The organization

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N. NEW INITIATIVES

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Facilities

Industrial Officers:
Workshop Managers and Engineers, and
Fireman (officers).

The Industrial Officer handles the whole of the industrial activities and supervises all workshops. He is responsible to the Head of the Division for the supervision of the workshops. He is also responsible for the overall management of the Division.

Jail Officers:
Assistant Superintendent
Superintendent
First Class Prison Officer
Second Class Prison Officer

The rank of Jail Officer is based on the number of officers at each rank and the number of officers at each rank is based on the number of prisoners at each rank.
REPORT ON OPERATIONS

DIRECTORATE SUPPORT GROUP

The Directorate Support Group provides departmental support for the various divisions of the department. This includes human resources, finance, legal, and other support functions.

STRATEGIC SERVICES DIVISION

The Strategic Services Division is responsible for implementing policies and strategies to support the overall objectives of the department. This division provides cross-functional support to ensure the effective execution of the department's strategic initiatives.

BUILDING SERVICES DIVISION

The Building Services Division is responsible for managing and maintaining the department's facilities. This includes managing the building systems, providing maintenance, and ensuring the safety and security of the premises.

CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

The Corporate Services Division provides a range of services to support the department's operations, including human resources, finance, and legal services.

IMPROVEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The department has identified several areas for improvement, including:

- Increased transparency and accountability
- Enhanced communication and collaboration
- Improved procurement processes
- Enhanced training and development programs

The department is committed to implementing these improvements to support the department's mission and objectives.
The number of business reports produced during the previous year. During the previous year, 1,800 reports were produced in the scramble for business reports. Some reports were even produced at night. The number of reports produced during the previous year is not very significant compared to the number of reports produced in other years. However, the number of reports produced during the previous year is still substantial. The number of reports produced during the previous year is not very significant compared to the number of reports produced in other years. However, the number of reports produced during the previous year is still substantial.
Play Groups--child care centers and recreation centers for children who are the children of school age. These centers are supported by federal, state, and local government funds.

The Committee feels that the community must be involved in the planning and decision-making processes. The committee is committed to the development of a cooperative plan for the integration of children in the community. The committee believes that the community must be involved in the planning and decision-making processes. The committee is committed to the development of a cooperative plan for the integration of children in the community.
ABORIGINAL OFFENSES

SUPERVISON

The Aboriginal Offences and Information Act of the Territory has been in effect since 1973. The Act provides for the regulation of the use of Aboriginal words and phrases in sign language. The Act also provides for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate and report on matters related to the use of Aboriginal words and phrases. The commissioner is required to report to the minister of the territory on a regular basis.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a committee to advise the minister on matters relating to the use of Aboriginal words and phrases. The committee is composed of members of the public, representatives of Aboriginal organizations, and representatives of the government. The committee is required to meet at least once every six months to consider matters relating to the use of Aboriginal words and phrases.

In addition, the Act provides for the establishment of an Aboriginal language and culture service, which is responsible for the promotion and protection of Aboriginal languages and cultures. The service is funded by the government and is responsible for providing training and support to Aboriginal communities in the development of their own language and culture programs.

The Act also provides for the establishment of an Aboriginal language and culture board, which is responsible for overseeing the activities of the Aboriginal language and culture service. The board is composed of members of the public, representatives of Aboriginal organizations, and representatives of the government.

The Act also provides for the appointment of a minister to be the minister of the territory. The minister is responsible for the administration of the Act and is required to report to the government on a regular basis on matters related to the use of Aboriginal words and phrases.
Figure 4 shows that over 60% of the number of receptions into prison fell during the year. In the year 1999/2000, the number of receptions into prison was 151.6% higher than in 1998/99. This was due to the introduction of the revised regime during the year 1999/2000. The daily average number of receptions was 6.92 per day. The daily average number of receptions was 6.18 per day in 1998/99, which represents an increase of 6.9%.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

The new establishment is to be inaugurated on 19th June, 1972.

An elaborate programme and itinerary have been prepared for the occasion. The day will be marked by a series of ceremonies and activities, including the laying of the foundation stone, the unveiling of a statue, and the presentation of awards.

The inauguration will be attended by a high-ranking official from the government, who will deliver a keynote address. Following the speeches, there will be a procession through the town, with floats and music. The day will conclude with a grand gala dinner, attended by invited guests from various sectors.

DEPARTMENTAL MEETING

The departmental meeting was held on 18th June, 1972. The agenda included discussions on the progress of various projects and the allocation of resources.

The meeting was chaired by the chief minister, who emphasized the importance of maintaining discipline and efficiency within the department. The departmental secretary also addressed the gathering, highlighting the achievements of the previous year and outlining the aims for the upcoming fiscal year.

A special guest speaker delivered a motivational talk, urging the departmental officers to be proactive and innovative in their work.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks and the singing of the national anthem.

PLANNING DISASTER

Exercises were conducted to test the disaster preparedness plans of the department. The exercises involved simulating various scenarios, such as earthquakes and floods, to assess the department's response time and the effectiveness of the preparedness plans.

The exercises were conducted in coordination with local authorities and emergency services. The feedback was positive, with many suggesting improvements for future preparations.

COUNTER-CRIMINAL PRISON

The counter-criminal prison was officially opened on 20th June, 1972. The prison is designed to house offenders who are posing a threat to the community.

The facility is equipped with modern amenities and security measures to ensure the safety of the inmates and the public. The opening ceremony was attended by the minister of justice, who stressed the importance of rehabilitation as a key component of the prison system.

The inmates received counseling and education programs to help them reintegrate into society. The prison also houses a vocational training center, offering skills training in various trades.

The opening of the counter-criminal prison is a significant step towards addressing the issue of crime and ensuring a safer environment for the community.

REFERENCES

1. Departmental Handbook 1972
2. Annual Report 1971
3. Disaster Preparedness Guidelines 1972
4. Prison Management Act 1971

The document includes sections on new establishment, departmental meeting, planning disaster, and counter-criminal prison, each detailing the activities and discussions held during the respective events.
modern living units in which prisoners are held.

Casualty figures: Above: The control room which oversees all the
security systems. Above: A view inside one of the six
security systems of the new prison.
The application of a unified and standardised program is necessary in the use of computers in this field. This will ensure the proper functioning of the programs and the efficient use of hardware and software resources. The adoption of a uniform and standardised approach is essential in this regard.

Concerns include:

- Proper training and education of staff
- Adequate resources and equipment
- Effective management of computer systems
- Timely and accurate updates and enhancements of software and hardware

The time management of this process is crucial in ensuring the proper functioning of the systems. A comprehensive training program will be developed to ensure that all staff members are proficient in the use of the computer systems. The program will be designed to cover all aspects of the operation, from basic hardware maintenance to advanced software development.

AIDS ISSUES

During the year, a number of AIDS issues were brought to the attention of the management. These included:

- Health Services
- General Welfare

Health Services

In order to address the number of reported AIDS cases, a comprehensive training program was developed. This program included:

- Health education and awareness
- Counseling and support services
- Referral services for patients

General Welfare

In order to address the number of reported AIDS cases, a comprehensive training program was developed. This program included:

- Food assistance
- Housing assistance
- Transportation assistance

EFFECTIVENESS

The effectiveness of the program was measured using several indicators:

- Percentage of staff trained
- Number of clients served
- Number of patients admitted

These indicators were monitored on a regular basis to ensure that the program was meeting its objectives.
the program is to provide appropriate and meaningful learning opportunities in the classroom or other educational settings. The curriculum must be designed to accommodate the needs and abilities of all students, providing access to a wide range of educational experiences. The program must also be aligned with state and national standards and guidelines. Additionally, the program must be evaluated and adjusted to ensure its effectiveness and continuous improvement.
The Prisoner Development Programs are designed to provide education, employment, and vocational training opportunities to inmates. The programs are aimed at preparing inmates for reentry into society and reducing recidivism. The performance indicators for these programs are outlined below:

**Performance Indicators**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Includes formal education courses, vocational training, and job readiness programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Refers to the employment rate of released inmates within 12 months of release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational Training</td>
<td>Refers to the number of inmates receiving vocational training.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Efficiency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Efficiency Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency (1)</td>
<td>Percentage of released inmates employed within 12 months of release.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Outcomes**

- Reduction in recidivism among released inmates.
- Increased employment rates among released inmates.
- Improved job readiness skills among inmates.

**Conclusion**

The Prisoner Development Programs are critical to the overall rehabilitation process of inmates. They provide the necessary tools for inmates to successfully reintegrate into society and reduce their risk of reoffending.
The Department of Corrections, Education and Skills (controlling Pennsylvania's state prison system) has begun a joint study with the State Department of Human Resources to identify and address potential educational and training needs of prison inmates. This project aims to enhance inmates' job readiness and increase their opportunities for employment upon release.

**Other Program Development**

Other programs are being developed to complement the current offerings. These include

- **Vocational Skills Development**: Emphasis on developing skills in various trades and industries.
- **Interpersonal Skills**: Training in communication, conflict resolution, and teamwork.
- **Recreation Activities**: Sports, music, and arts programs to promote well-being.

**Correctional Officers Training**

Correctional officers are receiving comprehensive training to improve their skills and prepare them for the demands of their roles.

**Community-Based Education**

The department is also exploring partnerships with local educational institutions to provide inmates with access to college-level courses and certification programs.

**Exhibit at University**

On June 19th, the exhibition at the University of Pittsburgh's School of Business opened to the public. The display highlights the success stories of former inmates who have found success in various fields, encouraging current inmates to pursue similar paths.

**Conclusion**

The Department of Corrections, Education and Skills is committed to providing comprehensive educational and training programs to help inmates transition back into the community. These efforts are part of a broader strategy to reduce recidivism and improve the prospects of inmates for a successful future.
Community Based Pre natal Education Programmes

A project implemented at the School of Health Sciences and Community Development, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Kingston, Jamaica.

The project was initiated in January 1987 by the School of Health Sciences and Community Development.

The project aimed to

1. Provide information on nutrition and health care for pregnant women.
2. Promote regular medical check-ups during pregnancy.
3. Educate women on the importance of antenatal care.
4. Encourage women to participate in community-based health education programmes.

The project was funded by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

The project was evaluated annually and its success measured through feedback from participants and stakeholders.

The project was concluded in 1992.
A prisoner works on an intricate welding job in Carroll Prison.

The employment of prisoners is a significant issue in the correctional system. Prisoners are often employed in various roles, including manufacturing, maintenance, and administrative tasks. This practice is intended to provide them with skills and experience that can aid in their reintegration into society after release.

Technical training is a crucial component in preparing prisoners for successful reentry. The curriculum includes a range of courses designed to equip them with practical skills that are in demand in the job market. These include computer literacy, vocational training, and life skills workshops.

During technical training, prisoners work under the supervision of experienced trainers. The training is designed to be challenging but achievable, ensuring that prisoners can develop the necessary skills to succeed in the workplace.

The prison's technical training program is part of a broader strategy to reduce recidivism and increase the chances of prisoners finding gainful employment upon release. The program is viewed as a means of promoting rehabilitation and reducing the likelihood of prisoners returning to a life of crime.

Career development opportunities are also provided through apprenticeships and training programs. These initiatives aim to help prisoners acquire the qualifications necessary for employment in various industries, thereby increasing their chances of finding stable work.

The Department of Corrections recognizes the importance of these efforts in preparing prisoners for a successful return to society. The institution is committed to providing a comprehensive approach to rehabilitation, encompassing education, vocational training, and career development opportunities.

In conclusion, the employment of prisoners is a multifaceted issue that requires a well-rounded approach. By combining technical training, apprenticeships, and career development programs, prisoners can acquire the skills and experience needed to secure stable employment, thereby reducing the likelihood of their return to criminal activity.

**Primary Industries**

- **Primary Industries (4%)**
- **Secondary Industries (9%)**

**Technicians, Operators, and Craftsmen**

- **Technicians, Operators, and Craftsmen (9%)**

The employment of prisoners in primary industries is a part of a broader strategy to reduce recidivism and increase the chances of prisoners finding gainful employment upon release. The program is designed to promote rehabilitation and reduce the likelihood of prisoners returning to a life of crime. The training is provided in a range of areas, including the necessary skills to succeed in the workplace.
The program's objectives are to develop and support staff and management skills and to build on educational and training programs. The program is based on the principle of providing comprehensive, personalized, and individualized education and training opportunities. The program's primary goal is to improve the overall productivity and efficiency of employees. Through this program, employees are provided with opportunities to enhance their skills and knowledge, thereby increasing their job performance and satisfaction.

Staff Composition

The staff composition of the program is designed to provide a diverse range of expertise and experience. The program includes a mix of full-time and part-time employees, as well as consultants and advisors. The staff includes professionals with experience in various fields, such as education, training, and development. The program's staff is dedicated to providing high-quality training and development opportunities for employees.

Recruitment and Training

The program places a strong emphasis on recruitment and training. It is designed to attract qualified candidates and provide them with the necessary training to perform their job duties effectively. The program includes various recruitment strategies, such as advertising and networking, to attract a diverse pool of candidates. The training program is designed to provide comprehensive training and development opportunities for all employees, regardless of their level of experience or expertise.

Support Objective Resources

To ensure the effective delivery of the program, resources are allocated to support its objectives. These resources include funding, equipment, and materials. The program is designed to be self-sustaining, with a focus on maximizing the return on investment. The program's objectives are measured through regular evaluations and feedback from employees and stakeholders. The program's success is evaluated based on its ability to achieve the desired outcomes, such as increased productivity, reduced turnover, and improved job satisfaction.
An Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Officer for inspection in the workplace.

to assist people who may be exposed to risks of work and who may be affected by the environment of work.

In this role, the Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Officer is responsible for ensuring that the workplace is safe and healthy for all employees. This includes conducting inspections, monitoring work practices, and providing advice and guidance to ensure compliance with occupational health and safety regulations.

The role of an Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Officer is critical in ensuring the well-being of workers and in preventing accidents and injuries in the workplace. It is important that these officers have a strong understanding of occupational health and safety laws and regulations, as well as the ability to communicate effectively with workers and management.

The role of an Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Officer is an important one, as it involves ensuring that workers are protected from harm and that the workplace is a safe and healthy environment.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) policies and programs are important in creating a workplace culture that is free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. These policies and programs help to ensure that all employees are treated fairly and that the workplace is welcoming and inclusive for everyone.

The Department of Environment, Sustainability and Knowledge Management (DSKM) plays a key role in the implementation of these policies and programs. DSKM is responsible for ensuring that all employees are aware of the importance of EEO and that they know how to report any incidents of harassment or discrimination.

In addition to implementing policies and programs, DSKM also provides training and education to employees on issues related to EEO.

The success of these policies and programs depends on the commitment of all employees to creating a workplace culture that is free from discrimination and harassment. It is important that everyone takes responsibility for ensuring that the workplace is a safe and healthy environment for all.

To learn more about the role of an Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Officer and the importance of EEO, visit the Department of Environment, Sustainability and Knowledge Management website.
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Home Protection

Becoming a Support

DEPARTMENTAL

OTHER INITIATIVES

DEPARTMENTAL

Commissioning Escape Study

Casuarina Project

Support Objective - Community

Commissioning Escape Study

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To ensure an informed public opinion on offenders and the role of the correctional system within the community.

Support Objective - Community