

1976-77

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE
SERVICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1976

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INTRODUCTION

ROYAL COMMISSION INTO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIVE SERVICES

On 31st March, 1976, His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, appointed the Honourable John Flood Nagle, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (Chairman), Alexander George Mitchell, Esquire (Member), and Sydney Conrad Derwent, Esquire (Member), as a Royal Commission, to inquire into and report upon the general working of the Department of Corrective Services of New South Wales, its policies, facilities and practices in the light of contemporary penal practice and knowledge of crime and its causes, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, to inquire into and report upon—

- (a) the custody, care and control of prisoners and the relationship between staff and prisoners;
- (b) the selection and training of prison officers and of other staff engaged in training, correctional and rehabilitative programmes for prisoners,

and to recommend any legislative and other changes necessary or desirable in consequence of its findings.

The then Premier, Sir Eric Willis, also announced that Sir Leon Radzinowicz, a criminologist of international eminence would be appointed as a consultant to the Royal Commission.

Messrs C. A. Porter, Q.C. and D. I. Cassidy were briefed to appear as Counsel to assist the Department of Corrective Services during the Royal Commission. Legal representation, by way of Senior and Junior Counsel, were also provided to represent the Prison Officers' Association.

The preliminary hearing of the Royal Commission commenced on Wednesday, 14th April, 1976.

On 28th June, 1976, His Excellency the Governor revoked the appointment of the Honourable J. F. Nagle, A. G. Mitchell, Esq. and S. C. Derwent, Esq. as a Royal Commission and in lieu thereof appointed the Honourable J. F. Nagle as Sole Commissioner to inquire into the matters as originally stated.

At the same time, the Premier, the Honourable N. K. Wran, Q.C., M.L.A., announced that Messrs A. G. Mitchell and S. C. Derwent had been asked to remain as consultants and that Sir Leon Radzinowicz had been dismissed as a consultant.

DEPARTMENTAL REORGANIZATION

Formation of Administrative Services Branch

The Public Service Board approved of the establishment of an Administrative Services Branch on 28th June, 1974, under the control of an Administrative Officer. The role of the Branch is to implement proposals contained in the Board's Management Systems Review Division report completed during March, 1973.

The following four Sections, each under the control of a Senior Clerk, are operating to achieve the objectives set down in the report:

- Prisoner Index.
- Prisoner Correspondence.
- Internal Audit.
- Administrative Audit.

LEGISLATION

In the *Government Gazette* of the 9th April, 1976, the following Courts were proclaimed to be Courts for the purposes of the Periodic Detention of Prisoners Act pursuant to section 2: the Supreme Court at Newcastle, the District Courts at Newcastle, East Maitland, Cessnock and Singleton, Courts of Petty Sessions of Raymond Terrace, Kurri Kurri, Cessnock, Maitland, East Maitland, Tea Gardens, Belmont, Wallsend, Newcastle, Stroud, Singleton and Dungog.

In the *Government Gazette* of 7th May, 1976, the Periodic Detention Centre, Emu Plains was proclaimed as a prison pursuant to the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Prisons Act.

POPULATION TRENDS

A. Prison Population Statistics

*Receptions from court and daily average population**

There has been a decline of 1.9 per cent in the numbers received from court during the twelve months under review: 14 911 in 1975 to 14 632 in 1976. Table A gives further details on the trend in receptions from court over the period 1969 to 1976.

The daily average sentenced population increased by 8.4 per cent from 3 000 in 1975 to 3 252 in 1976, and the daily average unsentenced population increased by 9.8 per cent from 397 in 1975 to 436 in 1976. Trends for the period 1969 to 1976 are outlined in Table A.

New South Wales imprisonment rates 1975 and 1976

Comparisons with the general New South Wales population over the age of 18 years show that the prison population per 100 000 of the general New South Wales population has, at the 30th June:

- (i) increased from 208 males per 100 000 in 1975¹ to 214 males per 100 000 in 1976,²
- (ii) increased from 5 females per 100 000 in 1975¹ to 6 females per 100 000 in 1976,²
- (iii) increased from 106 males and females per 100 000 in 1975¹ to 109 males and females per 100 000 in 1976.²

Trends relating to receptions for drunkenness, drug offences and vagrancy†

The decline in the number of receptions under sentence, for drunkenness, drugs and vagrancy, reported in the last Annual Report has continued for the year ended 30th June, 1975. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1975, drunkenness, drugs and vagrancy constituted 12 per cent of total receptions under sentence compared with 19 per cent for the year ended 30th June, 1974, and 27 per cent for the year ended 30th June, 1973.

In particular, receptions for drunkenness decreased from 539 in 1973-74 to 294 in 1974-75, while receptions for vagrancy declined from 950 to 396 over the same period. Receptions for drug offences, however, increased from 205 in 1973-74 to 315 in 1974-75.

The daily population in prison for drunkenness, drugs and vagrancy increased from 3.5 per cent on the 30th June, 1974, to 5.0 per cent on the 30th June, 1975. This increase was due mainly to an increase in the number of drug offenders—60 on the 30th June, 1974, to 117 on the 30th June, 1975.

B. Probation and Parole Statistics

The total number of persons under the supervision of the Department of Corrective Services has increased from 12 204 on the 30th June, 1975, to 12 975 on the 30th June, 1976. In particular the probation and parole (including licence) caseload has increased from 8 819 on the 30th June, 1975, to 9 370 on the 30th June, 1976.

Trends in the number of persons under the supervision of the department are set out in Table B. The most significant aspect is the increasing proportion dealt with under community supervision conditions. On the 30th June, 1969, there were 3 735 persons in custody and 4 561 on probation and parole, i.e., 45 per cent in custody and 55 per cent under community supervision. On the 30th June, 1976, on the other hand there were 3 605‡ persons in custody and 9 370 on probation and parole, 72 per cent supervised in the community.

The probation caseload has increased from 3 762 on the 30th June, 1969, to 7 382 on the 30th June, 1976, comprising a 96 per cent increase.

The parole caseload has increased from 799 on the 30th June, 1969, to 1 988 on the 30th June, 1976, constituting a 149 per cent increase.

An important factor in this trend is the steady increase in the proportion of cases granted parole by the Parole Board from 48 per cent in 1969 to 83 per cent in 1975.

* Figures obtained from departmental Annual Returns.










^{1 2} Figures obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates of age distributions of the N.S.W. population at 30.6.75 and 30.6.76 (including migration).

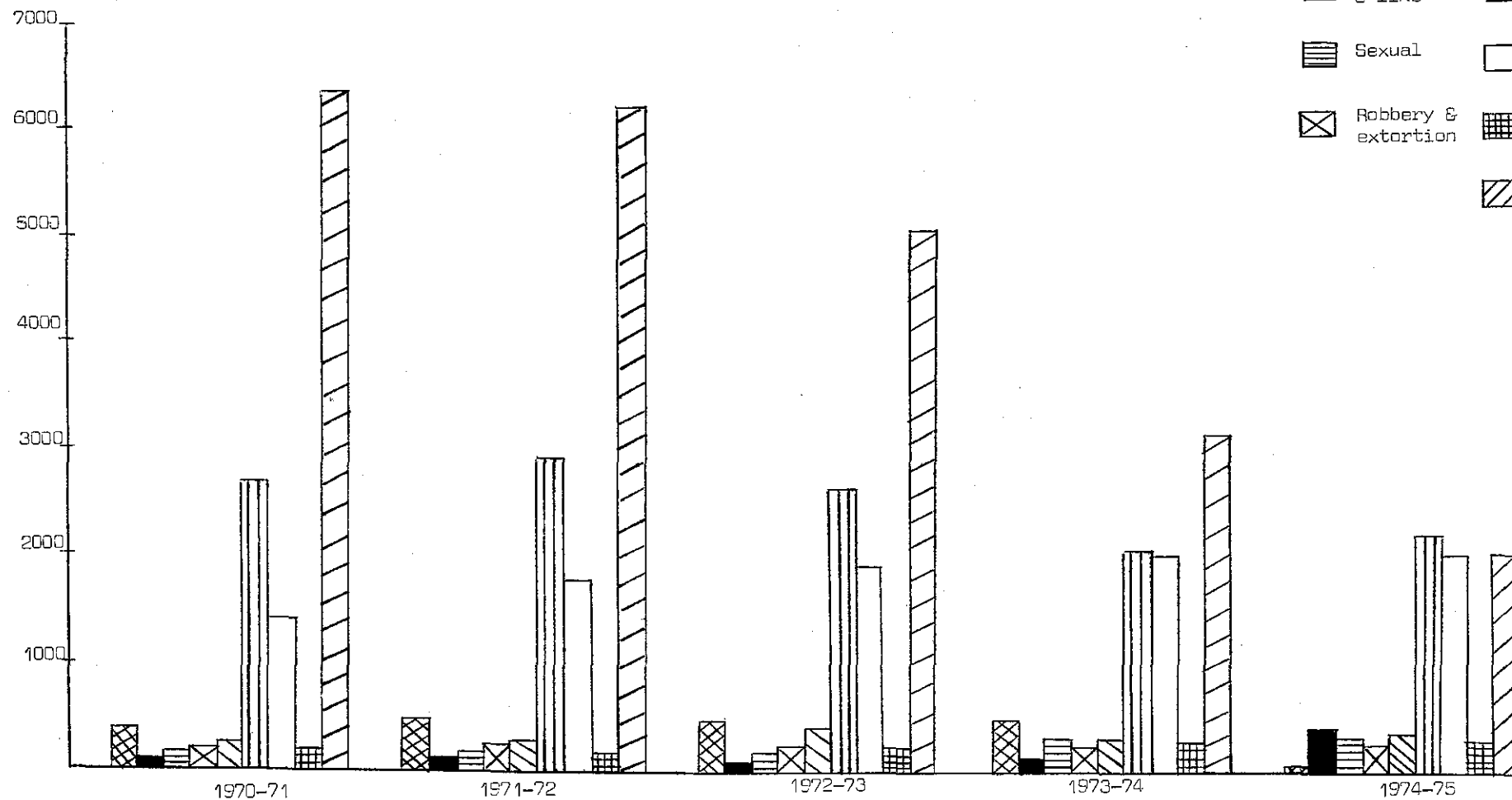
† Figures obtained from Australian Bureau of Statistics computer printouts.

‡ Preliminary figure computed internally—to be amended in next Annual Report.

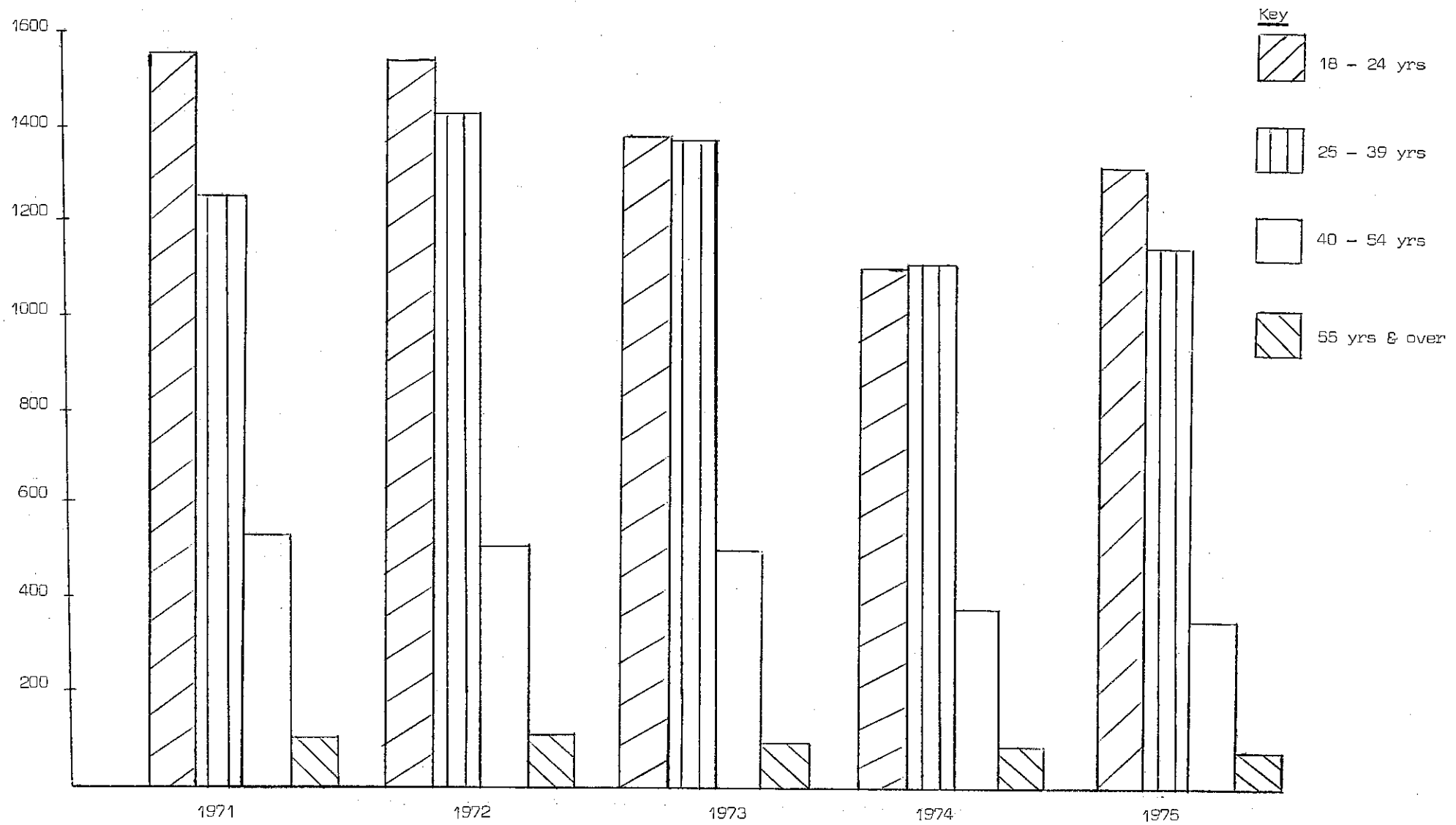
Graph 5: Offence distribution of sentenced prisoners received during the year 1970-71 to 1974-75

Key: offences

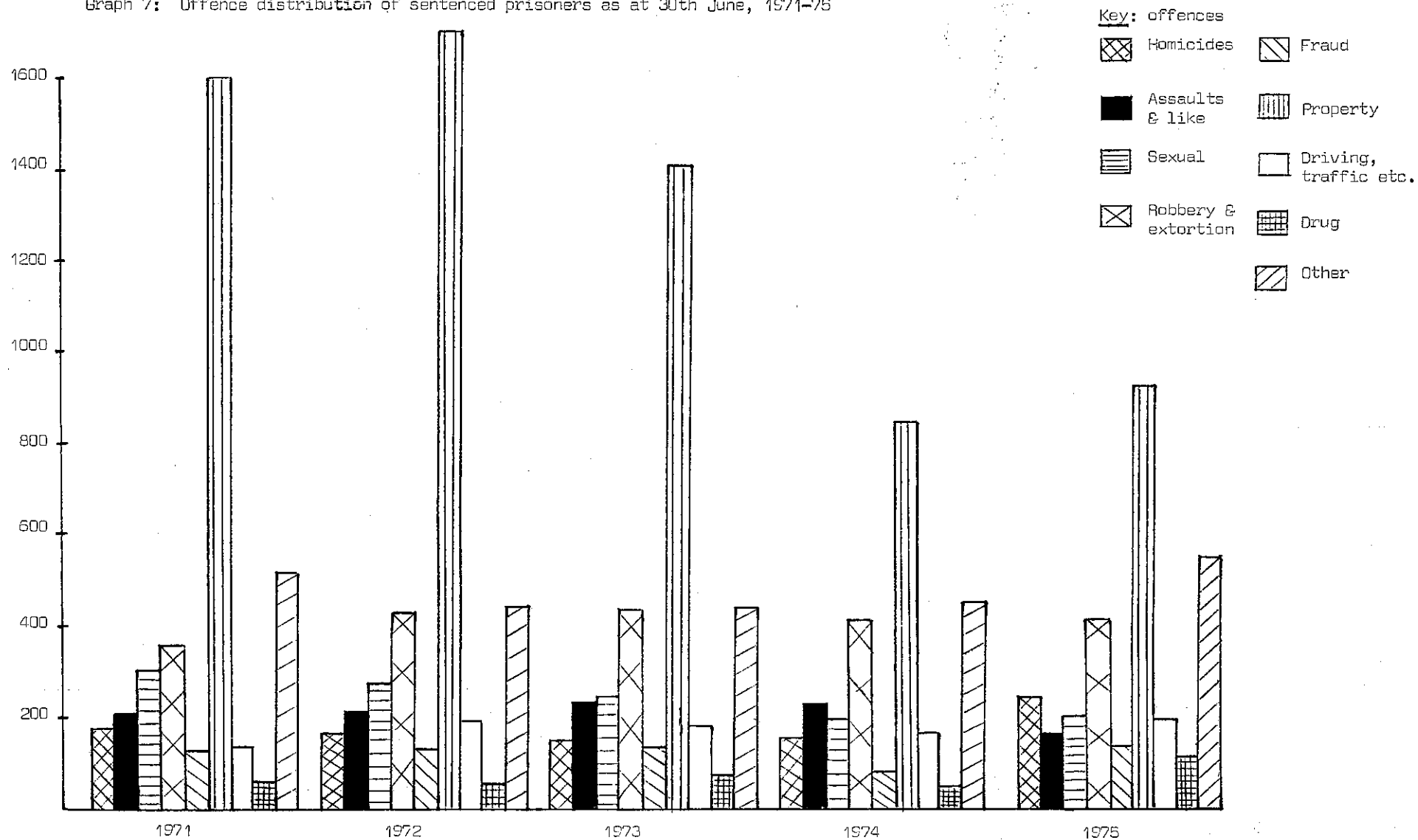
- | | |
|---|---|
|  Homicides |  Fraud |
|  Assaults & like |  Property |
|  Sexual |  Driving, traffic etc. |
|  Robbery & extortion |  Drug |
| |  Other |



Graph 6: Age distribution of sentenced prisoners as at 30th June, 1971-75



Graph 7: Offence distribution of sentenced prisoners as at 30th June, 1971-75



PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Main areas of activities

Psychologists have been involved mainly in the following areas of activities:

1. Lecturing to Prison Officers' Training Schools on the fundamental concepts of psychology, behaviour modification, the historical and theoretical background to corrections, and psychological and social factors relevant to crime and criminals.
2. Running groups with custodial officers as co-therapists.
3. Assessment of inmates for the Classification Committee, Parole Board, Life Sentence Committee, Work Release, psychiatrists and probation and parole officers.
4. Treatment of inmates, particularly sexual deviants and drug addicts.
5. Research into staff selection techniques.
6. Providing consulting services to the probation and parole office.
7. Counselling members of staff on vocational and other problems.
8. Sitting on various multi-disciplinary committees.
9. Liaising with Universities and various Government departments.

New Developments

The Psychological Unit, Malabar Complex of Prisons

The Unit has been conducting specialized group therapy for drug addicts, alcoholics and sexual deviants. Groups for training in social skills have also been operating in conjunction with the parole officers and custodial staff. Individual treatment for anxiety, sexual disorders and phobic behaviour has also been introduced.

All group test results for a six-month period have been compiled and are being analysed in detail.

An ongoing project has been established for the purpose of identification of violence-prone behaviour. All classified prisoners are tested for this purpose.

Cessnock Corrective Centre

Psychologists employed at the Cessnock Corrective Centre contribute to the work of various committees which have been set up to develop, review and improve the administration of the Centre and its programmes.

At the beginning of the year the Unit conducted a survey of Cessnock inmates into the demand for vocational training and hobbycraft courses conducted by Cessnock Technical College.

Other Establishments

Cessnock psychologists are also providing psychological services for the Maitland Gaol.

The psychologist employed at "Mulawa" Training and Detention Centre for Women has made a valuable contribution by liaising with the Health Department and other Government Departments. This has resulted in the establishment of translating and interpreting services for the inmates, participation of the Health Education officers in the running of groups for drug addicts, and visitors for lonely inmates.

The Resident Psychologist at Goulburn, assists the Programmes Officer by giving lectures to the inmates evening classes.

The first staff conference for psychologists employed in the Department of Corrective Services was held on 1st June, 1976.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Prison Medical Service is a division of the Health Commission of N.S.W. responsible for meeting the health needs of adult individuals in custody in the State's various correctional institutions. A comprehensive range of medical, psychiatric and dental care have continued to be provided.

Complex of Prisons—Malabar

Full-time Staff: The full-time medical staff are all stationed at Long Bay. The current establishment consists of a Medical Superintendent, a Psychiatrist, and three Medical Officers.

The creation of additional positions of Medical Officers has been deferred. Night and weekend medical coverage is provided by a registrar from Prince of Wales Hospital.

Of a total nursing establishment of sixty-one (61), forty-four (44) positions are at Long Bay. Thirty (30) of these positions are for generally trained nurses, and fourteen (14) for psychiatrically trained nurses. Twenty-three (23) of the generally trained nursing positions are filled and one of the psychiatrically trained nursing position filled. The nurses provide a twenty-four hour, seven-day a week nursing service to the inmates in the four prisons within the Complex.

Consultant Services: The majority of prisoners requiring specialist consultation are transferred from other custodial institutions to Long Bay. The Consultants are in private practice and most hold teaching appointments at either Sydney University or the University of New South Wales and at the teaching hospitals associated with these Universities.

Medical Consultants: 2 Physicians; 1 Dermatologist.

Surgical Consultants: 1 General Surgeon; 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon; 2 Ophthalmologists; 1 Urologist; 1 Otorhinolaryngologist.

Ancillary Services: 1 Physiotherapist; 1 Speech Therapist.

Dispensary Service: A full-time pharmacist and pharmacist's assistant are employed at Long Bay. In addition to providing a dispensary service to that complex, the Silverwater complex and prison camps are supplied from the pharmacy at Long Bay on a basket system. Private local pharmacists visit other major correctional institutions on a sessional basis, and pharmaceutical supplies for these institutions are ordered through the pharmacist at Long Bay.

Dental Services: Two full-time dental officers are stationed at Long Bay, operating from two dental clinics. There is a dental assistant attached to the service. In addition to a "travelling" dental officer who visits Berrima, Goulburn, Cooma and Emu Plains, regional dental officers visit these centres and other custodial institutions in the State. Emergency dental treatment to inmates in custodial institutions outside the Sydney metropolitan area is provided by local private dentists.

Extractions and fillings are performed without charge to prisoners. Dentures are provided free of charge to long-term prisoners and to short-term prisoners if necessary to preserve health. Prisoners serving a short term of imprisonment may be supplied with dentures on arrangements with departmental dentists providing they have sufficient funds to pay for this service.

All prisoners of aboriginal origin, irrespective of length of sentence, are provided with complete dental service, including dentures as required.

Accommodation: The thirty-bed hospital accommodates medical, surgical, infectious, and special care patients. Because of the occasional increased demand on surgical beds, it is sometimes necessary to discharge patients earlier than desirable.

Because of the increasing number of patients treated by this service, both as in-patients and out-patients, and the acquisition of additional equipment with which to provide a satisfactory service, the present amount of physical space for bed accommodation, clinics, consultant rooms and equipment storage has become inadequate.

Medical Records: This section continues to function in a satisfactory manner and maintains a central medical record system for all custodial institutions in the State. Once a prisoner is discharged from custody, his medical record is returned to Long Bay. If a person is admitted to any custodial centre, the medical records section is contacted and if there is a registered file it is forwarded to the appropriate institution.

Detailed medical statistics, such as a disease index, are not readily available because of other demands placed on the medical records staff.

Anaesthetic Service: In the past year the anaesthetic service previously provided by Lidcombe Hospital has been withdrawn. Prison medical service has been able to only attract the services of a sessional anaesthetist on a fortnightly basis for the general surgeon. Because of the lack of an anaesthetist, there has been no ear, nose and throat or orthopaedic surgery carried out at Long Bay since August, 1975.

Sterilizing Service: All supplies of sterile dressings are supplied from Parramatta Psychiatric Centre direct to branches of this service or to Long Bay and thence to country establishments. Sterilization of operating instruments, suture trays, and other equipment is done in the autoclave at Long Bay.

Administration and Clerical: The establishment for this section is one clerk, two stenographers, and five clerical assistants. Three of the clerical assistants are in medical records, a fourth fills the role of an appointments clerk. The fifth clerical assistant attends to billing and payment of accounts.

All supplies for this service are ordered through Long Bay. Salaries, accounting, store-keeping, inventories, for all branches of this service are cared for in this section.

The acquisition of a photostating machine has appreciably increased the efficiency of this section.

X-ray Service: There are two x-ray units at Long Bay and one at Bathurst, Maitland and Cessnock. The programme of routine chest x-rays has been extended at Long Bay and instituted at other establishments where equipment is available.

Psychiatric Unit: A committee established to look at the legal rights of the mentally ill prisoners recommended that consideration be given to the planning and construction of a psychiatric facility within the Department of Corrective Services. This committee consisted of representatives from both the Health Commission of New South Wales and the Department of Corrective Services.

Subsequently the then Minister for Police and Services, Mr John Waddy, wrote to the then Minister of Health, Mr R. O. Healey, recommending the formation of a joint committee comprising of representatives from the Health Commission and Department of Corrective Services to enable planning of the psychiatric unit to proceed. The Minister for Police and Services envisaged that the committee might aim towards a completed project date of July, 1978.

The committee has had three meetings most of which were involved in determining the size of the unit to be constructed and the selection of an appropriate site.

Although there has been no final decision with regard to the size of the population to be accommodated the committee feel that the most appropriate site would be in the western metropolitan area, on a site to be negotiated between the Health Commission and the Department of Corrective Services.

Psychiatric Services: A full-time psychiatrist was reappointed in December, 1973. The Superintendent, Prison Medical Service continues some clinical work in this field. Three consultants are currently attending on a sessional basis.

Psychiatrists from Parramatta Psychiatric Centre visit Parramatta Gaol to provide an assessment and limited treatment service. Psychiatrists from Kenmore and Orange Psychiatric Centres visit Goulburn and Bathurst Gaols occasionally to provide assessment reports to the courts on some cases. Other individuals remanded to these latter institutions for psychiatric assessment are transferred to Long Bay.

Arrangements have recently been completed with the Superintendent of Morisset Hospital who will be providing some assessment and treatment service to the training centre at Cessnock and occasionally to the gaol at Maitland.

As psychiatric services to the country custodial establishments will continue to be limited, there will continue to be the need to transfer some prisoners felt to be in need of psychiatric treatment to Long Bay.

A psychiatrist from Rydalmere Hospital and visiting consultant provide an assessment and treatment service to the individuals in the Silverwater complex.

The majority of patients are dealt with at Long Bay and complete figures are available only for that centre. Patients are divided into three categories:

- (1) those remanded by the courts for psychiatric assessment;
- (2) those referred by the courts or other sources for assessment and possible treatment;
- (3) those under continued treatment.

In the year under review, there were a total of 2 047 patient interviews, a decrease of 198 (8.7 per cent) from the previous year. The average number of patients seen each month was 170. The number of treatment sessions remained essentially the same (1 029 in 1974-75, 1 040 in 1975-76). There was a decrease of 103 (18.5 per cent) in the number of remands seen and a decrease of 108 (16.2 per cent) in the number of consultant cases seen.

Group therapy for sentenced drug users continues. Attendance at the group is voluntary and patients can elect to leave the group to proceed to the other custodial institutions. To date, thirty-five (35) selected patients have attended the group. Nineteen (19) of this number are still in custody with nine (9) still attending the group. The other ten (10) in custody voluntarily withdrew. From all information available, of the sixteen (16) patients discharged from custody, five (5) have probably returned to the use of drugs. The remaining eleven (11) have not returned to gaol in New South Wales.

Remand prisoners who have been on a Methadone programme in the community continue to receive the same dose of Methadone while on remand. Those sentenced to less than three months also continue to receive Methadone. Those sentenced to more than three months are taken off Methadone by appropriate means. In selected cases, some individuals are re-started on Methadone prior to their release from custody and referred to the appropriate community agency.

During the academic terms, senior medical students from the University of New South Wales attend at the gaol for clinical sessions. Each term, a seminar in Forensic Psychiatry is conducted by the Superintendent, Prison Medical Service, for these students.

Research: In the past year there has only been one research project carried out at Long Bay involving prisoners with the authority of the Minister of Justice. All prisoners volunteered for the project and were used as normal control. The project in the past year was carried out by Dr Duncan, Department of Medicine, Prince of Wales Hospital. The project was to determine the fact of diet on absorption and excretion.

Other Gaols and Custodial Institutions

Medical service is provided by private practitioners who visit the major custodial institutions on a regular basis. There are positions for two male nurses at the major gaols at Parramatta, Maitland, Bathurst and Goulburn. These positions are all filled with the exception of one vacancy at Bathurst. The nursing positions at Cooma and Cessnock Corrective Centre have been filled.

Each of the four major gaols have a small hospital so that, except for serious cases, prisoners are treated in the gaol hospital rather than being sent to Long Bay.

With the recent filling of a nursing position at Bathurst Gaol, a regular nursing service has been re-commenced to the Camps at Newnes, Oberon, and Kirkconnell. A nurse from Parramatta regularly visits the training centre at Emu Plains and a nurse from Long Bay visits Milson Island regularly. The nurse from Cooma regularly visits the Camp at Mannus.

Prisoners at Camps and smaller institutions such as Berrima are escorted to the Medical Officer's surgery or district hospital for medical treatment.

Silverwater Complex: This complex comprises the Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women, and the Pre-Work and Work Release Centre for Men.

The hospital is in the Women's Section and is currently staffed by both male and female nurses. Male nurses currently occupy the two Senior Nursing positions at Silverwater.

A member of the full-time medical staff at Long Bay visits Silverwater on Monday and Friday afternoons and all day Wednesday. Night and weekend medical coverage is provided by a local group of practitioners. A consultant gynaecologist attends the Women's Section on a regular basis.

The unit that was to accommodate expectant mothers and babies has now been completed. As there has been a decrease in the demand for such a facility it has been decided to utilize this new area for the medically ill female patients. This will allow utilization of the current hospital to accommodate some prisoners who are psychiatrically disturbed.

Visitors to the Service: During the past years this Service was visited by local and inter-state personages. Among these were Mr Scanlon, the Minister of Health, from Victoria, and Dr William Keane, the Medical Superintendent of St Vincent's Hospital in Fitzroy. We were also visited by Dr Ian MacIndoe, Psychologist, from the Department of Corrections, Minnesota, United States of America. Dr MacIndoe's main interest lies in the treatment of sex offenders. Our most recent visit was paid by Mr Justice Nagle and other members of the Royal Commission into the Department of Corrective Services.

Proposed and Current Developments

Recent departmental policy changes enabled the commencement of a printing and general reproduction workshop at Cessnock Corrective Centre. The shop will be staffed by 15-20 female inmates who will also receive technical training at Newcastle Technical College as may be appropriate for the skill selected.

The suitability of the site of the proposed textile (flat work) shop at Parramatta is still under consideration and from indications may eventually be sited within the Parramatta Linen Service.

The new bakery at Long Bay is now expected to be commissioned about February/March, 1977.

Discontinued Industries

Owing to anticipated policy changes involving prisoner leisure activities the production of the tinsmiths at Parramatta Gaol has been phased down.

Piggeries situated at both Goulburn Training Centre and Glen Innes Afforestation Camp have been closed as they are no longer considered to be an appropriate training facility for those locations and through increased costs following government decision to prevent swill feeding.

At Maitland Gaol prisoner garment production terminated abruptly when the shop was destroyed by fire. The leather and canvas shop at the gaol was closed down by administrative decision following riots. (Later re-opened.)

In order to provide sufficient prisoner staffing for the Parramatta Linen Service to get under way, substantial adjustments were made to the prisoner staffing of the market garden, Emu Plains Training Centre to the extent that the gardens were virtually closed.

Owing to too few female prisoners being available at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women, the closure of the needleroom (garment production) is under consideration.

Administrative and Other Changes

It has been decided to introduce at Mannus Afforestation Camp a small, pure strain Aberdeen Angus Stud. It is expected that the existence of the stud will improve overall knowledge and technique requirements in respect to normal cattle handling.

At the Garments Shop, Cooma Prison, a changing prisoner profile has accentuated supervision problems resulting in severe production fluctuations during adjustment periods.

Production from timber workshops at the Goulburn Training Centre, Cessnock Corrective Centre and Parramatta Gaol was interrupted owing to a departmental ban on certain inflammable chemicals used in furniture polishing. A private contractor was engaged for an interim period whilst new spray units and conditions were established.

As mentioned, production from the Emu Plains Training Centre market garden was substantially affected in the short term by Parramatta Linen Service prisoner staffing needs.

In Afforestation matters new budgetary procedures have been established and working relationships with Forestry Commission greatly improved.

In respect to marketing generally, standard production demands are being revealed so as to achieve greater efficiencies. The possibility of opening markets through Public Service social clubs is being examined. Marketing of bread manufacture may be limited in the future.

The emphasis in production matters has been to create an atmosphere to encourage more lively interest by officers and to be more cognizant of cost/efficiency factors. Increased officer contacts with commercial bodies has been well encouraged so as to reduce previous parochial stances.

Finance

General budget control measures have been successful on pilot programmes and are now ready for broad application. It has been stressed that Industries production units should regard themselves as being equally responsible for financial management as would a shop in the private sector.

Pricing

A new price book for 1975-6 has been issued.

At the present time the pricing formula is based on cost of materials plus a small margin to cover selected overheads. The government tender system is now used more frequently but so far with only moderate success. However it has proven to be an invaluable experience for shop managers.

Stores

Slow delivery of raw materials is still being experienced and in some instances causes critical production problems.

As with previous years, severe restrictions on storage space at most institutions has continued to restrain high throughputs of raw materials and finished goods. However, good supplies still exist in steel tube and textiles.

Further, efforts are being made to correct local management faults in reordering procedures and the maintenance of adequate stock holdings in anticipation of obvious forthcoming orders.

A method of bulk ordering is now being looked at more closely as a means to achieve greater savings.

Departmental Co-operation and Co-ordination Activities

The most significant movement in this field has been the outstanding improvement in working relationships with the Government Stores Department during 1975-6. A substantial depth of understanding of each others problems evolved out of the many discussions with that department's Senior Officers. The resolution by Government Stores top management to further assist Industries to be recognized as a reliable supplier of high quality goods is greatly appreciated.

Relationships with Forestry Commission have been further strengthened as a result of a number of meetings at various staffing levels to streamline working arrangements.

Arising from arrangements with the Dairy Industry Authority, training for two departmental officers in the artificial insemination of cattle was provided.

In partnership with Department of Agriculture, experimental programmes for the preservation of cattle fodder through above ground ensilage was begun at Emu Plains.

The tuberculosis in cattle eradication programme undertaken at the Brookfield Afforestation Camp, Mannus, jointly with the Department of Agriculture has now come to a successful completion. A further joint programme to find ways and means of eradicating brucellosis in cattle is now under way.

A joint research venture with Bradmill Industries Pty Ltd has been undertaken to determine a successful means of stencilling certain new textiles.

A lecture by the Supervisor of Industries, was delivered at the Pacific College Middle Head to senior police and prison officials from the Pacific Islands.

Management Advisory Board

A trial management Advisory Board was established at the Malabar Training Centre, Long Bay. Its function was to direct (with the concurrence of the Superintendent) the co-ordination and development of industries generally within that location.

As mentioned a trial simple budget account system was implemented within a restricted setting and found to be successful.

For the first time, detailed involvement by shop managers was demanded for the preparation of budget estimates and commitments for the forthcoming year. In many cases production and development targets were set within individual shops.

Officers' Uniforms

A Clothing Committee was appointed to monitor and direct matters in respect to financial expenditure, stocks, supplies and complaints. Officer union representation was achieved by appointment of that body's nominee as a member of the committee.

Supplies of officers' uniforms for 1976 were delayed (until October, 1976, it is anticipated) owing to a shortage of funds.

A new uniform for female officers is under consideration.

A new shirting material has been accepted for both male and female officers' uniforms. It is of far superior quality to that currently available.

The issue of Parkas have been approved for use by officers working in selected climatic situations.

The Department is presently considering an application by Prison Officers to extend the use of parkas to a general issue.

Prisoners' Clothing

Owing to the garment shop at Maitland Gaol being destroyed by fire, production of prisoner clothing was moved to the Government Stores Department. The time lag between cessation of supply by the Maitland garment shop and commencement of production by Government Stores Department however, seriously affected supplies and depleted stock holdings. Thousands of completed garments awaiting dispatch to Central Store, Long Bay, were lost.

A new uniform for inmates has been approved. A method for the introduction of the uniform changeover without stock wastages was devised, i.e., stocks held to be reduced and kept to a minimum.

Further, uniform issues for prisoners and consequences of prisoner transfers were reviewed and altered and should lead to substantial savings.

Previous supply problems for protective clothing against the wet has now been resolved.

New articles of clothing introduced, include a "martin jacket" designed to provide protection against the wet, to prisoner workers in afforestation camps.

The use of parkas for prisoners in selected areas is also being examined.

The Graphic Arts Industries

General: A study of market size and flow of orders for all areas in printing, particularly production scheduling was carried out and a base load order system is being introduced.

Signwriting (Berrima Training Centre)

Two pantagraph engravers have been delivered to the centre and provide a greater breadth of training in signwriting.

High quality silk screen printing is a speciality of the shop.

Punch-Card and Offset Printing (Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women)

Work for the Punchcard Section has been difficult to find, consequently, the viability of the shop must be viewed as doubtful.

The offset printing capability and quality at the shop has improved considerably with the introduction of a new printing machine.

Bookbinding (Malabar Training Centre and Cessnock Corrective Centre)

A very high standard of work is performed at each Centre.

At both locations Cleat sewing and Automark gold blocking machines have been installed and while neither is working to full capacity as yet, orders for work is increasing.

Specialized binding is being performed at Malabar Training Centre and textbook repairs are centred at Cessnock.

Printing (Malabar Training Centre)

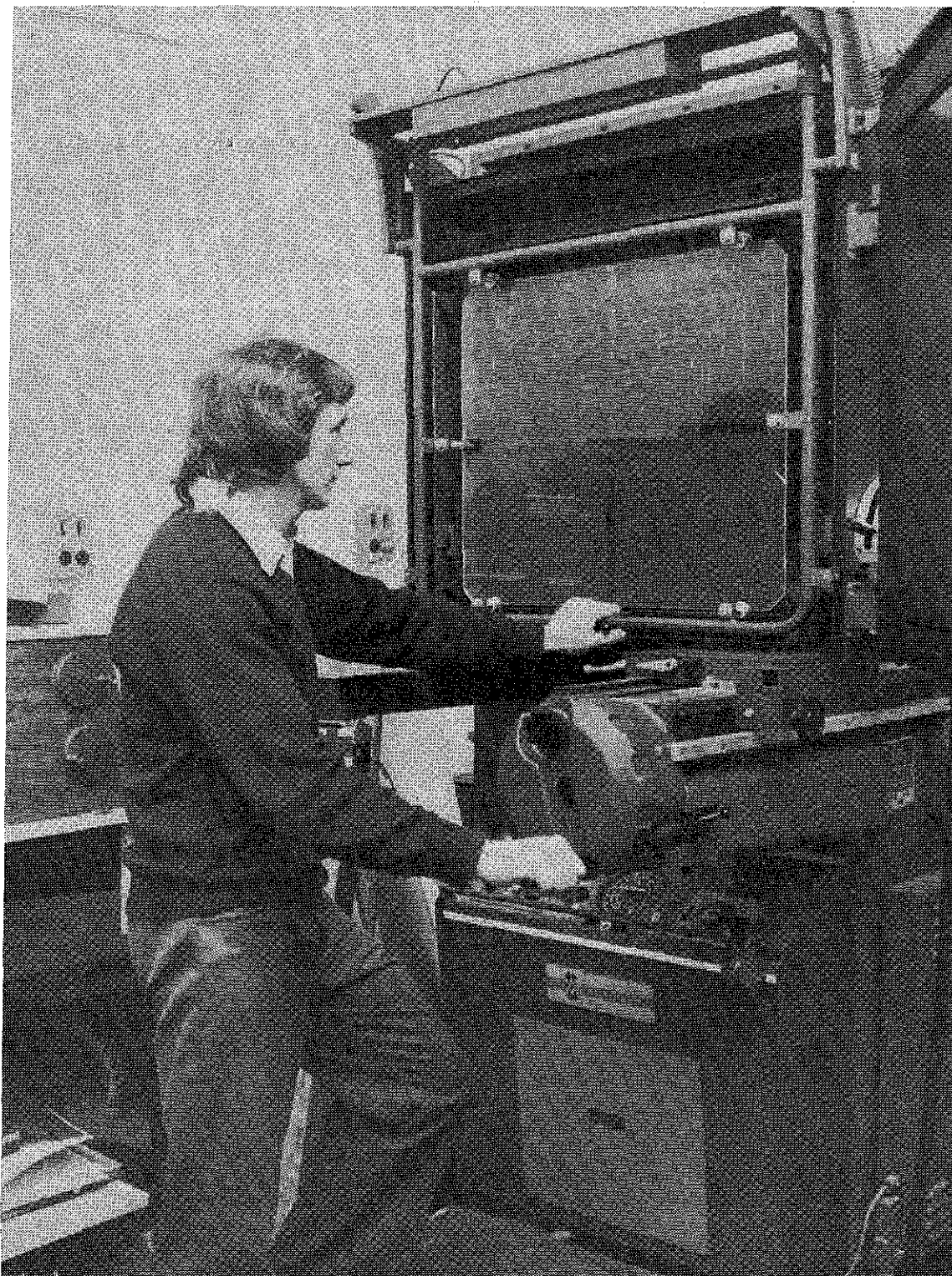
During the year severe labour problems were encountered with the result that production output suffered. Later, whilst output achieved a very high standard, scheduling was constantly upset by urgently needed departmental work.

Two officers and two inmates attended a three-day course in electronic composing at IBM.

A Phototypesetter and IBM selectric composers were installed to allow more highly sophisticated work to be performed. It is expected to eventually dispense with lead casting; a bulky, noisy, costly and health hazard activity.

A cost/efficiency feasibility study is under way to find better methods of production. In the interim, long run orders are being especially sought.

The above has been achieved in spite of earlier mentioned setbacks in the shop where semi-trained and non-trained officers were returned to other duties; the shop manager was on workers' compensation for a substantial period and inmates were unsettled. The continued production and improvement gained was a very creditable effort by newly recruited officers. Only printing tradesmen are now employed as supervisors.



Photographing and enlarging machine mainly used in platemaking for offset printing machines

Printing (Cessnock Corrective Centre—For Female Inmates)

The physical location of the shop is now ready for occupation. Some difficulty however is being experienced in gaining an approved staffing structure.

Graphic Arts (Katingal, Special Security Unit)

Job training is available from work provided from other shops at the Long Bay Complex. The type of work selected is expected to suit each particular prisoner's need.

Workshop (Grafton Gaol)

A temporary workshop was established at the Grafton Gaol pending Public Service Board approval of a larger viable manufacturing installation. Currently undertaken is the cutting and folding of pamphlet and filing boxes and the making of manilla folders.

The Engineering Industry

There are a number of small orders available within this field, but as with graphic arts, the establishment of long run orders, particularly for Cessnock metal fabrication is most desirable. Relationships with the Education Department indicate that this difficulty may soon be resolved, subject to funds. All locations have produced in excess of forecast, but a further infusion of capital appears needed for additional work and storage space, as well as provision of ample power for shops. Supply lead times however, are still in excess of customer requirements and reviews are under way seeking improvement.

Machine Shop (Long Bay Complex of Prisons)

To enable a rebuilding programme to get under way, the machine shop was moved from within the Central Industrial Prison to a less secure environment within the Long Bay Complex general perimeter. There followed extensive difficulties in setting up the new shop and securing a trained and trusted workforce. In respect to the latter, the situation is still unsatisfactory.

A spray painting shed has been erected adjacent to the shop and other extensions started nearby to provide for expanded output.

Some items of plant were received from the Parramatta Tinsmiths shop, but as yet have not been installed.

The metal cutting capacity of the shop has been increased to meet demands.

The work output is commendable in the light of difficulties with a bright indication for 1976-77 financial year.

Metal Fabrication (Cessnock Corrective Centre)

The shop is now under new management and as a result improved standards and output quantity can be noted.

An annexe has been established for cutting and drilling operations in order to improve work flow.

In addition, better co-ordination of demands on prisoners' time (giving more work time available within the shop) as well as ways and means of improving inmate technical training is being considered.

Further markets are being sought to reduce tubular steel stock holdings.

Through the invaluable help of Government Stores Department, the Department of Education is now able to place orders direct with this service.

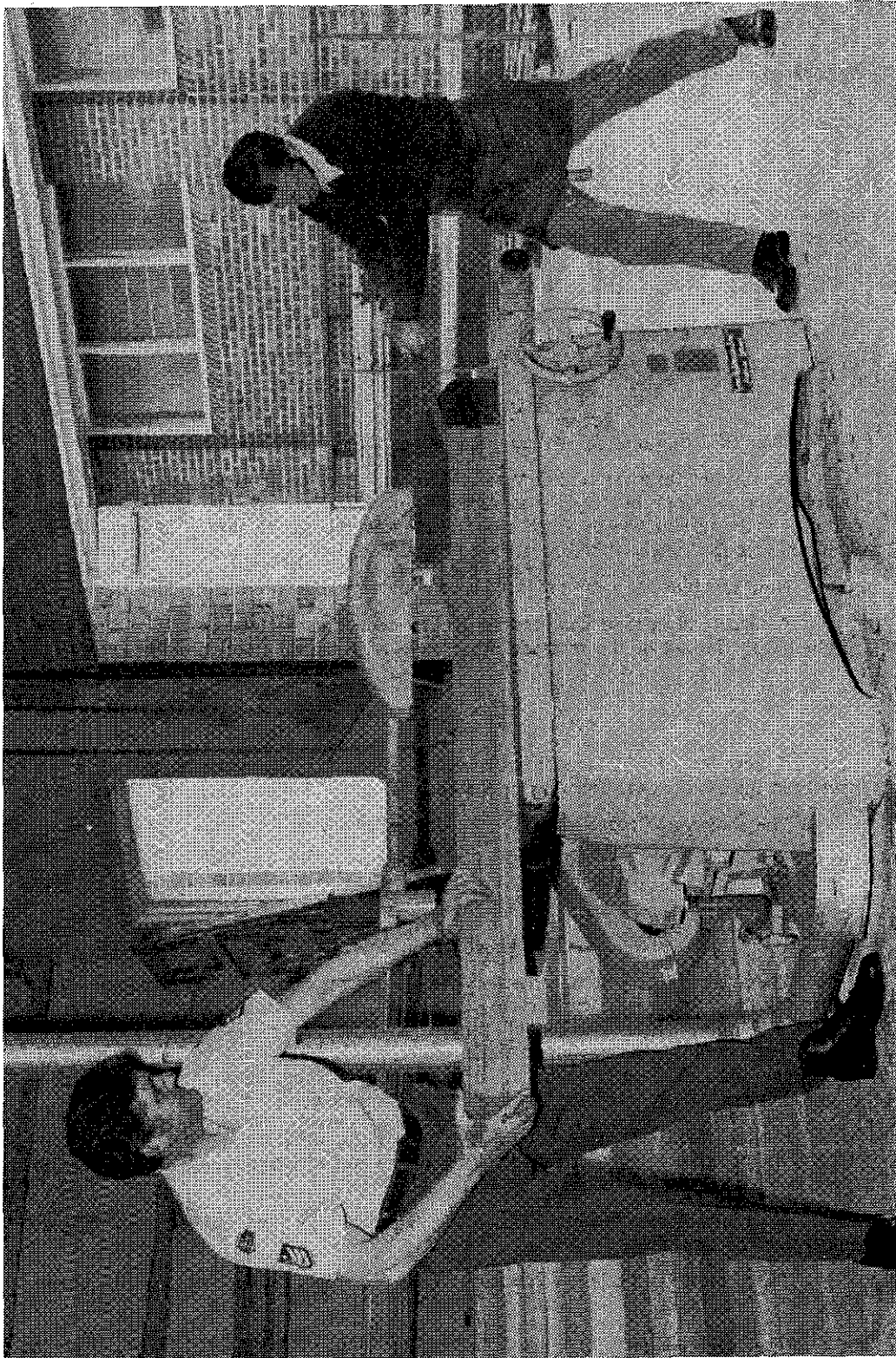
Again, the seeking of long run orders is emphasized.

Competition in tendering is strong—but is an invaluable experience for the shop's management team.

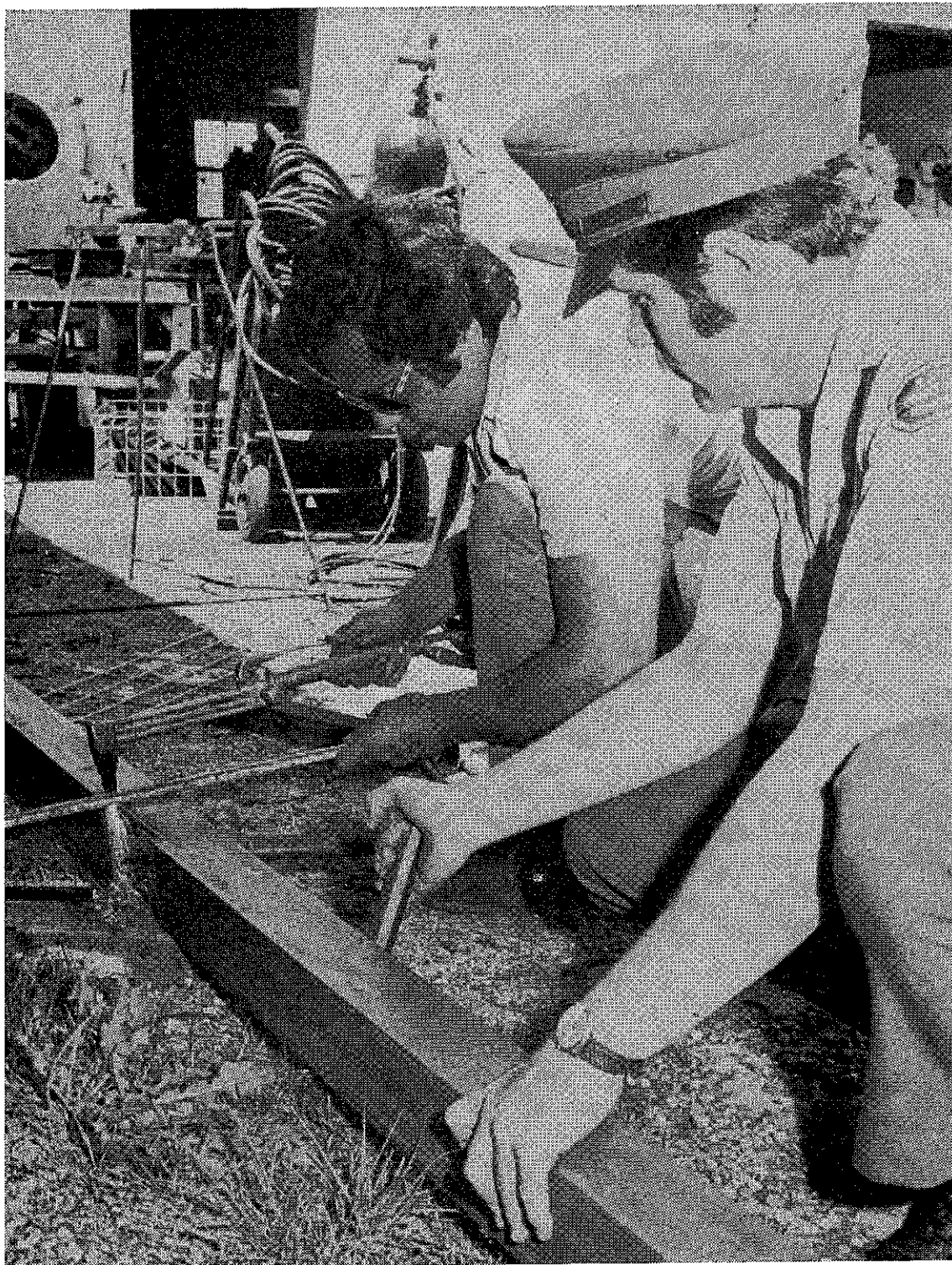
The lack of storage space at Cessnock is a severely limiting production problem.

Motor Shop (Cessnock Corrective Centre)

The motor shop was this year brought under control of Industries. New equipment was purchased to extend its capability and new markets were established within the area, especially with the Health Commission.



Circular saw used to break down timber lengths to required sizes



Steel cutting using oxyacetylene equipment

GENERAL PROGRAMMES

The year saw a major change in the organizational structure of the Programmes Division. At the end of the 1974-75 period the Division's educational staff was comprised of seconded teachers from the Education Department.

Little progress in the direction of integrating educational and recreational activities could be made during the latter half of 1975. A period of industrial dispute took place and lasted for several months. Teachers sought changes in award conditions and a work value case was heard.

In September, 1975, management decisions were made,

- (a) to implement recommended changes to the Programmes Division's organization structure; and
- (b) to discontinue teacher secondments and staff the Division with full-time employees of the Department of Corrective Services.

The objectives of these changes were to better integrate and co-ordinate the various areas of work and to allow for more delegation of responsibility and authority with a view to encouraging local decision taking. Each institution is unique in its populations, environmental conditions, internal and external, and in its needs.

Too much centralization of decision making and authority hampered initiative taking and slowed down the meeting of requests.

Because the Programmes Division was given responsibility for both education and activities late in 1974, decentralization could only occur by having local Programmes staff carry responsibilities in both areas. To do so, and at the same time encourage change, development and modernization, would have been seriously slowed down by the continued reliance on seconded personnel whose awards were never designed to cope with accelerated change and such broadening of responsibility.

The aim became one of recruiting personnel with a wide basis in life experience and qualifications but with priority still being given to qualified teachers (6 of the original 8 teachers were appointed as Programmes Officers and of 6 new staff appointed, 4 had teacher qualifications and 2 teaching and training experience).

Consequently, the number of full-time staff actually qualified in teaching grew by 25 per cent. In addition the Programmes Division gained the benefit of an increased range of life experiences with new personnel all having additional professional trade or academic qualifications over and above teaching skills.

Apart from the reorganization little change could be initiated until new staff gained experience in their new roles. Additionally, since no change was possible during the period of industrial activity and court hearing it was only towards the end of the year that benefits from the re-organization began to be felt. Despite this the last 3 months of the 1975-76 period showed considerable expansion and entry into new fields. Some problems of adjustment are being experienced such as competing priorities, staff shortages, inadequate accommodation and, occasionally, communications not keeping up with events. Nevertheless, the prognosis for 1976-77 is very favourable.

Staffing

The following charts compare old and new organization structures:

Old		New			
Director Programmes		Director Programmes			
Assistant Director (Education)	Supervisor of Activities	Assistant Director (Training and Education)	Assistant Director (Recreation and Activities)		
Education Officers (7)	Activities Officers (quality control of function only. Direct supervision by Superintendent).	Supervisor of Activities			
		Regional Programmes Officers (4)			
		Malabar Programmes Officer i/c	West P.O. i/c	North P.O. i/c	South P.O. i/c
		Part-time Teachers			
Part-time Teachers		P.O.			

Part-time teachers are now supervised by local Programmes Officers who also have quality control of Activities functions.

Mr S. Lal, the new Assistant Director of Programmes (Training and Education), was appointed from January, 1976. Seven former seconded staff members applied under the new structure and 6 were appointed, two as Regional Programmes and four as Programmes Officers.

Two new staff members were recruited as Programmes Officers. Two new members were appointed to fill Regional Programmes Officers appointments.

The second Assistant Director's position (Recreation and Activities) was left open pending a more suitable applicant. In May, 1976, it was filled in an acting capacity by Mr K. Brown, Regional Programmes Officer.

A new appointment was created, Activities Organizer. This position is currently being circularized.

At present the Programmes Division is three officers below establishment. In addition, an application is before the Public Service Board for extra staff.

A policy of encouraging increased participation by outside educational and other bodies was adopted during the latter half of 1975-76 with the following results.

Early in the year, as a part of the literacy programme, the Armidale Teachers College of Advanced Education, conducted remedial classes at the Glen Innes Afforestation Camp. Currently four students from the College are teaching ten inmates for four hours per week under the expert supervision of the Head of the English Division of the College. The programme has been most successful.

Eight post-graduate students from the Education Department of the University of Sydney are also conducting remedial classes at the Malabar Complex of Prisons.

The Director of the Department of Continuing Education of the New England University and his staff have shown keen interest and enthusiasm in extending their services to inmates at Narrabri, Glen Innes and Grafton in the area of educational and recreational activities as part of their Extension Services.

The members of the Board have shown keen interest in supplying personnel from the State-wide Community Colleges in assisting educational programmes to institutions requiring such services.

At the time of reorganization planning a need was recognized for the introduction of some system to encourage better co-ordination and integration of the functions of various service divisions with custodial staff and each other in order to ensure that the rehabilitative objectives of the Department were being met.

It was proposed that Programmes Committees be set up at institutional level with membership consisting of local representatives of the custodial and service functions. The Programmes Division was given the responsibility of convening meetings and seeing that an ongoing record of prisoner treatment and rehabilitative actions was kept for each inmate and that follow-up dates were set. The proposal was approved and implemented.

Research Programme

Work has commenced on a research programme designed to monitor the work of the Division and the Programmes Committees.

Inmates will be followed through from sentence to the end of parole. It is being designed to measure the impact of programmes upon daily morale and behavioural issues within institutions as well as their rehabilitative effectiveness.

State-wide Remedial Reading Programme

A State-wide co-ordinated literacy programme has commenced. Stage 1 consisted of project incorporation with Advanced College of Education, Armidale, which provided teachers for remedial classes of 12 inmates at the Glen Innes Afforestation Camp.

Stage 2 was initiated with the assistance of the Teachers College, Sydney University, to commence an improved service to the Long Bay Complex.

Migrant English Programme

It is intended to make considerable progress in this area during 1976-77, on a State-wide basis with assistance from outside education bodies as well as our own part-time teaching structure.

Aboriginal Study

A study of the prisons aboriginal population has commenced. The aim of the project is to identify their educational, recreational and vocational standards and needs with a view to encouraging more participation in Programmes by these inmates. Since the project has begun it has already become apparent that new programmes will have to be initiated to suit their special requirements and to satisfy certain demands of various sections of the outside community promoting aboriginal interests.

Apprenticeship Study

There are currently seventy-one apprentices who are apprenticed to this department and consist basically of students in the following trade classifications:

1. Painting and Decorating.
2. Bricklaying.
3. Carpentry and Joinery.
4. Fitting and Machining.
5. Electrical Fitter/Mechanic.
6. Plumbing.
7. Motor Mechanic.
8. Lithographic Printing.

The aim of these apprenticeships is the eventual awarding of a Craftsman Certificate by the Department of Labour and Industry and it is pleasing to note that 17 students attained this qualification during the previous year.

Most apprenticeships are initiated with the commencement of formalized trade training in prison, with a small percentage carrying on their apprenticeships after coming to prison, if they can be accommodated with continued technical training and a suitable work location pursuant to their vocation.

Currently all apprenticeships are initiated and maintained through the Regional Programmes Officer at Malabar. However, it is considered that this may have to be decentralized in the near future because of the increased mobility of inmates within the system and the necessary increased stringency of the Department of Labour and Industry regarding the quality of training and oversight that apprentices receive.

Vocational Guidance

A request has been made for a full-time vocational guidance specialist to be appointed to the staff with a view to servicing the needs of inmates.

Industry Participation Programme

It is proposed to make use of private industry in areas of vocational training. Many corporations participate in social projects. The first of these involved Magna Alloys and Research Pty Ltd, of Drummoyne. This company provided materials and a teacher to give existing welding students training in maintenance welding at the Malabar Training Centre during a recent Technical College vacation period.

Industry participation over a range of fields could eventuate in employment opportunities for inmates on release as well as provide new training possibilities.

Arts and Crafts Apprenticeship Scheme

Opportunities exist for talented inmates to work under the guidance of established artists and craftsmen. Initial discussions with prominent people in the field suggest that several successful artists are prepared to co-operate.

With a proposal that inmates attend the artist's studio during working hours and would be of general assistance to the artist in his creative work in return for personal tuition and guidance.

Arts and Crafts Shop

A retail outlet for prisoners' art and craft work is being established. It is intended that the final shop shall become a tourist attraction. It could also provide a means for subsidising costs associated with a stepped-up output by inmates.

Young Inmates

A study of the needs of youthful inmates and those coming from the Department of Youth and Community Services is at an advanced stage.

It is proposed to set up special programmes for this group. Informal discussions have been held with a senior member of that Department who has indicated interest in setting up an integrated programming system so that treatment by both Departments will be better co-ordinated in the future.

Prisoner Mutual Aid Plan

Amongst our inmates there are a number of prisoners with skills and special knowledge who could provide guidance and tuition for other inmates. Examples are art, craft, television repair, writing skills, sporting achievements and so on.

Within policy requirements, some of these people could be employed as part-time or full-time instructors. This would provide developmental opportunities for all of the people concerned.

The first project has commenced at Grafton with an inmate providing instruction to an art class.

Prisoner Induction Programmes

Work has begun on audio-visual induction programmes as a means of briefing a new inmate on what is expected of him, and of the rehabilitative, educational and other programmes available to him.

This will be followed by a series of special induction programmes tailored to suit individual institutions.

Drama and Theatre

A start has been made on the use of drama and theatre as an aid to personal development as well as entertainment. The pilot programme is located at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women and is to be extended to other institutions.

Life Management Programme

This programme is currently operating at Long Bay and Silverwater and will be extended throughout most institutions during the coming year. It covers much of the knowledge and skills necessary to cope with modern life, such as:

- Medibank.
- Credit facilities.
- Small investment possibilities.
- What insurance is all about.
- Home purchase.
- Tax and the preparation of returns.
- Bankcard.
- Educational and retraining opportunities.
- Legal Aid.
- Voluntary Organizations that assist inmates.
- Rehabilitation Services.
- Counselling facilities, etc.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

METROPOLITAN REGION

Long Bay Complex

Central Industrial Prison

1. *Classes*

Bricklaying: The bricklaying class has continued to operate successfully.

Guitar Teaching: A teacher visits two days per week to provide guitar lessons.

Remedial Reading and Arithmetic: Small classes in remedial reading and arithmetic have been conducted on a continuing basis. Where possible those requiring such teaching are transferred to an institution where more suitable facilities are available. Students from the Diploma of Education course have been providing face to face Remedial Teaching on a weekly basis with selected inmates.

2. *Correspondence Courses*

There is a very high turnover of students enrolled in a wide range of correspondence courses. At June 30th, thirty were enrolled in these courses which are designed to equip them to better handle a trade course at a later stage and generally improve their educational standard. The smaller number of enrolments enables closer supervision and better results from students.

3. *Committees*

Many inmates are interviewed by the Programmes Officer during the year. At present inmates are interviewed, tested where necessary, and assessed for the benefit of the Reception Committee, Classification Committee, Programmes Committee, Work Release and Project Survival Review Committee, Course Selection Committee and the Parole Board.

An attempt is made to identify the educational needs of all inmates when they have been received and to take some action in preparing reports and recommendations to the Programmes Committee to enable the provision of a programme to fulfil such needs. During the period under review every inmate seeking advice or counselling has been attended to, and, in addition those inmates, where it has been noted that a need exists, have been interviewed and advice given in regard to taking courses or remedial training.

The Metropolitan Reception Prison and the Metropolitan Remand Centre

There are three basic categories of educational programmes relevant to the Metropolitan Reception Prison and the Metropolitan Remand Centre:

- (1) Correspondence courses conducted through the College of External Studies and the Correspondence School.
- (2) Formal classwork conducted within the institution.
- (3) Private study of an information nature with emphasis on education and vocational interests.

1. *Correspondence Courses*

Thirty-three inmates are currently enrolled in a variety of external courses.

2. *Classwork*

Several part-time teachers are regularly involved in face to face teaching of inmates. Approximately, ten inmates receive six hours tuition per week within the migrant English class; twenty inmates undertook the twelve weeks St John's Ambulance First-aid programme and ten inmates are involved with the Butchery Technical Trade course which incorporates both practical work obtained from their employment in the butchery while in prison, together with formal theory lessons conducted one day each week by a technical college teacher. In addition, remedial teaching has been provided on the same basis as mentioned for the Central Industrial Prison.

3. *Private Study*

A number of inmates are actively involved in study within fields that are not catered for by correspondence courses or classwork. Areas such as reptile study, navigation, radio and TV work are examples of private study being undertaken. A guitar teacher visits the institution twice a week.

Malabar Training Centre

1. *Vocational Training (Block Release)*

All trade courses have continued as usual, except that the theory part of the Butchery course is now taught at the Metropolitan Remand Centre where the inmates are housed.

Vocational courses currently held in the centre are:

Liquor Services Course: Six courses of six weeks each per year. For this year the structure of the course has been changed to provide for the four days per week of theory and practical training by a technical college instructor. It is carried out within this centre. Seventy students received their four certificates for this course during the year.

Special Welding: Three courses of twelve weeks per year are conducted over two half days and one full day per week at Randwick Technical College. Thirty students undertook this course for the year and selected students continued to a further stage by attending Randwick Technical College three evenings per week. During the year nine students were afforded this training.

Painting and Paperhanging: Two courses of eighteen weeks each, five days a week at the centre are conducted annually. A total of twenty-four students undertook the course during the year. As of July in the new year the final stage of this course will be offered to selected students to run concurrently with the first stage.

Commercial Cooking: The format of this course was developed during the year when it commenced with short introductory courses and for the second half of the year two full-time three months courses at certificate level were undertaken and these will continue in the coming year. In total seventy-two students completed these courses.

2. *Vocational Training (Single attendance)*

During the year 1975-76 up to twenty-two students attended outside educational institutions on a single student basis to extend previous trade training or as first attendance in courses unavailable within the confines of the block release programme:

Sydney Technical College: Building Certificate; Special Paperhanging; Book-binding; Graphic Arts; Lithographic Platemaking and Printing; Automotive Mechanics; Office Equipment Mechanics; Camera Operating; Silkscreen Printing; Concrete Technology; Electronics; Spray Painting; Business Studies; Accounting Procedures; Travel and Tourism; Advanced Welding; Showcard Writing.

Randwick Technical College: Building Foreman/Clerk of Works; Special Welding; Special Plumbing.

East Sydney Technical College: Supervision of Liquor Services.

New South Wales Institute of Technology: Bachelor of Business.

National Art School: Art Diploma.

Australian Council for the Arts: Dramatic Art.

3. *Correspondence Courses*

During the year the number of students undertaking correspondence courses has continued to decline, due primarily to the greater interest in courses involving "face to face" instruction and an increased opportunity for involvement in such courses. There is currently an approximate turnover of eighty students per year in such courses on a wide diversity of subjects controlled by the following institutions:

College of External Studies.

The Correspondence School.

New England University.

International Correspondence School.

University of Queensland.

Marconi School of Wireless.

Melbourne Institute of Technology.

4. Remedial Classes and Tutorials

A remedial teacher was engaged early in 1975 to meet the need of inmates who are unable to attend classes during working hours.

Details of the remedial classes are as follows:

Remedial English/Reading: Two hours per week by the remedial teacher and an average of ten students per class.

Remedial Mathematics: Two hours per week by the remedial teacher and an average of eight students per class.

Migrant English: A trained teacher attends twice a week.

5. Social Education

The following activities have been arranged during the year:

Music: Two hours per week by the music teacher.

First Aid: Two hours per week for twenty-two students over twelve weeks by a St John's Ambulance Instructor to obtain the First Aid Certificate.

Yoga: One hour per week by the yoga teacher for an average of ten inmates per class.

6. Apprenticeships

There are currently seventy-one trainee and indentured apprentices in the following fields:

Bricklaying.

Painting and Decorating.

Graphic Arts.

Fitting and Machining.

Automotive Engineering.

Carpentry and Joinery.

Lithographic Platemaking and Printing.

Boilermaking.

Electrical Fitter/Mechanics.

Plumbing.

Seventeen apprentices completed their time during the year and have received their Craftsman's Certificates of Proficiency from the Department of Labour and Industry, while many others were released to parole with the opportunity of continuing their apprenticeship.

7. Selection Committee

The Programmes Officer and Programmes Liaison Officer are primarily responsible for selection of students for inclusion in all Block Release Courses at the Malabar Training Centre.

8. Programmes Committee

During the year a system of programming has been evolved to provide each inmate with a practical programme covering his complete progress through the system during his sentence. It is formulated by a Programmes Committee in terms of a set procedure laid down and is based on reports from the various professional, industrial and custodial staff who can assist the Committee in designing the programme.

Katingal Special Security Unit

The Regional Programmes Officer visits the Katingal Special Security Unit on a weekly basis to process and oversee correspondence courses and provide remedial teaching where needed for these inmates. Currently there are eight students doing courses and one private study student for the Higher School Certificate; two language course students, two music students, four students doing creative writing and two students in remedial reading and mathematics.

NORTHERN REGION

Cessnock

Education

Twenty-five students were enrolled in the following correspondence courses with the college of External Studies (Sydney):

Electronics and communication	1
Greenkeeping	2
Motor maintenance	7
Bookbinding	1
Bookkeeping	1
Typewriting	2
Shorthand	1
Engineering Surveying	1
Showcard and ticketwriting	3
Commerce	1
House drainage	1
Real estate valuation	1
Diesel engine operation	1
Coastal navigation	1
Figure drawing	1
Total	25

Nineteen students were enrolled in the following correspondence courses with the Department of Education:

French	3
German	3
Indonesian	1
Prep. English	1
Prep. Maths	3
General Education	1
Form III	1
Form IV	1
Form V	1
Special English	1
English (year 8)	2
School Certificate	1
Total	19

Forty-two students undertook the following Technical College courses. (They travelled to the Cessnock Technical College):

Home Furnishing (Females)	11
Welding	28
Carpentry and Joinery	2
Fitting and Machining	1
Total	42

Sixty-six students were involved in the following courses conducted at the Centre:

Remedial reading	18
Leather work	20
Remedial Maths	6
Art	12
Back-hoe and Front End Loader	10
Total	66

Marketing arrangements for the product of arts, crafts and handiwork industries are being reassessed and should result in increasing interest with the introduction of higher grade materials and an expansion in the scale of production. The particular industries which have sound occupational and therapeutic value as well as potential economic viability are:

1. TV and wireless repair.
2. Signwriting.
3. Lapidary, woodwork and metalwork.
4. Basket weaving.
5. Hut hobbies; string boards, art and wood inlay.

Cooma Prison

There are twenty-four inmates participating in educational courses. Two teachers from the local State Primary and High School working three nights per week provide assistance to prisoners studying by correspondence.

The physical setting and internal structure of the prison is perhaps its greatest problem in terms of introducing educational and recreational activities particularly involving active sport. The Regional Programmes Officer is promoting outside community involvement in all areas of his responsibility, however because of security, local reputation and classification procedures there are difficulties. Thirty-two inmates have outside warrants for the management of the farm and the trout-hatchery. The difficulties lie in finding activities for the remaining sixty-five prisoners in the confined space within the prison.

Goulburn Training Centre

Goulburn Training Centre provides facilities for Education and Technical Training at three levels: Recreational, scholastic and vocational. Instruction is given in three forms: By correspondence, attendance at evening classes conducted by part-time teachers, and attendance at daytime classes conducted within the centre by the Goulburn Technical College.

Enrolment in classes and courses is voluntary. While inmates are counselled and advised on what courses are available and suitable, the final choice is left to the inmate himself.

The number of inmates involved in some form of education fluctuates, but can usually be estimated to be about fifty per cent of the prison population at any one time.

Recreational Education

Education in the constructive use of leisure time is considered to be an important part of the rehabilitative process. Classes are conducted during the evenings at this centre in: Manual arts, handicrafts, silk-screen printing, pottery, guitar, debating, drama and current affairs. Enrolment in these classes totals about 120.

Scholastic Education

Remedial classes are conducted at four levels during the evenings at this centre. These classes range from basic literacy through to pre-trade arithmetic and English. There are over fifty men enrolled in these classes.

Correspondence courses are available ranging from third grade primary school through to University Matriculation level and are conducted by the Correspondence School. Pre-trade courses in arithmetic and English are available from the College of External Studies. The number of men presently studying scholastic subjects by correspondence is twenty-five.

The migrant population of this centre is instructed in the use of the English language on two evenings each week. At present there are eleven students in these classes. However, in the past there have been as many as twenty-four.

Correspondence courses in Migrant English are available as either a supplement to or substitute for class instruction. Three men are currently making use of that area of study.

Evening tutorial classes in English, science, mathematics and industrial arts are offered for those prisoners who are studying these subjects by correspondence and who need assistance from the part-time teachers who conduct those classes.

Vocational Education

The Goulburn Technical College conducts the three stage carpentry and joinery trade course and the one-year house drainage course within this institution. There are sixteen trainees in these classes.

A wide range of courses are available by correspondence study in the field of vocational education. These courses are available from the New South Wales College of External Studies and similar colleges interstate. There are thirty prisoners currently enrolled in this type of course.

Other Education

Cort Thinking Programme—Fifteen inmates are currently engaged in a pilot programme on lateral thinking and other thinking skills on one evening per week.

First Aid—Officers from the Goulburn District Ambulance conduct one course each year for inmates of this institution. Students are awarded the St John's Ambulance First Aid certificate on successful completion of the course. Enrolment in this class is fifteen.

Showcard and ticketwriting—This class is conducted on one evening per week as a general interest course. Inmates who show talent in this field are advised to enrol in the correspondence course which is available. Enrolment in this class is ten.

The range of educational activities available at this institution continues to expand, catering for a wider cross-section of interest and needs of the inmates.

Arrangements are presently being made for the introduction of the following courses:

- Painting and decorating trade.
- Bread manufacture trade.
- Rugby League referees course.
- Basketball referees course.
- Workshop practice class.

Brookfield Afforestation Camp—Mannus

The Education programme is running at a minimum at present because of the Department's obligations to the Forestry Department. One part-time teacher working one night per week provides assistance to twelve prisoners studying by correspondence.

At the moment, there are active programmes of sport including cricket, basketball, lawn bowls and tennis. The football team plays in the regular outside competition matches. The Regional Programmes Officer is actively engaged in renewing and fostering public relationships with the towns folk through the fostering of sporting, cultural and social activities.

WESTERN REGION

Staffing

Staffing for the ten institutions in the Region consists of one Regional Programmes Officer, two Programmes Officers-in-Charge and four Activities or Amenities Officers. There are twenty-two part-time teachers.

Education and Recreation

A breakdown of programmes within the institutions is as follows:

Bathurst: Only three prisoners have been involved in educational pursuits during the year, one being enrolled for a Diploma course at Mitchell College. At the end of the year there were no prisoners enrolled.

Internal sports and recreational pursuits are arranged.

Broken Hill: No enrolments. Internal sport and recreational programmes are pursued.

Emu Plains: Formal classes which have long been conducted at the Centre were discontinued at the beginning of 1976 due to the changing nature and needs of the population. A remedial class as well as classes in art, woodwork, metalwork, manual arts and motor maintenance have continued. A building programme is underway and will provide additional space for recreational and training programmes.

Students have attended technical colleges for courses in plasterboard fixing (6), Clerk of Works (1), Advanced spray painting (1) and colour matching (1).

Teams from the centre have participated in Rugby League, basketball and debating.

Kirconnell: An evening class continues to be conducted twice weekly. Teams participate in local competitions in cricket and soccer.

Milson Island: Only three are enrolled for correspondence courses. An island team plays in the district Rugby League competition. A group known as Friends of Milson Island regularly visits the island assisting in the area of arts and hobbies. Assistance is given by the Programmes Division.

Newnes: Sixteen inmates have participated in correspondence courses in motor maintenance (5), preparatory arithmetic (3), preparatory english (2), pig raising (1), general education (4). There is participation in district cricket and soccer competitions. Hockey was played in 1975.

Oberon: An Arts and Crafts group is in the process of being established in co-operation with the Mitchell Region Civil Rehabilitation Committee. Three inmates only have undertaken correspondence courses.

Parramatta: Sixty-five are enrolled in correspondence courses. Remedial, art and music classes are held each week.

Sporting and entertainment groups visit the gaol regularly and the Arts and Crafts Group and Resurgents Debating team continue to function. The magazine, Contact, is still produced by inmates.

The auditorium approaches completion and will allow for a broader cultural and educational programme.

Silverwater: A number of inmates have proceeded with courses commenced at the Malabar Training Centre or Cessnock. These have included welding, painting and decorating, bricklaying, printing and public relations. Only a small number have proceeded with correspondence courses.

A Social Education programme has been in operation since April, 1975. Speakers have come from such bodies as Family Planning, Traffic Authority, Parole, Civil Rehabilitation Committee, Weight Watchers and Medibank. Teams have participated in soccer, basketball, the City to Surf race and internal recreational activities.

Music and art classes have been conducted and remedial teachers visit each week.

Programmes Committees: Committees have been established in all institutions.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT LIBRARY

The Staff Development Library, having been established in 1971 to provide text and reference books to departmental officers, has successfully carried out this function throughout the past year. The Library is gradually growing into a comprehensive reference collection of material dealing especially with the fields of criminology and penology.

During the period 220 individual monograph titles were ordered, of which 175 arrived. As a number of these were multiple titles over 400 new monographs, in toto, have been added to the collection. These figures include material purchased for the new Probation & Parole Office Library Kits.

As the Library now subscribes to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service in Washington, D.C., this has resulted in an increased number of current pamphlets becoming available. Although not all have yet been catalogued, they are available on request.

The Library has increased its periodical subscriptions by eight titles and now regularly receives copies of 120 periodicals relevant to the subject areas covered. Subscription to twenty-four periodical titles are received and dispatched to Probation & Parole Offices and Prison Officers. The subjects range from criminology and sociology to laundry and bricklaying.

The Staff Development Library is now participating in the Australian National Scientific and Technological Library (ANSTEL) Project run by the National Library in Canberra. In conjunction with this project the Librarian attended a two day Seminar on National Resource Sharing Networks at the National Library in February.

Two other seminars were attended by the library staff during the year. One was run by the State Library of New South Wales for Departmental Librarians and was held at the M.L.C. Building in North Sydney, and the other was run by the Library Association of Australia and dealt with Bookbinding and repairing. This seminar was held at the University of Sydney.

As a result of discussions with the Library Committee further Office Kits have been purchased for the new Probation & Parole Offices. New titles have also been added to the existing Library Kits. Arrangements have also been made to show films to the Probation & Parole Officers from a selection available from the New South Wales Film Council. These showings have been well attended and have proved to be a new and interesting form of Staff Development in the individual offices.

Another major undertaking in the Library was the production of a *Cumulative Supplement to the Printed Catalogue of Books in the Staff Development Library*. This Supplement includes all material received and catalogued in the Library since the publication of the original Catalogue in December, 1974. The production of the Catalogue was carried out by the Corrective Services Industries Press, who also assisted the Library by binding 164 volumes of periodicals.

Following new trends in the fields of publication the Staff Development Library has acquired a number of microfiche items and has a microfiche reader on order. In a number of situations publications are unavailable in any other form and this is the only way that the Library can collect these valuable items.

The collection of audio-visual materials has also increased due to the number of programmes appearing on television, dealing with subjects relevant to the penal system. The majority of these films have been recorded and are available from the Library for Staff Training. They are used extensively for the Probation & Parole Officers training courses.

The Library has continued to supply bibliographies to members of staff as required and as a result of special requests has obtained a number of books on Inter-Library Loan from other Departmental, University and Public Libraries. A large number of photocopied articles have continued to be provided to the Probation and Parole Officers from the Bulletin of Contents Lists of Selected Periodicals. This service has become very popular since its inception in January, 1975, and it is hoped that it may prove to be one way in which the Library can come to the readers.

Valuable exchanges of information have resulted from contacts formed with the Library of the Department of Social Welfare in Melbourne and the newly formed Department of Corrections Library in Perth. The Librarian was able to include a visit to Perth, during her annual holidays, and held discussions with the Librarian there regarding the mutual needs of the respective Libraries. A visit to Fremantle Gaol was also arranged and here the Librarian inspected an example of the Library Service available to inmates in the institutions in that State.

MACKAY TECHNICAL MEMORIAL LIBRARY

The Mackay Library has again continued to provide textbooks for inmates who are carrying out courses of study while serving their sentences. Delays are still occurring in obtaining many of the books and it appears that this is one problem that will constantly arise.

To help overcome the backlog of returned material which has to be replaced on the shelves relief staff have been called on a number of occasions to assist. It is hoped that an extra position will be created within the Library Services and the much-needed full-time Clerical Assistant provided.

A new ordering system has been devised and although not yet in operation it is hoped that it will provide an easier and more efficient means of obtaining information about the books, as well as providing statistics.

To reduce delays in central purchasing a method for allowing local purchases where required books are available has been introduced.

GENERAL LIBRARY SERVICES

In order to supplement the existing Prison Library Collections over 7 000 books were purchased in the past year for inclusion in the libraries. All have been accessioned and over 4 500 have been covered, processed and dispatched to institutions throughout the State.

Because of increasing prices of books, a new policy has been formulated to include the purchase of paperbacks for these collections. The small number of problems which occurred in the initial stages have been overcome and the books are now eagerly being sought by the officers-in-charge of the Libraries. Statistics, compiled by Public Libraries have proved that paperbacks are just, if not more, popular than hard covers and tend to encourage reading amongst those who would not usually choose reading as a form of recreation. However, this has not resulted in a decrease in the quality of hardcovers purchased. The largest proportion of non-fiction material purchased is still in this form as it is felt that it will be used over a longer period than the lighter fiction which appears to be more popular in paperback.

Further emphasis has been placed on the provision of comprehensive reference material from the Libraries. *World Book Encyclopaedias* have been placed in most institutions and basic reference books such as Dictionaries and Atlases have been supplied when required.

Two new Prison Libraries have been established during the year, one for Katingal Special Security Unit and the other for the Women's Section of Cessnock Corrective Centre. Due to a lack of space in Katingal the library is located in the Staff Development Library, in a strong room and is under the charge of the librarian there. In accordance with security regulations it is necessary for all library material moving in and out of the institution to be checked by the librarian for any breach of these regulations. A wide variety of material has been included in the collection and as requests are received from the inmates attempts have been made to purchase the more popular items, if they are not already available.

Setting up a library for the women at Cessnock involved two approaches, one, placing more female orientated material in the already existing library at the centre, and two, providing a small basic reference and recreation collection in the wing for use by the inmates when it is not practical to use the other library.

The position of Clerical Assistant Grade 1 has been upgraded to Grade 11 due to the increased responsibilities and duties involved in the Accessions Centre.

During the year the Librarian was able to visit the following institutions; Parramatta, Silverwater, Newnes, Bathurst, Narrabri, Glen Innes, Grafton, Maitland, Milson Island, Cessnock, Berrima, Goulburn, Cooma and Mannus, where discussions were held with Officers-in-Charge of the libraries to ascertain what material was required for inclusion in their libraries.

This contact, along with the replies from the Annual Reports of each institution give the library staff guidelines along which to purchase new material, and channel it to where it will be used most effectively. As a result of these discussions seventy-seven periodical titles covering a wide range of subjects, are currently received and dispatched to the institutions for placement within the libraries.

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

A very wide range of recreational activities continues to be made available to inmates of all institutions. In the case of Katingal physical restrictions necessarily limit what can be done, however, alternative activities which do not present security hazards are being considered for introduction during 1977.

Details of activities, and approximate number of inmates participating in them, at the various institutions are included in the statistical appendices.

DISCIPLINE, SECURITY AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS

DISCIPLINE AND SECURITY

The discipline of custodial officers has been satisfactory during the past 12 months. Although morale tends to be low particularly if the numerous industrial dispute situations can be used as an indicator, contributing factors appear to have been the confusion and uncertainty generated by changes and developments taking place in the institutional area, a restive prisoner population, and the effect of ambivalent pressures coming from various community groups. As well, adequate relief from the ever present tensions of the secured establishments is difficult because of continuing staff shortages and excessively long hours of work.

Two serious prisoner disturbances occurred during the year.

29.10.75 Maitland Gaol: One hundred inmates refused to return to cells and this extended throughout the afternoon. Ultimately the inmates destroyed industrial installations and caused damage in excess of \$150,000.

3.11.75 Parramatta Gaol: Inmates in the industrial area grouped together, refused to return to cells and the bootshop was destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. Other industrial areas were also damaged—including the tinsmiths shop, the arts and crafts room and the Chief Overseer's Office.

Escapes

There were 138 escape incidents involving 186 prisoners, 51 of whom have not been recaptured at the date of this report. This represents an escape rate of 1.0 escapes per 100 persons dealt with*; compared with 1.1 per 100 persons dealt with for the previous year. This represents a decrease of 0.1 escapes per 100 persons dealt with.

Details of escape incidents are:

Secured institutions:

Three escape incidents involving 4 prisoners; all of whom have been recaptured.

Variable institutions:

Thirty-three escape incidents involving 53 prisoners; 34 recaptured and 19 still at large.

Open institutions:

Fifty-one escape incidents involving 72 prisoners; 55 recaptured and 17 still at large.

Areas adjacent to secured institutions:

Nine incidents involving 9 prisoners; 7 recaptured and 2 still at large.

Failure to return from educational classes and privilege leave:

Twenty-four incidents involving 27 prisoners; 20 recaptured and 7 still at large.

Failure to return from Work Release employment:

Eighteen incidents involving 21 prisoners; 15 recaptured and 6 still at large.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

During the past twelve months, the Special Operations Division has continued to be engaged in:

1. Escorting special prisoners, including high security prisoners.
2. Supervising work releasees engaged in community services work each weekend.
3. Conducting official visitors on tours of various institutions.
4. Special investigation work and assisting in research programmes in secured areas.
5. Assisting in general and security inquiries and fact-gathering exercises.
6. Supplementation of security measures in courts.
7. Inspecting riot equipment at all institutions.

* Persons dealt with equals population in gaol at 1st July, 1975, plus sentenced and unsentenced persons received from court.

8. Responsible for control of firearms and armouries at all institutions.
9. Participation in Project Survival at Milson Island.
10. Conveying female prisoners from Mulawa on incentive outings.
11. Instructing training schools in firearms, gas, riot equipment and riot control.
12. Instruction given to all departmental drivers at Police driving school, St Ives.

The Sydney Staff establishment consists of:

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent.
- 1 Principal Prison Officer.
- 2 Chief Prison Officers.
- 4 Senior Prison Officers.
- 10 First Class Prison Officers.
- 7 Prison Officers.

Bathurst Special Operations Officers—

- 1 Senior Prison Officer.
- 1 First Class Prison Officer.
- 4 Prison Officers.

Total—32 Special Operations Staff.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

PERIODIC DETENTION

General

The courts have continued to use Periodic Detention as an alternative to full-time incarceration during the year with the result that most Periodic Detention Centres have operated at full capacity throughout the period.

In the Sydney Metropolitan area the demand for accommodation is continuing to exceed that available, notwithstanding that an additional centre providing twenty-four units of accommodation was established at Emu Plains during the year. An analysis of the residential addresses of persons sentenced in the last twelve months suggests that there is a need to establish a further centre in the Liverpool area if the demands of the court are to be satisfied.

An additional centre was also established at Tomago, near Newcastle, during the year. Accommodation is presently available at the Centre for sixteen detainees; however, further buildings are being renovated on the site to increase the capacity of the centre to forty detainees.

With the establishment of the two additional centres, accommodation is now available for up to one hundred and twenty detainees.

Because of the constraints imposed by the lack of physical resources the programme was confined to male offenders when introduced in 1971. It is clearly in the best interest of the community to extend this programme so that the court may, in suitable cases, sentence women offenders to part time rather than full time detention.

Additional land and buildings will soon be available in the Western Metropolitan suburbs and it is anticipated that the legislation to enable female offenders to be included in the programme will be introduced before the end of the year.

Detainees continue to be engaged on community projects in such tasks as maintaining the grounds of hospitals, parks, scout halls, churches and other charitable organizations which would not normally have the resources to undertake that work. Also, they assist pensioners in their homes with such jobs as gardening, painting and minor repairs.

The benefits derived from the programme are, therefore, not confined to the detainees and their families but also extend to those sections of the community which receive material assistance.

Some Statistics

A total of 720 men have been received into the programme since its inception in March, 1971, and 604 have been discharged leaving a current population of 116. Of the 604 men discharged, 497 successfully completed their periodic detention sentence without a court appearance for further convictions or breaches of regulations. This constitutes a success rate of 82 per cent. It should be stressed that no information is available relating to their offence record after discharge from the Periodic Detention programme.

For the year ended 30th June, 1976, a total of 255 were received into the programme. Of the offences they were charged with:

Driving and traffic offences constituted 58.8 per cent of the total.

Property offences—19.2 per cent.

Drug offences—12.5 per cent.

Assaults—3.2 per cent.

Fraud offences—3.1 per cent.

Sexual offences—1.2 per cent.

Robbery offences—0.4 per cent.

Other offences—1.6 per cent.

Nine per cent of the total received were given the largest statutory sentence for periodic detention of 12 months, whilst the most frequent sentence of 3 months constituted 39.2 per cent of the total sentences given. Sentences of 6 months and 9 months comprised 24.3 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively. The balance of receptions received sentences of 4 m, 5 m, 7 m, 8 m and 10 m comprising the following percentages 15.3, 2.0, 0.4, 0.4 and 1.2.

During 1975-76, 215 men were discharged, 185 of whom were successful, resulting in a success rate of 86 per cent for the year.

WORK RELEASE I

Following the expansion of the programme in October, 1974, by the incorporation of Irwin House into additional work release and pre-work release accommodation, the last year has been mainly concerned with a consolidation of the programme, staffing re-arrangements and changes, and the development of more effective selection and screening processes.

There is now capacity for some 212 male inmates at Silverwater of which 100-110 may be work releasees. Most of the remainder are engaged in a variety of types of work, usually for some three (3) to six (6) months, pending final consideration for placement in the community as work releasees. Whilst at Silverwater these inmates work full industrial hours and are assessed by a committee consisting of a Wing Officer, a Social Worker, the Deputy Administrator, and an employment overseer. Inmates may be placed to work in one of the following areas: the Silverwater Light Engineering Facility (stainless and ordinary sheet metal fabrication and welding); the Dry Cleaning shop, motor maintenance and repair; kitchens (including cooks); Parramatta Linen Service; building maintenance and repair; clerical work, cleaning and gardening.

The average time spent by inmates on work release following the above pre-work release period is approximately six months (6). Whilst on work release inmates are required to pay out of their wages a board and lodging fee (currently \$25 per week). They pay for all their expenses, help to support their family and reduce any outstanding civil debts. Any balance is placed in a compulsory savings account and is available to the inmate when released. Interaction with families and the general community is encouraged and local employers and service organizations have been invited to visit the institution with a view to fostering greater public involvement. Inmates have continued to do community work and have greatly assisted some local schools and councils in special projects in addition to the maintenance and cleaning work carried out on Sundays at Ku-ring-gai Chase and Cumberland Park.

Sports and recreation facilities and activities have been encouraged; inmate "suggestion and activities committees" have organized a number of activities at Silverwater including a family picnic day at Christmas, concerts, film shows and competitive sports. The Silverwater cricket team won the Auburn District Churches competition this year and other teams performed well against other gaol teams and teams from the general community.

Positive interaction between professional staff and custodial staff has continued with a noticeable improvement in team spirit and communication. Social Workers and Work Release Counsellors have played an important part in assisting work releasees to adjust to the complex problems generated by their situation of being "half in and

half out" of gaol and of the greater degree of access permitted to and from families, relatives and girlfriends. Parole and licence reports continued to be demanding as the high turnover of inmates under parole consideration has meant a heavy load on the professional staff.

A policy of decentralized control has been encouraged and a "Management Committee" of officers' representatives from all areas of the programme has been formed. This has succeeded in overcoming communication problems, increasing the speed and flexibility of decision making, and generating increased staff motivation and morale.

Work Release Statistics

State as at 30th June, 1975	82
Received 1st July, 1975, to 30th June, 1976	269
Completed programme	200
Removed, reclassified or escaped	71
Balance as at 30th June, 1976	80

The table set out below is a dissection of the financial turnover for the year ended 30th June, 1976. The table for the financial year 1974-75 is included for purposes of comparison.

	1974-75	1975-76
	\$	\$
<i>Total Receipts</i>	395,228.79	549,212.12
<i>Payments for—</i>		
Accommodation	66,396.00	103,636.00
Fares and Incidentals	73,582.00	90,969.00
Weekend Leave	12,728.00	10,724.00
Payments to Dependents	42,274.67	48,840.00
Special Deductions	17,491.42	13,418.38
Savings Bank Deposits	166,735.83	226,116.45
Miscellaneous Deductions	1,136.28	1,993.20
<i>Withdrawals from Savings Bank Accounts</i>	34,239.49	31,323.00

Work Release Outcome Statistics

A total of 985* men have been received into the work release programme since its inception, and 905 have completed the scheme, leaving a current caseload of 80. Of the 905 completions, 694 were successful, comprising a success rate of 76.7 per cent. The overwhelming majority of those work releasees classified as failures were removed from the programme for breaches of house rules.

For the 12 months ended 30th June, 1976, 269 persons were placed on work release. Of the offences they were charged with:

Property offences constituted 43.8 per cent of the total.

Robbery and Extortion offences—27.5 per cent.

Fraud offences—8.8 per cent.

Drug offences—6.3 per cent.

Driving and Traffic offences—5.0 per cent.

Manslaughter, Assaults and Sexual offences—3.6 per cent.

Other offences—5.0 per cent.

Sentence lengths varied from 6 months to over 15 years. Of the sentences that were imposed by the courts:

Sentence lengths of less than 12 months constituted 1.3 per cent.

1 year to less than 2 years—6.2 per cent.

2 years to less than 3 years—16.2 per cent.

3 years to less than 4 years—19.9 per cent.

4 years to less than 5 years—23.7 per cent.

5 years to less than 6 years—13.7 per cent.

6 years to less than 10 years—11.3 per cent.

10 years and over—7.7 per cent.

* All statistics exclude prisoners on house staff and in pre-work release.

It is worth noting that during the previous year the most frequent sentence imposed by the courts was 2 years to less than 3 years comprising 25.5 per cent whereas in the current year the most frequent sentence is 4 years to less than 5 years comprising 23.7 per cent of the total. In the previous year sentences of 4 years to less than 5 years comprised only 9.9 per cent of the total.

For the period ended 30th June, 1976, 271 were discharged from the programme of which 200 were successful completions constituting a success rate of 73.8 per cent.

PROJECT SURVIVAL

The Concept

The Project Survival Programme was designed with the following principal objectives in mind:

1. To enlarge and diversify the existing range of correctional programmes.
2. To provide a base for evaluation in the comparative effectiveness of certain aspects of correctional programmes.
3. To test the hypothesis that the Project Survival Programme is more likely to produce and maintain the inmate-trainee's sense of achievement than other, traditional, correctional establishment plans or the previous social environment.

Staff

A special programme such as Project Survival raises the issue of staff activities and involvement not ordinarily encountered within the scope of the traditional staff/inmate relationship.

Leaders must rely on their own personal qualities for control and also have the ability to make decisions and to delegate responsibilities during the programme. A flexible approach is needed to the project to delegate authority and encourage inmate initiative. However, the leader must be in full control in matters concerning the safety of the participants.

A recent successful recruiting drive by the Department for staff for the programme should lead to a higher level of performance by the programme in the near future.

Courses

The programme has been running six full survival courses a year; each of approximately two months' duration. The survival staff have also assisted in the operation of the women's adventure courses from Silverwater.

Community Service

The Community Service area is an important part of the programme and incorporates the following activities:

Firefighting

Trainees are trained in methods of firefighting and are available on a volunteer basis to local Volunteer Bushfire Brigades. If a call is made at any time and it is felt that the services of the participants is warranted the programme is suspended until the situation is under control.

The trainees and instructor have been called out 14 times to fires since the programme was instituted.

Flood Relief and River Rescue Work

The participants are also available for flood relief and river rescue work which may be required from time to time. Preparatory instruction for these areas of assistance are included in the training syllabus.

Cliff and Bush Rescue

The participants are trained in these areas and are available to assist if called upon to do so. During the January-February course in 1975 the Survival Team conducted a successful search and rescue operation for two lost bushwalkers overdue on an expedition down the Colo River.

The search and rescue party found the walkers who were in need of help and had run out of food. After administering first aid and feeding them the rescue party led the walkers to safety. The incident provided a valuable opportunity to demonstrate the need for team work between instructors and trainees.

Community Service: National Parks

The National Parks and Wildlife Service is performing an ongoing programme of conservation and restoration in parks throughout the State. The Survival Programme has been involved in this work since 1973. The following is an example of the nature of work carried out by the Survival Programme in the National Parks at—Morton, Dharug, Kosciusko, Brisbane Waters, Kanangra-Boyd:

1. Walking trail construction and maintenance.
2. Bridge maintenance.
3. Demolition and removal of old farmhouses, etc.
4. Renovation of old dwellings.
5. Culvert and road construction.
6. Construction of visitors' amenities, car parks and safety rails.
7. Barbecues, picnic tables, garbage pits and toilets.
8. Fire trail construction and maintenance of picnic areas.
9. Removal of old fencing and signs of habitation.

The Community Programme for course No. 14, March–April, 1976, was carried out in the Kosciusko National Park. It was the first time that the Survival Programme had operated in the Kosciusko area. The project was the renovation of an old granite house at Wilson's Valley for seasonal ranger accommodation and also the dismantling of a ski-jump.

The dismantling of the ski-jump was extremely hard and sometimes dangerous work which required the best efforts of team work between instructors and trainees alike. After the completion of these two projects a start was made on another project in the area, consisting of the dismantling and removal of the chair lift starting at Thredbo Ranger Station and finishing at Kosciusko Chalet. This project, however, is likely to take a few years to complete.

MULAWA TRAINING AND DETENTION CENTRE FOR WOMEN

During 1975–76 Mulawa's programme has continued to place emphasis on vocational training and during the period a number of changes have taken place which will necessitate the planning of new programmes for the future.

The hostess course continued successfully training eighteen inmates in basic food handling skills. Valuable help was provided by the staff of the North Sydney Technical College, McWilliams Wines, the Concord Repatriation Hospital, Hornsby Hospital and the North Sydney Leagues Club.

Training in I.B.M. punchcard operation and use of the offset duplicator continued as well as classes in secretarial studies.

A social education class was introduced embracing the former social graces class which was extended to include lectures on a variety of matters affecting everyday living. Revlon, the Family Planning Association and the Road Safety Council have all contributed to this course.

Classes have also been conducted by teachers from the Department of Technical and Further Education in pottery, drama, cookery, cake decorating, fashion and design, art, weaving, embroidery and first aid on a regular basis.

The Mulawa Futura Club continued successfully with the assistance of the Chatswood Toastmistress Club and through public speaking, inmates developed confidence and self esteem.

Fifty women attempted correspondence courses, forty-five attended classes in secretarial studies and twelve gained first aid certificates.

CESSNOCK CORRECTIVE CENTRE

The Centre has continued to operate on the principle that humane containment enables the structuring of more meaningful programmes.

Despite the increase in inmate population and staff establishment a healthy officer-inmate relationship has been evident. Both morale and discipline have remained at a high level, with no serious breaches of discipline recorded during the year.

Programmes featuring involvement with the local and district community have been consolidated, and the interest shown by the public in the Centre and its activities has been encouraging.

Wherever possible, training, sporting and cultural activities are conducted in the community, but where this arrangement is not feasible members of the public participate at the Centre.

Features of the programme at Cessnock include the following:

Probation and Parole Service

One senior and five probation and parole officers are now permanently stationed at the Centre.

These officers provide a counselling service (individual and group); interview inmates' relatives and make post-release arrangements as well as assisting with personal problems; prepare reports to the Parole Board, Life-Sentence Review Committee, Minister of Justice, and Consultant Psychiatrists; are involved in the officer training programme as lecturers; are represented on various committees and assist generally with the social readjustment of inmates.

Prisoner Programmes Review Committee

Each week this committee meets for the purpose of considering and making recommendations on—

Entry into work release.

Release on day leave.

Committee of Management

Because of the diversity of programmes operating and/or being developed at the centre some conflict of interests from the various disciplines could well emerge.

In an attempt to prevent this possibility a committee of management has been established. Comprised of section heads, this committee meets each week to discuss policy proposals and problem areas, and provides a valuable method of communication between the various disciplines.

Sporting and Cultural Activities

A comprehensive range of sporting and cultural activities has been developed, usually involving participation in the community. In addition, local teams are encouraged to visit the Centre to compete against inmate teams.

A number of inmates have been selected to play with representative teams in cricket, rugby league, rugby union and soccer, whilst several compete in inter-club athletic competitions.

Inmate teams are entered in district competitions in both winter and summer sports, participation being dependent upon satisfactory conduct and work performance which is assessed each week.

Community Projects

A significant feature of the Centre's programme has been the employment of inmates on local community work projects. Involvement has essentially been on a voluntary basis, the work parties undertaking projects that are considered to be of benefit to charities or to the community as a whole.

Projects undertaken have included restoration, renovation and landscaping of local scout halls; ground maintenance and building repairs to the racecourse; maintenance of lawns and gardens for pensioners in the district; painting of public halls; landscaping for Legacy homes constructed for war widows; maintenance of playing fields, etc.

Volunteer Bushfire Brigade

Involvement in this worthwhile activity has received considerable publicity in the media. Three crews, comprised of officers and inmates, have been trained in bushfire fighting and are available for this duty at short notice.

During the year a total of 4 460 hours was spent on this work, of which 3 983 hours was outside normal hours of duty.

Day Leave

The practice of allowing selected inmates to leave the Centre in the company of their families for periods of up to 9 hours has continued to be developed.

In those instances where some doubt exists concerning the inmate's stability (e.g., where personal or domestic problems are present) a member of the Maitland Civil Rehabilitation Committee or the Cessnock Branch of St Vincent de Paul Society volunteers to accompany the inmate and his family. The willingness of members of these groups to give their time for this purpose is commendable, and is very much appreciated by the inmates and their families, and by the administration.

Inmates value this privilege, and members of their respective families frequently express their appreciation of what undoubtedly is a significant factor in maintaining the family group as a unit.

Vocational Training

A feature of the educational and vocational training programme has been the attendance of selected inmates, without officer supervision, at the Cessnock Technical College and the University of Newcastle. The number of inmates involved in this aspect of the programme is usually in the vicinity of fifty (50).

Now in its fourth year, a significant highlight of the programme has been the fact that only one inmate has absconded whilst attending a course.

Female Inmates

During the year the decision to utilize one of the accommodation units for the housing of female inmates was taken.

A separate programme for these inmates has been structured, consistent with the overall philosophy for the institution.

Already some of the women have been enrolled in the Home Furnishings course conducted at the Cessnock Technical College and attend the College without officer supervision one afternoon each week. Adequate measures for their employment and recreation have been taken, and this aspect of the developing programme at Cessnock is expected to consolidate during the coming year.

Staff Conferences

Regular staff meetings enable the administration to communicate policy and general information to staff members. At the same time officers are encouraged to raise issues in respect of which they require clarification, and to make suggestions for improvements.

Partly as a result of the value gained from staff conferences and the interest displayed by officers, a series of ad hoc committees has been set up to examine special problem areas. Representation from each of the disciplines affected, or having an interest in the particular area being examined, is reflected in the membership of these committees.

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICE

Introduction

The year 1975-76 has been a critical one for the Probation and Parole Service. On the one hand pleasing progress has been made towards further decentralization and rationalization of the Service, but by way of contrast, policy decisions were taken that could very well alter the character of the Service and limit its development for some years to come. During 1974-75 it became apparent that dramatic increases were occurring in the demand for parole and probation services, particularly for the latter by Judges and Magistrates in the courts of criminal jurisdiction. When this trend was brought to notice a decision was taken to commission the Consultant and Research Division of the Public Service Board to undertake a study of the Probation and Parole Service within the following terms of reference:

"What is the present role of the Probation and Parole Service and to what extent are present resources utilized to carry out the various facets of that role?

If the role of the Probation and Parole Service was limited to the following objectives:

- (i) protection of the community at the minimum level;
- (ii) meeting the actual needs of the courts;
- (iii) meeting all statutory requirements;

would the existing resources be adequate to achieve those objectives?"

Although the report of the Consultant and Research Division's study team remains a restricted document, certain issues arising from it warrant discussion. In its conclusion the report states: "One central policy issue needs to be decided to establish whether or not the present resources are capable of meeting present and future demand". That issue is whether the Probation and Parole Service is totally subservient to its major users, such as the Courts and Parole Board and other sectors of the Department, or whether it is an independent professional organization carrying the responsibility of determining the quantum and quality of service it can and will provide within its own area of expertise. The report favours the Service having this independence of status and responsibility for then it will have control over the use of manpower and other resources, rather than be faced with the impossible task of trying to make limited resources respond in full to the insatiable requirements of external agencies.

As a consequence of these considerations a policy decision was taken that had the effect of limiting the staff establishment of the Service largely to its then existing level of 231 professional officers. This in turn forced the issue of having to reassess the operational priorities of the Service in the light of the prevailing economic and political climate. Hence these priorities were identified as being:

- (i) supervision of probationers and parolees;
- (ii) counselling and preparation of prisoners for release to parole and other forms of conditional liberty, and
- (iii) the preparation of reports for courts and the Parole Board.

It is within the context of these events, then, that the activities of the Probation and Parole Service for the year 1975-76 are reported.

Workloads

No entirely satisfactory measure has been developed for evaluating the work load falling on the Probation and Parole Service, but it is generally conceded that the figures in the two tables below offer as a rough index of significant changes in demand for services. When reading these figures it is to be noted, however, that they do not reflect the range of counselling and other work done with prisoners* nor the Service's involvement in Departmental committees and planning activities and a great variety of community co-ordinating agencies.

* See appendix (iv) for more detailed figures.

Supervision Caseload

As at June 30	Persons under supervision	Increase	
		No.	%
1973	7 196	..	..
1974	8 072	876	12.2
1975	8 820	748	9.3
1976	9 370	550	6.2

Although the gross number of persons under supervision continues to increase from year to year, it is noticeable that there is a distinct lessening in the rate of increase. This reflects either that the criminal justice system's capacity to grant probation and parole is reaching saturation point, or else the system as a whole is responding to the limitations brought about by insufficient manpower resources being available in the supervisory service to satisfy real demand.

Reports prepared for Courts and Releasing Authorities

Type of Report	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Pre-sentence .. change .. over .. previous .. Percentage change over previous .. year	2 405	2 727	3 800	4 074
	..	+ 13.4%	+ 39.3%	+ 7.2%
Pre-parole .. change .. over .. previous .. Percentage change over previous .. year	1 925	1 694	1 575	1 576
	..	- 12.0%	- 7.0%	0.0%
Miscellaneous .. change .. over .. previous .. Percentage change over previous .. year	2 746	2 583	3 368	4 031
	..	- 5.9%	+ 30.4%	+ 19.7%
Totals	7 076	7 004	8 743	9 681
Percentage change .. .. .	..	- 1.0%	+ 24.8%	+ 10.7%

Reference to this table bears out the earlier statement concerning the great increase in demand that occurred in 1974-75, particularly for pre-sentence reports. When the annual changes for each of the 3 years 1973-76 are expressed as a percentage of the base year 1972-73, the dramatic rate of change is evident:

Pre-sentence Reports	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Number	2 405	2 727	3 800	4 074
Percentage increases over 1972-73 .. .. .	..	+ 13.4%	+ 58.0%	+ 69.4%

By contrast, the demand for reports on prisoners being considered for parole varies from year to year and therefore offers as a less dependable index for manpower planning than do figures on the probation function.

Staffing

Staff Establishment

Category	As at 30-6-75	As at 30-6-76
Probation and Parole Officers	231	240
Prisoners Services Officers	6	6
Probation and Parole Assistants	5	5
Office Staff	78	81
Totals	320	332

In addition to the effects of the Consultant and Research Division's study, a number of other major factors influenced the staffing of the Service during 1975-76.

- (i) The 1975-76 Budget provided an increase in staff establishment of 9 professional officers (representing a 3.9 per cent increase) and 3 support staff.
- (ii) A group of twenty-three (23) full-time trainees graduated in September, 1975, but they were wholly absorbed by filling current vacancies.
- (iii) The Public Service Board approved of an in-service training course commencing May, 1976, for thirty-five (35) trainee Probation and Parole Officers, for the explicit purposes of filling anticipated future vacancies and maintaining the Service at strength during the absence of officers on leave or for other purposes. Within the Service it was hoped that this arrangement would allow the Service to maintain minimum services to courts, prisons, probationers and parolees, as expressed in the terms of reference of the Consultant and Research Division's study.
- (iv) As at 30th June, 1976, no vacancies existed in the Service and thirty-three (33) trainees were on course. The nil-vacancy position represented a sharp down-turn in staff turnover and in the six months ended 30th June there was a loss of only 7 officers, being 2.9 per cent of professional staff. This contrasts with the estimated 15 per cent to 20 per cent turnover rate for the previous financial year.

Decentralization

The policy of relocating personnel nearer to the centres of need for probation and/or parole services was continued throughout 1975-76 with the support of the Department and the Public Service Board. In all, 13 new or expanded and upgraded district offices were established during the year, bringing the total across the State to 25, located as follows:

Region	Existing offices	Expanded and upgraded 1975-76	New Offices 1975-76
Northern ..	Grafton Newcastle	Cessnock Corrective Centre. Gosford	Glen Innes. Maitland.
Southern ..	Hurstville Liverpool Wollongong Wagga Wagga Albury	Goulburn	Bankstown. Cooma.
Western ..	Parramatta Penrith	Bathurst	Silverwater Complex of Prisons. Burwood. Mr Druitt.
City ..	Foster Street (Sydney) .. Chatswood	Malabar (to include a field unit for Kingsford area.)	Bondi Junction.

This distribution of staff means that for the first time in the history of the Probation and Parole Service, "Parole Officers" are located in, or proximate to, all major corrective institutions throughout the State, thereby providing an improved counselling, advisory and reporting service in relation to prisoners, the Department, the Parole Board and Commonwealth authorities. The two institutions not currently serviced are Broken Hill and Narrabri gaols.

New reporting centres opened during the year at Newtown, Glebe, Redfern, Kingsford, Queanbeyan, Cowra, Orange, Kempsey, Lismore, Casino, Murwillumbah. In addition to the district offices listed earlier, there are now 30 reporting centres throughout New South Wales used on a regular basis by this Service and the probationers and parolees under supervision.

Changes are being effected in the administrative organization with District Offices and Regions exercising more autonomy. The overall work is co-ordinated through regular meetings of the Director and Deputy Director with Regional Directors.

Accommodation

Generally speaking, district offices are being located in high standard office accommodation. A departure from this is the new district office at Burwood which is accommodated in an unmarked bungalow. In some respects this appears to have advantages over office-block accommodation in that it makes the probation and parole office a part of the community and also there are significant economic savings. If the use of such accommodation is found to be as advantageous as first assessed, then it may be beneficial in the future to locate more new offices in similar accommodation to that at Burwood.

The quality of interviewing and working accommodation provided in older correctional institutions continues to cause concern. This is part of the general problem of trying to provide modern services through antiquated physical resources.

Standard of Services to Courts, Parole Board and Decision-making Agencies

Consequent upon the major issues raised by the earlier mentioned Consultant and Research Division's study team and their recommendations, steps have been taken to control and limit the services made available to Courts of Petty Sessions, District Courts, the Parole Board and for intra-Departmental purposes.

These modifications and recommendations included:

1. restraints on the content and types of reports prepared for the Parole Board, Courts and the Department;
2. greater use of social welfare and health agencies, rather than probation supervision, to assist petty offenders with serious personal problems;
3. early termination or suspension of supervision of probationers and parolees if their rehabilitative efforts are satisfactory;
4. greater use of verbal, rather than written, reports on offender and prisoners;
5. in the future the courts might consider ordering pre-sentence reports only in those cases where the court is undecided whether to impose a prison sentence or leave an offender at liberty, or in cases where exceptional social and/or personal factors relating to the offender could have relevance to sentencing.

These changes, while designed to balance the demand for services with the availability of manpower have not been introduced without causing concern. Officers of the Service see them as an impediment to realizing professional ideals and objectives, while members of the legal fraternity, including judiciary and magistracy, feel that necessary aids to sentencing, as a first priority, are denied them in the form and frequency desired. There is no doubt that these views will persist, as will the economic and logistic problems that gave rise to them.

Training Agency

In addition to the training programmes for in-Service trainees and directly recruited Probation and Parole Officers, the Service also accepts the role of being a training agency for other students. During the year Social Work students from the University of Sydney and the University of New South Wales; Social Welfare students from Sydney Technical College; Papua-New Guinean students from the International School of Administration, and Rehabilitation Counselling students from the Cumberland College of Health Sciences, were attached to the Probation and Parole Service for varying periods of training.

Community Relations

This Service continues to be heavily involved with agencies specifically concerned with the rehabilitation and after-care of prisoners and with general social welfare and health agencies. This involvement includes active membership of Civil Rehabilitation Committees, inter-agency committees and Regional Councils for Social Development. Officers of the Western Region also participated in joint meetings with magistrates and psychiatrists in their area.

Institutional Services

The year 1975-76 has seen an increase in the amount and quality of attention paid to Life Sentence and Governor's Pleasure prisoners. A Senior Probation and Parole Officer is the Executive Officer of the Life Sentence Review Committee and it is anticipated that there will be continuing refinement of the work done with these categories of prisoners.

In order to meet local needs, some officers, particularly at Cessnock Corrective Centre, are now providing counselling and other services to prisoners and their relatives during weekends and week day evenings.

Special Developments

Promotions and Appeals

In a judgment of 11th December, 1975, the Crown Employees Appeals Board dismissed the appeals of eight (8) officers in relation to appointments referred to in the 1974-75 Annual Report.

Reports by Standards Advisory Committee

The Standards Advisory Committee is an internal committee set up to monitor and advise on the professional competence of the Probation and Parole Service.

Action was taken during the year to incorporate into policies, reports published by the Committee. These included:

- (i) "Criteria for the release of probationers and parolees from supervision".
- (ii) "Case management".
- (iii) "Service of legal documents requiring attendance at court".

Driver Improvement Rehabilitation Programme

Under the chairmanship and guidance of the Chairman of the Bench of Stipendiary Magistrates, Mr M. Farquhar, the Driver Improvement Rehabilitation Programme commenced on 1st March, 1976. It is available to first offenders with a P.C.A. reading of 0.15 or above, and to offenders on a second or later P.C.A. charge. The pilot programme is based on Courts of Petty Sessions at Bankstown, Central, North Sydney and Hornsby. Officers of the Probation and Parole Service are participating in the programme in their reporting and supervisory roles.

Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly upon Drugs

An officer committee was formed to prepare a submission to the Joint Committee and the document was ultimately presented on 26th March, 1976.

Prisoners' Services Officers

Prisoners' Services Officers continue to provide an important information and welfare service to prisoners and their families. It is now clear that this is an area of the Service's operations that will need to be given priority in meeting growth needs, when economic conditions permit.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

CIVIL REHABILITATION COMMITTEES

Following the formation of the Association of Civil Rehabilitation Committees, the new Board of Management produced a Handbook for Civil Rehabilitation Committee members, pamphlets for families of prisoners, pamphlets for inmates of Corrective Services Institutions and Newsletters for members of Civil Rehabilitation Committees in both city and country areas.

Whilst the members of committees have continued in what has become the traditional role of working with the Probation and Parole Service, other activities have also commenced. Some work has been done with offenders on bond and more time has been spent working with families of those serving sentences. One committee has formed a sub-committee to work directly with inmates of Milson Island and is known as the "Friends of Milson Island".

Members of the Board of Management pay regular visits to the meetings of committees in both city and country areas. Visits have been made to Parramatta and Silverwater centres to speak to groups of interested inmates. All these activities will be continued and expanded during 1976-77.

RAINBOW LODGE

The management of Rainbow Lodge continues to be subsidized by the Department of Corrective Services and the additional subsidies under the Homeless Persons Act have put the fund on a far firmer footing than the previous year. The Committee of the Judge Rainbow Memorial Appeal Fund is still seeking to find suitable accommodation for a half-way house for released female prisoners and it is hoped this will be achieved in the near future.

During the past twelve months the manager Mr George Jepson visited half-way houses in America and England. The information he has gleaned from these visits could be of great value in the coming years.

THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Prisoners' Aid Association was founded in 1874 by Sir William Windeyer. After Sir William's death in 1897, the association went into recess and was reformed in 1901.

Its function is to assist inmates of penal establishments, discharged men and women, and their dependants.

Association Welfare Officers attend the Complex of Prisons at Malabar three times weekly: Parramatta and Irwin House are also visited weekly. Aboriginal women at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre are seen each week by the Aboriginal Welfare Officer, who has assisted over 900 aboriginal male and female clients including those in Maitland, Cessnock and Goulburn prisons, during the period under review. During 1975-76, 4 260 inmates were seen and assisted in metropolitan prisons, and 5 931 interviewed at Sydney office, where 723 men and women were placed in industry. Whilst employment is of major importance, it is only one aspect of the association's activities. Heavy demands were made for clothing, and 3 125 articles were distributed to clients and their families.

The association provides accommodation, meals, fares and clothing. Tools of trade are purchased in special circumstances and, in the case of a married man, food is provided for the family until a first full pay is received. Showers, shaving facilities, and a change of clothing are also available at the Sydney office.

THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL FOR ARTS

Internal disturbance, apathy and constant changing of group members resulted in a decline in activities during the early part of the year under review. "Crimderella", a pantomime send up being the only production. However, 1976 has been most productive.

Two plays under the direction of Tony Ralph of the Black Stump Players were produced by the Resurgents. Edward Albie's "The Zoo Story" was performed in March followed by the performance of an original play by Robert Golding—"Describing Green to a Blind Man".

The Annual General Meeting was recorded on video tape with Clair Dunne interviewing the Resurgent Committee Members. Musical appreciation was recently introduced and assistance with instruction in the theory of music is being sought from the council.

Generally, the goals of broad inmate participation in the arts have been achieved. The council has continued to provide valuable advice and financial support in this area with skilled assistance from professional people.

THE ROBIN HOOD COMMITTEE

The Robin Hood Committee continued its honorary work in Parramatta Prison with Saturday morning devoted to art activities. Sunday concerts are given by many leading musicians. Entries were chosen for the First Prison Arts Exhibition 1975 which toured Canada, and included exhibits from Victoria, New South Wales and Western Australia. Entries from New South Wales were submitted by Don Mackenzie, Robert Stalder and Ralph Puckeridge from Cessnock. During early 1976, the Robin Hood Committee was relocated at Gunnedah N.S.W. where the main administration and new workshop have been set up.

The Committee's work in the field of Corrections has expanded to include country as well as city environments.

REPRESENTATIVE PRISONER GROUPS

No major changes have occurred during the year under review. The acceptance by custodial staff in the value of inmate contribution in this area continues to be more noticeable in some establishments than in others.

Representative prisoner groups set up during the previous year have continued to operate at the following establishments: Berrima, Cessnock, Central Industrial Prison, Cooma, Goulburn, Grafton, Maitland, Metropolitan Reception Prison, Metropolitan Remand Centre, Milson Island, Newnes, Parramatta and the Work Release Centres.

Generally, committee members are selected by the inmates. The modal term of committee members is 3-4 months and the number of members varies from 3 at Cooma to 8 at Goulburn. The committees meet with senior officers (Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Senior Prison Officer or Chief Prison Officer) on a regular basis at some establishments and as and when necessary at other establishments.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

ACCOMMODATION

Over the past twelve (12) months, arrangements have been made to establish probation and parole offices at the following centres:

Bankstown.
Bathurst.
Bondi Junction.
Burwood.
Cessnock.
Glen Innes.
Kingsford.
Mount Druitt.
Silverwater.

The acquisition of these offices is a further step in providing office accommodation of appropriate standards for all offices of the Department.

Planning is also under way to accommodate the Probation and Parole Service at Maitland.

TRANSPORT SERVICES

Five additional vehicles were received by the Department during the period under review. As at 30th June, 1976, the Department's vehicle strength was 186 motor vehicles, two caravans, 3 motor launches, three outboard runabouts and eight motor cycles.

CATERING SERVICES

The year 1975-76 has shown a marked improvement on previous years in the standard of catering within this Department. This was possible because of:

- (a) A more professional approach to institutional catering by officers in charge of kitchens.
- (b) An awareness by staff and inmates of the importance of presentation and service.
- (c) Wider insight into the utilisation of rations before finalising daily menus.
- (d) A better understanding and usage of equipment, giving better variety and colour to meals.
- (e) Finally, in a limited way, the inclusion into the work force, of trained cooks and butchers from the advanced courses now being held at the Malabar Training Centre, Malabar.

In the coming year, providing funds are available, outstanding projects, renovations and the updating of catering facilities will continue at the following institutions—Milson Island, Goulburn, Oberon, Kirkconnell, Newnes, Silverwater Complex and Parramatta.

STAFF RECRUITMENT, PERSONNEL AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Prison Officer Recruitment

A substantial increase in Prison Officer recruitment was experienced during the year. Owing to intensive advertising, a total of 679 applications were received of which 273 were finally selected for training. This shows an overall gain of 143 officers from the previous period of 1974-75.

Staff and Personnel

The Staff Appraisal and Assessment Scheme for prison officers is currently under review and suggestions have been requested from officers attending the Senior Prison Officer Training Course, Cessnock.

During the year the Staff and Personnel Sections were amalgamated and reorganized. The senior officer responsible for the new section is the Administrative Officer (Staff and Personnel). Certain positions within the Staff Section were redesignated. The Personnel Section now has on its establishment two Assistant Personnel Officers. These officers have separate duties and responsibilities regarding the custodial staff and the clerical staff of this Department.

The Salaries Section was amalgamated into the Staff and Personnel areas with a view of increasing efficiency and shortening lines of communication.

Social Club

The third annual ball was held at the N.S.W. University Roundhouse in October, 1975, and proved to be an enjoyable evening.

During the Christmas period various Social Clubs within the Department held their annual functions. This allowed many members of the staff to mix and meet new officers from other sections.

The summer months produced close results in nearly all of the social cricket matches organised. Matches were played against the Probation and Parole Service (City and Southern Regions) and a team assembled from the Exchange Hotel, Sydney.

Staff Development

1. Custodial Officers

The following in-service training courses were conducted:

Pre-Service Stage A	..	..	..	..	200 Officers
Pre-Service Stage B	..	..	..	..	162 Officers
Senior Prison Officers Course	..	..	..		63 Officers
Chief Prison Officers Course	..	..	..		22 Officers

Proposals for the re-structuring of Prison Officers in-service training programmes and progression requirements have been discussed between the Public Service Board, Public Service Association and the Department. Agreement was reached on the introduction of a new Preliminary Training Programme to replace the existing Stage A and Stage B pre-service courses from the first intake of recruits after 30th June, 1976.

2. *Probation and Parole Service*

Twenty-two trainee Probation and Parole Officers successfully completed a thirty week in-service training course. Another course commenced in June, 1976, for thirty-three in-service trainees and is scheduled to conclude in January, 1977.

Thirty-nine Probation and Parole Officers, recruited directly on the basis of tertiary qualifications and experience, attended Bridging Courses in 1975-76.

Fifteen Probation and Parole Officers participated in a six-day (one day a week for six weeks) Staff Development Course run in conjunction with the Division of Health Education; Health Commission. The course concerned itself with "Counselling: The Drug Involved Client".

A two-day residential seminar on "The Changing Role of the Senior Probation and Parole Officer" was attended by seven Officers-in-Charge, nine Senior Probation and Parole Officers, one Resident Probation and Parole Officer, and one experienced Probation and Parole Officer.

3. *Administrative and Clerical Officers*

Two courses in "Effective Communication" were conducted in conjunction with the Corporate Affairs Commission and eleven officers from this department attended.

An orientation course for 17 clerical officers was held on 4th December, 1975.

4. *Other Staff Development Activities*

Seventy Officers from all divisions attended various courses conducted by the Public Service Board's Staff Development Division.

Officers also attended various relevant seminars and short courses of instruction including a seminar conducted by the Institute of Criminology (Sydney) entitled "Parole Practice in New South Wales".

5. *Staff Appointments*

Chief Staff Development Officer.
Staff Development Officer (Custodial Division).
Staff Development Officer.
Regional Training Officer (Goulburn).
Training Officer (Malabar).
Assistant Training Officer (Malabar).

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS

Prison Officers

The Department has organized three conferences with the Management Committee of the Prison Officers Vocational Sub-Branch, Public Service Association during the year.

The conferences provide opportunities for Prison Officer delegates to discuss problems with the senior management of the Department. In addition the Executive of the Prison Officers Vocational Branch met every quarter with the Administrative Officer (Industrial). Additional informal meetings were held to discuss industrial issues as the need arose.

Notification of disputes under Section 25 (a) of the Industrial Arbitration Act

Officers from Cessnock, Maitland, Goulburn and Malabar were involved in disputes which led to hearings in the Industrial Commission. The Department was represented by the Board's industrial officers assisted by senior officers from the Department.

Illegal Stoppages

Thirty-five illegal stoppages took place during the year. These stoppages occurred mainly during extended lunch hour meetings of the Prison Officers Vocational Sub-Branches located at institutions throughout the State. The stoppages range from 15 minutes to 2 hours and have in some cases resulted in strike action.

70

Because of the difficult situation created in managing and securing prisons the Board wrote to the Public Service Association requesting that action be taken in the matter of illegal stoppages. Since the Association was advised by the Board, the number of stoppages declined significantly. The Board has also met with the Public Service Association twice during the year on industrial matters and conditions of employment relative to the prison service.

Education Officers

The New South Wales Teachers' Federation made application to the Industrial Commission of N.S.W. for a Crown Employees (Education Officers) Award for teachers seconded to this Department.

During the course of the hearing the Department prepared a recommendation to restructure inmate programmes in regard to educational and recreational activities.

The Board subsequently approved of creating new positions of Programme Officers which resulted in the termination of the secondment of existing Education Officers.

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

1. Projects initiated and carried out by Research and Statistics Division.

Research reports, not for general distribution, have been prepared by the Research and Statistics Division in the following areas:

Escapes from N.S.W. Corrective Establishments from July, 1974 to December, 1975.

Work Releases on Parole.

Directory for Corrective Services.

Four publications were issued for general distribution:

Research publication No. 7 The Background of Women in Prison.

Research publication No. 8 The Social Atmosphere of the Women's Prison.

Research publication No. 9 The Female Recidivist.

Research publication No. 10 Parole Trends and Revocations, 1976.

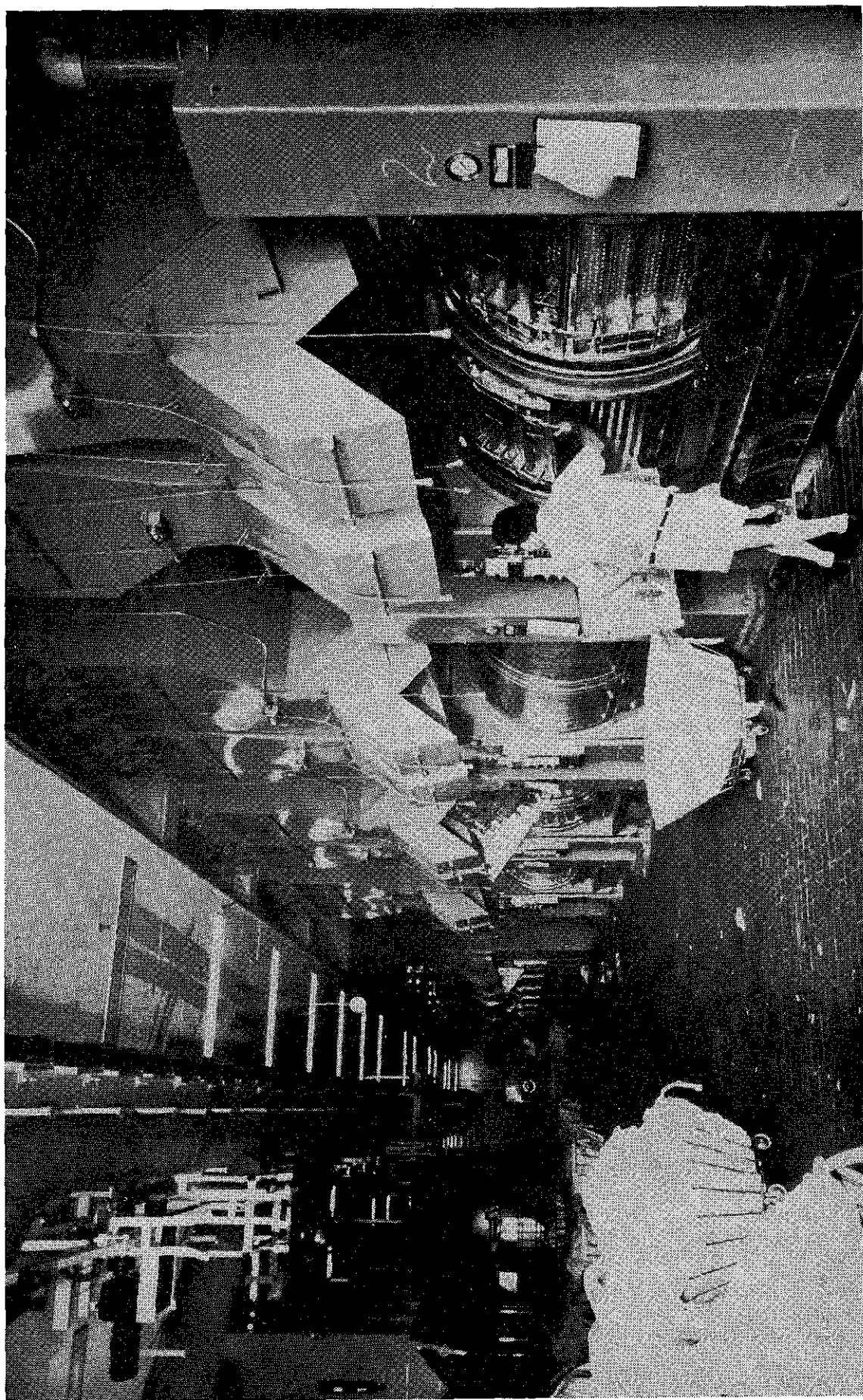
In addition to projects leading to internal and general research publications, the division has been involved in compiling information for the Royal Commission. Areas covered include costing of establishments, staff/inmate ratios, description of corrective establishments, particulars of escapes, prison population statistics, graphs of daily average prison population and N.S.W. general population 18 years and over, 1900-75, Work Release II, life sentence and governor's pleasure prisoners, particulars of punishments and prison officer's earnings.

The Work Release II programme commenced operation on 19th March, 1976, with the senior research officer responsible for its administration and evaluation. The division is maintaining statistics on all persons received into the programme. In the year under review, eighteen persons were admitted to the programme. Of these, three had completed the programme successfully, while one was removed for breach of conditions.

Research studies in preparation include a series of publications on the 1974 census of prisoners, reports on the Work Release I and Periodic Detention programmes, recidivism studies, Directory of Corrective Services and a general information booklet.

2. Research initiated outside the department.

- (1) Neurological, social and psychological background of young violent offenders: New South Wales Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
- (2) Administrative History of the N.S.W. Prisons Department: Miss M. Sernack, Department of Government and Public Administration. The University of Sydney, N.S.W.
- (3) Social class background, values and educational achievement of prisoners in a N.S.W. Corrective Institution: Mr P. Woods, Faculty of Education. The University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W.
- (4) Sociological examination at Glen Innes Afforestation Camp: Dr G. McGrath, Faculty of Education. The University of New England, Armidale, N.S.W.
- (5) Study among migrant prisoners to test whether their lack of understanding about financial matters was a factor in their conflict with the law: Mrs Lozzi-Cuthbertson, Ethnic Affairs Bureau, Department of Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs.
- (6) Sociological study of prison officers (to be submitted as a doctoral thesis at the School of Sociology. The University of N.S.W.): Mr C. Bullard.



Parramatta Linen Service, production floor showing washer/extractors

A. Statistical Appendices—Miscellaneous Information

Appendix I

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES AND COURSES

1. *Classes and courses at Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women*

Art	6	Weaving	7
Advanced Cookery	17	Pottery	8
Documentary Films	50	Social Education	18
Fashion and Design	14	Cake Decorating	11
First Aid	8	General Cooking	15
Hair Care	16	Embroidery	6
Remedial English	3	Drama	10
Typewriting	9		

General Education, Primary and Secondary subjects leading to the School Certificate, Higher School Certificate and a University Degree.

2. *Courses undertaken during the quarter ending 30th June, 1976*

Total number of inmates enrolled in Education Programmes—754

Inmates enrolled in each institution:

Long Bay Complex—

C.I.P.	72
M.R.P.	36
M.R.C.	11
M.T.C.	110

Cessnock Corrective Centre—

Men	79
Women	12
Goulburn Training Centre	175
H. M. Gaol—East Maitland	19
H. M. Gaol—Grafton	12
H. M. Gaol—Parramatta	50
H. M. Gaol—Bathurst	3

Berrima Training Centre	52
H. M. Gaol—Cooma	25
Emu Plains Training Centre	4
Milson Island Place of Detention	3
Mannus Afforestation Camp	10
Newnes Afforestation Camp	5
Kirkconnell Afforestation Camp	6
Glen Innes Afforestation Camp	12
Oberon Afforestation Camp	2
Silverwater House	32
Narrabri Gaol	1
Mulawa	23

3. *These inmates are enrolled in the following categories*

Correspondence school	149	Technical college courses (inside gaol)	82
College of External studies	240	Internal tutorial classes	107
Conservatorium of music	2	Other educational agencies	10
Technical college courses (outside gaol)	57		

It will be noted that the total number of enrolments in the various categories exceeds the total number of inmate/students. This is explained by a number of inmates being enrolled in courses in more than one category.

Correspondence School

1. Primary grades 3–6	12
2. Secondary grades 1–6	110

College of External Studies

1. Electrical Fitter—Automotive	1	11. Commerce—Accounting Procedures	6
2. Drawing and Sketching	7	12. Commercial Practice	3
3. Figure Drawing	2	13. Valuation of Real Estate	1
4. Automotive Engineering	3	14. Bread Manufacture	18
5. Motor Maintenance	38	15. Meat Inspection	2
6. Building Construction	7	16. Personnel Administration	2
7. Carpentry and Joinery	1	17. Preparatory Arithmetic	19
8. Showcard and Ticket Writing	19	18. Preparatory English	9
9. Book-keeping	7	19. Special English	3
10. Commerce	9		

College of External Studies—continued

20. Diesel Engine Operation	6	34. Pig Raising	3
21. Steam Boiler Attendant	9	35. Poultry Farming	1
22. Steam Engine Operation	2	36. Introduction to Shorthand Speed	1
23. House Drainage	1	37. Shorthand	7
24. Liquid Petroleum Gas Installers ..	1	38. Typewriting	18
25. Agriculture	3	39. Nurses' Entrance Certificate ..	4
26. Beekeeping	1	40. Park Ranger Administration ..	1
27. Care of Animals	4	41. Technical Communication ..	2
28. Dairy Farming	1	42. Sheep and Wool	1
29. Dairy Technology	2	43. Wood and Technology	1
30. Farm and Station Book-keeping ..	1	44. Credit theory and Practice ..	2
31. Farm Mechanics	1	45. Electrical Contracting and Estim-	
32. Greenkeeping	8	ating	1
33. Pest Control	2	46. Indonesian	3

Technical Trade and Vocational Training Courses conducted internally

1. Bricklaying	32	4. Carpentry	14
2. Butchery	9	5. House Drainage	8
3. Commercial Cookery	10	6. Welding	9

Technical Trade and Vocational Training Courses conducted externally by Technical College attendance

1. Welding	19	11. Plumbing Trade	2
2. Building Foreman—Clerk of Works	2	12. Elect. Contracting/Estimating ..	1
3. Social Welfare	1	13. Office Machine Mechanic ..	1
4. Automotive Spray Painting ..	1	14. Electrical	2
5. Commerce Certificate	1	15. Travel/Tourism	1
6. Auto-mechanic refresher course ..	7	16. Photo Mechanical Operating ..	1
7. Electrical Engineering Certificate	1	17. Screen Printing Stencil Prep. ..	1
8. Bookbinding	2	18. Home Furnishing	11
9. Engineering Surveying	1		
10. Tile Laying/Builders Business ..	1		

Private Correspondence Courses

1. Music Theory	4	7. Reptile Study	1
2. Electronics	6	8. Business Management	3
3. Coastal Navigation	1	9. Commercial Pilot Licence ..	1
4. Braille	1	10. Structural Engineering—Drafting	1
5. Private Pilot Licence	5	11. Poetry and T.V. Script	1
6. Radio and T.V.	1		

Tertiary Courses

University of New England, Macquarie University and University of Newcastle

1. Bachelor of Arts	2	3. Bachelor of Business	1
2. Ancient history	3	4. Geography	4

Internal Tutorial Classes

1. Primary class	62	4. Remedial Reading	62
2. Secondary class	89	5. Remedial Maths—Internal Classes	11
3. Migrant English	23		

List of courses available by correspondence

1. Electrical Fitter Mechanic	14. Building Construction III (Post Certificate Health Inspection)
2. Electrical Fitter Automotive	15. Dairy Technology (Post Certificate Health Inspection)
3. Electrical Wiring Refresher	16. Meat Inspection II (Post Certificate Health Inspection)
4. Overhead Linesman	17. Auctioneers, Stock & Station, Real Estate and Business Agents.
5. Drawing and Sketching	18. Book-keeping.
6. Figure Drawing	19. Commerce.
7. Automotive Engineering	20. Commerce (Accounting Procedures)
8. Motor Maintenance	21. Commercial Correspondence
9. Building Construction	22. Commercial Practice
10. Carpentry and Joinery	
11. Explosives	
12. Showcard and Ticketwriting	
13. Health Inspection	

List of courses available by correspondence—continued

- | | |
|---|---|
| 23. Commercial Principles | 58. Hydrography |
| 24. Company Secretarial Practice | 59. Land & Engineering Survey Drafting |
| 25. Cost Accountancy | 60. Surveying |
| 26. Transport Administration | 61. Fitting and Machining |
| 27. Valuation of Real Estate | 62. Refrigeration Mechanics |
| 28. Electrical Engineering | 63. Gasfitting |
| 29. Dressmaking | 64. House Drainage |
| 30. Lampshade Making | 65. Liquefied Petroleum Gas Installers |
| 31. Millinery | 66. Liquefied Petroleum Gas Installers (restricted) |
| 32. Bread Manufacture | 67. Water Plumbing |
| 33. Meat Inspection | 68. Agriculture |
| 34. English, History, Geography, Mathematics, Science | 69. Beekeeping |
| 36. Ancient History, Economics, English, French, Geography, German. | 70. Care of Animals |
| 36. Indonesian, Mathematics, Modern History | 71. Dairy Farming |
| 37. Personnel Administration | 72. Dairy Farming and By-Products Apprentices |
| 38. Preparatory Arithmetic | 73. Dairy Technology (a, b, c) |
| 39. Preparatory English | 74. Farm and Station Book-keeping. |
| 40. Special English | 75. Farm Mechanics |
| 41. Bookbinding | 76. Greenkeeping |
| 42. Hand and Machine Composing | 77. Pest Control |
| 43. Letterpress Printing | 78. Pig Raising |
| 44. Machine Composition | 79. Poultry Farming |
| 45. Ladies' Hairdressing | 80. Shearing Shed Management and Book-keeping |
| 46. Skin and Hair Growth | 81. Sheep and Wool |
| 47. Trade Science for Journeymen | 82. Weed Control Practice |
| 48. Public Administration | 83. Wood Technology and Forestry |
| 49. Diesel Engine Operation | 84. Advanced stenography |
| 50. Second Class Certificate part A, part B | 85. Introduction to Shorthand Speed |
| 51. First Class Certificate part A, part B | 86. Shorthand |
| 52. Refrigerating Plant Operation | 87. Typewriting |
| 53. Steam Boiler Attendants | 88. Nurses Entrance Certificate |
| 54. Steam Engine Operation | 89. Park Ranger Administration |
| 55. Administrative Survey Drafting | 90. Technical Communication |
| 56. Farm Water Supply | 91. Farm Management and Farm Economics |
| 57. Gas Engineering | |

Technical College Courses by External Attendance

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Carpentry and Joinery | 17. Commerce Certificate |
| 2. House Drainage | 18. Automotive Mechanic Refresher Course |
| 3. Special Hostess | 19. Building Certificate |
| 4. Liquor Services | 20. Building Foreman Clerk of Works |
| 5. Plaster-Wallboard Fixers | 21. Office Equipment Mechanics |
| 6. Painting and Paperhanging | 22. Electrical Engineering Certificate |
| 7. Welding | 23. Social Welfare |
| 8. Wood Machining | 24. Bookbinding |
| 9. Commerce | 25. Landscape Gardening |
| 10. Fitting and Machining | 26. Camera Operation |
| 11. Boilermaking | 27. Special Paperhanging |
| 12. Lithographic Printing | 28. Panel Beating Journeymans |
| 13. Automotive Spray Painting | 29. Aircraft Engineering |
| 14. Supervision of Liquor Services | 30. Signwriting |
| 15. Advanced Cookery | 31. Industrial Sales Representative |
| 16. Automotive Engineering | 32. Fibreglass Reinforced Plastics Course |

Technical College Courses conducted inside gaol

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bricklaying | 5. General and Advanced Cookery |
| 2. Butchery | 6. Welding |
| 3. Commercial Cookery | 7. Carpentry |
| 4. Hospital and Institutional Cookery | 8. House Drainage |

Appendix II

**PRISONER PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING ACTIVITIES AS OF THE QUARTER ENDING
JUNE, 1976**

Institution	Prisoners	Activity	No. of inmates participating
Bathurst	20	No available figures (1-6-76)	..
Berrima	54	Basketball	25
		Boxing	12
		Cricket	20
		Darts	15
		Jogging/Running	25
		Paddle Tennis	12
		Rugby League	20
		Soccer	18
		Snooker	20
		Table Tennis	25
		Tennis	8
		Weight training	20
Broken Hill	21	Darts	10
		Paddle tennis	12
		Table tennis	6
Central Industrial Prison	432	Basketball	45
		Darts	Variable
		Paddle tennis	Variable
		Snooker	Variable
		Table tennis	Variable
		Weight training	432
Cessnock	261	Athletics	40
		Basketball	86
		Billiards	20
		Cricket	18
		Darts	30
		Jogging/Running	15
		Paddle tennis	20
		Rugby League	70
		Rugby Union	33
		Soccer	46
		Snooker	30
		Table tennis	50
		Tennis	8
		Weight Lifting	60
Cooma	111	Athletics	36
		Cricket	24
		Darts	30
		Paddle Tennis	20
		Table Tennis	60
		Weight lifting	12
Emu Plains	113	Billiards	30
		Darts	15
		Jogging/Running	30
		Paddle Tennis	20
		Rugby League	35
		Soccer	30
		Snooker	40
		Swimming	20
		Table Tennis	20
		Weight training	15
Glen Innes	89	Basketball	8
		Billiards	30
		Cricket	15
		Darts	12
		Jogging/Running	6
		Snooker	30
		Table tennis	20
		Tennis	12
		Touch football	14
		Weight lifting	6
Goulburn	353	Basketball	40
		Billiards	31
		Boxing	14
		Cricket	12
		Darts	32
		Paddle tennis	18
		Rugby League	16
		Snooker	24
		Table tennis	19
		Trampoline	10
		Weight training	14

PRISONER PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING ACTIVITIES—continued.

Institution	Prisoners	Activity	No. of inmates participating
Grafton	83	Athletics	30
		Billiards	24
		Darts	40
		Jogging/Running	30
		Paddle tennis	20
		Table tennis	30
		Volley Ball	20
		Indoor bowls	12
Kirkconnell	68	Basketball	14
		Billiards	20
		Cricket	16
		Darts	10
		Golf	12
		Jogging/Running	12
		Mini Golf	6
		Paddle tennis	14
		Soccer	16
		Swimming	20
		Table tennis	12
		Tennis	10
		Weight lifting	10
		Indoor bowls	10
East Maitland	213	Badminton	10
		Basketball	30
		Billiards	40
		Darts	48
		Paddle tennis	20
		Snooker	40
		Table tennis	10
		Touch football	30
		Volley ball	20
Malabar Training Centre	199	Basketball	14
		Billiards	24
		Cricket	18
		Darts	58
		Jogging/Running	12
		Paddle Tennis	34
		Snooker	85
		Table tennis	56
		Touch football	52
		Trampoline	8
		Volleyball	16
Mannus	86	Cricket	15
		Jogging/Running	10
		Lawn bowls	12
		Snooker	15
		Table tennis	10
		Tennis	10
Metropolitan Reception Prison	363	Weight lifting	8
		Basketball	75
		Billiards	75
		Darts	80
		Snooker	70
		Squash	40
		Table tennis	65
Metropolitan Remand Centre	104	Weight lifting	25
		Art	17
		Chess	8
		Notch Hobbies	10
		Music	11
Milson Island	133	Woodwork	12
		Australian Rules	18
		Basketball	14
		Billiards	Variable
		Cricket	12
		Darts	Variable
		Fishing	Variable
		Golf	Variable
		Jogging/Running	Variable
		Lawn bowls	Variable
		Rugby League	Variable
		Snooker	Variable
		Swimming	Variable
		Table tennis	Variable
		Tennis	Variable
Narrabri	53	Touch football	11
		Weight lifting	6
		Billiards	20
		Darts	20
		Snooker	20
		Tennis	20
		Weight training	14

PRISONER PARTICIPATING IN SPORTING ACTIVITIES—continued.

Institution	Prisoners	Activity	No. of inmates participating
Newnes	72	Athletics	30
		Badminton	14
		Basketball	12
		Billiards	31
		Cricket	17
		Darts	14
		Jogging/Running	18
		Lawn bowls	8
		Paddle tennis	10
		Soccer	26
		Snooker	28
		Table tennis	14
		Tennis	11
		Weight training	15
Oberon	55	Billiards	12
		Cricket	15
		Jogging/Running	20
		Snooker	25
		Table tennis	15
		Tennis	18
		Weight training	10
Silverwater Work Release Complex (Work Releasees and housestaff)	40 61	Badminton	12
		Billiards	42
		Boxing	6
		Cricket	36
		Darts	20
		Jogging/Running	20
		Lawn bowls	18
		Soccer	36
		Table tennis	60
		Touch football	40
		Weight training	10
		Other	40

PRISONER PARTICIPATION IN NON-SPORTING ACTIVITIES AS OF THE QUARTER
ENDING MARCH, 1976

Institution	Activity	No. of inmates participating
Bathurst	No figures currently available.	
Berrima	Art	4
	Chess	4
	Discussion group	5
	Handicrafts	3
	Music (single instrument)	10
	Tapestry	5
Broken Hill	Chess	4
	Match Hobbies	1
Central Industrial Prison	Art	50
	Cotton work (stringboard)	40
	Match hobbies	20
	Music (listening group)	50
	Woodwork	50
Cessnock	Art	35
	Bush Walking	12
	Chess	22
	Debating	20
	Match hobbies	4
	Metal work	10
	Music	34
	Toy making	1
	Woodwork	70
	Historical group	5
	Nature scrub group	5
Cooma	Chess	10
	Debating	8
	Match hobbies	12
	Toy making	8
Emu Plains	Art	60
	Chess	8
	Debating	6
	Metal Work	16
	Woodwork	16

PRISONER PARTICIPATION IN NON-SPORTING ACTIVITIES—continued

Institution	Activity	No. of inmates participating
Glen Innes	Chess	6
	Cottonwork (stringboard)	6
	Match hobbies	3
Goulburn	Art	18
	Chess	21
	Copper work	9
	Cotton work (stringboard)	31
	Debating	15
	Drama	12
	Handicrafts	14
	Lapidary	18
	Music (single instrument)	25
	Pottery	8
	Top making	3
	Woodwork	14
Grafton	Chess	15
Kirkconnell	Copperwork	6
	Debating	6
	Match hobbies	6
	Music (listening group)	4
	Top making	1
	Woodwork	6
Maitland	Art	5
	Chess	30
	Creative writing	1
	Discussion group	14
	Match hobbies	2
	Music (single instrument)	18
	Top making	3
Malabar Training Centre	Art	18
	Chess	14
	Creative writing	4
	Handicrafts	53
	Match hobbies	6
	Music (single instrument)	22
	Music (group/orchestra)	10
	Top making	8
	Woodwork	26
Mannus	Art	6
	Chess	8
	Match hobbies	10
	Toy making	1
	Woodwork	6
	Cottonboard	10
Metropolitan Reception Prison	Art	17
	Chess	8
	Match hobbies	10
	Music	11
	Woodwork	12
Milson Island	Chess	Variable
	Handicrafts	Variable
	Match hobbies	Variable
	Music (single instrument)	Variable
Narrabri	Chess	10
	Match hobbies	20
	Woodwork	20
	Woolcraft	20
Newnes	Chess	9
	Cottonwork (Stringboard)	17
	Lapidary	5
	Woodwork	2
Oberon	Match hobbies	30
	Woodwork	10
Silverwater House W.R.C.	Art	5
	Chess	20
	Cotton work (stringboard)	10
	Debating	5
	Discussion group	6
	Handicrafts	17
	Match hobbies	2
	Music (single instrument)	9
	Woodwork	6
	Picnic lunch	20

MEDICAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1. *Daily average resident and total admission*

	Daily average resident		Resident at end of year		Total admissions	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Long Bay	22.5	26.8	31	26	759	728
Mulawa (women)	9.0	7.0	8	10	380	448
Goulburn	2.8	1.5	2	2	146	171
Bathurst	1.5	1.2	1	..	65	51
Maitland	1.2	1.4	1	1	105	87
Parramatta	0.5	0.4	1	..	72	60
Cooma	*	*	*	*	10	28
Total	37.5	38.3	44	39	1 537	1 573

N.B. In the following tables if an institution is not included in a table, then no information is available for all three categories in that table for that institution.

TABLE 2. *Psychiatric conditions*

	Prisoners dealt with under schedule 2†		Prisoners dealt with under schedule 3‡		Psychiatric consultations	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Long Bay	52	57	39	14	2 245	2 047
Mulawa (women)	10	5	3	1	304	568
Goulburn	5	1	*	*	2	..
Parramatta	8	9	..	..	169	228
Cessnock .. .. .	..	..	1	..	*	*
Total	75	72	43	15	2 720	2 843

* Figures are not available.

† This category deals with persons not under sentence or serving short sentences who are, in the opinion of a panel of two psychiatrists, in need of psychiatric help and are therefore sent to a psychiatric centre upon appearance before the court or discharge from custody.

‡ This category deals with those persons serving a substantial sentence who are, in the opinion of a panel of two psychiatrists, in need of psychiatric help and are therefore sent to a psychiatric centre. Upon a cure being effected the person is either released if his sentence has expired or returned to gaol if it has not.

TABLE 3. *Prisoners receiving treatment at outside agency or transferred to hospital*

	Out-patients at public hospitals		Admitted to public hospitals		Transferred to Long Bay hospital	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Long Bay	423	415	81	139	N/A	N/A
Mulawa (women)	34	37	13	20	N/A	N/A
Goulburn	16	21	2	8	128	109
Bathurst	6	2	3	2	17	11
Maitland	11	19	1	7	88	72
Parramatta	1	4	6	6	*	*
Cooma	8	7	4	10	*	*
Cessnock	171	180	..	..	18	28
Total	670	685	110	192	251	220

Appendix V

COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

The following organizations and firms have assisted the Department by way of voluntary work and active participation. Acknowledgements are also given to the numerous individuals, not attached to organizations, who have assisted people in the Department's care, including performing artists and prison visitors and the many miscellaneous sporting organizations.

1. *Religious Organizations:*

Churches of various denominations
 Salvation Army
 The Society of St Vincent de Paul
 Church of England Marriage Guidance Council

2. *Service Organizations:*

The Rotary Clubs of:
 Kingsgrove, Albury, Bathurst
 The Lions Clubs of:
 Cessnock, Katoomba
 The Gideons:
 Wagga, Bowral

3. *Clubs and Societies:*

The New South Wales Debating Union
 Debating Club—Office of the Public Solicitors—Berrima
 Joseph Banks Debating Society
 Apex Club, Penrith—debating team
 Rostrum clubs of
 Orange, New South Wales, Newcastle
 Toastmasters Club, Newcastle
 Toastmistresses Club, Chatswood
 Rugby League Club, North Sydney, Western Suburbs (Newcastle)
 Grafton District Services Club
 Bathurst Show Society

4. *Educational Organizations and Libraries:*

The Universities of:
 New South Wales, Sydney, Macquarie, New England, Australian National University
 Technical Colleges of:
 Meadowbank, Ryde, Sydney, East Sydney, North Sydney, Randwick, Cessnock, Goulburn,
 Newcastle, Granville, Strathfield
 Public Library, New South Wales
 National Library, Canberra

5. *Welfare Organizations:*

Prisoners' Aid Association
 The Aboriginal Welfare Bureau
 Civil Rehabilitation Committees
 Alcoholics Anonymous
 The Good Neighbour Council, Goulburn

6. *Arts and Crafts Organizations:*

Australian Council for the Arts
 The Robin Hood Committee
 The Embroidery Guild of New South Wales
 Sussex Arts, Sydney

7. *Miscellaneous Sporting Organizations:*

8. *Business Organizations:*

Southern Portland Cement Pty Ltd
 Pineboard Pty Ltd, Oberon
 C.S.R. Pyneboard Pty Ltd, Oberon
 Oberon Freighters Pty Ltd
 McWilliams Wines Pty Ltd
 Tooth Brewery
 Yalumba Wines and Brandy
 Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (Aust.) Pty Ltd
 Magna Alloys and Research Pty Ltd
 John Sands Pty Ltd
 Cemac Pty Ltd
 Associated Plywoods
 Atel Furniture Factory, Bathurst
 G.N.S. Pty Ltd

9. *Newspapers and Radio Stations:*

Radio 2HD, Newcastle
 Radio 2BS, Bathurst
 Western Advocate, Bathurst

10. *Miscellaneous Organizations:*

The Commonwealth Employment Service
 The Family Planning Association of New South Wales
 The St John Ambulance New South Wales Centre
 The National Fitness and Recreation Service of New South Wales
 The Resurgent Society, Visitors and Sponsors
 Wine and Brandy Producers of New South Wales
 New South Wales Film Council
 Meat and Allied Traders Federation of Australia
 Australian Hotels Association
 Wine and Brandy Information Bureau
 Mulga Bills Bicycle Band, Glen Innes
 Community Health Centre, Goulburn
 Berrima Bus Company
 New South Wales Health Commission
 Imperial Hotel Social Club
 Glenray Opportunity Shop
 Friends of the Earth
 Blackstump players
 R.A.W.A.

Appendix VI

LABOUR ALLOCATION

TABLE 1. Industrial Activities

	Light Engineering	Cabinet Making	Graphic Arts	Textile conversions	Bakeries	Farming activities	Forestry activities	Beautification/ Landscaping	Kitchens	Laundries	Motor and mechanical repairs	Building maintenance	Miscellaneous*	Totals
Bathurst	15	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	9
Berrima	8	..	..	6	3	..	1	..	28
Broken Hill	2	..	..	..	..	10
Cessnock	39	28	22	..	..	25	..	15	..	..	19	21	..	169
Cooma	59	..	12	..	..	10	1	..	7	9	98
Emu Plains	53	..	..	9	..	..	5	..	67
Glen Innes	5	15	..	6	1	..	6	21	54
Goulburn	31	..	73	9	12	..	..	19	29	..	27	..	200
Grafton	30	..	..	4	3	..	4	4	45
Kirkconnell	50	2	5	..	4	3	..	64
Long Bay	9	..	42	..	26	..	..	35	47	92	8	104	30	393
Maitland	10	26	8	..	35	15	94
Mannus	17	28	..	9	1	..	10	..	67
Milson Island	2	11	..	3	17	..	33
Mulawa	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Narrabri	6	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	11
Newnes	37	7	6	1	2	4	..	57
Oberon	2	22	..	7	1	1	14	..	47
Parramatta	30	20	..	..	6	29	13	4	30	..	132
Parramatta Linen Service	146	..	..	..	146
Silverwater	11	20	..	..	14	2	47
Silverwater Light Engineering Facility	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Totals	58	59	79	169	55	173	152	88	223	299	44	308	81	1 788

* Miscellaneous industries include hatchery, sawmilling, cardboard article manufacturing, packing, leatherwork and dry cleaning.

TABLE 2. *Revenue and Expenditure (Industrial Division)*

	Expenditure				Revenue			
	1972-73 \$	1973-74 \$	1974-75 \$	1975-76 \$	1972-73 \$	1973-74 \$	1974-75 \$	1975-76 \$
Manufacturing	1,031,116	1,370,924	2,139,894	1,875,268	1,072,984	1,159,376	1,899,949	2,018,849
Bakeries	150,413	117,259	128,615	238,450	192,708	186,863	173,919	289,257
Primary Industry	171,574	131,213	129,210	227,504	149,776	196,143	246,193	299,739
Plant and Equipment ..	64,421	105,578	216,272	159,352	..	..	..	..
Total	1,417,524	1,724,974	2,613,991	2,500,574	1,415,468	1,542,382	2,320,061	2,607,845

TABLE 1—continued

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent of total reception under sentence
DRIVING, TRAFFIC ETC., OFFENCES—				
Driving offences—				
occasioning death	34	..	34	0.41
occasioning injury	20	..	20	0.24
Driving offences N.E.C.—				
driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	688	8	696	8.37
aid and abet D.U.I. of alcohol or drugs	1	..	1	0.01
refuse breath test	20	..	20	0.24
dangerous driving	77	..	77	0.93
negligent driving	99	2	101	1.21
fail to stop after accident	9	..	9	0.11
other	436	5	441	5.30
Licence offences—				
driving whilst licence suspended etc.	319	2	321	3.86
driving without licence	139	4	143	1.72
other driving	1	..	1	0.01
other than driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Road-worthiness of vehicle	51	1	52	0.63
Transport of goods by road	32	..	32	0.38
Registration and insurance offences	55	..	55	0.66
Parking offences	64	5	69	0.83
Pedestrian offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences	26	2	28	0.34
Total driving, traffic etc. offences	2 071	29	2 100	25.25
OTHER OFFENCES—				
Offences against enforcement of order—				
accessory after the fact	3	..	3	0.04
breach of conditions of release or of recognizance	457	6	463	5.57
contempt of court	11	..	11	0.13
escape from lawful custody	13	..	13	0.16
fail to comply with maintenance order	243	..	243	2.92
perjury, bribery etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
resist arrest	44	1	45	0.54
treason or sedition .. .. .	..	..	..	..
trespassing etc.	93	1	94	1.13
unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..
habitual criminal	1	..	1	0.01
other	19	2	21	0.25
Drug offences—				
use etc. or possession	220	8	228	2.74
obtaining by forgery or false representation	3	..	3	0.04
selling	70	3	73	0.88
importing or exporting	3	1	4	0.05
making .. .. .	..	..	..	..
other	3	..	3	0.04
Sales, possession of poisons etc.	3	1	4	0.05
Offensive behaviour—				
drunkenness	288	6	294	3.53
expose the person	10	..	10	0.12
language, obscene threatening etc.	208	25	233	2.80
other	148	6	154	1.85
Found with intent to commit an offence N.E.C.	14	..	14	0.17
Consorting	3	..	3	0.04
Vagrancy	376	20	396	4.76
Environmental offences	5	..	5	0.06
Betting and gaming offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Evade fare	11	..	11	0.13
Liquor law offences	1	..	1	0.01
Unlawful importation or exportation of goods N.E.C.	24	3	27	0.32
Unlawful possession of weapons etc.:				
possession of guns, explosives etc.	29	1	30	0.36
other	21	..	21	0.25
Prohibited migrant .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	10	..	10	0.12
Total other offences	2 334	84	2 418	29.07
CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN				
Conduct of child:				
absconding from custody	16	1	17	0.20
breach of probation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
drug involvement .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total care and protection of children	16	1	17	0.20
OFFENCES UNKNOWN—				
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total all offences	7 889	430	8 319	100.00

TABLE 2. *Receptions under sentence during 1974-75—Offence and age (including periodic detention)*

Type of offence	Age (years)																		Total per cent		
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
Homicides	4	1	8	1	4	..	9	.. 1	14	1	9	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	54 0.7	5 1.2	59 0.7
Assaults and like offences .. .	4	..	98	4	97	3	69	4	79	1	40	1	21	1	2	1	2	1	412 5.2	16 3.7	428 5.1
Sexual	11	1	33	51	26	52	32	48	27	22	13	4	6	..	1	..	..	1	149 1.9	179 41.7	328 3.9
Robbery and extortion	22	..	113	1	73	1	39	2	26	2	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	284 3.6	6 1.4	290 3.5
Fraud	1	..	51	11	58	7	50	3	86	4	57	2	30	2	7	..	1	..	341 4.3	29 6.7	370 4.4
Property offences	22	1	764	27	466	15	333	15	256	13	222	4	114	4	44	1	7	1	2 228 28.2	81 18.9	2 309 27.9
Driving, traffic etc. offences	7	..	527	6	473	4	382	12	415	6	179	1	64	..	13	..	11	..	2 071 26.3	29 6.7	2 100 25.3
Other offences— Against enforcement of order ..	11	..	123	3	217	5	159	2	188	..	116	..	53	..	13	..	4	..	884 11.2	10 2.3	894 10.7
Drug offences .. .. .	..	..	106	6	134	6	44	1	10	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	302 3.8	13 3.0	315 3.8
Offensive behaviour	3	..	116	9	100	8	101	11	166	5	284	11	278	10	82	6	18	1	1 148 14.6	61 14.2	1 209 14.5
Care etc. of child	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16 0.2	1 0.2	17 0.2
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	98	4	1 941	119	1 648	101	1 218	99	1 267	54	931	24	573	17	167	8	46	4	7 889	430	8 319
%.. .. .	1.2	0.9	24.6	27.6	20.9	23.5	15.4	23.0	16.1	12.6	11.8	5.6	7.3	4.0	2.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5. *Receptions under sentence during 1974-75—Sentence imposed and offence (excluding periodic detention)*

Sentence imposed	Type of offence																								
	Homicides		Assaults and like offences		Sexual		Robbery and extortion		Fraud		Property offences		Driving, traffic etc. offences		Other offences				Care etc. of child		Offences unknown		Total (Per cent)		
															Drugs		Other								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
1 day to 7 days .. ..	..	..	6	3	..	6	..	..	7	3	52	2	204	7	1	..	489	34	..	..	..	..	759	55	814
8 days and under 1 month ..	..	..	55	5	2	170	..	..	49	4	290	23	834	20	34	2	438	18	2	..	..	..	9.9	12.8	10.0
1 month and under 3 months ..	..	..	88	3	1	1	2	..	40	3	324	20	450	2	63	3	340	10	8	1	..	..	1 704	242	1 946
3 months and under 6 months ..	..	..	80	1	4	..	3	..	67	5	286	16	261	2	45	..	168	1	5	..	..	..	22.1	56.2	23.9
6 months and under 12 months ..	..	..	62	..	16	2	1	1	80	11	376	8	161	..	54	5	94	..	1	..	..	..	1 316	41	1 357
1 year and under 2 years ..	1	..	37	1	20	..	7	..	49	1	368	9	19	..	54	1	77	3	..	..	..	..	17.1	9.5	16.7
2 years and under 3 years ..	2	1	20	2	12	..	24	1	17	2	233	2	13	..	9	..	26	2	..	..	..	..	919	25	944
3 years and under 4 years ..	1	..	13	..	15	..	29	1	7	..	148	1	11	..	16	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	12.0	5.8	11.6
4 years and under 5 years ..	..	1	7	1	11	..	27	1	8	..	55	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	845	27	872
5 years and under 10 years ..	5	2	20	..	46	..	138	2	11	..	52	..	1	..	7	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	11.0	6.3	10.7
10 years and over	13	..	6	..	20	..	50	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	632	15	647
Life	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	3.5	8.0
Governor's Pleasure ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	356	10	366
Parole .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	1	..	..	..	..	4.6	2.3	4.5
Licence .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	252	4	256
Authority .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	0.9	3.2
Total	54	5	394	16	147	179	281	6	335	29	2 190	81	1 957	29	286	13	2 030	71	16	1	..	..	7 690	430	8 120
Per cent	0.7	1.2	5.1	3.7	1.9	41.7	3.7	1.4	4.4	6.7	28.5	18.9	25.4	6.7	3.7	3.0	26.4	16.5	0.2	0.2	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6. *Receptions under sentence during 1974-75—Sentence imposed and age (excluding periodic detention).*

Sentence imposed	Age (years)																				
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown		Total Per cent		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
1 day to 7 days	2	..	95	10	86	8	65	11	133	9	165	8	155	7	47	2	11	..	759	55	814
8 days and under 1 month	8	1	450	68	359	63	255	65	261	29	186	8	127	5	46	1	12	2	9.9	12.8	10.0
1 month and under 3 months	21	2	289	13	248	7	178	5	239	4	192	2	112	2	26	4	11	2	1 704	242	1 946
3 months and under 6 months	8	..	200	9	170	5	153	7	166	2	118	1	79	1	22	..	3	..	22.1	56.3	23.9
6 months and under 12 months ..	6	..	228	11	180	6	149	1	128	5	94	3	47	1	9	..	4	..	1 316	41	1 357
1 year and under 2 years	9	..	192	4	164	5	104	4	90	1	53	1	15	..	4	..	1	..	17.1	9.5	16.7
2 years and under 5 years	17	..	239	3	176	4	141	4	83	3	50	1	15	1	5	1	..	..	919	25	944
5 years and under 10 years	20	..	89	1	64	2	58	2	41	1	14	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	12.0	5.8	11.6
10 years and over	5	..	29	..	22	..	16	..	16	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	845	27	872
Life .. .. .	..	1	3	..	4	..	6	..	8	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	11.0	6.3	10.7
Governor's Pleasure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	632	15	647
Balance of Special Release—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	3.5	8.0
Parole .. .. .	..	..	70	..	131	1	71	..	63	..	18	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	726	17	743
Licence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.4	4.0	9.2
Authority .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	291	6	297
Total	96	4	1 884	119	1 604	101	1 196	99	1 233	54	904	24	563	17	167	8	43	4	3.8	1.4	3.7
Per cent	1.2	0.9	24.4	27.6	20.9	23.5	15.6	23.0	16.0	12.6	11.8	5.6	7.3	4.0	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.9	95	..	95
																			1.2	..	1.2
																			30	1	31
																			0.4	0.2	0.4
																			7	..	7
																			0.1	..	0.1
																			0.1	..	0.1
																			360	1	361
																			4.7	0.2	4.4
																			1	..	1
																			0.0	..	0.0
																			5	..	5
																			0.1	..	0.1

94

[illegible]

TABLE 8. *Persons sentenced to periodic detention during 1974-75—Offence and sentence*

Offence	Sentence				
	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	1 year	Total per cent
Homicides .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults and like offences	13	2	..	3	18
Sexual .. .. .	..	1	..	1	2
Robbery and extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	3	1.0
Fraud	2	3	1	..	3
Property offences	7	17	9	5	1.5
Driving, traffic, etc. offences	81	22	6	5	6
Other offences	1	10	2	5	3.0
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	19.1
Total	104	55	18	22	114
Per cent	52.3	27.6	9.0	11.1	57.4

TABLE 9. *Persons sentenced to periodic detention received during 1974-75—Sentence and age*

Age (years)	Sentence				
	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	1 year	Total Per cent
Under 18	1	..	1	..	2
18-20	25	17	6	9	1.0
21-24	23	14	4	3	57
25-29	12	7	1	2	28.6
30-39	19	8	3	4	44
40-49	15	9	1	2	22.1
50-59	7	..	2	1	22
60 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11.1
Unknown	2	..	..	1	34
Total	104	55	18	22	17.1
Per cent	52.3	27.6	9.0	11.1	27

TABLE 10. *Receptions not under sentence during 1974-75—Offence*

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent of total receptions not under sentence
HOMICIDES, ASSAULTS AND LIKE OFFENCES—				
Murder	104	14	118	1.45
Murder—				
attempts	41	10	51	0.63
threats	5	..	5	0.06
Manslaughter (not M/V)	22	2	24	0.30
Assaults N.E.C.—				
assault—				
major	295	16	311	3.83
minor	259	6	265	3.26
unspecified	87	..	87	1.07
Acts endangering life—				
railway users	1	..	1	0.01
arson (person therein)	4	1	5	0.06
other dangerous acts	1	..	1	0.01
Cruelty or neglect to children .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Kidnapping and abduction	7	..	7	0.09
Procure abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total homicides, assaults and like offences	826	49	875	10.77
SEXUAL OFFENCES—				
Rape	141	1	142	1.75
Attempted rape	24	..	24	0.30
Incest	9	..	9	0.11
Unlawful intercourse with female N.E.C.—				
under 10 years	4	..	4	0.05
other	49	..	49	0.60
Indecent assault on female	84	..	84	1.03
Buggery and bestiality	23	..	23	0.28
Indecent assault male	23	..	23	0.28
Procuring male—unnaturally	2	..	2	0.02
Prostitution—				
soliciting .. .. .	..	3	3	0.04
procuring .. .. .	..	..	..	..
other	9	..	9	0.11
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total sexual offences	368	4	372	4.57
ROBBERY AND EXTORTION OFFENCES—				
Robbery—				
with major assaults	443	18	461	5.67
with minor assaults	41	2	43	0.53
unspecified	9	..	9	0.11
Extortion	28	2	30	0.37
Total robbery and extortion offences	521	22	543	6.68
FRAUD OFFENCES—				
Currency offences	3	..	3	0.04
Forgery and uttering N.E.C.	96	15	111	1.37
Fraud N.E.C.	252	23	275	3.39
Total fraud offences	351	38	389	4.80
PROPERTY OFFENCES—				
Misappropriation	34	3	37	0.46
Break, enter and steal	1 039	29	1 068	13.17
Larceny—				
boats	1	..	1	0.01
motor vehicles	563	13	576	7.09
other vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Stealing N.E.C.	875	38	913	11.26
Unlawful possession of property	345	21	366	4.51
Injury to property—				
injury to animals	1	..	1	0.01
arson (person not therein)	46	2	48	0.59
other	160	7	167	2.06
Total property offences	3 064	113	3 177	39.16

TABLE 10—continued

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent of total reception not under sentence
DRIVING, TRAFFIC ETC, OFFENCES—				
Driving offences—				
occasioning death	44	..	44	0.54
occasioning injury	12	..	12	0.15
Driving offences N.E.C.—				
driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	266	1	267	3.29
aid and abet D.U.I. of alcohol or drugs	1	..	1	0.01
refuse breath test	23	..	23	0.28
dangerous driving	33	..	33	0.41
negligent driving	4	..	4	0.05
fail to stop after accident	5	..	5	0.06
other	10	..	10	0.12
Licence offences—				
driving whilst licence suspended, etc.	82	..	82	1.01
driving without licence	27	..	27	0.33
other driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
other than driving	1	..	1	0.01
Road-worthiness of vehicle	1	..	1	0.01
Transport of goods by road .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Registration and insurance offences	8	..	8	0.10
Parking offences	1	..	1	0.01
Pedestrian offences	1	..	1	0.01
Other offences	2	..	2	0.02
Total driving, traffic etc., offences	521	1	522	6.41
OTHER OFFENCES—				
Offences against enforcement of order—				
accessory after the fact	10	4	14	0.17
breach of conditions of release of recognizance	90	3	93	1.14
contempt of court	14	4	18	0.22
escape from lawful custody	57	5	62	0.76
fail to comply with maintenance order	123	..	123	1.51
perjury, bribery, etc.	1	..	1	0.01
resist arrest	17	2	19	0.23
treason or sedition	11	..	11	0.14
trespassing, etc.	65	3	68	0.84
unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..
habitual criminal .. .. .	..	..	..	..
other	6	..	6	0.07
Drug offences—				
use etc. or possession	314	50	364	4.48
obtaining by forgery or false representation	3	2	5	0.06
selling	115	9	124	1.53
importing or exporting .. .. .	..	1	1	0.01
making .. .. .	..	1	1	0.01
other	5	..	5	0.06
Sale, possession of poisons, etc.	5	5	10	0.12
Offensive behaviour—				
drunkenness	295	26	321	3.95
expose the person	30	..	30	0.37
language, obscene threatening, etc.	87	5	92	1.13
other	70	7	77	0.95
Found with intent to commit an offence N.E.C.	33	2	35	0.43
Consorting	3	..	3	0.04
Vagrancy	347	36	383	4.71
Environmental offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Betting and gaming offences	1	..	1	0.01
Bigamy	1	..	1	0.01
Evade fare	5	..	5	0.06
Liquor law offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Unlawful importation or exportation of goods N.E.C.	64	17	81	1.00
Unlawful possession of weapons, etc.—				
possession of guns, explosives, etc.	68	3	71	0.87
other	15	1	16	0.20
Prohibited migrant	199	4	203	2.50
Other	1	..	1	0.01
Total other offences	2 055	190	2 245	27.60
CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN—				
Conduct of child—				
absconding from custody .. .. .	..	1	1	0.01
breach of probation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
drug involvement .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total care and protection of children .. .. .	..	1	1	0.01
OFFENCES UNKNOWN				
Total all offences	7 706	418	8 124	100.00

TABLE 11. *Receptions not under sentence during 1974-75—Offence and age*

Type of offence	Age (years)																			Total Per cent		
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons	
Homicides	5	1	37	4	17	2	32	13	42	2	19	2	12	2	6	..	2	..	172	26	198	
Assaults and like offences	3	..	117	2	128	2	143	10	143	6	74	2	34	1	6	..	6	..	2.2	6.2	2.4	
Sexual	9	..	94	4	77	..	67	..	70	..	35	..	5	..	9	..	2	..	654	23	677	
Robbery and extortion	15	..	199	9	135	3	90	2	62	6	11	2	6	..	1	..	2	..	8.5	5.5	8.3	
Fraud	1	..	40	8	70	13	66	6	90	4	61	3	19	2	3	2	1	..	368	4	372	
Property offences	18	..	1 171	45	671	22	481	17	383	15	197	9	93	1	30	3	20	1	4.8	1.0	4.6	
Driving, traffic etc. offences	2	..	113	..	119	..	87	..	106	1	60	..	22	..	6	..	6	..	521	22	543	
Other offences—																			6.8	5.3	6.7	
Against enforcement of order	4	..	63	8	71	5	74	2	94	1	56	3	19	2	5	..	8	..	351	38	389	
Drug offences .. .. .	..	..	160	31	171	25	80	5	17	4	11	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	4.6	9.1	4.8
Offensive behaviour	5	..	131	24	175	19	171	16	167	8	221	9	222	10	95	14	32	1	3 064	113	3 177	
Care etc. of child .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39.7	27.0	39.2
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	1	522
																			6.8	0.2	6.4	
Total	62	2	2 125	135	1 634	91	1 291	71	1 174	47	745	32	432	18	162	19	81	3	7 706	418	8 124	
Per cent	0.8	0.5	27.5	32.3	21.2	21.8	16.8	17.0	15.2	11.2	9.7	7.7	5.6	4.3	2.1	4.5	1.1	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	

66

Type of offence	Place of Birth																					
	N.S.W. and A.C.T.	Other Australian States and Territories	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Eire	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Other Eastern European Countries	Other European	China, Hong Kong	Lebanon	Other Asian	African Countries	Canada	Other American	Other and Unspecified Countries	Total Per cent	
Homicides	116	24	6	9	4	1	..	10	..	..	4	3	6	..	6	4	3	..	..	2	198
Assaults and like offences	381	81	16	50	6	8	2	15	3	2	49	7	12	3	7	10	3	2	4	16	2.4	
Sexual	248	43	12	15	7	8	3	2	4	6	6	3	3	..	3	1	3	1	1	3	8.3	
Robbery and extortion	371	74	9	27	6	8	..	4	..	..	18	7	6	..	1	4	2	2	..	4	4.6
Fraud	222	52	11	33	5	3	3	8	..	3	6	5	5	2	3	6	10	4	5	3	543	
Property offences	2 096	395	113	226	28	24	15	19	10	9	56	34	20	2	17	19	20	5	16	53	6.7	
Driving, traffic etc. offences	347	57	21	28	4	2	7	3	3	3	13	4	7	1	4	3	1	2	3	9	389	
Other offences— Against enforcement of order	287	41	13	26	2	4	4	2	1	..	12	3	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	10	4.8	
Drug offences	320	48	29	45	7	3	..	7	1	5	2	3	6	..	3	10	3	3	10	5	510	
Offensive behaviour	605	162	76	106	9	20	2	6	3	1	45	49	34	4	6	58	8	7	26	93	6.3	
Care etc. of child	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 320
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2
Total	4 994	977	306	565	78	81	36	76	25	29	211	118	104	12	52	115	55	26	66	198	8 124	
Per cent	61.5	12.0	3.8	7.0	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.4	100.0	

Appendix II

TOTAL RELEASES DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1975

TABLE 15. *Persons under sentence released during 1974-75—Effective sentence served and age (excluding periodic detention)*

Effective sentence served	Age (years)																				
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown		Total Per cent		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 month	21	1	755	89	670	75	479	86	582	41	503	17	358	13	113	7	33	4	3 514	333	3 847
1 month and under 3 months	21	1	273	7	232	6	199	7	239	3	174	2	123	1	31	..	8	..	48.3	82.2	50.1
3 months and under 6 months	3	..	200	4	171	6	130	3	130	3	89	5	44	..	10	1	5	..	1 300	27	1 327
6 months and under 9 months	2	..	160	3	161	4	131	3	87	1	44	1	21	..	10	..	..	..	17.9	6.7	17.2
9 months and under 12 months .. ..	..	..	82	1	86	..	52	1	48	..	32	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	782	22	804
1 year and under 2 years .. .. .	..	..	77	1	137	..	92	3	72	2	31	..	10	1	5	..	..	..	10.7	5.4	10.4
2 years and under 5 years .. .. .	..	..	15	..	73	..	95	..	68	1	33	..	8	1	2	..	..	..	616	12	628
5 years and under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	..	16	..	18	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8.4	3.0	8.2
10 years and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	307	2	309
Unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	0.5	4.0
Total	47	2	1 562	105	1 536	91	1 194	103	1 247	51	914	25	570	16	174	8	46	4	424	7	431
Per cent	0.6	0.5	21.5	25.8	21.1	22.5	16.4	25.4	17.1	12.6	12.5	6.2	7.8	4.0	2.4	2.0	0.6	1.0	5.8	1.7	5.6
																			294	2	296
																			4.0	0.5	3.8
																			47	..	47
																			0.6	..	0.6
																			6	..	6
																			0.1	..	0.1
																		

TABLE 16. *Persons under sentence released during 1974-75—Offence and effective sentence served (excluding periodic detention)*

Type of offence	Effective sentence served												
	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 12 years	12 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and over	Total Per cent
Homicides	5	..	..	3	6	9	3	..	1	2	1	..	30 0.4
Assaults and like offences	141	109	61	47	32	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	406 5.3
Sexual	183	11	17	36	28	32	11	3	1	..	..	1	323 4.2
Robbery and extortion	9	9	19	48	67	92	13	2	..	..	..	..	259 3.4
Fraud	99	77	60	44	14	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	304 4.0
Property offences	615	410	341	498	182	88	7	1	..	..	..	..	2 142 27.8
Driving, traffic etc., offences	1 402	358	147	39	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 950 25.3
Other offences—													
Against enforcement of order	270	149	104	178	87	47	3	..	..	..	..	..	838 10.9
Drug offences	111	50	32	31	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	231 3.0
Offensive behaviour	1 004	147	20	13	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 194 15.5
Care etc., of child	8	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 0.2
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0.0
Total	3 847	1 327	804	937	431	296	37	10	2	2	1	1	7 695
Per cent	50.2	17.2	10.4	12.2	5.6	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

TABLE 17. *Persons under sentence released during 1974-75—Sentence imposed and effective sentence served (excluding periodic detention)*

Sentence imposed	Effective sentence served												
	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 12 years	12 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and over	Total Per cent
1 day to 7 days	812	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	812
8 days and under 1 month	1 947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.1
1 month and under 3 months	886	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 947
3 months and under 6 months	31	769	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.7
6 months and under 12 months	24	27	579	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 320
1 year and under 2 years	10	9	36	374	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.1
2 years and under 5 years	1	2	27	285	247	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	849
5 years and under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	1	11	55	153	8	1	..	..	..	..	11.6
10 years and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	20	24	9	..	..	..	..	725
Life .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	9.9
Governor's Pleasure .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	461
Balance of Special Release— Parole	3	7	42	110	63	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	6.3
Licence .. .. .	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	624
Authority	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.5
Total	3 717	1 251	736	876	402	273	33	10	1	2	..	1	229
Per cent	51.0	17.1	10.1	12.0	5.5	3.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	3.1

TABLE 18. *Persons under sentence released from the Work Centre, Silverwater, during 1974-75—Effective sentence served and age (men only)*

Effective sentence served	Age (years)								Total	Per cent
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	Unknown		
Under 1 month .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	0.7
1 month and under 6 months	6	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	12	7.9
6 months and under 12 months	15	13	7	12	10	3	..	..	60	39.5
1 year and under 2 years	8	11	8	10	6	2	..	..	45	29.6
2 years and under 3 years	1	3	7	3	2	1	..	..	17	11.2
3 years and under 4 years .. .. .	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	9	5.9
4 years and under 5 years .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	2.6
5 years and under 10 years .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	2.6
10 years and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	32	28	30	21	9	2	..	152	..
Per cent	19.7	21.2	18.4	19.7	13.8	5.9	1.3	..	..	100.0

TABLE 19. *Persons not under sentence released during 1974-75—Offence and length of time spent in prison.*

Type of offence	Length of time spent in prison																
	under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 4 months	4 months and under 5 months	5 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 7 months	7 months and under 8 months	8 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 10 months	10 months and under 11 months	11 months and under 12 months	12 months and under 14 months	14 months and under 16 months	16 months and under 18 months	18 months and over	Total Per cent
Homicides	99	22	8	11	13	11	4	7	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	184
Assaults and like offences	550	51	42	17	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.3
Sexual	254	60	28	8	7	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674
Robbery and extortion.. .. .	311	72	55	43	18	10	11	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8.3
Fraud	330	29	16	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365
Property offences	2 668	358	130	51	18	8	7	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4.5
Driving, traffic etc., offences	503	16	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527
Other offences—																	6.5
Against enforcement of order	375	16	9	6	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382
Drug offences	476	21	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.7
Offensive behaviour	1 262	36	14	6	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 246
Care etc., of child	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.7
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526
																	6.4
Total	6 829	681	318	152	76	42	27	15	8	2	4	1	2	1	..	..	8 158
Per cent	83.9	8.3	3.9	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	100.0

106

Length of time in gaol	Age (years)																				
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		39-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown		Total Per cent		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 month	41	2	1 737	125	1 389	81	1 042	60	966	42	655	29	396	15	157	20	69	3	6 452	377	6 829
1 month and under 2 months	6	..	209	8	142	6	128	4	92	2	52	1	15	1	9	..	6	..	83.4	91.7	83.8
2 months and under 3 months	3	..	91	2	71	2	51	..	50	2	30	..	11	..	2	..	3	..	659	22	681
3 months and under 4 months	2	..	40	1	36	1	33	..	21	..	13	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	8.5	5.4	8.3
4 months and under 5 months	1	..	15	..	22	1	18	..	13	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	312	6	318
5 months and under 6 months	1	..	12	..	7	..	8	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4.0	1.5	3.9
6 months and under 7 months .. ..	..	..	4	..	6	..	3	1	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	3	152
7 months and under 8 months .. ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	0.7	1.9
8 months and under 10 months .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	74	2	76
10 months and under 12 months .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.5	0.9
12 months and under 18 months .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42
18 months and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	0.5
																			26	1	27
																			0.3	0.2	0.3
																			15	..	15
																			0.2	..	0.2
																			10	..	10
																			0.1	..	0.1
																			5	..	5
																			0.1	..	0.1
																			3	..	3
																			0.0	..	0.0
																		
																		
Total	54	2	2 110	136	1 681	91	1 290	65	1 170	47	763	30	428	17	171	20	80	3	7 747	411	8 158
Per cent	0.7	0.5	27.3	33.2	21.7	22.1	16.7	15.8	15.1	11.4	9.8	7.3	5.5	4.1	2.2	4.9	1.0	0.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

Appendix III

THE PRISON POPULATION AS AT 30th JUNE, 1975

TABLE 21. Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Offence (including periodic detention)

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of total in gaol under sentence
HOMICIDES, ASSAULTS AND LIKE OFFENCES—				
Murder	166	6	172	5.72
Murder—				
Attempts	8	1	9	0.30
Threats .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter (not M/V)	66	6	72	2.39
Assaults N.E.C.—				
Assault—				
Major	115	1	116	3.86
Minor	27	2	29	0.96
Unspecified	9	..	9	0.30
Acts endangering life—				
Railway users .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Arson (person therein)	5	..	5	0.17
Other dangerous acts	1	..	1	0.03
Cruelty or neglect to children .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Kidnapping and abduction	8	..	8	0.27
Procure abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total homicides, assaults and like offences	405	16	421	14.00
SEXUAL OFFENCES—				
Rape	105	..	105	3.49
Attempted rape	10	..	10	0.33
Incest	4	..	4	0.13
Unlawful intercourse with female N.E.C.—				
Under 10 years	9	..	9	0.30
Other	16	..	16	0.53
Indecent assault on female	33	..	33	1.10
Buggery and bestiality	12	..	12	0.40
Indecent assault male	10	..	10	0.33
Procuring male—unnaturally .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Prostitution—				
Soliciting .. .. .	..	3	3	0.10
Procuring .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	2	..	2	0.07
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total sexual offences	201	3	204	6.78
ROBBERY AND EXTORTION OFFENCES—				
Robbery—				
With major assaults	374	6	380	12.63
With minor assaults	25	..	25	0.83
Unspecified	11	..	11	0.37
Extortion	11	..	11	0.37
Total robbery and extortion offences	421	6	427	14.20
FRAUD OFFENCES—				
Currency offences	1	..	1	0.03
Forgery and uttering N.E.C.	38	4	42	1.40
Fraud N.E.C.	91	8	99	3.29
Total fraud offences	130	12	142	4.72
PROPERTY OFFENCES—				
Misappropriation	28	1	29	0.96
Break, enter and steal	436	3	439	14.60
Larceny—				
Boats .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicles	211	2	213	7.08
Other vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Stealing N.E.C.	174	5	179	5.95
Unlawful possession of property	49	2	51	1.69
Injury to property—				
Injury to animals .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Arson (person not therein)	17	..	17	0.56
Other	11	..	11	0.37
Total property offences	926	13	939	31.21

TABLE 21—continued

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of total in gaol under sentence
DRIVING, TRAFFIC ETC. OFFENCES—				
Driving offences—				
Occasioning death	24	..	24	0.80
Occasioning injury	10	..	10	0.33
Driving offences N.E.C.—				
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	90	..	90	2.99
Aid and abet D.U.I. of alcohol or drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Refuse breath test	4	..	4	0.13
Dangerous driving	10	..	10	0.33
Negligent driving	1	..	1	0.03
Fail to stop after accident .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	10	..	10	0.33
Licence offences				
Driving whilst licence suspended, etc.	47	..	47	1.56
Driving without licence	1	..	1	0.03
Other driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other than driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Road-worthiness of vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Transport of goods by road	2	..	2	0.07
Registration and insurance offences	1	..	1	0.03
Parking offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Pedestrian offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences	1	..	1	0.03
Total driving, traffic, etc. offences	201	..	201	6.66
OTHER OFFENCES—				
Offences against enforcement of order—				
Accessory after the fact	4	..	4	0.13
Breach of conditions of release of recognizance	404	2	406	13.49
Contempt of court .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Escape from lawful custody	7	..	7	0.23
Fail to comply with maintenance order	42	..	42	1.40
Perjury, bribery, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Resist arrest	2	..	2	0.07
Treason or sedition .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Trespassing, etc.	5	..	5	0.17
Unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Habitual criminal	6	..	6	0.20
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Drug offences—				
Use etc. or possession	51	3	54	1.79
Obtaining by forgery or false representation	1	..	1	0.03
Selling	57	2	59	1.96
Importing or exporting .. .. .	..	1	1	0.03
Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Sale, possession of poison, etc.	1	1	2	0.07
Offensive behaviour—				
Drunkenness	3	..	3	0.10
Expose the person	2	..	2	0.07
Language, obscene threatening, etc.	1	1	2	0.07
Other	6	..	6	0.20
Found with intent to commit an offence N.E.C.	4	..	4	0.13
Consorting .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	30	..	30	1.00
Environment offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Betting and gaming offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Evade fare .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Liquor law offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Unlawful importation or exportation of goods N.E.C.	23	2	25	0.83
Unlawful possession of weapons, etc.—				
Possession of guns, explosives, etc.	6	1	7	0.23
Other	4	..	4	0.13
Prohibited migrant .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	2	..	2	0.07
Total other offences	661	13	674	22.40
CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN—				
Conduct of child—				
Absconding from custody	1	..	1	0.03
Breach of probation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Drug involvement .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total care and protection of children	1	..	1	0.03
OFFENCES UNKNOWN .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total all offences	2 946	63	3 009	100.00

TABLE 22. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Offence and age (including periodic detention)*

Type of offence	Age (years)																				
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown		Total Per cent		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Persons
Homicides	2	2	11	2	25	1	42	1	87	3	50	2	16	..	7	2	..	..	240	13	253
Assaults and like offences .. .. .	..	..	37	1	34	..	31	1	39	1	18	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	8.1	20.6	8.4
Sexual	2	1	30	1	42	1	55	..	36	..	28	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	165	3	168
Robbery and extortion	6	..	108	1	108	1	96	2	73	2	26	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	5.6	4.8	5.6
Fraud .. .. .	..	..	16	3	26	2	19	1	32	2	21	2	13	2	3	..	..	..	201	3	204
Property offences	11	..	265	5	237	3	181	3	116	..	73	1	29	1	13	..	1	..	6.8	4.8	6.8
Driving, traffic etc. offences .. .. .	..	..	34	..	46	..	39	..	43	..	28	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	421	6	427
Other offences—																			14.3	9.5	14.2
Against enforcement of order .. .. .	..	..	55	..	158	2	106	..	94	..	34	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	130	12	142
Drug offences .. .. .	..	..	20	3	56	4	21	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4.4	19.1	4.7
Offensive behaviour .. .. .	..	..	4	..	12	2	23	1	20	..	9	..	9	..	4	1	..	..	926	13	939
Care etc. of child	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.5	20.6	31.2
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..	201
																			6.8	..	6.7
Total	22	3	580	16	744	16	613	9	547	8	289	5	112	3	35	3	4	..	2 946	63	3 009
Percent	0.7	4.8	19.7	25.4	25.3	25.4	20.8	14.2	18.6	12.7	9.8	7.9	3.8	4.8	1.2	4.8	0.1	..	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 23. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Offence and birthplace (including periodic detention)*

Type of offence	Place of Birth																				Total Per cent
	N.S.W. and A.C.T.	Other Australian States and Territories	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Eire	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Other Eastern European Countries	Other European	China, Hong Kong	Lebanon	Other Asian	African Countries	Canada	Other American	Other and Unspecified Countries	
Homicides	157	33	4	14	3	1	3	11	3	..	11	2	2	1	..	3	1	..	4	..	253
Assaults and like offences	118	18	2	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	8.4
Sexual	158	16	2	7	3	5	..	1	..	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	168
Robbery and extortion	294	68	12	20	5	3	..	1	..	4	8	3	1	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	5.6
Fraud	96	20	1	8	..	..	1	3	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	204
Property offences	657	122	27	49	7	5	5	5	3	2	22	11	4	..	2	3	6	1	3	5	6.8
Driving, traffic etc. offences	160	9	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	427
Other offences—																					14.2
Against enforcement of order	372	47	4	23	4	..	2	2	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	142
Drug offences	76	13	1	13	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	4.7
Offensive behaviour	39	9	6	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	..	4	..	1	5	1	31.2
Care etc. of child	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7
Total	2 128	355	62	167	25	17	12	26	7	11	66	23	18	5	10	16	13	7	19	22	3 009
Per cent	70.7	11.8	2.1	5.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	100.0

TABLE 24. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Sentence imposed and offence (excluding periodic detention)*

Sentence imposed	Type of offence																								
	Homicides		Assaults and like offences		Sexual		Robbery and extortion		Fraud		Property offences		Driving, traffic etc. offences		Other offences				Care, etc. of child		Offences unknown		Total Per cent		
															Drugs		Other								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
1 day to 7 days .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
8 days and under 1 month ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	..	4	..	14	..	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2
1 month and under 3 months ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	27	2	24	..	5	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	33	4	37
3 months and under 6 months ..	..	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	12	2	56	4	44	..	7	..	43	..	1	..	..	..	83	4	87
6 months and under 12 months ..	..	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	31	6	125	1	58	..	19	4	30	..	1	..	..	..	2.9	6.3	3.0
1 year and under 2 years ..	1	..	25	1	15	..	4	..	30	1	212	4	8	..	32	1	44	2	..	..	..	..	174	6	180
2 years and under 3 years ..	2	1	13	..	16	..	20	..	11	1	174	2	7	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	6.1	9.5	6.1
3 years and under 4 years ..	1	..	12	..	12	..	30	1	10	..	142	..	9	..	15	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	288	11	299
4 years and under 5 years ..	..	1	12	1	17	..	28	1	7	1	66	..	2	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	10.0	17.6	10.2
5 years and under 10 years ..	18	3	30	..	79	..	204	4	16	..	92	..	2	..	11	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	371	9	380
10 years and over	56	2	21	..	48	..	132	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12.9	14.3	13.0
Life	152	4	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263	4	267
Governor's Pleasure	10	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	6.3	9.1
Parole .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	342	1	..	..	..	..	244	3	247
Licence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8.5	4.8	8.4
Authority .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	4	146
Total	240	13	157	3	201	3	419	6	128	12	907	13	169	..	99	7	550	6	1	..	..	..	4.9	6.3	5.0
Per cent	8.4	20.6	5.5	4.8	7.0	4.8	14.6	9.5	4.5	19.1	31.5	20.6	5.9	..	3.4	11.1	19.2	9.5	0.0	..	..	..	467	9	476
																							16.2	14.3	16.1
																							275	2	277
																							9.6	3.2	9.4
																							163	4	167
																							5.7	6.3	5.7
																							16	2	18
																							0.6	3.2	0.6
																							342	1	343
																							11.9	1.6	11.7
																							0.2	..	0.2
																						

TABLE 25. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Age and marital status (including periodic detention)*

Age (years)					Marital status														Total Per cent		
					Never married		Married		Permanently separated		Widowed		Divorced		De-facto		Unknown				
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Under 18	..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3	25
18-20	..	..	..	..	553	14	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	0.7	4.8	0.8
21-24	..	..	..	..	602	14	132	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	580	16	596
25-29	..	..	..	..	349	1	232	5	3	1	1	..	27	2	1	..	19.7	25.4	19.8
30-39	..	..	..	..	244	2	244	4	8	1	3	..	42	1	2	..	744	16	760
40-49	..	..	..	..	103	2	141	1	2	..	6	2	34	..	1	..	25.3	25.4	25.3
50-59	..	..	..	..	47	..	41	1	1	..	4	2	17	..	..	..	613	9	622
60 and over	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	2	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	20.8	14.2	20.7
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	547	8	555
																	18.6	12.7	18.4		
																	289	5	294		
																	9.8	7.9	9.8		
																	112	3	115		
																	3.8	4.8	3.8		
																	35	3	38		
																	1.2	4.8	1.3		
																	4	..	4		
																	0.1	..	0.1		
Total	..	..	..	..	1 935	36	831	16	15	2	17	5	129	4	4	..	2 946	63	3 009
Per cent	..	..	..	..	65.7	57.2	28.2	25.4	0.5	3.2	0.6	7.9	4.4	6.3	0.1	..	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 26. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Non-parole period and age (including periodic detention)*

[illegible]

TABLE 27. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Effective sentence served and age (excluding periodic detention)*

Effective sentence served	Age (years)																				
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown		Total %		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 month	1	1	99	3	88	4	67	1	50	..	48	..	20	2	7	1	3	..	383	12	395
1 month and under 3 months	5	..	113	7	127	9	95	2	84	1	40	2	22	..	7	..	..	..	13.3	19.1	13.5
3 months and under 6 months	9	..	135	5	146	1	95	3	72	2	33	..	14	1	4	..	..	..	493	21	514
6 months and under 12 months	3	..	137	..	161	..	107	1	92	3	34	1	11	..	3	..	..	..	17.2	33.3	17.5
1 year and under 2 years	3	1	58	..	120	1	98	2	58	..	35	1	13	..	2	1	..	..	508	12	520
2 years and under 5 years .. .. .	..	1	18	1	80	1	110	..	104	1	51	..	15	..	8	..	..	..	17.7	19.1	17.7
5 years and under 7 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7	..	28	..	38	..	9	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	548	5	553
7 years and under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	20	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	19.0	7.9	18.9
10 years and under 12 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	387	6	393
12 years and under 15 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	13.5	9.5	13.4
15 years and under 20 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	386	4	390
20 years and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13.4	6.3	3.3
Total	21	3	560	16	730	16	605	9	533	8	276	5	109	3	34	3	3	..	85	1	86
Per cent	0.7	4.8	19.5	25.4	25.4	25.4	21.1	14.2	18.6	12.7	9.6	7.9	3.8	4.8	1.2	4.8	0.1	..	3.0	1.6	2.9
																			36	..	36
																			1.3	..	1.2
																			15	1	16
																			0.5	1.6	0.5
																			14	1	15
																			0.5	1.6	0.5
																			11	..	11
																			0.4	..	0.4
																			5	..	5
																			0.2	..	0.2

TABLE 28. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Sentence imposed and effective sentence served (excluding periodic detention)*

Sentence imposed	Effective sentence served												
	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 12 years	12 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and over	Total Per cent
1 day to 7 days	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0.2
8 days and under 1 month	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37 1.3
1 month and under 3 months	76	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87 3.0
3 months and under 6 months	70	107	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180 6.1
6 months and under 12 months	55	146	91	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299 10.2
1 year and under 2 years	57	91	129	98	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380 13.0
2 years and under 5 years	54	89	161	196	140	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	660 22.4
5 years and under 10 years	16	23	56	111	118	147	4	1	..	..	..	..	476 16.2
10 years and over	1	1	7	35	44	137	41	10	..	1	..	..	277 9.4
Life	3	4	..	5	17	41	32	23	16	12	9	5	167 5.7
Governor's Pleasure	1	1	1	..	3	2	5	2	..	2	1	..	18 0.6
Balance of Special Release—													
Parole	20	41	72	101	65	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	343 11.7
Licence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	5 0.2
Authority .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	395	514	520	553	393	390	86	36	16	15	11	5	2 934
Per cent	13.5	17.5	17.7	18.9	13.4	13.3	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0

TABLE 29. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Offence and effective sentence served (excluding periodic detention)*

Type of Offence	Effective sentence served												
	Under 1 month	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 year and under 2 years	2 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 7 years	7 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 12 years	12 years and under 15 years	15 years and under 20 years	20 years and over	Total Per cent
Homicides	3	6	5	15	35	84	41	28	13	9	10	4	253
Assaults and like offences	25	28	31	20	25	22	8	1	..	..	..	..	8.6
Sexual	11	17	21	42	50	39	13	2	3	5	..	1	160
Robbery and extortion	16	22	52	97	85	133	15	5	..	..	..	..	5.5
Fraud	27	34	40	18	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	204
Property offences	135	195	223	212	101	50	4	..	..	..	..	..	7.0
Driving, traffic etc., offences	71	68	23	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	425
Other offences—													14.5
Against enforcement of order	50	85	90	119	72	48	5	..	..	1	1	..	140
Drug offences	20	38	27	8	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8
Offensive behaviour	37	20	8	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	920
Care, etc., of child .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.2
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
													5.8
Total	395	514	520	553	393	390	86	36	16	15	11	5	2 934
Per cent	13.5	17.5	17.7	18.9	13.4	13.3	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	100.0

TABLE 30. *Persons sentenced to periodic detention in prison on 30th June, 1975—Offence and sentence*

Offence	Sentence				
	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	1 year	Total Per cent
Homicides .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults and like offences	4	1	..	3	8 10.7
Sexual .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery and extortion .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2 2.7
Fraud .. .. .	..	1	1	..	2 2.7
Property offences	1	8	5	5	19 25.3
Driving, traffic, etc., offences	15	7	5	5	32 42.6
Other offences	1	5	2	4	12 16.0
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	21	22	13	19	75
Per cent	28.0	28.4	17.3	25.3	100.0

TABLE 31. *Persons not under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Offence*

Offences	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent of total in gaol not under sentence
HOMICIDES, ASSAULTS AND LIKE OFFENCES—				
Murder	30	6	36	9.57
Murder—				
Attempts	4	..	4	1.06
Threats .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter (not M/V) .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Assaults N.E.C.—				
Assault—				
Major	24	2	26	6.91
Minor	9	1	10	2.66
Unspecified	1	..	1	0.27
Acts endangering life—				
Railway users .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Arson (person therein)	1	..	1	0.27
Other dangerous acts .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Cruelty or neglect to children .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Kidnapping and abduction .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Procure abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total homicides, assaults and like offences	69	9	78	20.74
SEXUAL OFFENCES—				
Rape	15	..	15	3.99
Attempted rape	5	..	5	1.33
Incest	1	..	1	0.27
Unlawful intercourse with female N.E.C.—				
Under 10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	2	..	2	0.53
Indecent assault on female	5	..	5	1.33
Buggery and bestiality	2	..	2	0.53
Indecent assault male	1	..	1	0.27
Procuring male—unnaturally .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Prostitution—				
Soliciting .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Procuring .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total sexual offences	31	..	31	8.25

TABLE 31—continued

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent of total in gaol not under sentence
ROBBERY AND EXTORTION OFFENCES—				
Robbery—				
With major assaults	53	1	54	14.35
With minor assaults	1	..	1	0.27
Unspecified	2	..	2	0.53
Extortion	6	..	6	1.60
Total robbery and extortion offences	62	1	63	16.75
FRAUD OFFENCES—				
Currency offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Forgery and uttering N.E.C.	8	1	9	2.39
Fraud N.E.C.	11	1	12	3.19
Total fraud offences	19	2	21	5.58
PROPERTY OFFENCES—				
Misappropriation	1	..	1	0.27
Break enter and steal	51	..	51	13.55
Larceny:				
Boats .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Motor Vehicles	25	1	26	6.91
Other vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Stealing N.E.C.	16	..	16	4.26
Unlawful possession of property	11	..	11	2.93
Injury to property—				
Injury to animals .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Arson (person not therein)	1	1	2	0.53
Other	9	..	9	2.39
Total property offences	114	2	116	30.84
DRIVING TRAFFIC ETC. OFFENCES—				
Driving offences—				
Occasioning death	3	..	3	0.80
Occasioning injury .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Driving offences N.E.C.—				
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2	..	2	0.53
Aid and abet D.U.I. of alcohol or drugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Refuse breath test .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dangerous driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Negligent driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Fail to stop after accident .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Licence offences—				
Driving whilst licence suspended etc.	1	..	1	0.27
Driving without licence	2	..	2	0.53
Other driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other than driving .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Road-worthiness of vehicle .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Transport of goods by road .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Registration and insurance offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Parking offences	1	..	1	0.27
Pedestrian offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total driving, traffic etc. offences	9	..	9	2.40
OTHER OFFENCES—				
Offences against enforcement of order—				
Accessory after the fact	1	1	2	0.53
Breach of conditions of release or of recognizance	6	1	7	1.86
Contempt of court .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Escape from lawful custody	2	..	2	0.53
Fail to comply with maintenance order	3	..	3	0.80
Perjury, bribery etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Resist arrest .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Treason or sedition	1	..	1	0.27
Trespassing etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Unlawful assembly .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Habitual criminal .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Drug offences—				
Use, etc., or possession	9	..	9	2.39
Obtaining by forgery of false representation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Selling	3	..	3	0.80
Importing or exporting .. .. .	..	1	1	0.27
Making .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..

TABLE 31—*continued*

Offence	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent of total in gaol not under sentence
OTHER OFFENCES—<i>continued</i>				
Sale, possession of poisons etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Offensive behaviour—				
Drunkenness	4	..	4	1.06
Expose the person .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Language, obscene, threatening etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	1	..	1	0.27
Found with intent to commit an offence N.E.C.	1	..	1	0.27
Consorting .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	6	..	6	1.60
Environmental offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Betting and gaming offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Bigamy .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Evade fare .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Liquor law offences .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Unlawful importation or exportation of goods N.E.C.	4	2	6	1.60
Unlawful possession of weapons etc.—				
Possession of guns, explosives etc.	2	..	2	0.53
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Prohibited migrant	10	..	10	2.66
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total other offences	53	5	58	15.44
CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN—				
Conduct of child—				
Absconding from custody .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Breach of probation .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Drug involvement .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total care and protection of children .. .. .	..	..	..	..
OFFENCES UNKNOWN—				
Total all offences	357	19	376	100.00

120

Type of offence	Age (years)																		Total Per cent		
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons
Homicides	1	..	4	..	6	1	5	3	10	1	4	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	34	6	40
Assaults and like offences .. .. .	..	..	10	..	4	1	8	..	6	..	3	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	9.5	31.6	10.6
Sexual .. .. .	..	..	9	..	5	..	5	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	38
Robbery and extortion	4	..	14	1	17	..	15	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	9.8	15.8	10.1
Fraud .. .. .	..	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	5	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
Property offences	3	..	35	..	19	..	28	2	19	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	8.7	..	8.2
Driving, traffic etc. offences .. .. .	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	1	63
Other offences—																			17.4	5.3	16.8
Against enforcement of order ..	1	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21
Drug offences .. .. .	..	..	4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	10.5	5.6
Offensive behaviour .. .. .	..	..	4	..	6	1	5	1	3	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	114	2	116
Care etc. of child .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.0	10.5	30.8
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
																			2.5	..	2.4
Total	9	..	87	2	75	5	72	6	66	2	24	2	17	2	2	..	5	..	13	2	15
Per cent	2.5	..	24.3	10.5	21.0	26.3	20.2	31.7	18.5	10.5	6.7	10.5	4.8	10.5	0.6	..	1.4	..	3.6	10.5	4.0
																			12	1	13
																			3.4	5.3	3.5
																			28	2	30
																			7.8	10.5	8.0
																		
																		
																		

TABLE 33. *Persons not under sentence on 30th June, 1975—Offence and birthplace*

Type of offence	Place of Birth																				Total Per cent
	N.S.W. and A.C.T.	Other Australian States and Territories	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Eire	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Other Eastern European Countries	Other European	China, Hong Kong	Lebanon	Other Asian	African Countries	Canada	Other American	Other and Unspecified Countries	
Homicides	20	3	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	40
Assaults and like offences	20	7	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	10.6
Sexual	21	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Robbery and extortion	41	7	2	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10.1
Fraud	11	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	31
Property offences	75	17	2	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	8.2
Driving, traffic etc. offences	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
Other offences— Against enforcement of order	11	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16.8
Drug offences	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	21
Offensive behaviour	13	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	5.6
Care etc. of child .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.8
Total	225	45	13	26	7	5	..	3	2	1	10	9	5	2	2	6	2	..	3	10	376
Per cent	59.8	12.0	3.5	6.9	1.9	1.3	..	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.5	..	0.8	2.7	100.0

TABLE 36. *Persons not under sentence on 30th June 1975—Length of time in prison and age*

Length of time in gaol	Age (years)																			Total Per cent		
	Under 18		18-20		21-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and over		Unknown					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females	Persons	
Under 1 month	3	..	49	2	43	2	38	6	37	2	13	2	14	1	1	..	1	..	199	15	214	
1 month and under 2 months	1	..	18	..	13	1	15	..	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	55.7	78.9	56.9
2 months and under 3 months	1	..	9	..	13	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	60	1	61
3 months and under 4 months	1	..	4	..	5	1	7	..	7	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	16.8	5.3	16.2
4 months and under 5 months	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	41	..	41
5 months and under 6 months	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	..	10.9
6 months and under 7 months	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	2	31
7 months and under 8 months .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8.1	10.5	8.2
8 months and under 10 months .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	1	12
10 months and under 12 months .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	5.3	3.2
12 months and under 18 months .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
18 months and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	..	1.1
																			8	..	8	
																			2.2	..	2.1	
																			1	..	1	
																			0.3	..	0.3	
																			1	..	1	
																			0.3	..	0.3	
																			
																			
																			2	..	2	
																			0.6	..	0.5	
																			1	..	1	
																			0.3	..	0.3	
Total	9	..	87	2	75	5	72	6	66	2	24	2	17	2	2	..	5	..	357	19	376	
Per cent	2.5	..	24.3	10.5	21.0	26.3	20.2	31.7	18.5	10.5	6.7	10.5	4.8	10.5	0.6	..	1.4	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Appendix IV

TABLE 39. Total receptions under sentence 1970-71 to 1974-75—Offence (including periodic detention)

Type of offence	Year									
	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Homicides	38	6	62	3	62	9	68	7	54	5
Assaults and like offences	378	11	444	11	467	21	478	4	412	16
Sexual	156	..	176	..	162	..	143	140	149	179
Robbery and extortion	195	1	255	3	219	3	220	8	284	6
Fraud	223	15	261	12	351	32	244	18	341	29
Property offences.. .. .	2 590	92	2 921	101	2 584	85	2 026	63	2 228	81
Driving, traffic, etc., offences	1 396	13	1 796	12	1 932	18	2 021	23	2 071	29
Other offences—										
Drugs	136	13	143	13	167	13	198	8	302	13
Other	5 802	627	5 672	650	4 617	535	3 031	139	2 032	71
Care etc., of child .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	16	1
Offences unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Total	10 914	778	11 730	805	10 561	716	8 460	410	7 889	430

TABLE 40. Total receptions under sentence 1970-71 to 1974-75—Sentence (excluding periodic detention)

Sentence	Year									
	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 day to 7 days	3 153	205	2 932	272	2 060	187	1 207	63	759	55
8 days and under 1 month	1 507	153	2 188	346	2 242	310	1 988	212	1 704	242
1 month and under 3 months	1 848	287	2 023	97	1 948	101	1 574	49	1 316	41
3 months and under 6 months	1 441	76	1 416	38	1 303	55	1 001	26	919	25
6 months and under 12 months	949	29	967	19	971	21	762	32	845	27
1 year and under 2 years	718	10	697	11	631	18	501	7	632	15
2 years and under 5 years	870	14	928	17	829	10	660	12	726	17
5 years and under 10 years	202	2	277	1	252	7	221	3	291	6
10 years and over	55	..	72	1	70	..	58	3	95	..
Life	10	..	19	2	22	1	32	..	30	1
Governor's pleasure	7	2	8	..	3	1	7	2	7	..
Other	132	..	162	1	178	5	283	1	366	1
Total	10 892	778	11 689	805	10 509	716	8 294	410	7 690	430

TABLE 41. *Total receptions under sentence 1970-71 to 1974-75—Age (including periodic detention)*

Age (years)					Year									
					1970-71		1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75	
					Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 18	..	..	..	..	28	1	43	1	54	1	49	4	98	4
18-20	..	..	..	..	1 750	138	1 905	143	1 844	124	1 651	88	1 941	119
21-22	..	..	..	..	869	70	1 058	85	1 010	90	916	49	926	52
23-24	..	..	..	..	718	73	815	68	837	59	703	35	722	49
25-29	..	..	..	..	1 114	87	1 354	116	1 327	94	1 197	79	1 218	99
30-34	..	..	..	..	852	60	911	62	887	72	716	40	738	36
35-39	..	..	..	..	867	53	966	49	781	47	606	19	529	18
40-44	..	..	..	..	1 109	66	1 116	63	963	57	675	28	523	10
45-49	..	..	..	..	1 294	74	1 229	87	1 059	50	699	20	408	14
50-54	..	..	..	..	1 015	58	1 075	35	832	64	582	23	359	8
55-59	..	..	..	..	652	68	619	54	471	28	304	12	214	9
60-64	..	..	..	..	403	26	430	25	308	14	209	8	123	7
65 and over	..	..	..	..	201	3	166	15	138	12	105	4	44	1
Not known	..	..	..	..	42	1	43	2	50	4	48	1	46	4
Total	..	..	..	..	10 914	778	11 730	805	10,561	716	8 460	410	7 889	430

TABLE 42. *Total receptions 1970-71 to 1974-75—Probation, prison and parole*

Service	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Probation	2 119	2 417	2 591	2 623	3 397
Prisons—under sentence	11 692	12 535	11 277	8 870	8 319
Prisons—not under sentence	9 957	11 071	9 988	8 492	8 124
Parole	904	1 032	1 174	1 416*	1 257
Total	24 672	27 055	25 030	21 401*	21 097

* Includes only parole—figures for licence releases not available.

TABLE 43. *Receptions not under sentence 1970-71 to 1974-75—Classification*

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Awaiting trial	9 957*	11 071*	2 263†	2 103	826
On remand .. .. .	..	..	7 053†	5 777	6 685
Total	9 957	11 071	9 316†	7 880	7 511
Per cent of total receptions	46.0	46.9	43.8†	45.4	45.7

* 'Awaiting trial' and 'on remand' are combined for 1970-71 and 1971-72.

† Amended figures.

TABLE 44. *Receptions under sentence in default of fines 1970-71 to 1974-75*

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Total received	5 746	5 471	4 333	3 086	2 889
Per cent of total receptions under sentence ..	49.1	43.6	38.6	34.8	34.7

TABLE 47. *Persons under sentence on 30th June, 1971-75—Age (including periodic detention)*

Age (years)								Year									
								1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
								Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	..	12	1	22	3
18-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601	17	583	11	518	9	457	11	580	16
21-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	7	521	4	441	6	344	3	398	11
23-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432	5	427	8	415	6	293	3	346	5
25-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	11	737	11	710	10	578	10	613	9
30-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369	7	385	6	393	12	309	3	355	6
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	9	294	8	253	6	211	2	192	2
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	7	228	2	229	7	151	5	167	2
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	3	172	3	165	4	145	..	122	3
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	4	108	2	97	2	71	2	71	1
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	2	55	5	49	2	40	1	41	2
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1	36	..	25	..	22	2	22	3
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	19	..	18	..	14	..	13	..
Not known	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	3	..	6	..	4	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 420	73	3 581	60	3 335	64	2 653	43	2 946	63

TABLE 48. *The state as at 30th June, 1971-75—Probation, prison and parole*

Service	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Probation	4 640	5 121	5 702	6 117	6 827
Prisons—under sentence	3 493	3 641	3 399	2 696	3 009
Prisons—not under sentence	502	585	471	422	376
Parole	1 058	1 224*	1 494	1 955	1 993
Total	9 693	10 571*	11 066	11 190	12 205

* Amended figure.

TABLE 49. *Total persons dealt with 1970-71 to 1974-75—Probation, prison and parole*

Service	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Probation	6 759	7 057	7 712	8 325	9 514
Prisons—under sentence	15 121	16 028	14 918	12 269	11 015
Prisons—not under sentence	10 366	11 573	10 573	8 963	8 546
Parole	1 744	2 090	2 398	2 910*	3 212
Total	33 990	36 748	35 601	32 467*	32 287

* Includes only parole—figures for licence releases not available.

APPENDIX V

TABLE 50. *Movement of prisoners 1972-76*

Establishment	Daily average					Total dealt with				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long Bay Complex	1 523.0	1 508.0	1 265.0	1 065.0	1 130	15 262	13 510	12 032	10 091	9 457
Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women ..	81.2	86.6	72.7	64.0	95	1 326	1 262	912	886	928
Bathurst Gaol	459.1	451.4	166.0	58.7	31	1 970	1 910	1 496	1 037	994
Goulburn Gaol	436.9	392.8	303.3	351.5	385	2 741	2 527	2 270	2 307	2 422
Parramatta Gaol	457.4	441.1	363.3	369.6	367	3 781	3 847	3 460	3 744	3 765
Maitland Gaol	274.0	251.0	209.0	174.0	192	2 601	2 449	2 326	2 246	2 394
Cessnock Corrective Centre .. .. .	..	34.1	93.6	196.0	245	..	107	353	563	704
Cooma Prison	115.8	103.1	86.8	91.4	107	482	363	339	386	400
Grafton Gaol	74.3	68.6	72.6	74.0	79	700	675	683	641	753
Emu Plains Training Centre	111.3	107.2	89.6	103.5	113	453	488	458	580	610
Berrima Training Centre	53.0	53.9	51.8	50.1	53	105	121	108	123	111
Glen Innes Afforestation Camp	76.8	85.0	56.4	74.6	81	301	337	278	311	355
Brookfield Afforestation Camp, Mannus	53.4	51.6	42.5	50.1	103	198	199	182	237	404
Leslie Nott Afforestation Camp, Laurel Hill ..	62.1	67.0	44.8	57.6	..	215	286	210	262	..
Oberon Afforestation Camp	61.7	61.6	43.6	50.7	58	191	193	154	260	301
Kirkconnell Afforestation Camp	69.7	78.6	55.5	58.9	70	237	310	274	293	392
Newnes Afforestation Camp	65.1	69.8	58.0	64.9	71	278	304	251	320	315
Narrabri Gaol	26.4	26.2	22.7	27.2	35	431	534	393	479	433
Broken Hill Gaol	17.8	17.5	17.0	11.1	17	324	244	278	189	331
Work Release Centres	34.4	70.1	77.8	137.0	188	94	205	283	537	563
Irwin House	67.7	78.0	78.5	74.4	..	436	571	480	177	..
Periodic Detention Centre—										
Malabar	21.8	25.2	38.6	40.4	35	60	73	133	155	133
Parramatta .. .. .	..	..	22.8	26.1	22	..	..	80	102	86
Bathurst .. .. .	..	..	..	5.5	9	..	..	..	15	38
Silverwater .. .. .	..	..	..	6.7	20	..	..	..	47	84
Newcastle .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8
Emu Plains .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	15
Edrom Lodge .. .. .	..	3.0	8.9	13.1	18	..	3	52	95	19
Milson Island .. .. .	..	..	44.9	87.0	118	..	..	177	98	593
Strathmore .. .. .	..	4.7	10.8	14.0	13	..	16	75	494	27
Yarrangobilly Caves	20.6	18.8	13.0	..	..	44	113	52	..	..
Katingal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	31
Total	4 163.5	4 154.9	3 409.5	3 397.1	3 689	32 230	30 647	27 789	26 675	26 666