinary forums include representatives from SAPHS, the department’s statewide operations branch, social workers, Aboriginal Liaison Officers and psychologists.

A review of SOP 090 – Management of Prisoners at Risk of Suicide or Self-Harm is underway and has been subject to extensive consultation. This has aimed to review the department’s processes and responses to prisoners deemed ‘at-risk’. The Department is also in a consultation phase for proposed modifications to the Stress Screening Form to be administered on admission to prison – the end goal is to reduce ‘false-positives’ and improve the targeting of intervention resources to those prisoners who are most at-risk of self-harm in the prison system.

Prisoner Profile in 2015-16

- Gender

  As at 30 June 2016, males made up 93.45% of the prison population in South Australia with 6.55% being female.

- Age

  The average age for a person in custody in South Australia at 30 June 2016 was 37.05 years (with 36.32 the average for female prisoners and 37.10 the average for male prisoners). This is compared against an overall average age of 36.55 on 30 June 2015, and 36.81 years on 30 June 2014.

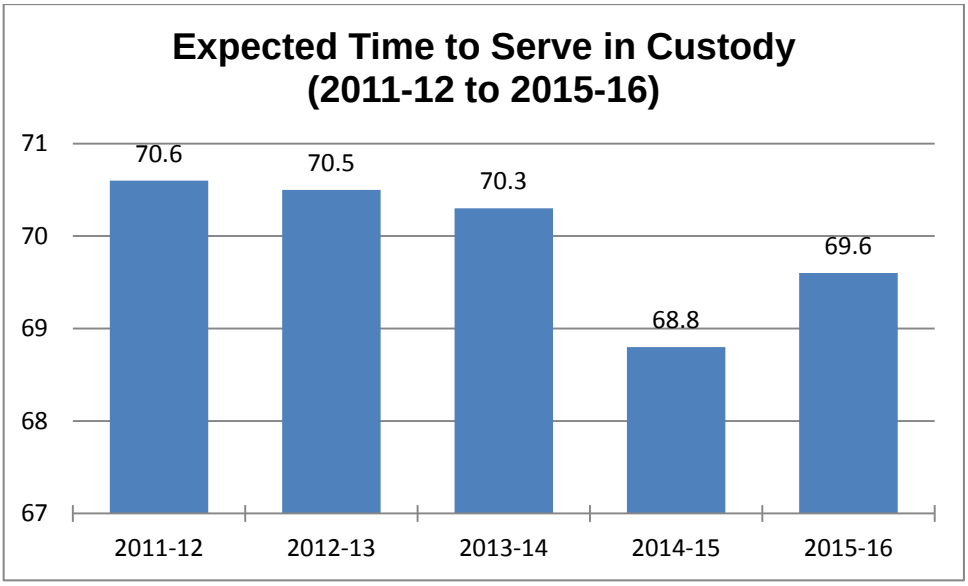
  During 2014-15, the majority of admissions into custody in South Australia were from the 25-29 age group (19.42%). Nearly three quarters (73.84%) of admissions were from the 18-39 age group.

- Aboriginal prisoners

  During 2015-16 there was a small decrease in the percentage of Aboriginal prisoners in custody. As at 30 June 2016, 22.22% of the prisoner population identified as Aboriginal. This compares with 22.26 on 30 June 2015 and 22.14% on 30 June 2014.

- Sentence Length

  As at 30 June 2016, 40.72% of prisoners were unsentenced (compared with 34.71% on 30 June 2015). The average expected time to serve for sentenced prisoners as at 30 June 2016 was 69.6 months (compared to 68.8 months on 30 June 2015).

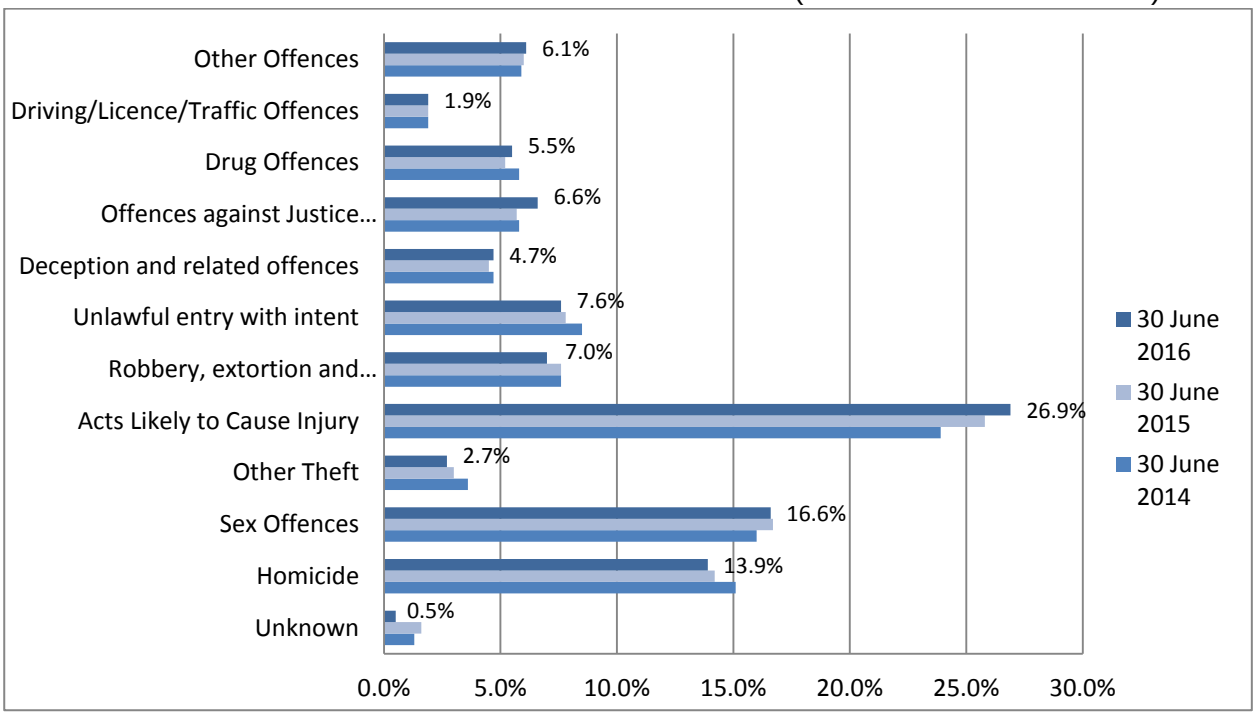


- Most Serious Offence

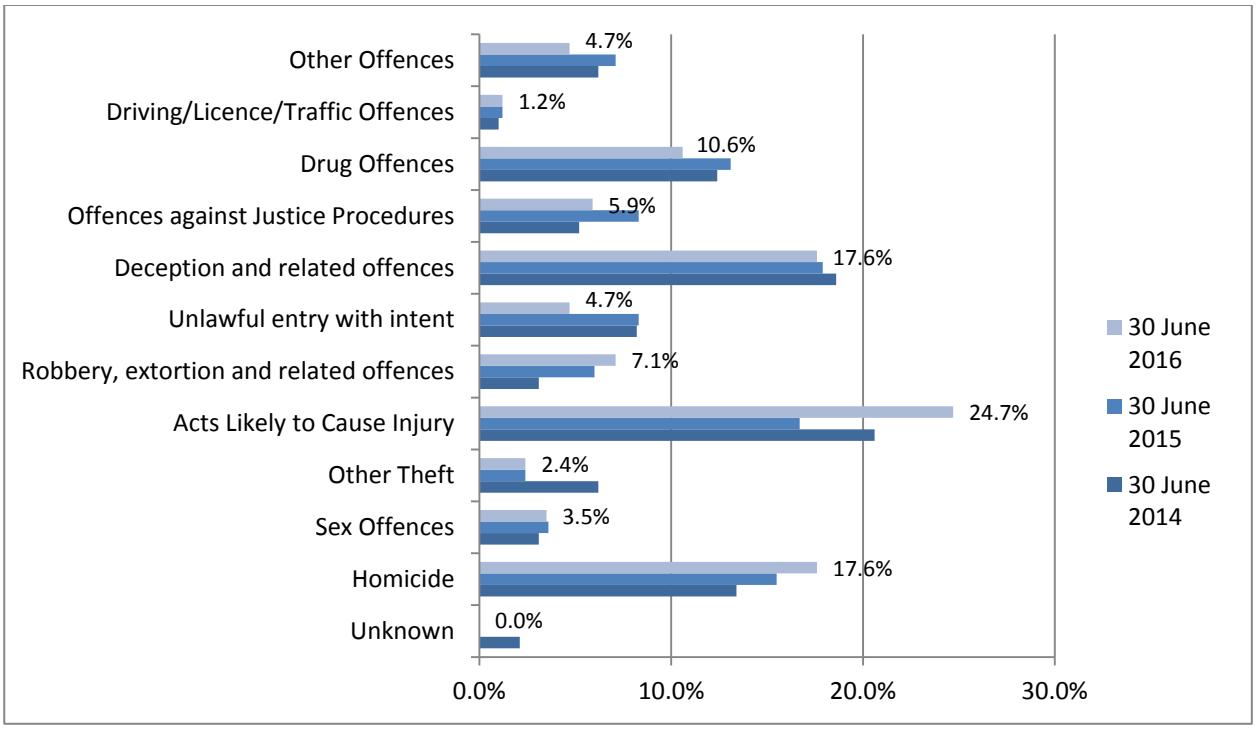
  As detailed in the Most Serious Offence tables below, as at 30 June 2016 the most common serious offence for male sentenced prisoners was Acts Likely to Cause Injury (which is consistent with the result as at 30 June 2014 and 2015).

  As at 30 June 2015, the most common serious offence for sentenced female prisoners was also Acts Likely to Cause Injury. This differs from the results of 30 June 2015 when the offence Deception and Related Offences was the most common offence and as at 30 June 2014 when Acts Likely to Cause Injury was the most common offence.

Most Serious Offence for Sentenced Males (30 June 2014 to 2016)



Most Serious Offence for Sentenced Females (30 June 2014 to 2016)

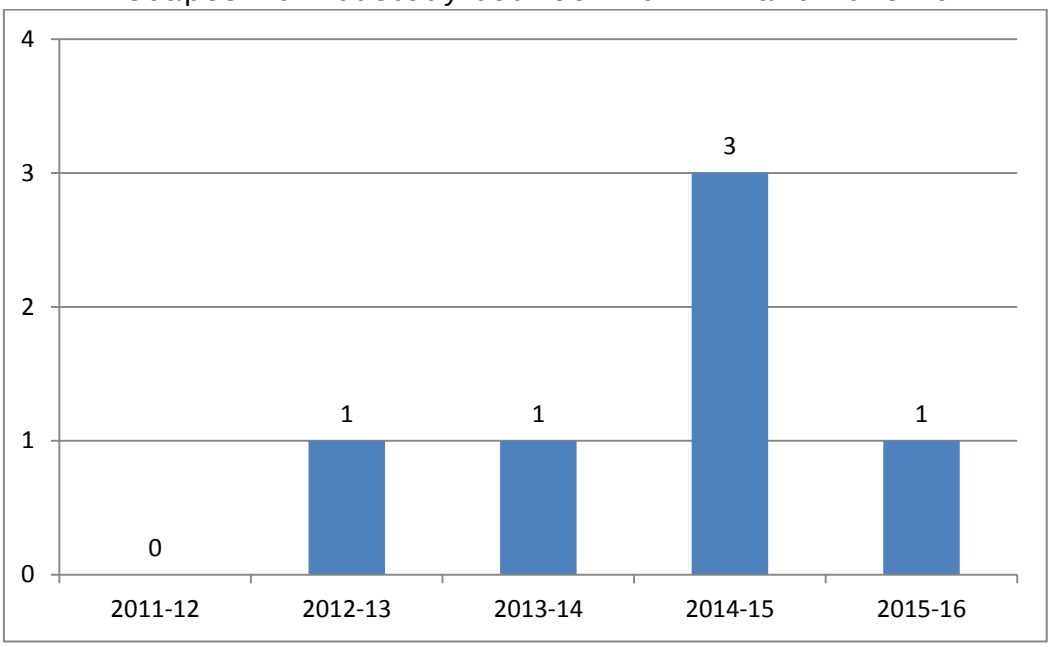


Escapes

In 2015-16, one prisoner was unlawfully at large from APC for a short period. The prisoner was returned to custody shortly thereafter.

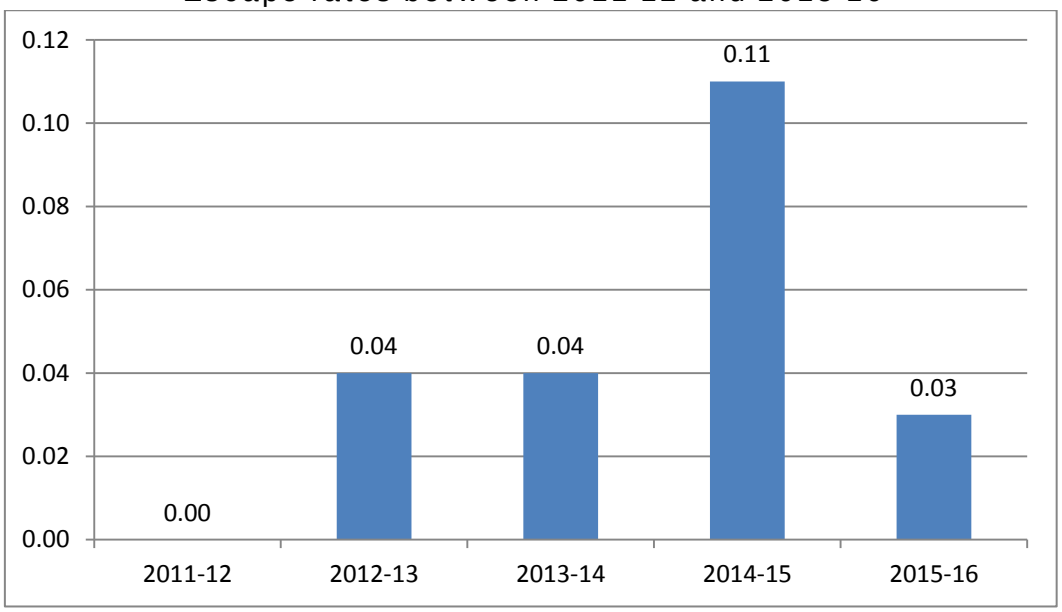
In recent years the department has strengthened security measures including amendments to prisoner placements and other strict guidelines to reinforce procedures. No escapes occurred from a secure prison perimeter during the 2015-16 financial year.

Escapes from custody between 2011-12 and 2015-16



The graph below illustrates the escape rates since 2011-12 (the escape rate is calculated as 100 x prisoners escaping divided by the daily average prison population). This rate is required for the department's reporting for the *Report on Government Services* (RoGS). A single incident impacts greatly on the overall rate due to the very low number of incidents.

Escape rates between 2011-12 and 2015-16



Assaults

Prisoner assault rates are calculated as 100 x prisoners involved in assaults divided by the daily average prisoner population.

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Prisoner on Officer Assaults	0.46%	0.50%	0.79%	1.28%
Abusive Threatening Behaviour	8.27%	4.77%	6.54%	9.47%
Prisoner on Prisoner Assault	9.64%	11.71%	11.19%	13.83%

Deaths in Custody

During 2015-16, there were 13 deaths in custody. Eleven of the recorded deaths were of apparent natural causes.

Whilst any unnatural death in custody is unacceptable, the department continues to ensure that appropriate measures are undertaken to identify those offenders most at risk of self-harm and, wherever possible, prevent deaths in custody.

Community Corrections

Community Corrections strengthens the department's capacity to effectively and rigorously manage adult offenders in the community with a focus on public safety, public confidence, offender responsibility, and the rights of victims.

South Australian Courts can sentence offenders to undertake community based sanctions/ orders including Probation (Bonds), Community Service (Repay SA), Supervised Bail or Intensive Bail Supervision (Court ordered Home Detention Bail). During the period of their community based sentence, offenders are supervised by the department through case management services provided by Community Corrections Officers. In addition, the department provides community based supervision for offenders on Parole, Home Detention, Extended Supervision Orders, Mental Impairment Licences, Licences under the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*, and some registrable offenders under the *Child Sex Offenders Registration Act 2006*.

The department manages 16 community correctional centres and other outreach services which are located across the state. The Centres are divided into two regions: the Southern Region and the Northern Region. Community Corrections also includes the Parole Board Secretariat, the DCS Courts Unit and the Intensive Compliance Unit.

Enhanced Community Corrections

Enhanced Community Corrections provides risk based offender management with resources focused on offenders who represent the greatest risk to the community. The higher the risk, the more intensive supervision, monitoring, programs and case management applied. Within Enhanced Community Corrections there is a particular focus on:

- Evidence based effective supervision of offenders;
- Strengthened compliance management and enforcement;
- Improving links between Community Corrections, South Australia Police, Courts Administrative Authority and the Parole Board; and
- The effective use of electronic monitoring.

Offenders undergo a risk assessment (against extreme, high, medium or low risk categories) and are allocated to a 'tier' of supervision based on that assessment. Designation to a category is based on a range of factors including offending history, assessed level of risk/needs, consideration of all available reports (for example sentencing remarks, submissions, psychological assessments) and, conditions of the Court, Parole or community based order.

The tiers of Enhanced Community Corrections are:

- The Control tier for high risk offenders who are assessed as having a very high risk of re-offending, high criminogenic need and who are unmotivated and/or resistant to change. The focus of supervision under this tier is to motivate offenders to change, and strict enforcement of order conditions.
- The Change tier is targeted at offenders who are assessed as having medium to high criminogenic need and who represent a high risk of re-offending. Change offenders are subject to motivational interviewing as part of case management, as well as being the target of the department's Making Changes, Violence Prevention Program or Sexual Behaviour Clinic Programs.
- The Assist tier is aimed at managing offenders with a medium risk of re-offending, low to medium criminogenic need and who are generally compliant. The Assist tier may also be used to manage former Change tier offenders who have completed departmental and/or external programs, and who have demonstrated positive progress in attitude and behaviour.
- The Monitor tier is focused on the compliance management of offenders with a low risk of re-offending and low to medium criminogenic need.

Each tier has a number of supervision standards relating to the reporting of non-compliance with conditions, or actions required of Case Managers to ensure the offender is adequately supervised and any breaches or re-offending is reported. The standards outline specific reporting time frames which must be adhered with to ensure compliance. Conditions within orders of the Court or Parole Board are an overriding consideration in the case management of offenders, irrespective of tier.

Of the DCS offenders assigned to an Enhanced Community Corrections tier, as at 30 June 2016, 0.7% were being managed under the Control tier, 37.4% under the Change tier, 34.6% under the Assist tier and 22.1% under the Monitor tier. A further 5.2% were not under an Enhanced Community Corrections tier on this date, which is primarily made up of offenders on Bail who are managed in accordance with their Court imposed conditions (for example subject to electronic monitoring) and not yet specifically allocated to a tier.

Community Service (Repay SA)

Repay SA is the department's offender Community Service Program which provides an avenue for offenders to repay their debt to society through supervised community work projects. The focus of Repay SA is not only allowing offenders to be accountable for their crimes but also to provide meaningful work where offenders can acquire new skills that will assist with obtaining employment. For many offenders, Repay SA is their first experience at making a positive contribution to their community.

Repay SA projects (which are funded by the department) generally comprise of work groups of four to eight offenders who are managed by supervisors. These work groups undertake a range of projects throughout the community which involve partnerships with local and state government organisations, and community agencies. Revenue that is generated from some community service activities is reinvested to offset the costs associated with supervising Repay SA programs.

A number of Repay SA offenders have special needs, including physical, psychological, and alcohol and other drug problems which may preclude them from working on mainstream projects. As a result, the department provides alternative work to enable these offenders to complete their hours.

Offenders who have been assessed as suitable to undertake Repay SA may be placed at organisations or community agencies and work with agency workers and volunteers. In these instances, the department has criteria to ensure that the project does not secure a pecuniary profit for its members, provides aid to the disadvantaged or is a project of a government department or instrumentality, or local government authority.

The department also manages a graffiti removal program named, *detag*. *Detag* is a collaboratively funded program with local and state government organisations. It provides a responsive, cost efficient and sustainable program to remove graffiti throughout the community. Graffiti removal costs the community millions of dollars each year, and *detag* is just one way to minimise the financial impact of this cost upon community members.

Examples of work undertaken by *detag* include graffiti removal along the Southern Expressway, the northern rail line (between North Adelaide and Gawler Central) and on the Outer Harbour, Belair and Noarlunga rail lines. The program also has offenders at work cleaning up Trans Adelaide interchanges at Paradise, Modbury and Klemzig.

Repay SA partnerships are in place with Housing SA, Transport SA and Trans Adelaide, in addition to agreements with local councils (including Playford, Noarlunga, Marion, Mt Barker and Salisbury Councils) and regional areas such as the Copper Coast and Wakefield Councils.

Highlight

- In 2015-16, over $2 million worth of value to the community was provided by Repay SA programs and more than 119 576 hours completed by offenders.

Probation

A Court may release an offender on a bond to be of good behaviour (Probation). A bond may require an offender to meet a number of conditions such as, being under the supervision of a Community Corrections Officer, undertaking assessment and intervention (including attending programs relating to their offending behaviour), residing or not residing at specific locations, not leaving the state or undertaking or refraining from undertaking specified employment as directed.

When offenders are placed under supervision, a Community Corrections Officer assesses their risk of re-offending and criminogenic needs. The assessment of criminogenic needs identifies those factors that may contribute to offending behaviour, for example, alcohol and other drug use, difficulty in regulating emotions such as anger, cognitive distortions and anti-social problem solving skills. Based on the results of risk and needs assessments, a case plan is developed.

During the period of the bond, ongoing reviews of the offender and their case plan are undertaken. Depending on the progress of the offender and the implementation of the case plan, they may be reassessed as lower risk and their level of supervision reduced where appropriate. Other issues such as mental health problems and domestic violence issues may be addressed by referral to appropriate community services.

Unless offenders breach their orders and fail to report, or an administrative discharge is authorised, they are supervised for the entire period of their order.

Intensive Probation Supervision

Since 1999, the Courts have been empowered to order home curfews with Intensive Probation Supervision for offenders who, but for ill health, disability or frailty would otherwise have been sentenced to imprisonment.

A full case management service is provided, including psychological and other support services. This program relieves the community of the cost of imprisonment, and allows offenders to have access to the services they require to manage their special needs.

Intensive Probation Supervision often involves offenders being subject to Home Detention conditions with electronic monitoring.

Parole

Offenders with prison sentences of 12 months or longer are required to have a non-parole period set by the Court (unless the Court declines to set one). Offenders serving a sentence of five or less years, other than those convicted of a sexual offence, personal violence offence or arson, are automatically eligible for release on Parole at the expiration of their non-parole period if they agree to comply with the conditions of release set by the Parole Board.

Prisoners serving a period of imprisonment for a sexual offence, personal violence offence or arson are precluded from being automatically eligible for release on Parole. They must apply for release on Parole, which is considered by the Parole Board.

Prisoners serving a term of five years or more are also required to apply for release, and the Parole Board makes the decision whether or not to release the prisoner, and provides the conditions of release. For those prisoners serving a life sentence, reforms to the Act, which implemented the Government's 'No Body, No Parole' Election Commitment, saw the removal of the Governor in Executive Council in the parole release process and the introduction of a Parole Administrative Review Commissioner. This reform ensures that prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment for the offence of Murder, assist and cooperate with investigative authorities to locate the remains of their victim(s). Further, it ensures that the Parole Board must not release a prisoner on parole unless it is satisfied that the prisoner has satisfactorily cooperated. In addition, life sentenced parolees now remain on parole for the remainder of their life.

The Parole Board is assisted in making its decisions by a Parole Report which is completed by a Community Corrections Officer. The Parole Report contains comprehensive information regarding background, offending history, an assessment of the prisoner's risk and criminogenic needs, behavioural patterns in prison, recommendations for programs to be undertaken, release plans and recommendations regarding the conditions of Parole.

Home Detention

Home Detention provides an option for eligible prisoners to complete their prison sentence at home. The program, which has been operating in South Australia since 1986, is one of the department's most intensive and successful community based programs.

In May 2016, the *Statutes Amendment (Home Detention) Bill 2015* (the Bill) passed through the Parliament, resulting in the expanded use of home detention by the department. It will also enable the Courts to use Home Detention as a sentencing option and is a key alternative to custody strategy.

Historically, prisoners who had completed half of their non-parole period, and were in the last 12 months of their sentence, were able to apply for sentenced home detention. Recent amendments to the *Correctional Services Act 1982*, made by the Bill, removed these time restrictions from legislation to enable prisoners to be considered for suitability earlier in their sentence and to serve longer periods on home detention. These changes were proclaimed and operationalised on 10 June 2016.

The Bill also made amendments to the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*, which will establish Home Detention as a valid sentencing option for the courts; allowing the courts to order that a period of imprisonment be served on home detention in place of a prison sentence. These amendments are due to commence on 1 September 2016.

These home detention strategies are supported by a number of NGOs that also provide support services.

In 2015-16 there were a total of 391 sentenced home detention completions with a successful completion rate of 80.05% (313 successful completions and 78 unsuccessful completions).

The Home Detention Committee (with representatives from DCS and SAPOL) is responsible for assessing prisoner applications against the eligibility criteria. Sexual, homicide and terrorist offenders and are not eligible for release onto sentenced home detention. If a prisoner is released to home detention, they must comply with conditions imposed upon them or potentially be returned to prison.

In 2014 the Home Detention Unit, now known as the Intensive Compliance Unit underwent a restructure in order to provide an integrated offender management service with a stronger focus on compliance, in line with Enhanced Community Corrections. A team of compliance officers undertake the management of electronic monitoring, drug testing and home visiting of offenders on the basis of risk of re-offending.

The Electronic Monitoring Centre provides 24 hour monitoring of offenders. The Monitoring Centre enables staff the ability to effectively monitor the offender whilst in the community through the technology of GPS tracking devices.

Intensive Compliance Unit

The Intensive Compliance Unit undertakes a range of compliance activities for any offenders under community based supervision orders, but primarily oversee the monitoring of those under electronic monitoring conditions.

Intensive Bail Supervision (Home Detention Bail)

The Courts have been empowered since 1987, to release a defendant on Bail with conditions of home curfew and Intensive Bail Supervision. This program is managed similarly to Home Detention. Almost all (95%) Intensive Bail Supervision Orders include electronic monitoring conditions.

In considering Intensive Bail Supervision, the Court will seek a report from the department with regard to suitability of the proposed residence and may request further advice regarding other factors that may affect the successful completion of the Intensive Bail Supervision order (for instance employment status, health, prior history with the department).

Home Detention Conditions – Orders Supervised on 30 June 2016

Community Service	1
Intensive Bail Supervision	530
Bond with Electronic Monitoring	1
Home Detention	169
Parole with Electronic Monitoring	38
Probation	3
Total Orders	**742**

Bail

A defendant may be granted a Bail Order, with a condition to be under the supervision of a Community Corrections Officer. Conditions ordered can include where an offender can reside and with whom they can associate, assessment and/or treatment they are required to undertake, or programs they must attend.

The main purpose of Bail with supervision is to ensure that offenders comply with the conditions of their Bail Order and attend Court as required. However, the period during which a person is on Bail can be a time when intervention to address the issues underlying their alleged offending behaviour can be very effective. Therefore, where a Court has imposed appropriate conditions, or where the offender is willing to do so, they can engage in counselling and programs whilst on Bail.

Offenders on Bail are required to have regular contact with their Community Corrections Officer and breaches of conditions, such as failure to report, are reported back to the Courts.

Southern Region

The Southern Region supervises offenders at four major locations in the metropolitan area: Adelaide Community Correctional Centre, Edwardstown Community Correctional Centre, Port Adelaide Community Correctional Centre and Noarlunga Community Correctional Centre. Community Corrections also provides an outreach service in Victor Harbor, Kangaroo Island and Mount Barker.

The Southern Region also supervises offenders at three main Country centres: Murray Bridge Community Correctional Centre, Berri Community Correctional Centre, and Mount Gambier Community Correctional Centre with outreach to many regional locations such as Bordertown, Millicent, Naracoorte and Waikerie.

The Southern Region also accommodates the Intensive Compliance Unit, including the 24 hour Monitoring Centre, located within the Edwardstown Community Correctional Centre.

Southern Region – Orders Supervised on 30 June 2016	
Bail	464
Community Service	439
Financial Penalty Expiated through CS	66
Intensive Bail Supervision	41
Home Detention Bond	0
Home Detention	13
Interstate Orders	9
Other Orders	243
Parole	528
Probation	1 318
Total Orders	**3 121**

NOTE: Individuals with multiple orders counted once in each particular category

Northern Region

The Northern Region services Adelaide's northern suburbs, the Barossa Valley and the North and far North Western areas of the state, which includes the Yorke Peninsula and Eyre Peninsula.

Offenders within the greater Northern metropolitan area are supervised through three major locations: North East Community Correctional Centre at Holden Hill, the Elizabeth Community Correctional Centre, and the Gawler Community Correctional Centre. The Barossa and Yorke Peninsula regions are serviced through the department's Gawler Community Correctional Centre operations.

The far North and North Western region of South Australia supervise offenders at six locations: Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla, Port Lincoln, Ceduna and Coober Pedy.

Approximately one-third of offenders supervised within the far North and North Western Region of the state identify as Aboriginal; some live in remote traditional communities which are a significant distance from a Community Correctional Centre. As a consequence the department operates regular outreach services in order to service those offenders. This outreach service includes visiting the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands and Oak Valley.

Northern Region – Orders Supervised on 30 June 2016	
Bail	353
Community Service	555
Financial Penalty Expiated through CS	71
Intensive Bail Supervision	54
Home Detention Bond	0
Home Detention	11
Interstate Orders	1
Other Orders	216
Parole	493
Probation	1 102
Total Orders	**2 856**

NOTE: Individuals with multiple orders counted once in each particular category

Multi Agency Protection Service

The Multi Agency Protection Service Program (MAPS) represents a strategic approach to the management of domestic violence with a focus on the protection of women and children in the community. The concept is based on similar successful models which have been implemented in the United Kingdom and involves sophisticated and coordinated levels of communication by key agencies who have varying roles in dealing with the perpetrators and victims of family violence.

The lead agency in the MAPS initiative is SAPOL with other agencies, Department for Education and Child Development, SA Health, and the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion, all providing resources to the joint effort with DCS.

The operational planning for MAPS involves a phased implementation. The first phase commenced in July 2014 and involved referrals from Police regarding domestic violence matters. MAPS continues to operate within Phase 1 and remains in a pilot stage. DCS continue to participate in MAPS operations and on the Steering Committee and Strategic Oversight Committee.

Offender Reports

In 2015-16, the department prepared a total of 10 204 offender reports. The department prepares reports for the Courts, the Parole Board and the Sentence Management Unit to assist with sentencing and/or setting conditions for a range of orders.

Offender reports aim to provide accurate and objective information to inform the relevant decision making authority. The information contained in reports comes from a variety of sources including the offender, SAPOL, court files, and where appropriate, from other sources including the offender's family, government agencies, non-government organisations, professionals and other persons.

The Courts Unit prepares reports at the request of the Courts. These include Bail, Home Detention Bail (Intensive Bail Supervision), Pre-Sentence Reports and Supervision Suitability Reports. The reports assist the Magistrate or Judge to determine the suitability of an offender to be supervised in the community and the conditions to which they should be required to abide by. The reports can also contain information relating to the offender's risk of re-offending, employment, residency, background history, current situation, offending history, victim information, likelihood of compliance with an order as well as any information with regard to programs that may assist in addressing offending behaviour.

The department also introduced a verbal reporting system whereby Magistrates can request information of the department at short notice, to be presented verbally in Court as a means to reduce time delays associated with preparing written reports. This continues to be available and is being promoted with the Chief Magistrate.

Offender Management Plan (OMP)

The department has continued with its support of the SA Offender Management Plan throughout 2015-16. The OMP is a multi-agency response to manage the state's highest risk offenders. The OMP remains in a pilot stage and currently oversees 20 high risk offenders.

The critical component of the OMP is the coordinated and managed focus on the individual offender, using the collective resources of the department and participating agencies including SAPOL (as the lead agency), the Department of Health, and the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion. The key emphasis of the OMP is information sharing to maintain a high level of risk assessment and appropriate interventions for at risk offenders/prisoners. The aim is to improve cross agency information to enable informed decisions to be made, and collaborative responses to be implemented, linking agency interventions that are already in place. By working together under a coordinated framework, responses by other justice agencies in South Australia can be more effective and efficient.

The OMP focuses on two streams of multi-agency service delivery:

- Offender rehabilitation which involves providing or brokering services that address criminogenic needs. This includes, but is not limited to health, substance abuse, meaningful employment and housing needs.
- Law enforcement which involves a law enforcement focus on the offender to limit the opportunity for offending; or to increase the probability of apprehension should offending continue.

The Family Safety Framework

The Family Safety Framework was developed under the auspice of the South Australian Government's Women's Safety Strategy and Keeping Them Safe - Child Protection Agenda, to drive improved, integrated service responses to violence against women and children in South Australia.

DCS is a core agency in the Framework that seeks to ensure that services to families most at risk of violence are provided in a more structured and systematic way, through agencies sharing information about high risk families and together, developing actions aimed at reducing risk.

Drug Court Curfew

The South Australian Drug Court can impose Home Curfew Orders that may have an electronic monitoring component, in accordance with the *Bail Act 1986*. Intensive Compliance Officers support the Drug Court through an after-hours monitoring service for all Drug Court participants subject to Home Curfew conditions.

Alcohol and Other Drug Management Unit

The Alcohol and Other Drug Management Unit (AoDMU) is a mobile testing unit which visits community correctional centres to undertake urinalysis and breath testing on community based offenders. Any non-compliance identified through positive drug or breath tests is reported to the relevant Community Corrections Officer for follow up, which may include a breach report being submitted to the Court or Parole Board.

DCS Prosecutions Service

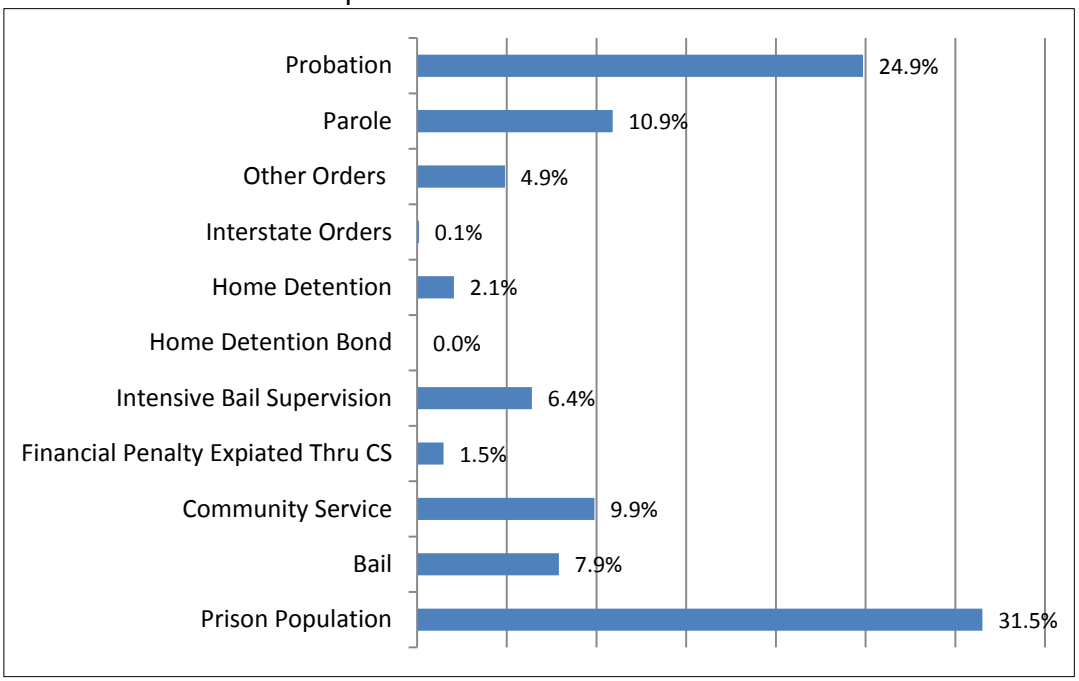
In 2014-15, the department implemented a Prosecutions Service across all sites. The service manages the non-compliance (breach) prosecutions for those offenders who have Bonds and Community Service Orders supervised by the department. A number of staff in both metropolitan and country areas were provided with training and now manage all prosecutions for Bonds and Community Service Orders (previously a SAPOL function).

By having a prosecutions capacity of its own, the department has the ability to control and prioritise which breaches are provided to the Court, and when. This process also allows the department to better target high risk offenders when they breach their supervision orders.

Profile of offenders under the department's supervision

- Gender
  On 30 June 2016, males made up 82.81% of all individuals with community based orders. The figure, as at 30 June 2015 was 83.32% and at 30 June 2014 was 82.37%.
- Aboriginal Offenders in the Community
  On 30 June 2016, 17.35% offenders under the department's supervision were of Aboriginal descent. This is compared with 16.34% on 30 June 2015 and 16.42% on 30 June 2014.
- Age
  The average age for an individual offender under the department's supervision in the community on 30 June 2016 was 37.72 years. This is compared with 37.67 years on 30 June 2015 and 37.51 on 30 June 2014.

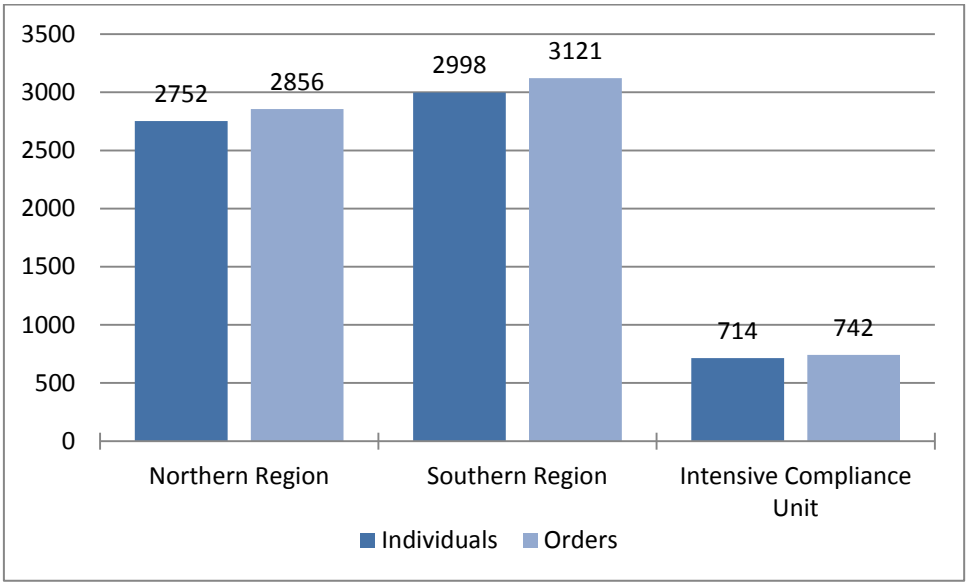
Placement of DCS prisoners and offenders as at 30 June 2016



- Number of Individuals
  As at 30 June 2016, there were 6 414 individuals under supervision, with one or more order (an increase of 429 from the 5 985 recorded on 30 June 2015). The following graph shows the distribution of both orders and individuals by region.

- Number of Orders
  As at 30 June 2016, 6 719 orders were supervised by Community Corrections, an increase from 6 264 as at 30 June 2015. The following chart shows the placement of offenders and prisoners under the supervision of the department as at 30 June 2016.

Orders by Individual and by Region as at 30 June 2016



NOTE: Some individuals will be counted more than once in the individual count as they are serving dual orders supervised in different Community Corrections offices.

Drug Testing (in prison and in the community)

The department is committed to stopping the trafficking in of illicit drugs into prisons; an issue encountered by every correctional jurisdiction. To minimise the introduction of illicit drugs the department deploys a range of security and safety measures which are inclusive of, but not

limited to, urinalysis testing, ionscan testing of visitors, and the use of specialised skills held by the Operations Security Unit including the Passive Alert Drug Detection dogs.

Drug tests are conducted on prisoners, on a random and targeted based approach, to detect illicit drug use (inclusive of prisoners diverting prescribed medication within the system). A positive test result means that a urine sample, tested by an authorised officer, has been found to have traces of illicit drugs or non-prescribed medication. The testing results then enable each facility to manage prisoner adherence to regimes, individual plans, rehabilitation, and reintegration requirements.

Joint operations, referred to as Operations Dedicate are undertaken by DCS and SAPOL to search visitors to prisons as one of the strategies to stop contraband, especially drugs getting into our prisons.

In regards to community based offenders, testing is undertaken on a random basis, when there is suspicion of drug use and/or, when it forms a part of the conditions of a community based order. Testing is undertaken under strict supervision to avoid adulteration or substitution of samples.

The department continues to trial emerging drug and alcohol testing devices, including SCRAM (alcohol detection anklet) and swab testing (saliva). Evaluations are undertaken to guide future implementation decisions. Saliva testing has recently been implemented across Community Corrections and will soon roll out across prisons as an additional method to complement urine testing.

The department is also trialling a substance misuse therapeutic community influenced program at CTC. The focus of the program is sustaining abstinence from all drugs and alcohol and focuses on the concept of recovery, resilience and wellbeing. The trial was undertaken in 2015-16 with the first cohort of prisoners soon to graduate. An evaluation will be undertaken to inform future delivery.

The department, through the Offender Development directorate, ensures the delivery of a number of therapeutic programs targeting various offending behaviours. One such program is the Making Changes Program which is a moderate intensity program designed to target general offending behaviour and offending related to substance misuse.

Highlight

- In 2015-16, there were 26 479 drug tests conducted within the prison system and Community Corrections. This is an increase of 13 511 tests conducted in 2014-15. This increase shows the Department's commitment to addressing this issue.

White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation Program

In October 2014, the Premier launched "Taking a Stand, Responding to Domestic Violence", in response to the Coroner's recommendations regarding the death of Zahra Abrahimzadeh. One of the initiatives is the commitment that all South Australian Government departments will obtain White Ribbon Workplace accreditation, building on existing workplace policies on domestic violence.

Within DCS the White Ribbon Accreditation Program (DCS WRAP) commenced in March 2015, and ran until the end of June 2016. To achieve accreditation the department had to demonstrate active steps it was taking to prevent and respond to violence against women through meeting the standards and criteria established by White Ribbon Australia.

Through outstanding efforts, DCS was one of only two South Australian Government Departments and three organisations nationally in the March 2015 cohort to be recognised as attaining "outstanding achievement" with White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation.

Achieving Accreditation demonstrates the department's ongoing commitment to support staff members who may be experiencing violence outside the workplace. It also demonstrates the department's focus on organisational culture and practices and procedures that promote respectful relationships and a safe workplace for women.

PART 2

PRODUCTIVITY AND PERFORMANCE

The department will collaborate to achieve its potential and strive for effective productivity and performance.

PRODUCTIVITY AND PERFORMANCE

The priorities for this Key Strategy in the Strategic Plan for 2014-2017 are to:

- Implement efficiencies to achieve savings and productivity improvements;
- Streamline our procedures and work practices to improve productivity and responsiveness, including the use of technology;
- Enhance data and analytical capability through the development and implementation of the ICT Blueprint;
- Respond to capacity and service demand to appropriately accommodate and manage the offender population;
- Continue our commitment to workplace health and safety;
- Increase representation in our workplace for Aboriginal people, females and people with disabilities; and
- Invest in the development of staff through succession planning to meet current and future capability needs.

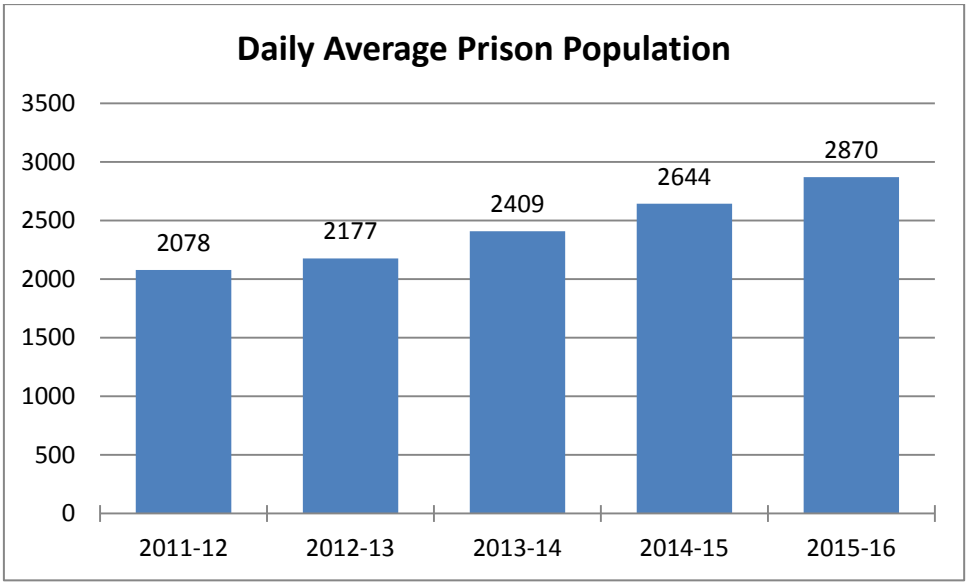
The department will measure its success through its strategic key performance indicators:

Approved Capacity	Home Detention capacity
Availability of major IT systems	Year to date net cost of providing services
Real recurrent expenditure for prisoners / offenders per day	Contract performance within specifications
Hazard management	Injury management
Average number of sick days per FTE	Increased representation of females in the workforce
Increased representation of Aboriginal people in the workforce	

Prisoner Population

The average prison population continued to increase during 2015-16. There was an increase in prisoners serving a period of imprisonment as well as prisoners held in custody on remand.

The average daily prisoner population for 2015-16 was 2 870 (which compares with 2 644 in 2014-15, 2 409 in 2013-14, 2 177 in 2012-13 and 2 078 in 2011-12).



Prisoner Projections

Over the past 10 years there has been a progressive growth in the State's prison population. The additional growth has placed considerable pressure on the department's prison capacity.

The department has brought on line sufficient capacity to accommodate the growth in the prisoner populations. The department continues to collaborate with government to put in place short and medium term strategies to accommodate the projected growth.

Asset Services

The department's Asset Services Branch assists the department to manage its fixed asset portfolio, currently valued in excess of $498 million. This includes the State's prisons, community correctional centres, farm machinery, manufacturing plant, equipment and motor vehicles.

Prisons in particular, are complex assets comprising accommodation and associated buildings, advanced electronic security systems, perimeter walls and fences, electrical services, fire detection systems, air treatment systems, plus water and waste water treatment systems. In contrast, community correctional centres comprise predominantly of office premises for staff involved in the community based supervision of offenders.

The Asset Services Branch engages in high level strategic asset planning and effective asset management that is vital to the department's ability to appropriately plan for the future delivery of correctional services and to maintain a safe and secure environment for staff, prisoners and offenders across South Australia.

The branch also manages capital works projects for the department in partnership with the Department for Planning, Transport and Infrastructure.

Highlight

The following major projects were commissioned, commenced or completed in 2015-16:

Additional beds

- 230 additional beds installed and commissioned across all sites.

Mobilong Prison

- Commencement of an additional 88 beds delivered in 11 independent living accommodation units comprising of eight prisoners per unit and an additional prisoner support unit. Commenced in the third quarter of 2015-16.

Port Augusta Prison

- An additional 128 beds delivered in four distinct accommodation complexes, and a prisoner support building commenced construction in the second quarter of 2015-16. This project includes the construction of a new industries building and a new reception building incorporating a range of new heightened security access control measures.
- Refurbishment of the Health Centre including expansion of a support building. This project includes the construction of an Aged and Infirmed unit to accommodate 24 prisoners. Commenced in the third quarter of 2015-16.

Mount Gambier Prison

- Completion in the fourth quarter of 2015-16 of an additional 84 bed prisoner residential accommodation complex in addition to a prison industries complex and registration building incorporating a range of new heightened security access control measures.

Northfield Prison Precinct Redevelopment

- The final stage of construction at Yatala Labour Prison was completed on the new Health Centre and High Dependency Unit. Both units were commissioned in the third quarter of 2015-16.

Risk Management

The department uses AS/NZ ISO 31000:2009 as its risk management standard and has an operational compliance framework in place to proactively manage risks.

The Internal Audit and Risk Management Branch, oversees the reporting of risk registers, including undertaking regular risk reviews and continuous reporting of operational compliance performance. Regular reports are provided to the department's Audit and Risk Management Committee.

The Risk Advisory Group, formed in 2012-13, is made up of senior managers from across the department. This committee further enhances the oversight, management and reporting of risk management activities. This group reports to the Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Current priorities include review of the department's executive, operational, corporate and project risks, enhancement of the department's registers, operational compliance reporting and alignment of the internal audit program with risk assessments.

During 2015-16, BDO Australia was engaged to assess and advice on the DCS risk registers in order to ensure that these are reflective of current DCS risks. BDO Australia conducted workshops on risk management for senior managers and the Executive group, completing new risk assessment reviews in the process.

Contract and Business Management

The department is responsible for the provision of effective management of key strategic contracts which are critical for service delivery. These contracts include:

- Operation of the Mount Gambier Prison – the five year contract with G4S Custodial Services Pty Ltd (G4S) commenced in December 2011 and expires in December 2016. The capacity of the prison was increased to 453 beds in 2015-16.
- Prisoner Movement and In-Court Management Services (administered by DCS on behalf of participating agencies) – the five year contract with G4S commenced in August 2009, and was extended by 18 months in October 2013. The contract was extended for a further term of five years in February 2016, and included a revised operational specification. The current expiry date is January 2021.
- Lease of an Electronic Monitoring System – the current three year contract with G4S commenced in January 2014 and expires in January 2017. As at 30 June 2016, the agreement is for the hire of 870 units.

Trainee Correctional Officer Recruitment

During 2015-16, 778 Trainee Correctional Officer (TCO) applications were processed. This is an increase of 14.4% from the previous financial year and reflects the targeted recruiting strategy. A total of 128 TCOs and seven Correctional Industry Officers (CIO) were selected to commence on one of the five Correctional Officer Training Courses (COTC) conducted in 2015-16.

Successful applicants represented a diverse range of ethnicity and race including Russian, Indian, Greek, Italian, Polish and Vietnamese. Eleven TCOs (8.6%) of those selected identified as being of Aboriginal descent and 32 (25%) of those employed were female. This reflects a deliberate intent to reflect community and prisoner population diversity in DCS employees, whilst supporting the strategic aims of DCS in equity, diversity and cultural inclusion.

DCS also recognises the value in an increased representation of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people in the workforce. This focus is led through DCS' Strategic and Business Plans as well as the Shaping Corrections framework

Training provided by the Operational Team facilitates the achievement of Certificate III in Correctional Practice for TCOs and CIOs during their initial 12 month probationary period.

Highlight

- In 2015-16, 8.6% of Trainee Correctional Officers who were recruited identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders. An increase of 0.4% from the previous financial year.

Trainee Correctional and Correctional Industry Officer Training and Development

In this financial year, five training schools were conducted, comprising of 128 Trainee Correctional Officers and seven Trainee Correctional Industry Officers.

In 2015-16, training courses were held in both Adelaide metropolitan (Police Academy at Taperoo) and Port Augusta areas.

Course Number	Total Number of TCO	Total Number of CIO	Training Location
183	24	4	Police Academy
184	22	-	Police Academy
185	31	-	Police Academy
186	34	1	Police Academy
187	17	2	Port Augusta
	128	**7**	

During their initial 12 months employment, TCOs complete 16 units of competency. These are obtained through participation in the classroom, completion of a Workplace Assessment Guide (WAG) and performance reviews conducted in the workplace.

The Certificate III in Correctional Practice, training focuses on 4 key areas:

- Safety and Security;
- Offender Management;
- Working in Corrections; and
- Tactical Communication.

Training providers include experienced staff from the state's prisons to provide key operational theory and practice. Other topic experts are sourced from relevant community agencies.

As part of a continuous improvement process, the WAG is regularly reviewed to ensure the best alignment with workplace practices. This work is undertaken in consultation with relevant correctional institution employees who provide feedback to the Operational Team. TCOs also contribute by providing participant evaluation at the completion of the Certificate III in Correctional Practice.

Employment Opportunity Programs

The department continued to participate in the South Australian Government Jobs4Youth Traineeship program, recruiting 22 Trainee Correctional Officers including six Aboriginal Trainee Correctional Officers and four Aboriginal Administrative Trainees.

DCS has recruited further employees through the Disability Employment Register as well as advertising numerous positions through the Aboriginal Employment Register.

Centralised Rosters Team

The Centralised Rosters Team (CRT) has continued to provide a centralised support to the roster functions for YLP, ARC, AWP and the APC. Key achievements for this team during 2015-16 have been:

- Supporting the upgrade of the department's Microstering System to Version 11; and
- Migration of the Intensive Compliance Unit rostered staff to the Microster System and provision of support to this business unit in rostering functions.

Workforce Management

The Workforce Management Branch is responsible for a broad range of human resources functions, including industrial relations, misconduct and disciplinary matters, centralised rosters, Employee Assistance Program, and injury prevention and management.

During 2015-16 some of the key projects undertaken included:

- Management and assessment of 2022 DCS vacancies on the Vacancy Management Register for consideration by the Chief Executive. This is an increase of 217 compared to 2014-15;
- Review, classification and/or reclassification of 60 Job and Person Specifications and positions;
- Implementation of several significant organisational change management initiatives across DCS. Strict management of the DCS Vacancy Management process has enabled the department to effectively manage staff displaced by these workplace changes and did not require any reliance on provisions of Commissioners Determination 7 – Redeployment, Retraining and Redundancy;
- Continued management of the Allied Health Professionals Peer Assessment process. There were seven applications assessed in 2015-16;
- Finalisation of the CO3 Advanced Correctional Officer progression process in accordance with the requirements of Appendix 7 – 7.3 of the South Australian Wages Parity Enterprise Agreement – Salaried 2014;

- Transition of 66 Correctional Industry Officers (CIO) to the Correctional Officer Stream;
- Review and implementation of agency policy and procedures relating to overpayment of salaries in accordance with Commissioners Determination and Guideline 6 – Debt Recovery;
- Negotiation for the development of a workplace flexibility agreement relating to the conversion of the 13th Paid Day Off for Correctional Officers, Correctional Industry Officers, Building Services Officers and Case Management Coordinators;
- Representing DCS at the Industrial Relations Commission in relation to unfair dismissal applications, disputes, monetary claims and External Review applications;
- Representing DCS at the Public Sector Grievance Review Commission in relation to a number of employee grievances;
- Delivering of training on the SOP 060 - Employee Complaints Resolution Process as part of the Trainee Correctional Officer (TCO) school and employment conditions at corporate and TCO induction sessions; and
- Supporting the whole of government initiatives which included:
    - Indigenous Cadetship through the placement of one employee within the Department's Aboriginal Services Unit; and
    - Alinta Energy Employees – Right of Return to Public Sector Employment.

Employee Assistance Program

The department's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) has continued to provide a structured and comprehensive staff support process, including the Critical Incident support service, Job application training, Mediation and a General Counselling service. The EAP also identifies opportunities to improve workplace psychological health management through program reviews.

During 2015-16, the EAP received a total of 388 referrals for both work related matters and personal counselling. This is an increase compared to 346 referrals in 2014-15 and 355 referrals in 2013-14.

The largest contributor to workplace related referrals in 2015-2016 was workplace conflict at 25%. (This is consistent with the previous year, 2014-15, at 28%).

Custodial staff continued to be the largest user of the EAP service representing 46% of the total EAP referrals.

During 2015-16, there were 8 Critical Incidents, one was for personal issues and 7 were work related.

There were 141 personal referrals during 2015-16, compared with 164 in 2014-15. The two highest reasons for personal referrals were Family Issues at 33 % and Relationship Issues at 26%. The previous year, Personal Development 35% and Psychological Health 28% were the highest categories for referrals.

Employee Transfers/Relocations

The Employee Relations team coordinates the transfer of Correctional Officers. In total, 55 applications were processed for consideration, comprising of six officers from metropolitan to regional prisons, 12 regional officers to metropolitan prisons, 28 metropolitan officers to other metropolitan prisons and nine regional officers to other regional prisons.

Employee Relations also coordinates all government accommodation and relocation allowance applications. A total of 23 accommodation applications were processed and a total of 26 employees received relocation assistance from DCS.

Work Health and Safety and Injury Management (WHS&IM)

The department has continued the government's commitment to the 'zero harm vision' for the South Australian Public Service, and strives to ensure that managers are accountable for

providing effective health, safety and injury management practices in their respective workplaces.

DCS is also committed to implementing the Building Safety Excellence in the Public Sector 2015-2020 strategy which provides a systematic approach to the improvement of work health and safety management and promotes the effective return to work of workers who are injured in the course of their employment.

In 2015-16, positive Work Health and Safety (WH&S) outcomes that have been achieved include:

- Ongoing monitoring and reporting of the Corporate WHS&IM Action Plan, and reporting tool;
- Ongoing training in key areas such as the use of the WHS Risk Assessment Tool, Senior First Aid, Worksite Inspection, Manual Handling, Hazard and Incident Reporting, Driver Awareness (SAPOL), an understanding of WHS for prisoner/offender workgroups, General Safety Awareness for volunteers and Communicable Diseases;
- Monthly reporting to the department's Executive overviewing WH&S Outstanding Corrective Actions;
- Strengthened partnerships with regions to develop Regional WHS&IM Action Plans and reporting tools to strengthen reporting capabilities;
- Ongoing monitoring of Hazard Incident Reporting Module (HIRMs) incidents, ensuring incidents are investigated promptly and corrective action/control measures are implemented;
- The ongoing development and implementation of WHS&IM System, including reviewing, developing and evaluation of policies, procedures and guidelines;
- Managing the WHS&IM Internal Audit program, including development of the audit schedule, conducting the audits, preparation of audit reports and verification of corrective action. This has included a WHS system review of custodial environments;
- Continuation of the Injury Prevention Newsletter "IP Bullet" and monthly Spotlight On Safety topics to better inform staff;
- Continuation of DCS participation in the RED25 (Blood donation) program;
- Participation in the DCS flu vaccination program;
- Review of current training in the areas of ELSA Escape, Basic Fire Awareness and CABA to ensure training is tailored to the department; and
- Supporting the corporate function for the departmental food safety program which included managing the Food Safety Internal Audit program, development of the audit schedule, conducting the audits, preparation of audit reports and verification of corrective action as well as participating in the Total Quality Assurance Services International (external audits) maintaining HACCP qualifications.

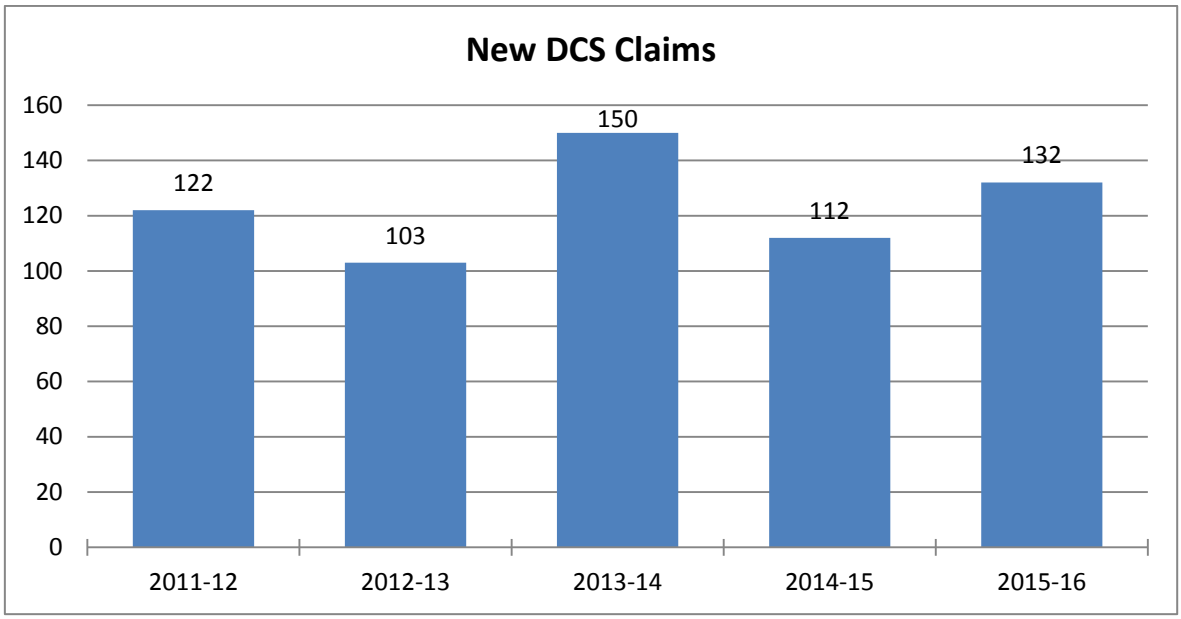
Review of Accident, Incident Data and Applicable Remedial Action

DCS saw an increase in the number of workplace injuries from 112 in 2014-15 to 132 in 2015-16. This increase was mainly due to injuries that related to falls, trips and slips, as well as being hit by moving objects, which includes prisoner assaults on Correctional Officers. This increase in claim numbers needs to be viewed against an increase in staffing levels and prisoner bed requirements. Of the 132 claims, 39 were for medical expenses only and 93 were for lost time injuries; 21 of the 132 claims were for injuries that were the result of prisoner on staff assaults, of these 21 claims six were for medical expenses and 15 were for lost time injuries.

The total cost of claims increased by 18.82% ($701 000) in comparison to the previous financial year. This result was due to the increase in claim numbers, rising cost of medical and

rehabilitation services and salary payments. DCS was also required to participate in the Cabinet Redemption Project which allowed injured workers the opportunity to redeem their future workers compensation entitlements as a result of the new legislation that came into operation on 1 July 2015. This project saw an increase in lump sum expenditure of 27.3% when compared to the previous year.

Early intervention and improved injury management practices assisted injured workers to recover and return to work without delay. These practices allowed DCS to again decrease its overall Workers Compensation liability from $11.6 million in 2014-15 to $9.7 million in 2015-16.



There were 87 hazard reports, 297 injuries reports and 61 near miss reports submitted during the 2015-16 financial year.

The most common causes of injury in 2015-16 continue to be sprains and strains, slips and trips and manual tasks. The department's program based approach to managing risk focuses on minimising risks, which has contributed to the overall reduction of workplace injuries.

The influenza vaccine program continued to have a very good participation rate with over 830 employees receiving the vaccine during the financial year.

Compensable Disabilities/Rehabilitation Initiatives

The department continues to demonstrate a strong commitment to early intervention and the rehabilitation of work injured employees. The department's Hazard and Incident Reporting System allows early notification of workplace injuries, which enables Injury Management to conduct an initial assessment for rehabilitation within 24 hours of notification of an injury. DCS is currently on track to meet the new Building Safety Excellence Targets that have been set for the department in the areas of early assessment within two days, determination of claims within ten business days and the reduction in time taken to determine mental stress claims.

The department's rehabilitation process is a collaboration between the injured worker, the Return to Work Service provider, the worksite manager or supervisor and the treating medical providers. The process has been enhanced through the use of the department's Rehabilitation Provider Panel, which allows for services and skills to be targeted based on individual circumstances associated with the claim.

Claims management staff continued to work with external legal representatives allocated by the Crown Solicitor's Office to ensure that claims management decisions are made in an appropriate and timely manner. This has led to the successful finalisation of a number of complex claims and a reduction in future Workers Compensation liability.

The department has continued its development of a new set of injury management procedures, letter templates and forms in order to administer the new *Return to Work Act 2014*. It has continued to advise injured workers of their entitlements and assist them to understand the transitional arrangements for existing injuries under the new legislation.

Training for new employees on their rights and responsibilities when injured continues to be delivered and managers/supervisors continue to be trained in their role and obligations to provide suitable duties to work injured employees upon their return to work.

Audit and Verification System for Safety and Injury Management

In late October 2014, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (Deloitte) performed an assessment under the Public Sector Audit and Verification System (AVS) for DCS, aimed at examining the effectiveness of the Work Health and Safety and Injury Management practices to achieve continuous improvement. Due to a reconsideration of audit findings, the final report for the Audit was delivered on 20 August 2015.

Rather than focusing on compliance or non-compliance, AVS findings were rated according to the risk they present to the agency and were supported by recommendations for improvement. A corrective action workshop was held that brought together the Audit team and the audited area(s) to collaboratively develop management actions to address any identified issues within appropriate timeframes. Progress of the completion of agreed corrective actions is being monitored by the Office for the Public Sector (OPS) through follow up with DCS on a quarterly basis and will be reported in quarterly Chief Executive's workers compensation performance reports. In addition, OPS reports audit and verification outcomes are sent to Cabinet and periodic reports are prepared around the AVS for Return To Work SA.

DCS is currently on target for all corrective actions addressing the findings from the AVS audit.

Carer's Recognition

DCS recognises and is supportive of the role of carers employed within the department. Through its Corporate Induction Program, all managers and employees are informed of DCS' commitment to carers with flexible working arrangements available to assist carers to meet their obligations.

Flexible Working Arrangements

DCS recognises and is supportive of the need to provide flexible working arrangements to its employees. All managers and employees are informed of DCS' commitment through its Corporate Induction Program and during staff performance development reviews.

In 2015-16 DCS supported 201 employees to utilise flexible working arrangements such as compressed working weeks, purchased leave, working from home, job share arrangements and/or working part time. An additional 413 employees utilised flexi-time arrangements.

Whistleblower Qualification

DCS has identified and trained three responsible officers for the purposes of the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993*. The identified officers are the Regional Director, Northern Region, the General Manager, Mobilong Prison and the Director, Workforce Planning and Development.

In 2015-16, there were nil occasions in which public interest information was disclosed to a responsible officer.

Gender Reporting

DCS is committed to achieving gender equity throughout the department. As reflected in the following tables, during 2015-16, 31% of participants in departmental leadership and management programs were women and 40% of the DCS Executive group were women.

35.9% of women in DCS were working in promotional positions. Promotional positions are considered to be above base grade, such as ASO3, OPS4, AHP3, CO4 and above.

Leadership and Management Programs in 2015-16			
Program	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Tomorrow Senior Managers	6	4	10
Transition to Management Bridging	9	3	12
Public Sector Management Program	0	2	2
Australian Correctional Leadership Program	1	1	2
Supervision in Prison Bridging Program	18	8	23
Total number	**34**	**15**	**49**
Total %	**69%**	**31%**	**100%**

[Data source: Leadership & Management records database as at 30 June 2016]\

Technical Development Programs (excluding Trainee Correctional Officer Course) in 2015-16			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Advanced Skills Training Program	31	20	51
Training and Assessment (TAE Qualification)	0	0	0
Workplace Assessor (Skill set)	11	3	14
Community Corrections Case Management	0	0	0
Cultural Competence	40	30	70
Suicide and Self Harm	203	57	260
Domestic and Family Violence	11	25	36

[Data as at 30 June 2016]

Number of Departmental Executives in 2015-16			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Number	6	4	10
Total %	**60%**	**40%**	**100%**

[Data as at 30 June 2016]

Women in promotional positions in 2015-16			
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Number in promotional positions	295	292	587
Total number of employees	1192	814	2006
% in promotional positions	24.7%	35.9%	29.3%

[Data as at 30 June 2016 - Promotional positions are considered to be above base grade ie ASO3, OPS4, AHP3, CO4 and above] * Does not include Minister

Classification Streams ASO6 and Above			
Classification Streams	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
ASO6	27	23	50
ASO7	16	26	42
ASO8	1	1	2
Exec	6	4	10
MAS2	1	3	4
MAS3	11	13	24
CO5	2	0	2
CO6	5	1	6
CO7	12	4	16
OPS5	6	3	9
OPS6	4	1	5
OPS7	1	0	1
AHP3	14	36	50
AHP4	3	4	7
AHP5	1	1	2
PO3	2	0	2
Total	**112**	**119**	**231**
Total %	**48%**	**52%**	**100%**

[Data source: Gender Analysis as at 30 June 2016]
* Does not include Minister, Ministerial Advisors or Chief of Staff

Information Analysis

Effective analysis of information is essential in the decision making process. The accuracy of the analysis of information impacts markedly on the decisions made by the department, and informs local and national corrective services agencies as a whole.

Information on prisoner and offender numbers and projections, offender profiles and offending trends inform policy development, corporate and strategic planning, and human resources management to meet demand. The information also underpins planning for future projected needs including infrastructure requirements.

Information analysis and studying prison populations, particularly offending trends, can also significantly assist when considering any innovative and new alternative sentencing options for some offenders rather than a prison sentence.

This work assists the Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council's positive reforms across the justice system when exploring diversionary strategies to better achieve criminal justice outcomes.

The provision and analysis of national statistics provides benchmarks by which individual correctional jurisdictions may be suitable compared for performance to determine efficiency and effective delivery of services.

Information Technology

The department remains committed to improving how Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is utilised in decision making and service delivery. Notable achievements for 2015-16 include:

- Commenced the implementation of a self-service kiosk system to enable prisoners to manage basic tasks and information for themselves, including canteen orders, prison account balances, transfers and requests. Completion of this project is expected to be end of September 2017;
- Commenced a project to enable paperless meetings for the Parole Board, saving time and cost of copying and distributing paper files. Completion of this project is anticipated to be by the end of December 2016;
- Implemented enhancements to the Justice Information System (JIS) to manage contact and communication with offenders who are subject to Intervention Orders as either a defendant or a protected person;
- Implemented enhancements to the JIS to support the writing of Home Detention Evaluation Reports;
- Participated in the Criminal Justice Sector Reform agenda, which aims to improve collaboration and sharing of information across agencies to best meet the needs of those involved in the criminal justice system;
- Continued the provision of ICT services and support to the office of the Minister for Correctional Services;
- Successfully negotiated and transitioned to new service contracts for electronic messaging, fixed voice, mobile and data carriage services; and
- Continued the maintenance and expansion of ICT infrastructure to ensure continued operation of departmental ICT systems in existing and new service locations.

Digital Strategy

In response to the Premier's Digital by Default declaration, the department has developed a Digital Strategy to inform the development of digital services to offenders, offenders' families, victims and the community.

The Department continues to progress the ICT Blueprint, a program of business and technology transformation initiatives to deliver the strategic outcomes for the Department to 2020 and beyond.

Records Management

Records Management aims to maintain evidence and information about the activities of the department and meet our obligations under the *State Records Act*.

During 2015-16, a records management awareness training program was provided to staff across a range of locations including metropolitan and regional centres.

The Department's Record Disposal Schedule (RDS) was reviewed and approved by the State Records Council. The approved changes will assist the department in maintaining valuable business information into the future.

An extensive collection of Microfilm records were relocated to approved long-term storage to ensure longevity.

Data Warehouse

The department continues to utilise the Justice Data Warehouse platform to hold departmental data within its own secure partition. The Justice Data Warehouse is also used for statistical analysis, legislative reporting obligations and management reports to support improved decision making.

During 2015-16, the department undertook significant analysis of trends in the growth of the prisoner population to provide projections for the coming years and inform strategies for the management of prisoner numbers and prisoner accommodation.

Media Liaison and Corporate Communications

The department takes a positive and proactive approach to interacting with the media and community organisations. The involvement of prisoners and offenders in reparation projects continues to attract media interest.

One of the key recommendations of the 2012-13 DCS Business Model Review was that: *in order to position DCS as a modern and responsive organisation, internal and external stakeholders must have access to quality and timely information, and fundamental to this is the development of a vibrant intranet and internet presence…*

The new DCS Intranet site launched in October 2014 using the SharePoint 2013 platform and continued to be enhanced and improved through 2015-16.

The new site represents a transformation in the way that information is shared, managed and communicated across the department. The new intranet is also a source of up to the minute news within the department and features local news and weather and a SAPOL twitter feed. The site continues to be enhanced and refined as additional functionality and workflows are implemented.

Production and development of a new public-facing DCS website also commenced in 2015-16.

DCS Merit Awards Ceremony

On 16 February 2016, the department's Merit Awards Ceremony was held at the Adelaide Town Hall. The Minister for Correctional Services presented a number of awards to DCS staff, members of the community and stakeholders.

Individual Commendation Award

The Individual Commendation Award is presented to employees who show efficiency and diligence in their role through commitment to leadership, innovation, knowledge and professionalism.

The 2015 winners were:

Mr Mark Mathew, Ms Linda Neighbour, Mr Gary Artis, Mr Owen Brady, Mr Yilma Woldgabreal, Mr James Matthews and Mr Paul Searl.

Meritorious Service Medal

The Meritorious Service Medal is presented to employees for outstanding service above and beyond what is required in their paid employment. Employees can qualify in one or more of the following categories: leadership and management, initiative through enhancing and developing significant work practices, procedures and service delivery, distinguished service and outstanding contribution to the corporate goals and mission of the department and its stakeholders.

The 2015 winners were:

Mr Steve Mann and Mr John Case.

Medal of Valour

The Medal of Valour is presented to individuals or employees for acts of personal valour and/or bravery in hazardous circumstances considered worthy of recognition, but would not normally

qualify for a National Bravery Award. This award may be presented posthumously to the next of kin of the employee.

No Medals of Valour were presented in 2015.

Team Excellence Award

The Team Excellence Award recognises teams or work units for their contributions to the achievement of the department's goals in leadership and management, innovation and productivity, partnerships and service, systems or project development and facilitating continuous improvement through Corporate and Stakeholder focus.

The 2015 winners were:

The Home Detention Committee, the Trainee Correctional Officer Recruitment team, the Yatala Labour Prison E Division Day Shift team, the Multi-Agency Protection Services team, the Community Work Unit at Cadell Training Centre, the DCS Intranet team, the commissioning team for the Yerkalalpata Unit at Mount Gambier Prison and the Cadell Fire Brigade at Cadell Training Centre.

Women's Excellence Award

The individual nominated must have a diligent and ethical work history and have displayed an understanding and a commitment towards ensuring gender equitability and/or cultural diversity that goes above and beyond their normal duties for the department.

The 2015 winner was:

Kit-Lian Wong.

Australia Day Achievement Medallions

The Australia Day Council recognises and celebrates the outstanding achievements and contributions of extraordinary Australians. The Australia Day Achievement Medallions acknowledge dedicated public employees.

The Medallions are presented to employees who have made a significant contribution to the work of their department during the past year, or given outstanding service over a number of years. The names of recipients of Australia Day Achievement Medallions are listed on the National Australia Day Council website and in the Commonwealth Public Service Gazette.

The 2015 winners were:

Mr James Hugo, Ms Helen Bales and Ms Kama Connolly.

PART 3

INNOVATION, LEADERSHIP AND ENGAGEMENT

The department will build a culture of continuous improvement

INNOVATION, LEADERSHIP AND ENGAGEMENT

Our priorities for this Key Strategy in the Strategic Plan for 2014-2017 are:

- Contribute to Criminal Justice Sector reform;
- Engage with partners to assist in reducing the over-representation of Aboriginal offenders;
- Develop and promote an inclusive organisational culture that supports departmental values;
- Promote effective staff engagement to assist in the achievement of departmental outcomes;
- Develop and promote leadership at all levels that reinforces ethical conduct and integrity;
- Improve information sharing with internal and external stakeholders;
- Improve the support and engagement for Victims of Crime;
- Work to influence relevant Government policy;
- Encourage engagement and strengthen partnerships to improve public safety;
- Promote and support the use of volunteers; and
- Lead and promote 'Shaping Corrections' as a vehicle for staff engagement, innovation and business improvement.

The department will measure its success through its strategic key performance indicators:

Number of volunteers registered	Number of Victims of Crime registered
Staff with performance development agreements	Staff attendance at corporate training
Research proposals approved	

Workforce Planning and Development

The Workforce Planning and Development Branch (WPD) have the responsibility for strategic workforce planning and delivery of a range of learning and development programs and corporate services related to workforce development. These include: accredited and non-accredited training, performance development, work health and safety training, employee study assistance, leadership and management and operational programs, and the recruitment and training of new Correctional Officers.

Workforce Planning and Development (Corporate)

WPD - Corporate works closely with senior managers in providing a range of programs aimed at building workforce capability and capacity. The branch contributes to creating and maintaining a professional workforce operating within a positive workplace culture. In particular, the suite of program offerings included:

- The continuous roll-out of the revised Values, Ethics and Respectful Behaviour program, in which 323 staff have participated as at the end of June 2016. The program includes engaging sessions on DCS and Public Sector Values, Employee Conduct Policy and Guideline; violence against women through White Ribbon, Racism and employees personal responsibilities as well as the role and function of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption and Office for Public Integrity; and
- Leadership and management training programs aimed at enhancing performance management and fostering innovation and employee engagement. This was achieved through Tomorrow Senior Managers program with 10 emerging leaders taking part in monthly workshops and real work placements in senior management positions.

In 2015-16, WPD provided DCS operational staff with the delivery of two Correctional Officer Training Course – Advanced Skills programs, which is an important continuation of up-skilling our correctional officers managing prisoners in our system. The outcome of this accredited training program provides participants with a vocational educational training qualification of Certificate IV in Correctional Practice. A further 56 Correctional Officers have undertaken the face to face training, resulting in an increasingly qualified workforce. The training is an important aspect in the professionalisation of the occupation and is also an essential element for officers seeking to progress from a general Correctional Officer to an Advanced Correctional Officer (CO2 to CO3).

Supervision in Prison Bridging Program was delivered to 23 aspiring and substantive Operational Supervisors. This included subject areas of leadership and management; resilience and wellbeing; managing emergency situations and performance development and management to name a few.

Workforce Planning and Development (Operational)

WPD – Operational is responsible for recruiting and training Trainee Correctional Officers and Correctional Industry Officers (CIOs). These comprise the largest workgroup within DCS. New Correctional Officers are initially trainees and become responsible for the day-to-day 24/7 care and case management of offenders imprisoned by the Courts. CIOs train offenders in a range of work related skills (for example, metal and wood work, horticulture, assembly and production) to maximise employment opportunities when released.

Performance Development

DCS is committed to fostering a professional and inclusive organisational culture with an emphasis on performance management and development. A corporate approach to linking into the public sector and departmental values continues to be supported throughout all accredited training programs including leadership and management training programs.

A review of DCS Performance Management and Development Framework and Guidelines will be undertaken in 2016-17 to improve the implementation and recording of staff performance development plans, to meet the whole of government requirements.

Workforce Planning

During 2015-16, further work has been undertaken to implement the DCS Strategic Workforce Plan 2016-2020. Key strategies are aimed at progressing the Government's priority for safer communities through offender management and rehabilitation, productivity, performance and innovation, leadership and engagement.

Workforce Planning and Development continues to focus on the following areas:

- Recruitment and training of new correctional officers and correctional industries officers to meet the increase in the prisoner population;
- Increase the number of women in leadership and management positions within the operational areas of DCS;
- Increase the number of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander employees and other cultures to meet the needs of a culturally diverse and complex offender population;
- Ensure our next generation of leaders are recognised through succession planning and realising emerging leaders, and ensuring an increase of female senior managers;
- Attraction and retention of employees aged below 30 years of age; and
- Investing in staff through continuously developing the performance of all employees.

Work Health and Safety Training

DCS has a proactive approach to Work Health & Safety (WH&S) training, which contributes to the department's commitment to meeting obligations under:

- *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* (SA) (WH&S Act);
- Public Sector Code of Practice for Crown Self Insured Employers;
- Premier Safety Commitment;
- DCS Strategic Plan 2014-2017;
- WH&S Training Matrix;
- Shaping Corrections commitment; and
- Safe work environment for employees, stakeholders, offenders and members of the public.

Internal audits and program review play a major part in identifying areas of improvement and organisational gaps, and as such, inform emerging training needs. Key WH&S programs, trends and responsibilities are integrated throughout all corporate leadership and operational training programs.

Through the delivery of the below corporate programs, WH&S content includes the responsibilities of the Person Conducting Business or Undertaking (PCBU), Officer, Worker and Other as outlined in the WH&S Act, safe practices of work and bullying:

- WH&S Officer training;
- WH&S Overview for Managers and Supervisors;
- Corporate Induction Program;
- Advanced Skills Training Course;
- Supervision in Prison Bridging Program;
- Transitions to Management;
- Correctional Officer Training Course;
- Values, ethical and respectful behaviour; and
- Control restraints defensive techniques.

WH&S training for officers and workers remains a high priority, capturing employees new to the role through targeted training sessions delivered through Senior Managers' Forums, Corporate Induction Program, Tomorrow Senior Managers and the Correctional Officer training course. Corporately endorsed training requirements are also reflected in the WH&S Training Matrix which is an appendix to the Training and Development Policy/Guideline.

Strategic Management and Planning and Effective Corporate Performance

The Governance and Executive Support Unit (GES) reports directly to the Chief Executive and is responsible for developing and implementing integrated, best practice processes in relation to governance, strategic and business planning, performance reporting and business excellence.

The unit develops the department's corporate plans and implements and manages the necessary processes and systems to enable the department to properly measure and report performance against associated indicators. The department's vision, mission, goals, initiatives and desired outcomes are articulated clearly in the department's Strategic and Business Plans, which are fundamental to operations and the department's success. The plans are developed through extensive and appropriate consultation and align and integrate with the South Australian Government's Strategic Plan and Seven Strategic Priorities.

The department particularly supports and contributes to priority *2: Safe communities, healthy neighbourhoods*, as well as the South Australian Strategic Plan (SASP) community vision of: *We are safe in our homes, community and at work*.

In order to measure and report performance to contribute to the priorities, the SASP contains a number of targets. The department is the lead agency for Target 19: Repeat offending - *South Australia has the lowest Australian rate of repeat offenders over the period to 2020 (baseline: 2007 - 2008)*. Reporting on this target requires departmental staff to lead and coordinate a whole of government response and therefore requires DCS to work closely with all agencies that contribute to that target.

Nationally, the department's productivity, performance and effectiveness is measured, reported and compared with all other jurisdictions through the annual Report on Government Services (RoGS). The RoGS dedicates an entire volume to 'justice' and a whole chapter to 'Corrective Services'. Performance is reported against objectives that are common to corrective services agencies in all jurisdictions. It includes a framework of performance indicators and reports results on those indicators for the previous year for each jurisdiction.

At a state level the department's productivity, performance and effectiveness is measured and reported through the Agency Statement and corporately through the department's Quarterly Performance Report (QPR). Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets have been developed and are regularly reviewed and reported in the QPR.

The key projects and their associated KPIs are commonalities that run through the department's Business Plans and budgets. These linkages enable appropriate strategic management, public accountability and forward planning.

The department reports against a number of KPIs on a quarterly basis through the QPR, some of which are strategic and appear in the Agency Statement. The remainder operational indicators are monitored and reported on by the responsible directorates in the department.

The QPR is tabled at relevant departmental governance committees and groups including the department's Executive at the completion of each quarter. The governance groups and the Executive consider the reports, discusses performance against targets and progress of projects. Where necessary, corrective action is taken on those indicators that are not achieving the set targets.

Improvements to the department's performance reporting frameworks are continuously being identified, developed and implemented to ensure clear visibility of activity and to enable proactive and strategic planning for the future.

Shaping Corrections - staff collaboration and engagement

Collaboration and meaningful engagement of staff in the development and delivery of our services is also very important for the department. Effective communication, collaboration with and engagement of staff in all aspects of our business and in the development and implementation of improvements in our services, policies and practices is critical to the success of Shaping Corrections. Through Shaping Corrections, staff directly contributes to improved outcomes identified in the Department's Strategic Plan including increased public protection, the provision of a safe, secure and humane environment and reduced reoffending.

Highlights

Significant DCS initiatives to which Shaping Corrections contributed in 2015-16 include:

- White Ribbon Workplace Accreditation program;
- Smoking Reduction Policy and Action Plan;
- Community Grants Program;
- The development and introduction of the Kiosk Express System in institutions;
- Building Wellbeing and Resilience;
- The Alternatives to Custody suite of initiatives, including legislative changes;
- The DCS Reconciliation Action Plan;
- Changing public perception: capturing and promoting "good news stories";
- Expanding community supervision and rehabilitation – Home Detention program;
- Integrated Home Detention Intensive Support Services Program (IHISSP); and
- Domestic and Family Violence Framework.

Civil Claims

Civil claims can be lodged against the department for alleged breaches of process and duty of care. The department insures against claims of this nature through the South Australian Government Captive Insurance Corporation.

The department's contingent liability in respect of claims is limited to the excess payable in the event claims are successful. The contingent liability of the department as a 30 June 2016 is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements (see Appendix 1).

Contractual Arrangements

Contractual arrangements may be found on the Department's website at:
https://www.tenders.sa.gov.au/tenders/tenders/index.do

Freedom of Information

The *Freedom of Information Act 1991* (FOI Act) provides members of the public with a legally enforceable right of access to information held by agencies, subject to specific exemptions. Under Section 9 of the FOI Act, State Government agencies must publish an up-to-date information statement every 12 months. Information statements must be published in the agency's annual report, on a website maintained by the agency, or both.

Structures and functions of DCS

The structures and functions of DCS are available in the front of this report. The report also includes an overview of the reporting lines of responsibility.

Functions of DCS affecting the public

The department's work directly impacts on the public by securely and humanely managing people ordered by the Courts to serve a community based or prison sanction, and to provide them with opportunities to lead law abiding lives. DCS also contributes to a safer community by

working in partnership with other criminal justice organisations and the community to prevent crime and reduce repeat offending.

Public participation in policy development

Public consultation is undertaken when it is deemed appropriate to engage the public in the formulation of specific policy.

Description of the kinds of documents held by DCS

Documents retained by DCS fall broadly into the categories of corporate files containing correspondence, minutes and memoranda; policies, procedures, instructions and guidelines prescribing the way various activities are to be performed; personnel files relating to departmental employees; strategic and business plans, reports, contracts and agreements; accounting and financial records; and prisoner and offender records.

The listing of these categories does not necessarily imply that all documents falling into the categories are accessible in full or in part under the FOI Act.

Arrangements for seeking access to DCS documents

Applications made under the FOI Act for access to records held by the department, including records concerning personal affairs, must:

- be in writing
- specify that they are made under the FOI Act
- provide sufficient detail to enable the identification of the documents(s)
- show an Australian address for the service of notices
- be accompanied by the application fee (the application fee for 2015-16 was $33.00).

A fee reduction may be granted in certain circumstances.

An FOI Application for access to documents is available from State Records of SA at https://www.archives.sa.gov.au.

In addition, applications for the amendment of records concerning personal affairs must also provide information showing why it is believed the record(s) is incomplete, incorrect, out-of-date or misleading. No application fee is payable in respect of an application for the amendment of records.

An FOI Application for amendment of personal records is available from State Records of SA at https://www.archives.sa.gov.au.

Applications for access to documents, or for amendment of personal records held by the department, should be addressed to:

Manager, Freedom of Information
Department for Correctional Services
GPO Box 1747
ADELAIDE SA 5001
Telephone: 08 8226 9324

Strategic Policy Projects and Partnerships

Departmental policy is influenced by a number of factors including the State Strategic Plan, government priorities, the Criminal Justice Sector Reform Council, and by the department and its stakeholders.

The Strategic Policy, Projects and Partnerships (SPPP) unit coordinates the facilitation, development and implementation of departmental strategy and policy through key departmental projects, research and partnership building.

As part of its policy process, the department has in place a Policy and Procedure Framework (P&PF). This framework provides a clear, consistent and coordinated structure for the development, approval, implementation and review of policy and procedures, including delegated responsibility to the appropriate operational level. P&PF documents are influenced by evidence, emerging trends in the criminal justice system, the views of government and community, best practice, operational needs, and available financial and physical resources and, government and organisational priorities. Relevant stakeholders are also consulted in the development and review of P&PF documents.

Throughout 2015-16, SPPP worked on a number of strategic initiatives, projects and partnerships including:

Digitisation of the Parole Board Project

The project formally commenced in July 2014, and is due for delivery in the second half of 2016-17.

The aim of the project is to implement a Parole Board Meeting system that streamlines Parole Board Secretariat processes for improved efficiencies and reduced administration costs; and improves the Parole Board's access to offender information for parole decision making.

The first stage of the project was completed in March 2016 and involved identifying and procuring a suitable meeting system solution that met both Parole Board Secretariat and Parole Board information needs. The second stage of the project involves the implementation of the solution which enables Parole Board Secretariat to collate offender information and prepare meeting papers in a digital format and supports Parole Board members to securely access offender information and meeting papers through a mobile device.

Highlights for 2015-16 have included:

- The identification and implementation of Parole Board administration process improvements;
- Commenced the scanning of Parole Board files onto a central and secure location;
- Procured mobile devices for Parole Board members;
- Procured and established secure and remote connection from mobile devices to centralised Parole Board file repository; and
- Procured online meeting software that addresses the Parole Board and Parole Board Secretariat needs.

Bail Accommodation Support Program

The Bail Accommodation Support Program BASP) is due for delivery in the second half of 2016-17.

The aim of the BASP is to provide short term accommodation for alleged offenders who lack suitable accommodation in the community, as an alternative to being remanded in custody. The BASP will also provide wrap around services and support residents to maintain links to family, employment and other services whilst transitioning to long term accommodation.

In December 2015, DCS contracted AnglicareSA to deliver the BASP on behalf of the state. Under the Agreement to Lease and the Services Agreement, AnglicareSA will construct a four-storey facility in Port Adelaide comprising 30 self-contained accommodation units and will, for a 15 year period, provide short term accommodation and wrap around services for alleged

offenders released on bail. AnglicareSA has commenced site works with the facility expected to be operational in March 2017.

Highlights for the BASP in 2015-16 include;

- Finalising of n negotiations and execution of Agreement to Lease and Services Agreement with AnglicareSA on 2 December 2015 for the construction and operation of the BASP facility;
- Ministerial Announcement made upon the execution of contracts;
- Demolition of the previous derelict building on the BASP site completed; and
- Commencement of the new site works for the accommodation build.

Domestic and Family Violence Framework

DCS is committed to reducing the incidence of domestic and family violence, and taking a proactive approach in this endeavour. DCS contributes to the vision for a safer community, in line with its public safety mandate, through the safe, secure and humane management of offenders, and ensuring alignment to state and national policies (Council of Australian Governments, 2011; Department of the Premier and Cabinet, 2014; Office for Women, 2011) that seek to reduce violence against women and children.

Highlights for 2015-16 include:

- Developing and endorsing a Domestic and Family Violence Framework (DFV) that is underpinned by the following key principles:
  - Promoting Safety;
  - Accountability;
  - Responsive and Interconnected Service Delivery;
  - Equality, Diversity and Cultural sensitivity;
  - Community Responsibility; and
  - Sustainability and an Evidence Based Approach.

Intervention Orders

In line with the departments vision for a ‘a safer community by protecting the public’ and with the department now a relevant agency under the *South Australian Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009*, a new Intervention Orders System has been implemented within the Department.

The Intervention Orders System allows DCS staff to identify prisoners and offenders with an existing Intervention Order. This includes Intervention Order conditions.

Highlights for 2015-2016 include:

- Ensuring that prisoners and offenders do not breach Intervention Order conditions by no longer allowing visits, mail and phone calls if the conditions do not allow the defendant to make contact, communicate or be in close proximity to the protected person or persons; and
- Each Intervention Order and related conditions is considered on a case by case basis to determine decisions for Home Detention, Parole, Bail, Community Service etc.

Reduction of Smoking in Prisons

The department partnered with SA Health to implement actions in the South Australian Tobacco Control Strategy, resulting in the development of a *DCS Reduction in Smoking Policy and Action Plan 2015-17*. The Plan articulates key areas for focus and action. These actions ultimately seek to reduce the high smoking rates within South Australian prisons through increased activity at all custodial institutions that support prisoners and custodial staff to quit smoking, as well as to contribute to generating a non-smoking culture within our prisons.

Highlights for 2015-16 include:

- The Adelaide Remand Centre became South Australia's first Smoke Free institution on 1 March 2016;
- Cancer Council working with prisons to deliver QuitSkills competency based training to DCS staff, prisoners and DCS volunteers; and
- A 10% increase on the price of tobacco products has been achieved; with the revenue raised to fund smoking reduction strategies.

DCS/SAAFL Prisoner Umpiring program

Partnering with the South Australian Amateur Football League (SAAFL) the department has developed a program to engage prisoners as SAAFL Umpires.

This program aims to contribute to the rehabilitation of prisoners and to address the shortage of umpires available to officiate local games. One of the most significant factors that can contribute to a reduction in an offender's risk of re-offending is the establishment of pro-social connections in the community. This program provides an opportunity for prisoners to establish positive relationships and participation in the program may also help to build positive skills and encourage further training and enhanced employment opportunities upon release. The program was established and implemented in a manner which ensured sustainability.

Victim Services

The department's Victim Services Unit consults with government and non-government victim support agencies and departmental stakeholders, to ensure that the rights of victims are upheld. The unit also manages the Victims Register which promotes the rights and needs of victims of crime and demonstrates the department's commitment to restorative justice.

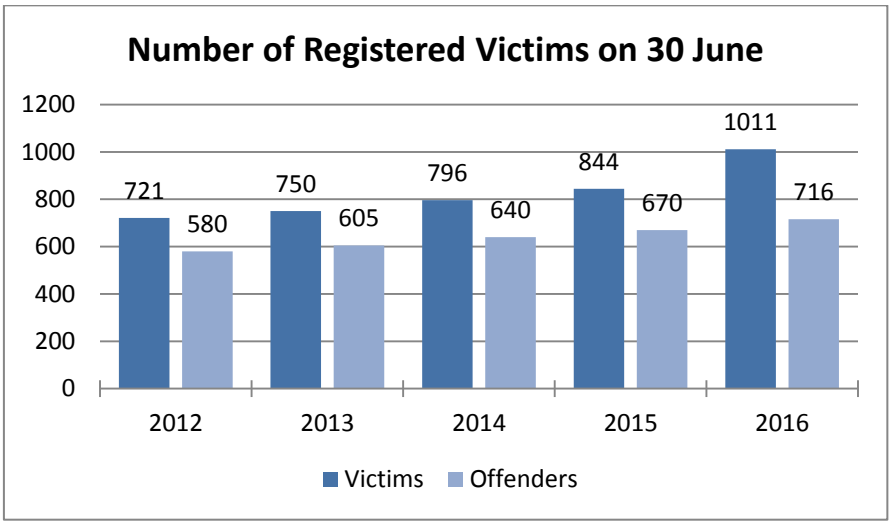
As at 30 June 2016, there were 1 011 registered victims compared with 844 at 30 June 2015. This equates to an increase of 19.8% in victim registrations for the 2015-16 financial year. Since 30 June 2012, there has been a 40.2% increase in the number of registered victims.

As at 30 June 2016, the majority of victims were registered as a result of major indictable offences including homicide, child and adult sex offences and domestic violence offences.

The most common source of victim referrals include the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the DPP Witness Assistance Program, SAPOL and Victim Support Services.

Number of registered victims on 30 June 2012 and 2016

	30 June 2012	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016
Victims	721	750	796	844	1011
Offenders	580	605	640	670	716



Volunteer Support

The department's Volunteer Unit provides meaningful and coordinated support to prisoners, offenders and departmental staff as well as acting as a vital link between the department and the community.

The Volunteer Unit is based at Port Adelaide Community Correctional Centre and operates a number of volunteer programs on a statewide basis to support the department in a range of areas. As a business unit, the Volunteer Unit comes under the Offender Development Directorate. This allows a more streamlined approach to the delivery of volunteer services that are aligned with the department's rehabilitative goals.

During 2015-16, departmental volunteers provided essential support to offenders in prison and the community through a wide range of services including the provision of:

- Transport in the community for offenders who would otherwise struggle to attend necessary appointments and departmental programs (for example disability or remote location) as well as for prisoners' families to facilitate visits sessions and maintain family links during periods of incarceration;
- Transport for prisoners to attend the DCS/SAAFL Prisoner Umpiring program;
- Transport for prisoners to attend job interviews, vocational training and be supported with resocialisation (ie – using public transport);
- Practical support on day of release for prisoners through the Prisoner Release Program;
- Practical assistance for community based offenders and newly released prisoners through the Community Mentor Program;
- Assistance with the prison library program (throughout the state's metropolitan prisons) by suitably skilled volunteers;
- Visiting socially isolated prisoners to provide opportunities to build social and communication skills;
- Assisting with education and training delivery through 1:1 literacy and numeracy input for prisoners;
- Assisting prisoners with their tax returns as part of the Tax Help Program;
- Supporting prisoners with everyday life skills to assist with reintegration into the community through the Lifestyles Program; and
- Mentor support for prisoners as part of the Quit Smoking initiative.

The Volunteer Orientation Program allows volunteers to receive training around confidentiality while working with prisoners and offenders. Volunteers from Chaplaincy Services, Edge Church, Visiting Inspectors, Aboriginal Elders Program and Second Chances SA are offered the opportunity to participate in the Volunteer Orientation Program. This ensures risk management remains at the forefront of service delivery whilst engaging the wider community in the rehabilitation of prisoners and offenders.

Partnerships

The department is proud of its partnering activities with a range of government and non-government organisations, businesses, research and tertiary institutions and third sector communities. The outcomes achieved through these collaborations have helped provide opportunities to prisoners and offenders that the department could never have delivered alone.

The department works closely with other government agencies including the Department for Communities and Social Inclusion (DCSI) Exceptional Needs Unit (ENU). This is to assist in identifying appropriate accommodation and support services for offenders with complex needs who are exiting the custodial environment. The department also regularly attends the ENU Management Assessment Service case conferences; and Management Assessment Panels to

provide expertise during the development and maintenance of management plans for offenders with co-morbidity and complex needs prior to, and following their transition to the community.

The department also actively supports the South Australian Government's commitment to the creation and implementation of Disability Access and Inclusion Plans across government agencies. In addition, the department also supports the strategies contained in the Attorney-General's Department - Disability Justice Plan 2014-2017 which aims to make the criminal justice system more accessible and responsive to the needs of people with disability.

The DCS Community Grant Funding has been an important way to build positive working relationships with other organisations. In its third year of operation, DCS built connections with a range of service providers we have previously had little contact with. In 2015-16, the department attracted 55 applications for funding, of which 14 community organisations were funded to enhance protective factors of offenders in relation to their recidivism for prisoners and offenders in the community.

Some of the valuable partnerships the department had in 2015-16 through the community grants program include:

ART Services – Aboriginal ConneXtions Centre

The first of a two-stage project, Stage 1 works provides a 'live work training' model approach by A.R.T Employment and TAFESA, and offers a six week training course in construction for up to ten Aboriginal offenders from the APC, community corrections and other Aboriginal organisations.

The project is to construct a space as an extension of the facility owned by the Aboriginal Sobriety Group at Kilburn which offers a range of support services for Aboriginal people. Participants will learn skills in construction around flooring, plumbing and painting. Once completed the Aboriginal ConneXtions Centre will provide expanded support services for Aboriginal offenders drug and alcohol use, healthy lifestyle and behaviour and training and employment opportunities.

Eyre Futures – Prison Industries Aquaculture Project – Organic Waste

This project explores opportunities for prisoners to gain skills leading to employment in the oyster industry in Port Lincoln by using one of the bi-products of oyster farming. The accumulation of barnacles on oyster bags can create a potential organic waste problem for growers and can lead to odour issues for the community. Prison industries will examine ways to turn the waste into a useful product whose uses could include feed for the poultry industry, compost and road base.

Gener8 Theatre – Inside Out

Inside Out aims to develop positive life skills though the art form of theatre. Participants will explore both past and present, and participate in acting activities that build trust, encourage collaboration, share ideas and examine their own experiences from a safe distance. Creative writing will also be utilised. The program will facilitate creation of an original autobiographical theatre piece written and performed by participants. The project will be delivered at Mount Gambier Prison over 20 weeks at three hourly sessions per week.

Kornar Winmil Yunti Aboriginal Corporation - Accountability, Responsibility to Change - Central Metropolitan Region

This program provides narrative therapy practices over a 12 week period for up to ten male Aboriginal domestic violence offenders. It aims to have men reflect, acknowledge, take responsibility and change their attitudes and behaviour towards women and children. This program is held in the Adelaide Central metropolitan area for men associated with Community Corrections.

Lifeline SE - Dollars and Sense: Financial Literacy for Offenders

This program consists of four, half-day, interactive workshops held quarterly over a 12 month period, which are focused on building improved financial management, knowledge and skills. These programs are held at the Mount Gambier Community Corrections Centre for current

clients or their families. On completion of the workshop, participants are offered support through Lifeline South East's financial counselling services to develop an individual customised plan.

OARS SA – Alcohol and Drug Program Cadell

This program consists of 12 alcohol and other drug education workshops, each of a two hour duration, delivered as part of the Cadell Therapeutic Community Structured Program. Participants are provided with the opportunity to use knowledge and skills learned from the workshops to prevent the likelihood of relapse when released into the community. OARS SA facilitates a Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART) Recovery group which runs weekly. To promote an additional element of mutual aid, presentations are provided by representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. Participants are provided with information and encouraged to engage with the peer support services that are available in their local communities. Throughcare pathways are also devised so that transition into community support services is facilitated.

Relationships Australia - Healthy Relationships Program: Emotional and Physical Wellbeing

This program is delivered at the Adelaide Women's Prison and focuses on building protective factors to reduce harm and build capacity to identify domestic violence situations. The program is comprised of eight structured modules and one on one informal support time.

Community Partnership Awards

These awards provide the opportunity for community partners and stakeholders to be recognised for the work that they contribute toward the department. The business or individual nominated must have an established or ongoing partnership with the department and/or its stakeholders and be able to demonstrate how this partnership benefits the community.

The 2015 winners were:

Cancer Council SA, Murray Mallee Community Health Service, Cleland Wildlife Park, Victim Support Services Inc, and the Mount Gambier Metropolitan Fire Service.

Legislation

The *Correctional Services Act 1982* (the Act) has been regularly amended to reflect changes in government policy, changes and enhancements to correctional practice and to ensure the law aligns with current community expectations.

In May 2016, the *Statutes Amendment (Home Detention) Bill 2015* passed through the State Parliament resulting in the expanded use of Home Detention by the department. It will also enable the Courts to use Home Detention as a sentencing option and is a key alternative to custody strategy.

The amendments removed from the *Correctional Services Act 1982* the minimum periods to be spent in prison and removed the maximum period to be spent on home detention allowing the department more discretion to better determine suitability based on each prisoner's individual requirements and merits. All other eligibility criteria has remained; this means that life sentenced prisoners, sex offenders and terrorist offenders remain excluded from release on home detention. These changes were proclaimed and operationalised on 10 June 2016.

The *Statutes Amendment (Home Detention) Bill 2015* also made amendments to the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*, which are due to commence on 1 September 2016, which will establish Home Detention as a valid sentencing option for the courts; allowing the courts to order that a period of imprisonment be served on home detention in place of a prison sentence.

These amendments are expected to reduce the growth in the prison population by diverting a number of offenders from custodial sentences to intensive Home Detention regimes, and enhance opportunities for prisoners to reintegrate into society by allowing some prisoners to be eligible for home detention earlier in their sentence and if assessed as suitable, able to spend longer periods on home detention.

Also in 2015-16, the *Community Based Sentences (Interstate Transfer) Act 2015* was passed by the Parliament. This new law provides for South Australia's participation in a scheme for the formal transfer and enforcement of community based sentences between Australian jurisdictions.

Community based sentences are sentences that are served within the community, and can be supervised and administered in the local jurisdiction.

There are many reasons why offenders may wish to transfer to a new jurisdiction. Notable reasons may be proximity to improved family and community support, to escape domestic violence, or the prospect of increased choice of employment or study opportunities. Allowing a transfer to a new area in which the offender has good support increases the probability of the offender fulfilling the order, being positively re-integrated back into the community, and desisting from further offending.

A community based sentence is a sentence that is handed down by the Court that is a penalty other than imprisonment. Community based sentences include, but are not limited to, a South Australian Bond with Supervision handed down under the *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*, or a South Australian Bond With Supervision (Suspended Sentence).

The new transfer laws are yet to come into operation.

On 25 January 2016, another piece of new legislation progressed by the Attorney-General, the *Criminal Law (High Risk Offenders) Act 2015*, was enacted. These new laws provide for the making of extended supervision orders (ESO) and continuing detention orders for certain serious sex offenders and serious violent offenders.

Under the new legislation, the Attorney-General can apply to the Supreme Court for an ESO. The orders are designed to place restrictions on certain high-risk offenders and provide for their continued supervision beyond the expiry of any term of imprisonment or parole period.

The Supreme Court can also order that the person be detained in custody (a continuing detention order) for any period up until the ESO expires if the offender has breached the ESO and poses an appreciable risk to the safety of the community,

The intention of this new legislation is to address future risk and to enhance community safety.

In regards to Part 7, Prisoner compensation quarantine funds of the Act, notice was given that an award of damages was made to Andre Chad Parenzee in a claim against the State. Award monies have been paid into the Prisoner Compensation Quarantine Fund, where it will be held until legal proceedings are finally determined, initially 12 months. Victims in relation to criminal acts of Mr Parenzee are invited to seek further information from the Chief Executive, Department for Correctional Services, South Australia. To do so, please contact the Chief Executive in writing to GPO Box 1747, Adelaide SA 5001.

Research Management

The department encourages research in a wide range of areas to enhance its ability to achieve corporate objectives and develop or inform existing departmental policy. In addition, the department contributes to research on National issues in a collaborative way, as required.

In 2015-16, DCS focused on progressing the 2015-2017 Research Agenda priorities, and undertaking the department’s research and evaluation (R&E) capabilities. Activities included: staff lunchtime forums, a series of policy development papers, staff development services to promote research and evaluation capability, and, partnerships with other agencies, such as the Attorney General’s Department, Office for Crime and Statistic Research to enhance internal evaluation development.

The Research and Evaluation Management Committee (REMC) are responsible for leading the implementation of the R&E Framework and ensure research and evaluation proposals and applications are aligned to DCS Strategic and Business Plans as well as legislative requirements.

Research applications are submitted via the department's REMC in order to enhance the department's research agenda in accordance with the Strategic Plan 2014-2017. A key element contributing to the success of the DCS R&E stems from a greater level of collaboration with criminal justice institutions and research bodies locally, nationally and internationally.

In 2015-16 the department received 11 research applications. Current approved applications include:

- Understanding and Preventing Gun Violence – Flinders University;
- The Lives and Adjustment Patterns of Juvenile Lifers – Flinders University;
- Building Wellbeing and resilience – South Australian Health and Medical Research Institute;
- Adelaide Women's Prison Accommodation Project – Research and Recording;
- Prevalence of a history of acquired brain injury in South Australian prisoners and significance of this for prisoners and prison system.– Repatriation General Hospital and Flinders University;
- Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Sex Offenders in Australia: Assessing Risk for Practice and Policy - School of Population Health, University of Western Australia; and
- Generations through prison: A critical exploration of the causes, experiences, and consequences of intergenerational incarceration – Flinders University.

Corporate Finance

DCS operates within a complex accounting environment. In addition to general operating revenues and expenses, the department accounts for a significant fixed asset portfolio, manufacturing operations (prison industries), agriculture and horticulture production (prison farms), food processing (prison kitchens), retail operations (prison canteens), prisoner trust monies, stores and inventories.

The department's Corporate Finance Branch (consisting of Financial Reporting and Compliance, Management Accounting and Procurement) has continued to consolidate and enhance accounting operations using the Masterpiece suite of accounting applications.

Functions of Corporate Finance include:

- Financial analysis for business units in the development of a number of business cases, preparation of departmental funding submissions as part of the annual state budget process and briefing information for the various Parliamentary financial Committees (Estimates and Budget and Finance);
- Assisting the department's Executive and Senior Managers with the annual budgeting process and the efficient allocation of resources to programs and business units. The department's budget is allocated to business units using funding models developed by the branch, in conjunction with Executive Directors and Senior Managers. These funding models enable the department to accurately benchmark the financial performance of business units and identify opportunities for improved efficiency;
- Monitoring of the department's financial performance through regular monthly reporting including the identification of issues and trends. The department's 'responsibility centre' approach to financial management requires Senior Managers to report monthly to their respective Executive Directors concerning major budget variances and plans for corrective action;
- Monthly financial reports published on the department's Intranet, allowing Senior Managers to access information on a timely basis. Executive Directors in turn, report monthly to the Chief Executive concerning the overall financial performance of their directorate and major budget pressures; and
- Supporting and managing the department's procurement activities to ensure the obligations of the State Procurement Board's policies and guidelines are met and the department achieves 'best value for money' in its procurement activities.

Summary of Financial Results

The department recorded an operating deficit of $12.832 million after providing for a budgeted (allowable) net result of $4.723 million surplus.

The result was primarily due to lower than budgeted appropriation received from the State Government as a result of adequate cash reserves at year end. Operating expenses were higher than provided for in the revised budget. This mainly reflects higher salary costs associated with the management of the increased prisoner population along with positive revaluations of employee entitlements. This was offset by lower expenditure associated with workers' compensation, including a devaluation of the workers' compensation liability.

Summary Income Statement 2015-16 (compared to 2014-15)

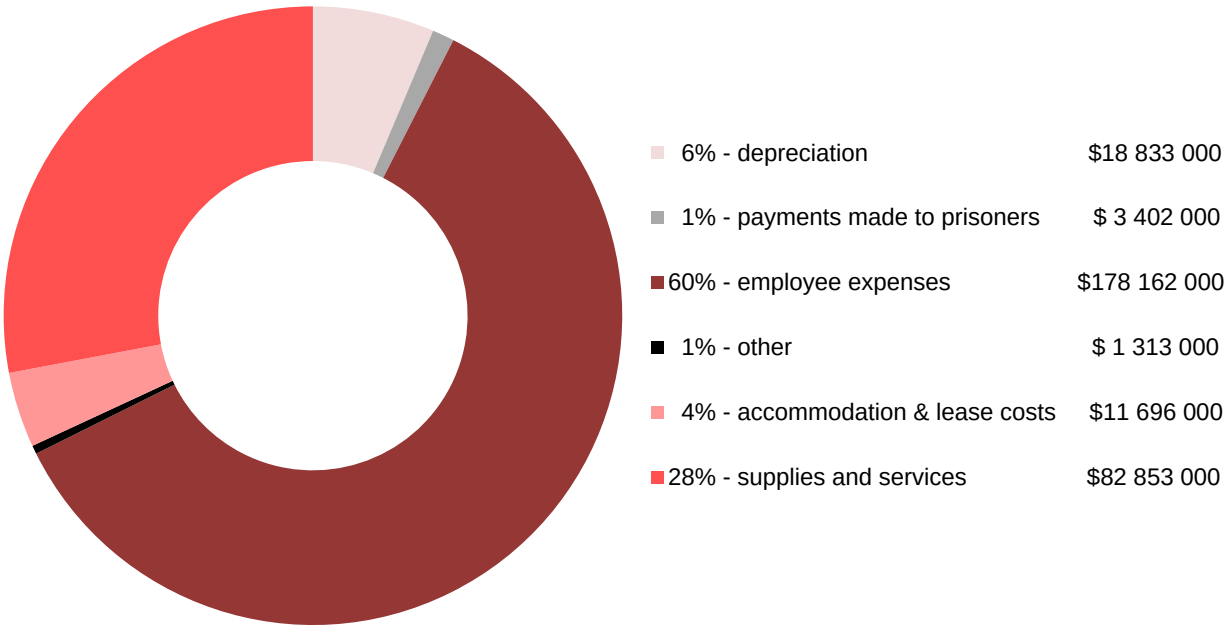
	2015-16 Result ($000)	2015-16 Budget ($000)	2014-15 Result ($000)
Operating Expenses	296 259	295 049	**265 741**
Operating Revenues	10 852	10 006	**11 180**
Net Cost of Services	285 407	285 043	**254 561**
Revenues from and Payments to SA Government	272 575	289 766	**254 706**
Net Result Surplus (Deficit)	**(12 832)**	**4 723**	**145**

NOTE: Budget figures incorporate all budget adjustments approved up until the 2015-16 Budget.

Employee expenses accounted for 60% of total expenditure in 2015-16. This includes salaries and wages, superannuation, payroll tax, and accrued leave entitlements.

Supplies and services expenses accounted for 28% of total expenses. This includes payments to G4S Custodial Services Pty Ltd for Prisoner Movement and In-Court Management Services, management of the Mount Gambier Prison and provision of the Electronic Monitoring System.

DCS Expenditure Profile 2015-16

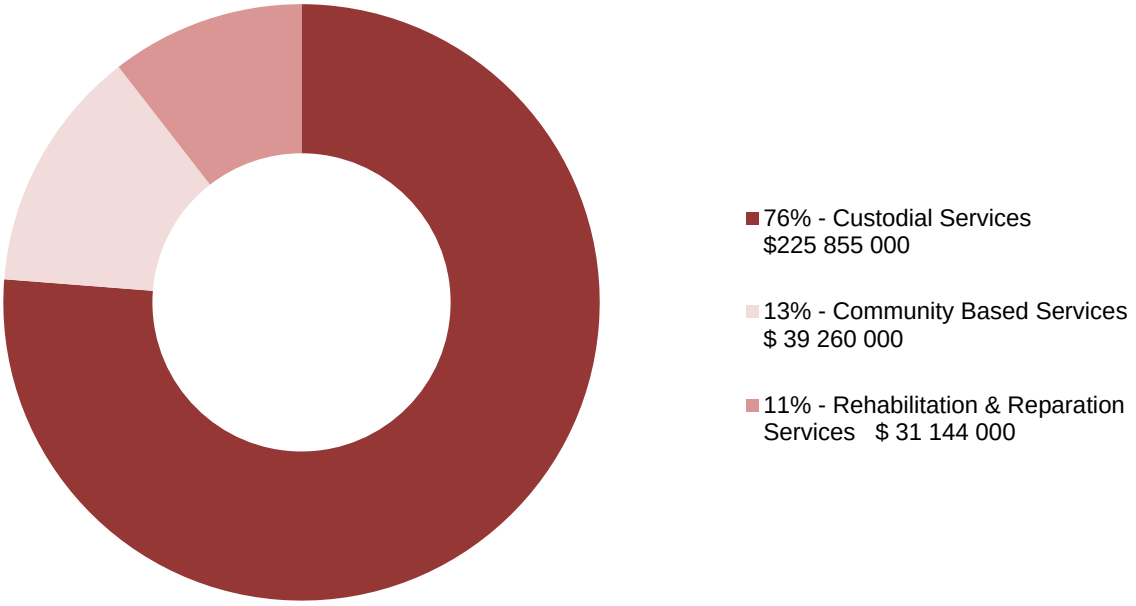


Operating Expenditure by Program

The department is responsible for the provision of three key programs:

- The Custodial Services Program accounted for 76% of total operating expenditure in 2015-16. Under this program, the department provides secure containment and supervision for adults on remand and those sentenced by the Courts to a term of imprisonment. Program expenditure includes the cost of operating the state's prison system, the provision of prisoners' basic needs and the secure movement of prisoners.
- The Community Based Services Program accounted for 13% of total operating expenditure. Under this program, the department case managed and supervised offenders in the community. This program includes the cost of operating the department's state-wide network of community correctional centres.
- The Rehabilitation and Reparation Services Program accounted for 11% of total operating expenditure. Under this program, the department provided a range of educational, vocational and rehabilitation programs to assist offenders to address their offending behaviour, and provide them with opportunities to lead law abiding and productive lives. This program includes the cost of prisoner education and rehabilitation programs, provision of work and vocational training in prison industries, and community service programs.

DCS Expenditure Profile - Operating Expenditure (by program)



SUMMARY OF TARGETS FOR 2016-17

Commission new criminogenic (offence focused) programs and increase the delivery of current programs.

Continue to increase criminogenic programs focused on domestic violence perpetrators.

Develop innovative and effective ways to address the specific needs of Aboriginal offenders.

Develop alternatives to custody options to respond to capacity and service demand.

Improve the health and safety of staff through the wellbeing and resilience positive psychology strategy.

Enhance engagement with the community, victims and stakeholders through the development of a new departmental website.

Construct and commission 70 beds across the prison system, consisting of 40 beds at Mount Gambier Prison, 26 beds at Mobilong Prison and four beds at Port Augusta Prison.

Commission an additional 72 beds at Mobilong Prison.

Complete construction and commissioning of the new 128 bed unit and associated support facilities including a new Prison Industry area at Port Augusta Prison.

Commence construction of the new 112 bed unit at Mount Gambier Prison.

Further enhance safety and security of prison operations through improving Emergency Response Group procedures.

Progress the procurement process for the management and operation of Mount Gambier Prison and Electronic Monitoring Systems contracts.

Progress the improvement of offender management functions through the development and implementation of an electronic prisoner canteen and communication system.

Commence redevelopment of the dormitory accommodation at the Adelaide Women's Prison using prison labour and community partners.

Operationalise the *Statutes Amendment (Home Detention) Act 2016* by implementing supervision and management of offenders subject to new Court ordered home detention and by continuing to expand the use of the department's sentenced home detention program.

Progress the procurement of support services associated with the expanded use of home detention, through the provision of rehabilitation and re-integration services by the non-government sector.

Implement the enhanced information management system for the Parole Board.

Continue to investigate, develop and implement expanded community based rehabilitation and reintegration supported supervision services.

Commence operations for the Bail Accommodation Support Program.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1 AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2015-16

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Government of South Australia
Auditor-General's Department

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State Administration Centre
200 Victoria Square
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audgensa@audit.sa.gov.au
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To the Chief Executive
Department for Correctional Services

As required by section 31(1)(b) of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, I have audited the accompanying financial report of the Department for Correctional Services for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. The financial report comprises:

- a Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2016
- a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2016
- Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income for the year ended 30 June 2016
- Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities as at 30 June 2016
- notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
- a Certificate from the Chief Executive and the Executive Director, People and Business Services.

The Chief Executive's responsibility for the financial report

The Chief Executive is responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as the Chief Executive determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Auditing Standards. The auditing standards require that the auditor comply with relevant ethical requirements and that the auditor plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

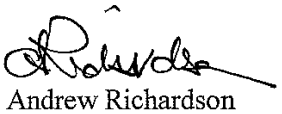
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Chief Executive, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

My report refers only to the financial statements described above and does not provide assurance over the integrity of publication of the financial report on the Department for Correctional Services' website nor does it provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these statements.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department for Correctional Services as at 30 June 2016, its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Treasurer's Instructions promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* and Australian Accounting Standards.



Andrew Richardson
Auditor-General
12 September 2016

Department for Correctional Services

Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2016

Department for Correctional Services
Certification of the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2016

Certification of the Financial Statements

We certify that the attached general purpose financial statements for the Department for Correctional Services:

- comply with relevant Treasurer's Instructions issued under section 41 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*, and relevant Australian Accounting Standards;
- are in accordance with the accounts and records of the department; and
- present a true and fair view of the financial position of the Department for Correctional Services as at 30 June 2016 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year.

We certify that the internal controls employed by the Department for Correctional Services for the financial year over its financial reporting and its preparation of the general purpose financial statements have been effective throughout the reporting period.

David Brown
Chief Executive

8 September 2016

Chris Sexton
Executive Director
People & Business Services

8 September 2016

Department for Correctional Services
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	5	178,162	163,940
Supplies and services	6	82,853	69,248
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	18,833	17,322
Payments to prisoners		3,402	3,092
Accommodation and associated lease costs		11,696	10,583
Grants	8	620	611
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	-	265
Other expenses	10	693	680
Total expenses		**296,259**	**265,741**
Income			
Prison labour	12	3,697	2,681
Salaries and goods and services recoups		2,109	2,471
Interest revenues		1	1
Commonwealth revenue	13	667	667
Canteen and kitchen sales	14	1,820	2,536
Resources received free of charge	15	-	451
Other income	16	2,558	2,373
Total income		**10,852**	**11,180**
Net cost of providing services		**285,407**	**254,561**
Revenues from (payments to) SA Government:			
Revenues from SA Government	17	284,765	257,765
Payments to SA Government	17	(12,190)	(3,059)
Net result		**(12,832)**	**145**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to net result			
Changes in revaluation surplus	21	16,506	6,702
Total comprehensive result		**3,674**	**6,847**

Net result and total comprehensive result are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Department for Correctional Services
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2016

	Note No	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	18	6,547	23,804
Receivables	19	3,186	2,794
Inventories	20	1,490	1,260
Total current assets		**11,223**	**27,858**
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	21	498,060	442,417
Capital works in progress	22	15,320	41,411
Intangible assets	23	3,092	3,341
Biological assets	24	349	207
Total non-current assets		**516,821**	**487,376**
Total assets		**528,044**	**515,234**
Current liabilities			
Payables	26	14,507	18,096
Employee benefits	27	17,175	15,333
Provisions	28	3,691	3,553
Total current liabilities		**35,373**	**36,982**
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	26	2,762	2,308
Employee benefits	27	28,507	24,678
Provisions	28	6,053	8,040
Total non-current liabilities		**37,322**	**35,026**
Total liabilities		**72,695**	**72,008**
Net assets		**455,349**	**443,226**
Equity			
Retained earnings	29	63,859	76,485
Prisoner amenities reserve	29	1	207
Revaluation surplus	29	293,851	277,345
Contributed capital	29	97,638	89,189
Total equity		**455,349**	**443,226**

Total equity is attributable to the SA Government as owner

Unrecognised contractual commitments	30	
Contingent assets and liabilities	32	

Department for Correctional Services
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	Prisoner Amenities Reserve	Revaluation Surplus	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 30 June 2014		280	273,590	60,793	73,650	408,313
Error correction	29	-	(2,947)	-	2,617	(330)
Restated balance at 30 June 2014		**280**	**270,643**	**60,793**	**76,267**	**407,983**
Net result for 2014-15		-	-	-	145	145
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings during 2014-15		-	6,702	-	-	6,702
Total comprehensive result for 2014-15		-	6,702	-	145	6,847
Net changes in reserves		(73)	-	-	73	-
Transactions with SA Government as owner:						
Equity contribution received		-	-	28,396	-	28,396
Balance at 30 June 2015	29	**207**	**277,345**	**89,189**	**76,485**	**443,226**
Net result for 2015-16		-	-	-	(12,832)	(12,832)
Gain on revaluation of land and buildings during 2015-16		-	16,506	-	-	16,506
Total comprehensive result for 2015-16		-	16,506	-	(12,832)	3,674
Net changes in reserves		(206)	-	-	206	-
Transactions with SA Government as owner:						
Equity contribution received		-	-	8,449	-	8,449
Balance at 30 June 2016	29	**1**	**293,851**	**97,638**	**63,859**	**455,349**

All changes in equity are attributable to the SA Government as owner

Department for Correctional Services
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	Note	2016 Inflows (Outflows) $'000	2015 Inflows (Outflows) $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash outflows			
Employee benefit payments		(173,745)	(161,215)
Supplies and services		(110,208)	(88,116)
Prisoner payments		(3,402)	(3,092)
Grants		(620)	(611)
Payments for Paid Parental Leave Scheme		(177)	(131)
Other payments		(680)	(654)
Cash used in operations		**(288,832)**	**(253,819)**
Cash inflows			
Receipts from prison labour		3,697	2,681
Interest received		1	1
GST recovered from the ATO		10,098	9,905
Receipts for Paid Parental Leave Scheme		181	135
Other receipts		7,788	9,424
Cash generated from operations		**21,765**	**22,146**
Cash flows from (to) SA Government			
Receipts from SA Government		284,765	257,765
Payments to SA Government		(12,190)	(3,059)
Cash generated from SA Government		**272,575**	**254,706**
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	34	**5,508**	**23,033**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Cash outflows			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(31,214)	(41,401)
Cash used in investing activities		**(31,214)**	**(41,401)**
Cash inflows			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	168
Cash generated from investing activities		-	168
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(31,214)**	**(41,233)**
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Cash inflows			
Capital contributions from SA Government		8,449	28,396
Cash generated from financing activities		**8,449**	**28,396**
Net Cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**8,449**	**28,396**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(17,257)	10,196
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		23,804	13,608
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	18	**6,547**	**23,804**

Department for Correctional Services
Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

(Activities - refer note 4)	1 2016 $'000	1 2015 $'000	2 2016 $'000	2 2015 $'000
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	128,786	117,968	28,146	26,622
Supplies and services	68,022	57,052	6,771	5,772
Depreciation and amortisation expense	17,319	15,880	781	757
Payments to prisoners	2,907	2,654	-	-
Accommodation and associated lease costs	8,161	6,985	3,528	3,592
Grants	-	-	-	-
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	(13)	-	278
Other expenses	660	618	34	43
Total expenses	**225,855**	**201,144**	**39,260**	**37,064**
Income:				
Prison labour	-	-	-	-
Salaries and goods and services recoups	251	585	1,710	1,671
Interest revenue	-	1	1	-
Commonwealth Revenue	-	-	-	-
Canteen and kitchen sales	1,820	2,536	-	-
Resources received free of charge	-	451	-	-
Other Income	1,984	2,105	4	87
Total income	**4,055**	**5,678**	**1,715**	**1,758**
Net cost of providing services	**221,800**	**195,466**	**37,545**	**35,306**
Revenues from SA Government	221,358	195,267	37,425	35,691
Payments to SA Government	(9,476)	(2,317)	(1,602)	(424)
Net Result	**(9,918)**	**(2,516)**	**(1,722)**	**(39)**

Department for Correctional Services
Disaggregated Disclosures – Expenses and Income
For the year ended 30 June 2016

	3 2016 $'000	3 2015 $'000	Total 2016 $'000	Total 2015 $'000
Expenses:				
Employee benefit expenses	21,230	19,350	178,162	163,940
Supplies and services	8,060	6,424	82,853	69,248
Depreciation and amortisation expense	733	685	18,833	17,322
Payments to prisoners	495	438	3,402	3,092
Accommodation and associated lease costs	7	6	11,696	10,583
Grants	620	611	620	611
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	-	-	-	265
Other expenses	(1)	19	693	680
Total expenses	**31,144**	**27,533**	**296,259**	**265,741**
Income:				
Prison labour	3,697	2,681	3,697	2,681
Salaries and goods and services recoups	148	215	2,109	2,471
Interest revenue	-	-	1	1
Commonwealth revenue	667	667	667	667
Canteen and kitchen sales	-	-	1,820	2,536
Resources received free of charge	-	-	-	451
Other income	570	181	2,558	2,373
Total income	**5,082**	**3,744**	**10,852**	**11,180**
Net cost of providing services	**26,062**	**23,789**	**285,407**	**254,561**
Revenues from SA Government	25,982	26,807	284,765	257,765
Payments to SA Government	(1,112)	(318)	(12,190)	(3,059)
Net result	**(1,192)**	**2,700**	**(12,832)**	**145**

Department for Correctional Services
Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities
As at 30 June 2016

(Activities - refer note 4)	1 2016 $'000	1 2015 $'000	2 2016 $'000	2 2015 $'000	3 2016 $'000	3 2015 $'000
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	41	41	3	3	1	1
Receivables	50	27	-	6	-	-
Inventories	273	287	-	-	971	746
Total current assets	**364**	**355**	**3**	**9**	**972**	**747**
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	472,615	416,356	9,969	9,943	13,033	13,177
Capital works in progress	14,804	41,016	144	358	12	37
Intangible assets	2,593	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	349	207
Total non-current assets	**490,012**	**457,372**	**10,113**	**10,301**	**13,394**	**13,421**
Total assets	**490,376**	**457,727**	**10,116**	**10,310**	**14,366**	**14,168**
Current Liabilities						
Payables	7,320	1,208	1,680	7,638	699	127
Employee benefits	12,416	11,552	2,713	2,494	2,046	1,287
Provisions	2,668	2,557	583	577	440	419
Total current liabilities	**22,404**	**15,317**	**4,976**	**10,709**	**3,185**	**1,833**
Non-Current Liabilities						
Payables	1,394	158	320	967	133	16
Employee benefits	20,606	17,758	4,504	4,007	3,397	2,913
Provisions	4,376	5,785	956	1,306	721	949
Total non-current liabilities	**26,376**	**23,701**	**5,780**	**6,280**	**4,251**	**3,878**
Total liabilities	**48,780**	**39,018**	**10,756**	**16,989**	**7,436**	**5,711**
Net assets	**441,596**	**418,709**	**(640)**	**(6,679)**	**6,930**	**8,457**

Department for Correctional Services
Disaggregated Disclosures – Assets and Liabilities
As at 30 June 2016

(Activities - refer note 4)	General/Not attributable 2016 $'000	General/Not attributable 2015 $'000	Total 2016 $'000	Total 2015 $'000
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	6,502	23,759	6,547	23,804
Receivables	3,136	2,761	3,186	2,794
Inventories	246	227	1,490	1,260
Total current assets	**9,884**	**26,747**	**11,223**	**27,858**
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	2,443	2,941	498,060	442,417
Capital works in progress	360	-	15,320	41,411
Intangible assets	499	3,341	3,092	3,341
Biological assets	-	-	349	207
Total non-current assets	**3,302**	**6,282**	**516,821**	**487,376**
Total assets	**13,186**	**33,029**	**528,044**	**515,234**
Current Liabilities				
Payables	4,808	9,123	14,507	18,096
Employee benefits	-	-	17,175	15,333
Provisions	-	-	3,691	3,553
Total current liabilities	**4,808**	**9,123**	**35,373**	**36,982**
Non-Current Liabilities				
Payables	915	1,167	2,762	2,308
Employee benefits	-	-	28,507	24,678
Provisions	-	-	6,053	8,040
Total non-current liabilities	**915**	**1,167**	**37,322**	**35,026**
Total liabilities	**5,723**	**10,290**	**72,695**	**72,008**
Net assets	**7,463**	**22,739**	**455,349**	**443,226**

1 Objectives of the Department for Correctional Services (the department)

The department is an administrative unit established pursuant to the *Public Sector Act 2009* (PSA).

The department contributes to a safer community by working in partnership with other criminal justice organisations and the community to prevent crime and reduce repeat offending.

The department safely, securely and humanely manages people ordered by the courts to serve a community based or prison sanction and provides them with opportunities to lead law-abiding productive lives.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with section 23 of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987* (PFAA).

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements. The accounts have been prepared in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards (AASs) and comply with Treasurers Instructions (TIs) and Accounting Policy Statements (APSs) promulgated under the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987 (PFAA).*

The department has applied AASs that are applicable to not-for-profit entities, as the department is a not-for-profit entity.

Except for AASB 2015-7 which the department has early adopted, AASs and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet in effect have not been adopted by the department for the reporting period ending 30 June 2016. Refer note 3.

(b) Basis of preparation

The preparation of the financial statements requires:

- the use of certain accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the department's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are outlined in the applicable notes
- accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring the substance of the underlying transactions or other events are reported
- compliance with APSs issued pursuant to Section 41 of the PFAA. In the interest of public accountability and transparency the APSs require the following note disclosures, which have been included in this financial report:
  - (a) revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at reporting date, classified according to their nature
  - (b) expenses incurred as a result of engaging consultants
  - (c) employee targeted voluntary separation package information
  - (d) employees whose normal remuneration is equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level (within $10 000 bandwidths) and the aggregate of the remuneration paid or payable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly by the entity to those employees
  - (e) board/committee member and remuneration information, where a board/committee member is entitled to receive income from membership other than a direct out-of-pocket reimbursement.

The department's Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes in Equity have been prepared on an accrual basis and are in accordance with historical cost convention, except for certain assets that were valued in accordance with the valuation policy applicable.

(b) Basis of preparation (continued)

The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared on a cash basis.

The financial statements have been prepared based on a 12 month operating cycle and presented in Australian currency.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2016 and the comparative information presented.

(c) Reporting entity

The department is a government department of the State of South Australia, established pursuant to the PSA. The department is an administrative unit acting on behalf of the Crown.

The financial statements and accompanying notes include all the controlled activities of the department. The department does not control any other entity and has no interests in unconsolidated structured entities. The department has not entered into any contractual arrangements which involve the sharing of control or significant influence over another entity.

The transactions and balances relating to administered items are not recognised as departmental income, expense, assets and liabilities. As administered items are insignificant in relation to the department's overall financial performance and position, they are disclosed in Note 38. Except as otherwise disclosed, administered items are accounted for on the same basis and using the same accounting policies as for departmental items.

(d) Budgeted amounts

Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes. The budget process is not subject to audit.

(e) Comparative information

The presentation and classification of items in the financial statements are consistent with prior periods except where specific accounting standards and/or APSs have required a change.

Where presentation or classification of items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation or classification in these financial statements unless impracticable.

The restated comparative amounts do not replace the original financial statements for the preceding period.

(f) Rounding

All amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($'000).

(g) Taxation

The department is not subject to income tax. The department is liable for payroll tax, fringe benefits tax (FBT), goods and service tax (GST), Emergency Services Levy and other tax equivalents.

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

- when the GST incurred on a purchase of goods or services is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO), in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item applicable.

(g) Taxation (continued)

- receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO. If GST is not payable to, or recoverable from the ATO, the commitments and contingencies are disclosed on a gross basis.

(h) Events after the reporting period

Where an event occurs after 30 June and before the date the financial statements are authorised for issue but provides information about conditions that existed at 30 June, adjustments are made to amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(i) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the flow of economic benefits to or from the department will occur and can be reliably measured.

Income and expenses have been classified according to their nature and have not been offset unless required or permitted by a specific accounting standard or where offsetting reflects the substance of the transaction or other event.

Income

The following are specific recognition criteria:

- *Disposal of non-current assets*

  Income from the disposal of non-current assets is recognised when control of the asset has passed to the buyer.

  Any gain (loss) on disposal is recognised at the date control of the asset is passed to the buyer and is determined after deducting the carrying amount of the asset from the proceeds at that time.

- *Revenues from SA Government*

  Appropriations for program funding are recognised as revenues when the department obtains control over the funding. Control over appropriations is normally obtained upon receipt.

  Where money has been appropriated in the form of an equity contribution, the Treasurer has acquired a financial interest in the net assets of the department and the appropriation is recorded as contributed capital.

- *Grants received/paid*

  Grants paid are amounts provided by the department to entities for general assistance or for a particular purpose. Such grants may be for capital, current or recurrent purposes and the name or category reflects the use of the grant. Grants received are recognised as income at the time the department obtains control over the funds. Grants paid/received are usually subject to terms and conditions set out in the contract, correspondence, or by legislation governing the provision of the grant.

- *Resources received free of charge*

  Resources received free of charge are recorded as revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Income at their fair value.

(i) Income and expenses (continued)

Expenses

- *Employee Benefits*

  Employee benefit expenses include all costs related to employment including wages and salaries and leave entitlements. These are recognised when incurred.

- *Superannuation*

  The amount charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income represents the contributions made by the department to the superannuation plan in respect of current services of current departmental staff. DTF centrally recognises the superannuation liability in the whole-of-government financial statements.

- *Payments to SA Government*

  Payments to the SA Government include the return of surplus cash pursuant to the cash alignment policy and are paid directly to the Consolidated Account.

- *Payments to prisoners*

  These include payments made on behalf of prisoners and payments made to prisoners upon release.

(j) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are characterised as either current or non-current in nature. The department has a clearly identifiable operating cycle of 12 months. Assets and liabilities that are sold, consumed or realised as part of the normal operating cycle even when they are not expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date have been classified as current assets or current liabilities. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Where asset and liability line items combine amounts expected to be realised within 12 months and more than 12 months, the department has separately disclosed the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Statement of Financial Position include cash at bank and on hand and are used in the cash management function on a day-to-day basis.

Cash is measured at nominal value.

(l) Receivables

Receivables include amounts receivable from goods and services, GST input tax credits recoverable, prepayments and other accruals.

Receivables arise in the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public. Receivables are receivable within 30 days after the issue of an invoice or the goods/services have been provided under a contractual arrangement.

Collectability of receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence the department will not be able to collect the debt. Bad debts are written off when identified.

Other debtors arise outside the normal course of selling goods and services to other agencies and to the public.

(m) Inventories

Inventories include goods and other property held either for sale or distribution at nominal cost in the ordinary course of business.

(m) Inventories (continued)

Inventory in institutional stores is held for distribution at cost and is adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential.

Inventory held in prison canteens is held for sale at nominal cost and is assigned on the basis of average cost.

Inventory held by prison industries is measured at cost.

Lock and physical security item inventory is held for distribution at cost and adjusted when applicable for any loss of service potential.

(n) Non-current asset acquisition and recognition

Non-current assets are initially recorded at cost or at the value of any liabilities assumed, plus any incidental costs involved with the acquisition. Where assets are acquired at no value, or minimal value, they are recorded at their fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. Non-current assets are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation.

Since the department controls a large number of low value items, the cost of accounting for the capitalisation of items costing less than $10 000 is expected to outweigh the benefits that would be gained from reporting this information. As a result, items with an acquisition cost less than $10 000 are expensed in the period in which they are acquired.

Capital works in progress are recognised as the cumulative costs of capital projects to balance date. Projects completed during the year have been recognised as buildings, plant or equipment and are valued at cost.

(o) Revaluation of non-current assets

All non-current tangible assets are valued at fair value and revaluation of non-current assets or group of assets is only performed when its fair value at the time of acquisition is greater than $1 million and estimated useful life is greater than three years.

Every three years, a full revaluation of the department's land and buildings is undertaken. A 'desk-top' revaluation is undertaken by an independent valuer for the two interim years. However, if at any time management considers that the carrying amount of an asset materially differs from its fair value then a full revaluation may be undertaken and the asset will be revalued regardless of when the last full valuation took place. Non-current tangible assets that are acquired between revaluations are held at cost until the next valuation, where they are revalued to fair value.

Any revaluation increment is credited to the revaluation surplus, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset class previously recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, in which case the increase is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Any revaluation decrement is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset class, in which case the decrease is debited directly to the revaluation surplus to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation surplus for that asset class.

Accumulated depreciation is restated proportionately whereby the carrying amount of the asset after revaluation equals the revalued amount of the asset.

(p) Impairment

All non-current tangible and intangible assets are tested for indication of impairment at each reporting date. Where there is an indication of impairment, the recoverable amount is estimated. An amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and depreciated replacement cost.

For revalued assets, an impairment loss is offset against the revaluation surplus.

(q) Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets

All non-current assets, having a limited useful life, are systematically depreciated/amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the consumption of their service potential. Amortisation is used in relation to leasehold improvements and intangible assets such as software licences, while depreciation is applied to tangible assets such as property, plant and equipment.

Assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, on an annual basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the time period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate.

The value of leasehold improvements is amortised over the estimated useful life of each improvement, or the unexpired period of the relevant lease, whichever is shorter.

Land is not depreciated.

Depreciation/Amortisation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the following classes of assets as follows:

Class of asset	*Depreciation method*	*Useful life (years)*
Plant and equipment	Straight-line	4-20
Buildings (including prisons)	Straight-line	Up to 60
Intangibles	Straight-line	3-5
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Life of lease

(r) Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. Intangible assets are measured at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

- *Software Licences*

  Software is an intangible asset with a finite life. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for software are reviewed on an annual basis.

  The acquisition of software is capitalised only when the expenditure meets the definition criteria (identifiability, control and the existence of future economic benefits), the recognition criteria (probability of future economic benefits and cost can be reliably measured) and when the amount of expenditure is greater than or equal to $10 000.

- *Water Licences*

  The South Australian Government has issued water licences to the department under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*. The department acquired the licences on 1 July 2009. The licences allow access to water from River Murray for stock, domestic and irrigation purposes at the Cadell Training Centre.

  In applying AASB 138 *Intangible Assets*, the department has concluded that a reliable estimate of the fair value of these licences was determined by the valuer Martin Burns, M.B.A., B.App.Sc. Property Resource Management, AAPI, an independent Certified Practising Valuer of Liquid Pacific at 1 July 2014.

  The water licences have an indefinite useful life and as such are not subject to amortisation.

(s) Biological assets

Biological assets such as cattle are measured at fair value less estimated point-of-sales costs. The fair value is determined based on current market values of the biological assets.

The olive grove is measured at cost plus any gains arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs attributable to physical changes.

The citrus grove is measured at cost plus any gains arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs attributable to physical changes.

(t) Fair value measurement

AASB 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, in the principal or most advantageous market, at the measurement date.

The department classifies fair value measurement using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, based on the data and assumptions used in the most recent revaluation.

- *Level 1*

  Traded in active markets and is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at measurement date.

- *Level 2*

  Not traded in an active market and are derived from inputs (inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly.

- *Level 3*

  Not traded in an active market and are derived from unobservable inputs.

The valuation processes and fair value changes are reviewed by the department at each reporting date.

Non-financial assets

In determining fair value, the department has taken into account the characteristic of the asset (e.g. condition and location of the asset and any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset); and the asset's highest and best use (that is physically possible, legally permissible, financially feasible).

The department's current use is the highest and best use of the asset unless other factors suggest an alternative use is feasible. As the department did not identify any factors to suggest an alternative use, fair value measurement was based on current use.

The carrying amount of non-financial assets with a 'fair value at the time of acquisition that was less than $1 million or had an estimated useful life that was less than three years' are deemed to approximate fair value.

Refer to Note 25 for disclosure regarding fair value measurement techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurements for non-financial assets.

Financial assets/liabilities

The department does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value.

(u) Payables

Payables include creditors, accrued expenses, GST payable, employment on-costs and Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable.

Creditors represent the amounts owing for goods and services received prior to the end of the reporting period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period. Creditors include all unpaid invoices received relating to the normal operations of the department.

(u) Payables (continued)

Accrued expenses represent goods and services provided by other parties during the period that are unpaid at the end of the reporting period and where an invoice has not been received.

The Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable represents amounts which the department has received from the Commonwealth Government to forward onto eligible employees via the department's standard payroll processes. That is, the department is acting as a conduit through which the payment to eligible employees is made on behalf of the Family Assistance Office.

All payables are measured at their nominal amount and are normally settled within 30 days from the date of the invoice or the date the invoice is first received.

Employment benefit on-costs include superannuation contributions, workers compensation levies and payroll tax with respect to outstanding liabilities for salaries and wages, long service leave, annual leave and skills and experience retention leave (SERL).

The department makes contributions to several State Government superannuation schemes. These contributions are treated as an expense when they occur. There is no liability for payments to beneficiaries as they have been assumed by the South Australian Superannuation Board. The only liability outstanding at balance date relates to any contributions due but not yet paid to the South Australian Superannuation Board.

(v) Employee benefits

These benefits accrue for employees as a result of services provided up to the reporting date that remain unpaid. Long-term employee benefits are measured at present value and short-term employee benefits are measured at nominal amounts.

Salaries and wages, annual leave, skills and experience retention leave and sick leave

Liability for salaries and wages are measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at remuneration rates current at reporting date.

Unclaimed salaries and wages have been included as a current liability for employee benefits.

The annual leave liability and the skills and experience retention leave liability is generally expected to be payable within 12 months and is measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid.

No provision has been made for sick leave as all sick leave is non-vesting and the average sick leave taken in future years by employees is estimated to be less than the annual entitlement of sick leave.

Long service leave

The liability for long service leave is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method.

The estimated liability for long service leave is based on actuarial assumptions over expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. These assumptions are based on employee data over SA government entities. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds with durations that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The long service leave provision is classified as current or non-current using the average leave pattern history of previous years.

Employee benefit on-costs

Employee benefit on-costs (payroll tax, workers compensation and superannuation) are recognised separately under payables.

(w) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the department has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the department expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted for the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is an actuarial estimate of the outstanding liability as at 30 June 2016 provided by a consulting actuary engaged through the Office for the Public Sector of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. The provision is for the estimated cost of ongoing payments to employees as required under current legislation.

The department is responsible for the payment of workers compensation claims.

(x) Unrecognised contractual commitments and contingent assets and liabilities

Commitments include operating, capital and outsourcing arrangements arising from contractual or statutory sources and are disclosed at their nominal value.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value.

(y) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement. The department has assessed whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset. The department has entered into a number of operating lease agreements for buildings and motor vehicles.

Operating Leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line basis is representative of the pattern of benefits derived from the leased assets.

The department does not have any finance lease arrangements.

(z) Prisoner Amenities Reserve

Proceeds from the sale of canteen goods to prisoners net of the cost of certain direct canteen expenses are made available for the acquisition of items for the benefit of prisoners. These net proceeds are accounted for in the prisoner amenities reserve.

3 New and revised accounting standards and policies

The department did not voluntarily change any of its accounting policies during 2015-16.

Except for AASB 2015-7 which the department has early adopted, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective, have not been adopted by the department for the period ending 30 June 2016. The department has assessed the impact of the new and amended standards and interpretations and considers there will be no impact on the accounting policies or the financial statements of the department, except as outlined below.

AASB 16 Leases will apply for the first time in the 30 June 2020 financial report. This standard will require all leased items to be recognised in the statement of financial position as assets representing the value of that which is leased, and liabilities representing expected future lease payments. Depending on the lease arrangements entered into by the department at the time, significant assets and liabilities could be recognised and amortised over the lease terms.

4 Activities of the department

In achieving its objectives, the department provides a range of services classified into the following activities:

Activity 1 **Custodial Services**

The department provides secure containment and supervision for adults on remand and those sentenced by the courts to serve a custodial sanction. The Custodial Services program includes costs associated with operating the State's prison system, the humane treatment of prisoners while in custody and the secure movement of prisoners.

Activity 2 **Community Based Services**

The department case manages and supervises offenders in the community on probation, parole or under home detention and bailees on supervised bail.

Activity 3 **Rehabilitation and Reparation Services**

The department provides a range of educational, vocational and rehabilitative activities designed to assist offenders to address their offending behaviour and provide them with opportunities to lead law abiding and productive lives.

General/not attributable

Certain assets and liabilities of the department are unable to be allocated reliably to activities.

The disaggregated disclosures schedules present expenses, income, assets and liabilities information attributable to each of the activities for the years ended 30 June 2015 and 30 June 2016.

5 Employee benefit expenses

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Salaries and wages	134,567	124,421
Employment on-costs - superannuation	13,718	12,921
Employment on-costs - payroll tax	8,384	7,706
Annual leave	12,998	11,811
LSL	6,115	4,994
SERL	559	498
Workers compensation salary payments	1,821	1,589
Total employee benefit expenses	**178,162**	**163,940**

Remuneration of employees

	Executive		Employees	
	2016 Number	2015 Number	2016 Number	2015 Number
The number of employees whose remuneration received or receivable falls within the following bands:				
$141 500 - $145 000 *	n/a	2	n/a	10
$145 001 - $155 000	-	1	11	5
$155 001 - $165 000	1	-	3	2
$165 001 - $175 000	4	2	-	2
$175 001 - $185 000	1	2	-	2
$185 001 - $195 000	1	-	2	1
$195 001 - $205 000	-	-	1	1
$205 001 - $215 000	-	1	1	-
$215 001 - $225 000	-	1	-	-
$225 001 - $235 000	1	1	-	-
$235 001 - $245 000	1	-	-	-
$315 001 - $325 000	-	1	-	-
$325 001 - $335 000	1	-	-	-
$535 001 - $545 000 **	-	1	-	-
Total	**10**	**12**	**18**	**23**

* This band has been included for the purposes of reporting comparative figures based on the executive base level remuneration rate for 2014-15.

** Payment for one executive upon termination and includes LSL, annual leave and termination benefits.

The table includes all employees who received remuneration equal to or greater than the base executive remuneration level during the year. Remuneration of employees reflects all costs of employment including salaries and wages, payments in lieu of leave, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received by these employees for the year was $4.9 million ($6.2 million).

5 Employee benefit expenses (continued)

Targeted Voluntary Separation Packages

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Amounts paid during the reporting period to separated employees:		
TVSPs	-	269
Annual leave, long service leave and retention leave paid	-	86
	-	355
Less:		
Recovery from the Department of Treasury and Finance	-	(243)
Net cost to the Department	**-**	**112**

The number of employees who received a TVSP during the reporting period was 0 (6).

6 Supplies and services

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Supplies and services provided:		
Contracts [1]	31,647	25,796
Works and equipment costs	5,305	4,404
Cost of goods sold - prison industries	3,946	3,460
Cost of goods sold - canteen and kitchen sales	1,925	2,446
Offender related costs	9,241	8,298
Utilities	7,966	7,876
Consultants	147	247
Travel expenses	1,587	1,282
IT costs	4,397	4,015
Workers compensation	1,124	(1,372)
Staff related costs	2,163	1,629
Contracted staff	451	936
Shared Services SA processing charges	2,388	2,212
Insurance charges	1,420	1,306
WHS expenses	304	235
Materials and consumables	604	512
Board and committee fees	293	276
Sundry other expenses [2]	7,945	5,690
Total supplies and services	**82,853**	**69,248**

[1] The main contracts for the department include the Mount Gambier prison management, prisoner movement and in-court management and Electronic Monitoring Services South Australia.

[2] Includes Auditor's remuneration costs (refer to Note 11).

Consultants

The number and dollar amount of consultancies paid/payable (included in Consultants expenses shown above) fell within the following bands:	No.	2016 $'000	No.	2015 $'000
Below $10 000	-	-	-	-
Between $10 000 and $50 000	-	-	1	31
Above $50 000	1	147	1	216
Total	**1**	**147**	**2**	**247**

7 Depreciation and amortisation expense

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Depreciation:		
Buildings	17,272	15,766
Plant and equipment	340	299
Total depreciation	**17,612**	**16,065**
Amortisation:		
Leasehold improvements	972	1,008
Intangibles assets	249	249
Total amortisation	**1,221**	**1,257**
Total depreciation and amortisation expense	**18,833**	**17,322**

During the year, the department reassessed the useful life of its assets and determined that no change was necessary.

8 Grants

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Grants:		
Recurrent grants	620	611
Total grants provided	**620**	**611**

9 Net loss from disposal of non-current assets

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal of land and buildings	-	141
Net book value of land and buildings disposed	-	(426)
Net loss from disposal from land and buildings	**-**	**(285)**
Plant and equipment:		
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	-	27
Net book value of assets disposed	-	(7)
Net loss from disposal of plant and equipment	**-**	**20**
Total assets:		
Proceeds from disposal of non-current assets	-	168
Net book value of assets disposed	-	(433)
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	**-**	**(265)**

10 Other expenses

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Other expenses		
Bad debts expense	11	1
Bank charges	23	22
Fringe benefits tax	400	361
Other	259	296
Total other expenses	**693**	**680**

11 Auditor's remuneration

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Audit fees paid/payable to the Auditor-General's Department relating to the audit of the financial statements	134	116
Total audit fees	**134**	**116**

Other Services

No other services were provided by the Auditor-General's Department.

12 Net income (loss) from prison labour

	Yatala Labour Prison		Mobilong Prison		Cadell Training Centre		AWP/APC/NDC	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Sales income	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Internal sales	447	475	513	444	693	728	374	352
External sales	472	464	218	260	243	114	2,086	1,576
Total sales income	**919**	**939**	**731**	**704**	**936**	**842**	**2,460**	**1,928**
Cost of goods sold	(446)	(463)	(449)	(435)	(502)	(526)	(1,981)	(1,717)
Gross profit	**473**	**476**	**282**	**269**	**434**	**316**	**479**	**211**
Other income	-	-	1	3	132	21	17	26
Other expenses	(2,027)	(1,856)	(1,143)	(1,044)	(1,253)	(1,265)	(843)	(604)
Net income (loss)	**(1,554)**	**(1,380)**	**(860)**	**(772)**	**(687)**	**(928)**	**(347)**	**(367)**

	Port Augusta Prison		Port Lincoln Prison		Total	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
Sales income	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Internal sales	27	209	11	18	**2,065**	2,226
External sales	456	91	222	176	**3,697**	2,681
Total sales income	**483**	**300**	**233**	**194**	**5,762**	**4,907**
Cost of goods sold	(435)	(210)	(133)	(109)	**(3,946)**	(3,460)
Gross profit	**48**	**90**	**100**	**85**	**1,816**	**1,447**
Other income	1	1	22	1	**173**	52
Other expenses	(1,681)	(1,379)	(415)	(375)	**(7,362)**	(6,523)
Net income (loss)	**(1,632)**	**(1,288)**	**(293)**	**(289)**	**(5,373)**	**(5,024)**

Internal sales include $15 000 ($244 000) resulting from work undertaken by prisoners for projects that are part of the capital works program.

Internal sales have been eliminated from consolidated income and are therefore not included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

12 Net income (loss) from prison labour (continued)

Other expenses include employee benefits, supplies and services, offender related costs and depreciation associated with industry operations at each location.

13 Commonwealth revenue

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Commonwealth revenue	667	667
Total commonwealth revenue	**667**	**667**

Commonwealth revenue is for the Remote Areas Program.

14 Canteen and kitchen sales

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Canteen and kitchen sales	1,820	2,536
Cost of goods sold	(1,925)	(2,446)
Net result of canteen and kitchen sales	**(105)**	**90**

In February 2016 the Port Augusta Distribution Centre (PADC) was established at the Port Augusta Prison site as a Prison Industries initiative. Canteen operations at Port Augusta Prison were transferred to the PADC in February 2016.

15 Resources received free of charge

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Resources received free of charge:		
Plant and equipment	-	451
Total resources received free of charge	**-**	**451**

In 2014-15, 300 digital radios and associated equipment were received from the Attorney-General's Department at no cost.

16 Other income

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Other income:		
Grants received	367	421
Revenue from recoveries	353	195
Internally generated assets	19	251
Prisoner telephone receipts	1,517	1,383
Other	302	123
Total other income	**2,558**	**2,373**

17 Revenues from (payments to) SA Government

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Revenues from SA Government:		
Appropriations from Consolidated Account Pursuant to the *Appropriation Act* and other revenues from the Consolidated Account	284,765	257,765
Total revenues from SA Government	**284,765**	**257,765**
Payments to SA Government:		
Return of surplus cash pursuant to cash alignment policy	12,190	2,918
Proceeds of sale of Marla Community Corrections Centre forwarded to DTF	-	141
Total payments to SA Government	**12,190**	**3,059**

Total revenues from Government consist of $284.8 million ($257.8 million) for operational funding and capital projects. For details on the expenditure associated with the operational funding received refer to notes 5 to 11. There were no material variations between the amount appropriated and the expenditure associated with this appropriation.

18 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Deposits with the Treasurer	6,511	23,768
Prison imprest accounts	27	26
Petty Cash	9	10
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6,547**	**23,804**

Deposits with the Treasurer

The balance of this fund is not available for general use, i.e. funds can only be used in accordance with the Treasurer's/Under Treasurer's approval.

During 2015-16, the department transferred $12.2 million ($2.9m) of its cash balance to the Consolidated Account in accordance with the Cash Alignment Policy.

Interest Rate Risk

Petty cash and deposits at call and with the Treasurer are non-interest bearing. Prison imprest accounts earn a floating interest rate based on daily bank deposit rates. The carrying amount of cash approximates fair value.

19 Receivables

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current:		
Receivables	703	647
Allowance for doubtful debts	(4)	(4)
	699	**643**
Accrued revenue	154	82
GST receivable	2,314	2,055
Prepayments	19	14
Total receivables	**3,186**	**2,794**

19 Receivables (continued)

Allowance for doubtful debts

An allowance for doubtful debts (allowance for impairment loss) is recognised when there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. An allowance for impairment loss has been recognised in 'other expenses' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for specific debtors and debtors assessed on a collective basis for which such evidence exists.

Movements in the allowance for doubtful debts (impairment loss):	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	4	5
Increase in the provision	-	-
Amounts written off	-	(1)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**4**	**4**

Interest rate and credit risk

Receivables are raised for all goods and services provided for which payment has not been received.

Receivables are normally settled within 30 days. Trade receivables, prepayments and accrued revenues are non-interest bearing. Other than recognised in the provision for doubtful debts, it is not anticipated that counterparties will fail to discharge their obligations. The carrying amount of receivables approximates net fair value due to being receivable on demand. There is no concentration of credit risk.

(a) Ageing analysis of receivables - Refer Note 37

(b) Categorisation of financial instruments and risk exposure information - Refer Note 37

The department does not have any material interest bearing assets and liabilities and is not exposed to any interest rate risk.

20 Inventories

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current - held for distribution:		
Stores	519	514
Total inventories held for distribution	**519**	**514**
Current - other than those held for distribution:		
Raw materials and work in progress	675	555
Finished goods	67	42
Stores	229	149
Total current inventories other than those held for distribution	**971**	**746**
Total inventories	**1,490**	**1,260**

21 Property, plant and equipment

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Land and buildings:		
Land at fair value (existing use)	87,001	63,351
Buildings at fair value	822,364	760,477
Accumulated depreciation	(418,462)	(389,529)
Total land and buildings	**490,903**	**434,299**
Leasehold improvements:		
Leasehold improvements (deemed fair value)	11,840	11,643
Accumulated amortisation	(6,643)	(5,671)
Total leasehold improvements	**5,197**	**5,972**
Plant and equipment:		
Plant and equipment at cost (deemed fair value)	5,733	5,636
Accumulated depreciation	(3,773)	(3,490)
Total plant and equipment	**1,960**	**2,146**
Total property, plant and equipment	**498,060**	**442,417**

Valuation of land and buildings

A site valuation of land and buildings was performed by independent valuer, Martin Burns of Liquid Pacific as at 30 June 2016.

The valuer arrived at fair value using the market approach. The valuation was based on recent market transactions for similar land and buildings (non-specialised) in the area and includes adjustment for factors specific to the land and building being valued such as size and location. Fair value of land classified as restricted in use was determined using an adjusted market price of surrounding unrestricted land.

The valuer used depreciated replacement cost for specialised buildings, due to there not being an active market. The depreciated replacement cost considered the need for ongoing provision of government services; specialised nature and restricted use of the assets; their size, condition and location. The valuation was based on an assessment of useful life and asset condition.

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment

The following table shows movement in property, plant and equipment during 2015-16:

	Land and buildings $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	434,299	5,972	2,146	**442,417**
Acquisitions	55	-	45	**100**
Transfers from capital works in progress	57,306	197	118	**57,621**
Revaluation increment	16,515	-	(9)	**16,506**
Depreciation and amortisation	(17,272)	(972)	(340)	**(18,584)**
Carrying amount at 30 June	**490,903**	**5,197**	**1,960**	**498,060**

21 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The following table shows movement in property, plant and equipment during 2014-15:

	Land and buildings $'000	Leasehold improvements $'000	Plant and equipment $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	421,112	6,975	1,758	**429,845**
Acquisitions	13	-	81	**94**
Transfers from capital works in progress	22,664	5	613	**23,282**
Disposals	(426)	-	(7)	**(433)**
Revaluation increment	6,702	-	-	**6,702**
Depreciation and amortisation	(15,766)	(1,008)	(299)	**(17,073)**
Carrying amount at 30 June	**434,299**	**5,972**	**2,146**	**442,417**

22 Capital works in progress

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Capital works in progress	15,320	41,411
Total capital works in progress	**15,320**	**41,411**

Reconciliation of capital works in progress

The following table shows movement in capital works in progress during 2015-16:

Carrying amount at 1 July	41,411	23,726
Additions	31,530	40,967
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(57,621)	(23,282)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**15,320**	**41,411**

The decrease in the carrying amount in 2015-16 mainly reflects the completion of additional accommodation projects at Mount Gambier Prison of $23.9 million, the Northfield Infrastructure Upgrade Project of $16.4 million and offset by further expenditure of $8.5 million on additional accommodation projects at various sites and $2 million on the electronic security infrastructure upgrade project at Mobilong.

23 Intangible assets

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Software licences:		
Software licences	1,167	1,167
Accumulated amortisation	(668)	(419)
Total software licences	**499**	**748**
Water licences	2,593	2,593
Total water licences	**2,593**	**2,593**
Total Intangibles	**3,092**	**3,341**

Water Licences secure access to water resources at the Cadell Training Centre.

23 Intangible assets (continued)

Reconciliation of intangible assets

The following table shows movement in intangible assets during 2015-16:

	Software licences $'000	Water licences $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	748	2,593	3,341
Amortisation	(249)	-	(249)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**499**	**2,593**	**3,092**

The following table shows movement in intangible assets during 2014-15:

	Software licences $'000	Water licences $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	997	2,593	3,590
Amortisation	(249)	-	(249)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**748**	**2,593**	**3,341**

24 Biological assets

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Livestock	259	117
Olive Grove	90	90
Total biological assets	**349**	**207**

Reconciliation of biological assets

The following table shows movement in biological assets during 2015-16:

	Livestock $'000	Olive Grove $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	117	90	207
Increases due to purchases	20	-	20
Gain (loss) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs attributable to physical changes	73	-	73
Gain (loss) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs attributable to price changes	118	-	118
Decreases due to sales	(69)	-	(69)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**259**	**90**	**349**

24 Biological assets (continued)

The following table shows movement in biological assets during 2014-15:

	Livestock $'000	Olive Grove $'000	Total $'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	131	90	221
Increases due to purchases	1	-	1
Gain (loss) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs attributable to physical changes	22	-	22
Gain (loss) arising from changes in fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs attributable to price changes	(17)	-	(17)
Decreases due to sales	(20)	-	(20)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**117**	**90**	**207**

Livestock

Currently there are 162 (138) cattle held at Cadell Training Centre and Port Lincoln Prison for the purpose of milk and meat production for internal use within the prison system. The cattle are at various stages of life. As at reporting date there are no commitments for the development or acquisition of livestock.

Financial risk is considered to be extremely low with any losses being absorbed in the year of exposure. No government grants have been issued in relation to the livestock.

Plants

The olive grove is situated on approximately 32 hectares of land at the Cadell Training Centre. The grove has been developed to produce commercially viable olive oil.

The citrus grove is situated on approximately 19 hectares of land at the Cadell Training Centre. The original plantation (13.21 hectares) has reached the end of its useful life. The current plantation comprises 6.23 hectares of existing trees that are currently non-productive.

25 Fair value measurement

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of non-financial assets must be estimated for recognition and measurement or disclosure purposes. The department categorises non-financial assets measured at fair value into hierarchy based on the level of inputs used in measurement.

Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of Financial Position are categorised into the following levels at 30 June 2016.

The department had no valuations categorised into level 1.

25 Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value measurements

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2016

Recurring fair value measurements	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Buildings - specialised	-	402,361	402,361
Buildings - non-specialised	1,541	-	1,541
Land	87,001	-	87,001
Leasehold improvements	-	5,197	5,197
Plant and equipment	-	1,960	1,960
Biological assets	349	-	349
Total recurring fair value measurements	**88,891**	**409,518**	**498,409**

Fair value measurements at 30 June 2015

Recurring fair value measurements	Level 2 $'000	Level 3 $'000	Total $'000
Buildings - specialised	-	369,085	369,085
Buildings - non-specialised	1,863	-	1,863
Land	63,351	-	63,351
Leasehold improvements	-	5,972	5,972
Plant and equipment	-	2,146	2,146
Biological assets	207	-	207
Total recurring fair value measurements	**65,421**	**377,203**	**442,624**

There were no transfers of assets between level 1 and 2 fair value hierarchy levels in 2016. The department's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques and inputs used to derive level 2 and 3 fair values are at notes 2 and 21.

Unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value of plant and equipment and leasehold improvements are cost, useful lives and assessed condition as described in notes 2 and 21.

25 Fair value measurement (continued)

Reconciliation of recurring fair value measurements – (Level 3)

The following table is a reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) during 2015-16:

	Specialised buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	369,085	5,972	2,146	377,203
Acquisitions	55	-	45	100
Transfer from/to Work in Progress	57,191	197	118	57,506
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:				
Depreciation and amortisation	(17,093)	(972)	(340)	(18,405)
	(17,093)	**(972)**	**(340)**	**(18,405)**
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Revaluation increment/decrement	(6,877)	-	(9)	(6,886)
	(6,877)	**-**	**(9)**	**(6,886)**
Carrying amount at 30 June	**402,361**	**5,197**	**1,960**	**409,518**

The following table is a reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3) during 2014-15:

	Specialised buildings	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Carrying amount at 1 July	355,863	6,975	1,758	364,596
Acquisitions	13	-	81	94
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	22,664	5	613	23,282
Disposals	(411)	-	(7)	(418)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in net result:				
Depreciation and amortisation	(15,611)	(1,008)	(299)	(16,918)
	(15,611)	(1,008)	(299)	(16,918)
Gains/(losses) for the period recognised in other comprehensive income:				
Revaluation increment/decrement	6,567	-	-	6,567
	6,567	-	-	6,567
Carrying amount at 30 June	369,085	5,972	2,146	377,203

26 Payables

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current:		
Creditors [1]	7,804	12,307
Accruals	3,498	2,954
Employment on-costs	3,190	2,824
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable	15	11
Total current payables	**14,507**	**18,096**
Non-Current:		
Employment on-costs	2,762	2,308
Total non-current payables	**2,762**	**2,308**
Total payables	**17,269**	**20,404**

[1] Creditors include $3.6 million ($5.9 million) for additional prisoner accommodation projects.

Based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance, the percentage of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave has increased from the 30 June 2015 percentage rate of 37% to 40% for 30 June 2016. The average factor for the calculation of employer superannuation contribution on-cost has decreased from the 30 June 2015 percentage rate of 10.3% to 10.2% for 30 June 2016. These rates are used in the employment on-cost calculation. The financial effect of the change in the percentage rate of the proportion of long service leave taken as leave on employment on-costs and employee benefit expense is immaterial.

Interest Rate and Credit risk

Creditors and accruals are raised for all amounts billed but unpaid. Creditors are normally settled within 30 days. Employment on-costs are settled when the respective employee benefits that they relate to are discharged. All payables are non-interest bearing. The carrying amount of payables represents fair value due to the amounts being payable on demand.

27 Employee benefits

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current		
Annual leave	11,400	10,360
Long service leave	2,702	2,918
Skills and experience retention leave	549	447
Accrued salaries and wages	2,520	1,604
Unclaimed salaries and wages	4	4
Total current employee benefits	**17,175**	**15,333**
Non-current		
Annual leave	916	778
Long service leave	27,320	23,613
Skills and experience retention leave	271	287
Total non-current employee benefits	**28,507**	**24,678**
Total employee benefits	**45,682**	**40,011**

AASB 119 Employee Benefits contains the calculation methodology for long service leave liability. The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance has provided a basis for the measurement of long service leave.

27 Employee benefits (continued)

AASB 119 requires the use of the yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds as the discount rate in the measurement of the long service leave liability. The yield on long term Commonwealth Government bonds has decreased from 2015 (3%) to 2016 (2%). A decrease in the bond yield, which is used as the rate to discount future long service leave cash flows, results in an increase in the reported long service leave liability.

The net financial effect of the changes in methodology and actuarial assumptions in the current financial year is an increase in the long service leave liability of $1.987 million and employee benefits expense of $1.987 million. The impact on future periods is impracticable to estimate as the long service leave liability is calculated using a number of assumptions - a key assumption is the long-term discount rate.

The actuarial assessment performed by the Department of Treasury and Finance left the salary inflation rate at 4% for long service leave liability and 3% for annual leave and skills, experience and retention leave liability.

28 Provisions

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Current:		
Workers compensation - medical and other costs	2,301	2,184
Workers compensation - income maintenance	1,390	1,369
Total current provisions	**3,691**	**3,553**
Non-current:		
Workers compensation - medical and other costs	3,780	5,011
Workers compensation - income maintenance	2,273	3,029
Total non-current provisions	**6,053**	**8,040**
Total provisions	**9,744**	**11,593**

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Carrying amount as at 1 July	11,593	15,584
Workers compensation payments	(4,175)	(3,735)
(Decrease)/Increase in provision	2,326	(256)
Carrying amount at 30 June	**9,744**	**11,593**

A liability has been reported to reflect unsettled workers compensation claims. The workers compensation provision is based on an actuarial assessment performed by the Office for the Public Sector of the Department of the Premier and Cabinet.

29 Equity

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Retained earnings	63,859	76,485
Prisoner Amenities Reserve	1	207
Revaluation surplus	293,851	277,345
Contributed Capital	97,638	89,189
Carrying amount at 30 June	**455,349**	**443,226**

The revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets to the extent that they offset one another.

29 Equity (continued)

The Prisoner Amenities Reserve reflects the funds available to purchase amenities, such as gym equipment, for the specific benefit and use of prisoners. Proceeds from the sale of canteen goods to prisoners net of the cost of certain direct expenses less any associated prisoner amenities expenditure incurred during the financial year is transferred to or from the reserve at year end.

Contributed capital received represents equity contribution from the SA Government under the *Appropriation Act* to fund the investing activities of the department.

Error correction

The following prior period adjustments occurred in 2015-16:

An adjustment of $2.957m in capital works in progress resulting from the non-capitalisation of capital works expenditure incurred as part of the Northfield Infrastructure Stage 1 project from 2009 to 2013. This was corrected against the 30 June 2014 revaluation surplus balance.

An adjustment of $1.05m in capital works in progress resulting from the non-capitalisation of capital works expenditure incurred as part of the Adelaide Women's Prison 20 bed cell block project completed in February 2015. This was corrected by increasing additions from work in progress and decreasing gain on revaluation in the 2014-15 year.

An adjustment of $2.593m in water licences relates to water licences acquired by the department on 1 July 2009. This was corrected against the 30 June 2014 retained earnings balance.

An adjustment of $31,000 relating to purchased leave. This was corrected by increasing the 30 June 2014 retained earnings balance by $24,000 and decreasing salaries and wages in 2014-15 by $7,000.

30 Unrecognised contractual commitments

	2016	2015
Contract service commitments	**$'000**	**$'000**
Within one year	21,311	22,913
Later than one year but not later than five years	43,059	7,016
Total contract service commitments	**64,370**	**29,929**

The prisoner movement and in-court management contract was extended for a further 5 years from 1 February 2016 and is due to expire on 31 January 2021.

The home detention monitoring contract was renewed on 20 January 2014 for a three year period. The contract is due to expire on 19 January 2017.

The management of Mount Gambier Prison contract is effective from 1 December 2011 to 30 November 2016, a five year period.

The above contracts have provisions for termination by the Crown without penalty to the Crown. However, a termination for convenience by the Crown would attract variable payments and reimbursements specified in the contract depending on the circumstance and amount of the termination notice. The ongoing cancellable commitments (which have not been recognised as liabilities) are noted above.

The above figures:

- are subject to an escalation based on indices not yet published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and as a result are not adjusted for inflation and are based on 2015-16 prisoner populations.
- are exclusive of GST.

30 Unrecognised contractual commitments (continued)

Operating lease commitments	2016	2015
Commitments in relation to operating leases contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:	$'000	$'000
Within one year	5,469	5,135
Later than one year but not later than five years	12,023	14,689
Later than five years	2,264	2,980
Total operating lease commitments	**19,756**	**22,804**

The department's operating leases are for office accommodation and motor vehicles. Office accommodation is leased from Building Management - Accommodation and Property Services, a branch of the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. Motor vehicles are leased from SAFA through their agent Leaseplan Australia. The leases are non-cancellable and are payable monthly in advance.

31 Remuneration of board and committee members

Members that were entitled to receive remuneration for membership during the 2015-16 financial year were:

Parole Board of South Australia

Frances Nelson (Presiding Member)
Timothy Bourne (Deputy Presiding Member)
Nora Bloor
Garth Dodd
David Haebich
Andrew Kyprianou
Susan MacDonald*
Denis Edmonds
Kenneth O'Brien (appointment commenced April 2016)
Katherine McLachlan (appointment commenced September 2015)
Terence Groom (appointment commenced September 2015)
Janina Gipslis (appointment ceased August 2015)

Serious Offender Committee

Vanessa Swan* (Chair)
Anthony James Shillabeer*
Ryan Harber *
Jane Farrin*
Hayley Mills*
Paul Taggart*
Victor Rigney* (appointment ceased October 2015)
Sandra Russell* (appointment ceased November 2015)
David Hugh Kerr (appointment ceased October 2015)
Brenton Williams* (appointment commenced March 2016)
Jodie Sloan (appointment commenced January 2016)
Gaye Tonkin* (appointment ceased November 2015)
Darren Hosking* (appointment commenced March 2016)
Jon Oliver* (appointment commenced November 2015)
Scharlene Lamont* (appointment ceased August 2015)
Joanne Leonello* (appointment commenced October 2015)
Darian Shephard-Bayly* (appointment ceased February 2016)

DCS Audit and Risk Management Committee

Joe Ullianich (Chair)
Mike Reynolds*
Angela Gransden*
Vanessa Swan*
Jackie Casey*

* In accordance with the Department of the Premier and Cabinet Circular No. 016, government employees did not receive any remuneration for board duties during the financial year.

31 Remuneration of board and committee members (continued)

The Correctional Services Advisory Council was disbanded on 1 July 2015 after not sitting for at least 12 months. No remuneration had been received by its members since September 2013.

	2016	2015
The number of members whose remuneration received/receivable falls within the following bands:	Number	Number
$0 - $9 999	24	33
$10 000 - $19 999	2	1
$20 000 - $29 999	2	1
$30 000 - $39 999	4	3
$40 000 - $49 999	1	2
$60 000 - $69 999	1	1
Total	**34**	41

Remuneration of members reflects all costs of performing board/committee member duties including sitting fees, superannuation contributions, salary sacrifice benefits and fringe benefits and any fringe benefits tax paid or payable in respect of those benefits. The total remuneration received or receivable by members was $321 000 ($302 000).

Amounts paid to a superannuation plan for Board Members was $28 000 ($26 000).

Transactions between members are on conditions no more favourable to the recipient than those that it is reasonable to expect the entity would have adopted if dealing with the related party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

32 Contingent assets and liabilities

The department has a number of common law claims made against it by various claimants. The maximum exposure facing the department in respect of these claims is $138 000 ($198 000).

These contingent liabilities are not actual liabilities and have therefore not been included in the financial statements. They represent a potential financial obligation in circumstances which have been deemed to be possible but not probable.

33 Trust funds

The department holds prisoner monies in a trustee capacity. These monies are excluded from the financial statements as the department cannot use them for the achievement of its objectives. The following is a summary of the transactions in the trust account:

	2016	2015
	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July	763	695
Prisoner monies receipts	7,291	7,436
Prisoner monies payments	(7,400)	(7,368)
Balance at 30 June	**654**	**763**

34 Cash flow reconciliation

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period:		
Balance as per the Statement of Cash Flows	6,547	23,804
Cash and cash equivalents disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position	**6,547**	**23,804**
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to net cost of providing services:		
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	5,508	23,033
Less revenues from SA Government	(284,765)	(257,765)
Add payments to SA Government	12,190	3,059
Add/less non-cash items		
Net loss on disposal of assets	-	(265)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(18,833)	(17,322)
Movements in assets and liabilities		
Increase (decrease) in receivables	392	208
Increase (decrease) in inventories	230	64
Increase (decrease) in biological assets	142	(14)
(Increase) decrease in payables	3,551	(6,020)
(Increase) decrease in employee benefits	(5,671)	(3,530)
(Increase) decrease in provisions	1,849	3,991
Net cost of providing services	**(285,407)**	**(254,561)**

35 Transactions with SA Government

The following table discloses revenues, expenses, financial assets and liabilities where the counterparty/transaction is with an entity within the SA Government as at the reporting date, classified according to their nature.

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
EXPENSES							
Employee benefits expenses	5	8,384	20,265	169,778	143,675	178,162	163,940
Supplies and services	6						
Contracts		16	4	31,631	25,792	31,647	25,796
Works and equipment costs		2,191	1,929	3,114	2,475	5,305	4,404
Cost of goods sold - prison industries		8	-	3,938	3,460	3,946	3,460
Cost of goods sold - canteen and kitchen sales		1	-	1,924	2,446	1,925	2,446
Offender related costs		505	967	8,736	7,331	9,241	8,298
Utilities		2,686	2,409	5,280	5,467	7,966	7,876
Consultants		-	-	147	247	147	247
Travel expenses		14	4	1,573	1,278	1,587	1,282
IT costs		3,611	3,423	786	592	4,397	4,015
Workers compensation		619	518	505	(1,890)	1,124	(1,372)
Staff related costs		139	100	2,024	1,529	2,163	1,629
Contracted staff			-	451	936	451	936
Shared Services SA processing charges		2,388	2,212	-	-	2,388	2,212
Insurance charges		1,418	1,302	2	4	1,420	1,306
WHS expenses		1	14	303	221	304	235
Materials and consumables		17	-	587	512	604	512
Board and committee fees		-	-	293	276	293	276
Sundry other expenses		501	600	7,444	5,090	7,945	5,690
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	-	-	18,833	17,322	18,833	17,322
Payments to prisoners			-	3,402	3,092	3,402	3,092
Accommodation and associated lease costs		10,270	9,343	1,426	1,240	11,696	10,583
Grants	8	-	-	620	611	620	611
Net loss from disposal of non-current assets	9	-	-	-	265	-	265
Other Expenses	10						
Bad debts expense		-	-	11	1	11	1
Bank charges		-	-	23	22	23	22
Fringe benefits tax		-	-	400	361	400	361
Other		38	28	221	268	259	296
Payments to SA Government	17	12,190	3,059	-	-	12,190	3,059
TOTAL EXPENSES		**44,997**	**46,177**	**263,452**	**222,623**	**308,449**	**268,800**

35 Transactions with SA Government (continued)

		SA Government		Non-SA Government		Total	
		2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Note	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
INCOME							
Prison labour	12	98	2	3,599	2,679	3,697	2,681
Salaries and goods and services recoups		1,198	1,635	911	836	2,109	2,471
Interest		-	-	1	1	1	1
Commonwealth revenues	13	-	-	667	667	667	667
Canteen and kitchen sales	14	1	-	1,819	2,536	1,820	2,536
Resources received free of charge	15	-	451	-	-	-	451
Other income	16						
Grants received		367	421	-	-	367	421
Revenue from recoveries		171	43	182	152	353	195
Internally generated assets		15	251	4	-	19	251
Prisoner telephone receipts		-	-	1,517	1,383	1,517	1,383
Other		-	-	302	123	302	123
Revenues from SA Government	17	284,765	257,765	-	-	284,765	257,765
TOTAL INCOME		**286,615**	**260,568**	**9,002**	**8,377**	**295,617**	**268,945**
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Receivables	19						
Receivables		233	257	466	386	699	643
Accrued revenue		89	53	65	29	154	82
GST receivable		-	-	2,314	2,055	2,314	2,055
Prepayments - other		-	-	19	14	19	14
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		**322**	**310**	**2,864**	**2,484**	**3,186**	**2,794**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Payables	26						
Creditors		5,730	8,631	2,074	3,676	7,804	12,307
Accruals		2,003	1,571	1,495	1,383	3,498	2,954
Employment on-costs		3,173	2,751	2,779	2,381	5,952	5,132
Paid Parental Leave Scheme payable		-	-	15	11	15	11
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**10,906**	**12,953**	**6,363**	**7,451**	**17,269**	**20,404**

36 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts

	Note	Original budget [1] 2016 $'000	Actual 2016 $'000	Variance $'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income				
Expenses				
Employee benefit expenses	(a)	157,708	**178,162**	(20,454)
Supplies and services		95,499	**82,853**	12,646
Depreciation and amortisation expense		17,457	**18,833**	(1,376)
Payments to prisoners		2,829	**3,402**	(573)
Accommodation and associated lease costs		6,980	**11,696**	(4,716)
Grants		656	**620**	36
Other expenses		339	**693**	(354)
Total expenses		**281,468**	**296,259**	(14,791)
Income				
Prison labour		4,271	**3,697**	574
Salaries and goods and services recoups		1,049	**2,109**	(1,060)
Interest revenues		-	**1**	(1)
Commonwealth revenue		-	**667**	(667)
Canteen and kitchen sales		1,931	**1,820**	111
Other income		1,785	**2,558**	(773)
Total income		**9,036**	**10,852**	(1,816)
Net cost of providing services		**272,432**	**285,407**	(12,975)
Revenues from (Payments To) SA government				
Revenues from SA Government		272,515	**284,765**	(12,250)
Payments to SA Government		-	**(12,190)**	12,190
Net Result		**83**	**(12,832)**	12,915
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net results				
Changes in revaluation surplus		-	**16,506**	(16,506)
Total other comprehensive income		**-**	**16,506**	(16,506)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		**83**	**3,674**	(3,591)

[1] The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of Government changes.

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts.
Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budgeted amount and 5% of original budgeted total expenses.

(a) The over expenditure of $20.5 million in Employee Benefits Expenses comprises the following:

- $9.5 million for additional prisoner accommodation including recruitment of trainee correctional officers, and
- $9.5 million in penalty and leave payments associated with prison unplanned activities.

36 Budgetary reporting and explanations of major variances between budget and actual amounts (continued)

Investing expenditure summary	Note	Original budget [1] 2016 $'000	Actual 2016 $'000	Variance $'000
Total new projects	(b)	21,002	12,550	8,452
Total existing projects	(c)	6,251	14,730	(8,479)
Total annual programs	(d)	3,688	4,349	(661)
Total investing expenditure		**30,941**	**31,629**	(688)

[1] These budgeted amounts have not been subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). These amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of government changes.

(b) Total new project investing expenditure was lower than the original budget largely due to delays in obtaining the appropriate procurement approvals for the Port Augusta Prison 128 Bed Accommodation project.

(c) Total existing project investing expenditure was higher than the original budget due to carryovers received to finalise the Northfield Infrastructure project and progress final completion of the Mobilong Prison Security System Upgrade project.

(d) Total annual programs expenditure was higher than original budget largely due to 32 additional permanent beds being added.

37 Financial risk management/Financial instruments

Financial risk management

Risk management is managed by the department's corporate services section and departmental risk management policies are in accordance with the Risk Management Policy Statement issued by the Premier and Treasurer and the principles established in the Australian Standard Risk Management Principles and Guidelines. The department is exposed to financial risk – liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. There have been no changes in risk exposure since the last reporting period.

(a) Categorisation of financial instruments

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement, and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised with respect to each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.

A separate table for the categorisation of financial assets and liabilities has not been included. Refer to note 18 for Cash and Cash Equivalents, note 19 for Receivables and note 26 for Payables. Prepayments, accrued revenue and statutory receivables and payables such as GST receivable, Paid Parental Leave payable and employment on-costs do not qualify as financial assets and liabilities.

37 Financial risk management/Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Fair value

The department does not recognise any financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value, but does disclose fair value in the notes. All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 2 as all significant inputs required are observable.

The carrying value less impairment provisions of receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to the short-term nature of these. Refer to notes 2,19 and 26.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises when there is the possibility of the department's debtors defaulting on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the department. The department measures credit risk on a fair value basis and monitors risk on a regular basis.

The department has minimal concentration of credit risk. The department has policies and procedures in place to ensure that transactions occur with customers with appropriate credit history. The department does not engage in high risk hedging for its financial assets. No collateral is held as security and no credit enhancements relate to financial assets held by the department.

Allowances for impairment of financial assets are calculated on past experience and current and expected changes in client credit rating. Currently the department does not hold any collateral as security to any of its financial assets.

The following table discloses the ageing of financial assets that are past due but not impaired and impaired financial assets.

		Past due by			
	Not past due and not impaired $'000	Overdue for less than 30 days $'000	Overdue for 30-60 days $'000	Overdue for more than 60 days $'000	Total $'000
2016					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	337	70	35	157	599
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	4	4
2015					
Not impaired:					
Receivables	334	80	46	72	532
Impaired:					
Receivables	-	-	-	4	4

(d) Maturity analysis

All non-statutory receivables and payables are expected to be settled within 12 months.

37 Financial risk management/Financial instruments (continued)

(e) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the possibility that the department is unable to meet its financial obligations as they fall due to be settled. The continued existence of the department is dependent on State Government policy and on continuing appropriations by Parliament for the department's administration and programs. The Department settles undisputed accounts within 30 days from the date of the invoice or date the invoice is first received. In the event of a dispute, payment is made 30 days from resolution. The Department's exposure to liquidity risk is insignificant based on past experience and current assessment of risk.

(f) Market risk

Market risk for the department is primarily through interest rate risk. The department currently holds no interest bearing financial instruments and is not exposed to any market risk.

38 Disclosure of administered items

	2016 $'000	2015 $'000
Administered income:		
Revenues from Victims of Crime levy	194	173
Mobilong Inmate Charity Fund	1	1
Prisoner Compensation Quarantine Fund	74	-
Revenues from SA Government	323	297
Total administered income	**592**	**471**
Administered expenses:		
Victims of Crime levy payments	194	174
Mobilong Inmate Charity Fund	2	1
Prisoner Compensation Quarantine Fund	2	-
Employee benefit expense	323	297
Total administered expenses	**521**	**472**
Net result	**71**	**(1)**
Administered current assets:		
Cash	86	14
Receivables	29	25
Total administered assets	**115**	**39**
Administered current liabilities		
Victims of Crime levy payables	15	13
Minister's Salary payable	29	25
Total administered liabilities	**44**	**38**
Net administered assets	**71**	**1**
Administered equity		
Retained earnings	76	5
Total administered equity	**76**	**5**
Changes in equity		
Balance at 1 July	5	6
Net result	71	(1)
Balance at 30 June	**76**	**5**

38 Disclosure of administered items (continued)

	2016 Inflows (Outflows) $'000	2015 Inflows (Outflows) $'000
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash inflows:		
Victims of Crime levy	193	173
Mobilong Inmate Charity Fund	1	1
Prisoner Compensation Quarantine Fund	74	-
Revenues from SA Government	323	297
Total administered income	**591**	**471**
Cash outflows:		
Victims of Crime levy payments	(193)	(174)
Mobilong Inmate Charity Fund	(2)	(1)
Prisoner Compensation Quarantine Fund	(1)	-
Employee benefit expense	(323)	(297)
Total administered expenses	**(519)**	**(472)**
Net cash inflows (outflows) from operating activities	**72**	**(1)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**72**	(1)
Cash at 1 July	14	15
Cash at 30 June	**86**	**14**

The department administers but does not control certain resources on behalf of the Attorney-General (Victims of Crime Levy), the Mobilong Inmate Charity Fund, Prisoner Compensation Quarantine Fund and Appropriations from Special Acts for the Minister's salary. It is accountable for the transactions involving these administered resources but does not have the discretion to deploy these resources for the achievement of the department's objectives. Transactions and balances relating to these administered resources are not recognised as departmental income, expenses, cash inflows or cash outflows, assets or liabilities, but are recognised as administered income, expenses, cash inflows, cash outflows, assets or liabilities.

39 Administered Budgetary Reporting

	Note	Original budget [1] 2016 $'000	Actual 2016 $'000	Variance 2016 $'000
EXPENSES:				
Employee benefit expenses	(a)	303	323	(20)
Total expense		**303**	**323**	**(20)**
INCOME:				
Total income		-	-	-
NET COST OF PROVIDING SERVICES		**303**	**323**	**(20)**
REVENUES FROM (PAYMENTS TO) SA GOVERNMENT:				
Revenue from SA Government		303	323	(20)
Payment to SA Government		-	-	-
NET RESULT		-	-	-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:				
Items that will not be reclassified to net result				
Changes in revaluation surplus		-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-	-	-

[1] The budget process is not subject to audit. Budget information refers to the amounts presented to Parliament in the original budgeted financial statements in respect of the reporting period (2015-16 Budget Paper 4). These original budgeted amounts have been presented and classified on a basis that is consistent with line items in the financial statements. However, these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect revised budgets or administrative restructures/machinery of Government changes.

The following are brief explanations of variances between original budget and actual amounts.
Explanations are provided for variances where the variance exceeds the greater of 10% of the original budgeted amount and 5% of original budgeted total expenses.

(a) The over expenditure of $20 000 in Employee Benefits Expenses is due to the change in remuneration rate following appointment of a new Minister.

APPENDIX 2 FRAUD

Regulations under the *Public Sector Act 2009* require a public sector agency to report on theft by deception within the agency.

The department's *Policy 22 - Fraud Prevention and Detection and Standard Operating Procedure 069 - Fraud Reporting* have been communicated to all staff and are reviewed annually.

In 2015-16 there were no reports of theft by deception.

APPENDIX 3 CONSULTANTS

Consultant	Purpose of Consultancy	Number	Total $
Value below $10 000			
Subtotal		nil	
Value $10 000 and above			
EY (Ernst Young)	Preparation of a business case for expanding community based supervision and rehabilitation	1	147 000
Subtotal		1	147 000
Total		**1**	**147 000**

APPENDIX 4 PRISONER STATISTICAL INFORMATION 2015-16

4.1 Admissions by Culture and Gender in 2015-16

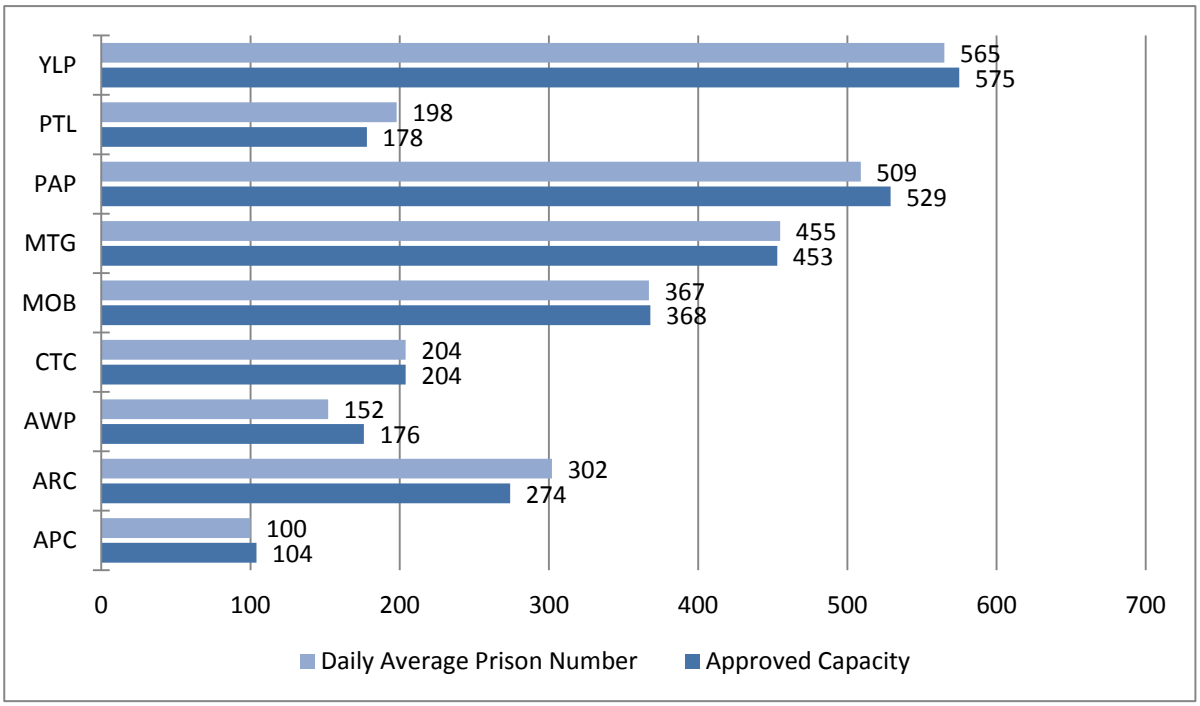
	Non-Aboriginal			Aboriginal			Unknown			
	M	**F**	**Total**	**M**	**F**	**Total**	**M**	**F**	**Total**	**Total**
Remand	3487	374	**3861**	1357	240	**1597**	286	42	**328**	**5786**
Sentenced	412	55	**467**	86	16	**102**	39	3	**42**	**611**
Unknown	38	5	**43**	10	1	**11**	1	1	**2**	**56**
Total	**3937**	**434**	**4371**	**1453**	**257**	**1710**	**326**	**46**	**372**	**6453**

4.2 Prisoners in Custody and Average Prison Population in 2015-16

	ARC	**YLP**	**MOB**	**APC**		**AWP**	**JNH**		**CTC**	**PAP**		**PLP**	**MTG**		**TOTAL**		
	M	**M**	**M**	**M**	**F**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**Total**
In Custody 30/6/15	306	558	367	78	16	140	14	3	203	499	0	203	348	2	2 576	161	**2 737**
In Custody 30/6/16	284	591	365	75	24	163	13	2	211	527	7	203	488	1	2 757	197	**2 954**
Daily average in prison	302	565	367	79	21	152	16	2	204	507	2	198	455	0	2 693	177	**2 870**
Daily average remand	264	331	118	0	0	82	15	2	0	138	1	36	115	0	1 017	85	**1 102**
Daily average sentenced	38	223	248	77	21	67	1	0	204	366	1	161	338	0	1 656	89	**1 745**
Daily average unknown	0	11	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	20	3	**23**

NOTE: ARC - Adelaide Remand Centre, YLP - Yatala Labour Prison, MOB - Mobilong Prison, APC - Adelaide Pre-Release Centre, AWP - Adelaide Women's Prison, JNH - James Nash House, CTC - Cadell Training Centre, PAP - Port Augusta Prison, PLP - Port Lincoln Prison, MTG - Mount Gambier Prison

4.3 Prison Approved Capacity and Average Daily Population in 2015-16



NOTE Additional beds are utilised in cases of emergency including City Watch House and Sturt Police Cells (counted in the ARC count) and the Holden Hill Police Cells (counted in the YLP count). Prisoners admitted to James Nash House are not included.

4.4 Escapes from DCS Custody in 2015-16

	ARC	YLP	APC	AWP	JNH	CTC	MOB	PAP	PLP	MTG	TOTAL
Escapes	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Incidents	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Daily Average Prison Population	302	565	100	152	18	204	367	509	198	455	2 870
Escape Rate	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03

NOTE: Escape rate is calculated as 100 x prisoners escaping divided by the daily average prison population.
*One prisoner escaped from the low security Adelaide Pre-Release Centre in one incident.

4.5 Escapes from DCS for years ending 30 June 2012 to 2016

	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Prisoners Escaping	0	1[3]	1	3	1
Incidents of Escape	0	1	1[2]	1[1]	1
Daily Average Prison Population	2 078	2 177	2 409	2 444	2 870
Escape Rate	**0.00**	**0.04**	**0.04**	**0.11**	**0.03**

NOTE: Escape rate is calculated as 100 x prisoners escaping divided by the daily average prison population.
[1] Includes 3 escapes from PAP Mulga Cottages
[2] Includes 1 escape from DCS escort at Royal Adelaide Hospital
[3] Includes 1 escape from CTC
[4] Includes 1 escape from Adelaide Pre-Release Centre

4.6 Incidents in Prison in 2015-16

	ARC	APC	AWP	CTC	MOB	MTG	PAP	PLP	YLP	TOTAL
Drugs*[#]	31	30		28	69	66	143	40	261	**668**
Alcohol	0	0		2	2	9	6	0	1	**20**
Escape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Critical Self Harm	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	**9**
Death Unnatural	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**
Death Natural Causes	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9**	**11**
Prisoner/Prisoner Assault	57	0	40	6	32	76	64	25	97	**397**
Fire (Appliance Called)	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	**10**
Fire (Handled Internally)	10	0	30	2	5	4	16	2	49	**118**

NOTE: - Contraband for the Adelaide Women's Prison and Adelaide Pre-Release Centre is counted together
*Counting rules have been updated to ensure consistency across institutions
[#] Includes drug finds in prison, and includes prescription medication and drug paraphernalia (eg piece of burnt tin foil); not just illicit substances. Also includes drug finds located on prison visitors and suspected incidents of drugs being passed during a visit.
** Five of these prisoners died in Hospital

4.7 Prisoner/Staff Incidents in 2015-16

	ARC	APC	AWP	CTC	MOB	MTG	PAP	PLP	YLP	Total
Physical Assaults										
Number of incidents*	6	0	7	1	2	5	6	1	9	**37**
Staff assaulted**	4	0	4	1	2	1	7	1	7	**27**
Abusive/Threatening Behaviour										
Number of incidents	88	2	24	2	5	28	57	10	56	**272**

NOTES: Incidents are reported on the Departmental Incident Reporting System.

* Incidents can be recorded as *physical* or *no physical* injury to staff on the Departmental Incident Reporting System.

** Indicates physical injury as reported on the Departmental Incident Reporting System.

4.8 Sentenced Discharges by Time Served and Major Offence in 2015-16

Offence Group	< 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5-10 years	> 10 years	Total
Homicide	0	0	1	1	3	4	2	6	**17**
Assaults	26	64	68	75	42	21	3	0	**299**
Sexual Assaults	4	3	10	9	13	22	20	4	**85**
Other Offences Against The Person	1	0	3	8	8	6	1	0	**27**
Robbery	0	1	0	3	11	25	9	2	**51**
Extortion	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
Break and Enter	1	10	19	47	47	33	5	3	**165**
Fraud	23	28	45	30	14	8	3	0	**151**
Receiving	5	2	4	4	6	2	0	0	**23**
Other Theft	2	9	7	13	8	4	0	0	**43**
Property Damage	5	10	5	9	4	2	0	0	**35**
Offences Against Justice Procedures	280	195	136	82	65	32	5	0	**795**
Unlawful Possession of Weapons	3	0	4	9	18	10	0	0	**44**
Possession of Drugs	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	**3**
Deal or Traffic Drugs	2	2	6	18	51	45	3	0	**127**
Manufacture or Grow Drugs	0	1	3	3	14	8	1	0	**30**
Driving Offences	2	11	10	10	2	3	0	0	**38**
Licence or Registration Offences	85	71	37	20	2	2	0	0	**217**
Other Offences Against Good Order	20	14	18	18	12	5	1	0	**88**
Other Offences	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	**5**
Unknown	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	**5**
Total	**461**	**425**	**378**	**361**	**323**	**233**	**53**	**15**	**2249**

4.9 Forms of Discharge by Institution in 2015-16

	APC		ARC	AWP	CTC	JNH		MOB	MTG		PLP		PAP		YLP	TOTAL 2015-16				2014-15	
	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	Total	%	Total	%
Sentence Served	17	17	158	74	190	2	0	105	151	1	64	0	244	2	369	1300	94	1394	**21.23**	1211	21.02
Release to Home Detention	70	41	3	1	131	0	0	27	31	0	4	0	21	0	23	310	51	361	**5.50**	319	5.54
Release to Parole	142	34	11	22	153	2	0	178	58	0	42	0	93	0	132	811	56	867	**13.20**	704	12.22
Release to Licence	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	11	18	1	19	**0.29**	4	0.07
Released to Supervised Probation	4	9	4	19	5	0	0	3	26	1	1	0	3	0	41	87	29	116	**1.77**	51	0.89
Released to Unsupervised Probation	2	7	1	17	4	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	46	60	24	84	**1.28**	74	1.28
Total Custodial Sentence	**235**	**108**	**178**	**143**	**483**	**4**	**0**	**317**	**269**	**2**	**113**	**0**	**365**	**2**	**622**	**2586**	**255**	**2841**	**43.27**	**2363**	**41.01**
Default Period Served	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	**0.02**	2	0.03
Suspended Further Time to Pay	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	10	2	0	4	0	16	0	0	**35**	**0**	**35**	**0.53**	28	0.49
Total Monetary Warrant	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**2**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**0**	**36**	**0.55**	**30**	**0.52**
Release to Bail	0	0	671	277	2	12	6	95	119	1	40	0	140	2	746	**1825**	**286**	**2111**	**32.15**	1905	33.06
Release from Court	0	0	386	188	0	16	2	89	55	0	52	1	339	14	381	**1318**	**205**	**1523**	**23.20**	1396	24.23
Appeal Upheld	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.02**	1	0.02
Fine Option Community Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00**	3	0.05
Total Remand in Custody	**0**	**0**	**1057**	**465**	**2**	**28**	**8**	**184**	**174**	**1**	**92**	**1**	**479**	**16**	**1128**	**3144**	**491**	**3635**	**55.36**	**3305**	**57.36**
Deceased	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	9	**12**	**0**	**12**	**0.18**	7	0.12
Deported	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.02**	1	0.02
Extradition	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	**13**	**0**	**13**	**0.20**	22	0.38
Escaped	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0.02**	3	0.05
Transfer to Other Agency	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	**24**	**0**	**24**	**0.37**	23	0.4
Bail Appeal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0.05**	8	0.14
Total Other Discharges	**1**	**0**	**10**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**20**	**53**	**1**	**54**	**0.82**	**64**	**1.11**
Total 2015-16	**236**	**108**	**1247**	**609**	**486**	**43**	**8**	**512**	**451**	**3**	**210**	**1**	**864**	**18**	**1770**	**5819**	**747**	**6566**	**100.00**		
Total 2014-15	**167**	**66**	**1466**	**508**	**431**	**30**	**7**	**384**	**235**	**3**	**168**	**5**	**798**	**42**	**1452**	**5131**	**631**	**5762**		**5762**	**100.00**

APPENDIX 5 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS STATISTICAL INFORMATION

5.1 Community Corrections Orders and Individuals as at 30 June 2016

	Male		Female		Unknown	
	Orders	**Individuals**	**Orders**	**Individuals**	**Orders**	**Individuals**
Bail	659	598	188	166	0	0
Community Service	831	778	206	188	3	3
Financial Penalty Expiated Thru CS	115	115	26	26	0	0
Home Detention	167	167	28	28	0	0
Home Detention Bond	0	0	1	1	0	0
Intensive Bail Supervision	581	552	77	72	0	0
Interstate Orders	9	9	0	0	0	0
Other Orders	432	431	33	33	0	0
Parole	989	953	98	94	0	0
Probation	1911	1841	540	509	0	0
Total	**5694**	**5444**	**1197**	**1117**	**3**	**3**

5.2 Age and Sex of Individuals who Commenced Orders in 2015-16

	Male	**%**	**Female**	**%**	**Unknown**	**%**	**Total**	**%**
17	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**1**	**0.0**
18	108	1.4	8	0.5	1	3.8	**117**	**1.3**
19	178	2.4	41	2.7	1	3.8	**220**	**2.4**
20	191	2.5	30	2.0	4	15.4	**225**	**2.5**
21 - 24	926	12.3	201	13.4	4	15.4	**1131**	**12.5**
25 - 29	1297	17.3	241	16.1	5	19.2	**1543**	**17.1**
30 - 34	1211	16.1	325	21.7	4	15.4	**1540**	**17.0**
35 - 39	1073	14.3	234	15.6	3	11.5	**1310**	**14.5**
40 - 49	1358	18.1	258	17.2	2	7.7	**1618**	**17.9**
50 - 59	469	6.2	85	5.7	0	0.0	**554**	**6.1**
60 and over	157	2.1	10	0.7	0	0.0	**167**	**1.8**
Unknown	541	7.2	67	4.5	2	7.7	**610**	**6.8**
Total	**7510**	100.0	**1500**	100.0	**26**	100.0	**9036**	**100.0**

5.3 Community Corrections Orders Commenced in 2015-16

Order Type	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
BAIL SUPERVISION - BAIL	1447	398	10	**1855**
Total Bail Orders Commenced	**1447**	**398**	**10**	**1855**
CRIMES ACT BOND WITH SUP AND CS	0	0	0	**0**
PAROLE CS ONLY	93	7	0	**100**
SA BOND CS (NO SUP - NO SUSP SENT)	64	21	0	**85**
SA BOND CS (NO SUP - SUSP SENT)	31	5	0	**36**
SA BOND SUP AND CS (NO SUSP SENT)	20	6	0	**26**
SA BOND SUP AND CS (SUSP SENT)	48	14	0	**62**
SA CS ORDER	1014	244	6	**1264**
SA CS ORDER WITH SUP	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
SHOP THEFT DIVERSION CS	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total Community Service Orders Commenced	**1270**	**299**	**6**	**1575**
EXPIATION OF OFFENCES CS	0	1	0	**1**
FINE OPTION CS (FOCS)	1	0	0	**1**
SA CS ORDER (FINES ENFORCEMENT)	217	49	0	**266**
Total Financial Penalty Expiated Thru CS Orders Commenced	**218**	**50**	**0**	**268**
HD SUPERVISION	311	51	0	**362**
PAROLE & HD	58	4	0	**62**
Total Home Detention Orders Commenced	**369**	**55**	**0**	**424**
SA BOND SUP & HD (SUSP SENT)	2	1	0	**3**
Total HD Bond Orders Commenced	**2**	**1**	**0**	**3**
INTENSIVE BAIL SUPERVISION ORDERS	1178	167	3	**1348**
Total IBS Orders Commenced	**1178**	**167**	**3**	**1348**
INTERSTATE PAROLE	5	0	0	**5**
INTERSTATE PROBATION	3	0	0	**3**
Total Interstate Orders Commenced	**8**	**0**	**0**	**8**
PRE-BOND SUPERVISION (HOME DET)	10	2	0	**12**
PRE-PAROLE SUPERVISION (HOME DET)	224	34	0	**258**
SUPERVISION IN PRISON	645	40	2	**687**
VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION	0	0	0	**0**
Total Other Orders Commenced	**879**	**76**	**2**	**957**
PAROLE UNDER LICENCE	2	0	0	**2**
PAROLE UNDER LICENCE WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING	6	1	0	**7**
PAROLE & HOME DETENTION	58	4	0	**62**
PAROLE	717	56	1	**774**
Total Parole Orders Commenced	**783**	**61**	**1**	**845**
CLCA MENTAL IMPAIR SUPERVISION	66	21	0	**87**
CRIMES ACT BOND WITH SUP AND CS	0	0	0	**0**
CRIMES ACT BOND WITH SUP	13	16	0	**29**
SA BOND SUP AND CS (NO SUSP SENT)	20	6	0	**26**
SA BOND SUP AND CS (SUSP SENT)	48	14	0	**62**
SA BOND SUP & HD (SUSP SENT)	2	1	0	**3**
SA BOND WITH SUP	240	99	0	**339**
SA BOND WITH SUP (SUSP SENT)	967	235	4	**1206**
SA CS ORDER WITH SUP	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total Probation Orders Commenced	**1356**	**393**	**4**	**1753**
Total Orders Commenced	**7510**	**1500**	**26**	**9036**

5.4 Community Corrections Orders Closed During 2015-16

	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Expired / Paid / Hours Completed	3681	699	11	**4391**
Estreated / Cancelled	687	150	6	**843**
Expired in Breach	808	233	4	**1045**
Administration Discharge	4	1	0	**5**
Variation	369	84	1	**454**
Interstate Transfer	8	1	0	**9**
Deceased	27	2	0	**29**
Deported	2	0	0	**2**
Total Orders Closed	**5586**	**1170**	**22**	**6778**

5.5 Home Detention in 2015-16

	Commencements			Discharges			Revocations			As at 30 June 2016		
	Post-Prison	Bail	Bond	Post-Prison	Bail	Bond	Post-Prison	Bail	Bond	Post-Prison	Bail	Bond
Male	369	1181	2	338	1123	5	51	517	1	131	552	0
Female	55	167	1	44	152	0	6	83	0	24	72	1
Total	**424**	**1348**	**3**	**382**	**1275**	**5**	**57**	**600**	**1**	**155**	**624**	**1**

5.6 Community Corrections Reports Completed in 2015-16

	Pre-Sentence	Parole	Community Service	Bail	Home Detention Bail	Home Detention	Parole Home Detention Evaluation Report	Court Requested Progress Report	CLCAMIS Initial Progress Report	CLCAMIS Progress Report	Supervision Suitability Report	Total
Southern Region												
Adelaide	61	124	56	2	0	0	0	17	10	2	2	**274**
Berri	12	38	9	54	115	0	0	10	2	0	0	**240**
Edwardstown	56	101	41	0	0	0	0	19	6	0	0	**223**
Mt Gambier	41	72	12	59	92	0	0	11	0	2	1	**290**
Murray Bridge	43	165	16	45	129	0	0	26	3	0	3	**430**
Noarlunga	83	143	62	0	0	0	0	50	10	0	3	**351**
Port Adelaide	91	153	49	0	0	0	0	25	8	0	0	**326**
TOTAL	**387**	**796**	**245**	**160**	**336**	**0**	**0**	**158**	**39**	**4**	**9**	**2134**
Northern Region												
Ceduna	7	12	2	20	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	**59**
Coober Pedy	16	15	16	65	15	1	0	1	0	0	4	**133**
Elizabeth	78	266	76	0	0	0	0	71	17	0	0	**508**
Gawler	15	64	21	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	0	**115**
North East	54	233	54	0	0	0	0	37	22	0	0	**400**
Port Augusta	22	145	16	145	148	0	0	4	3	0	1	**484**
Port Lincoln	11	26	0	25	45	0	0	1	2	0	1	**111**
Port Pirie	25	23	11	68	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	**211**
Whyalla	23	22	6	94	98	0	2	0	2	0	1	**248**
TOTAL	**251**	**806**	**202**	**417**	**405**	**1**	**2**	**128**	**50**	**0**	**7**	**2269**
Courts Unit	**321**	**0**	**0**	**1529**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**1878**
Intensive Compliance Unit	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2683**	**859**	**1**	**379**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3923**
Total completions	**959**	**1603**	**447**	**2106**	**3424**	**860**	**3**	**683**	**89**	**4**	**26**	**10 204**

APPENDIX 6 HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
STATISTICAL INFORMATION 2015-16

6.1 DCS Employees by Classification Stream, Division and Gender as at 30 June 2016

Stream	Central Office			Community Corrections			Custodial			Offender Development			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Administrative Services															
Trainee	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
ASO1	2	1	**3**	0	1	**1**	2	4	**6**	0	3	**3**	**4**	**9**	**13**
ASO2	2	7	**9**	3	39	**42**	13	66	**79**	1	4	**6**	**19**	**116**	**135**
ASO3	2	8	**10**	2	11	**13**	11	31	**42**	0	5	**5**	**15**	**55**	**70**
ASO4	3	13	**16**	0	2	**2**	10	13	**23**	0	2	**2**	**13**	**30**	**43**
ASO5	8	17	**25**	3	3	**6**	11	21	**32**	3	5	**8**	**25**	**46**	**71**
ASO6	15	15	**30**	1	1	**2**	2	3	**5**	9	4	**13**	**27**	**23**	**50**
ASO7	6	9	**15**	3	5	**8**	6	5	**11**	1	7	**8**	**16**	**26**	**42**
ASO8	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Manager Administrative Services															
MAS1	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
MAS2	0	1	**1**	0	0	**0**	1	2	**3**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**3**	**4**
MAS3	4	6	**10**	2	2	**4**	5	1	**6**	0	4	**4**	**11**	**13**	**24**
Total	**44**	**78**	**122**	**14**	**64**	**78**	**61**	**146**	**207**	**14**	**35**	**50**	**133**	**323**	**456**
Correctional Officers															
CO1	36	13	**49**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	**37**	**13**	**50**
CO2	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	499	164	**663**	0	0	**0**	**499**	**164**	**663**
CO3	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	200	48	**248**	0	0	**0**	**200**	**48**	**248**
CO4	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	113	34	**147**	0	0	**0**	**113**	**34**	**147**
CO5	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	2	0	**2**	0	0	**0**	**2**	**0**	**2**
CO6	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	5	1	**6**	0	0	**0**	**5**	**1**	**6**
CO7	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	12	4	**16**	0	0	**0**	**12**	**4**	**16**
Total	**36**	**13**	**49**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**832**	**251**	**1083**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**868**	**264**	**1132**
Operational Services															
OPS1	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
OPS2	2	1	**3**	30	5	**35**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**32**	**6**	**38**
OPS3	1	0	**1**	43	52	**95**	15	3	**18**	0	0	**0**	**59**	**55**	**114**
OPS4	0	0	**0**	2	5	**7**	13	1	**14**	0	0	**0**	**15**	**6**	**21**
OPS5	1	0	**1**	3	3	**6**	2	0	**2**	0	0	**0**	**6**	**3**	**9**
OPS6	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	4	1	**5**	0	0	**0**	**4**	**1**	**5**
OPS7	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total	**4**	**1**	**5**	**78**	**65**	**143**	**35**	**5**	**40**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**117**	**71**	**188**
Allied Health Professionals															
AHP1	0	0	**0**	4	16	**20**	0	2	**2**	0	0	**0**	**4**	**18**	**22**
AHP2	0	2	**2**	16	39	**55**	4	21	**25**	4	16	**20**	**24**	**78**	**102**
AHP3	0	0	**0**	5	9	**14**	1	6	**7**	8	21	**29**	**14**	**36**	**50**
AHP4	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	2	1	**3**	1	3	**4**	**3**	**4**	**7**
AHP5	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Total	**0**	**2**	**2**	**25**	**64**	**89**	**7**	**30**	**37**	**14**	**41**	**55**	**46**	**137**	**183**
Professional Officers															
PO1	0	0	**0**	1	3	**4**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**3**	**4**
PO2	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**
PO3	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	**2**	**0**	**2**
PO4	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PO5	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**8**
Executives															
SAES1	1	0	**1**	0	1	**1**	4	2	**6**	0	1	**1**	**5**	**4**	**9**
SAES2	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
CE	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**10**
Ministerial															
Special Ministerial Classifications	2	1	**3**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Total	**2**	**1**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Health Ancillary															
WHA4	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Total	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Government Services															
GSE1	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GSE2	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	2	3	**5**	0	0	**0**	**2**	**3**	**5**
GSE3	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GSE5	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**5**
Government Stores															
WSE2	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WSE3	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	3	0	**3**	0	0	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
WSE4	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	8	4	**12**	0	0	**0**	**8**	**4**	**12**
WSE5	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**
WSE6	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**5**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**5**	**16**
Government Transport – Freight															
MF11	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
MFD7	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
MFD9	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**
Total Government Transport	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**3**
Total All Streams	**88**	**95**	**183**	**119**	**198**	**317**	**956**	**443**	**1399**	**29**	**78**	**107**	**1192**	**814**	**2006**

NOTE: Central Office represents all work groups (including the Ministerial Office and Ministerial Advisors) that are not defined as Custodial or Community Corrections. However, some Custodial and Community Corrections staff are located in Central Office. Statewide Operations has been split into Custodial and Community Corrections to better show the differences in the two workforces. Custodial also includes staff from the Correctional Business Centre.

6.2 Gender Status in 2015-16

Numbers - Gender – Status in 2015-16		
Persons		**2006**
FTE's		**1932.69**
Gender	**% Persons**	**% FTE**
Male		59.4
Female		40.6
Number of Persons Separated from the agency during the last 12 months		166
Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 15/16 financial year		280
Number of Persons Recruited to the agency during the 15/16 financial year AND who were active/paid at June 2016		232
Number of Persons on Leave without Pay at 30 June 2016		25

* Does not include Minister

6.3 Status of Employees in Current Position in 2015-16

Status of Employees in Current Position in 2015-16					
FTE's					
Gender	**Ongoing**	**Short-term contract**	**Long-term contract**	**Casual**	**Total**
Male	1101.5	48	11	11.7	1172.2
Female	656.3	85.3	8.6	10.2	760.5
Total	1757.8	133.3	19.6	22	1932.7
Persons					
Gender	**Ongoing**	**Short-term contract**	**Long-term contract**	**Casual**	**Total**
Male	1110	49	11	22	1192
Female	690	98	10	16	814
Total	1800	147	21	38	2006

* Does not include Minister

6.4 Number of Executives in Current Position, Gender and Classification in 2015-16

Number of Executives by Status in Current Position, Gender and Classification in 2015-2016											
	Ongoing		**Term Tenured**		**Term Untenured**		**Total**				**Total**
Classification	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**%**	**F**	**%**	
CE099	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	**1**
SAES1	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	50	4	40	**9**
Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**4**	**6**	**60**	**4**	**40**	**10**

* Does not include Minister

6.5 Average Days Leave Per FTE Employment in 2015-16

Average Days Leave Per FTE Employee 2012-13 to 2015-16				
Leave Type	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**
Sick Leave	8.59	8.74	9.69	9.33
Family Carer's Leave	1.27	1.42	1.55	1.51
Special Leave With Pay	1.02	1.24	1.34	1.38

* Does not include Minister

6.6 Number of Employees by Age Bracket by Gender in 2015-16

Number of Employees by Age Bracket by Gender in 2015-16					
Age Bracket	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**% of Total**	**2014 Workforce Benchmark % ***
15 - 19	3	3	6	0.30	5.5%
20 - 24	44	29	73	3.64	9.7%
25 - 29	85	73	158	7.88	11.2%
30 - 34	105	94	199	9.92	10.7%
35 - 39	108	77	185	9.22	9.6%
40 - 44	148	97	245	12.21	11.4%
45 - 49	157	117	274	13.66	11.1%
50 - 54	175	109	284	14.16	11.4%
55 - 59	191	113	304	15.15	9.1%
60 - 64	133	75	208	10.37	6.7%
65+	43	27	70	3.49	3.6%
Total	**1192**	**814**	**2006**	**100**	**100%**

* Does not include Minister

NOTES: **Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Demographic Statistics, 6291.0.55.001 Labour Force Status (ST LM8) by sex, age, state, marital status – employed – total from Feb78 Supertable, South Australia at November 2013*

6.7 Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in 2015-16

	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**% of Agency**
Number of employees born overseas	217	84	301	15%
People from Culturally Diverse Backgrounds	70	22	92	5%
Number of employees who speak language(s) other than English at home	59	23	82	4.09%

* Does not include Minister

6.8 Number of Employees with Disabilities Requiring Workplace Adaptation in 2015-16

Number of Employees with Disabilities Requiring Workplace Adaptation 2015-16			
Male	**Female**	**Total**	**% of Agency**
18	9	27	1.4

NOTE: It is recognised that many employees do not wish to declare they have a disability. Further, departmental employee data collection regarding disabilities is based on self-disclosure only. Therefore, specific information regarding the types of disabilities (physical, intellectual sensory physiological / psychiatric or other) may not be captured.

6.9 Number of Employees Using Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements in 2015-16

Number of Employees Using Voluntary Flexible Working Arrangements (FWA) 2015-16			
Leave Type	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Purchased Leave	1	8	9
Flexitime	136	277	413
Compressed Weeks	0	1	1
Part-time/Job share	47	141	188
Working from Home	1	2	3
No FWA	1007	385	1392
% of Agency using FWA	**15.5%**	**52.7%**	**30.6%**

6.10 Number of Investigations into Breaches of the Code of Ethics in 2015-16

Number of Investigations into Breaches of the Code of Ethics 2015-16	
Breach Found	**43**
Penalties for breach found:	
• Reprimand	**13**
• Reprimand and loss of remuneration	**7**
• Reprimand and loss of leave	**0**
• Loss of remuneration	**0**
• Termination	**6**
• Other (restitution, counselling, reminder of obligations)	**15**
No breach found	**7**
Employee resigned prior to completion	**2**
Awaiting completion	**12**
Total number of investigations	**62**

6.11 Accredited Training Packages by Classification in 2015-16

Accredited Training Packages by Classification in 2015-16	
Classification	**Number of Accredited Training Packages**
ASO5	1
ASO6	2
ASO7	3
MAS3	1
CO2	221
CO3	7
CO4	6
CO7	1

[Data source: DCS HRD Annual Report 30 June 2016]

6.12 Leadership and Management Training Expenditure in 2015-16

Leadership and Management Training Expenditure in 2015-16		
Training and Development	**Total Cost**	**% of Total Salary Expenditure**
Total training and development expenditure	$1 645 018	0.93%
Total leadership and management development	$347 640	0.20%

NOTE: DCS salary budget provides for the payment of employees working in prisons on a 24/7 roster and therefore includes payment of shift allowances and call backs. In addition, due to system limitations, many salary costs of employees participating in training (and any call back charges) are not factored into the total training investment – this is also the case for any training directly charged against program and project codes.

6.13 Documented Review of Individual Performance Management

Documented Review of Individual Performance Management	
Employees with …	**% of Total Workforce**
A review within the last 12 months	8%
A review older than 12 months	62%
No review	30%

NOTES: Although this date is from the CHRIS Data source: DCS HRD Annual Report 30 June 2016, these figures do not reflect the actuality of PDP due to non-reporting.

6.14 WHS Notices and Corrective Action Taken in 2015-16

WHS Notices and Corrective Action Taken 2015-16	
Number of notifiable incidents pursuant to WHS Act 2012 Part 3	14
Number of notices served pursuant to WHS Act Section 90, Section 191 and Section 195 (Provisional improvement, improvement and prohibition notices)	0
Number of prosecutions pursuant to WHS Act Part 2 Division 5	0
Number of enforceable undertakings pursuant to WHS Act Part 11	0

6.15 Agency Workers Compensation Expenditure in 2015-15 (Compared with 2015-15)

Agency Gross Workers Compensation Expenditure for 2015-16 Compared with 2014-15				
Expenditure	**2015-16 ($m)**	**2014-15 ($m)**	**Variation ($m)+(-)**	**% Change =+(-)**
Hospital – Inpatient	$0.124m	$0.053m	+$0.071m	+133.95%
Hospital – Outpatient	$0.004m	$0.037m	-$0.033m	-89.94%
Income Support	$1.756m	$1.603m	$0.153m	+9.54%
Investigation	$0.003m	$0.002m	+$0.001m	+51.74%
Legal Expenses	$0.069m	$0.079m	-$0.010m	-13.29%
Lump Sum – NE Loss	$0.191m	$0.310m	-$0.119m	-38.35%
Medical – Allied Health	$0.222m	$0.206m	+$0.016m	+7.66%
Medical – Other	$0.079m	$0.054m	+$0.025m	+47.49%
Medical Services	$0.494m	$0.259m	+$0.234m	+90.36%
Other – Non compensation	$0.020m	$0.090m	-$0.070	-77.67%
Other – Non-medical	$0.044m	$0.014m	+$0.030m	+209.53%
Redemption – Medicals	$0.115m	$0.016m	+$0.099m	+617.19%
Redemption – Income	$0.884m	$0.709m	+$0.175m	+24.64%
Rehabilitation	$0.376m	$0.254m	+$0.122m	+47.79%
Travel	$0.043m	$0.035m	+$0.008m	+21.61%
Total Claims Expenditure	**$4.424m**	**$3.723m**	**+$0.701m**	**+18.82%**

6.16 Meeting Safety Performance Targets in 2015-16

Safety Performance Targets in 2015-16					
Work Related Deaths & Severe Permanent Impairment	**Number of Work Related Deaths – Previous 5 years**	**Number of Serious Injury Claims – Previous 5 years**			**Target**
	0	0			0
	Base Period Number or %	**Performance past 12 months**			**Final Target**
		Actual	**Notional Target**	**Variance**	
New Workplace Injury Claims	139.33	132	122.61	-9.39	97.53
Significant Injury Frequency	43.52	31.70	38.30	6.60	30.47
Significant Musculoskeletal Injury Frequency Rate	28.17	21.69	24.79	3.10	19.72
Significant Psychological Injury Rate	9.46	7.23	8.33	1.10	6.62
Early Assessment within 2 days	80.53%	85.71%	82.14%	-3.57%	88.58%
Claims Determined within 10 days	71.13%	79.63%	71.85%	-7.78%	74.69%
Determination for Mental Stress Claims (business days)	78.71	38.76	70.84	32.08	39.36

NOTES: * Except for target 5, all data is at year to date

** Based on cumulative reduction from base at a constant quarterly figure

*** Frequency rates are calculated for benchmarking and are used by the WorkCover Corporation.

Frequency rates calculated as follows: Number of new / lost time / psychological injuries for year x 1 000 000 (number of hours worked in year).

6.17 Workers Compensation Statistics

	PSWR Actuarial Valuation of Workers Compensation Liabilities (rounded)	**PSWR Actuarial Valuation of Workers Compensation Liabilities (actual)**	**DCS Annual Report (Notes to and forming part of Financial Statements) W/Comp Provisions**	**DCS Number of New Workers Compensation Claims by Financial Year**
30 June 2016	$9.7m	$9 744 279	$9 744	132
30 June 2015	$11.6m	$11 592 772	$11 593	112
30 June 2014	$15.6m	$15 583 237	$15 583	150
30 June 2013	$16.0m	$16 028 569	$16 028	103
30 June 2012	$18.2m	$18 232 081	$18 232	122
30 June 2011	$18.0m	$18 001 763	$17 078	147
30 June 2010	$20.0m	$20 032 359	$18 824	149
30 June 2009	$21.1m	$21 105 996	$20 311	141
30 June 2008	$24.9m	$24 932 778	$23 983	182
30 June 2007	$28.3m	$28 332 183	$27 005	167

APPENDIX 7 OVERSEAS TRAVEL IN 2015-16

Information on overseas travel in 2015-16 can be found here: **http://www.corrections.sa.gov.au/home**

APPENDIX 8 LEGISLATION THAT GOVERNS THE OPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The activities of the Department for Correctional Services are governed by various forms of legislation, and include but are not limited to the:

- *Correctional Services Act 1982*
- *Bail Act 1985*
- *Carer's Recognition Act 2005*
- *Criminal Law (Sentencing) Act 1988*
- *Equal Opportunity Act 1984*
- *Freedom of Information Act 1991*
- *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012*
- *Industrial and Employee Relations Act 1994*
- *Industrial Law Reform (Fair Work) Act 2005*
- *International Transfer of Prisoners (South Australia) Act 1998*
- *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009*
- *Mental Health Act 2009*
- *Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1983*
- *Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982*
- *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*
- *Public Sector Act 2009*
- *Public Sector (Honesty and Accountability) Act 1995*
- *Public Sector Management Act 1995*
- *State Records Act 1997*
- *Victims of Crime Act 2001*
- *Work Health and Safety Act 2012*