

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES



A bedtime story in Matron's flat — a nightly occurrence at Thornbury Lodge

ANNUAL REPORT

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

For the Year ended 30 June,

1968

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CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Report of the Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare on the Work of the Child Welfare Department for the Year ended 30th June, 1968

I submit herewith for the information of Parliament the report of the work of the Child Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1968.

This report is concerned in the main with the administration of our late colleague the Honourable A. D. Bridges, M.L.C., whose untimely death in May last was a great loss both to Parliament and to the Department. I would like to thank my colleague the Honourable A. H. Jago, M.L.A., Minister for Health, for assuming responsibility for the Ministry prior to my appointment in September, 1968.

I am pleased to report that there has been general progress in all the fields of activities of the Department. The year has been one of consolidation of the previous innovations that were reported in last year's report. The continuing emphasis on the preventive work of the field officers in their work with the families of our State has shown some tangible results if measured by the number of court appearances of juveniles. For in this 12-month period there has been a decline in the delinquency rate of both male and female offenders. This decline is somewhat explained by the population increase in the under 18 age group.

As Honourable Members will recall the delinquency rates are calculated on the number of offences per thousand of the juvenile population. This year the rate is 15·8 for males. In previous years the rate has been higher. Last year it was 17·2, the year before 16·3, and 16·7 the year before that. Similarly for females; this year's rate is 2·58, last year's 3·5, and the year before, 3·9.

In keeping with this pleasing trend I have also to report that the number of school attendance defaulters is the lowest for many years. In the previous 12 months there were 11,037 cases of unsatisfactory school attendance and for this 12-month period only 8,468 were reported.

There still remain however a large number of children under my guardianship despite preventive work of the field officers. This year there are 5,874 of these children, an increase over last year's total of 5,622. There are 78 per cent of this number in foster homes which is a similar figure to last year's 77 per cent. My Department believes that the foster home is the best form of substitute parents and I would like here to express my sincere thanks to the many foster parents who are caring in such an admirable way for the wards.

It is in the best interests of these children that their future be settled and secure and that any plan made for them be one that will give them this stable future. They will of course be best settled if they can return to their own parents and it is with this in mind that the officers of the Department now work with parents of wards in order to rehabilitate them and help them provide adequately for their children. There were 178 children restored to the care of their parents during the year as compared with 174 in the previous year.

The care of the intellectually handicapped child is a field of growing responsibility for my Department. It provides for the residential care of these children and has begun a scheme to bring them into closer contact with their fellows by arranging accommodation and employment for them in the community. My Department also has the responsibility for the administration of the Intellectually Handicapped Assistance Fund. In this 12-month period \$770,000 have been made available from Budget allocation. This was divided into the following subsidies—capital \$250,000, and supervisor and conveyance \$520,000. During the year there were nine projects approved and at the moment there are a considerable number in the process of reaching finalization.

The thanks of my officers and myself go to the many bodies, both private and statutory who co-operated so willingly with the Department during the last 12 months. Without this free flowing relationship the help given to the people of this community would not be as effective as it is. The interest in the work of my Department by the varying forms of mass media is also deeply appreciated; for it is from their enlightened interpretation of the intent of the Department that its reputation is built. I would like to thank especially the Child Welfare Advisory Council whose guidance and counsel is of great value to the Department.

So too would I sincerely thank the Honourable R. W. Askin, M.L.A., Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales for his real concern and support for the work of the Department. At a time when he faces complex problems of finance he has not lost his genuine interest in the care of the children of this State and has expressed this interest with generous financial support.

I look forward to my Ministry and I am pleased to begin it with such a positive report of progress. For this I thank the Director of the Child Welfare Department, Mr A. C. Thomas, and his staff and it is my belief that this clear contribution to the welfare of the citizens of this State will be continued throughout the coming year.

F. M. HEWITT,

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER FOR CHILD WELFARE and MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

I submit herewith a report on the work of the Child Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1968.

The death of the late the Honourable Arthur Dalgety Bridges, M.L.C., on 22nd May, 1968, brought a great loss to this Department and to the State of New South Wales. For the time that he was the Minister of this Department he displayed a deep concern and understanding for the work of the Department with the children of our community. This concern was expressed with a genial and positive personality which was a persistent stimulus to the growth of the Department's activities. Under the encouragement of his administration there has been expansion in the many fields of endeavour.

This expansion is inevitably linked with the growth of population and the enlarging of the community. The spread of suburbia and the quickening tempo of modern life bring problems of social adjustment to many people and their resulting actions involve the services of the Department. The awareness of the quality of these services has meant an increasing community pressure to enter new areas of responsibility. This has meant administrative involvement in the work with the intellectually handicapped, with child care centres, with children in residential care and with the provision of effective training courses for intending workers in the field of child care.

The increase in the number of intellectually handicapped children coming under the care of the Department has brought a greater need to provide adequately for their future, not only in the provision of residential care in its many forms, but also to encourage in these children and young people skills in self help. During the year two additional cottages were opened at Brush Farm, each providing for twenty girls and staffed by married couples. There has also been the successful introduction of a scheme for working age boys to be involved in the community by leaving Werrington Park and living and working in the community. This was a continuation of the scheme which began in August, 1966, with the placement of these handicapped lads in private homes and boarding houses.

Since its formation two years ago the training school has conducted courses for field staff, clerical staff, and professional trainees. In addition, the training centre has co-operated in the provision of courses for volunteers for community aid centres, a child care residential course, a course for Asian and African child care staff and provided lectures for university social work faculties.

The growth in the work of the Department is emphasized by the opening of two new Resident Offices, one at Griffith and the other at Cootamundra, and by the development of the sub-office at Penrith into an independent office with a Senior District Officer in charge.

A new cottage was opened at Mittagong for female wards. The cottage, "Linden" has accommodation for twenty-four female school age wards and has greatly relieved Bidura. Linden has a married couple in charge and it has been found that the girls have responded well to this more normal "husband-and-wife" supervision. Some of these girls were a problem at Bidura which has all female supervision. Residential care should embrace the concept of group living based on a functional but warm living environment providing family-type care for a group of a limited size.

I made brief mention in my report last year of a proposed discussion group scheme in institutions. A number of group counselling courses have now been held and some assessment can be made of their value. Not only were groups held in institutions but they were also held in the field for foster parents, male after care and female probationer cases.

The Education Officers and the Instructors in the institutions were given training in group discussion leadership. The institutions which were the subjects of the experiment were Parramatta Girls Training School, Mt Penang Training School, and Daruk Training School. The results to date are very encouraging; especially so at Parramatta. It has been found that there has been an immediate improvement in staff attitudes and in the staff-inmate relationships. At this stage no long term assessment of the benefit of this form of counselling can be made.

In a similar way, it was found that there was a growth in the understanding and acceptance of each other in the group members of those groups held in the field. This was very marked in the foster parent group and was of great benefit to all participants.

It can be readily understood that these new services when added to the work burden of an already overloaded staff, create strains that test the resources of the staff and the Department to the utmost. The appointment of further staff to the field when the present training course is completed will help alleviate this situation. In addition, programmes of research and evaluation recently initiated will provide information which could help modify old services and introduce new concepts.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

The co-operation and exchange of experience between this Department and the voluntary social work agencies is found in all levels of the work of each Division. The development of the Department has given it a growing role of leadership in many social work activities. This recognition is demonstrated by the number and varieties of statutory and private organizations making use of the facilities of the Department. During the year officers of the Department have been speakers at meetings, conferences, seminars, and training courses and such bodies as school counsellors, public health nurses, Colombo Plan students, social work students, and church laity have observed the work of the Field and Establishments Divisions. The local District Officer is also sought for advice by headmasters, medical practitioners, government officials, and workers in local service agencies.

The Minister has continued his formal association on the Executive Committee of the Council of Social Service of New South Wales through his representation by the Deputy Director, who continues to represent this State Council on the Australian Council of Social Service, and who is also an executive member of that Council. Commonwealth Departments are also participating in the work of the Australian Council of Social Service and either the Director-General or an Assistant Director-General of Social Services has attended meetings throughout the year. Contacts at this level of administration are of great value.

The Department has maintained its membership of the International Union for Child Welfare, but unfortunately it was not possible for me to attend meetings of the Executive Board or of the Advisory Committee on Delinquent and Socially Maladjusted Children and Young People. The Deputy Director has maintained his association with UNICEF and is a Director of both the National and State Committees for UNICEF in a voluntary capacity. The involvement of the Department in all these organizations indicates the responsible position it holds in society.

PART I

ROLE AND FUNCTION

The Department works within the framework of the Child Welfare Act, the Maintenance Act, the Adoption of Children Act, and the Public Instruction Act to provide a widely conceived casework service for the implementation of those Acts. This is done in the following way:

- (1) By working with the belief in the importance of the family as the primary social unit of our society and by supplying services to maintain it. To—
 - (a) prevent family disintegration;
 - (b) revitalize family relationships; and,
 - (c) provide supportive services for unmarried mothers.
- (2) By protecting children from neglect and exploitation and by enforcing compulsory school attendance.
- (3) By providing a service of counselling with an authoritative setting to help prevent juvenile delinquency and to offer positive support in the rehabilitation of a young offender.
- (4) By making available services of adoption and of the care, treatment, education, and training of dependent children in supervised foster homes and in Departmental establishments.
- (5) By providing a wide range of general assistance services for the relief of destitution and distress and to assist generally in the organization of community services in promoting the welfare of the people of all ages in this state.

These services are organized by four Divisions of administration—Administrative, Field, Establishments, and Social Welfare. These four sections have their work supplemented by special services in the fields of psychiatry, psychology, research, information, and extension, and in training facilities.

The Social Welfare Division of the Department is not constituted under the Child Welfare Act and so is not dealt with in this report. The services of this Division are utilized by the Field Division in its work with problem families and families in a state of crisis. The Field Division investigates applications for assistance for the services provided by the Social Welfare Division.

PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

The increasing complexity of our modern society presents to its members an increasing propensity to develop tensions and frustrations, and the resulting strain on the family life brings many families to the attention of the Department. The Department feels that its role is to assist families and children to function more effectively and for the family to remain as the stable core or basic unit of our society. It is because it sees this as its role that the Department places emphasis on the preventive actions of its staff who are working in a face to face relationship with the members of society. This early preventive action with a family is the focus of a great deal of Departmental planning.

In 1944 the field activities of the Department were decentralized into local district offices situated in key suburbs. Each District Office has its officers located into smaller areas of individual responsibility which gives the local officer in his day to day activities an intimate knowledge of his area and many of the families in it. At the moment there are ten such district offices as well as a similar office in Wollongong and Newcastle. In addition there are twenty-seven offices, including Canberra, with a resident officer. During the past year the outer metropolitan office at Penrith was enlarged and a Senior District Officer appointed in charge. New country offices were established at Cootamundra and Griffith.

The increase of population and the growing urbanization of this State place a continuing pressure on the resources of the Department and because it realizes this the Department, through its training programme, is attempting to keep pace with the development. At the moment there are 168 District Officers of the Department in the field and the training course has an enrolment of 25.

It is from this field activity that the work of the Department stems. As the District Officer becomes involved in the lives of the family, he calls upon the services of the various branches of the Department, such other supplementary assistance that is given by the appropriate voluntary social agencies and from other statutory bodies. Every endeavour is made to help the child or family adjust more adequately to the expectations of society but it is not in the nature of society that all its members are able to conform satisfactorily. As the District Officers deal with problems of neglect of children, delinquency, school default, uncontrollable children, deserted wives, and their children they find that they frequently have need to call upon the authority of the Children's Court. From the decision of the Court comes a flow of children placed on probation, committed to the care of the Minister as wards, committed to an institution or committed to the care of a person approved by the Court, dealt with by fine or admonished and discharged.

There are however a great many cases that can be dealt with at local level, and which, with the aid of local citizens and community resources of private social work agencies can reach a satisfactory level of adjustment. These problems are referred to the local office in a variety of ways; from the local school, Police, a neighbour, an unsigned letter, or by the observation of the officer in the area. An example of such a case is that of the H. family.

The H. family first came to notice when the local Headmistress reported that the father had come home drunk and attacked some members of the family. The eldest girl had stayed with neighbours and a younger child had arrived at school with a bandaged arm saying that she fell off the train. Both parents were pensioners. The visit of the District Officer revealed that both the parents were irresponsible and that the parents were badly in debt and had very little for the family's material comfort. The officer arranged for the Emergency Housekeeper Service to provide a housekeeper for two weeks and at the same time, with the help of the Smith Family and the St Vincent de Paul Society provided, clothing, floor covering, bedding, etc. The father was detained in gaol after being charged with assault, and further help had to be given whilst other pensions were arranged. This help took the form of cash grants to help with the debts and food orders to provide immediate sustenance. The supporting visits of the officer have since helped Mrs H. in the household budget. She now seeks advice on household and family problems and follows the advice given. Her husband has now been released from prison and is working regularly and abstaining from drink. The resolving of the money problem has eased the tension in the home and the continuing visits of the officer are helping the parents work together for the sake of the children. This use by the officer of the community resources available kept the family together and formed a positive relationship with the family that has helped them stabilize their relationships with each other.

It is also typical of the co-operation that exists between this Department and private social work agencies.

This example of immediate assistance given to a family in a crisis is not uncommon. The problem of a family facing an eviction has sometimes been resolved by a cash grant, or by a repayable loan. This form of assistance gives the family a temporary respite from the pressure of the eviction and gives to the statutory or voluntary social work agency involved in the case an opportunity to plan with the family some form of action to prevent a re-occurrence of the order of eviction.

Another example of work with a family to prevent it breaking up is that of the Family F. -

This family came under notice when a relative telephoned the office saying that both parents were alcoholics and that home conditions were suffering because of this. On the original visit the mother was blind drunk in bed, and could not be spoken to, and the father was also under the influence of liquor. The father admitted he as an alcoholic, had been in various institutions for treatment, was a member of A.A., and in essence described himself as incurable. The mother was seen later and appeared to be a decent type of woman, apart from her drink problems. She was persuaded to attend A.A. meetings and has done so since, with fairly good results. She has broken down once or twice since the case came under notice in August, 1967. Material conditions in the home were quite satisfactory and it was obvious that the parents in the past had shown concern for their children, their home, and themselves. Many supportive visits have been made, in an attempt to keep the parents off drink. The mother is co-operating with the visiting officer in plans to keep the family together. On the other hand the father seems unable to give up his drinking habits and has been admitted as an alcoholic to Parramatta Hospital on a number of occasions. It is felt however that the family can be kept together by the continuous support and the encouragement of the officer to the obviously concerned mother.

TRUANCY AND SCHOOL DEFAULT

The classroom is often the first contact that organized society has with a family problem. A pupil's truancy, disruptive behaviour in class, or sudden disinterest in his work can often point to a family problem in which the District Officer can offer assistance. Because he realizes this the District Officer makes regular calls to the schools in his area and maintains a positive liaison with each school principal. A home visit following such a referral can reveal numerous problems such as a deserted husband, marital discord that threatens to disrupt the family, overprotected children, children kept home to work on the property or to mind the younger children. The advice and counselling of the visiting officer can often resolve the problem. On other occasions this advice is not taken and if parents themselves do not take positive steps to remedy the situation, the District Officer may sometimes be required to involve the authority of the court to ensure that the child is given the education it is his right to receive.

The increase in the number of field staff has meant that more time can be devoted to this preventive work. The officer throughout his day's duties accosts any school age child whom he suspects should be at school. This accosting activity, carried out with discretion, can prevent the child becoming involved in a more serious offence or becoming the prey of another lad or adult with criminal intent.

Table 7B in the appendix shows that the attendance of the school age children in the State is much improved over the previous 12 months. In 1966-67 there were 11,037 cases of non-attendance reported from all schools. This year only 8,468 such cases were reported and this number is the lowest number of school default cases reported for over 20 years. In view of the increasing numbers of school age children this is a gratifying situation. The work of the District Officer by regular school contacts, and the implementation of the Wyndham Plan for secondary schools, are the two main factors contributing to this position. The importance of a formal education in the life of the child is being increasingly accepted by both the parents and organized society.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Not all cases can be resolved within the home and many are brought to a children's court where, after consideration of all the circumstances, the Magistrate may decide that the situation is such that he must commit the children to the care of the Minister to be dealt with as wards admitted to State Control. At 30th June, 1968, there were 5,874 wards who were the responsibility of the Department. Of these, 4,582 children were in foster homes, 121 in special situations such as the School for the Deaf and Blind at North Rocks, and Glenfield Special School. Six hundred and ninety-three were over 18 years of age but the Minister's guardianship was retained and 178 had been restored to their natural parents but remained under supervision. Last year, 174 children were restored to their parents under supervision.

There is a small increase in the number of wards in the care of the Department. Last year there were 5,622 wards, 252 less than this year. This has meant a slight difference in the number of children in foster homes. Last year 77 per cent were in foster homes and there were 78 per cent this year.

In 1966-67, 133 wards were adopted. This year, due to the shortage of staff to prepare cases for Court, only fifty-two cases of adoption of wards were finalized. The increased work required in the preparation of documents for the Court under the new Adoption of Children Act, coupled with the staff situation has meant that there are 450 such cases awaiting finalization. The problems raised by this new Act are dealt with in a separate section.

The placement of children in a foster home is the form of child care that is preferred by the Department. It is felt that the atmosphere of a happy foster family provides the child with the opportunity to find security and a sense of belonging. The majority of the 22 per cent who are not in a foster home are wards, who because of an intellectual and/or a physical handicap, have special problems. These wards are increasing in number and are placed in establishments such as Brush Farm, Werrington Park, and May Villa.

Following their appearance at Court the newly committed wards are placed temporarily in depots. While they are in these receiving homes, "Bidura" and "Royleston" being the main depots used, the children are given a thorough physical and psychological examination. They are also interviewed by the Placement Officers, who after examining reports from the psychologist, examining medical officer, the Magistrate, District Officer who has been visiting the family, and other relevant reports, make an assessment of each child's placement prospects in a foster home. Problems of personal habits and unacceptable behaviour patterns may result in the children being transferred to another establishment. Every endeavour is made to keep the parents of the wards in contact with their children and they are able to visit them whilst they are in the depots and establishments. The degree of interest of the parents and the possibility of their finding an imminent solution to their family's problems are other factors that help determine the children's future.

Wards in Foster Homes

Although there is a continuing number of applications from intending foster parents from all levels of society, the need for more suitable homes has never been met. This is especially so for homes for the school age ward. The older a ward is the more difficult it is to find a foster home. The majority of applications for a ward are for the pre-school child. In this 12 months, 1,764 applications were received and of these approximately 60 per cent were for children under 5. The Department has always been in need of homes for the older wards.

In the first year of the Higher School Certificate Examination in December, 1967, five wards were candidates and all five were successful. Of these, three were awarded Teacher Training Scholarships and all three scholarships are being availed of by the wards concerned; one of them at the University of New South Wales. A fourth ward was awarded a University Scholarship, a Teacher Training Scholarship, and was also successful in securing a Cadetship with the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. He accepted the last-mentioned award and is currently attending University to complete a Science Degree. Of the five wards who were successful in the examination four are continuing with tertiary education while the fifth was discharged from wardship to the care of his parents at the conclusion of the examination.

In the field of secondary education a total of 174 wards are continuing at school beyond their 15th birthday, with the approval of the Minister, and the Boarding Out Allowance is consequently being continued. Included in this are three ex-wards over the age of 18 years for whom the Minister's guardianship has been retained and for whom the allowance is being continued under section 23B of the Act to enable them to proceed further with their education.

One such ward who is an example of a ward succeeding is George.

This lad was admitted to wardship on 20th December, 1963, on the application of his aunt. Unlike the majority of wards he was a genuine orphan. George attended High School where he completed 3rd Form but was not a very good scholar. He showed a particular aptitude for woodwork, and on leaving school he became a trainee apprentice in cabinet making with a local furniture manufacturer. Following his employment it was necessary for him to be subsidized by the Department as his earnings were low. George has made excellent progress in his particular section, cabinet making. This year he has continued to progress and has now won a special award from the Furniture Guild for the feat of topping Second Year Cabinet Making in 1967. This feat is not just topping his year for his own particular technical college he was attending, but in respect of the whole Metropolitan area. He received a presentation from the Premier, the Hon. R. W. Askin, M.L.A., at the Furniture Guild Exhibition, at the Sydney Showground, on 7th May, 1968.

The interest shown by the community in the wards of the Department is seen not only in the availability of foster homes but also in sympathetic attitude shown by their employers. The response of a ward with a speech impediment to a sympathetic work environment is shown in the case of Stan, a lad of 17 years of age.

He was said to be a "shy, self-conscious child unable to express himself properly". He was very withdrawn and felt very insecure because of his speech impediment. He was placed at the Training Farm, Berry, and progressed reasonably well.

He was placed for the Christmas holidays in 1966 with foster parents and settled in so happily that he was allowed to remain in their care. The difficulties of placement of this lad considering his background and speech impediment were especially great.

Stan lacked ambition and had no special field of employment in mind. A position was obtained for him early that year at a large grocery chain store, and he has remained with this store since that date.

He adjusted very well to this employment. He worked hard and diligently, and has attended many functions arranged by the staff of the store. His speech is improving slowly. On his own volition he attends weekly speech therapy.

The manager of the store states that Stan will secure a position in the near future as a section manager with a salary of approximately \$60.00 per week if he remains with the firm.

He has responded well to the sympathetic and patient consideration given to him by his foster parents, fellow staff at his work place, and other people with whom he comes into contact.

Intellectually Handicapped Wards

This report mentioned earlier the increase in numbers of intellectually handicapped wards. This increase has been apparent for some time and the future care of these young people concerned the Department. It was felt that they should be encouraged to become part of the normal community and learn to be more independent. These wards were in various establishments, and were having only a minimum contact with society.

To remedy this, two officers were given this task as their special duty. The scheme began in August, 1966, and involved the placement of forty-five of these handicapped lads in selected boarding houses and employment. Thirty-eight of this original group came from Werrington Park and the other seven from Glenfield, Weroona, Castle Hill, and Berry.

At the moment there are eighty-nine of these lads being supervised, two of whom have I.Q.'s below 50. Since the scheme began, 130 have been placed in employment and are living in a similar environment to other non-handicapped boys of the same age. Seventeen of the present eighty-nine were receiving the Invalid Pension before coming into the scheme. Thirteen of this group are in open employment, two in live-in positions and two are in a sheltered workshop.

The recent opening of a hostel at East Parramatta has added to the facilities available to these handicapped lads. This hostel was opened as a result of the efforts of the members of the Baden Powell Scout Guild—Sir John Northcott Memorial in conjunction with the support of the Department. The money raised by the Guild with a subsidy from the Department has meant that eight boys from Werrington Park can live in the hostel. House parents live in with the boys, all of whom work in open employment. A District Officer calls regularly to give his guidance to the lads and to help with any problem raised. The employers of the boys are all local and have given sympathetic co-operation to the scheme by the provision of suitable employment.

These two ways of providing opportunities for the boys to become part of the normal community life have been a step forward in making the intellectually handicapped ward more independent and in providing him with a wider horizon than he formerly had.

Holiday Placements of Wards

It has been the practice of the Department for some years to place out the children from the various establishments in private homes for the Christmas vacation. An increased number of children were placed for the vacation period this year. A total of 568 were placed which is an increase of 49 over last year. Of this total, sixty-nine remained with their new foster parents on a permanent basis and a further forty who had been allowed to go home to parents or relatives were restored to their care at the end of the vacation.

The requests by the public for wards to spend the Christmas vacation in their family have been overwhelming. This generosity is much appreciated by the children, my staff, and myself. It is pleasing to note that each year sees an increase in the numbers who remain permanently in their holiday home.

Establishments for Wards

There are a number of wards of the Department, who because of some personality disorder or physical disability cannot be placed in a foster home. As well as these children, there are others who because of the unavailability of foster homes for their age group or their particular need, must remain in an establishment. The Department provides for these wards in the twenty-two "homes" or establishments that are situated mainly in the Sydney area.

The number of children being cared for in these homes totals 551 boys and 339 girls.

It has been the trend in recent years for more intellectually handicapped children to come into the care of the Department. The current year has not shown any exception to this trend. Stemming from this has been the need to provide further accommodation, both by addition to the existing buildings, and by the acquisition of new property.

A former private school at Katoomba, "Clairvaux" is the most recent purchase. Thirty-six boys will be housed there once the building renovation has been completed.



The Dining Room—Bidura

This new property, like many other of the Department's ward establishments, is a converted building that is situated in an area that has been an urban community for some time, and it fits into that community both historically and architecturally. As they were not specifically designed as ward homes, these establishments have limited accommodation. The Department believes that the smaller the number of children in a home the greater the opportunity for more personal relationships to be fostered between the house parents and the child. Every encouragement is also given to the local community to take an interest in the home and it is this interchange that plays a most important part in the children's social adjustment.

The description and function of many of these homes has been featured in other annual reports. Appendix A lists these homes and Table 3C in Part II of the report sets out the population figures in each one. The reports following describe some of these ward establishments.

BIDURA

The function of this establishment is that of a receiving and classifying depot. In the main it is used by children following their appearance at court and caters for girls up to the age of 18 and boys to the age of 6.

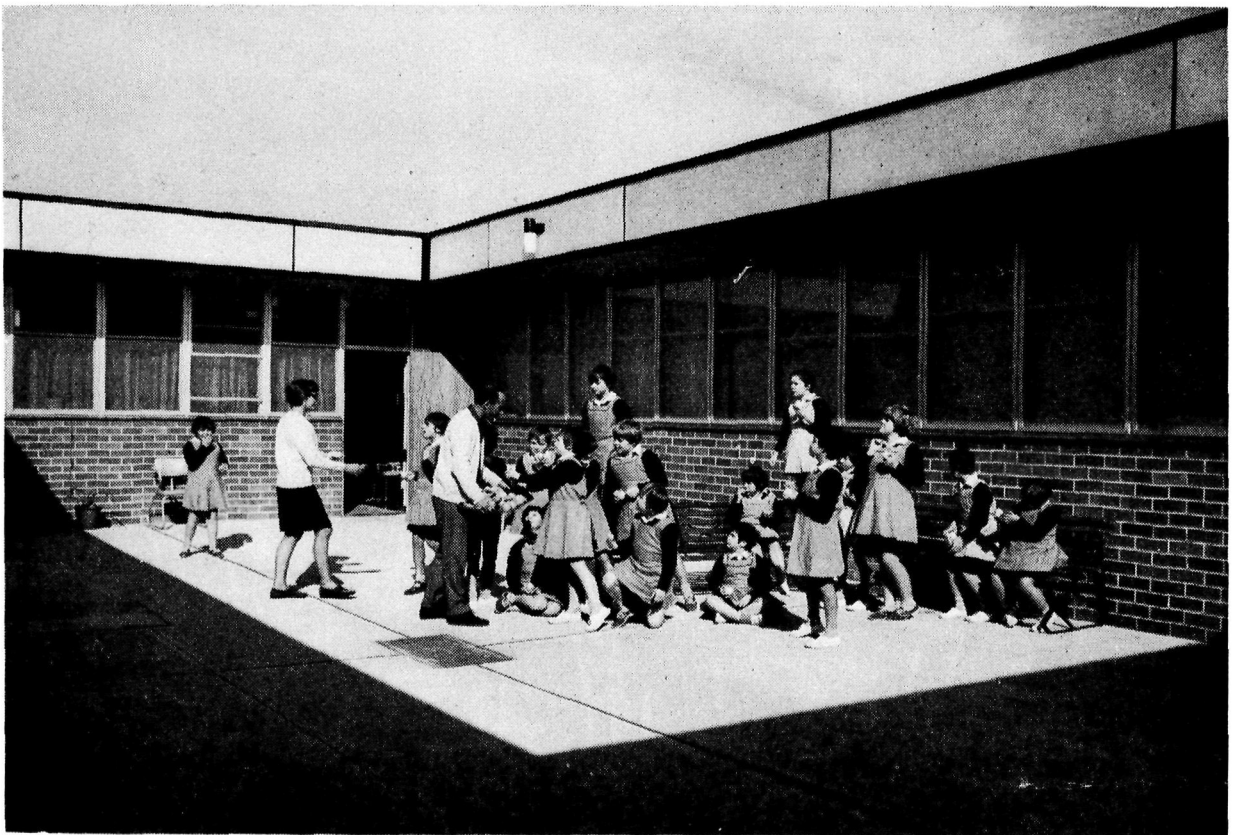
The building was painted towards the end of 1967 and extensions were made to the office. However the building which was once a fine mid-Victorian home is now having all its resources strained because of the growth of the work of the Department. Numbers in the home remain high and have reached well over its maximum of forty-two on many occasions.

This depot is consistently used and has a resulting high population. This flow of children in the main is made up of newly committed wards, wards awaiting placement or recently returned from a foster home, children having medical attention only available in Sydney, or children being transferred to another establishment. While they are being held in this depot some are able to be seen by their parents. Another group may have to undergo psychological surveys and others to have a number of pre-placement interviews. In addition the children receive medical and dental treatment.

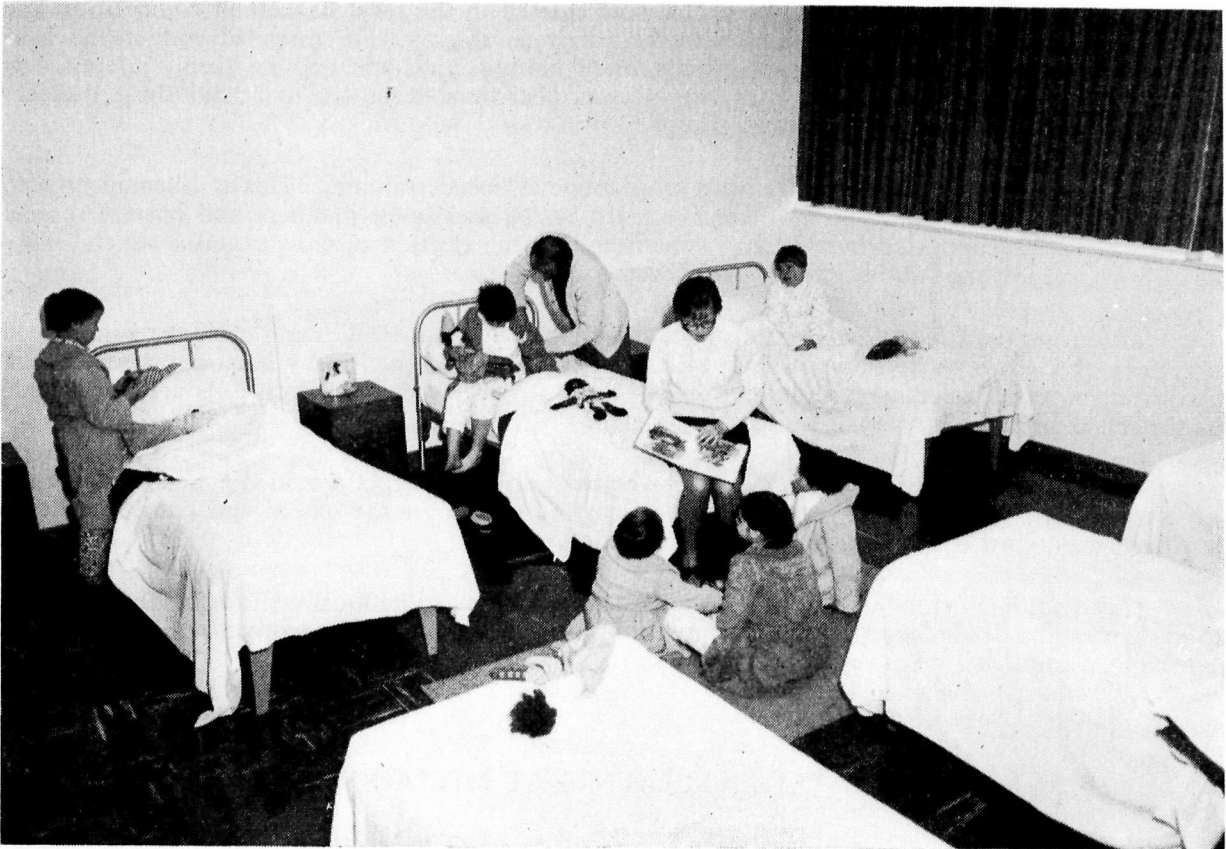
The staff has to make many adjustments as these, not always predictable, demands are made on the depot. In spite of the strain placed on the facilities of the depot, the children referred here find a warmth and acceptance in a time of their lives that is fraught with uncertainty.

BRUSH FARM

This historic home and grounds which are now used for the care of intellectually handicapped girls, has undergone a considerable change in the past 12 months. The programme of building expansion has continued with the opening of two new cottage units in January, 1968. These contain married couple quarters which are integrated with the accommodation for the children. A new access road to serve the cottage areas had been constructed and modern laundry facilities intended for the needs of the cottages and the home for infants under construction, have been installed. This building programme began 3 years ago.



Brush Farm girls have morning fruit in the internal courtyard of a new cottage



Houseparents and girls in a Brush Farm Dormitory

Eighty out of the current enrolment of 100 are housed in the cottages; the old dormitory and dining area are being used to accommodate 20 senior girls. These dormitory facilities have had to be used, despite their antiquity and unsuitability, because of the increased rate of the intellectually handicapped girls coming into the care of the Department. The cottage accommodation was intended for the whole of the establishment. This reservation of a dormitory for the use of the senior girls has, however, provided an unforeseen opportunity for promoting the development of independence in that group, made possible the introduction of progression with increasing allocation of responsibility, and the relaxing of supervision as a girl advances in age and maturity. The younger and more dependent children are placed in cottages under the care of married couples. This has proven beneficial in providing stability and uniformity in standards of care and has been highlighted by significant improvements in the achievements and attitudes of individual children since their transfer to the new cottages. Training is given in these cottages in personal hygiene and self care, and because the children are of tender years and have intellectual limitations a great deal of individual attention is given. There are very few children in these cottages who have not already succeeded in learning how to dress themselves, eat at the table, assist in making their beds, and learnt toilet routine.

The 12 to 14 age group is accommodated in two other cottages under the direct care of assistant matrons. During the course of the day the girls have to adapt themselves to changing supervisors. This changing personnel leads to differing approaches, which, although it means inconsistency, demands from the girls the adjustment they will have to learn to make in the community. A greater measure of self sufficiency is expected from the girls in these cottages and household tasks are allocated to each girl according to her capability. Some instruction in the use of household appliances is given and care and pride in the cottage is stressed.

The senior group is expected to complete the daily programme with the minimum of supervision. The allocation of staff to this group and the physical disposition of sleeping, dining, and recreation areas demand this need for being self sufficient. Encouragement is given to individual tastes in hair style, and clothing and the tasteful use of make-up is encouraged. These girls have responded admirably to their increased freedom.

Since it is the aim of the establishment to have each girl, whenever possible, go into the community as a useful member, beneficial community contacts have been maintained and extended. Church attendance for the older girls is now more meaningful and more normal. Some girls attend unsupervised, and mingle with the congregation instead of sitting in the pews once specially allocated for them. Small groups may go for walks with a small amount of pocket money to spend. They are given places to reach and return from in a specified time. These walks are very popular and no

incidents have occurred. Youth groups from local churches come as guests of the girls and provide teenage contacts. During the year two teams were entered in the local basketball competition and by the end of the season mingled freely with the hundreds of girls who competed with them. The girls with this normal contact with peer groups, made many friends and became keenly interested in the success and failure of other teams. Non-players also were permitted to attend these matches in the park opposite the school in small groups.

An important aspect of the training programme is social training. This is learning how to live with others and learning how others live. It also stresses good manners and correct speech. The programme is supported by a Prefect system and by the election of class captains which allows the girls to accept responsibility in the correct way.

The girls gave a Christmas Party for the children of Havilah Homes and each girl contributed something of her own as a present. They also cooked and served the food. Each day a senior girl, in company with a junior, goes shopping in Eastwood for the teachers. Both girls are responsible for the selection and payment of the goods ordered.

The School's Open Day was held in November and 150 visitors attended. Each girl invited her family and friends and was responsible for escorting them over the school and later to see that they had afternoon tea which the girls had prepared.

This continuing emphasis on social intercourse is proving to be most effective in dispelling the stolid shyness and dependency that are the most common factors in the personality of the intellectually handicapped child.

WARD ESTABLISHMENTS AT MITTAGONG

This complex of cottage homes for wards is made up of five cottages with houseparents in charge and two schools. During the year the fifth home, Linden, was completed and occupied. Work has commenced on a sixth home, and a site and plans have been approved for a seventh. There were two extra classrooms added to Southwood School during the year as well.

The Homes are situated some distance from the Mittagong township and are set in spacious grounds that provide a rural setting for the care of the wards housed there.

During this 12 months there were thirty-one wards placed in foster homes from these establishments, twelve were restored to their parents and twelve were transferred to other establishments.

Linden Cottage

The newest of these Homes is Linden Cottage which was opened on 17th May, 1968, and is to provide for twenty-four girls of school age. Linden is in the same grounds as Turner and Waverley cottages and fraternization between the homes is encouraged. One girl at Linden has a brother at Turner and another has a sister at Waverley. In the short time that they have been at Linden the girls have settled down well. A number have joined the Mittagong Girl Guides and some others have been invited to private homes in the area.

Linden's bedrooms accommodate four children in each room which is divided by wardrobe/dressing table units so giving each girl her own private corner. The modern design of the building and the attractive interior decorations are engendering in the girls a sense of pride in their own room. The kitchen, dining room, and bathroom facilities are excellent and a large recreation room is equipped with a television set, a radiogram, a well stocked library, and facilities for indoor games and hobby activities. This Home is staffed by a married couple, (Housemaster and Matron), three Assistant Matrons, and a Domestic Assistant. This staff group which is larger than that for the boys is considered necessary to provide adequate female supervision and to provide efficient care for the large building without expecting the girls to do more than a reasonable share of domestic tasks.

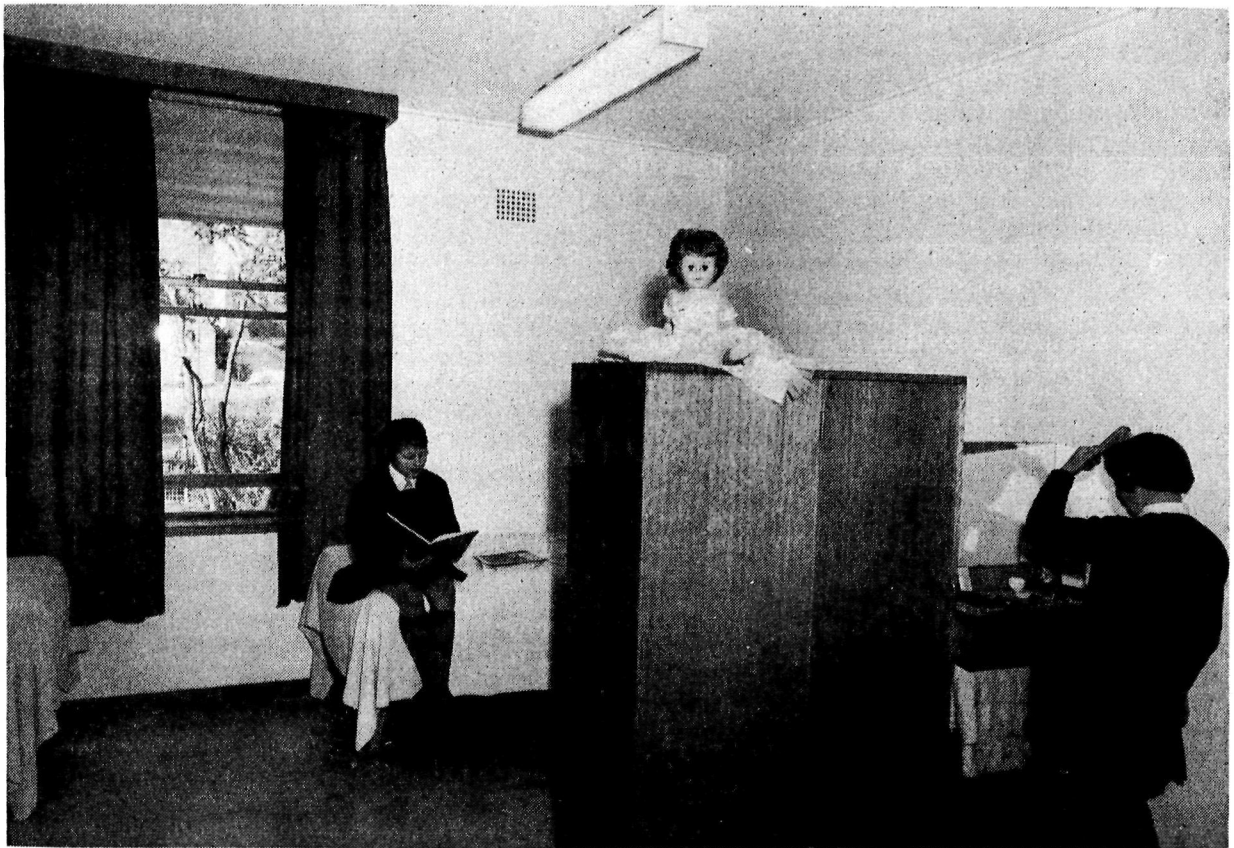
At the moment the girls attend school in the old Turner Cottage School building in the same grounds and it is planned that six girls will later be enrolled at Mittagong Public School to prepare for placement in a foster home.

Turner Cottage

Turner Cottage accommodates twenty-four boys from 7 to 13 years. They attend Mittagong Public School and are distributed throughout almost all of the classes of the school. Two of the boys were captains of two Rugby football teams and another lad represented the school at a swimming carnival in Nowra. The school was also represented by another ward in an athletic carnival at Canberra.



The spacious hallway in Linden Cottage is designed as a suntrap



Furniture forms partitions in the 4-bed dormitories at Linden Cottage

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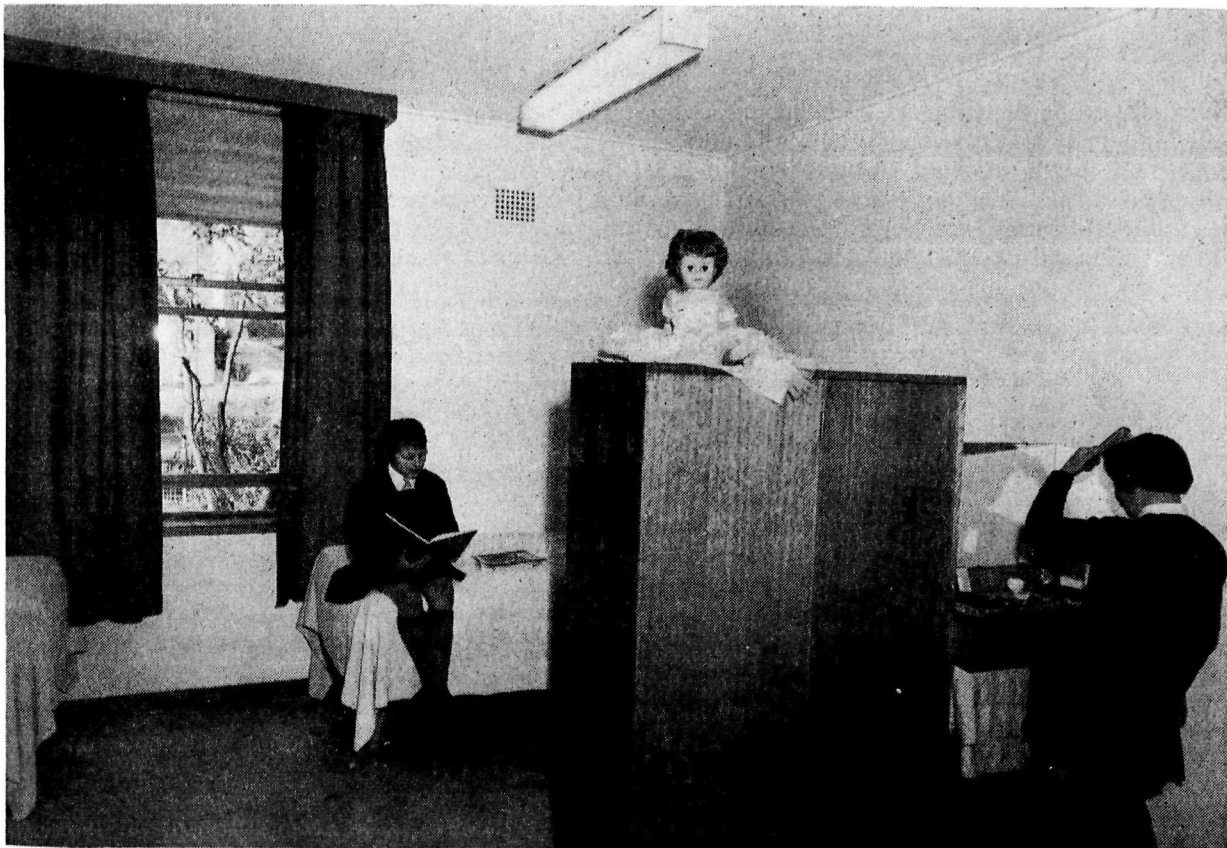
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The spacious hallway in Linden Cottage is designed as a suntrap



Furniture forms partitions in the 4-bed dormitories at Linden Cottage



The Dining Room at Linden Cottage

These boys are very well integrated into the life of the local community and were invited with lads from Suttor and Renwick Cottages to a Christmas Party at Wollongong provided by the staff of Metal Manufacturers Pty Ltd as well as barbecues organized by the same group. The Thirroul Apex Club arranged a harbour cruise for these Homes.

All the boys were placed in temporary foster homes over the Christmas vacation and in their absence extensive renovations and extensions were made to the bathing and toilet facilities, smaller dormitories and to the staff accommodation.

Suttor and Renwick Cottages

These two cottages provide accommodation for boys who are of primary school age. Suttor accommodates twenty-seven boys and Renwick twenty-two. These boys attend Southwood School which adjoins the Homes. They have a normal primary school curriculum with an extra emphasis on manual arts. The boys have Physical Education taught to them by a visiting instructor and take part in local sporting activities. Outings were arranged for them by the staff of Metal Manufacturers, Bowral Lions Club, and the Apex Club of Thirroul. All boys attended the Royal Easter Show.

Most of the boys were placed in temporary foster homes during the Christmas vacation and those who were not placed, spent 3 weeks camping at Easts Beach with the Housemaster and Matron.

Waverley Cottage

This cottage provides for twenty children of pre-school age and two wards-in-training. None of the children is suitable for formal education because of the general level of intelligence, and, because of this retardation the group is given simple kindergarten work. These children have been the subject of interest of many local groups. Girls from Frensham School have taken the children for a walk on many occasions, boys from the Marist Brothers Training College have visited and organized games with the children and groups of Mittagong Brownies often visit. The Mittagong R.S.L. Club provided a Christmas Party for the children and similar groups from Corrimal and Woonoona gave parties and gifts during the same time.

THORNBURY LODGE

The original building of this ward establishment dates back to 1830 and the gracious colonial style then commenced was retained when additions were made in 1959. The gardens and grounds with so many years of care now provide a picturesque setting for the Lodge which is situated in the suburb of Baulkham Hills.



Thornbury Lodge girls come home from school



The Ballet Class at Thornbury Lodge

Thornbury Lodge has three groups of children making up its population—fourteen boys and girls aged between 15 months and 6 years—twenty girls aged between 6 years and 12½ years—four girls aged between 15 and 18 years who learn domestic work and child care.

The Lodge has its own school which is equipped with modern teaching aids and where special attention is given to improving the educational standard of the girls. This school has fifteen girls in attendance and with such a small attendance more individual tuition can be given. Five other girls attend the local primary school, Baulkham Hills West Primary, each day and by this continuing contact with the local community have made many local friends. It is not the brightest or the better adjusted girl who is chosen to attend this school but the girl who would most profit from this social contact.

The girls have many friends in the community and they are encouraged to participate in local community affairs. Their friends are made welcome at Thornbury Lodge at all times. The Baptist Church Younger Set have taken a particular interest in the children and arranged many activities and outings for them. The girls go on other outings and attend local entertainments such as the cinema.

Each Monday after school the girls are given ballet and tap dancing lessons by Miss Mirfan, who comes voluntarily to perform this service. The girls' self confidence and deportment are showing much improvement under her expert tuition. The girls are very keen pupils and enjoy the music and movements of the lessons.

Thornbury Lodge has regular visits from the Department's psychiatrist, psychologists, placement officers, speech therapists, dentist, and medical officer. The facilities of the Commonwealth Accoustic Laboratory, Sydney Eye Hospital, and the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children are used to ensure that the children receive every necessary medical treatment.

The placement of these children in foster homes is the ever present aim of the Department. The Matron and staff of Thornbury Lodge have created a warm homely atmosphere which gives the children a sense of being one of a family and those children who cannot be placed because of age, personality, disability, or some other reason live in an atmosphere designed to give them a sense of belonging.

During the year twenty-seven children were placed out in foster homes and during the Christmas vacation nineteen were placed in temporary foster homes. Two of the older girls were placed in a working position and another in a hostel.

WEROONA

This establishment is situated at Woodford, a small town on the slopes of the Blue Mountains. It houses thirty boys who are wards of the Department. They range in age from 9 years to 15 years and attend local schools. There are twenty boys attending Hazelbrook Primary School, eight attending Springwood High, and two attending Katoomba High.

These boys are in the main of average intelligence but their previous life which led to their committal to the care of the Minister has made their performance scholastically below average. There is, as an illustration of this, one 14-year-old lad with an I.Q. of 104 who is in the second lowest class in first form. His performance socially is more in keeping with his age level.

It is difficult to instil an enthusiasm for learning in these boys. They need more individual tuition and encouragement than is able to be given to them. The boys attend the nearest Primary and High Schools and are in varying classes in each. This means that their homework assignments also have a great variety of subjects and standards, and so the time spent with each lad on his homework cannot meet his need for extra tuition.

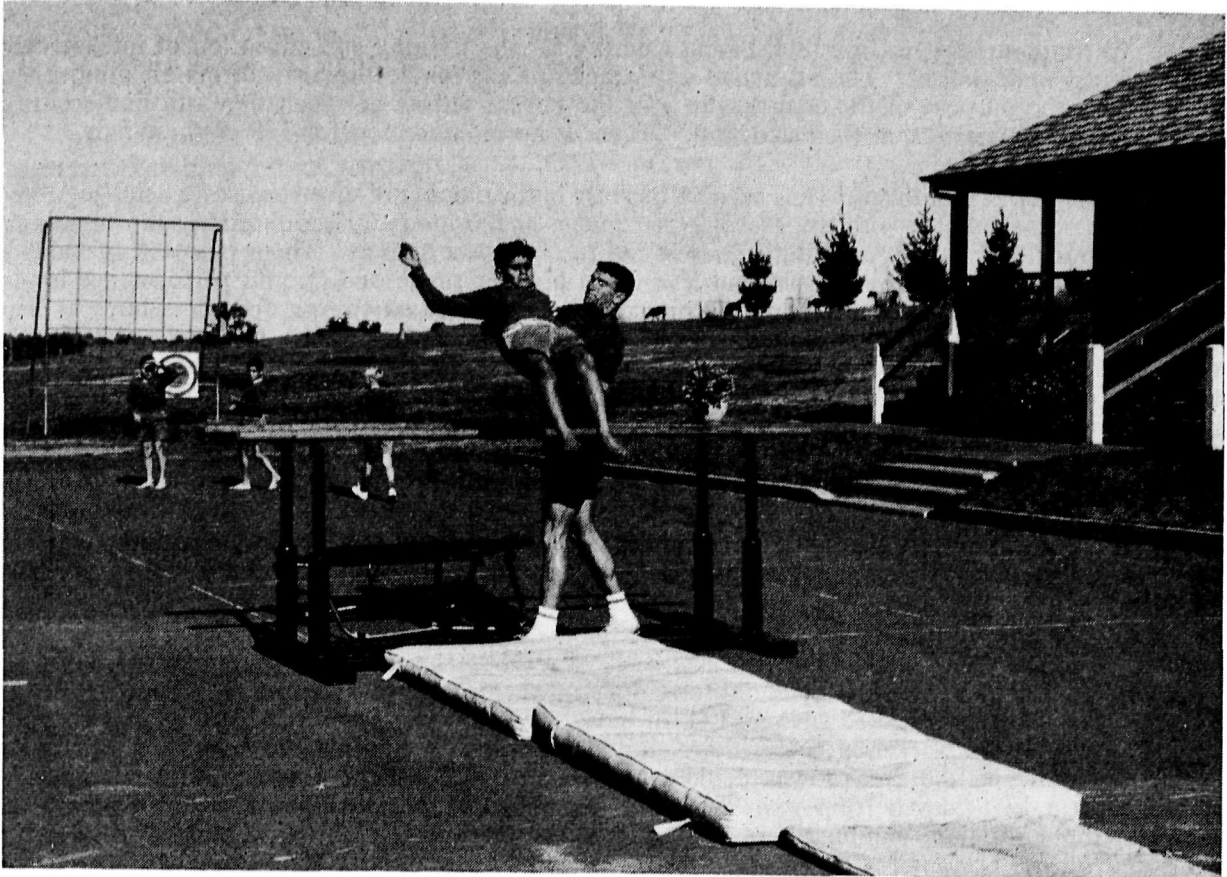
The Headmasters of the schools attended, all of which are co-educational, report favourably on the wards. One lad is school vice-captain, and another is class captain.

There were two brief abscondings during the year, but in the main the behaviour of the boys is the same as other boys of the same age in the community. Their misdemeanours are of a minor nature.

During the year the boys visited the Easter Show and attended school dances, fetes, and fancy dress balls. These outings are popular and provide the boys with social interaction as a group.

Every lad was placed in a private family during the Christmas vacation and all remained for the full period.

The aim of this type of ward establishment is to give as near as is possible a feeling of being part of a large family. The size of Weroona and its population prevent it from having the intimate parent-child relationship of the foster home, but the activities of the home are planned to give the boys as near a normal family atmosphere as is possible.



Gymnastics improve muscular co-ordination for handicapped lads at Werrington Park



Werrington Park Training Workshop operating in Temporary Quarters

WERRINGTON PARK

Werrington Park, is an establishment catering for the training and education of intellectually handicapped male wards. The attractive appearance of the whole property forms an atmosphere that reflects the purpose of the complex, to give the boys a setting in which they can find security, affection, and satisfaction in their activities. There is accommodation for 138 of these lads.

In the last 12 months there has been an increase in the number of disturbed cases being admitted and this increase coupled with the growing percentage of the moderately retarded group remaining at Werrington Park has brought difficulties in the training programme. There is a lack of balance between the higher and lower intellectual levels and a wider range of I.Q. and performance levels. This increase has also taxed the house accommodation and created stresses for some boys as they became exposed to the impact of larger and more restless groups. The increase to staff/child relationship reduced the amount of individual attention available for each lad and made it necessary to use more group methods. Many of the boys admitted have personality disorders and do not readily adjust to the group. They require personal help from the staff to assist them to overcome the breakdowns that occur under ordinary social stress, and this help can only be provided when the main body of lads is reasonably stable or the numbers permit individual attention.

The acquisition of Clairvaux at Katoomba, which is for the use of boys similar to those found at Werrington Park, should make possible some selection of homogeneous groups for each establishment.

The primary aim during the year has been to reshape the training programme of the older boys who appear to possess the potential for employment in the open community. Fourteen of the twenty-six boys of working age have an I.Q. of below 50, and their performance levels rate them as suitable for sheltered workshop occupation. Boys placed out in employment have managed to do reasonably well and the breakdowns could be considered within expectations. Some increase in stability might be achieved from more effective training in social competence prior to placement. However the curriculum planning is now placing increased emphasis on the development of social skills and on the basic needs for boys where return to the community is a likely possibility. The Principal of the school is gearing the educational programme to meet these needs.

The school is well equipped with a range of modern teaching aids, particularly in the fields of reading and arithmetic. Visual education is used extensively and for those with an aptitude for hand work there is a well equipped manual art and metal work workshop. Social contacts are made possible for the lads through the sporting activities of the school that are involved in the local community's sporting competitions. One of the school teams playing Rugby League came to Sydney to contest the semi-finals and two teams visited Coonabarabran.

The physical training programme for these lads is designed to build up their self confidence. They become more confident of their own abilities as they become more adept in their use of the gymnastic equipment.

Interest has been maintained by local district organizations from St Mary's through to Blaxland in the lower Blue Mountains. There is regular contact from the Country Womens' Association, Inner Wheel Clubs, Apex, Rotary, and the St Marys Ladies' Bowling Club. The Penrith Rugby League Club has made donations and supplied football jerseys in school colours. The Optimists Club of Sydney meets all expenses for a combined picnic and the Commonwealth Munitions Cap section organizes the main Christmas party. The Apex Club of St Marys donated a filter for the swimming pool and major reconstruction is being done to ensure the pool is filtered effectively.

The psychiatric and counselling service has rendered valuable assistance during the year in advising treatment programmes for the disturbed cases and in providing clinical reports on the inmates. The speech therapist has prepared suitable training exercises for the boys with speech defects and the house staff follow up the exercises in the evening to ensure the maximum benefit is obtained.

The whole of the staff has made the welfare of the boys their primary interest. Goals are hard to achieve with these lads and it is only by constant and painstaking effort that progress is achieved. This present concerned effort made by Werrington Park for this type of child will continue with diligence and perseverance.

ADOPTION SERVICES

The Adoption of Children Act which came into operation on 7th February, 1967, has now had a full 12 months of implementation. The terms of the Act have had a much wider interpretation than was at first anticipated. The increased and exacting requirements of the Court have created more work in the preparation of the applications and this has resulted in fewer cases being finalized. Adoption orders obtained in 1965-66 were 1,739, in 1966-67 there were 1,410 and for the last 12 months only 1,287 orders were obtained. This falling off in the number of orders obtained is also explained by the shortage of staff to administer the new Act. Extra staff has now been approved and the next 12 months should see more cases reaching finalization.

The Allotment Register has only been maintained since 7th February, 1967, and previous figures on the number of allotments made were not kept. In the last 12 months 1,145 allotments orders were made. This category of adoption order makes up the majority of orders made. There were 582 cases in various stages of finalization for presentation to court on 30th June, 1968.

For the same reasons outlined above, there have been fewer State wards adopted by their foster parents. These adoptions require a great deal of thorough research to provide evidence to support an application to dispense with the consent of the parents. This year's total of fifty-two orders obtained is much lower than previous years. In 1965-66 there were 313 orders and in 1966-67, 133 orders. The extra preparation required in these cases under the new Act is clearly demonstrated in these figures.

In a similar way there has been a decline in the number of children adopted by natural parents.

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
126 orders	117 orders	85 orders

There were five cases of nominated relatives adopting a child in this 12 months. In 1965-66 there were twenty-six orders and eighteen in 1966-67. There were eight special cases of adoption in the last 12-month period. The following is an illustration of a special case and of the painstaking work that is required in the preparation of a case for court.

More than 12 months ago a couple sought help to adopt a lad now 17 years of age. He had been in their care since babyhood. They gave the date and place of his birth and of two names by which the mother was known. The birth was said to have taken place in a private hospital but this could not be confirmed. The solicitor who commenced the adoption action was deceased and his records were unavailable. The hospital had ceased to exist 15 years ago. The Matron was traced to a place outside New South Wales but she had no records. She suggested contacting the doctor who owned the hospital. He too had no records and there was no further evidence as to the whereabouts of the records or even if they existed. The mother had two surnames with an unusual middle Christian name. A lengthy search of old private adoption records revealed that she had two other children who were adopted using a third surname. With this new information the Registrar-General was at last able to supply a birth certificate. The Police were asked to trace the mother and were not only able to supply her married name but her present address as well. She was then interviewed and she gave her consent to the adoption. The Department will now be able to finalize the adoption and although it has caused a considerable amount of work, it is felt that all the efforts have been worthwhile for the lad's future security.

The Department also has to investigate and submit a report on all adoption applications presented to the court. The court looks to the Department to see that the order will be in the best interests of the child and because of this responsibility the reports must be thorough and cover all the relevant aspects.

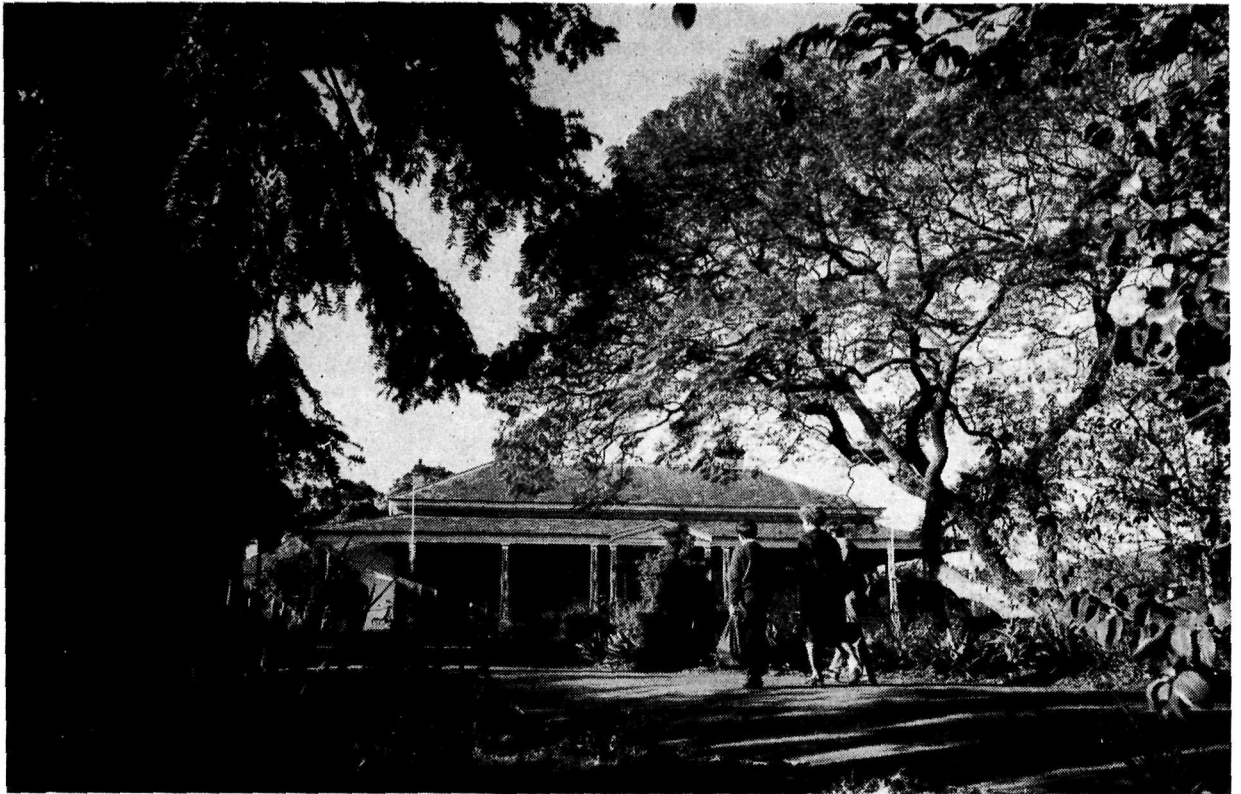
There are six other approved adoption agencies all of whom are in constant contact with the Department. A Standing Committee meets every month to discuss adoption problems. There are many other enquiries by the public, solicitors, from interstate and from overseas concerning adoption practice. Every assistance is given in all these requests.

Tables 2 and 2A set out in detail the ages of the children adopted and the status and income of the adopting parents.

DELINQUENCY

There are many concerned individuals and groups working in the community to provide for the activities and interests of young people. The variety of programmes planned by such groups fulfils many of the needs of youth and contributes a great deal to the prevention of delinquency. In spite of the work of these youth clubs, sporting groups, church fellowships, and many other forms of organized group activity, and in spite of the work of many individuals who work voluntarily or are officers of the Police or this Department, there are juvenile offenders appearing before a children's court from all sections of the community.

The problems of juvenile delinquency, its prevention and the processes of rehabilitation of the juvenile offender, are subjects that receive world wide study and are of continuing concern to the Department. The emphasis of the Department is on the individual; whether he is pre-delinquent, on probation, in an institution, or under supervision after his discharge from a training school. In addition, the policy of prevention is stressed in the field work of the District Officer; for it is realized that early contact with a young person who is beginning to display signs of becoming anti-social can often prevent these early symptoms developing into fully grown delinquent acts that could lead to a court appearance.



Main Entrance to Yasmar. This building houses the Administrative Section and the Ashfield Children's Court

The family of the offender is an integral part of his life and the casework services of the Department extend to the whole family. Visits are made to the home whether the juvenile is in an institution or on probation. The environment of the home is of significance when the young offender comes under the supervision of the Department. The quality of relationships that exist in the home, the example of parents, the form of the discipline given, the lack of material comforts, and the financial security of the home are a few factors that can become a stimuli to the anti-social actions of its members and need to be examined with them if the juvenile is to settle happily in the home again.

Probation

The probation process has two main aims. The first is to see that the order of the court is maintained and the second to work with the young person and the family to try and ensure that a further offence is not committed. This means that regular interviews at home and at the District Office are planned. Most of these are in the evenings and are intended to build up an accepting relationship which will encourage the juvenile to talk frankly on all aspects of his life. Advice is given about many matters; choice of employment, boy-girl relationships, choice of group activity, the use of money, health, parents' expectations for the probationer, etc.

A case that demonstrates the usefulness of supervision is that of David (name changed).

This lad was before the court some 2½ years ago for Aid and Abet, Indecent Assault. He was released on probation for 12 months. At the time of the offence the lad had run away from home. He was then 13. For the 12 months of probation he kept out of any further trouble but it was felt that he was still unstable and the visits to the home were continued after the expiration of the order. A new officer called to see David who at that time was 14 and described as "an angry young man bucking the system and exercising his right to be different". A positive relationship built up between the officer and David and the lad would discuss subjects that he would not talk about to his parents. The interviews went on for 7 months when quite unexpectedly David ran away. He went to an area in South Australia well known to his supervising officer and his whereabouts became known. The exchange of letters brought the lad back home. This absconding disrupted the lad's study for the School Certificate but with the encouragement of the Headmaster and the District Officer, David sat for the exam. He passed in four subjects and took on an apprenticeship with a cabinet making firm. David is enjoying his work, has a girl friend and shows no sign of being in any further trouble.

This case has meant a great many night visits and even some at the weekend but has shown to David a new picture of authority, and one that he found acceptable.

Remand Homes

Remand homes or shelters, although they are intended to provide for the temporary care of a child or young person, have nevertheless a positive part to play in the rehabilitation of the young offender. Their main function is to allow the child to be given a medical and psychological examination and to be observed in an authoritative setting. The resulting reports on these aspects assist the magistrate to determine the future of the juvenile. While the young person is in the remand home undergoing these examinations, his family is also being interviewed. It is in the interests of the offender to have all relevant factors of his life considered before a decision is made by the magistrate.

There are of course other factors that are considered by the magistrate such as the gravity of the offence and the previous court record of the young offender.

A short period of detention in a shelter can often be of benefit to an offender in that for the first time the authority of organized society has to be faced day and night over a period of many days. The manner in which he comes to terms with this gives an indication of his acceptance of the court's judgement.

The remand centre at Lidcombe, Minda, has now been in operation for 2 years and has provided continued relief for the other older shelters. There have been occasions when the capacity at Minda was fully taxed but in the main it has coped with the volume of admissions and discharges. The shelter population has climbed to 200 and on one occasion was as high as 220. The number of children and young persons in the shelters on the 30th June, 1968, was 197. At the same time in the previous year the shelter population was 195.

There are six established shelters in the state and during the current year 7,501 children passed through them. In the previous year the figure was 8,093, the highest number to pass through the Department's shelters in recent years.

Training Schools for Delinquents

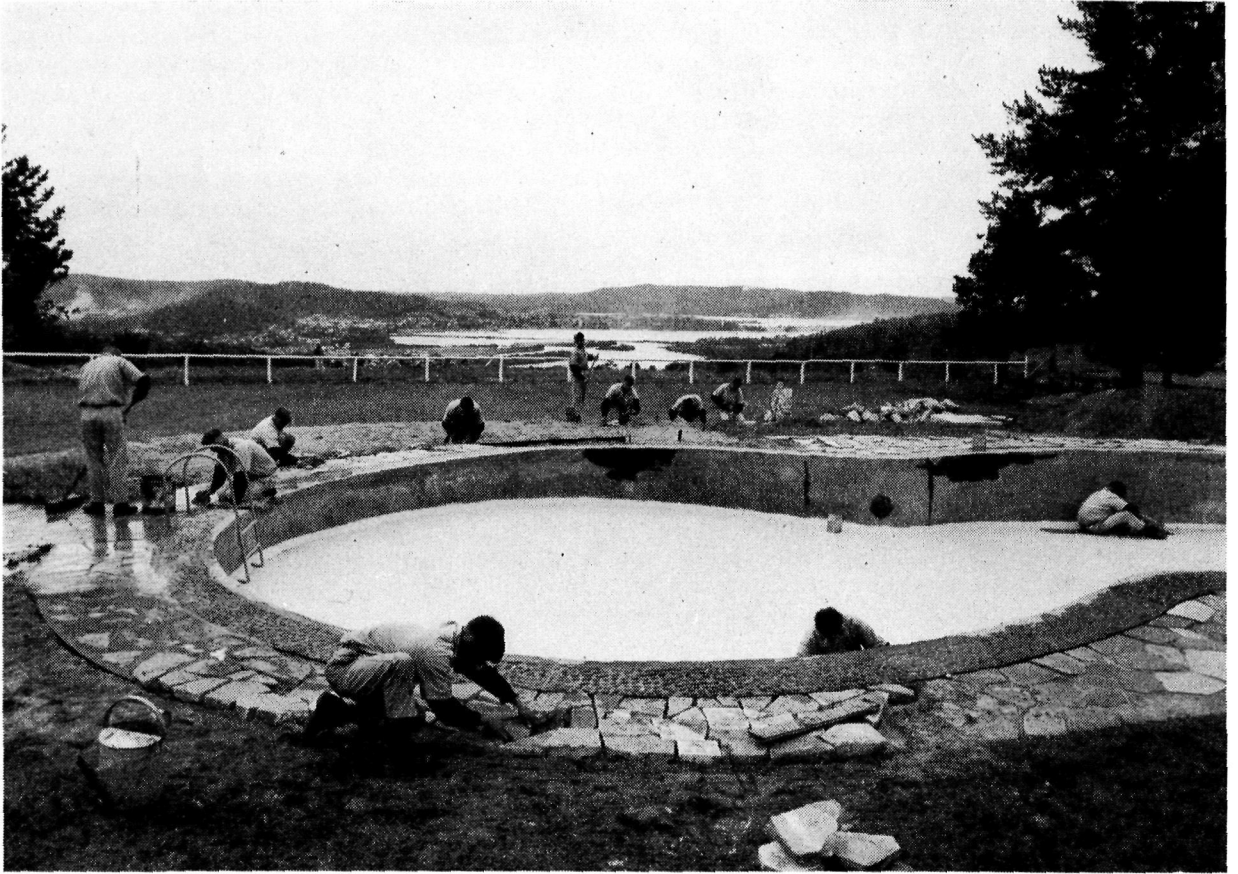
After leaving the Remand Homes or Shelters, boys and girls who have been committed to an institution, are allocated to the various training schools according to their sex and age. They then begin a training programme designed to help them reshape their attitudes and to acquire more socially acceptable responses to the frustrations in their lives.

Over the years there has been a continual evaluation of the needs of the inmates in the Department's training schools. New techniques replace old and as more knowledge becomes available it is assessed in its value to the programmes of retraining. The appointment of resident psychologists in two training schools and the visits by psychologists to others have made over the past years a regular counselling service available to the Superintendents when they feel that an inmate has special problems that need skilled help. This counselling help has now been supplemented by the introduction of discussion groups.

The selected training schools that have been using the group discussion techniques with small groups of their inmates have found that there has been a greater understanding of each other as individuals by both the boys and their instructors. For the first sessions of the groups the boys and the girls were very wary of their subjects and comments, but found that the groups were indeed confidential and that the subjects discussed were for them to choose. It was found that it took a few group sessions to reach a level of uninhibited discussion and that from that time the members profited from the interchange of ideas that took place.

The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme is another adjunct to the training programme and is in practice in most of the training schools. It has been found that this challenging planned activity has given the boys and girls taking part, a pride in their achievements and a self esteem that they did not formerly possess. The possession of the Award gives these young people a form of reference that will be of positive help in any application they make for employment.

This year there were 1,588 children committed to Institutions. This is a decrease over last year which had a total of 1,767. For the last 4 years the total number of inmates has kept constant around 1,750. There does not appear to be any significant feature to account for this decrease. There were 100 appeals lodged against the orders of the magistrates and 70 per cent of these resulted in a variation of the order. This decrease appears to be a spread among all institutions and is not confined to any age group. There were 1,610 discharges from Institutions this year as compared with 1,547 last year.



The Swimming Pool for children of the Mt Penang Staff, built by the boys



Basketball in the Mt Penang Recreation Hall

MT PENANG TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

This training school is situated on the mountain overlooking Brisbane Waters and the town of Gosford. It was first in use in 1912 when it housed thirty-five boys. At that time it had problems of water supply and sterile soil and it was considered that the institution had little chance of producing for profit. The building of a dam and pasture improvement over the years has changed this early picture of the school to its present day lush and landscaped environs. The stone that was once a handicap to progress toward crop production is now used for terracing, wall surrounds, and general beautification.

The school was built to house 200 boys of the 16 to 18 age group, but for many years the population has been well in excess of this figure. The training school is divided into two main sections—the main institution and the Privilege Cottage. These two sections are separated by cultivated gardens and parks. In the beginning of the year the school's intake rose sharply but this pressure of numbers declined and at the moment the number of inmates fluctuates between 260 and 280, the lowest level for some years. The average monthly intake was 40.6, which is lower than last year's level of 48.5. Total admissions from Shelters and other establishments was 386 compared with 457 for the last year.

This decline in population has meant that greater concentration could be given to the needs of specific groups and individuals and allowed more effort to be given to the tone of the institution. New "admissions" who are particularly susceptible to the tone of the school have been less apprehensive and so have adjusted to the new conditions more rapidly.

As this institution is an open one the acceptance by the boy of the training programme is most important. He must see his place in the routine and learn its meaning for him.

One of the most important developments during the year was the introduction of group counselling through discussion groups. These groups were made up of the general school population and have as their aim the provision of an atmosphere in the group that would allow the participants to see themselves in relation to other people and by this process of self evaluation grow in emotional maturity. These groups began in October last with 150 inmates and 15 enthusiastic group leaders who were made up from various members of the staff. The groups were held over a 12-week period. There is no doubt that individual inmates have profited substantially from the group participation and the fears that some management problems would arise from the free discussion that took place in the groups, have proved groundless. The groups have also helped the staff in their understanding of the boys and the contribution they make in their training. This insight has been of value to all the group participants.



Preparing for "The Herald" Garden Competition at Mt Penang

On 15th September last year the late Minister, the Hon. A. D. Bridges, M.L.C., with other distinguished guests presented certificates to sixteen inmates who had successfully satisfied requirements for the Silver Medallion in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme. One inmate who was discharged before the presentation returned for it with his family. This Scheme has proven a very valuable adjunct to the training programme. It has given the boy a chance to test himself against a challenging programme fitted to his abilities and as a result has made him place greater value on himself and improved his self image.

The normal programme of group outings has been maintained throughout the year. The Catholic Youth Organization calls weekly and selected inmates have attended a dinner dance at Gosford Sailing Club. Similarly, sporting groups from the school have played in the district competitions and the interchange of these groups has assisted in the social adjustment of the inmates.

Landscaping is still continued and a well-constructed swimming pool for the children of the residential staff has been completed. Swimming has of course been a major activity in the school's recreational and sporting programme for many years. The interest and work of the boys in the gardens has culminated in entering the school in the Herald Gardening Competition.

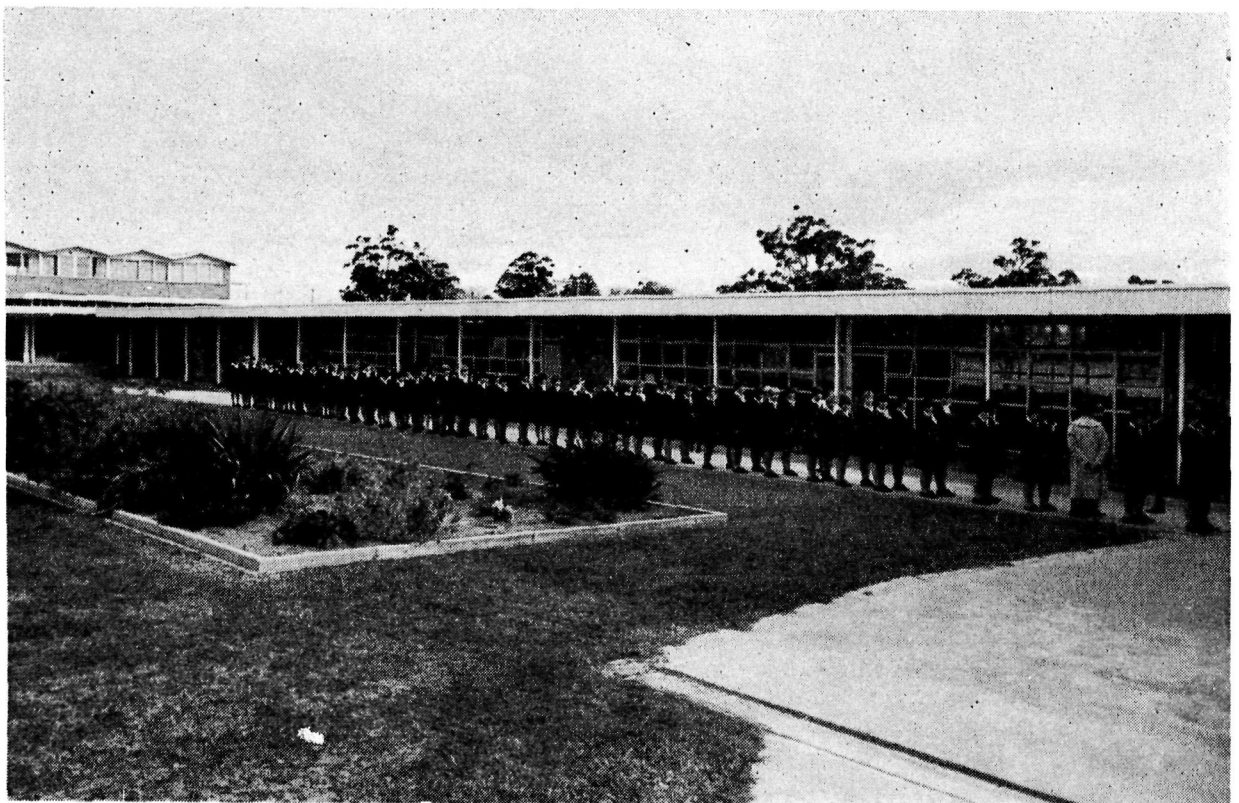
The School provides the venue for the basketball competition in the Gosford area. The facilities of its excellent gymnasium are made available to the other competing teams and the social intercourse that arises from the recurring use of the gym is of benefit to all the participants.

ORMOND SCHOOL

This training school has now been in existence for 6 years, and had fifty-two girls in its original population. It is situated in the developing area of Thornleigh and its once rural setting is now being transformed by a new housing estate. The school caters for the less sophisticated and experienced girls, and girls, who for the first time, have been committed to an institution. It can accommodate 104 girls up to the age of 18 years.

The school is divided into four houses, each with its own dormitory, dining room, and television. The training programme is adapted for the needs of the immature delinquent girl and places emphasis on self expression activities and on domestic skills such as sewing and cooking. Typing and the use of cosmetics are other courses available for the girls, all of which courses are designed to be of use to them on their return to their homes.

An increase in the School population has meant a need for increased classroom facilities. Further classrooms have been built, educational officers have now been appointed and the staff as a whole work as a well integrated team.



Morning Assembly at Ormond School. The new classrooms adjoin the Recreation Room (showing on extreme left)

Groups from the School have continued to participate in the local district basketball and softball competitions. A large number of the inmates were able to take part in these competitions which meant that they were able to profit from the resulting social contacts. The girls also took part in a swimming carnival held for the Hornsby district.

Normally the greatest majority of girls committed to the School have been committed as being exposed to moral danger, but in recent months there has been an increase in girls committed for absconding from proper custody (twenty-two) and as being uncontrollable (twenty-five). In the whole of 1966-67 there were only nine girls committed to the school for absconding and thirty-two for being uncontrollable.

The policy of Ormond is to foster and encourage in its inmates a feeling of pride both for the School and in the girl herself. Such a feeling of belongingness is engendered by schools in the normal adolescent girl and by having a similar image of herself and her own worth, a girl from Ormond finds less difficulty in adjusting on her discharge to the community. This feeling of pride is re-inforced by the colourful and relaxing grounds of the school and by the unobtrusive security that is maintained there.

After Care Supervision

John (name changed) now aged 18, first came before a Children's Court 6 years ago for stealing milk money. His mother was charged with being an accessory at the same time and placed on a bond. He is below average in intelligence and has no real communication with his father or his siblings. His father is a drunkard and shows no concern for his children.

Since his first appearance at Court, John has been before the Court consistently for malicious damage, indecent language, threatening words, and for breach of probation. He has been in an institution on three occasions. He was last discharged some 6 months ago from Mt Penang and called immediately at the District Office for assistance to find employment.

John spoke openly and freely about his home and his father's lack of interest in the family and how the attitude of his father to him had been a chronic source of discontent to him. He went on to state that for the last few weeks of his training at Mt Penang, he had been able to talk out his problems and gained so much from it that he wanted to call at the District Office and talk to an officer in the same way.

The lad is in regular employment now, the first time since his court appearances began, and even though he no longer is required to, he calls at the local office for discussion of matters of importance to him.

When a young person has been discharged from an institution he has many problems to face and to give him support he is visited and supervised by a District Officer. This counselling is practised in a similar manner to probation supervision.

The District Officer who has been interviewing the offender regularly in the institution has also been at the same time visiting the family at home. This is not possible for cases from country areas and a District Officer from the city area sees the inmates from selected country districts and forwards reports to the appropriate Resident Officer. The link thus formed between the institution and the home gives a well established relationship for the counselling of the lad. It also permits the discussion of problems that may have caused the delinquent behaviour of the offender with the parents in order to plan with them the rehabilitation of the young person.

The officer if visiting a family who has rejected their son or daughter may have to arrange accommodation and employment for the young person from his own community contacts. Some families feel that the tension and disruption caused by the presence of the young person in the home is such that no good could come from his discharge to their care.

During the year there were 1,610 discharges from the institutions. Last year (1966-67) there were 1,547.

Measurements of Delinquency

The misbehaviour of the young people in the community has been the subject of much discussion and literature and there are many different ideas and concepts of a delinquent act. An anti-social act, if it is to be measured and evaluated in its social setting, must have a definition and a means of measurement and it is the practice of the Department to define a delinquent act as an act that is against the law and to measure it annually through its incidence.

It is not uncommon for the young people to be blamed for actions that have very little to do with them, and by concerning itself with a specific age group and by recording in its statistics only proven offences, the Department can present a recurring pattern of accurate statistics.

The rates presented under refer to the 8 to 18 age group and are tabulated from the court records of all courts who have dealt with juveniles in this State in the 12 months from 1st July, 1967, to 30th June, 1968.

In addition to these court statistics there are other recorded cases of delinquency. These are cases where the Police have proceeded against the young offender by way of a caution rather than by a formal charge and court appearance. Nevertheless they are cases that can be described as cases of juvenile crime as the juvenile has admitted to the offence. The caution is a formal procedure and the young person is clearly warned that if another offence is committed, court action will follow. As can be seen from the table under the delinquency rate is measured by adding the court appearances to the police cautions and determining therefrom the rate of offences per thousand of the juvenile population.

The present measurement of this rate is the fourth year in which the total number of juveniles appearing before courts, throughout the whole of the state has been made. Before 1964-65 not all the cases of juveniles appearing before country courts were being assessed.

Another factor that has influenced the calculation of the rate has been the estimated total of the juvenile population rather than the actual one. The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics provided from the census of 30th June, 1966, an actual count of the 8 to 18-year-old population which was used in last year's delinquency rate calculation. This population figure showed that the estimates of this age group for previous years were higher than the actual figure. Because of this the male delinquency rates for previous years have remained at a stable level and have kept pace with the population increase. As can be seen from the table under this is not the case for the 1967-68 figures. There has been a decrease in the rate of crimes per 1,000 juveniles in the 8 to 18 year group. This decrease is in both male and female rates for crimes dealt with by way of court appearance. However males dealt with by way of police caution show an increase.

MALE RATES

Year	Court Appearance	Official Police Caution	Total	Population 8-18	Rate (per 1,000)
1964-65	5,747	738	6,485	388,791	16.7
1965-66	5,905	504	6,409	392,343	16.3
1966-67	6,320	451	6,771	393,763	17.2
1967-68	5,679	618	6,297	398,380	15.8

The lower incidence is partly explained by the increase in population in this age grouping and by the increase in the number of offenders dealt with by way of caution by the Police. However, when the figures for the types of offences are examined against the previous year's figures there can be seen a decrease in the number of offences committed in all categories.

In the previous report for the period 1966-67 there were 6,320 court appearances and 451 cautions, making a total of 6,771. This decrease in juvenile offences is a pleasing feature of this 12-month period.

The table under reflects the pattern of delinquent acts and from it can be seen that crimes against property make up 90 per cent of the total.

The problem of vandalism which is best measured in the malicious damage charges remains static. Last year it made up 4.9% of total charges. Similarly hooliganism which can be equated to assault charges is at the same level as last year's figure of 2.8 per cent.

Male Offences	Number of Court Appearances		Official Police Cautions		Totals		Percentage of Grand Totals	
	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68	1966-67	1967-68
Steal	2,723	2,825	207	296	2,930	3,121	43.4	49.6
B.E.S.	1,717	1,338	148	167	1,865	1,505	27.5	23.9
Receive	167	171	4	6	171	177	2.5	2.8
Take and Use m/v	562	527	21	33	583	560	8.6	8.9
Assault	172	121	17	22	189	143	2.8	2.3
Robbery	47	19	..	..	47	19	0.7	0.3
Malicious Damage	308	246	27	66	335	312	4.9	5.0
Carnal Knowledge	220	206	5	17	225	223	3.3	3.6
Indecent Assault (Female) ..	102	50	2	..	104	50	1.5	0.8
Indecent Assault (Male)	46	23	..	..	46	23	0.7	0.3
Other Sex Offences	18	15	..	..	18	15	0.3	0.2
Other Offences	238	138	20	11	258	149	3.8	2.3
Total	6,320	5,679	451	618	6,771	6,297	100.0	100.0

FEMALE RATES

The decline in the delinquency rate for males is repeated in the rate for females. There were 231 females appearing before the courts for this year as compared with 381 last year. The table under demonstrates the rate and is assessed in the same way as the male rate.

Year	Court Appearances	Official Police Cautions	Total	Population 8-18	Rate (per 1,000)
1964-65	285	56	341	371,138	0.92
1965-66	364	28	392	374,034	0.98
1966-67	381	33	414	376,267	1.1
1967-68	231	69	300	381,170	0.78

In order to get a clearer picture of female delinquency it is the practice to include "exposed to moral danger" figures with those of female crime. These "exposed to moral danger" complaints make up the majority of the female delinquent acts.

There were 694 of these cases this 12 months as compared with 923 last year and 1,141 the year before. This downward trend is also seen when the female rates have the "exposed to moral danger" rates added to them.

Female Rates plus Exposed to Moral Danger

1964-65	3.2	per 1,000
1965-66	3.9	per 1,000
1966-67	3.5	per 1,000
1967-68	2.58	per 1,000

In the main, as can be seen in table 5, the female delinquent acts occurred in the city area. The number of offences of females dealt with in country courts dropped from 193 to 86.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON DELINQUENCY

An examination of tables 5 to 10 in the appendix shows a general decline throughout the State in the number of offences committed by various age groups in various areas. The city usually makes up 52 per cent of all court cases and this year is no exception. The country courts had 47 per cent of the cases and the city 53 per cent.

The increase seen in the number of stealing charges is mainly in the 13-, 15-, and 16-year-old boys and can be seen in both city and country areas. There were 121 more cases in country courts than last year. There was a decrease, however, in break, enter, and steal cases.

The increase in the number of offences dealt with by caution has indicated a preference for this form of action by the Police. The Children's Courts by using a similar process of admonishing and discharging an offender have also dealt with juveniles by way of a form of caution. The number of these cases rose by 61 for 14-year-olds and 130 for 15-year-olds.

Also in keeping with the increase of school attendance figures is a decrease in the number of 13- and 14-year-old boys taken before the court under section 72 (o) of the Act, for failing to attend school regularly.

Drug Cases

As mentioned in last year's report the Department is now keeping a more accurate record of juveniles appearing before courts on charges relating to the possession and taking of drugs. In the period 1st July, 1967, to 30th June, 1968, there were sixty-six young people charged for these offences, twenty-seven boys and thirty-nine girls. Thirty-five of this number were placed on probation and fifteen were committed to an institution. The ages of these young people can be seen from the following table:

	Under 15	15 years	16 years	17 years	Total
Males	1	4	22	27
Females		8	10	20	39

It can be seen from these figures that the incidence of drug taking is not high when measured by court appearances. The Poisons Act now provides for specific charges to be laid in relation to the taking and possession of drugs. Prior to the introduction of this new Act, no comparable figures were kept.

JUVENILES INVOLVED IN OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY LIFE IMPRISONMENT (HEARD IN THE SUPREME COURT)

(Figures by courtesy of the Police Department)

During the year ended 30th June, 1968, forty-seven juveniles appeared before the court on charges punishable by life imprisonment and for the same period 340 adults appeared on similar charges. That is, juveniles made up 12·1 per cent of the total number of these charges. Last year they made 12·5 per cent of the total.

Five juveniles were charged with murder. Three charges were dismissed, one juvenile was given penal servitude for life and the other a 3-year suspended sentence for manslaughter. There were fifty-four adults charged with murder. The juveniles made 8·5 per cent of the total. Last year the percentage was 10·3.

There were seven juveniles charged with manslaughter. Two were discharged, two had their cases dismissed, one case was not proceeded with, one was committed for trial, and the other, after a trial, was acquitted. At the same time, 111 adults had similar charges. The juveniles contributed 6 per cent of the total number of these charges. Last year they contributed 5·7 per cent.

During this 12 months, thirty-five juveniles appeared on charges of rape. Four charges were dismissed, fourteen were given sentences of hard labour for periods varying from 7 years to 14 years, one placed on probation, one given a bond, ten were committed for trial, and five were discharged. There were 175 adults on charges of rape for this period. The juveniles contributed 16·6 per cent of the total. Last year they made 19·7 per cent of the total.

The murder and rape figures show a decrease on last year's figures, especially rape. The figure for manslaughter is at a similar level to last year. The decrease in juvenile crime can again be seen in these figures for the more serious crimes.

The Protection of Children

The protection of children has been the province of this Department for many years. In 1891 the Children's Protection Act assumed responsibility for this field and the changing patterns of society in New South Wales have created the need to change statutory powers. The present Act as amended, among other matters, is concerned with supervising the care of children under 7 who are being cared for apart from their parents; the care of children in kindergartens and day nurseries; the licensing of children between 7 and 16 years who take part in public performances; and the employment of boys who engage in street trading.

The section of the Act that deals with the licensing of child care centres, children's depots, homes, hostels, and private foster homes was the subject of new legislation. This is Part VII of the Act. The implementation of the new law has been delayed by the need to draft very extensive regulations for the various types of establishments concerned.

The Licensing of Private Homes for the Reception and Care of Children under the age of 7

The number of homes licensed under this section remained at a similar level to previous years. There were 273 of this form of residential home for this 12-month period. In the previous 12 months there were 280. Under the new legislation licenses will be issued to control and conduct these homes and the authority of the Department will extend to the care of children up to the age of 16.

Day Nurseries and Kindergartens

The growing need for these pre-school centres has been indicated in the need for new legislation to control the license of them. The new legislation which is awaiting implementation places a time limit of 2 years maximum from the issue of the first permit for operation and requires two licences, one to control and the other to conduct. The new standards that have been introduced and the form of reporting should streamline the supervision of these centres.

The number of licensed centres in the State remains the same as last year as the table under illustrates.

1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
1963-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
1964-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	454
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	512
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	536
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	536

During the last 12 months there were thirty-two new licences issued, thirteen licences varied, thirty licences cancelled, forty-nine applications declined, and two transferred to the Australian Capital Territory.

Public Performances and Street Trading

There has been a rise in the number of licences issued under this section. This has been due to the rising number of children participating in television commercials. The table under shows the number of licences issued for children to take part in public performances.

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
621	934	996	1,313

The number of licences issued for children to be employed in street trading has followed the trend noticed in previous years and has declined.

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
324	241	199	181

Immigration

I am, as the delegate of the Minister of Immigration, the guardian of immigrant children under the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1946. These children are defined as persons under the age of 21 who come to Australia as an immigrant, otherwise than in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in Australia in the care of any parent or relative of that person.

These young people are visited by District Officers and reports are made of their progress in this country. There has been a decline in their numbers over recent years. The Fairbridge Homes have ceased to sponsor immigrant children to this state and Barnardo Homes are bringing out fewer children each year. The Big Brother Movement is still active, but it too is lessening its numbers.

Comparative numbers of children who are under the guardianship of the Minister of Immigration are shown under.

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
447	431	278	248

School Attendance

In a previous section it was mentioned that the attendance of school-age children at both State and non-State school was at a very high level. The Department administers the provisions of the Public Instruction Act, 1916, relating to the compulsory school attendance of children between the ages of 6 and 15.

The number of prosecutions of parents and children for offences against this Act and the provisions of section 72 (o) of the Child Welfare Act have fallen in comparison with previous years. In the two previous years forty-four parents were prosecuted under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and in this 12-month period there were twenty-four such cases. The number of children dealt with under each Act is as follows:

Public Instruction Act				Child Welfare Act, sec. 72 (o)
1965-66	..	..	4	407
1966-67	..	..	14	361
1967-68	..	..	3	274

It is also the province of the Minister to grant school exemptions and here too there has been a drop in the number of cases. This has been due to the elimination of the Intermediate Certificate Examination; for children who passed this examination were almost automatically granted an exemption. (In the year 1966-67 there were 696 of these cases.) Below are the comparative figures for the last 4 years.

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
3,479	3,761	3,688	2,811

SERVICES TO UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The problem of the unmarried mother has been the subject of newspaper articles and television programmes during the last 12 months. The Department provides more than one form of assistance for a young woman in these circumstances and can offer material assistance as well as legal and supportive counselling. A great many young women make their child available for adoption and the adoption process is reported upon under a separate heading.

When a young mother decides to keep her child she seeks the assistance of the Department to affiliate the child and to seek maintenance.

These cases refer to children born and unborn whose mothers may be single or married and whose husband is not the father. It is the unmarried mother who forms the majority of this number.

The Department makes no charge for this service and once the mother has made a statement, she may apply for financial assistance and may also be eligible for a layette, depending on her circumstances.

The total number of these affiliation cases dealt with in this 12-month period was 1,532, an increase of 93 cases over the preceeding 12 months. The volume of work in this section of the Department has doubled in 7 years. In spite of this increase, the number of these cases presented to court fell by eleven. This is due largely to the large increase in the number of women who failed to proceed with their applications. There were 238 of these cases and only 96 in the previous 12 months. Most of these affiliation matters are heard at the Metropolitan Children's Court

There were 438 maintenance orders made from the 455 cases taken to court. Thirty-six cases were dismissed and appeals were lodged against fourteen, eleven of which were dismissed.

During the year a special service of counselling for unmarried mothers was inaugurated. This was specifically for girls at Parramatta Training School. This intensive counselling has been of inestimable value to the girls and has helped them plan realistically for their own and their baby's future. Fifty pregnant girls are under this scheme. These girls are admitted to Myee as soon as their condition becomes obvious. Approval was given during the year for \$1 per week to be made available to girls at Myee when they are admitted to Crown Street Hospital to assist them in purchasing toilet facilities and other personal items not provided by friends or relatives. This has greatly helped in the work being done with these girls.

CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

The provision of an allowance under section 27 of the Act to a family who is eligible for such assistance is a very real form of preventive work. The regular income this gives to a family who has been left without its provider may frequently allow it to remain together. The numerous categories of applicants who can be assisted are forty-two in number and cover most fields of need.

In the last 13 months there has been a general increase in the number of children for whom the allowance was paid. This increase was an extra 354 children. The number of families assisted during this 12 months was 6,808 and of these 4,343 were current recipients on 30th June, 1968. Two hundred and seventy-eight more families were assisted during this last 12 months than the previous 12 months. This increase in the number of families helped is due in the main to the new practice of the Commonwealth Social Service Department referring all applications for the Widows Pension to the Department to test for eligibility for an allowance under section 27.

The acceptance of the importance of education is seen in the number of recipients who have had the allowance continued beyond the child's 15th birthday in order to allow the child to continue at school. There were 611 of these children. In thirty cases the allowance was continued beyond the 18th birthday.

There was also an increase in the number of children in Charitable Homes for whom an allowance is paid under section 27A of the Act. This increase was forty-nine. The number of applications under this section decreased from 591 to 539. The number of applications refused fell from twenty-three to ten and the number of applications withdrawn rose from twenty-one to twenty-eight. The total number of children for whom an allowance was paid was 12,819 from 1st July, 1967, to 30th June, 1968. It would seem from these figures that the majority of charitable homes have now applied for assistance in the cases where possible, and the position should remain stable. In this section too there was an increase in the number of allowances continued beyond the school leaving age. They rose from 84 to 119.

This general increase in work, can be seen in the following table of applications finalized at 30th June for the last 3 years.

1966	1967	1968
3,475	3,469	3,972

Similarly the amount paid for the allowance over the last 3 years shows an increase.

1966	1967	1968
\$417,000	\$438,041	\$449,502

The following table relates to allowances paid under section 27A, the allowance paid to charitable homes. In the table below it will be seen that there are 440 children in charitable homes who are not receiving a secondary education. This group is made up of children in special schools which are in the main on the property of the home itself. Children in these homes for the most part are intellectually handicapped.

Once a child from these homes attends a secondary school the increased allowance is paid automatically.

Children under 11 years of age	494
Children 11 years of age and over who are not receiving secondary education	440
Children who are receiving secondary education	189
Total number of children receiving allowance	1,123
Annual expenditure under section of Act	\$247,360

MAINTENANCE

There is a District Officer attending the Metropolitan Children's Court each day to represent the Department in enforcement matters of interest to the Department under the Maintenance Act, and the Child Welfare Act. There were 2,791 cases of this nature, a drop of 629 over the previous year. The officer is also available to answer enquiries by the public at the court on matters of maintenance and other child welfare fields.

All States are now operating under the uniform maintenance legislation and it is now possible for applications to be made for variations of maintenance orders in any State and also to register Supreme Court orders for enforcement. The total number of new interstate cases handled during the year was 363, compared with 360 in the year before. There are now 1,119 current cases against 987 last year. Discontinued cases fell from 384 to 231. There were forty-two overseas maintenance orders registered in this State.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Staff Training

Since this section began in 1966 there has been continual growth in its programming of courses and in recognition of its value not only to the Department, but also to other statutory bodies and voluntary social work agencies. In the last 12 months there has been a refining and improving of the training courses. At the moment training courses are being effectively run for field staff, clerical staff, and professional trainees. It is hoped to enlarge the scope of training to include house parents, matrons, and instructors from the Department's establishments and institutions.

The main course is that run for trainee district officers. There are twenty-five trainees undergoing this intensive 12-month course. These men and women come into the course from a variety of backgrounds and training and quite often suffer a loss of income to undergo the training. Their concern for the welfare of young people in the community is the stimulus for their enrolment in the course.

Other courses being conducted from the Training Centre are for new clerks in the Department and for clerks sitting for the Public Service Board examination under regulation 119. There was also a course run on the care of the intellectually handicapped.

The Department has co-operated with representatives of other Departments and agencies in planning and administering several other courses such as the "Child Care Residential Course", the "Course for Asian and African Child Care Staff", and "Courses for Volunteers in Local Community Aid Programmes". The Training Officer has given training lectures to university social work faculties, other statutory bodies' training schools and to voluntary social work agencies. There were programmes of various lengths arranged for Child Welfare staff from other countries under the Colombo Plan and United Nations Fellowships.

During the year conferences have been held with Commonwealth Departments of External Affairs and Labour and National Service. This Department is now being looked to for leadership and guidance in the field of training. This development emphasises the need for action to establish a Welfare Services Training Council to ensure a predictable and permanent advisory and controlling body on training in the field of social welfare.

Psychological and Counselling Services

The work of this section is closely allied to that of the psychiatrists and is concerned with the intelligence and personality testing of children who come into the care of the Department as wards or institution inmates. These assessments are of great value for other officers who must make decisions about the future of the children and young people. The staff psychologists attend regularly the various depots, establishments, and institutions of the Department and also arrange for interviews with foster parents and wards at Head Office when requested.

The increasing incidence of wards who are intellectually handicapped or emotionally disturbed means that there is a continued liaison with other psychiatric and psychological services who were involved with these children prior to their coming into care. As much clinical information as possible is collected on the background of the wards. There is also a need to re-assess the progress of some children in establishments and foster homes and further testing is carried out often in conjunction with a counselling programme.

There are nine psychologists on the staff as well as a senior psychologist, a social worker, a resident psychologist and a speech therapist. The work of the speech therapist especially has been increased with the influx of these handicapped children for a speech defect is not uncommon among them. The need for a second speech therapist was felt in the previous 12 months and this need has by no means lessened.

The purpose of this section is to provide skilled assistance to help staff and foster parents, where necessary provide an emotional environment that will encourage social maturity in the children for whom the Department is responsible.

Psychiatric Service

As described earlier in this report there is a growing number of intellectually handicapped and disturbed children coming into the care of the Department and just as this has posed problems for other branches, so too has this trend had its effect on the psychiatric service. It has meant an increase in clinical and consultative duties of the psychiatrists. Especially is this so in consultative work with other senior officers in relation to the administrative policies to be employed in working on the problems of caring for these children.

The clinical service is continued as formerly to institutions and establishments by visits to these places and by interviews of referred cases at Head Office. Although some establishments are visited regularly, others can only be visited when an urgent need arises. This is not satisfactory, but in view of staffing cannot be altered.

In addition to these duties the senior psychiatrist has had to take over the responsibility of the training of group leaders in the training school counselling programme following the resignation of the senior psychologist. A further training programme being administered is that for social workers in the Department. These professionally trained officers are carrying out more intensive casework and have need to discuss their cases with a skilled supervisor.

At the moment the work of this section is one of consolidation rather than one of implementing any new scheme that had been earlier planned.

Information and Extension Service

The activities of this service are centred around the provision of information about the work of the Department. Through the various forms of mass media, in the distribution of literature, the showing of slides and films, and by talks to organizations, the work and policies of the Department are made known.

An officer from this service gave addresses to twenty-six different organizations on the work of the Department. The visual aid equipment was used extensively during these talks. The film library has also been in constant use and films were borrowed on eighty-six occasions by hospitals, universities, technical colleges, and by officers of the Department who are also often requested to give an address to a group in the suburban or country area where they work. In a similar manner the slide library is used for illustrations during an address. The slide library is enlarged each year and a programme of either general or specific interest can be quickly assembled.

In the field of mass media there has been built up an excellent relationship between newspaper and radio personnel and the Department. There have been nineteen items provided for the press, radio, and television, as well as the special annual item of holiday foster home appeal. The co-operation of the three media in publicising the work and needs of the Department is very much appreciated.

The supply of the Department's pamphlets, booklets, and reports continues throughout the year to many individuals and groups. In the last six months of the year, 2,232 publications were distributed on request. The exact number for the first six months is not known but would be a similar figure.

A great amount of historical information has been found in old files of the Department and items of historical interest are prepared each month for the regular issue of *Challenge*, the Departmental magazine.

Research Section

The Research Section of the Department collects and interprets the statistics relating to the various branches and divisions. From these records the allocation of resources can be planned and trends in the activities of the Department seen.

Uniform statistics from other States are also collated in an endeavour to present an Australia wide table of all fields of work with juveniles. As yet this table cannot be completed due to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the data required.

Two research projects are currently under investigation. One is being conducted by two social work students on the effectiveness of supervision on discharged institution inmates, and the other is an examination of adult recidivism of individuals formerly under the care of the Department.

The appointment of a senior research officer to commence duty in August, 1968, will allow more time for the thorough examination of the work of the Department with the young people of the community.

Progress in dealing with human affairs depends on a continuing process of evaluation of the policies being pursued and the procedures being followed. This assessment means more efficient functioning in the work of the Department which in turn reflects on the surrounding society.

The Library

The Department has an extensive library covering all the fields of Departmental activity and interest. Up to date reference books and journals are being constantly acquired. Books are borrowed by all levels of administration and the rate of borrowing has increased over the last 12 months. During the 12 months 1,708 books were borrowed. The distribution of this borrowing was as follows: 337 to Head Office, 324 to Liverpool Street building, 44 into library loans, and 1,003 to borrowers in the field and in institutions and establishments.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

During the past year there has again been progress in the work carried on by the Department for the young people of this State. In the main it has been a period of consolidation of policies that were implemented earlier.

I wish to pay homage to the work of the late Minister, the Hon. Mr A. D. Bridges, M.L.C., whose concern for children was evident in all his actions as Minister. His support to all the officers of the Department was unfailing and the keen interest he showed in their activities was unceasing.

I would also like to thank the Hon. Mr A. H. Jago, M.L.A., for the time he spent in his dual roles as Minister for Health and as Minister for Child and Social Welfare. These two Departments share many common interests and Mr Jago's double responsibility was made effective by his wide view of the welfare of this State.

Once more I would like to express my appreciation of the work and the co-operation of the Child Welfare Advisory Council. The members of the Council and the officers in this Department have always maintained a happy working relationship.

Also, without the generous co-operation of the Commissioner of Police and his Officers, the working of the Department would have been more difficult. Added to my appreciative thanks are the Officers of the Education Department, the Department of Health, Department of Labour and Industry, the Treasury, and many other statutory bodies all of whom have been of the greatest assistance throughout the year. I would like too to express my appreciation to the Chairman of the Public Service Board, Sir John Goodsell, and members of the Board for their continuing interest in the work of the Department.

My thanks also go to the radio, press, and television personnel for their co-operation in interpreting to the public the work of this Department.

Without the interest and concern of the general public the work of the Department would not be as vital as it is. Their ready assistance to officers in the field and to officers in administration is of immeasurable value to the work carried on for the welfare of the children of this State.

Then lastly I would like to pay a sincere tribute to the Officers of the Department, for without their devotion in the face of new and challenging responsibilities, the successes that have been achieved this year would not have eventuated.

A. C. THOMAS, Director.

APPENDIX A

Homes for Dependent Children

Establishment	Normal Accommodation	Boys or Girls	Remarks
Receiving Homes			
Bidura, 357 Glebe Road, Glebe.	42	Both	These are the main receiving depots where children are temporarily accommodated awaiting placement in foster homes or transfer to other establishments or in transit from foster homes to hospitals or other foster homes.
Royleston, 270 Glebe Road, Glebe.	43	Boys	
Thornbury Lodge, Seven Hills Road, Baulkham Hills.	38	Both	Boys to 6 years of age and girls to 18. Four senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with the day-by-day management of the establishment.
Home for Babies			
Myee, 220 Forest Road, Arncliffe	16 14	Babies Mothers	In addition to the reception of babies apart from their mothers Myee accommodates expectant mothers, and in certain cases, mothers with babies for post-natal care.
Homes for Pre-school Children			
Lark Hill, Appin Road, Campbelltown.	12	Both	Children remain at these homes for varying periods until they are considered suitable for placement in foster homes. Montrose and Winbin have kindergartens with trained kindergarten teachers for the older children. Lark Hill is adjacent to Raith (see below) thus permitting families to stay together.
Montrose, 122 Lucas Road, Burwood.	25	Both	
Winbin, 6 Victoria Street, Strathfield.	20	Both	
Homes for School-age Children			
Brougham, Nelson and Wallis Streets, Woolahra.	20	Boys	Except for King Edward Home, Linden and Raith, these homes accommodate school-age boys who cannot be boarded out mainly due to lack of foster homes for this age group. Brougham and Turner Cottage provide for the younger lads—Weroona, Renwick, Suttor Cottage and Yarra Bay House for the older Primary boys and Castle Hill for the post-primary and secondary school group. King Edward Home at Newcastle serves as a reception depot for that district and as a home for girls who are considered to require some training to fit them for foster home placement. Raith accommodates both boys and girls who go out to a local school.
Castle Hill House, Castle Hill.	21	Boys	
King Edward Home, Newcastle.	27	Both	
Suttor Cottage, Mittagong.	27	Boys	
Turner Cottage, Mittagong.	24	Boys	
Renwick Cottage, Mittagong.	22	Boys	
Linden Cottage, Mittagong.	24	Girls	
Weroona, Woodford.	30	Boys	
Yarra Bay House, Yarra Bay Rd Yarra Bay.	40	Boys	
Raith, Appin Road, Campbelltown.	20	Both	
Homes for Intellectually Handicapped Children			
Corelli, 325 Marrickville Road, Marrickville.	20	Both	These homes provide special training in personal habits and hygiene together with education mainly of an individual and activity nature, in basic social and pre-vocational skills, to the limit of the children's capacity.
Waverley Cottage, Mittagong.	22	Both	
Brush Farm Home, Marsden Road, Eastwood.	100	Girls	
May Villa, 214 Pennant Hills Road, Dundas.	30	Boys	
Werrington Park, St. Marys.	138	Boys	
Special Training Homes			
Lynwood Hall, 25 Byron Road, Guildford.	58	Girls	Lynwood Hall is organized as a home science training establishment and develops special courses where necessary for girls proposing to take up employment in particular avenues, e.g., commercial and industrial business, and nursing.
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry.	60	Boys	Berry accommodates 40 lads aged 12 to 15 who attend school on the premises, and 20 lads over 15 who receive training in dairying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits.

APPENDIX B

Institutions for Delinquent Children

Institutions	Normal Accommodation	Boys or Girls	Remarks
Remand Homes (Shelters)			
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter, 64 Albion Street, Sydney.	30	Boys 16-18	Besides providing shelter for children awaiting appearance before, or on remand from, the Children's Courts, the four Metropolitan Shelters are used to accommodate inmates of Training Schools needed in Sydney for medical or psychological testing or treatment. Schools provide education at Yasmar and Minda.
Yasmar Hostel, 185 Parramatta Road, Haberfield.	50	Boys to 16	
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter, 84 Avon Street, Glebe.	25	Girls to 18	
Minda Remand Centre, Joseph Street, Lidcombe.	115	Both to 18	
Worimi Shelter, 8 Heddon Street, Broadmeadow.	13	Both to 18	Worimi shelter cares for up to nine boys and four girls awaiting their hearing, or their transfer to an institution, or who are remanded in custody.
Broken Hill Shelter, Chloride Street, Broken Hill.	6	Both to 18	Broken Hill Shelter is for the reception and temporary detention of children awaiting appearance at Broken Hill Children's Court.
Training Schools			
Mt. Penang Training School for Boys, Gosford.	200	Boys 16-18	Operates in two sections—the Main Institution and the Privilege Cottage—and in conjunction with the Institution for Boys, Tamworth (see below).
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook.	98	Boys 13-18	For new committals who show interest and aptitude in agricultural work and for boys who have responded to training in other schools.
Daruk Training School for Boys, South Windsor.	200	Boys 14-15	Organized in four "houses", a system lying between the dormitory type of Mt. Penang and the cottage type of Mittagong.
Training School for Boys, Mittagong.	180	Boys to 14	Organized in cottage homes in charge of married couples. Boys attend Toombong Central School which provides for these lads only.
Training School for Girls, Parramatta.	168	Girls	Operates in two sections—the main institution and the Privilege Section. A hospital block provides medical care.
Ormond School, Thornleigh.	122	Girls to 18	For girls who are on their first committal to an Institution and are considered less sophisticated and less mature than the girls at Parramatta. Includes a Privilege Section which was formerly the Thornleigh Training School for Girls.
Special Institutions			
Institution for Boys, Tamworth.	30	Boys 15-18	Closed institutions for juveniles who have not responded to rehabilitative training provided at Mount Penang and Parramatta. Training is concentrated on the development of self-discipline through attention to vocational and recreational activities.
Institution for Girls, Hay.	14	Girls to 18	
Special School for Truants			
Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo.	102	Boys of School Age	Organized in three cottages in the charge of married couples. Individual schooling is aimed at enabling a boy to adjust to the normal school situation.

APPENDIX C

In the metropolitan areas Child Welfare Offices are situated at the following centres:

Bankstown, Blacktown, Burwood, Crows Nest, Hurstville, Liverpool, Newcastle, (sub offices at Cessnock and Maitland), Newtown, Parramatta, Penrith, Sydney (34 Liverpool Street), Wollongong.

Country Offices are located at the following centres:

Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Bowral, Broken Hill, Cootamundra, Dubbo, Gosford, Goulburn, Grafton, Griffith, Kempsey, Leeton, Lismore, Lithgow, Moree, Murwillumbah, Narrabri, Nyngan, Orange, Parkes, Tamworth, Taree, Wagga Wagga, Wyong, Young.

PART II

STATISTICAL TABLES

The following are tables dealing with each aspect of the
Department's work during 1967/68

TABLE I
Visits, Inquiries, Inspections and Court Attendances by District Officers

	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Wards—Home	32,237	34,204	36,536
Wards—Miscellaneous	22,523	21,728	23,093
Section 27—Home	15,314	14,852	15,385
Section 27—Miscellaneous	10,864	10,946	10,592
Probation—Home	55,673	59,860	61,600
Probation—Miscellaneous	47,580	50,736	49,367
Neglect—Home	14,036	15,794	18,503
Neglect—Miscellaneous	23,394	25,567	27,755
Uncontrollable—Home	4,565	4,922	5,478
Uncontrollable—Miscellaneous	7,623	8,480	8,987
School default—Home	16,499	17,214	16,215
School default—Miscellaneous	35,405	38,934	38,391
Adoption—Home	6,840	6,827	7,649
Adoption—Miscellaneous	13,528	11,599	12,393
Application C.W.—Home	10,513	11,110	11,251
Application C.W.—Miscellaneous	8,952	9,253	8,546
Other Applications—Home	1,940	1,928	1,329
Other Applications—Miscellaneous	1,608	1,349	1,096
School Exemption—Home	3,115	3,096	2,897
School Exemption—Miscellaneous	5,372	5,265	4,928
State Schools	20,375	22,424	24,561
Non-State Schools	3,543	3,401	3,370
Defaulters seen at School	11,937	12,112	11,677
Departmental Establishments	3,433	3,670	3,883
Non-State Establishments	1,155	1,068	1,055
Wards seen in Establishments	11,559	9,367	8,552
Inmates seen in Institutions	9,681	10,040	10,376
Section 28—Homes	4,896	4,944	5,093
Lying-in Homes—Section 39	1,054	1,231	1,245
Court Attendances—C.W. Act	4,455	4,020	3,911
Court Attendances—P.I. Act	42	57	36
Court Attendances—Other Acts	1,724	1,919	2,041
Social Agencies	6,771	8,213	9,479
Affiliation	8,969	9,961	11,395
Other Miscellaneous	19,467	20,110	22,368
Unfinished	41,074	42,330	44,190
Accostings	6,558	5,898	5,431
Inquiries—M.C.C.	4,158	4,916	3,706
W.C.A.—Home .....	..	..	2
W.C.A.—Miscellaneous .....	..	..	24
Social Welfare—Home	6,980	8,484	10,248
Social Welfare—Miscellaneous	6,051	8,104	8,719
Totals	511,463	535,933	553,353

TABLE 2—ADOPTIONS

Age, Race, Religion and Sex of Adopted Children and their Parents

Year of Birth—								Number of Children
Earlier than 1953 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
1953 to 1962 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
1963 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
1964 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
1965 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
1966 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
1967 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,076
1968 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
								<u>1,308</u>
Religion of Child (Wish Expressed)—								
Church of England ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Protestant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Roman Catholic ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Other Christian ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jewish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Mixed Religion ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Religion of Adopting Parents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	846
No wished expressed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419
								<u>1,308</u>
Race of Child—								
European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,252
Aboriginal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chinese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non European ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
European/Aboriginal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
European/Chinese ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
European/Other Races ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other Mixed Races ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mother European—Father Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
								<u>1,308</u>

Ages of Natural Parents

Ages							Natural Mother	Natural Father
14 to 17 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	50
18 to 20 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	511	323
21 to 25 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	428
26 to 30 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	179
31 to 35 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	63
36 to 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	31
41 to 45 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16
46 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
Deceased	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	22
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	182
Total ..							1,308	1,308

TABLE 2A—ADOPTIONS

Ages, income, religion and other children of adopting parents

Ages—							Adopting mother	Adopting father
Under 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
21 to 25 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	43
26 to 30 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	441	313
31 to 35 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	413
36 to 40 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	309
41 to 45 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	162
46 to 50 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	44
51 to 55 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13
56 to 60 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
61 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	1,307

* Excludes 1 adoption by one person under section 18 (3) of the Act.

Income—							
Under \$1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
\$1,001 to \$2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
\$2,001 to \$3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	429
\$3,001 to \$4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	439
\$4,001 to \$5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
\$5,001 to \$6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
\$6,001 to \$10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
\$10,001 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
							1,308

Religions—							
Church of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	451
Protestant	..	..	..	..	..	..	192
Orthodox	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Roman Catholic	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
Other Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Jewish	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Non Christian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Protestant (mixed)	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other mixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	416
							1,308

Number of Other Children of Adopting Parents—							
No children	..	..	..	..	..	..	598
One child	..	..	..	..	..	..	614
Two children	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Three children	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Four children	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Five children and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
							1,307

* Excludes one adoption by one person under section 18 (3) of the Act.

TABLE 3—WARDS
Classification of Wards

Classification	At 30th June, 1966			At 30th June, 1967			At 30th June, 1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
In Foster Homes	1,989	2,085	4,074	2,126	2,204	4,330*	2,267	2,313	4,580
Restored to Parents under Section 23 (1) (h) of the Act†	86	107	193	99	75	174	92	86	178
In Receiving Homes and Establishments conducted by the Department	550	310	860	570	327	897	551	339	890
In Charitable Homes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
In Mental Hospitals and other non-Departmental Institutions	79	49	128	75	45	120	81	40	121
In Departmental Institutions and Shelters for Delinquents	27	34	61	17	37	54	32	30	62
On Leave—Absconders	40	56	96	19	28	47	22	21	43
Totals	2,771	2,641	5,412	2,906	2,716	5,622	3,045	2,829	5,874

* Includes 2 Remand Homes cases (1 male, 1 female).

† (The Minister shall have authority to): Section (1) (h)—Direct the restoration of any ward (other than a ward who has been committed to an Institution for a specified term) to the care of his parent or to any other person.

TABLE 3A—WARDS
Admissions and Discharges of Wards

Classification	1965–1966			1966–1967			1967–1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Wards under Control at beginning of the Year	3,243	2,975	6,218	2,771	2,641	5,412	2,906	2,716	5,622
Children admitted to State Control during the Year (Sec. 23 (1)) and transferred from Institutions (Sec. 53 (1) (a))	162	155	317	166	148	314	153	150	303
Children committed to Care of the Minister during the Year	341	352	693	311	303	614	339	296	635
Charitable Home Admissions (Sec. 23 (1A))	125	86	211	..*	..*	..*	..*	..*	..*
Discharges	936†	769†	1,705†	260	306	566	322	304	626
Legally adopted	160	153	313	68	65	133	28	24	52
Deaths	4	5	9	14	5	19	3	5	8
Total Wards at end of the Year	2,771	2,641	5,412	2,906	2,716	5,622	3,045	2,829	5,874

* These cases eliminated 30–3–66.

† Includes 987 cases (568 boys, 419 girls) removed from wardship due to amendment to Section 27 of the Act and elimination of Section 23 (1A) as from 30-3-1966.

TABLE 3B—EX-WARDS
Number of Ex-Wards (18–21 years) for whom Guardianship has been Retained as at 30th June, 1967: 392 male, 301 female

TABLE 3C—WARDS

Establishments for the Care of Wards—Admissions and Discharges

Name of Establishment	Total Enrolment at beginning of Year			Admissions during Year			Total Inmates during Year			Discharges during Year			Inmates in Resi- dence at end of Year			Absentees at end of Year			Total Enrolment at end of Year		
	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968
Berry	57	61	60	79	59	73	136	120	133	75	60	74	58	59	56	3	1	3	61	60	59
Bidura	62	75	79	938	905	886	1,000	980	965	927	901	906	61	69	50	14	10	9	75	79	59
Brougham	20	20	20	27	10	14	47	30	34	27	10	14	19	20	20	1	..	..	20	20	20
Brush Farm	61	75	80	36	25	44	97	100	124	22	20	23	75	80	97	..	..	4	75	80	101
Castle Hill House	19	21	21	17	20	18	35	41	39	15	20	19	20	21	20	1	..	..	21	21	20
Corelli	25	24	25	62	61	46	87	85	71	63	60	46	23	24	24	1	1	1	24	25	25
King Edward Home	27	27	27	32	19	23	59	46	50	32	19	24	27	27	26	..	..	..	27	27	26
Lark Hill	12	12	12	49	37	38	61	49	50	49	37	40	12	11	10	..	1	..	12	12	10
Lynwood Hall	58	57	57	72	84	77	130	141	134	73	82	87	53	55	46	4	2	1	57	57	47
May Villa	29	30	30	21	12	10	50	42	40	20	12	10	29	29	30	1	1	..	30	30	30
Montrose	25	24	29	113	73	36	138	97	65	114	68	38	22	29	27	2	..	..	24	29	27
Myee (Children)	24	36	22	165	179	144	189	215	166	163	183	143	25	28	21	1	4	2	26	32	23
Raith .....	..	19	18	24	29	33	24	48	51	5	30	32	19	17	19	..	1	..	19	18	19
Royleston	59	60	70	713	625	719	772	685	789	713	615	734	56	65	49	3	5	6	59	70	55
Thornbury Lodge	37	33	36	198	134	75	235	167	111	104	131	79	31	33	31	..	3	1	31	36	32
Turner, Suttor, Waverley and Renwick Cott.	71	92	92	95	59	75	166	151	167	74	59	56	92	92	110	..	..	1	92	92	111
Weroona	30	30	30	24	29	22	54	59	52	24	29	23	30	30	29	..	..	..	30	30	29
Werrington Park	86	119	120	58	41	44	144	160	164	25	40	31	119	120	133	..	..	..	119	120	133
Winbin	15	21	23	114	69	67	129	90	90	108	67	66	21	23	24	..	..	..	21	23	24
Yarra Bay House	52	39	40	47	103	33	99	142	73	60	102	33	39	40	40	..	..	..	39	40	40
Totals	769	875	891	2,884	2,573	2,477	3,653	3,448	3,368	2,693	2,545	2,428	831	872	862	31	29	28	862	901	890

Note:—Berry and Lynwood Hall provide special vocational training. Brush Farm, May Villa, Werrington Park, Waverley Cottage and Corelli are for intellectually handicapped ward reception establishments. Bidura, Royleston and Thornbury Lodge are

TABLE 4—REMAND HOMES (SHELTERS)

Admissions and Discharges

	Inmates at beginning of Year			Admissions during Year			Total Inmates during Year			Discharges during Year			Deaths during Year			Total Discharges and Deaths during Year			Total Inmates at end of Year		
	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968
Broken Hill Shelter .....	..	..	..	33	43	..	33	43	..	33	43	..	..	..	..	33	43	..	..	..	..
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter	45	44	39	2,456	2,093	1,937	2,501	2,137	1,976	2,456	2,098	1,934	1	..	..	2,457	2,908	1,934	44	39	42
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter	28	13	12	1,797	1,084	703	1,825	1,097	715	1,812	1,085	693	..	..	..	1,812	1,085	693	13	12	22
Minda .....	..	53	92	203	2,970	2,691	203	3,023	2,783	150	2,931	2,704	..	..	..	150	2,931	2,704	53	92	79
Yasmar	56	50	47	2,209	1,461	1,535	2,265	1,511	1,582	2,215	1,464	1,540	..	..	..	2,215	1,464	1,540	50	47	42
Worimi* .....	..	..	5	16	382	440	16	382	445	16	377	433	..	..	..	16	377	433	..	5	12
Totals	129	160	195	6,714	8,033	7,306	6,843	8,193	7,501	6,682	7,998	7,304	1	..	..	6,683	7,998	7,304	160	195	197

* Worimi: Figures for 1965/66, refer to the former "Newcastle Shelter".

TABLE 5: JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Locality

MALES

Age	Metropolitan, Minda and Ashfield Children's Court		Other Sydney Suburban Courts		Newcastle Children's Court		Wollongong Children's Court		Country Children's Court		Totals	
	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8
8 years	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	6	32	8
9 years	19	11	2	..	2	..	1	1	23	21	47	33
10 years	32	20	..	..	7	2	2	4	46	28	87	54
11 years	50	51	2	..	4	4	2	3	72	72	130	130
12 years	71	98	..	..	14	8	5	4	120	121	210	231
13 years	204	212	1	..	20	25	12	19	284	222	521	478
14 years	313	342	4	..	50	26	40	23	424	465	831	856
15 years	562	525	9	2	52	46	27	24	470	540	1,120	1,137
16 years	673	652	9	2	54	49	45	15	649	514	1,430	1,232
17 years	780	666	5	2	51	50	35	34	771	658	1,642	1,410
18 years	170	43	2	..	9	5	9	7	27	17	217	72
Age not recorded	29	4	1	..	2	5	..	..	21	29	53	38
Totals	2,905	2,626	35	6	265	220	178	134	2,937	2,693	6,320	5,679

FEMALES

Age	Metropolitan, Minda and Ashfield Children's Court		Other Sydney Suburban Courts		Newcastle Children's Court		Wollongong Children's Court		Country Children's Court		Totals	
	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8
8 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
9 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4
11 years	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	5
12 years	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	13	2	25	4
13 years	16	13	..	..	..	2	..	3	12	7	31	25
14 years	16	20	..	..	2	1	..	1	21	8	39	30
15 years	26	20	..	..	1	3	1	3	36	22	64	48
16 years	45	31	..	..	9	..	..	..	45	25	99	56
17 years	42	31	..	..	2	3	2	1	57	18	103	53
18 years	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	3
Age not recorded	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Totals	166	127	..	..	15	9	7	9	193	86	381	231

TABLE 5A—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

MALES

Court Order	Steal		Break, Enter and Steal		Receive Stolen Property		Take and Use Motor Vehicle		Assault		Robbery		Malicious Damage	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968
Released on Probation	1,199	1,348	901	785	83	86	243	295	73	36	11	5	110	86
Committed to an Institution	435	439	433	264	35	28	152	119	12	19	13	6	20	22
Committed to an Institution— Order Suspended	158	93	85	73	4	5	26	29	16	17	5	5	11	14
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	351	509	106	94	17	23	45	26	19	14	3	..	65	22
Fined	262	216	18	16	13	11	37	43	34	25	5	2	58	92
Bound over	44	35	23	23	1	..	7	1	1	2	1	..	7	2
Committed for Trial	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	34	34	30	23	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Orders	239	151	117	56	12	18	49	13	17	8	7	1	34	6
Totals	2,723	2,825	1,717	1,338	167	171	562	527	172	121	47	19	308	246

Court Order	SEX OFFENSES								Other Offences		Totals	
	Carnal Knowledge		Indecent Assault		Sex Offences Involving Males		Other Sex Offences					
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968
Released on Probation	123	135	53	39	25	16	8	9	54	27	2,883	2,867
Committed to an Institution	10	12	19	5	6	2	1	3	19	7	1,155	926
Committed to an Institution— Order Suspended.....	14	25	5	2	1	..	1	..	12	8	338	271
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	41	25	12	3	7	4	3	2	46	18	715	740
Fined.....	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	56	42	484	449
Bound over	5	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	3	96	70
Committed for Trial	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	4
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	1	1	3	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	78	63
Other Orders	23	4	8	..	5	..	4	..	44	32	559	289
Totals	220	206	102	50	46	23	18	15	238	138	6,320	5,679

TABLE 5A—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)—*continued*

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

FEMALES

Court Order	Steal		Break, Enter and Steal		Receive Stolen Property		Take and Use Motor Vehicle		Assault	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968
Released on Probation	122	93	32	14	2	4	3	6	4	6
Committed to an Institution	24	18	17	5	3	1	3	4	..	..
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	16	3	2	3	1	..	1	1	2	..
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	21	10	6	14	8	..	11	1	1	..
Fined	21	14	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Bound Over	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed for Trial .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	3	3	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
Other Orders	18	6	15	3	2	..	2	..	..	1
Totals	227	147	78	42	16	5	22	14	7	7

Court Order	Robbery with Assault or while Armed		Malicious Damage		Other Offences		Totals	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968
Released on Probation	1	..	1	..	11	5	176	128
Committed to an Institution	1	..	..	..	1	2	49	30
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended .....	..	..	1	..	6	1	29	8
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc. ....	..	..	..	3	4	3	51	31
Fined	1	..	2	..	..	..	24	18
Bound Over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Committed for Trial .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
Other Orders .....	..	..	..	1	1	1	38	12
Totals	3	..	4	4	24	12	381	231

TABLE 5B—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)
Offenders shown in Table 5—Distributed according to Sex, Offence and Age

Offence	8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years		17 years		18 years		Age not recorded		Totals	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968	1966-1967	1966-1968
MALES																										
Steal	13	6	19	19	39	31	59	69	83	106	232	244	323	474	451	618	655	548	736	668	89	34	24	8	2,723	2,825
Break, Enter and Steal	15	1	24	9	41	16	56	41	98	87	207	181	307	256	325	274	274	250	321	216	42	4	7	3	1,717	1,338
Receive Stolen Property .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	7	4	9	4	12	18	21	32	25	45	40	52	49	9	3	..	3	167	171
Take and Use Motor Vehicle	1	..	1	4	..	2	1	1	5	14	22	15	41	48	132	124	178	163	167	146	11	8	3	2	562	527
Assault .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	3	11	9	29	15	41	32	66	52	13	5	7	3	172	121
Robbery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	7	..	10	7	24	9	3	..	..	..	47	19
Malicious Damage	1	1	1	1	4	2	9	7	13	7	37	11	65	20	37	28	55	83	76	83	4	2	6	1	308	246
Carnal Knowledge .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	10	16	32	23	63	57	78	95	31	13	4	..	220	206
Indecent Assault (Female) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	2	3	3	16	7	28	9	26	11	21	12	3	3	..	..	102	50
Sex Offence (Male) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	3	12	7	12	3	10	7	2	..	1	..	46	23
Other Sex Offences .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	8	2	2	5	4	5	..	..	..	1	18	15
Other Offences	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	2	8	4	27	2	27	12	69	33	87	68	10	..	1	17	238	138
Totals	32	8	47	33	87	54	130	130	210	231	521	478	831	856	1120	1137	1430	1232	1642	1410	217	72	53	38	6,320	5,679
FEMALES																										
Steal	2	1	..	1	2	3	4	2	9	3	18	20	20	22	41	33	60	31	65	29	4	1	2	1	227	147
Break, Enter and Steal .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	12	1	7	4	7	3	10	8	19	12	20	10	1	1	..	..	78	42
Receive Stolen Property .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	2	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	16	5
Take and Use Motor Vehicle .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	2	7	3	4	4	4	5	1	..	..	..	22	14
Assault .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Robbery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Malicious Damage .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	4
Sex Offences .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Other Offences .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	10	1	8	7	2	1	..	..	23	9
Totals	2	1	..	1	3	4	5	5	25	4	31	25	39	30	64	48	99	56	103	53	8	3	2	1	381	231

TABLE 5C—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Locality and Offence

Offence	Metropolitan Minda and Ashfield Children's Court				Other Sydney Suburban Courts				Newcastle Children's Court				Wollongong Children's Court				Country Children's Court				Totals			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Steal	1,244	110	1,274	86	9	..	4	..	123	12	86	6	70	4	63	8	1,277	101	1,398	47	2,723	227	2,825	147
Break, Enter and Steal	866	33	684	18	12	..	1	..	76	2	67	..	55	..	40	1	708	43	546	23	1,717	78	1,338	42
Receive Stolen Property	73	3	93	3	2	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	8	2	6	..	71	10	71	2	167	16	171	5
Take and use motor vehicle	245	6	239	7	5	..	1	..	15	..	25	2	18	..	14	..	279	16	248	5	562	22	527	14
Assault	104	4	64	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	1	2	..	4	..	61	3	42	2	172	7	121	7
Robbery	23	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	20	2	6	..	47	3	19	..
Malicious damage	107	..	77	1	4	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	2	1	3	..	189	3	158	3	308	4	246	4
Carnal Knowledge.....	101	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	15	..	8	..	1	..	99	..	90	..	220	..	206	..
Indecent assault (female)	38	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	49	..	21	..	102	..	50	..
Sex offence (male)	22	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	8	..	46	..	23	..
Other sex offences	6	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	9	2	6	..	18	3	15	3
Other offences.....	76	8	38	5	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	152	13	99	4	238	21	138	9
Totals	2,905	166	2,626	127	35	..	6	..	265	15	220	9	178	7	134	9	2,937	193	2,693	86	6,320	381	5,679	231

TABLE 5D—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)
Distributed according to Sex, Age and Court Order

Court Order	8 years				9 years				10 years				11 years				12 years				13 years				14 years			
	1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Probation	13	1	2	..	31	..	18	..	55	2	31	3	78	5	71	3	131	11	158	4	285	19	314	20	460	20	466	19
Committed to an Institution	3	..	1	..	10	..	4	..	15	..	10	..	28	..	24	..	34	2	28	..	93	3	80	2	139	6	133	5
Suspended Committal .....	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	4	2	6	..	11	..	9	1	20	..	16	3
Admonished and Discharged	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	7	..	9	5	13	..	55	6	29	..	122	8	183	2
Fined	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	8	1	5	..
Bound Over	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	3	..	11	..	10	..
Committed for Trial .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	5	..	12	2	7	..	14	..	9	1	14	1	9	..
Committed to care of Approved Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	3	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	3	1
Committed to care of Minister .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	14	..	13	..	18	..	11	..	45	3	28	..	55	3	31	..
Other Orders	12	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	14	..	13	..	18	..	11	..	45	3	28	..	55	3	31	..
Totals	32	2	8	1	47	..	33	1	87	3	54	4	130	5	130	5	210	25	231	4	521	31	478	25	831	39	856	30

Court Order	15 years				16 years				17 years				18 years				Age not recorded				Totals			
	1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Probation	599	37	611	30	609	45	641	30	527	30	515	17	83	4	38	1	12	2	2	1	2,883	176	2,867	128
Committed to an Institution	217	7	170	3	265	16	222	15	312	15	246	5	31	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	1,155	49	926	30
Suspended Committal	41	2	37	1	110	5	76	..	122	17	119	3	23	2	2	..	3	..	1	..	338	29	271	8
Admonished and Discharged	89	7	219	7	161	6	110	5	215	17	161	16	52	2	6	1	5	..	7	..	715	51	740	31
Fined	56	2	43	3	100	17	115	2	276	4	255	9	23	..	18	1	10	..	5	..	484	24	449	18
Bound over	17	1	15	..	19	..	11	..	31	3	20	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	96	4	70	..
Committed for Trial .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	4	..
Committed to care of Approved Person	12	..	15	..	14	3	12	1	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	78	9	63	4
Committed to care of Minister	2	..	5	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	23	5
Other Orders	87	8	22	4	147	6	44	2	150	12	86	1	1	..	..	..	9	..	20	..	546	32	266	7
Totals	1,120	64	1,137	48	1,430	99	1,232	56	1,642	103	1,410	53	217	8	72	3	53	2	38	1	6,320	381	5,679	231

TABLE 6—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Locality

Courts	Metropolitan Minda and Ashfield Children's Court				Other Sydney Suburban Courts				Newcastle Children's Court				Wollongong Children's Court				Country Children's Court				Total			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 8 years	141	125	116	114	..	..	..	..	14	16	19	10	5	8	6	7	133	98	114	87	293	247	255	218
8 years	25	10	17	11	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	2	16	12	18	8	42	26	36	21
9 years	24	18	24	14	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	1	2	3	1	30	19	22	6	57	39	53	22
10 years	20	22	38	18	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	..	31	15	12	13	54	39	54	33
11 years	40	25	49	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	2	..	47	20	21	8	87	46	75	30
12 years	63	49	52	40	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	3	..	3	31	30	25	28	100	82	77	74
13 years	81	117	87	115	..	1	..	..	8	8	8	10	3	4	2	8	55	71	51	58	147	201	148	191
14 years	107	247	114	213	1	1	..	..	4	15	7	13	1	8	4	8	88	127	53	108	201	398	178	342
15 years	64	246	59	194	..	1	..	..	3	14	6	17	5	10	5	5	35	97	33	84	107	368	103	300
16 years	67	244	66	190	1	1	..	..	1	15	3	9	2	13	3	7	34	89	33	75	105	362	105	281
17 years	52	141	30	123	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	3	2	8	3	5	25	39	22	36	81	192	57	167
18 years	8	9	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	9	11	4	6
Age not recorded	15	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	17	17	3	..
Totals	707	1,263	657	1,056	3	4	1	..	39	79	54	70	24	61	31	47	527	621	405	512	1,300	2,028	1,148	1,685

TABLE 6A—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Complaint*

Court Order	Complaints																																			
	Uncontrollable				Absconding from Proper Custody				Breach of Probation Conditions				Neglected																Totals							
													Exposed to Moral Danger				No fixed Place of Abode and Destitute				Improper Guardianship				Failure to attend School regularly								Miscellaneous			
	1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Probation	95	138	108	144	6	3	2	4	28	19	36	20	22	179	9	416	66	49	112	110	39	61	65	62	146	65	138	51	1	1	4	..	403	833	474	807
Committed to an Institution	69	90	60	95	17	12	24	35	60	43	59	30	10	210	6	167	24	26	14	20	11	7	3	1	57	8	42	5	7	..	1	..	255	396	209	353
Committed to the Care of the Minister	11	18	18	13	1	..	..	..	..	3	5	9	2	24	8	18	113	113	98	77	166	133	114	91	..	8	8	7	..	..	..	1	293	299	251	216
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	13	12	10	12	..	1	..	..	1	1	7	3	5	58	3	30	19	15	12	8	6	..	4	1	16	5	2	3	..	..	4	1	60	92	42	58
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	27	39	27	26	..	6	1	2	7	8	8	5	2	47	2	24	35	42	21	21	50	49	32	42	9	4	4	7	..	..	..	..	130	195	95	127
Returned to Former Custody	1	..	1	5	17	37	15	47	2	..	1	1	1	8	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	45	19	56
Variation of Order .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	2	2
Other Orders	21	30	16	8	3	4	4	..	8	3	4	2	12	75	4	36	22	14	11	4	31	22	9	10	35	8	4	3	3	6	4	3	135	162	56	66
Totals	237	327	240	303	44	63	46	88	106	77	120	71	54	923	34	694	282	259	270	241	303	272	227	207	263	98	198	76	11	9	13	5	1,300	2,028	1,148	1,685

* Children are not charged with an offence under this Act.

TABLE 6B—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Distributed according to Sex, Complaint and Age

Age	Uncontrollable				Absconding from Proper Custody				Breach of Probation Conditions				Neglected																Totals							
													Exposed to Moral Danger				No fixed Place of Abode and Destitute				Improper Guardianship				Failure to attend School Regularly								Miscellaneous			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Under 8 years	6	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	2	116	114	109	93	165	130	132	119	6	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	293	247	255	218
8 years	5	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	11	11	12	15	13	11	5	10	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	42	26	36	21
9 years	8	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	2	1	1	10	12	16	7	21	19	11	12	14	4	7	1	..	..	..	..	57	39	53	22
10 years	12	6	10	4	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	8	6	8	13	22	18	18	11	9	7	14	2	..	..	..	..	54	39	56	33
11 years	13	4	12	3	1	3	..	..	8	2	5	1	6	3	1	4	11	10	15	1	17	17	14	15	31	7	25	6	..	..	2	..	87	46	74	30
12 years	30	20	24	18	2	2	..	8	10	4	9	3	2	20	3	12	11	9	12	12	15	15	8	14	30	10	23	7	..	2	..	..	100	82	79	74
13 years	36	34	37	40	2	8	4	10	17	12	23	15	6	77	3	64	13	19	8	26	16	22	12	13	55	29	57	23	2	..	1	..	147	201	145	191
14 years	42	87	41	67	12	13	6	30	24	22	26	14	7	207	6	159	23	15	29	28	13	17	15	13	79	36	50	30	1	1	6	1	201	398	179	342
15 years	37	67	38	72	6	16	13	19	13	14	12	7	15	241	5	178	12	19	18	15	9	5	5	3	14	2	8	5	1	4	3	1	107	368	102	300
16 years	32	71	39	68	9	13	12	11	12	16	20	15	10	230	4	171	29	24	28	12	5	8	1	2	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	105	362	105	281
17 years	13	32	12	23	12	7	8	9	13	3	14	15	3	128	5	100	29	19	16	20	3	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	81	192	57	167
18 years	1	1	3	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	..	2	6	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	4	6
Age not recorded	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	3	..
Totals	237	327	240	303	44	63	46	88	106	77	120	71	54	923	34	694	282	259	270	241	303	272	227	207	263	98	198	76	11	9	13	5	1,300	2,028	1,148	1,685

TABLE 6C—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES—COMPLAINTS

Distributed according to Sex, Locality and Complaint

Offence	Metropolitan Minda and Ashfield Children's Court				Other Sydney Suburban Courts				Newcastle Children's Court				Wollongong Children's Court				Country Children's Court				Totals			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Uncontrollable	143	211	144	206	1	..	..	..	11	8	14	5	4	16	5	18	78	92	77	74	237	327	240	303
Absconding from proper custody	34	59	39	86	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	7	2	44	63	46	88
Breach of Probation conditions	75	51	85	47	..	1	..	..	1	3	8	1	5	4	3	2	25	18	24	21	106	77	120	71
Exposed to Moral Danger	33	630	21	442	..	3	..	..	..	34	2	34	..	23	1	6	21	233	10	212	54	923	34	694
No fixed place of abode and destitute ..	160	147	117	136	..	..	..	..	16	24	22	14	9	9	9	12	97	79	122	79	282	259	270	241
Improper Guardianship	105	109	100	94	1	..	1	..	7	6	5	8	4	7	5	5	186	150	116	100	303	272	227	207
72 (o)	152	55	146	45	1	..	..	..	3	4	3	8	2	2	8	4	105	37	41	19	263	98	198	76
Miscellaneous	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	8	5	11	9	13	5
Totals	707	1,263	657	1,056	3	4	1	..	39	79	54	70	24	61	31	47	527	621	405	512	1,300	2,028	1,148	1,685

TABLE 6D—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES—COMPLAINTS

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Court Order

Age	Probation				Committed to an Institution				Committed care of the Minister				Admonished and Discharged				Committed care of Approved Person				Returned to Former Custody				Suspended Committal				Other Orders				Totals			
	1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Under 8 years	37	44	83	76	1	..	1	1	190	145	125	98	2	1	4	3	50	47	33	32	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	9	9	8	293	247	255	218	
8 years	12	2	21	8	1	..	..	..	14	14	10	10	1	..	..	..	10	7	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4	..	1	1	42	26	36	21	
9 years	16	7	24	12	10	..	2	..	18	18	21	8	..	..	..	1	8	10	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	3	..	..	57	39	53	22	
10 years	15	12	19	10	6	1	11	2	18	21	14	15	1	1	..	..	10	2	10	5	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	54	39	56	33	
11 years	26	11	42	11	19	6	6	3	14	13	18	7	4	..	1	..	9	4	6	8	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	14	7	1	..	87	46	74	30	
12 years	41	32	30	31	23	14	21	12	13	12	12	16	4	..	1	..	9	13	8	10	1	2	1	5	1	2	..	..	8	7	6	..	100	82	79	74
13 years	70	90	61	93	48	48	46	51	6	17	22	21	5	4	5	2	7	18	10	11	..	5	1	6	..	1	..	5	11	18	..	2	147	201	145	191
14 years	87	200	81	177	56	79	48	77	5	24	18	24	13	21	11	7	14	38	12	24	3	9	1	20	1	7	2	3	22	20	6	10	201	398	179	342
15 years	35	182	42	159	35	84	28	82	6	13	5	10	10	19	8	14	6	24	3	14	4	13	8	11	1	10	2	5	10	23	6	5	107	368	102	300
16 years	29	172	45	159	31	103	29	69	8	14	5	6	13	19	6	12	4	21	5	15	4	7	3	7	4	10	2	3	12	16	10	10	105	363	105	281
17 years	24	73	21	66	21	53	16	56	1	6	1	1	6	21	6	18	1	8	1	5	9	4	3	5	5	5	2	9	14	22	7	7	81	192	57	167
18 years	6	4	3	5	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	11	4	6	
Age not recorded	5	4	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	17	17	3	..
Totals	403	833	474	807	255	396	209	353	293	299	251	216	60	92	42	58	130	195	95	127	24	45	19	56	15	40	10	25	120	128	48	43	1300	2028	1148	1685

TABLE 7—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT

Male Truants proceeded against throughout New South Wales under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916, distributed according to Age and Locality

Age	Metropolitan and Ashfield Children's Courts		Minda Children's Court		Newcastle Children's Court		Wollongong Children's Court		Country Children's Courts		Totals	
	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8	1966-7	1967-8
Under 8 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
12 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2
13 years	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
14 years	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Totals	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	7	3

Note.—(1) Proceedings under this Act are taken against school age boys only. In the Metropolitan Statistical Area action in truancy matters is never taken in "Other Sydney Suburban Courts". (2) Total statistics of school default cases in which action is taken against the child are yielded by summing this Table and the appropriate section of Table 6A. (3) The school leaving age in New South Wales is 15 years.

TABLE 7A—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT

Cases shown in Table 7—Distributed according to Court Order and Age

Court Order	Age																		Totals
	Under 8 years		8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years				
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968			
Released on Probation	1	3	..	2	2	1	..	6		
Committed to an Institution	1	..	1		
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.....		
Other Orders		
Totals	1	3	..	2	2	2	..	7		

Note:—The Institution to which these truants are committed is Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo.

TABLE 7B—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT (MISCELLANEOUS)

Reported Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance, Prosecutions of Parents in School Default Matters, and Applications for Exemption from School Attendance

	1965-1966			1966-1967			1967-1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance—									
No. of Cases reported by State Schools	4,851	4,102	8,953	5,806	4,537	10,343	4,194	3,688	7,882
Population Attending State Schools *	279,201	260,659	539,860	280,682	263,205	543,887	309,823	288,825	598,648
No. of Cases reported by non-State Schools	408	423	831	392	302	694	305	281	586
Population attending non-State Schools *	85,192	87,552	172,744	84,216	87,589	171,805	93,645	95,683	189,328
Prosecutions of Parents—									
No. of Parents prosecuted regarding School Default	20			44			24		
Reasons for Application for Exemption from Attendance—									
Domestic Necessity—									
State Schools	37	181	218	33	194	227	19	185	204
Non-State Schools	2	40	42	2	12	14	..	6	6
Health—									
State Schools	9	41	50	6	25	31	3	16	19
Non-State Schools	2	7	9	2	1	3	1	1	2
Necessitous Circumstances—									
State Schools	243	208	451	315	386	701	319	303	622
Non-State Schools	15	28	43	13	22	35	17	12	29
Passed Intermediate Certificate Examination—									
State Schools	223	426	649	197	457	654	..	..	..
Non-State Schools	38	45	83	20	22	42	..	..	..
Psychological Desirability—									
State Schools	24	31	55	60	70	130	24	24	48
Non-State Schools	2	6	8	3	6	9	3	2	5
Educational Saturation—									
State Schools	938	673	1,611	718	521	1,239	808	491	1,299
Non-State Schools	89	87	176	36	28	64	43	80	123
To attend Business or Technical College and Other Special Grounds—									
State Schools	193	156	349	267	255	522	226	251	477
Non-State Schools	6	11	17	6	11	17	4	13	17
Totals—									
State Schools	1,667	1,716	3,383	1,596	1,908	3,504	1,399	1,270	2,669
Non-State Schools	154	224	378	82	102	184	68	114	182

* Figures obtained from Education Department for the August of the financial year in question.

† These figures include only children 6 to 14 yrs. 11 mths. inclusive and are more appropriate to this table than total age range attendances shown for previous years.

TABLE 8--MINOR OFFENCES

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

Court Order	Railway and Tramway Regulations				Motor Traffic Act				Police Offences Act				Firearms Act				Other Acts				Totals			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Fined	1,527	349	889	192	1,688	28	2,077	43	242	4	318	3	34	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	3,491	383	3,302	238
Admonished and Discharged, NPW, etc.	115	26	49	8	52	2	79	1	54	7	47	2	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	229	35	185	11
Released on Probation	22	..	11	3	10	..	14	..	58	3	86	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	94	3	120	3
Committed to an Institution	7	..	..	..	9	..	13	..	15	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	25	..
Other Orders	69	11	13	..	101	2	139	11	40	3	32	1	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	213	18	188	12
Totals	1,740	386	962	203	1,860	32	2,322	55	409	17	494	6	51	4	39	..	..	..	3	..	4,060	439	3,820	264

TABLE 8A—MINOR OFFENDERS

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Age

Court Order	8 years				9 years				10 years				11 years				12 years				13 years				14 years			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Fined	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	16	..	22	3	45	3	12	5
Admonished and Discharged, NPW, etc. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	20	2	5	..
Released on Probation .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	5	..	10	..
Committed to an Institution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Other Orders .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Totals.....	1	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	16	..	6	..	23	1	29	3	74	5	33	5

Court Order	15 years				16 years				17 years				18 years				Age not Recorded				Totals			
	1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8		1966-7		1967-8	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Fined	392	101	259	74	717	130	483	48	2,065	145	2,348	106	6	1	64	2	242	3	95	..	3,491	383	3,302	238
Admonished and Discharged, NPW, etc. ...	32	8	28	7	57	9	48	1	113	14	92	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..	229	35	185	11
Released on Probation	11	..	21	..	32	1	41	3	41	1	43	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	94	3	120	3
Committed to an Institution	3	..	1	..	8	..	11	..	18	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	25	..
Other Orders	24	4	7	1	44	5	25	8	126	9	126	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	26	3	213	18	188	12
Totals	462	113	316	82	858	145	608	60	2,363	169	2,620	109	8	1	68	2	251	5	125	3	4,060	439	3,820	264

TABLE 9—COURT ORDERS

Summary of Orders made by Children's Courts in New South Wales—All Cases

Court Order	Juvenile Offenders (Crimes Act)				Child Welfare Act				Public Instruction Act		Minor Offenders				Totals			
	1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male Truants		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Released on Probation	2,883	176	2,867	128	403	833	474	807	6	3	94	3	120	3	3,386	1,012	3,464	938
Committed to an Institution	1,155	49	926	30	255	396	209	353	1	..	33	..	25	..	1,444	445	1,160	383
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	338	29	271	8	15	40	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	69	281	33
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	715	51	740	31	60	92	42	58	..	..	229	35	185	11	1,004	178	967	100
Fined	484	24	449	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,491	383	3,302	238	3,975	407	3,751	256
Bound Over	96	4	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	4	70	..
Committed for Trial.....	12	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	4	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person..	78	9	63	4	130	195	95	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	204	158	131
Committed to the Care of the Minister	13	6	23	5	293	299	251	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	305	274	221
Returned to former Custody .....	..	..	..	..	24	45	19	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	45	19	56
Variation of Order .....	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2
Other Orders	546	32	266	7	120	122	46	41	..	..	213	18	188	12	879	172	500	60
Totals.....	6,320	381	5,679	231	1,300	2,028	1,148	1,685	7	3	4,060	439	3,820	264	11,687	2,848	10,650	2,180

TABLE 10—METROPOLITAN CHILDREN'S COURTS, SYDNEY

Summary of Orders made at the Metropolitan Children's Court and Ashfield Children's Court (included in Tables 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A and Table 9)

Court Order	Males												Females								
	Juvenile Offenders (Crimes Act)			Minor Offenders			Child Welfare Act Cases			Public Instruction Act Cases			Juvenile Offenders (Crimes Act)			Minor Offenders			Child Welfare Act Cases		
	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968	1965- 1966	1966- 1967	1967- 1968
Released on Probation	712	1,580	1,463	46	54	120	212	269	295	1	3	3	61	93	64	6	..	3	409	577	503
Committed to an Institution	336	625	528	12	12	25	120	140	142	1	1	..	22	34	21	2	..	..	220	257	240
Committed to the Care of the Minister	2	4	12	..	..	..	130	141	110	..	..	..	3	5	4	..	..	..	134	153	111
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	32	62	53	..	..	..	70	79	61	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	94	125	98
Committed to Institution—Order Suspended	183	203	116	1	6	..	6	10	8	..	..	..	10	9	7	..	..	..	22	26	17
Committed for Trial	16	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fined	100	115	170	1,286	1,060	829	3	3	2	..	..	..	3	2	12	183	217	94	2	..	..
Bound Over	94	4	..	15	7	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	13	..	..
Admonished and Discharged, Not Proceeded With, etc.	162	385	281	118	65	31	22	31	24	..	..	..	7	18	15	23	26	3	37	60	38
Returned to Former Custody	1	5	4	..	..	..	16	22	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	44	45	46
Ordered to be Detained in Prison	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isolated Detention Within Institution .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variation of Order .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Detained to Rising of Court .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed to Prison, Order Suspended .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Disqualified from Holding Driver's Licence .....	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adjourned Generally .....	..	7	..	2	95	9	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5	14	3
Recognizance Forfeited	8	1	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Returned to Canberra .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,647	3,002	2,632	1,502	1,299	1,014	591	704	658	2	4	3	118	165	127	218	260	100	980	1,262	1,056
Grand Totals (Males and Females) ..	1,765	3,167	2,759	1,720	1,559	1,114	1,571	1,966	1,714	2	4	3									

"Juvenile Offender" means any child or young person charged under the Crimes Act with any indictable or non-indictable offence.

"Minor Offender" means any child or young person charged under any Act or Regulation mentioned in Table 8

Public Instruction Act cases refer to Truancy.

Child Welfare Act cases refer to matters of Neglect, Uncontrollability, Absconding and Breach of Probation Conditions.

TABLE 11—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

Admissions and Discharges

Name of Institution	Total Enrolment at beginning of Year			Admissions from Shelters			Transfers in during Year			Total Inmates during Year			Transfers out during Year			Discharges during Year		
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Anglewood Special School for Truants	80	81	103	81	94	69	..	..	..	161	175	172	2	1	1	78	71	92
Daruk Training School for Boys	210	219	216	301	264	270	11	15	9	522	498	495	24	23	22	279	259	273
Training School for Boys, Mittagong	180	181	187	181	206	166	..	..	..	361	387	353	17	20	12	163	180	178
Mount Penang Training School for Boys	342	351	339	525	511	488	50	48	44	917	910	871	40	58	36	526	513	518
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook	69	62	58	105	102	93	12	14	12	186	178	163	12	12	13	112	108	86
Institution for Boys, Tamworth	15	20	19	4	3	5	49	43	36	68	66	60	46	39	36	2	8	13
Training School for Girls, Hay	7	10	9	..	..	1	31	29	23	38	39	33	28	30	24	..	..	..
Training School for Girls, Parramatta	149	171	172	299	282	247	37	34	28	485	487	447	33	28	24	281	287	280
Ormond School	108	108	122	157	159	150	..	..	..	165	267	272	12	6	4	145	139	146
Totals	1,160	1,203	1,225	1,653	1,621	1,489	190	183	152	2,903	3,007	2,866	214	217	172	1,586	1,565	1,586

Name of Institution	Deaths during Year			Total Deaths, Discharges and Transfers Out during Year			Inmates in Residence at end of Year			Absentees at end of Year			Total Enrolment at end of Year		
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Anglewood Special School for Truants	80	72	93	80	103	79	1	..	..	81	103	79
Daruk Training School for Boys	303	282	295	214	207	195	5	9	5	219	216	200
Training School for Boys, Mittagong	1	180	200	191	178	181	160	3	6	2	181	187	162
Mount Penang Training School for Boys	566	571	554	326	312	296	25	27	21	351	339	317
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook	124	120	99	61	57	64	1	1	..	62	58	64
Institution for Boys, Tamworth	48	47	49	20	18	11	..	1	..	20	19	11
Training School for Girls, Hay	24	18	9	9	..	..	..	10	9	9
Training School for Girls, Parramatta	314	315	304	154	161	139	17	11	4	171	172	143
Ormond School	157	145	150	107	120	122	1	2	..	108	122	122
Totals	1	1,772	1,752	1,759	1,158	1,168	1,075	53	57	32	1,203	1,225	1,107

TABLE 11A—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN
Offences Committed by, and Complaints* against, Children Entering Institutions and Truant School

Offence or Complaint	Anglewood Special School for Truants			Daruk Training School for Boys			Mittagong Training School for Boys			Mount Penang Training School for Boys			St. Heliers Muswellbrook			Tamworth Institution for Boys		
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Stealing .....	..	..	..	74	56	45	62	64	52	87	127	132	43	45	53	1	..	..
Breaking, Entering and Stealing ..	..	..	..	88	82	77	45	75	40	120	117	104	33	27	21	2	2	..
Take and Use Motor Vehicle .....	..	..	..	49	41	60	6	6	4	176	134	127	5	1	5	1	..	3
Receiving .....	..	..	..	4	3	3	1	1	6	10	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	2
Assault .....	..	..	..	7	4	10	2	2	..	17	15	18	..	..	..	..	1	..
Malicious Damage .....	..	..	..	5	2	5	1	1	2	4	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Sex Offences .....	..	..	..	19	14	13	1	..	1	20	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uncontrollable .....	..	1	..	26	21	23	38	34	34	13	14	22	7	10	5	..	..	..
Neglected	61	69	49	10	13	9	8	12	6	3	15	6	6	4	3	..	..	..
Breach of Probation	19	23	20	10	14	13	11	8	16	19	12	13	8	6	4	..	..	..
Absconding from Proper Custody ..	..	..	..	4	9	8	2	..	2	9	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Complaints and Offences .....	..	..	..	5	5	4	4	3	2	47	31	34	3	9	1	..	..	..
Truancy (P.I. Act)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	81	93	69	301	264	270	181	206	166	525	511	488	105	102	93	4	3	5

Offence or Complaint	Hay Institution for Girls			Parramatta Training School for Girls			Ormond School			Totals		
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Stealing	14	18	18	7	7	4	288	317	304
Breaking, Entering and Stealing	9	5	7	4	4	2	301	312	254
Take and Use Motor Vehicle	8	5	4	..	..	..	245	187	202
Receiving	1	..	..	..	..	15	18	15
Assault	26	22	28
Malicious Damage	1	..	..	..	10	8	10
Sex Offences	40	34	30
Uncontrollable	30	39	40	27	32	42	141	151	166
Neglected	211	174	130	109	85	67	408	372	270
Breach of Probation	1	12	15	14	7	22	11	86	100	92
Absconding from Proper Custody	8	18	24	3	9	24	26	44	67
Other Complaints and Offences	7	7	9	..	..	..	66	55	50
Truancy (P.I. Act)	1	..	1
Totals	1	299	282	247	157	159	150	1653	1620	1489

* A technical term relating to proceedings against children under the Child Welfare Act and the Public Instruction Act.

Table 11B—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

Ages of Children admitted to Institutions and to Truant School

Age	Anglewood Special School for Truants						Daruk Training School for Boys						Mittagong Training School for Boys						Mount Penang Training School for Boys						St. Heliers Muswellbrook						Tamworth Institution for Boys					
	1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.		
9 years and under.....	7	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	20	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	2	..	3	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	21	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	10	1	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	26	7	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	5	1	14	1	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	33	10	38	5	36	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years	17	2	19	2	20	2	16	2	2	..	2	1	64	20	71	14	53	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	34	2	31	2	20	2	109	5	110	3	119	1	4	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	31	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	35	121	26	116	26	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	13	..	5	1	41	..	35	..	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	11	226	5	201	7	16	..	18	..	19	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
17 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	80	181	71	206	52	11	..	8	..	6	..	..	1	2	..	2	..
18 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	13	2	12	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Totals	75	6	88	6	63	6	258	43	235	29	242	28	149	32	179	27	128	38	429	96	433	78	424	64	105	..	102	..	93	..	..	2	3	..	4	1

Age	Hay Training School for Girls						Parramatta Training School for Girls						Ormond School						Totals					
	1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.
9 years and under.....	18	..	31	..	11	..	..
10 years	1	..	19	1	24	1	19	3	..	..
11 years	1	..	..	..	30	2	37	7	22	7	..	..
12 years	1	..	11	..	17	1	41	11	63	6	64	10	..
13 years	1	..	..	1	..	15	1	41	2	44	4	121	25	142	18	131	28	..	..
14 years	12	13	5	1	6	..	18	2	78	10	66	12	206	22	258	17	237	15	..
15 years	61	36	85	13	75	7	..	..	11	5	4	..	244	71	266	44	230	34	..
16 years	73	33	77	26	76	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	294	46	323	31	303	30	..
17 years	42	28	41	34	42	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	109	232	105	256	68	..
18 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	14	2	15	5	..
Totals	189	110	208	74	201	46	34	3	142	17	133	17	1239	292	1390	231	1288	200	..

TABLE 11C—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN
Ages and Periods of Detention of Children Discharged from Institutions and from Truant School

Ages	0-6 Months			7-12 Months			13-18 Months			19-24 Months			Over 24 Months			Totals		
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Anglewood Special School for Truants																		
9 years and under	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
10 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	9
11 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
12 years	1	1	1	2	..	4	3	6	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	8	13
13 years	1	..	..	2	..	2	9	7	6	3	1	1	..	2	1	15	10	10
14 years	3	1	5	4	4	13	8	6	16	4	3	3	..	..	..	19	11	37
15 years and over	7	12	5	12	14	9	12	8	3	4	1	1	..	1	..	35	36	18
Totals	12	14	12	20	19	31	35	32	43	11	4	6	..	3	1	78	72	93
Daruk Training School for Boys																		
12 years	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1
13 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	2	5	5	52	35	31	..	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	56	43	40
15 years	11	12	3	100	93	105	11	9	11	4	2	2	..	..	..	126	116	121
16 years	4	8	7	77	78	87	8	8	9	1	4	2	..	..	..	90	98	105
17 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	6
18 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals	17	25	15	233	207	225	20	21	26	8	6	6	1	..	1	279	259	273
Mittagong Training School for Boys																		
9 years	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	8
10 years	1	..	..	6	10	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	9
11 years	..	..	1	10	13	15	4	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	14	22
12 years	1	1	..	20	25	28	9	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	33	31
13 years	3	5	1	37	27	30	10	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	43	34
14 years	..	..	..	40	50	54	15	18	12	..	..	2	1	..	1	56	70	69
15 years and over	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
Totals	5	6	2	116	127	142	39	43	29	2	4	4	1	..	1	163	180	178
Mount Penang Training School for Boys																		
14 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
16 years	20	11	18	53	53	55	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	64	74
17 years	52	26	26	208	180	194	17	17	14	1	2	4	..	..	..	278	225	238
18 years and over	89	98	80	72	103	104	9	16	15	1	7	2	..	..	1	171	224	202
Totals	161	135	126	334	336	355	29	33	30	2	9	6	..	..	1	526	513	518
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook																		
13 years	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
14 years	4	4	1	13	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	13
15 years	23	2	10	19	24	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	37	28
16 years	21	5	6	10	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	28	25
17 years	12	6	3	5	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	11
18 years and over	3	3	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	6
Totals	63	20	25	48	87	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	108	86
Tamworth Institution for Boys																		
16 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
18 years and over	..	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
Totals	..	7	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12
Hay Institution for Girls																		
15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parramatta Training School for Girls																		
11 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	3
15 years	17	17	8	46	27	25	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	44	35
16 years	29	47	21	71	56	80	4	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	104	901	105
17 years	25	30	17	42	60	70	5	4	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	71	94	98
18 years and over	28	17	24	8	15	15	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	36	39
Totals	101	112	71	170	161	192	9	14	14	1	..	3	..	..	..	281	287	280
Ormond School																		
12 years	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
13 years	..	..	..	11	11	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	15
14 years	8	5	..	73	58	55	2	8	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	83	71	59
15 years	3	4	1	51	51	65	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	61	58	69
16 years	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
17 years	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	11	10	3	135	122	139	8	12	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	155	144	150

TABLE 12—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Authorizing Boys to Engage in Street Trading

Age	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
14 years	157	108	117
15 years	94	91	64
Totals	251	199	181

TABLE 12A—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Ages of Children Granted Licences to be Employed in Places of Amusement or Entertainment

Age	1965-1966			1966-1967			1967-1968		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
7 years	95	100	195	89	68	157	140	105	245
8 years	66	76	142	112	82	194	103	133	236
9 years	57	71	128	91	71	162	165	122	287
10 years	37	72	109	48	60	108	88	67	155
11 years	38	73	111	49	53	102	47	75	122
12 years	46	44	90	32	47	79	61	60	121
13 years	29	52	81	61	27	88	30	45	75
14 years	9	31	40	27	13	40	23	39	62
15 years	19	19	38	10	16	26	4	6	10
Totals.....	396	538	934	519	437	956	661	652	1,313

TABLE 12B—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Places Licensed under Part VII, Section 28 (1) (a) of the Act for the Reception of Children Apart from their Parents

	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Institutions and Homes Licensed for the reception of more than 5 children	97	84	83
Number of children under 7 years resident in such Institutions and Homes at end of year	2,133	1,929	759
Homes licensed for the reception of 5 children or less	204	196	190
Number of children under 7 years in such homes at end of year	261	340	229

TABLE 13—IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Arrivals and Discharges of Immigrant Children supervised under the Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946, and Custodial Organizations

Particulars of Children	Big Brother Movement		Dr Barnardo's Homes		Fairbridge Farm Schools		United Protestant Association Homes		Roman Catholic Homes		Others (Nominated)		Totals	
	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968	1966-1967	1967-1968
Number of Immigrant Children under Supervision at the beginning of the Year.....	M 232 F ..	134 ..	102 22	76 21	34 17	22 10	.. ..	.. ..	9 ..	2 ..	7 8	6 7	384 47	240 38
Number of Arrivals during the Year	M 289 F ..	276 ..	2 1	1 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 2	5 7	292 3	282 10
Number discharged during the Year	M 387 F ..	269 ..	28 2	20 6	12 7	10 4	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	2 ..	2 3	2 9	436 12	303 19
Number under Guardianship at the end of the Year	M 134 F ..	141 ..	76 21	57 18	22 10	12 6	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	6 7	9 5	240 38	219 29

TABLE 13A—IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Age Groupings of Immigrant Children in the care of Custodial Organizations throughout New South Wales
at 30th June of each year

Custodial Organizations	6 years to under 15				15 years to under 21				Totals			
	1966 1967		1967 1968		1966-1967		1967-1968		1966-1967		1967-1968	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Big Brother Movement .....	..	..	..	..	134	..	141	..	134	..	141	..
Dr Barnardo's Homes	7	5	4	5	69	16	53	13	76	21	57	18
Fairbridge Farm Schools	2	2	..	1	20	8	12	5	22	10	12	6
United Protestant Association Homes .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roman Catholic Homes .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Others (Nominated) .....	..	5*	..	2	6	2	9	3	6	7	9	5
Totals	9	12	4	8	231	26	215	21	240	38	219	29

* Included in this figure are 3 females under 6 years of age.

TABLE 14 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Allowances assisting Parents in necessitous circumstances to rear Children in their own Homes—Allowances being paid
under Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act (at 30th June of each Year)

	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
To Women who are alone in bringing up Children	3,432	3,563	3,644
To Women whose Husbands are incapacitated or in gaol ..	590	610	672
To Men whose Wives are not assisting in rearing Children and who are incapacitated	29	29	27
Total Recipients	4,051	4,202	4,343
No. of Children concerned in the above Allowances	9,886	10,212	10,566
Annual Expenditure on Section 27 Allowances	\$417,000	\$438,041	\$449,502

TABLE 15—AFFILIATION

Departmental Assistance in Affiliating Children

	Number		
	1965-1966	1966-1967	1967-1968
Lower Court—			
Requests for assistance in affiliating children	1,335	1,439	1,532
Cases presented to Court	338	466	455
Court Orders made and Deeds and Agreements obtained	385	450	447
Complaints withdrawn and not proceeded with ..	96	96	263
Complaints dismissed	14	38	33
On Appeal—			
Appeals by Defendant—			
Upheld	Nil	6	2
Dismissed	14	12	8

TABLE 15A
Summary of Work performed by Maintenance Officer at the Metropolitan Children's Court

	1966-1967	1967-1968
1. Court Appearances—		
(a) Maintenance	288	202
(b) Children's Allowance	132	140
(c) Affiliation	5	3
(d) Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act	10	62
(e) Miscellaneous	6	0
Total	441	407
2. Enquiries—		
(a) Maintenance	1,190	636
(b) Children's Allowance	1,684	1,132
(c) Probation	108	90
(d) Affiliation	207	753
(e) Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act	115	180
(f) Miscellaneous	116	0
Total	3,420	2,791
3. Complaints Sworn	344	350
4. Interviews	493	297
5. Initiated Process Action	409	461

TABLE 16—MAINTENANCE
Maintenance Orders collected under the Provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964

	New South Wales Orders being enforced in other States									Interstate Orders being enforced in New South Wales									Totals
	A.C.T.	Q'ld	Vic.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	N.G.	Sub-total	A.C.T.	Q'ld	Vic.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	N.G.	Sub-total	
Current cases at beginning of year 1967-68	10	160	150	60	40	13	4	4	441	11	114	235	95	71	20	1	..	547	988
New cases	8	47	42	13	8	3	4	5	130	4	55	109	40	25	4	..	..	237	367
Discontinued cases	1	33	32	8	6	1	2	1	84	4	26	64	26	20	4	1	..	145	229
Total cases being handled at end of year 1967-68	17	174	160	65	42	15	6	8	487	11	143	280	109	76	20	..	..	639	1,126*

* Does not include 42 overseas orders in New Zealand.

TABLE 17
Revenue Collections for the Year 1967-1968

Administrative Division			
	\$	\$	
Maintenance of Children under the Child Welfare Act	302,022*		
Sundry Collections	203,624†		
		505,646	
*Includes Child Endowment Claim not finished \$ 86,664			
† Includes Adoption Fees			
	\$ 49,575		
Commonwealth Social Services	\$ 140,000		
Establishments Division			
	\$	\$	
Sales of Farm Produce, etc.—			
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry	31,970		
Mt Penang, Gosford	4,239		
St Heliers, Muswellbrook ..	12,632		
Training School for Boys, Mittagong	3,490		
Miscellaneous Collections ..	4,626		
		56,957	
Total Revenue Collections		\$562,603	

TABLE 17A—FINANCE

Statement of Expenditure from Departmental Revenue Vote, 1967-1968

Administrative Division				Establishments Division			
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries ..	703,733	703,733		A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries ..	2,463,221	2,463,221	
B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—				B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—			
Workers' Compensation Insurance	36,847			Maintenance, Alterations, Additions, etc. ..	143,845		
Tea Money	399			Rent, etc.—Expenditure Suspense Account ..	16,479		
Rent, etc.—Expenditure Suspense Account ..	30,556			Travel, Removal and Subsistence	15,880		
Travelling and Removal Expenses	7,852			Motor Vehicles	10,645		
Motor Vehicle Maintenance	8,264			Freight, Cartage and Packing	9,969		
Freight, Cartage and Packing	1,996			Books, Periodicals and Papers	2,969		
Books, Periodicals and Papers	1,839			Fees for Services Rendered	33,879		
Fees for Services Rendered	64,812			Laundry Expenses	9,400		
Postal and Telephone Expenses	30,824			Postal Expenses	5,147		
Stores, Equipment, etc.	738			Stores, Provisions, Plant, etc.	613,050		
Other Insurance	278			Minor Expenses	746		862,0
Minor Expenses	4						
		184,409		C. Other Services—			
C. Other Services—				Grants to Clergymen and others	1,000		
Maintenance of Children	829,501			Gratuities	7,869		
Special Clothing and School requirements for Wards	40,691			Purchase and Installation of Plant	11,104		
Maintenance of Children in Shelters, and Transfers	160,331			Fencing, Roads, etc.	6,608		
Funeral Expenses of Wards	837			Mount Penang, Staff Transport	3,429		
Films for Staff Training and Extension Service ..	114			Purchase of livestock	400		30,4
Expenses in connection with Staff Training ..	27,713						
		1,059,187		Total for Division		\$3,355,6	
Total for Division		\$1,947,329					
				Field Division			
	\$	\$			\$	\$	
A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries ..	883,100	883,100		A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries ..	883,100	883,100	
B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—				B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—			
Rental of Buildings	31,938			Rental of Buildings	31,938		
Travel, Removal and Subsistence	102,951			Travel, Removal and Subsistence	102,951		
Motor Vehicles	7,074			Motor Vehicles	7,074		
Stores, Provisions, Plant, etc.	141			Stores, Provisions, Plant, etc.	141		
Minor Expenses	NIL			Minor Expenses	NIL		142,0
				Total for Division		\$1,025,2	

TABLE 17B—FINANCE

Statement of Cost of Establishments for the Year 1967-68

Establishments	Salaries	Maintenance and Working Expenses	Renovations and Repairs	Rates, etc.	Light, Heat and Power	Telephone Service	Totals
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Receiving Homes—</i>							
Bidura	51,702	20,309	5,126	189	1,426	423	79,175
Royleston	58,689	21,595	1,857	182	2,558	303	85,184
Thornbury Lodge	42,661	12,536	7,620	129	2,806	210	65,962
<i>Homes for Babies—</i>							
Myec	38,684	7,485	18,974	319	2,294	225	67,981
<i>Homes for Pre-school Children—</i>							
Corelli	38,654	6,874	1,049	137	1,610	138	48,462
Lark Hill/Raith	43,222	9,861	188	292	1,541	347	55,451
Montrose	34,995	8,603	11,969	169	1,257	145	57,138
Winbin	30,675	6,240	421	208	870	118	38,532
<i>Homes for Schoolage Children—</i>							
Brougham	19,015	7,296	1,006	367	957	119	28,760
Castle Hill	16,631	8,797	361	40	564	134	26,527
King Edward	29,267	10,556	409	143	555	210	41,140
Weroona	20,450	11,474	2,982	544	398	132	35,980
Yarra Bay	30,060	15,485	11,880	510	421	209	58,565
Clairveaux .....	....	334	....	....	....	....	334
<i>Homes for Subnormal Children—</i>							
Brush Farm	92,589	41,162	2,663	298	3,863	928	141,503
May Villa	32,495	12,547	280	219	1,286	171	46,998
Werrington Park	129,670	39,104	9,121	980	4,985	652	184,512
<i>Special Training Homes—</i>							
Berry Training Farm and School of Husbandry	58,783	40,804	2,413	393	1,848	608	104,849
Lynwood Hall	60,991	22,308	11,920	....	1,623	182	97,024
<i>Demand Homes (Shelters)—</i>							
Broken Hill Shelter .....	....	7	127	....	....	....	134
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter ..	73,820	9,834	3,651	....	1,376	474	89,155
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter ..	34,559	7,000	751	....	537	184	43,031
Minda	145,567	33,515	3,397	146	7,308	1,446	191,379
Worimi	18,175	3,212	103	127	901	133	22,651
Yasmar	83,647	12,806	3,596	681	2,631	665	104,026
<i>Training Schools—</i>							
Anglewood	72,860	54,047	4,825	923	4,433	987	138,075
Daruk	198,489	79,637	3,852	1,257	7,613	741	291,589
Hay	38,187	7,283	261	360	1,513	400	48,004
Mittagong	226,041	104,780	6,897	5,106	8,882	1,848	353,554
Mt Penang	281,251	133,126	10,796	549	7,299	1,456	434,477
Ormond	150,487	51,435	3,096	884	7,580	1,234	214,716
Parramatta	185,152	60,331	10,315	887	4,950	854	262,489
St Heliers	78,940	40,800	1,816	....	4,502	643	126,701
Tamworth	46,813	7,342	124	440	997	305	56,021
Yawarra .....	....	110	....	....	....	....	110
Totals	\$ 2,463,221	908,635	143,846	16,479	91,384	16,624	3,640,189