



**Office of the
Custodial Inspector**
Tasmania

Annual Report

2023-24



About this report

This report describes the functions and operations of the Custodial Inspector for the year ending 30 June 2024.

The report is available in printed or electronic format for ease of accessibility. We can also provide the report in alternative formats to meet specific accessibility requirements.

If you have a question about this report or would like to receive it in an alternative format, please contact us. Our contact details are:

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Email: ci@custodialinspector.tas.gov.au

You can find more information about the Custodial Inspector on our website, www.custodialinspector.tas.gov.au. We can send relevant printed excerpts to people in custody on request.

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1. From the Custodial Inspector

This will be my last annual report as Tasmania's inaugural Custodial Inspector. It has been a great pleasure to establish this office and institute proactive inspections of custodial centres. Significant improvements have occurred across a diverse range of areas because of our work. Whilst recommendations to address issues like lead in drinking water have been addressed quickly, others have required significant government investment – an example being the increase in mental health staff required to service the needs of people in custody, discussed in more detail below. Many of the changes implemented as a result of my office's recommendations would not have occurred without my inspection team being in places of detention, speaking to people in custody, staff and various stakeholders, and reporting publicly on our findings.

As I approach retirement, I am confident that the role and value of the Custodial Inspector has become well established. An independent body shining a light into closed places is critical to build trust that the human rights of people deprived of their liberty are upheld, and when they aren't, that there is accountability and action to address any failings.

In that context, it is disappointing that I cannot pass the reins of an established Office of the Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) to the next NPM. The NPM represents an opportunity to expand the proactive mandate of the Custodial Inspector to prevent ill treatment in police and court custody, and importantly to non-custodial settings. This includes places such as secure mental health facilities, aged residential care, and disability support facilities. Successive Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry have highlighted the need for increased monitoring in these places where people are deprived of their liberty.

Despite significant investment from the Tasmanian Government to scope the requirements of establishing the Tasmanian NPM, the recommendations arising from this project have been met with relative silence. It is my hope that the next NPM will be able to build upon the nation-leading work done to date. This includes demonstrating the benefit increased monitoring will have in preventing ill treatment in Tasmania where people are deprived of their liberty, custodial or otherwise. Appropriate funding will be essential for the NPM to fulfill its mandate.

Outlined below are observations and activities from the reporting year. This includes multiple reports being sent to the responsible Ministers for tabling and to responsible Departments for comment.

In signing off my last annual report, I want to acknowledge the hard work of my inspection team throughout my tenure. The positive outcomes we have achieved

1. Executive summary from the Custodial Inspector

would not have been possible without their dedication to fulfilling the mandate of the Custodial Inspector.

Richard Connock
Custodial Inspector

October 2024

2. Key observations and activities

2.1 Adult custodial centres

2.1.1 Lockdowns continue to impact people in custody

We continue to monitor ongoing lockdowns in the Risdon Prison Complex (RPC) as they are still a significant problem. Appendix one contains graphs with average out of cell hours for select facilities from the reporting year. We have included data from the 2022-23 financial year to allow for comparison.

The data shows that Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison (MHWP) and Ron Barwick Prison have been able to maintain good average time out of cell hours and remain relatively free from lockdowns. There has been a decrease in MHWP though from last financial year.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of RPC. There was a small increase from last financial year in the average time out of cell in two areas, but it is still disturbingly low:

RPC maximum units	• 3.4 hours average daily out of cell time • ⬆ 24 minutes per day on average from last financial year's average of 3.0 hours
RPC medium units	• 4.9 hours average out of unit time • ⬆ 36 minutes per day on average from last financial year's average of 4.3 hours
Southern Remand Centre	• 4.5 hours average out of cell time • ⬇ 24 minutes per day on average from last financial year's average of 4.9 hours

The planned number of hours out of cell per day for medium and maximum is 8.3 hours and 9 hours for the Southern Remand Centre (SRC). To reach such a low daily average there are multiple days where people have no time in the open out of their cell or unit at all, which is contrary to the *Corrections Act 1997* and international standards.

2. Key observations

We provide data in appendix one that lists the number of full day lockdowns and half day lockdowns. This particular data, however, must be read with caution as it is usually based on the plan for the day rather than what actually happened.

We have consistently heard from both prisoners and staff of the damaging psychological and physical impacts of these lockdowns. We discuss lockdowns across the Tasmania Prison Service (TPS) in detail in our *Adult health care inspection report 2023*¹.

A particularly troubling aspect of lockdowns is that people in RPC cannot call their family and friends when they are locked in their unit or cell. The exception to this is people on remand in SRC, who have access to a phone in their cell, and one pod of 6 to 8 people within a unit in Medium that has a phone located inside.

During the reporting year we also heard that lockdowns were impacting the cleanliness of the inpatients area. Whilst there are employed cleaners on some days in this area, people in custody are also tasked with cleaning roles. When there are lockdowns, these cleaning jobs are not always undertaken. We will be conducting unannounced visits to the inpatients area during periods of lockdown to establish if there are any issues. Cleanliness in the inpatient unit was an issue in 2017 that we flagged in our *Care and wellbeing inspection report*.²

2.1.2 Accommodation concerns for people who have swallowed razor blades

There were a number of people in custody who swallowed razor blades this reporting year. We raised our concerns with the TPS that some people who have swallowed razor blades were being placed for observation in the Reception and Admission area holding cells. People in these cells have no access to an intercom to call for help in an emergency. There are cameras in these cells for observation and cell checks are conducted but we observed in our *Inhumane treatment in dry cells – review 2024* that these were not always reliable. There are also no correctional officers stationed in this area in the evening. At the end of the reporting year, we heard reports that work was being undertaken to install intercoms. We will continue to monitor this issue to ensure people are being housed safely.

2.1.3 Unsanctioned Hostile Management Regime

Near the end of the reporting year, during our Transition to Adulthood inspection, a teenager raised concerns with us about a 'Hostile Management Regime' in

¹ Office of the Custodial Inspector (2024) [Adult Health Care Inspection Report 2023](#), Office of the Custodial Inspector Tasmania, pp. 7, 138, 180-194.

² Office of the Custodial Inspector (2018), [Care and Wellbeing Inspection Report: Inspection of Adult Custodial Services in Tasmania, 2017](#), Office of the Custodial Inspector Tasmania, pg. 74.

Tamar, a high security maximum unit within RPC. They had been placed on the regime. The teenager spoke about having their mattress taken away from them for days and only having two canvas blankets. There were no personal items allowed in the cell. They said they had to lie face down on the ground with their hands behind their back before their cell door was opened.

TPS uses Tamar to house people in custody who are identified as presenting the highest risk to the safety, security and good order of the prison system, for example as a consequence of assaulting someone in prison. People in Tamar are required to have a separation order. They are separated from other people in custody as a punishment or for the good order and safety of the prison. The separation needs to be approved in line with the requirements of the *Corrections Act 1997*.

We made inquiries with TPS about the regime. It confirmed there was a Hostile Management Regime but advised that it was an unsanctioned practice that was contrary to its policies and procedures. TPS advised us that the use of the regime was stopped following us raising it.

We will be reviewing this issue during the 2024-25 reporting year as it raised potential human rights concerns. We will report on it in our Transition to Adulthood inspection or a separate review report.

We encourage any people with knowledge of this regime to contact us, including staff and people in custody.

2.1.4 Shared cell risk assessments not always occurring

A person in custody was seriously assaulted by the person they were sharing a cell with during the reporting year.

We recommended in our Custody Inspection report³ in 2019 that risk assessments should be conducted prior to people sharing cells. We found no evidence of a risk assessment having been undertaken prior to the people involved in this incident sharing a cell. We raised this with TPS, including highlighting our previous recommendation.

We understand changes are being made to further strengthen protections when people share cells. However, we have since seen incidences where people were sharing cells with no evidence of any risk assessments having been made. We will continue to monitor the issue and raise concerns with TPS as they arise.

³ Office of the Custodial Inspector (2019), [Custody Inspection Report](#): Inspection of Adult Custodial Services in Tasmania, 2018, pg. 28.

2.1.5 The use of collective punishment

In early 2024, we observed through monitoring that a maximum rated unit in RPC was locked down for the day due to some people in the unit making sexist remarks towards female correctional officers the day before. Reviewing file notes relating to the incident it was apparent that some people in custody attempted to avoid becoming part of the conflict with correctional officers, moving to the exercise yard so they were not involved. All people in the unit, however, were subsequently locked down due to the behaviour of some people in the yard. There were 23 people housed in this unit. No other maximum or medium units were locked down at this time.

The use of collective punishment, such as that outlined above, is contrary to rule 43 of the Nelson Mandela Rules.⁴ Action should only have been taken against the people who committed any prison offences and, if they were to be segregated, it needed to be done in accordance with the requirements of the *Corrections Act 1997* and the relevant Director's Standing Orders. We encourage people to contact us if they become aware of this practice of collective punishment occurring in the future.

2.1.6 Reviewing voting in prisons

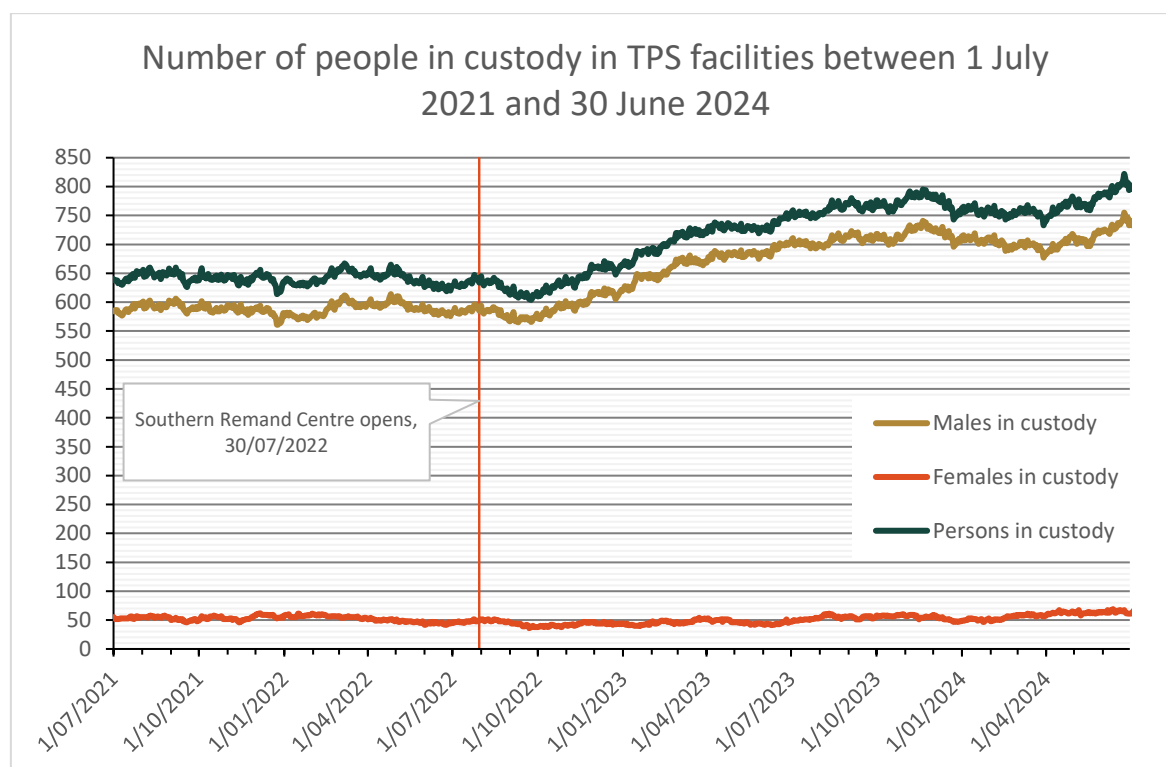
The state election occurred during the reporting year. Unfortunately, there were no mobile polling booths available in prison like those made available during the referendum. During the reporting year we started work on a review report looking at restrictions and barriers to the right to vote for people in custody, which we hope to publish in 2024-2025.

2.1.7 The population of adults in custody has increased since the opening of the Southern Remand Centre

The Southern Remand Centre (SRC) opened on 30 July 2022, adding an additional 156 beds to the prison estate. It is a remand facility for men within the RPC. Since it opened there has been a marked increase in the number of people in TPS custody. It has gone up from an average daily population of 642 in the 2021-22 financial year (before SRC opened) to an average of 767 this financial year. This represents an increase of an average of 125 people or 19.5%. This information is illustrated in the below figure.

⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2016), [United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners \(the Nelson Mandela rules\) \[PDF 373.0 KB\]](#), resolution/adopted by the General Assembly, A/RES/70/175, 8 January 2016, pg. 13.

Figure 1. Number of adults in custody in Tasmania Prison Service facilities 30 July 2021 to 30 June 2024



The increase in the population of people in custody has largely impacted males, with the average number of females in custody remaining relatively stable since 2021. Unsurprisingly, it seems likely that the increase in the population of people in custody is linked to the opening of SRC.

The opening of the SRC did initially relieve population pressures in maximum and medium units in the RPC, which had often had cells with more than one person in them. However, the increase in the total prison population since its opening has meant that the population in these facilities has almost returned to where it was prior to 30 July 2022. Further details can be seen in appendix two.

2.1.8 Growth of mental health support for people in custody

In our *Care and wellbeing inspection report 2017* we highlighted the insufficient number of mental health staff in Correctional Primary Health Services.⁵ This was emphasised again in March 2019 in the Prisoner Mental Health Care Taskforce Final Report. Evidence in a recent coronial inquiry also reiterated these concerns⁶.

⁵ Office of the Custodial Inspector (2018) [Care and Wellbeing Inspection Report: Inspection of Adult Custodial Services in Tasmania, 2017](#), Office of the Custodial Inspector Tasmania, appendix 4, pg. 5.

⁶ Webster R (2024) Findings and Recommendations of Coroner Robert Webster following the holding of an inquest under the *Coroners Act 1995* into the death of: Robert Harold Gerard, Coroners Report, [Magistrates Court of Tasmania](#) website, accessed 10 October 2024.

2. Key observations

It was pleasing therefore to see that recruitment has commenced during the reporting year to establish a mental health team based in the prison estate. The establishment of this team will be a significant step in improving the welfare of people in custody, a group that is often struggling with mental health challenges to a far greater extent than the general population.

2.1.9 Accessing a national prison newspaper

A new national publication for people in custody, *About Time*, started up in the reporting year. The editor contacted us following the TPS refusing to allow the newspaper to be distributed to people in custody. We sought further information from TPS to better understand why it declined to provide it to people in custody. There were a range of concerns, including editorial control. Positively, TPS subsequently changed its position and allowed the newspaper to be distributed, subject to it first being reviewed. If an edition is not distributed in the future due to this process, we will be interested to review why.

Of interest, there is also a regular newsletter that is printed and distributed within the prison estate each week, called *Insider Times*. This contains a variety of information, from articles about *Dungeons and Dragons* through to notices about new programs being run in the prison. It provides a source of employment within the prison. We use it to let people in custody know about upcoming inspections or the publication of reports and often people approach us as a consequence of seeing a notice in *Insider Times*. It is a valuable way for organisations providing services to people in custody to reach the general prison population who can read.

2.2 Ashley Youth Detention Centre

2.2.1 Reviewing Fire safety

We reported last year that fire safety at Ashley Youth Detention Centre (AYDC) was an issue we were monitoring. This arose due to a serious fire onsite that resulted in injuries. During the reporting year the Department for Education, Children and Young People (DECYP) undertook a significant amount of work at AYDC to improve fire safety and emergency management procedures generally. This work is still ongoing.

Late in the reporting year we started a review of this serious fire and fire safety generally to measure DECYP's progress to improve safety for young people in custody and staff. So far, this review has included engagement with the Tasmania Fire Service and WorkSafe Tasmania to gather more information.

2.2.2 Time out of room continues to be a problem

In our *2022-23 Annual Report* we published graphs outlining lockdowns occurring at AYDC over the financial year. We have done the same this year (see appendix

3). Under our *Expectations on the treatment of children and young people deprived of their liberty*, young people should have a minimum of 10 hours out of their bedrooms each day. We noted in our *2022-23 Annual Report*, that this 10 hours was rarely achieved.

The way in which the centre records out of room data changed during the reporting period. From December 2023, the centre moved from recording the time each young person spent out of their room to recording the time young people spent in their room separate from others and from the normal routine of the centre. The aim of this change was to increase transparency in reporting of isolation as defined by the s133 of the *Youth Justice Act 1997*.

The change in recording methods meant we were unable to directly compare data from this reporting year with the previous. While this change in reporting increases clarity on the time that young people spend in isolation, it does potentially make determining actual time out of room more difficult. The investigations and calculations required become more complicated and more prone to error if the planned out of room hours vary between young people (due to behaviour – young people on ‘green’ colour due to positive behaviour get a later bed time).

Additionally, as described in our previous annual report, the data continues to be recorded manually in Excel spreadsheets and is prone to error. We triangulated the data provided by AYDC against the daily roll which reports the young people present at the centre as of 11:59 pm the previous day and found numerous discrepancies. The centre has informed us that work is being conducted to improve their record keeping and we look forward to seeing this.

Due to the issues described above, it is difficult to comment on whether time out of room for young people has improved in this reporting period. Data from July to November indicates that the minimum of 10 hours out of room was still not being achieved. Time out of room between December and June is more difficult to comment on. Time spent in restrictive practice during this period averaged across the whole centre at 2.6 hours per day, however the graph in appendix 3 shows an increase in restrictive practice between the end of April and the middle of June 2024.

Clarity regarding out of room hours for young people in custody is not a concern limited to Tasmania. We joined with inspectors of youth detention around Australia to send a letter to the Productivity Commission seeking the inclusion of time out of room data for youth detention to the Report on Government Services. We noted this is a key mechanism for improved transparency and accountability. Positively, the response from the Productivity Commission flagged that work is being done in this area.

2.2.3 Lengthy timeframes for investigations of staff

Our *Youth wellbeing inspection report 2024*, sent to the Minister in the reporting year, referenced the delays in the investigations of staff concerning allegations of child sexual abuse. Some have been taking years. We met with the Department of Premier and Cabinet, which has taken over responsibility for historical matters, in the reporting year. We will be seeking further information to better understand the current situation.

The delays have significant impacts on a range of people, including people who have reported child sexual abuse, the staff who have been stood down waiting on the outcome of investigations and young people who are being locked down due to staff shortages. It is in everybody's interest that these processes are managed in a timely manner.

2.2.4 Location of the new youth detention centre

The Tasmanian Government announced during the reporting year that the location of the new youth detention centre will be in Pontville, about 30 minutes from Hobart. The site is roughly opposite a commercial medicinal marijuana farm that has been operating since 2017 at the former Pontville Detention Centre. We have observed on drives past the site that the smell of marijuana can be quite strong. Hopefully this does not have any deleterious impact on young people in custody. It was positive to hear during 2024 budget estimates that there have been discussions between the Tasmanian Government and the company that owns the marijuana farm.

2.2.5 Escapes

In our last annual report, we referred to the issue of escapes. We said that the Tasmanian Government suppresses escape data in the Report on Government Services (RoGS) if there were less than five escapes. We said that we would publish that data if it was suppressed for the 2022-23 reporting year.

The RoGS report was released in January 2024 for the 2022-23 reporting year. The escape data for youth justice was partially suppressed. Tasmania reported in RoGS that there were four escapes from youth justice escorted movements (transfers between the watchhouses, courts and AYDC, often conducted by private contractors). The number of escapes from AYDC was suppressed.

We wrote to DECYP in 2024 requesting data on the number of escapes in 2022-23 and outlining our intention to publish the data in our annual report. We flagged that it was information that we deemed important to publish in the interests of accountability and transparency. A key role of a detention centre is to detain people and if people are escaping, this core function is not being met and

demonstrates potential room for improvement. Suppressing the number is not in the public interest.

The response from DECYP requested we not publish the data. DECYP outlined that it was the Tasmanian Government's position to not provide figures for RoGS for confidentiality reasons if they related to people and there were less than five. We were provided with an email from the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC) sent to all Tasmanian Government Departments that outlined this position. The email also seemed to indicate, although it was not entirely clear, that individual agencies can set their own threshold levels for smaller numbers. We were not provided with any policy documentation other than the email.

It was not clear from the DECYP response, or the DPAC email, how providing the number of escapes over a financial year would necessarily compromise anyone's confidentiality. The Department outlined that the number of escapes from escorted movement was published because there was a very low risk to confidentiality. Notably, Tasmania Police issued a press release regarding one of these escapes.⁷

In contrast, there was one escape from adult custody in 2022-23 which was reported in RoGS.

Noting that youth detention escape data was partially released we have acceded to DECYP's request to not publish escape data in this annual report. However, this matter is not concluded. DECYP needs to reflect on the public interest element, not just confidentiality, in escape data being made public in the future.

A key issue seems to be an unstructured or unclear position on the issue of data suppression more broadly given the inconsistency highlighted above. It appears that the policy of suppressing numbers under five is not applied consistently, perhaps due to individual agencies being able to set their own thresholds and different considerations being taken into account when deciding if to suppress data or not. There are no doubt arguments as to why suppressing small numbers data, especially health data, is important for confidentiality in small communities. It is difficult to understand, however, why the public interest in reporting on escapes should be curtailed due to confidentiality. Information on escapes is often publicly available in any event, sometimes Tasmania Police report on escapes as part of their work or the media reports on escapes when it becomes aware of them as a matter of public interest. Many of the farmers surrounding AYDC are also aware when an escape occurs. It would be preferable that the escape figures are simply proactively provided in RoGS.

⁷ Tasmania Police (6 May 2023) [Arrest of 17 year old alleged escapee at New Town](#) [media release], Tasmania Police, accessed 1 October 2024.

2. Key observations

We will be planning our next inspection of AYDC soon, which will likely include looking at a range of expectations around security. Any issues concerning escapes will be reviewed closely and discussed in the inspection report.

Fear of escapes can have a negative effect on custodial centres granting leave. Leave involves allowing people in custody to temporarily leave custodial centres for various reasons, including job opportunities, attending programs or accessing education, visiting sick or dying family members, attending funerals or for Aboriginal people to attend events of cultural significance. We saw this following an escape from Ron Barwick Prison in 2019, which resulted in many trustworthy and low risk people in custody having their leave cancelled. This is despite the important role leave can have in ensuring effective reintegration, rehabilitation and continued connection with culture. Transparency about escapes, and continuing to ensure accountability and review when mistakes are made, may reduce some of negative impact escapes can have on granting leave.

Notably, during the reporting year we saw evidence of a positive example of leave being granted to a young person. The leave was to enable a family visit in sad circumstances. AYDC organised it very quickly in response to a request from the young person's family.

2.2.6 Transfer between AYDC and TPS facilities

We actively monitored the process around the transfer of a young person from AYDC to TPS custody during the reporting year. This involved engaging with DECYP to establish the justification for the transfer and questioning how it involved the young person in the process. In the past some young people did not know they were being transferred until they were being escorted to the car taking them to TPS facilities. This process, in contrast, involved consultation with the young person which gave them the opportunity to discuss the transfer with TPS staff.

Positively, the process was an improvement on past practice, with many stakeholders expressing the view it was one of the better managed transfers in some time. The question of whether the transfer needed to happen was debatable but ultimately a matter for AYDC and TPS. We flagged in last year's annual report that this should be a matter a court determines. The Commission of Inquiry into the Tasmanian Government's Responses to Child Sexual Abuse in Institutional Settings' recommendation 12.25 specifies that the Tasmanian Government should introduce a new process for approving transfers that requires DECYP to apply to the Magistrates Court for approval.

3. Overview

3.1 Background

The *Custodial Inspector Act 2016* (the Act), which establishes the office of the Custodial Inspector, commenced on 16 November 2016.

The Custodial Inspector is an independent statutory officer who is appointed by the Governor. The Inspector must act independently, impartially and in the public interest.

The Custodial Inspector provides oversight of all aspects of prison and youth detention centre services in Tasmania. We do this through proactive inspections, reporting on those inspections to Parliament and regular monitoring of custodial centre systems and records. Our focus is on the care and welfare of people in custody and the management, control and security of the State's prisons and youth detention centre.

The Act provides that each custodial centre must be inspected at least once every three years.

3.2 Values and vision

The *Report to the Tasmanian Government on the Implementation of the Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism under the OPCAT Implementation Act 2021*⁸ contained a proposed vision and values for our office and the Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism (NPM). The report recommended that the Custodial Inspector and Tasmanian NPM be a joint entity; led by a single person appointed to both statutory roles. Following this recommendation we have adopted the proposed vision and values.

3.2.1 Vision

The vision for the Office of the Custodial Inspector is that:

Tasmanians trust that the human rights of people
deprived of their liberty will be fully respected.

⁸ Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism (2023), [Preventing torture and ill-treatment in Tasmania: Report to the Tasmanian Government on the Implementation of the Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism under the OPCAT Implementation Act 2021 \[PDF 6314 KB\]](#), Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism, pp. 139-141.

Our vision reflects the goals of our work. We know that achieving our vision must be a collaborative effort. The wording of our vision links to the text of OPCAT⁹, which outlines the obligation of members to uphold full respect for human rights. We chose the word ‘trust’ in our vision to show that we are accountable to the public. We recognise that trust requires transparency, active listening, education, and awareness. Our vision is also aspirational; to end ill treatment and embed prevention in custodial centres.

Importantly, places of detention are closed environments. We can help Tasmanians trust that people held in them have their human rights respected. We do this by maintaining our independence and performing our various functions effectively. These include regular visits to places of detention, producing reports, and making recommendations for positive change.

3.2.2 Values

Our values represent the shared principles and beliefs underpinning all of our Office’s activities including how we work with each other and our stakeholders.

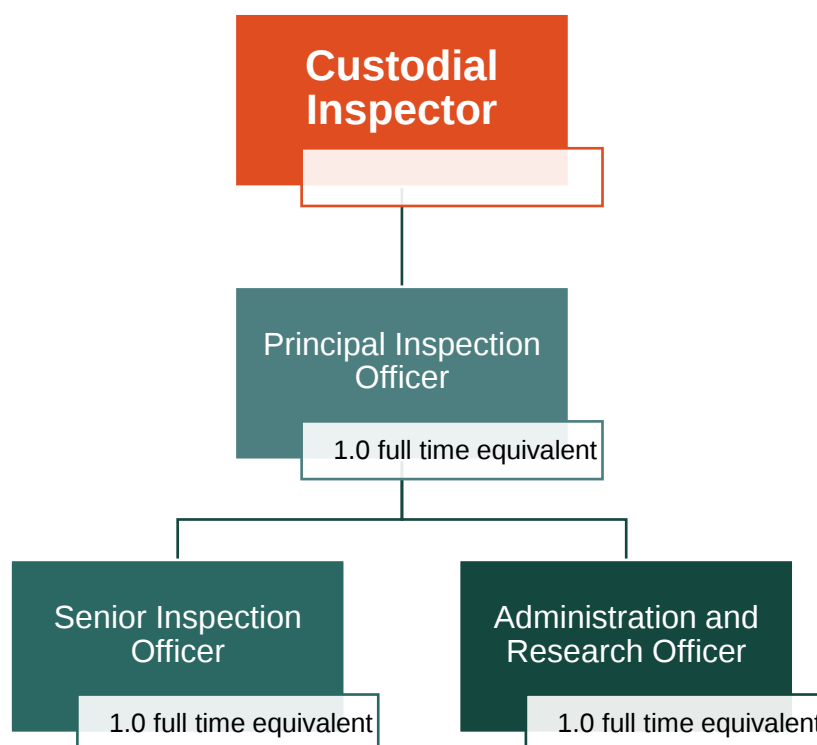
Independence	We strive to maintain our effectiveness as a proactive oversight body.
Inclusion	We believe having multiple perspectives makes us stronger.
Leadership	We inspire our community to promote and protect human rights.
Collaboration	We work with stakeholders to find robust solutions.

⁹ Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

3.3 Staffing and resources

3.3.1 Staffing

The office is made up of the following positions:



As well as being Custodial Inspector I also hold a number of statutory appointments including:

- Tasmanian National Preventive Mechanism;
- Ombudsman;
- Health Complaints Commissioner;
- Principal Mental Health Official Visitor; and
- Coordinator of the Prison Official Visitors Scheme.

As the Ombudsman I am also responsible for external reviews of assessed disclosure applications under the *Right to Information Act 2009*. Given this workload, I can only dedicate a portion of my time to the Custodial Inspector role. I have delegated all of my functions and powers under section 6 and 8 of the Act to my three staff. I take this opportunity to reiterate my recommendation that the Custodial Inspector and Tasmanian NPM be separated from my other jurisdictions as a new independent office, which is led by a person who can fully dedicate their time to exercising these important, proactive statutory functions.

3.3.2 Budget

Budget reporting is contained in the *Ombudsman Tasmania Annual Report*. The Tasmanian Audit Office audits the financial reports.

3.3.3 Consultants

The use of consultants is vital to provide independent expert advice and opinion to assist with and support inspections. This financial year we engaged consultants to assist with inspections of education in adult and youth custodial centres and an inspection relating to young people (less than 25 years old) in prison.

We detail the consultants who have assisted us in the relevant inspection report. Sometimes they may provide a separate report that we append to our own report, or we incorporate their work into our reports. We are grateful for the expertise they provide.

Fees associated with consultancies are a major but necessary expense for the office given the broad range of expertise required to inspect against all standards.

3.4 Functions and powers

3.4.1 Jurisdiction of the Inspector

The Custodial Inspector has jurisdiction over all custodial centres in Tasmania. A custodial centre is defined as a prison within the meaning of the *Corrections Act 1997*, and a detention centre within the meaning of the *Youth Justice Act 1997*.

The adult custodial centres included in our jurisdiction are:

- Risdon Prison Complex (RPC), which includes:
 - maximum units;
 - medium units; and
 - the Southern Remand Centre;
- Ron Barwick Prison;
- Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison;
- Hobart Reception Prison; and
- Launceston Reception Prison.

The TPS operates these centres.

AYDC is Tasmania's only youth custodial centre. DECYP operates AYDC.

All transport vehicles for people in the custody of DECYP and TPS are also within the jurisdiction of the Custodial Inspector.

The Custodial Inspector does not respond to individual complaints, but can refer complaints received to relevant agencies and/or oversight bodies for resolution.

3.4.2 Functions of the Inspector

The functions of the Custodial Inspector are set out in section 6 of the *Custodial Inspector Act 2016* as follows:

6. Functions

(1) The inspector has the following functions:

- (a) to carry out a mandatory inspection of each custodial centre at least once every 3 years;
- (b) to carry out an occasional inspection and review of any custodial centre at any time, of his or her own accord or as requested by the responsible Minister;
- (c) to prepare and publish guidelines and standards in relation to the conduct of inspections;
- (d) to report to the responsible Minister or Parliament on the various inspections carried out by the Inspector;
- (e) to report to the responsible Minister or Parliament on any particular issue or general matter relating to the functions of the Inspector, if in his or her opinion, it is in the interest of any person or in the public interest to do so;
- (f) to report to Parliament on any particular issue or general matter relating to the functions of the Inspector is requested to do so by either House of Parliament or a Committee of either House of Parliament;
- (g) to provide an annual report to Parliament;
- (h) to include in any report such advice or recommendations as the Inspector thinks appropriate including, but not limited to –
 - (i) advice or recommendations relating to the safety, custody, care, wellbeing and rehabilitation of prisoners and detainees;
 - and

(ii) information relating to education and programs to assist in the rehabilitation of prisoners and detainees;

(i) such other functions as may be conferred or imposed on the Inspector under this or any other Act.

(2) The Inspector may from time to time amend the guidelines and standards prepared and published under subsection (1).

3.4.3 Powers of the Inspector

The powers of the Custodial Inspector are set out in section 8 of the *Custodial Inspector Act 2016* as follows:

8. Powers

The Inspector has the following powers:

(a) to visit and examine any custodial centre, and any vehicle, equipment, container or other thing in a custodial centre, at any time the Inspector thinks fit;

(b) to obtain full access to all documents, including health records, that –

(i) are in the possession of a Department, public authority or any other body or person prescribed by the regulations; and

(ii) relate to any custodial centre or persons in custody or detained, or residing, at a custodial centre –

and to make copies of, or take extracts from, those documents or records and to remove and retain those copies or extracts;

(c) to require, in any reasonable manner that the Inspector considers appropriate, a person whose work is concerned with the operation of a custodial centre to provide any information that is relevant to the performance or exercise of the Inspector's functions or powers under this Act;

(d) to enter and examine any equipment or container outside a custodial centre which is used in connection with the custodial centre, and any vehicle used to transport prisoners or detainees, at any time the Inspector thinks fit and with any assistance or equipment that the Inspector thinks is reasonably necessary;

(e) to require any member of the staff of the custodial centre or other person who provides services to prisoners or detainees to –

(i) supply information or produce documents or other things relating to any matter, or class of matters, concerning the custodial centre's operations; and

(ii) attend before the Inspector to answer questions or produce documents or other things relating to a custodial centre's operations;

(f) to refer matters relating to a custodial centre to an appropriate agency for consideration or action;

(g) to obtain access to, and communicate with, persons in custody or detained or residing at a custodial centre;

(h) to do all things necessary or convenient to be done in connection with the performance and exercise of his or her functions and powers under this Act.

3.5 Relationships

3.5.1 Places of detention

We maintain regular communication with the TPS, Correctional Primary Health Services, and DECYP. We also liaise closely with appropriate officers in these agencies when planning and undertaking inspections.

Regular meetings to support the functions of the office are held with:

- the Assistant Director of Prisons – Engagement, Communications and Policy from TPS; and
- the Director Community & Custodial Youth Justice from DECYP.

We also meet with people in custody and custodial centre staff, both individually and in groups, as and when required. This occurs during and outside the inspection process.

3.5.2 Civil Society and other stakeholders

During the year we engaged with a number of civil society organisations as part of our inspections or through the course of our work. These groups included:

- the Community and Public Sector Union (CPSU);
- the United Workers Union;

3. Overview

- the Australian Red Cross;
- the Australian Childhood Foundation;
- the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service;
- various Tasmanian Aboriginal leaders;
- various religious leaders that visit AYDC.

We also met with the following public authority stakeholders as and when required:

- the Secretary of the Department of Justice;
- the Commissioner for Children and Young People;
- Equal Opportunities Tasmania (now known as the Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner);
- the manager of the Prison Official Visitors Program;
- the Tasmanian Audit Office;
- Ombudsman Tasmania;
- the Office of the Health Complaints Commissioner;
- the Integrity Commission; and
- inter-jurisdictional counterparts.

We attend quarterly meetings, along with the Director of the Office of the Tasmanian NPM, with the Australian NPM Network. This group is made up of all the nominated NPMs around Australia and is an opportunity to discuss common trends in places where people are deprived of their liberty.

3.5.3 Functions and Events

We attended a range of functions and events throughout the reporting year, including:

- the Commissioner for Children and Young People's public release of advice to the Tasmanian Government on the age of criminal responsibility in July 2023;
- the Legislative Council sub-committee Inquiry into Tasmanian Adult Imprisonment and Youth Detention Matters to give evidence in August 2023
- the DECYP Strategic plan implementation workshop as an external stakeholder in February 2024
- assisting with the NPM symposium in March 2024
- facilitating a national custodial inspector meeting in Hobart in March 2024.

3.6 Training and professional development

Our staff attended a range of training and professional development activities during the reporting year. A number of trauma informed workshops were particularly valuable to ensure our work complies with the monitor's overarching 'do no harm' principle. This included a bespoke workshop with the Australian Childhood Foundation (ACF) on trauma responsive practice in youth detention. Other training included Autism Awareness Training, ACF Safeguarding Children and a national NPM training course on preventive monitoring.

4. Inspections and reports

All inspections of Tasmanian custodial centres are conducted against the Custodial Inspector's published inspection standards. These enable the assessment of performance against objective criteria. The standards are based on international human rights instruments and cover matters considered essential to the safe, respectful and purposeful treatment of people in custody.

We previously reported that we were reviewing the inspection standards. During the reporting year our new expectations for adult custodial centres and children deprived of their liberty were released for consultation as part of the NPM implementation report. These expectations will replace our inspection standards.

We have received constructive feedback as part of our consultation on the expectations, including from people in custody. During the reporting year we also conducted our first inspections using the draft expectations.

The expectations for children and young people have been finalised and our expectations for adult custodial centres will be finalised in 2024-2025.

4.1 Three inspections were undertaken in the 2023-2024 period

4.1.1 Transitioning to adulthood in Tasmania's prisons: the management and treatment of children and young adults

This announced inspection of adult custodial centres took place between 27 May 2024 and Monday 3 June 2024. We conducted this inspection with the assistance of a consultant.

All Tasmanian adult custodial centres were inspected. We also met with several civil society groups.

The inspection was conducted within the framework of the draft *Expectations on the treatment of people deprived of their liberty in adult custodial centres*. Its purpose was to identify how well TPS is meeting the needs of younger prisoners. We considered people up to the age of roughly 25. We considered this to be particularly topical considering the Commission of Inquiry report, which looked at children and young people up to the age of 18.

4.1.2 Education, vocational training, prison industries and work release programs in Tasmania's prisons

This announced inspection of adult custodial centres took place at the same time as the Transitioning to adulthood inspection. This inspection was also involved the engagement of a consultant.

Again, all adult custodial centres were inspected, and the draft expectations provided the framework for the inspection.

4.1.3 Education, vocational training and work-related activities in Ashley Youth Detention Centre

This announced inspection took place on 31 May 2024 at AYDC. We conducted this inspection with the assistance of a consultant.

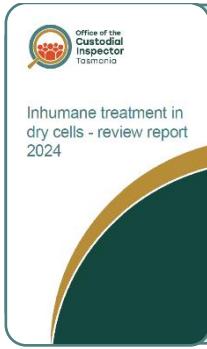
The inspection was conducted within the framework of the 'Expectations on the treatment of children and young people deprived of their liberty'. Its purpose was to identify how well AYDC is meeting the educational, vocational training and employment needs of young people in detention.

4.2 The Office prepared five reports for publication

Five reports were prepared for publication during the reporting year. They will be made public in the 2024-25 financial year.

	Adult Health Care Inspection Report 2023 • Inspection of adult custodial services in Tasmania • Including mental healthcare, physical healthcare and substance use management standards • Sent to the Minister for Corrections and Rehabilitation on 17 June 2024 for tabling in Parliament.
	Youth Health Care Inspection Report 2023 • Inspection of youth custodial services in Tasmania • Including mental healthcare, physical healthcare and substance use management standards • Sent to the Minister for Children and Youth on 17 June 2024 for tabling in Parliament
	Youth Wellbeing Report 2024 • Inspection of youth custodial services in Tasmania • Including clothing, toiletries, sport, recreation, spiritual and cultural life, allowances, canteen and property • Sent to the Minister Children and Youth on 24 June 2024 for tabling in Parliament

4. Inspections, reviews, and reports



Inhumane Treatment in Dry Cells – Review Report 2024

- Review of the use of dry cells in adult correctional facilities in Tasmania
- Sent to the Department of Justice on 29 June 2024 for comment



Adult Wellbeing Report 2024

- Inspection of adult custodial services in Tasmania
- Including clothing, toiletries, sport, recreation, spiritual and cultural life, pay, canteen and property
- Sent to the Department of Justice on 08 May 2024 for comment

We will finalise our report on our inspection relating to a number of custody inspection standards during the 2024-2025 financial year.

4.3 Visits to custodial centres

As well as announced inspections we also conduct occasional inspections, or visits, to Tasmanian custodial centres. These are generally unannounced. The visits can be in response to particular issues being raised with us, to assist with a future or past inspection or as part of general monitoring. For example, we:

- observed NAIDOC week activities;
- sat in on a parenting course offered to people on remand;
- spoke with new correctional officer and youth worker recruits; and
- engaged with people in custody on the draft expectations.

Unannounced visits are also a valuable way to prevent ill treatment.

Our staff also visited an adult and a youth custodial centre interstate. Visits to facilities interstate are an excellent opportunity to learn about different approaches to common problems.

5. Evaluation of responses to Inspector's recommendations

We provided several inspection reports to Ministers during the reporting year. These reports examined standards that we have previously inspected. During those past inspections we made recommendations for change. We used these more recent inspections to evaluate the progress implementing these older recommendations. The evaluations can be found at Appendix 4.

6. Recommendations for legislative amendment

Section 26(1)(c) of the *Custodial Inspector Act 2016* provides that the Inspector must include in an Annual Report any recommendations for changes in the laws of the State, or for administrative action. These recommendations should be made as a result of the performance of the Inspector's functions.

We reported in last year's annual report on several recommendations for legislative change to improve our ability to function. No progress occurred on those recommendations. We have no further recommendations this reporting year.

Appendix 1: Out of cell hours and lockdowns at Tasmania Prison Service facilities

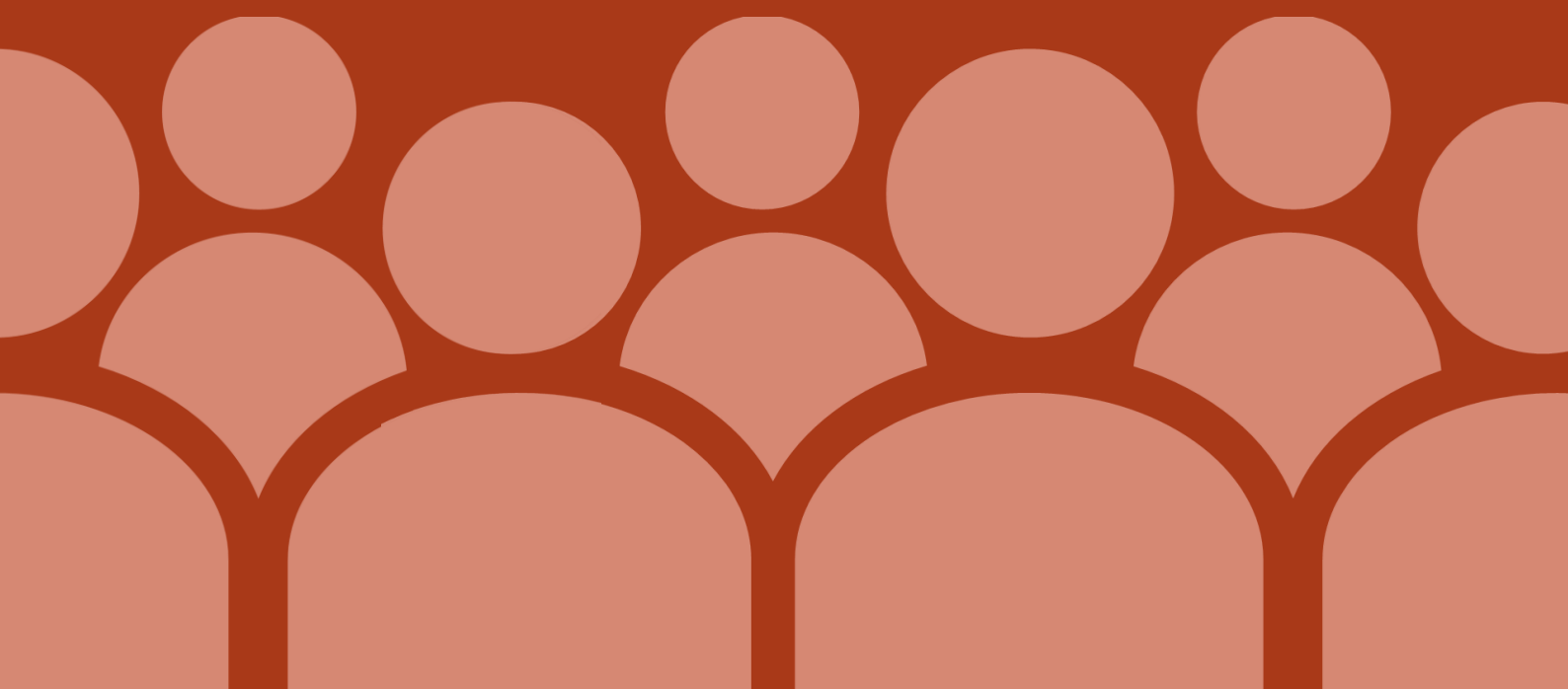


Figure 22. Risdon Prison Complex - Maximum Precinct. Average monthly effective and planned out of cell hours (OOCH) for 2022-23 and 2023-24.

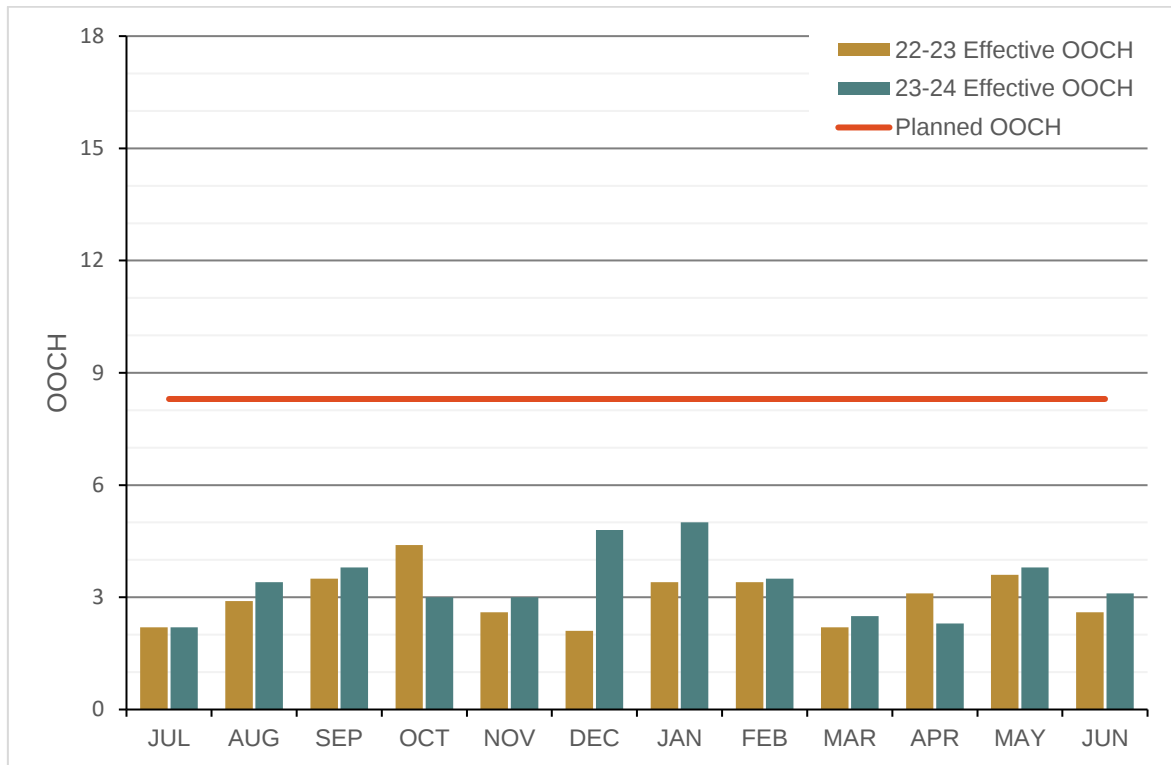


Figure 33. Average time spent in lockdown across mainstream units in the Risdon Prison Complex maximum security precinct.

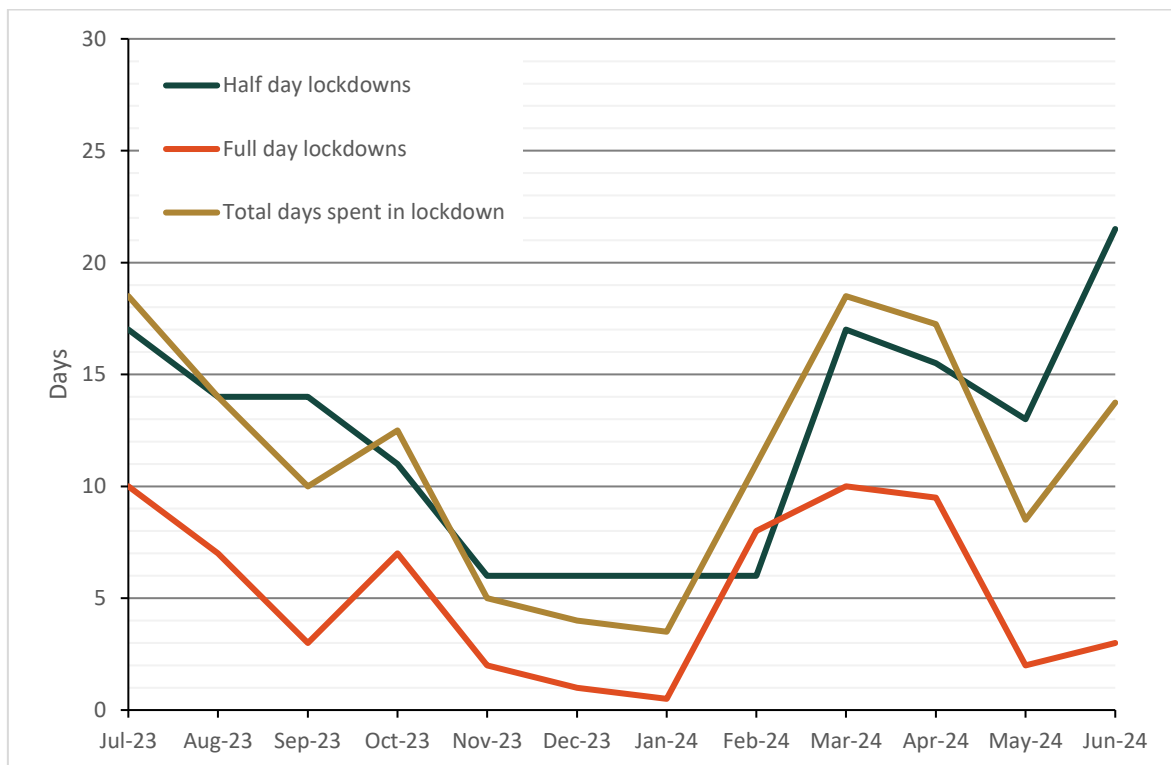


Figure 44. Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison. Average monthly effective and planned out of cell hours (OOCH) for 2022-23 and 2023-24.

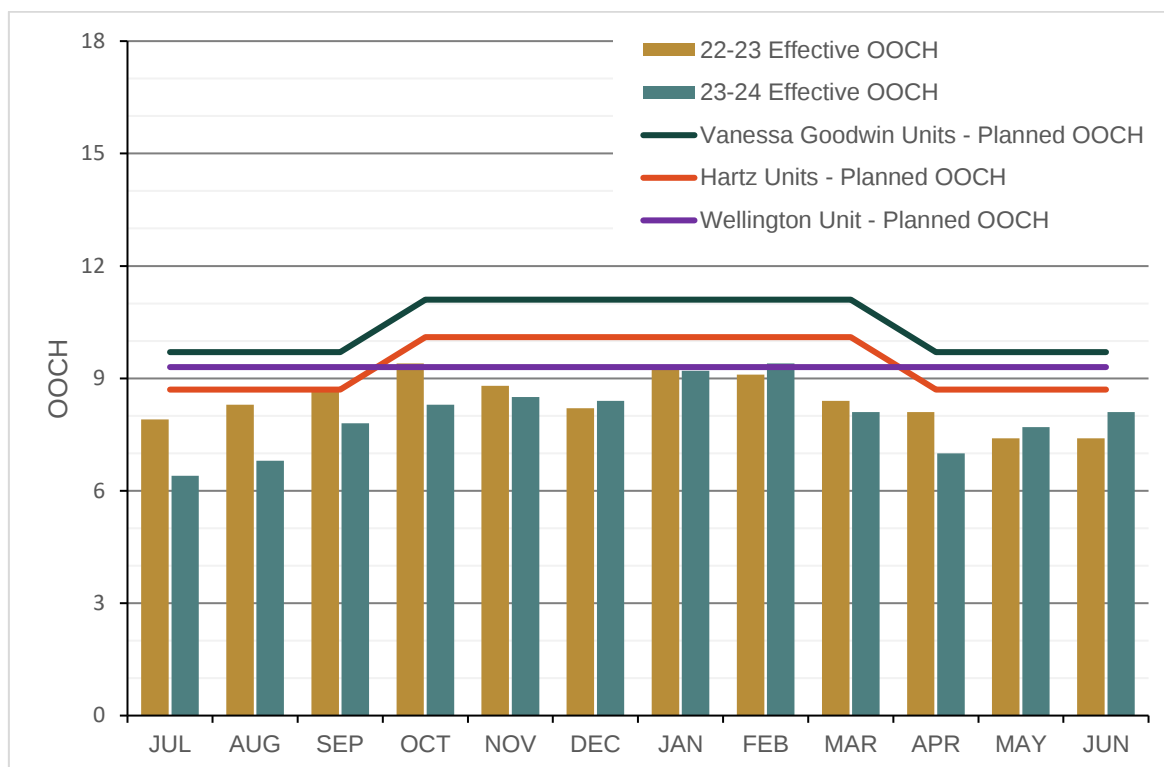
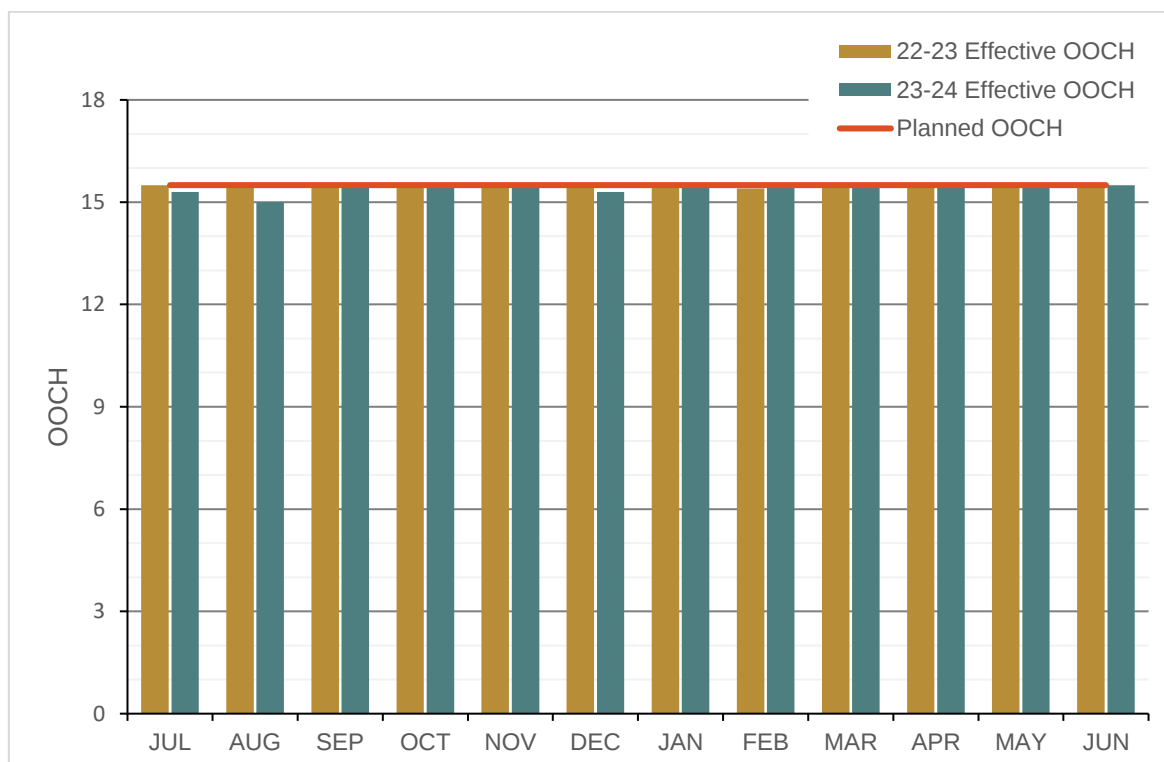
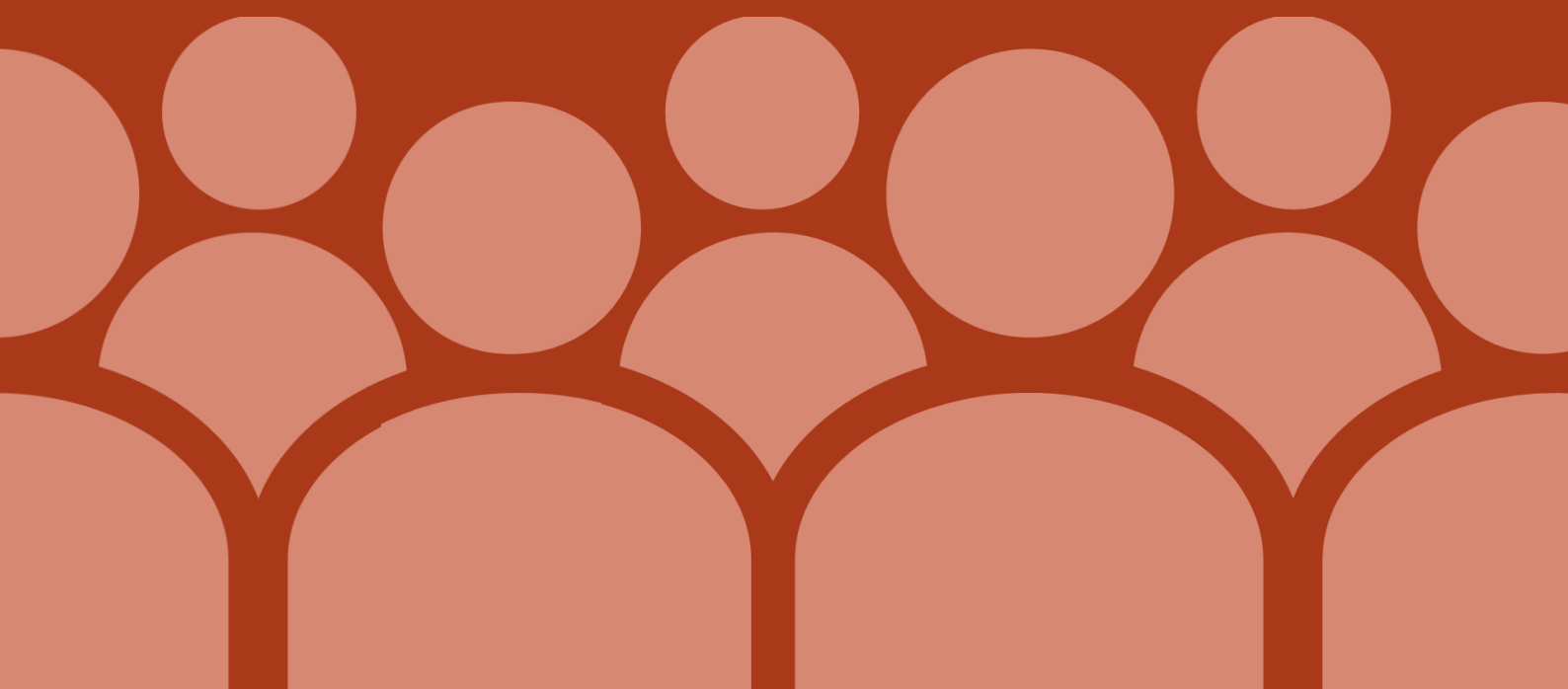


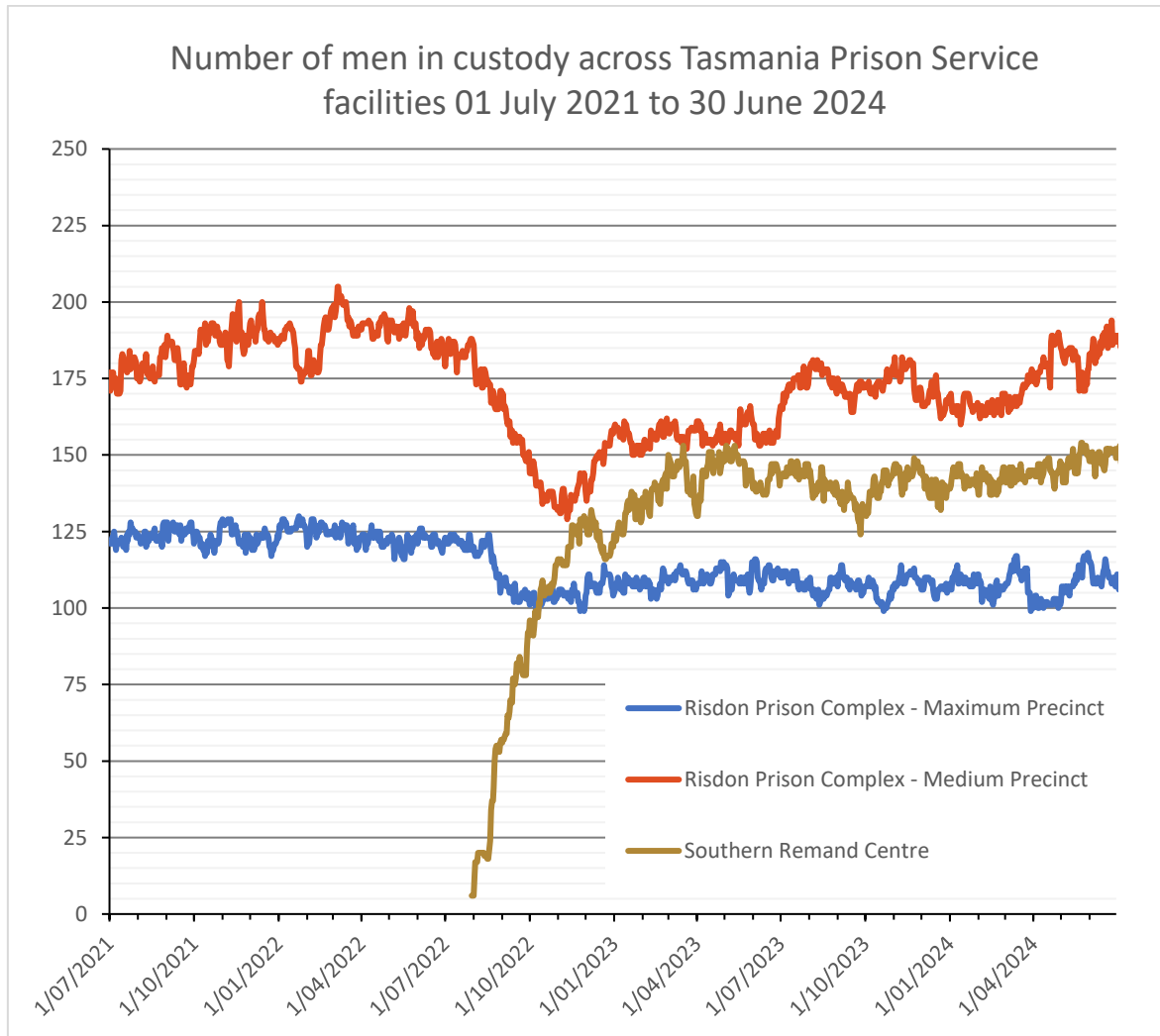
Figure 55. Ron Barwick Prison (Divisions 1-7). Average monthly effective and planned out of cell hours (OOCH) for 2022-23 and 2023-24.



A note on averages: the above graphs show the average time out of cell per person per day each month. It should be noted that while averages provide a useful summary of the data, they are limited in that they can hide important nuances and variation within the data set. For example, in these graphs a few full days out of cell could potentially conceal several days with limited time out of cell by bringing up the average. As such, we have included **Figure 33** in this appendix which shows the average number of lockdowns for the two Risdon Prison Complex mainstream maximum units each month. On the occasions of a full day lockdown, it is likely that the people in these units were confined to their cells for the entire day. As we described in the body of this report, this graph should be interpreted with caution as the data used reflects the plan for the day and not necessarily what actually occurred.

Appendix 2: Number of men in custody in Tasmania Prison Service facilities 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024

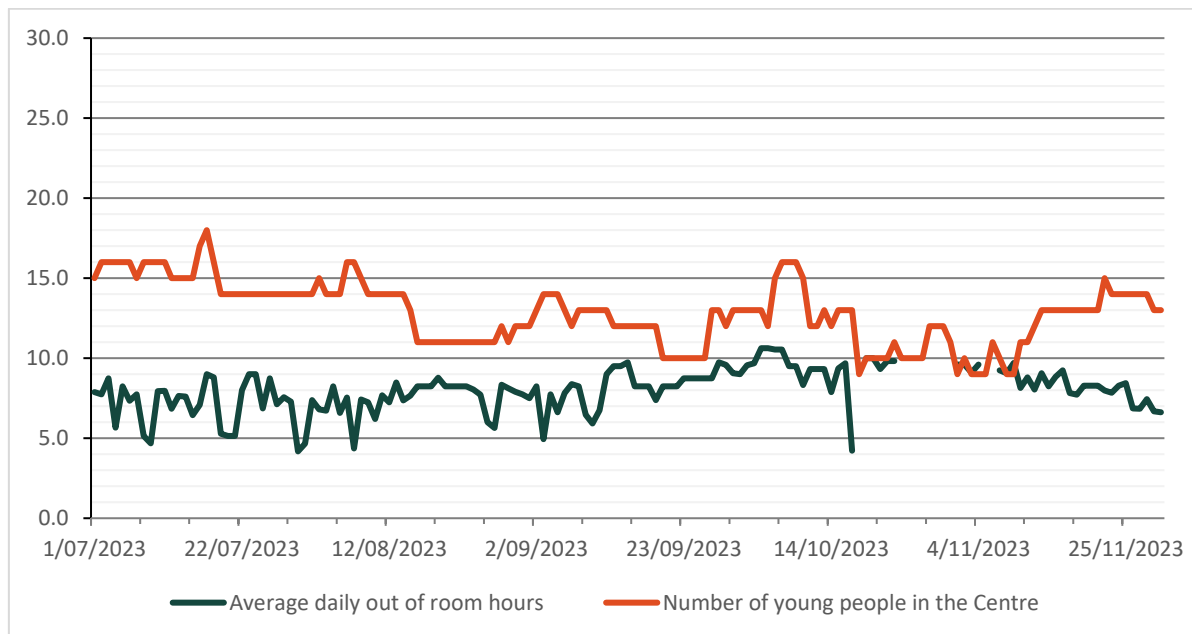




Appendix 3: Time young people spent out of room or in isolation at Ashley Youth Detention Centre

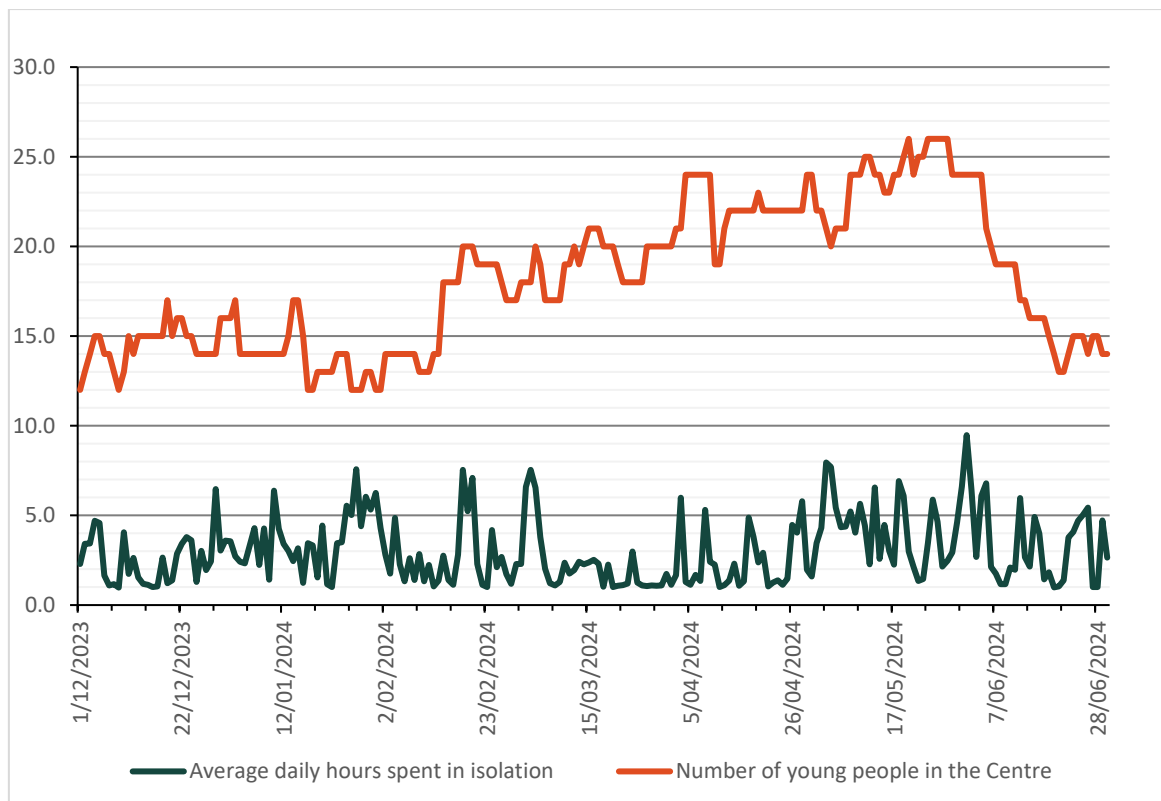


Figure 66. Average daily out of room hours and number of young people in custody at Ashley Youth Detention Centre - 01 July 2023 to 30 November 2023



Please note: the gaps in the average daily out of room data on the above graph (Figure 66) are due to missing data points in the information supplied by Ashley Youth Detention Centre.

Figure 77. Average daily time spent in isolation (hours) and number of young people in custody at Ashley Youth Detention Centre – 01 December 2023 to 30 June 2024

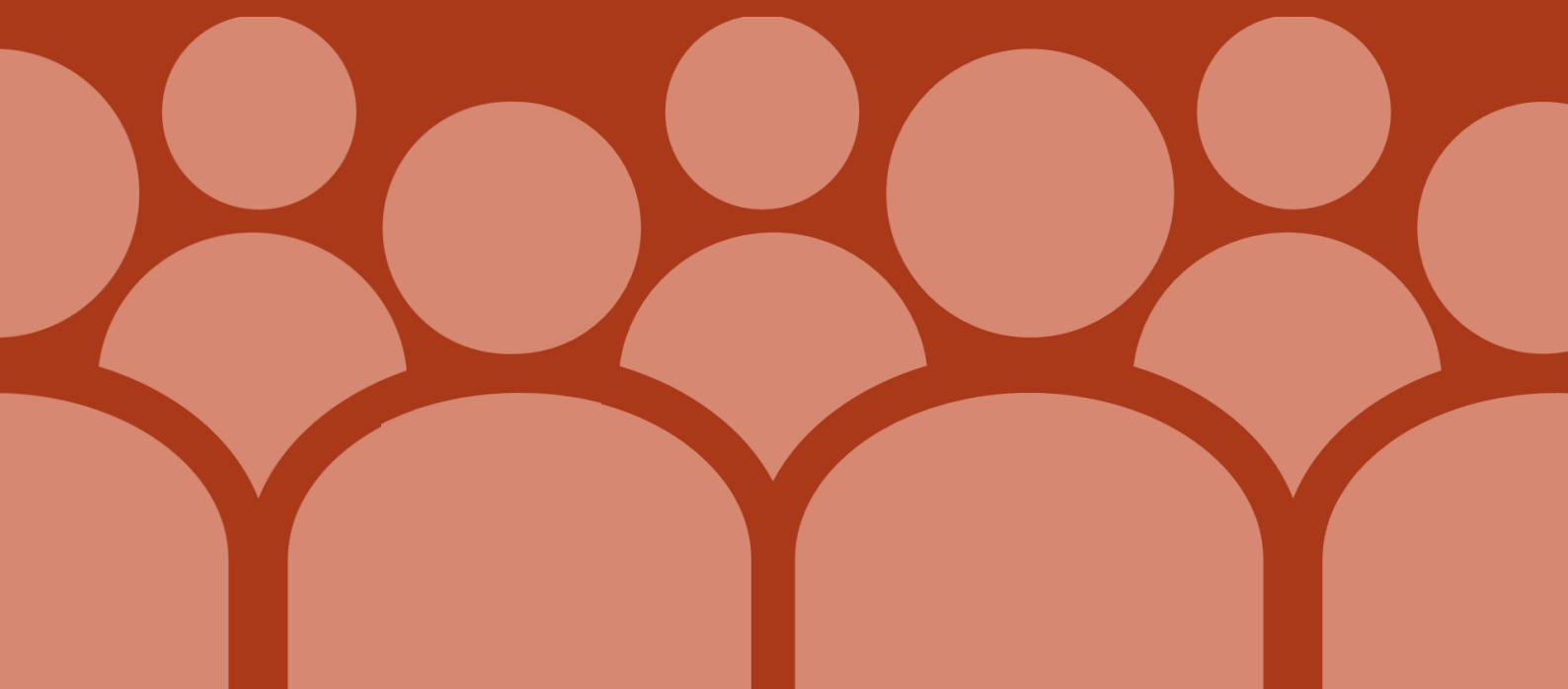


Note of the accuracy of the data

The data in the above figures was obtained from DECYP and was manually entered by DECYP staff into EXCEL spreadsheets. Accuracy of data entry can be affected by manual data entry methods, insufficient staffing resources and staffing pressures.

This Office has manually manipulated and cleaned the data further for the purposes of creating the above graphs. The supplied data was compared to the AYDC Daily Rolls and the number of young people was adjusted in some circumstances from the original data set to reflect the information provided in the roll with the aim to increase the accuracy of the data. Although due care was taken during the processes described above, we cannot guarantee the accuracy of this data.

Appendix 4: Evaluation of responses to Inspector's recommendations



Evaluation of progress made against previous adult health care and substance use management recommendations

At the conclusion of our 2017 Care and Wellbeing Inspection of Adult Custodial Services, we made 46 recommendations relating to adult health care and substance use management to Tasmania Prison Service (TPS), Correctional Primary Health Services (CPHS), and Forensic Mental Health Services (FMHS). We considered progress made against these recommendations during our 2023 Adult Health Care Inspection. Of the 46 recommendations, we considered 12 (26%) to be completed or not requiring further action and 23 (50%) to be in progress (Figure 88).

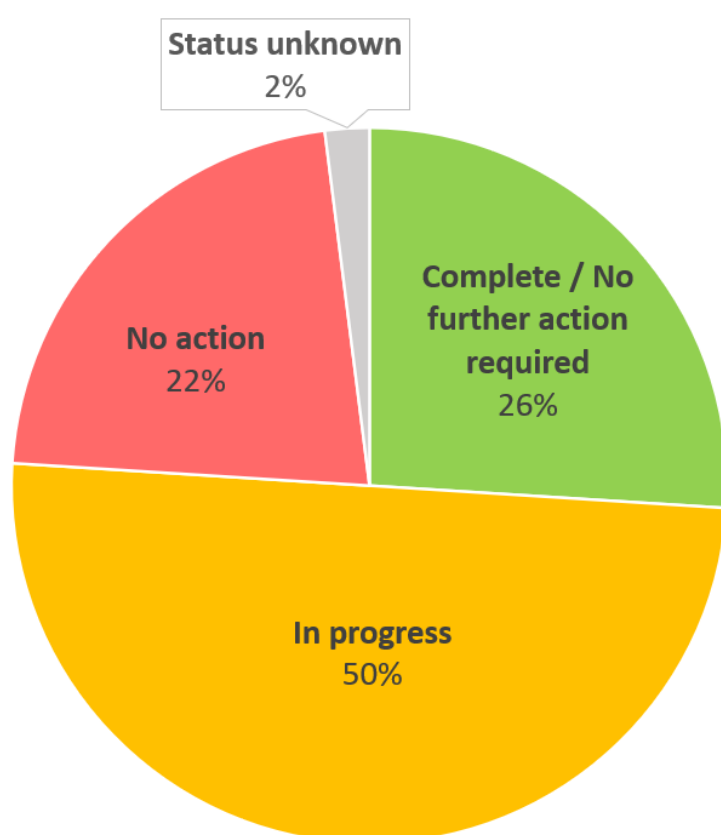


Figure 88. Status of 2017 adult health care and substance use management recommendations.

A summary of the status of each recommendation is included in the below table. The full analysis for progress against each recommendation was published in our Adult Health Care Inspection Report 2023 from page 351 onwards.¹⁰

¹⁰ Office of the Custodial Inspector (2024) [Adult Health Care Inspection Report 2023](#), Office of the Custodial Inspector Tasmania, pp. 351-375

Recommendation			
Made to	Health care and substance use management (adult) 2017		Status
TPS	51 Improves access to prisoners for Correctional Primary Health Services staff.		In progress
TPS	52 Introduces a process to enable prisoners to return medical request forms directly to the health clinic whilst maintaining confidentiality.		Complete
TPS	53 Introduces an awareness campaign to encourage prisoner patients to provide more detail on the medical request forms so that nurses can triage effectively.		Complete
TPS	54 Introduces measures to assist prisoners that are illiterate and cannot complete a medical request form.		In progress
TPS	55 Undertakes a work safety audit in the Mary Hutchinson Women's Prison health clinic.		Complete
TPS	56 Reviews the physical layout of the Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison health clinic to ensure there is an exit door in the clinic		No action
TPS	57 Ensures that proper and detailed consideration is given to the specific high needs of the increasing number of elderly, frail and disabled prisoners in prison forward planning. Consideration should be given to including a geriatric nurse on staff.		In progress
TPS	58 Ensures that prisoners have access to the immediate supply of EpiPens where there is a documented life threatening allergy.		No action
TPS	59 Considers implementing procedural changes to provide timely access to Paracetamol after hours for prisoners		In progress
TPS	60 Reviews and implements changes to the strip searching process for hospital escorts to improve the process and reduce strip searching of prisoners.		In progress
TPS	61 Until access to all health services for most prisoners is ensured, minimises escorts for private medical consultations in order to reduce lock downs which disadvantage many others and result in diminished treatment time in the prison clinic.		No action required
TPS	62 Provides all prisoners unhindered access to condoms and lubricant.		In progress

Recommendation		
Made to	Health care and substance use management (adult) 2017	Status
TPS	63 Reviews, risk assesses and considers introducing a needle exchange for prisoners given the high transmission rate of blood borne viruses in the Tasmanian prison system.	No action
TPS	64 Ceases the process of requiring nursing staff to maintain a sharps register in health clinics.	No action
TPS	65 Undertakes a review of the medical chit process, with consideration given to the division of responsibilities between TPS and Correctional Primary Health Services, and implements changes to improve the process.	Complete
CPHS	66 Seeks a rotation from Royal Hobart Hospital and Launceston General Hospital of a Junior Resident Medical Officer to assist with burgeoning workloads of CPHS Medical Officers.	In progress
CPHS	67 Develops a nurse-based workforce that reflects the diverse health needs of the complex client group (i.e. not all generalist nurses), specifically mental health and drug and alcohol nurses.	In progress
CPHS	68 Enters formal arrangements with the Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations in the south and north of the State, or recruits Aboriginal Health Workers to the service.	In progress
CPHS	69 Enters formal arrangements with the Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations in the south and north of the State, or recruits Aboriginal Health Workers to the service.	No action
CPHS	70 Explores with TPS the funding and commissioning of a physiotherapy suite on the Risdon campus.	No action
CPHS	71 Reviews the governance for pharmacists, with a view to changing the structure so that the pharmacists report directly to a senior pharmacist.	Complete
CPHS	72 Introduces the community-accepted standard for medication management, which is to allow medications to be provided to prisoners, where it is appropriate, on a weekly basis.	In progress
CPHS	73 Ensures that all medications distributed to prisoners are signed for by nursing staff contemporaneously to distributing the medication.	In progress

Recommendation			
Made to	Health care and substance use management (adult) 2017		Status
CPHS	74	Ensures that when a prisoner refuses a regular order, the appropriate notation is made on the prisoner's medication chart	Complete
CPHS	75	Reviews the processes relating to blood tests taken as part of the admission screen/assessment and implements changes to ensure that this screening does not cease during busy periods.	Complete
TPS & CPHS	76	Review the responsibility and processes for cleaning of the Inpatients facility to ensure adequate and timely sanitation and infection control	Complete
TPS & CPHS	77	Consider options for implementing an appropriate forum to improve communications and discuss and resolve issues on a regular basis.	In progress
TPS	78	Considers establishing a mental health leadership position for the prisons to provide oversight, strategic planning, and coordination of mental health services (e.g. Director of Mental Health Services). This position should work closely with the existing medical director of the Correctional Primary Health Service.	No action
TPS	79	Establishes and identifies dedicated spaces that are conducive for the provision of mental health care in the prisons.	No action
TPS	80	Considers the training needs of prison officers to identify, communicate, and deescalate prisoners with mental illnesses. Based on the prison officers' needs, a training package should be developed and delivered.	In progress
CPHS	81	Commences planning immediately to meet the need for additional dedicated mental health professionals to work in the prisons. Service levels should be modelled on existing and anticipated demand, taking into consideration the developing national standards.	In progress
CPHS	82	Commences planning immediately to meet the need for additional dedicated mental health professionals to work in the prisons. Service levels should be modelled on existing and anticipated demand, taking into consideration the developing national standards.	In progress

Recommendation		
Made to	Health care and substance use management (adult) 2017	Status
CPHS	83 Considers formalising the mental health screening by using a dedicated and validated mental health screening form, and engaging qualified mental health nurses to conduct the mental health screening, separate to the general health screening assessment.	No action
CPHS	84 Reviews the process and content of their approach to triaging prisoners with mental illness, in order to move towards a more systemic and formalised approach.	In progress
TPS & CPHS	85 Reviews the process and content of their approach to triaging prisoners with mental illness, in order to move towards a more systemic and formalised approach.	In progress
TPS & CPHS	86 Give further consideration to the structure and role of mental health professionals. The development of a multidisciplinary team with clear roles in the assessment, treatment, and monitoring of prisoners with mental illnesses is required.	In progress
TPS & CPHS	87 Undertake planning for a dedicated mental health unit within the prison to serve as a step down facility: a. for prisoners returning from hospitalisation; and b. to assist in managing and providing treatment to prisoners who require dedicated mental health care but do not meet the requirements for involuntary hospitalisation in a secure forensic mental health facility	In progress
TPS & CPHS	88 Develop a community integration program to identify and bridge prisoners with mental illnesses to appropriate community mental health services when preparing for their release.	In progress
TPS, CPHS & FMHS	89 Work together to model service demand to help identify the nature and extent of mental health services and capacity required now, over the short term and longer term, to meet the needs of prisoners with mental illnesses.	No action
TPS	116 Makes available an equivalent alcohol and drug treatment program, such as the Apsley Unit, for women prisoners	In progress

Recommendation		
Made to	Health care and substance use management (adult) 2017	Status
TPS	117 Advises prisoners that the full impact of smoking substances other than tobacco, such as dried vegetable and plant matter, is unknown and that smoking these products may be addictive and inhaling smoke-based products or substances is harmful to the lungs and respiratory system.	Complete
TPS	118 Introduces a separate dosing area for the pharmacotherapy program to improve access for prisoners to medical services provided by Correctional Primary Health Services in the clinic area.	No action required
TPS	119 Considers introducing a secure accommodation area for those prisoners undergoing treatment in the pharmacotherapy program.	No action required
TPS	120 Facilitates an independent review of the Department of Health and Human Services state-wide community, and TPS, Alcohol and Drug models of care.	Unknown
TPS	121 Facilitates an independent appraisal of the pharmacotherapy program noting the need, the integrity of any program, and the appropriate policies and procedures that should underpin an agreed program.	In progress
TPS	122 Reviews the current line management / administrative supervision arrangements for Alcohol and Drug Counsellors, noting that external clinical supervision and formal peer supervision has ceased	In progress

Evaluation of progress made against previous youth health care and substance use management recommendations

At the conclusion of our 2017 Health and Wellbeing Inspection of Ashley Youth Detention Centre (AYDC), we made eight recommendations relating to youth health care and substance use management standards to the Department of Communities Tasmania (DCT) and the Department of Health (DoH). We note that the Department for Education, Children and Young People (DECYP) assumed responsibility of AYDC in late 2022.

We considered progress made against these recommendations during our 2023 Youth Health Care Inspection. Of the eight recommendations, we considered three (37.5%) of them to be completed or not requiring further action and three (37.5%) to be in progress (see Figure 99).

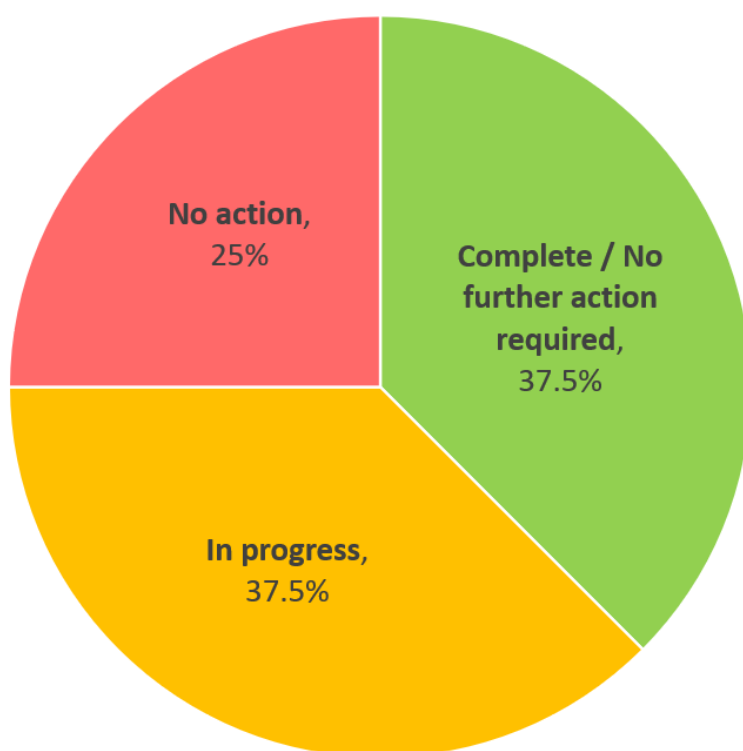


Figure 99. Status of 2017 youth health care and substance use management recommendations.

A summary of the status of each recommendation is included in the below table. The full analysis was published in our Youth Health Care Inspection Report 2023 from page 164 onwards.¹¹

¹¹ Office of the Custodial Inspector (2024) [Youth Health Care Inspection Report 2023](#), Hobart, pp 164-175

Recommendation		
Made to	Health care and substance use management (youth) 2017	Status
DCT	1 AYDC develops a clear policy concerning consent to medical treatment for minors which provides guidance to staff to assist when assessing a young person's capacity to legally consent to medical procedures and treatment	No change
DCT	2 AYDC provides condoms and basic toiletries in the 'exit pack' provided to young people on release	Complete
DCT	3 AYDC engages the services of an adolescent physician on a regular basis	No further action required
DCT	4 AYDC engages the services of an Aboriginal health worker on a regular basis.	No change
DoH	5 Correctional Primary Health Services introduces procedures so that the health record of a young person in detention at AYDC follows the young person if that young person enters a Tasmanian adult custodial centre	In progress
DCT	6 Considers introducing drug and alcohol testing where a young person appears affected by alcohol and/or other drugs, or there is some intelligence that indicates that a young person has been consuming alcohol or drugs, or has these items in their possession.	No further action required
DCT	7 AYDC increases the dedicated psychiatry time for young people in detention and links to external psychiatry services to assist young people upon release.	In progress
DCT	8 AYDC increases the dedicated clinical psychology time for young people in detention.	In progress

Evaluation of progress made against previous youth wellbeing recommendations

We made two recommendations relating to youth wellbeing standards to the DCT at the conclusion of our 2017 Health and Wellbeing Inspection of AYDC. We note that DECY has since assumed responsibility for AYDC. We considered progress made against these recommendations in our Youth Wellbeing Inspection Report 2024. Of the two recommendations, we considered both (100%) to be completed.

A summary of the status of each recommendation is included in the below table. The full analysis was published in our Youth Wellbeing Inspection Report 2024 from page 58 onwards.¹²

Recommendation			
Made to	Wellbeing (youth) 2017		Status
DCT	14	Ensures that both an admissions unit staff member and the young person to whom property belongs sign the property sheet listing signed-in property.	Completed
DCT	19	Provides additional healthy food options for purchase through the canteen.	Completed

¹² Office of the Custodial Inspector (2024) [Youth Wellbeing Inspection Report 2024](#), Hobart, pp 58-61



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