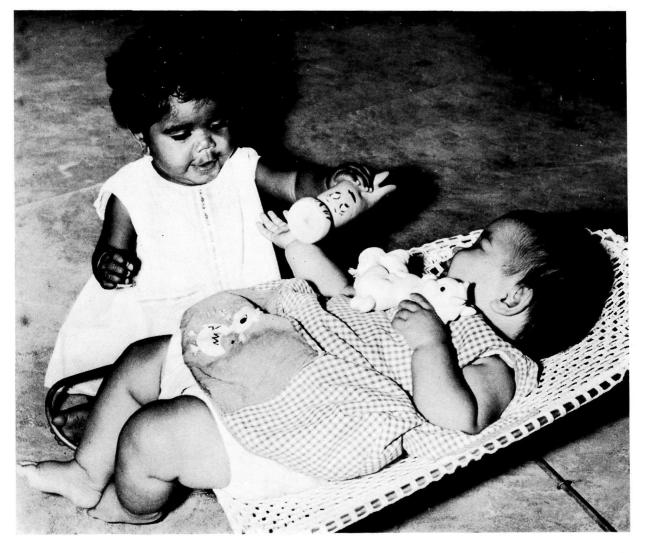


part 6.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE OF NEW SOUTH WALES



Young Australians-Myee, 1971

ANNUAL REPORT 1971

1971

(SECOND SESSION)

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE AND SOCIAL WELFARE

FOR THE

Year ended 30 June, 1971

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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Report of the Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare on the Work of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare for the Year ended 30th June, 1971

I submit herewith for the information of Parliament the Report on the work of the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare for the year ended 30th June, 1971.

Following on a period of sustained growth in the scope of its work, my Department has entered a period of consolidation and development of the services provided, and the year under review has seen significant gains in this respect. I would particularly mention here the delegation of authority to the senior officers in each of the 52 District Offices throughout the State to approve certain social welfare benefits.

Since 1955 my Department has been responsible for the licensing of the various types of preschool kindergartens and other child care centres. This year the Government transferred full responsibility for the payment of all subsidies in the area of pre-school care and education to my administration and funds were made available during the year for the payment of a general maintenance subsidy to eligible child care centres conducted on a non-profit basis by voluntary organizations. This subsidy is paid at a per capita rate based on the qualifications of teachers and supervisors employed, a higher rate being paid for trained staff.

At the same time grants to the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association were increased, while special grants totalling \$25,000 were made to centres providing day care for children with various degrees of social handicap. The total expenditure on subsidies for pre-school care and education was \$791,181.

The Government has also approved of the introduction of a capital subsidy scheme whereby grants on the basis of \$1 for \$1 and up to \$3 for \$1 may be made to eligible voluntary organizations to assist in establishing additional child care facilities which will cater mainly for "one-parent" families, migrant and Aboriginal children and children in under-privileged areas.

The number of children and young persons under my guardianship as at 30th June, 1970, was 6,020, of whom 75.9 per cent were placed with foster parents in the community. I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation of the kindness and generosity of these families in opening their homes to these children, and thereby giving them the opportunity to experience the warmth and security of a normal family life.

Two additional establishments were brought into operation during the year to cater for those wards for whom foster placements are not available, and further residential care facilities for these children were brought to the point of completion. Construction is proceeding with a new training school for girls at Campbelltown.

There has, unfortunately, been a further increase in the juvenile delinquency rate for males, as expressed in statistics of Children's Court appearances and formal police cautions. The female delinquency rate has also risen, a considerable increase being recorded in the number of court appearances in the category of neglected, exposed to moral danger.

In addition to acting as probation officers and providing after-care supervision to those young people discharged from institutions, my field officers continue to give high priority to all aspects of preventive supervision and counselling activity with children coming under notice in the pre-delinquent stages. The active interest and concern of many individuals and organizations in the task of re-establishing delinquent young people in the community is also gratefully acknowledged.

In the area of legislation, the Minors (Property and Contracts) Act, 1970, and the Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 1971, both enacted during the year, particularly affect the work of my Department. The latter Act facilitates the making of adoption orders in particular cases, empowers the court to dispense with a parental consent to adoption under some special circumstances and alters the provisions concerning the guardianship of children pending legal adoption.

Under the provision of the Minors (Property and Contracts) Act, which takes effect from 1st July, 1971, I have ceased to be the guardian of some 727 ex-wards over the age of 18 years.

A separate report, for the information of Honourable Members, in relation to the workings of the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare will be tabled shortly, in accordance with the requirements of the Aborigines Act, 1969, section 21 (1).

During the few months since my appointment to this Ministry, it has been possible for me to visit many areas of the State, and in doing so, to acquaint myself with the work of various agencies, organizations and individuals who, through their co-operation with my Department and other statutory bodies in the provision of community welfare facilities, have made a significant contribution to the development of the overall services available in this State to those in need. To each and every one of these, I express my sincere gratitude.

I am most grateful for the continuing interest and assistance of the Honourable R. W. Askin, M.L.A., Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales, in the work of my Department, and would also offer my special thanks to the members of the Child Welfare Advisory Council for the benefit of their advice since taking up my appointment, and for the time they have devoted to this aspect of child welfare during the year.

Finally, I would extend my sincere thanks to the Director of Child Welfare, Mr W. C. Langshaw, and to each and every member of the staff of my Department for carrying out so well the many difficult tasks for which the Department is responsible. I look forward to sharing with them in their continuing contribution to the welfare of the citizens of this State.

JOHN L. WADDY,

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 Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare for the year ended 30th June, 1971.

This Report is required in terms of section 160 of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, to provide a report to Parliament on the work of the Child Welfare Department. The ramifications of the Department are such that reference has been made to all sections of the Department other than the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare, concerning which a separate Report is submitted to Parliament.

Once again during the year under review, the Department has made significant gains in the way of extending and improving services. At the same time steady growth in the State's population, along with changed social conditions, is producing increased demand for services which cannot be met by existing manpower resources. Further expansion of the Department, particularly in its field strength, must therefore be regarded as essential.

Every effort has been made during the year under review to utilize existing resources more effectively and a number of major administrative changes have been made in order to improve the services for which the Department is responsible.

The programme of decentralization has been accelerated. This is particularly evident in the Social Welfare Division, where authority to approve the granting of certain forms of assistance has been, or is in the process of being, transferred to senior field officers. One of the changes relates to the provision of immediate special cash grants to eligible persons in necessitous circumstances, and delegation of this authority represents a definite step forward in the overall improvement and development of the Department's family casework services.

The Department has opened local offices in two additional centres—Kingsford and Gunnedah. There are now 15 District Offices in the metropolitan areas and 37 in country areas. Sub-offices in a further 9 country centres are staffed by field officers previously attached to the Aborigines' Welfare Board. This policy of decentralization of facilities, which has been in progress since 1944, has also contributed greatly to the increased effectiveness of the Department's services, in that officers are more readily accessible, and can exercise a closer oversight of the areas for which they are responsible.

All 20 trainee District Officers graduated from the 1970 training course and have entered on field duties. An additional 30 trainee District Officers are at present undertaking this course. Despite the numbers being trained, the expansion of the Department, the need to utilize experienced field officers in responsible administrative work and retirements of experienced officers, will necessitate continuation of such training courses at least at their present level for some years to come.

Development of staff training in the Department has included the revision of existing training courses for staff involved in the care of dependent and delinquent children and the introduction of new face to face programmes for some newly recruited officers.

A further development in staff training is seen in the enrolment of 16 trainee Educational Officers at the William Balmain Teachers' College at Lindfield in preparation for teaching in Child Welfare Schools. These trainees will follow the approved three-year teachers' college curriculum leading to the award of a Teacher's Certificate and the course will incorporate specific units designed by officers of the Department's staff training centre to provide an understanding of the special requirements for work with dependent or delinquent children.

The Department's building programme has continued during the year under review and, while improvements have occurred, several establishments and institutions are still operating under considerable pressure due to the large numbers of young people in residential care. This pressure results from the continuation of a trend towards an increased proportion of children in residential care being intellectually, physically or emotionally handicapped and who therefore need to remain in care for longer periods.

McCredie Cottage, catering for 26 pre-school children, and Karril Cottage, housing 14 intellectually handicapped girls, have appreciably reduced the pressure on facilities at Bidura. The completion and occupation of 3 additional cottages at Clairvaux, Katoomba, and a new establishment, Hargrave House, Bathurst, which is to take place early in 1971–72, will considerably ease the situation at Royleston.

The need for an additional receiving home, specifically designed for the reception and assessment of newly committed wards is apparent and plans for such a centre have reached an advanced stage.

Particular pressure has been experienced on training school accommodation for delinquent girls, and this has in turn placed additional strain on existing shelter facilities for these young people. The construction of a new training school for girls at Campbelltown is well under way and negotiations are proceeding to secure shelter accommodation at Wollongong and additional facilities at Newcastle.

For many years, this Department has been responsible for the licensing of kindergartens and other types of child care centres. This year the Government was able to introduce a subsidy scheme to provide a considerable increase in the financial assistance available to such centres, and responsibility for the administration of the scheme was also placed on the Department.

The Department has co-operated closely over many years with the various voluntary social agencies. This co-operation has made a significant contribution to the development of the comprehensive child and social welfare services of the State, and will be highlighted in the near future by Child Care Week, 1971, when the Department and the various agencies will combine to offer a programme of activities designed to increase the community's awareness of the varied services available to the State's younger citizens.

The report on the year's work is now set out in detail.

PART A

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Department is responsible for the provision of a wide range of supportive and remedial services which bear particularly on the family and its individual members. As such the Department makes an important contribution to the overall stability of the society as a whole, and its work directly or indirectly affects the lives of all members of the community.

In the modern industrialized society, the family and its members are increasingly subjected to a variety of pressures and have a multiplicity of needs, none of which can ultimately be considered in isolation. The Department is faced with the task of providing integrated services in an organizational complex which must be efficient, flexible, accessible, and responsive to those changing needs and pressures.

Within this framework, the objectives of the Department may be broadly summarized as follows:

- (1) The provision of services aimed at:
 - (a) the prevention of family disintegration;
 - (b) the rehabilitation and restoration of families which have suffered breakdown;
 - (c) assisting unmarried mothers.
- (2) The protection of children from neglect and exploitation, involving inquiries into the neglect or abuse of children, the supervision of avenues of employment of children, the enforcement of compulsory school attendance and the licensing of child care facilities.
- (3) The prevention of juvenile delinquency and the provision of community and institutional services for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.
- (4) The provision of services for the care, treatment, education, and training of dependent children in either Departmental establishments or supervised foster homes.
- (5) The provision of services for the adoption of children.
- (6) The provision of social welfare services for the relief of destitution and distress and to assist in the organization and maintenance of voluntary social welfare organizations.

Changing attitudes and needs in the community, increased knowledge of the effect on the community of various social policies, and the development and adaptation of new techniques are continually influencing the Department's programmes in pursuit of these objectives. All available resources of manpower however are fully extended in providing the present range of services, and extension and further development of services will to a large extent be determined by this situation.

In all its varied activities, the Department adheres to one over-riding consideration—that the needs and well-being of the widely diversified client group are of paramount importance.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The constantly expanding role of the Department in the field of community welfare, together with the need to provide specialized services for the increasing numbers of handicapped persons for whom the Department has assumed greater responsibility in recent years, has led to the development of an organization which is considerably more complex in its structure now than at any previous time.

Not only is the structure more complex, but lines of communication throughout the Department are of necessity extremely complex, due to the need for a capacity to bring any or all of the Department's resources into play rapidly and effectively to meet particular situations as they arise.

Communication throughout such an organization, both formal and informal, is thus of the greatest importance, and many of the administrative changes and developments over recent years have been directed towards improving communication throughout the Department such that necessary decisions and actions can be expedited in the interests of all parties concerned.

A weekly "Departmental Bulletin" was introduced in March, 1971, to disseminate information on administrative decisions, procedures, and other matters. This has proved a most effective means of communicating to staff at all levels in the Department.

Effective communication and co-ordination of activity has been hampered to some extent by the necessity to accommodate the Department's head office branches in three different buildings in recent years, pending suitable office accommodation becoming available. Planning however is well advanced for the Department to move into premises now under construction, and it is anticipated that the Department's administration will be transferred to one central location during the 1972 calendar year.

Following on reviews of work procedures by senior departmental officers during the year under review, certain functions have been modified, while others have been transferred from one central administrative unit to another. Economies have thereby been achieved both in costs and in time, the latter being of the greatest importance to clients in so many situations.

The most obvious administrative developments however, from the client's point of view, are those resulting from the continuing decentralization of decision making to the Department's District Offices, spread throughout the State, and enabling immediate action at local level on matters which in earlier years required the attention of head office administration.

School exemption and street trading licence applications were made a matter for local decision, under certain circumstances, during the year.

Delegations of authority to senior field officers in respect of wards of the Minister were further extended during the year. These delegations, etc., have been consolidated into a comprehensive manual of field practice, the second division of which was produced by Operations Section during the year.

Concurrently with this development, administrative practice in the Dependent Children Branch was reviewed, and as a result, changes relating to procedures for communicating details of placements of wards have been made, significantly expediting the initial payment of boarding out allowance to foster parents.

A significant improvement in work flow in Adoptions Branch followed an organization and methods survey of that branch in 1970, and this is reflected in the considerable increase in the number of cases finalized during the year and the more expeditious processing of new applications. The staff establishment of this branch was increased considerably during the year.

Responsibility for the collection of maintenance in respect of wards of the Minister, previously vested in Accounts Branch, was transferred to the Field Division in March, 1971, thereby effecting an improvement in the co-ordination of activities relating to maintenance collection.

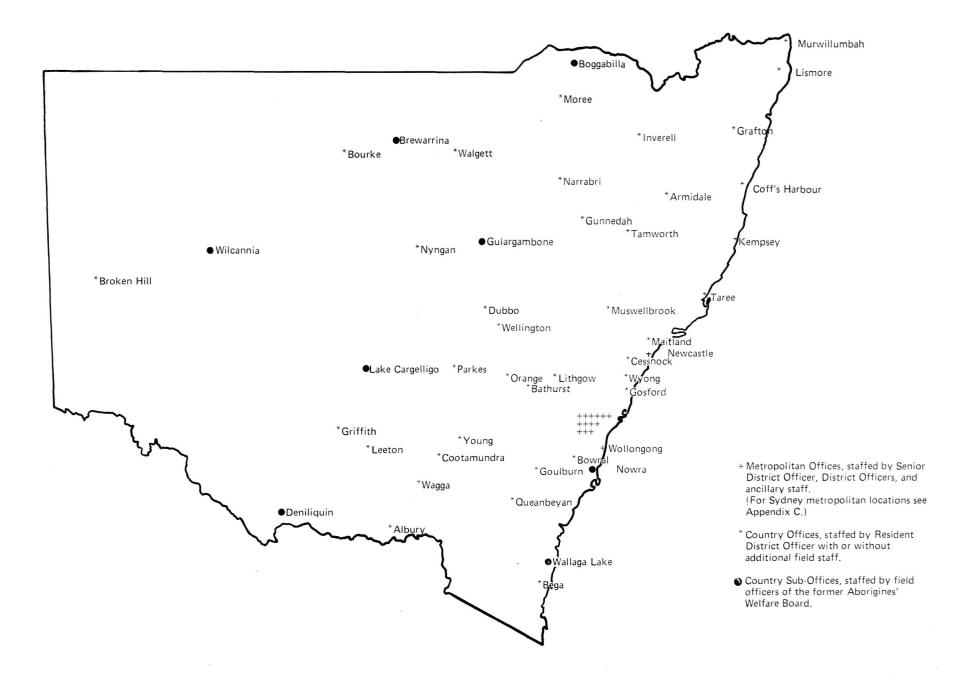
The continuing increase in volume and complexity of the work of the Establishments Division, largely due to the Department's rapidly expanding role in relation to the handicapped, necessitated the appointment of two additional executive officers in the Division's central administration during the year.

There are now 31 depots and establishments for dependent children and 10 training schools for delinquent children under the Department's control. These facilities, and the groups of children catered for, are described in Appendix B. Additional residential facilities are currently under construction or in advanced planning stages.

The Social Welfare Division, which had remained relatively centralized in its administration in recent years, was also subjected to an organization and methods survey during the year, and various recommendations are in the process of implementation. Senior field officers were granted delegated authority to incur expenditure in respect of special cash grants and transport of necessitous persons during the years, thus further extending the range of services immediately available to eligible applicants.



The Sutherland District Office has a complement of 6 District Officers, a Social Aid Officer, and ancillary clerical staff



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Action was also taken to streamline the processing of applications for spectacles and further action is proceeding for the delegation of authority in respect of these aids to senior field officers.

The Department's Field Division, with some 220 field officers located in major centres throughout the State, is the principal point of contact between the Department and the general public. The effective coverage of the State by this Department's field officers is reflected in the map overleaf setting out the location of the various offices.

The rapid expansion of services and facilities, and the increasing range of matters for which staff of the Field Division have been given delegated authority, necessitated the appointment of two additional executive officers to the Division during the year.

A District Officer was seconded to the Division's Central administration during the year to commence a special counselling service to young Aboriginals being brought to Sydney by the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service for the purpose of employment, and who are temporarily accommodated in hostels in the metropolitan area.

Other District Officers attached to the Division administer affiliation and maintenance activities, and provide intensive supervision for older wards with some degree of handicap, who have been placed in specially selected community placements as an alternative to the prospect of more or less permanent residential care.

An important administrative development in the Department's specialist services during the year was the appointment of a third psychiatrist, bringing the staff establishment in this area to full strength, and permitting a re-organization of services generally. The Deputy Director (Specialist Services) is now able to concentrate on overall policy development and co-ordination of the various specialist services, and it is anticipated that the coming year will see considerable development in this regard.

In reviewing developments in the administrative organization of the Department from a functional viewpoint, it is necessary also to consider the increasing involvement of the Department with the functions and responsibilities of other departments and statutory bodies.

The Department has in recent years been recognized as an appropriate point from which various welfare and related services may be co-ordinated, and this has resulted in the establishment of a number of inter-departmental committees and projects.

Inter-Departmental Standing Committees on Pre-School Care and Education and on the Intellectually Handicapped meet regularly to consider policy developments in these fields. The Department is also represented on the Health Education Advisory Council under whose auspices a survey on accidents to children is being undertaken. This latter involvement reflects the broadening area of social organization being recognized as embracing a social welfare component and in which the Department should therefore actively participate.

The inter-departmental committee established to investigate necessary community services in new housing areas continues to meet, its present task being the formulation of general principles to guide planning of such areas.

The State Bushfire and Flood Relief Committee was also active during the year, following on serious flooding, particularly in the western river systems, early in 1971. The Department has a particular role in the provision of assistance in such emergencies, and co-operate closely with Civil Defence authorities in their work.

Policy considerations which have specific reference to the Aboriginal population of New South Wales are channelled through the Aboriginal Directorate within the Department, which is responsible for liaison and co-ordination of services for Aborigines which are provided by other Departments and authorities. A separate report on the work of the Directorate for the year is being submitted.

STAFF RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING IN THE DEPARTMENT

The year under review has seen a further increase in the Department's staff establishment, commensurate with the continued extension of functions and responsibilities, and with the increasing volumes of work handled by the various units of the Department's organization.

The distribution of the increase through the various Divisions is shown in the table hereunder:

		1969-70	1970-71
Administrative Division and specialist services		305	339
Establishments Division		1,140	1,196
Field Division (including ancillary clerical staff)		375	378
Social Welfare Division	• •	56	57
		1,876	1,970

There were however a considerable number of positions unfilled at the close of the year under review, particularly in the Establishments and Field Divisions.

Several of the Department's establishments and institutions are located outside the metropolitan areas and it is not always possible to obtain the services of persons with the necessary personal qualities for the duties involved.

.

In the recruitment of staff in this area, and indeed throughout the Department, the most important attributes are considered to be possession of desirable personal qualities which can be developed by training.

The programme of in-service training has advanced considerably during the year, following the appointment of a second Staff Training Officer and an additional tutor to the Staff Training Centre. These officers have a particular responsibility for training programmes for staff engaged in residential care in establishments and institutions.

The entire in-service training programme for staff engaged directly in caring for children and young persons in these establishments is being reviewed, and proposals are being formulated which, if adopted, will further extend the scope of training in this area.

During the year, short-term orientation courses have been conducted for staff taking up duty in the newly-opened establishments, McCredie Cottage and Karril Cottage. These have been most beneficial and reinforce the view that relatively intensive training at the commencement of employment has the greatest potential in terms of staff development.

Two courses have now been conducted for staff in the on-going situations at Ormond and Daruk, and further courses of this nature are in the course of preparation.

Three residential workshops were held during the year at the University of New South Wales Institute of Administration Residential Centre. Officers in charge of all establishments and institutions administered by the Department attended one of these workshops, a primary aim of which was to assess staff training needs throughout the Department's residential care services. Arising out of these and other exploratory programmes, action is proceeding to modify, synthesis and develop the various forms of training into a total programme which will meet the needs of relatively new staff, and also those of experienced staff throughout the Department.

Particular attention has been given to programmes of orientation for staff recruited at graduate level and also to trainees undertaking various courses.

The number of trainees who will enter on service with the Department on completion of their courses increased during the year. In addition to nine new trainees in Social Work, sixteen Trainee Education Officers were selected to commence courses at the William Balmain Teachers' College in 1971.

These Trainee Education Officers will complete the three-year teachers' college curriculum, and graduate as fully trained teachers. They will also receive special training relevant to the situations in which they will teach in this Department, these special training segments being developed and administered by officers of the Staff Training Centre.



Staff entering on duty at Karril Cottage participate in an orientation course extending over 5 days



Trainces in social work visit various branches of the Department with the Staff Training Officer as part of their induction programme

These new trainees, together with others who have reached an advanced stage in their studies, have their main contact with the Department through the Staff Training Officer (Residential Care and Professional). Trainees are encouraged to meet with this officer for periodic discussion on their progress, and participate in vacation seminars and other programmes designed to increase their knowledge of the Department and its functions. Practical work placements are arranged within the Department during vacations, and trainees acquire further experience in the Department by this means.

To children entering the Department's care, the travelling attendants employed on a casual basis to escort children to and from various establishments frequently become very significant figures, and a special 2-day course was conducted to assist these people in understanding the particular needs of these children temporarily in their care, and to familiarize them with the Department's functioning.

Suitable visual aids for staff training in residential care are not plentiful, and to meet a need in this area, the Staff Training Centre and the Department's Information and Extension Service are producing an audio-visual on the work of an instructor at the Training School for Girls, Parramatta.

District Officers engaged in field duties continue to receive their training in the form of a fulltime course of theoretical and practical training extending over some 10 months. All twenty trainees on the 1970 course successfully completed their studies, and thirty trainee District Officers are currently undertaking a similar course. In addition, three Child Welfare Officers are attending the course on a part-time basis and there are six students from voluntary agencies also in training. The increasing scope and volume of services being provided will necessitate a continuation of these courses for at least the present number of trainees in succeeding years.

In view of the rapid changes and developments affecting field officers in recent times, a 5-day conference of field officers stationed in country districts was held during the year. The major topic dealt with here was services for Aborigines.

A new course for Court Officers has been commenced this year. District Officers are required to relieve in this capacity from time to time and there are three permanent positions on the staff establishment for such officers, whose responsibility includes prosecuting cases on behalf of the Department, and generally assisting the courts in the best interests of children appearing there.

In addition to the participation of senior officers of this Department, lectures are being provided by officers of the Department of the Attorney General and Justice, and the Police Department.

Orientation and induction courses have also been conducted during the year for newlyrecruited female Welfare Officers, and for recently appointed clerical staff. A number of officers have attended various courses conducted by the Public Service Board's Training Branch during the year.

Close liaison in matters of training exists not only between the various statutory and voluntary welfare agencies in this State, but also with related authorities in other States.

Departmental training officers are frequently invited to give lectures in training programmes conducted by various agencies, while personnel associated with the voluntary agencies have been involved on several occasions in lecturing to Departmental courses.

Staff from various voluntary agencies are also accepted for training in the field officers' course conducted by the Department, and there are six such students in the current course.

Interstate conferences on institution care and foster care took place during the year, involving officers directly involved in the administration of these services. Discussions have also taken place with respect to possible temporary exchange of staff between the Departments administering child and social welfare services in the various States as a training medium.

In addition to this wide range of in-service training programmes, officers are actively encouraged to obtain external qualifications which will assist them in their duties, and increasing numbers of officers are availing themselves of the opportunities open to them by way of scholarships, study time, etc. Some 119 officers were undertaking such courses at the close of the year under review.

The interest and initiative displayed by staff in respect of the available opportunities for training is pleasing, and augurs well for the Department's future.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The detailed functions of the Department may be conveniently considered under five main headings: family casework, social welfare services, casework with dependent and delinquent children, protective services, and special services.

These elements are not in any way mutually exclusive in practice or in application. A majority of families with which the Department is concerned in fact exhibit a number of problems, and any or all of the services discussed under these headings are available to them through the Department's local District Officer.

Family casework activities are both preventive and rehabilitative in their scope, but are primarily aimed at stabilizing and strengthening individuals and situations such that the individuals concerned can cope with problems in a healthy and positive manner and can meet those responsibilities which their situation in society places upon them.

Closely related to this function are the various social welfare services provided by the Department, without which much family casework activity would be of little consequence in the face of overwhelming material needs.

Where, despite all efforts to avoid the drastic step of removing a child from the care of parents or guardians, it is necessary to take such action in the interest of the child continuing casework is undertaken with the objective of eventually reuniting the family if at all possible.

Probation and after care counselling and institution training programmes where ordered by a court constitute the basis of the Department's activity with delinquent children and young persons.

There is a continuing need for the welfare of children and young persons to be safeguarded by statute or regulation in certain areas, and the Department is responsible for the administration of a number of these.

To more effectively cope with these responsibilities and functions, a number of professional and special service units have been set up within the Department in recent years.

Family Casework Functions

There is little doubt that the increasing complexity of modern society is placing increasing stresses and strains on family life. The Department is committed to the view that the family is the basic unit of the society and the principal area in which succeeding generations will learn and develop ways of coping with the environment and its pressures.

The family is therefore the focal point to which the Department's activities are directed. Intervention is undertaken at this level on a preventive basis wherever it appears that there is a possibility of breakdown occurring, and on a rehabilitative basis where some measure of disintegration has actually taken place.

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It is apparent that in the context of personal relationships, action taken prior to complete breakdown is of far greater efficacy, and for this reason, preventive activity receives a very high priority in the Department's overall activities.

The key to effective preventive activity is early recognition and intervention, and the Department is constantly taking steps to facilitate such activity.

The front-line services of the Field Division have been decentralized throughout the State as rapidly as manpower and financial resources have permitted such that families in difficulty may be provided with prompt and more intensive support and counsel.

Every opportunity is taken to publicize the work of the Department and the services and facilities available through the production of informative literature, newspaper articles, radio and television programmes, and the provision of speakers at various functions. The Department's Information and Extension Service has also produced a number of informative motion pictures, which are available for screening to interested groups.

Within the wider community, there are known areas in which cases possibly in need of preventive casework frequently come under notice at an early stage. These include schools, child care centres, child guidance clinics, baby health centres, hospitals, voluntary social agencies, etc. and District Officers maintain a close liaison with such organizations in their areas in the interests of initiating prompt action on cases coming under notice.

Although many cases do in fact come under notice from such sources, the Department depends on the community as a whole to bring situations under notice where the interests of children and young persons may be adversely affected, and in fact in the year under review 286 of the 1,508 new cases placed under supervision were reported by private individuals or relatives. All reports of this nature, including anonymous reports, are carefully investigated in the interests of the children concerned. The source of referral in all cases is held confidential to the Department, and is not disclosed to the persons involved.

District Officers in the course of their movements around their working areas frequently intervene in a situation they have themselves observed, and in fact 606 of the new cases during the year originated in this way.

The case of the P. family portrays the role of the Department in preventive and rehabilitative family casework, the case coming under notice through observation by the District Officer of the unusual attendance pattern of the four children of the family in the course of a routine school roll check.

Mr and Mrs P. are both psychiatric cases. Mr P. was in custody at the Governor's pleasure, following an attempted murder, and Mrs P. had been caring for the children. She had not lodged any application to the Department for financial assistance prior to the case coming under notice.

Mrs P. was obviously very disturbed, displaying irrational fears concerning her neighbours, and the children had acquired a similar intense fear of strangers.

Family casework supervision was established, and over a period of time, some success was achieved in establishing a more satisfactory attendance pattern in the children, who also began to look on the District Officer as a friend.

Mrs P.'s emotional state continued to fluctuate, however, and despite all efforts to maintain the family together, she was admitted to a metropolitan psychiatric hospital some 12 months after the commencement of supervision.

The District Officer endeavoured to obtain the assistance of neighbours in the provision of temporary care for the children, but they were unfortunately unwilling to assist on account of the poor relationship existing with Mrs P. The family had no other relatives in Australia, and in the absence of any alternative, the children were placed before the court as destitute.

Unfortunately, Mrs P's progress in hospital was slow, and after a number of remands, the children were made wards of the Minister.

Some five months later, Mrs P. was discharged from hospital, and the District Officer continued to visit regularly. With the co-operation of hospital authorities, who arranged for follow up treatment in the home situation, and intensive counselling by the District Officer, Mrs P.'s health improved remarkably in the ensuing three months, and a formal request for restoration of the children was made late in 1970.

The youngest child was restored to her care, and the two youngest boys were allowed home for the Christmas vacation as a trial restoration. This proved successful and the three children have remained with Mrs P., whose mental health has vastly improved. The children's school attendance has been excellent to date this year.

The District Officer continues to maintain close supervision and enjoys an excellent relationship with all members of the family. Application has been made for restoration of the fourth child and this is anticipated shortly. Meanwhile, through intensive casework, the family are enjoying the most normal family life they have experienced for at least 4 years. The Department makes every effort to interpret its role in the community, as successful preventive casework depends entirely on the quality of the relationship established between the client and the District Officer.

This is evidenced in the case of the N. family, who have been under supervision with a preventive emphasis since 1964, when a neighbour brought the family under notice for neglect.

Some improvement was achieved in the general situation, but in the first 2 years of supervision, resistance was encountered and only superficial co-operation was received from the parents. Gradually, however, it was recognized that the Department was endeavouring to assist the family, and the relationship and the home conditions improved.

Then in 1967, Mr N. left work due to ulcers on one leg, and eventually was successful in an application for the invalid pension, which is still received.

Both parents were poor managers of the limited family finances and had been so for years, and many calls were made on the Department's Social Welfare Division and other agencies for assistance, following Mr N.'s ceasing employment.

Nevertheless, with intensive counselling and a continually improving relationship between the District Officer and the family, Mr and Mrs N. showed themselves increasingly capable of managing their affairs, and family standards rose considerably in the ensuing years.

In 1970, a sheltered workshop for physically handicapped persons was opened in the district, and on the District Officer's recommendations, Mr N. became one of its first employees, and has been in continuous employment there since that time.

The family has now been under relaxed supervision for some 12 months, and family standards have continued to rise. No calls have been made on the Department for material assistance during this period, and subject to continued satisfactory progress, it is anticipated that formal supervision will cease in the near future.

Behaviour problems in juveniles frequently arise from disturbed family relationships. Young people with such backgrounds tend to associate together in groups, increasingly alienated from their families and the community in general by adherence to the standards of conduct prevailing in such groups.

District Officers are aware of the potential dangers of close associations with such groups, and co-operate with parents, police, and others in activity designed to minimize the undesirable influence of such groups on other young people.

Following a request by a parent concerning the welfare of her 17-years-old son, who had left home, a District Officer in a western suburb made enquiries and located the lad, who was a member of a motor cycle gang, consisting of some 24 juveniles of both sexes, aged 15 to 18 years. The group had their headquarters in a cottage in the area, which had been rented by a self-appointed leader.

Enquiries from nearby residents revealed that large numbers of juveniles were frequenting the premises by day and by night, and there were strong indications that at least some of these young people were involved with drugs.

The District Officer made a number of visits to these premises to interview the juveniles there. In the course of an early morning visit, 6 males and 8 females were found in the cottage, having spent the previous night there. Following questioning, 4 males and 5 females were conveyed to the District Office and subsequently appeared in the Children's Court on various complaints of neglect, some being remanded and others being released on probation.

A few days later, in the course of a further visit, an absconding 17-years-old female ward was apprehended by the District Officer and returned to a departmental establishment.

Efforts were made to counsel the leaders of the gang and have them enter regular employment, but without success, and soon afterwards, it was necessary to place a further four juveniles found with the group before the court. One of these girls had been missing from home and was released on probation to her widowed mother, while another turned out to be an absconding ward from another State.

As a result of persistent activity on the part of the District Officer, and the co-operation of the parents of a number of the members of the group, the gang eventually disbanded, with the majority of the members returning under supervision to their families, who have expressed their appreciation of the District Officer's efforts in this matter.

At the close of the year, there were 3,539 current cases under family casework supervision throughout the State. These include families living under borderline neglect conditions, families where one or more children are at present wards of the Minister, and cases where the Department's assistance has been sought in relation to a behaviour problem involving a child of the family.

Social Welfare Services

The Department through its Social Welfare Division provides a wide range of measures of material assistance particularly designed to assist in meeting those needs not met by various Common-wealth benefits. A feature of the primary services is their immediate availability to eligible cases.

The primary services consist of food relief orders and cash sustenance payments, supplemented by a mother's allowance and a children's allowance paid under Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act in appropriate cases. These benefits constitute the basic income of persons in need who are either ineligible for various Commonwealth benefits (such as the unmarried mother who has retained the care of her child), or are awaiting various benefits such as age, invalid and widows' pensions, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Eligibility to receive these allowances is determined by a means test, but officers of the Department have authority to meet emergent circumstances at their discretion by the provision of immediate temporary assistance.

At the close of the year under review, there were 1,959 persons in receipt of cash sustenance benefits, some 60 per cent of these being unmarried mothers. Of the remainder the majority are deserted wives who would qualify for a Commonwealth widows' pension after 6 months.

There were 1,700 recipients of children's allowances under Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act at the close of the year, involving a total of 3,123 children. This represents an increase of 32.7 per cent on the previous year. Large increases occurred in the numbers of both unmarried mothers and deserted wives in receipt of assistance during the year.

Senior officers of the Department's Field Division and senior officers of the Social Welfare Division also have authority to approve of special cash grants to meet special needs. The delegation of this authority to field officers during the year under review represents a significant advance in the Department's programme of making assistance immediately available at the point of need.

Expenditure on food relief, cash sustenance payments, and special cash grants during the year totalled \$1,848,843, an increase of 19.9 per cent on the previous year. Expenditure on children's allowances under Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act during the year totalled \$476,874. A proportion of these expenditures, however, is recouped by the State from the Commonwealth under the provisions of the State Grants (Deserted Wives) Act, 1968.

Under this Act, the Commonwealth provides financial assistance to the State to the extent of 50 per cent of funds expended on approved benefits for women with dependent children in their care, and who are not in receipt of a pension under the Social Services Act. The total amount recouped under these provisions during the year was \$908,992.

These primary social welfare services are an integral part of the Department's family casework programmes, particularly as regards the prevention of family breakdown and disintegration, as shown in the case of the D. family.

About the same time as Mr D. was committed to prison, Mrs D. was arrested for shoplifting, but was allowed home to care for the 7 children aged from 3 to 12 years residing at home.

Conditions in the home rapidly deteriorated into a serious neglect situation. Immediate assistance was provided by way of food relief, cash sustenance, and children's allowances, and a special cash grant was arranged to pay for re-connection of the electricity.

Close preventive supervision was instituted to assist Mrs D., who is illiterate, in management of the home and finances, and with respect to the poor school attendance of the children.

The youngest child at home was severely intellectually handicapped, and arrangements were made for her to be admitted to Grosvenor Hospital. The assistance of the local school was enlisted in arranging for the placement of the four school aged children at Stewart House for a month.

About this time, Mr D. was allowed home on licence, and succeeded in gaining employment almost immediately. With the alleviation of the material problems, and supportive supervision, conditions improved rapidly, to the extent that close supervision was relaxed some 5 months after the family first came under notice.

Following introduction of the Commonwealth Subsidised Medical Services Scheme, arrangements have been made during the year with the Australian Medical Association whereby medical practitioners will accept Health Benefit Fund payments in full settlement for services provided to cash sustenance recipients. This supersedes the previous medical scheme, for which the costs were met by this Department.

In conjunction with this arrangement, a medicine service also operates, the cost of prescribed medicines for cash sustenance recipients being met by the Department by arrangement with the Pharmaceutical Guild.

In addition to the primary social welfare services, the Social Welfare Division provides a number of services available to food relief and cash sustenance recipients, certain groups of pensioners, and other persons on very low incomes or in emergent circumstances. Each request for assistance by way of these secondary services is given sympathetic consideration and is determined on the merits of the individual case.

Co-ordinated by the New South Wales Civil Defence Organization, the resources of the Social Welfare Division are frequently called upon in occasions of civil emergency, such as floods and bush fires, when immediate relief by way of special cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, etc., may be provided.

To assist in the relief of distress caused by large scale civil emergency, permanent committees known as the State Bush Fire and Flood Relief Committee operate, assistance being provided from special funds and grants made available by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Under Secretary of the Department is chairman of these Committees. This assistance is designed to assist in re-establishing people such as small farmers, whose means of livelihood has been temporarily denied them as a result of the disaster.

Severe flooding occurred early in 1971 along the northwestern and western river systems, and the Department's officers stationed in the flood areas were actively involved during the flooding, and afterwards, in relief work. Many of these officers were on duty almost continuously throughout the emergency, and it is desired to pay tribute to them, and to a number of field officers sent specially from Sydney to assist, for the manner in which they performed their duties under most difficult conditions.

Flood Relief payments are being made in respect of this flooding by the committee referred to above, and it is anticipated that some months will elapse before this action is finalized.

For the purpose of assisting necessitous persons generally, the Department's Social Aid Store maintains supplies of blankets and clothing, including baby layettes.

The store also maintains a stock of wheel-chairs and other aids, which are issued on loan to physically handicapped persons. These loans are arranged, and supervised, by Welfare Sisters, who are qualified nursing staff operating under the direction of the Department's Senior Medical Officer.

In addition to these items, the Department also arranges the supply of a wide range of surgical aids—trusses, orthopaedic shoes, artificial limbs, etc., to eligible persons. These are supplied on recommendation of the Senior Medical Officer, in consultation with the patient's medical adviser. Spectacles are also provided to persons without means of procuring these aids.

The cost of supplying, repairing, and replacing various surgical aids in the year under review totalled \$122,768.

Special assistance is also available with costs of transport for necessitous persons, particularly where travel from distant places is required in regard to supply and fitting of surgical aids.

Many pensioners, and others on limited incomes, suffer from various conditions which make supplementation of the diet highly desirable. The recommended supplementation is usually by way of high protein foods, such as milk and eggs, and the provision of additional quantities of such items is frequently beyond the limited means of such persons. On medical recommendation, the Department provides continuing assistance in such cases, subject to periodic review.

Confinement, or other sickness or emergency, frequently gives rise to a need for assistance in the performance of normal household duties, and the Housekeepers' Emergency Service provides help for limited periods of time in such cases.

This service is controlled by an Executive Committee, chaired by the Chief of the Social Welfare Division. Local committees function in country areas to organize the service locally, working under the general control of the Executive Committee.

Part-time or full-time housekeepers are recruited locally and payments for their services and the running expenses of the service are met from charges made to recipients (a means test operates to reduce charges, and in many cases no fee is charged) and State funds. The State's contribution to the Service during the year under review amounted to \$359,500.

In addition to the limited service provided in domestic emergencies, home aid assistance is also provided by the Housekeepers' Emergency Service. This applies principally to numbers of senior citizens, whose principal need is some assistance on one or two days weekly with domestic tasks such as cleaning, laundry, etc., but without which they would be unable to cope outside some facility for total care.

A total of 29,892 cases were serviced during the year under review, 27,550 of these being home aid cases.

The Department's officers are thus able to draw on a wide range of material resources with which to supplement their counselling activities and thereby provide an integrated and comprehensive service to families in need.

Casework with Dependent and Delinquent Children and Young Persons

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Despite the continuing endeavours of the Department's Officers to stabilize and strengthen families, and to avoid the drastic step of separating children from their parents, it is frequently necessary to take this action for the protection of the child, and to ensure that he or she is afforded the opportunity to develop in a normal manner.

In such cases, where no other suitable voluntary placement can be arranged, the matter is placed before a Children's Court, and if the magistrate considers it appropriate, the subject child(ren) may be committed to the care of some person or organization, or to the care of the Minister for Child Welfare. Statistics on these matters are contained in tables 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, and 6D in part B of this report.

It is desired again to place on record the Department's appreciation of the work of the various voluntary agencies providing residential care for dependent children in the community.

To assist the agencies in this most valuable work, per capita payments at a set weekly rate are made under Section 27A of the Child Welfare Act in respect of those children in the care of voluntary agencies for whom no contribution is made by a parent or other relative.

The rate applicable was increased in December, 1970, to \$6 per week for each eligible child, except those attending secondary school, for whom payment is made at the rate of \$6.50 per week. This review brought about a standardization of rates in the younger age ranges, and has resulted in more efficient administration of the scheme. Total expenditure for the year under review on these payments was \$378,693, and allowances were current in respect of 1,271 children as at 30th June, 1971, including 230 for whom the allowance has been specially continued beyond their 15th birthday on the grounds of scholastic ability.

A total of 501 children were committed to the care of the Minister during the year from a total of 3,488 complaints under the Child Welfare Act. An additional 7 such committals were made in respect of Crimes Act matters, and 9 children were committed under Section 27B to enable their transfer from children's homes conducted by the voluntary agencies to foster homes in the community.

As an alternative to court action, some children become wards of the Minister by administrative action, a large number of these cases relating to children surrendered for adoption, but where it is necessary to defer adoption for a period.

The following table sets out the numbers of children coming under wardship by admission and committal since 1960–61, as compared to the population in the age range from birth to 17 years inclusive. (Children admitted under the now repealed Section 23 (1A) of the Child Welfare Act, and children transferred under the Aborigines' Act, 1969, are excluded, as are children committed Section 27B of the Child Welfare Act.)

Year			Population (birth to 17 years)	Admissions	Committals	Total
1960–61			1,300,092	147	605	752
1961–62			1,329,643	173	556	729
1962–63			1,359,350	220	595	815
1963–64			1,384,830	218	630	848
1964–65			1,407,940	286	561	847
196566			1,418,720	317	630	947
1966–67			1,417,152	314	611	925
1967–68			1,438,040	303	495	798
1968–69			1,452,910	307	551	858
1969–70			1,477,830	196	539	735
1970–71			1,510,692	262	508	770

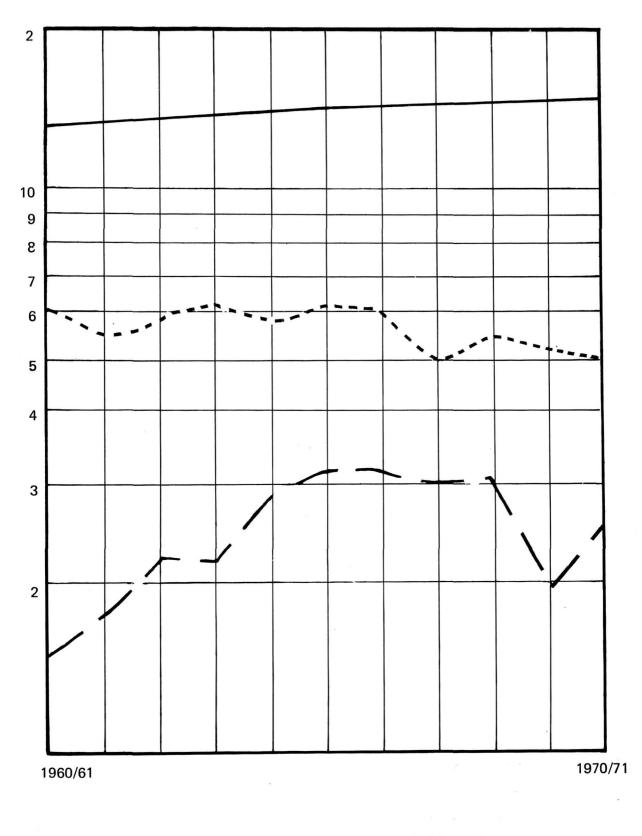
This data is shown graphically overleaf, and shows a continuing downtrend in committals, although admissions have risen somewhat during the year under review.

Admissions to State Control

And Committals to the Care of the Minister

1961 - 1971

(Semi-logarithmic Scale)



Population (birth to 17 years inclusive) in millions

----- Committals to the Care of the Minister in hundreds

Admissions to State Control in hundreds



Wards at Myce are visited by a Placements Officer to assess their progress and suitability for foster placement

Immediately following on committal to wardship, children are placed temporarily in departmental receiving homes. Bidura and Royleston are the principal centres used in this connection at present, with children not yet walking being placed at Myee.

Planning for the construction of a new depot complex, particularly designed with the needs of newly-committed children in mind, has now reached an advanced stage, following investigations and negotiations extending over the past 2 years. This complex, to be based on a number of cottage-type homes, will be developed on land adjacent to Minda Children's Court.

While being cared for in these receiving homes, the children receive a thorough medical examination, and arrangements are made for the completion of necessary vaccination and immunization programmes, these matters frequently being overlooked by parents in typical neglect cases.

A psychological assessment is also made, and these reports, together with social histories prepared by field officers, are considered by Placements Officers, who make an assessment of each child's prospects of success in the various care situations which are available.

Foster placement is considered the most desirable form of care for wards who are capable of living in a normal family environment in the open community. Increasing numbers of children in care however, have varying degrees of physical and/or intellectual handicap, or other behaviour problems, and placement on a long or short term basis in an appropriate residential establishment is indicated in many such cases.

Foster Placements

There is a continuing need to locate suitable foster homes in the community for wards, particularly for older children, but extensive enquiries are made as to the suitability of the applicants prior to the acceptance of any offer of a home.

Applicant foster parents tend to request placement of children in the younger age groups, as evidenced by the fact that 51.7 per cent of the 290 new places located during the year were for children 5 years of age or under, while only 41 places were located for children over 12 years of age.

Where a child is considered suitable for foster placement, his case is considered, with those of other children, in relation to information regarding the approved foster homes available, and a decision is reached on the child most likely to succeed in a particular placement. Arrangements are made for the foster parents and the subject child to meet, and subject to the concurrence of the parties, placement is effected.

During the year, a total of 1,168 placements were made by officers of the Placements Section, while an additional 260 placements were arranged directly by field officers. These figures represent increases of 18 per cent and 47 per cent on the previous year respectively. At the close of the year, 75.9 per cent of the total ward population were in fact resident in foster homes in the community.

To assist foster parents in maintaining wards in their homes, a boarding out allowance at approved rates is paid each month to the foster parents, and provision exists whereby an increased rate may be paid where special circumstances exist, as in the cases of a number of handicapped wards who require expensive special diets, etc.

A full outfit of clothing is supplied at the time of placement, and items of distinctive school clothing, sporting uniforms and equipment, and general school requisites are either supplied or paid for by the Department, which also meets medical, dental, and other fees incurred in respect of its wards.

Wards in foster homes are visited regularly by the supervising District Officer, who becomes the friend, counsellor and confidant of both wards and foster parents in matters relating to the placement.

Mr and Mrs T. had one son, Garry, aged 6 years and were unable to have further children, so they adopted two children, Terry and Kay, now aged 10 and 11 years respectively, through the Department.

They then applied for placement of a foster child and in 1962, Frederick G., who was just one week older than Garry, was placed in the home.

Some four years later, Mr and Mrs T. sought a further placement and Elaine was placed soon after birth on a deferred adoption basis, adoption being finalized in December, 1970.

In the meantime, however, an application had been made for yet another deferred adoption placement, and in February, 1970, Grant was placed.

All members of the family are completely integrated into the family group, and Frederick, now nearly 18 years of age, has asked that arrangements be made for his legal adoption into the family.

Early in 1971, this lad approached the District Officer in confidence to ascertain the exact date on which he had been placed with Mr and Mrs T., and it subsequently transpired that he took his foster parents out to dinner on that date to celebrate the anniversary.

Frederick, at present a clerical assistant in a State instrumentality, is now attending technical college four nights weekly to complete his Higher School Certificate course. His present ambition in fact is to become a Child Welfare Officer.

By way of a footnote, Mr and Mrs T. are at present awaiting placement of yet another ward, female, aged 8 or 9 years.

It is pleasing to report on the continuing large numbers of wards who are adopted by their foster parents. As forecast in the previous report, administrative rearrangements resulted in 334 adoption orders involving wards being finalized during the year, an increase of 80.5 per cent on the previous year.

The special boarding out and supervision programme for intellectually handicapped male wards, commenced in 1966, was expanded during the year to include selected wards of working age not necessarily intellectually handicapped, whose foster placements have broken down.

These more gifted lads tend to have more frequent changes in employment, and generally find more difficulty in settling down, but once established in employment and accommodation, cope very well.

Closer contacts have been established during the year between the supervising officers and the landladies who provide accommodation for these lads. These ladies have met together, with the Child Welfare Officer, and discussed mutual problems and ways and means of assisting these lads. These discussions have proved most helpful, particularly to landladies who have only recently become involved in the scheme.

Residential Care

The lack of sufficient suitable foster homes for various groups of dependent children, particularly the handicapped children and those in older age groups, and the inability of certain children to accept foster placement, has necessitated a continuing expansion of the Department's residential care facilities in recent years. There were 955 children resident in receiving homes and establishments at the close of the year.

Two new establishments were brought into operation during the year under review, bringing the total of such establishments to 31. These facilities and the children cared for in them are described in Appendix A to this report.

Work is continuing on additional cottages at Clairvaux, Katoomba, and a new ward establishment at Bathurst will be opened early in the ensuing financial year.

McCredie Cottage, Guildford, opened on 17th July, 1970, is the Department's first cottage home to be specially designed and constructed for pre-school children, all other pre-school establishments being adaptations of existing structures.

Set in the grounds of another establishment, Lynwood Hall, this contemporary structure caters for 26 pre-school children without serious disabilities.



An ideal outdoor play area at McCredie Cottage, with Lynwood Hall at rear



Open courtyard areas at McCredie Cottage contain a variety of equipment and facilities for pre-school children

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Lunch time for wards at McCredie Cottage. Senior female wards assist in caring for the children



Senior wards relax in their modern flat at McCredie Cottage

The needs of the children have received special consideration in the architecture, such that the home, which in fact is quite extensive, never gives the impression of its true size. Although the structure conforms in all respects to building regulations, proportions and perspective have been so designed that no child will feel overawed or dwarfed by the establishment.

Courtyards and sun-traps are an integral part of the design, and give character and interest to the living and playing areas.

Two kindergarten rooms have been provided, with facilities laid down in the licensing standards for child care centres, and the staff establishment provides for two trained pre-school kindergarten teachers.

McCredie Cottage accommodation includes a self-contained flat for four senior female wards, who assist with the care of the children and in the general conduct of the establishment. Placements of this nature for senior wards in establishments assist in preparing these girls for employment in livein situations in due course, and girls best suited for employment of this nature are selected as trainees for McCredie Cottage and other establishments.

The shortage of accommodation for intellectually handicapped male and female wards has been mentioned in recent reports, and has been largely responsible for the high populations in the receiving homes in recent months.

The situation at Bidura was alleviated by the opening of Karril Cottage, Kellyville, at the close of the year under review. Fourteen intellectually handicapped girls aged 8 to 11 years were transferred to this new establishment during June.

Karril Cottage is a spacious, modern dwelling, set in 5 acres of rural land and adjacent to permanent bushland along Cattai Creek.

The property, which was acquired from a private owner/builder, includes a swimming pool, and many other modern features.

An orientation course of 5 days duration was arranged for staff commencing duty in this new establishment prior to the opening.

An important facet of residential care for wards is that of ensuring that maximum contact is maintained between the children, the wider community, and the total environment.

This is being achieved through the involvement of the children in sporting and other social and recreational activities, and through the continuing interest of various private individuals and service organizations.



The Minister for Child and Social Welfare, the Hon. J. L. Waddy, M.L.A., looks at the work of a ward in the Infants Class at Southwood School, Mittagong

The provision of 7 Toyota light buses during the year to various establishments has considerably extended the scope of activity related to the children's social development and the incorporation of educational tours, visits, etc., into the regular establishment programme made possible by this provision has been greeted with enthusiasm by both children and staff members.

The practical involvement of community service organizations was seen in the donation of a swimming pool to Brougham during the year by East Sydney Rotary Club, and the replacement by the same organization of the bus previously donated to Brougham in 1964. The Penrith Leagues Club donated a 27-feet diameter swimming pool to Werrington Park as a Christmas gift.

Children in establishments are encouraged to take an active interest in the needs of other sections of the community and the girls at Lynwood Hall presented \$100 to the Northcott School for Crippled Children from cash raised at the annual "Open Day" at that establishment.

Arrangements for the education of dependent children in the Department's residential facilities vary from establishment to establishment. Where possible, and desirable, wards go out to school in the community, but for large numbers of wards, special internal schools are considered to be most helpful, having regard to the intellectual, physical, emotional, and educational handicaps possessed by so many.

Internal school facilities have been improved in a number of establishments during the year. Southwood School, Mittagong, has seen the installation of playground equipment, cricket nets, and a concrete assembly area during the year, and the 92 pupils have developed a strong sense of pride in their school. A wide range of club activities, including lapidary, first-aid, Junior Red Cross, music, craft, art, and bush-walking are participated in by all pupils.

At Bidura, a new classroom block has been brought to the point of completion, and will be a decided asset to this receiving home.

An extensive renovation programme covering accommodation and pre-school facilities is in progress at Waverley Cottage, Mittagong, which caters for intellectually handicapped pre-school children.

The objective of eventually returning all dependent children who are capable of functioning in the open community to placements in that community, receives emphasis in the establishment programmes, and this is particularly evident in such establishments as Brush Farm and Werrington Park, which care for intellectually handicapped wards in the older age groups.

Older inmates of both these establishments are gradually trained in the handling of money and use of public transport facilities, and as they achieve some measure of proficiency in these basic skills, they are given the opportunity to undertake limited excursions unaccompanied.

Intellectually handicapped young people have particular needs in the area of social relationships, and every effort is made to involve these wards in local youth groups, and encourage their participation in the groups' activities to the fullest extent possible.

The vocational workshop programme continues to provide training for lads at Werrington Park, but limitations of work space have presented some problems during the year.

The work flow has been constant, and on occasions the trainees have been under some pressure to fulfil existing contracts.

There is a continuing need for suitable and secure employment, and particularly for suitable accommodation, and the successful establishment of older wards in the community will largely depend on these needs being met.

In cases where there is some prospect of the eventual restoration of wards to their natural families, casework supervision is maintained and every effort is made to bring about the necessary changes in the situation such that restoration may proceed.

Where restoration is in fact approved, close supervision is exercised for a period with the object of assisting the ward and his family through the initial period of readjustment, which can frequently be a difficult time for all concerned.

Leonard A. became a ward in 1964, following court action on a complaint that he was under incompetent guardianship. In the following years he was placed in several foster placements, but proved unable to benefit from this form of care.

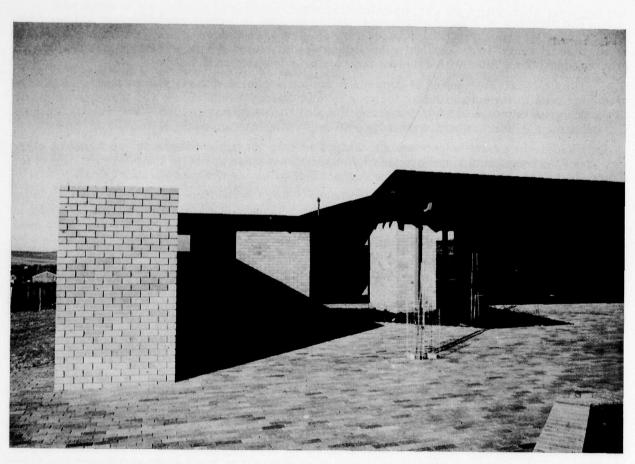
He was eventually restored to his father's care in December, 1970, just prior to his 15th birthday, Mr A. having remarried during Leonard's period under wardship.

Leonard has obtained employment in a carpet factory and is hopeful of gaining an apprenticeship. He appears stable in his employment and there are no problems in this regard.

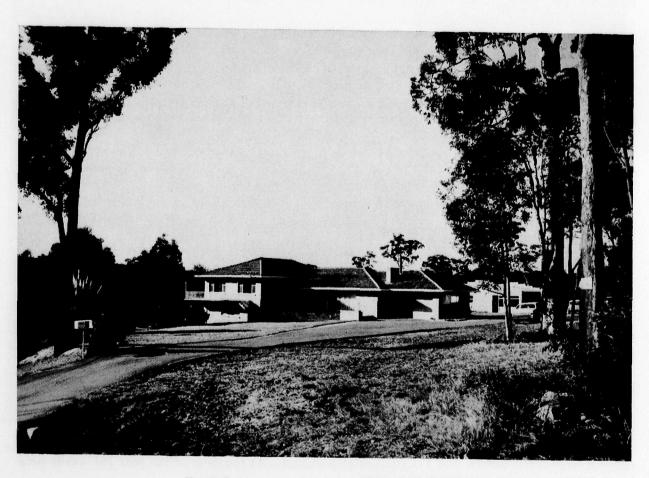
Considerable tension, however, arose early in the restoration period, due to Leonard's failure to conform to the rigid standards of behaviour imposed by his step-mother. These were usually of a minor nature, but grossly over-rated by the lad, thus bringing about the tension situation.

Conditions deteriorated to an extent that Mrs A. stated that she felt she would have to seek Leonard's removal from the home, but following a period of intensive counselling with Leonard and Mr and Mrs A., the conditions were largely resolved. On the most recent visit Mrs A. expressed pleasure at an improvement in the lad's general conduct, and Leonard himself was evidentally more relaxed in the home situation. If this situation can be sustained, the lad's future prospects are good.

During the year under review a total of 162 wards were restored to their families, 51 being restored from foster homes, and 111 from establishments. At the close of the year 181 wards were being supervised under restoration conditions.



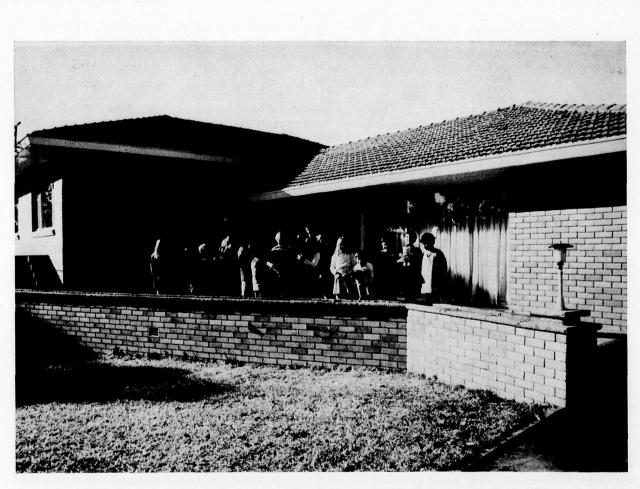
Hargrave House, now nearing completion, is set in a rural atmosphere at Bathurst



Karril Cottage overlooks scenic bushland at Kellyville



The arrangement of the modern furnishings provides privacy for girls in the spacious dormitory area at Karril Cottage



Intellectually handicapped wards at Karril Cottage soon after their arrival in June, 1971

Delinquent Children

It is necessary to emphasize that all offenders are not alike as regards the circumstances surrounding their offences, and that an appropriate treatment plan must therefore meet the needs of the individual offender, both in its content and its administration.

For many years an official caution system has been in use in this State whereby a juvenile admitting an offence may be dealt with other than by an appearance before a Children's Court. Where recourse is had to such action, the subject child or young person is formally cautioned by a senior police officer in the presence of his parent(s), and in the course of the interview the opportunity is taken to give both the juvenile and his family appropriate advice and instruction concerning his future behaviour. Officers of this Department frequently attend at such interviews or are advised of the occurrence to enable any necessary continuing counsel to be given to the juvenile or family concerned.

A total of 1,237 such cautions for offences under all Acts were administered during the year under review, this representing an increase of 15.7 per cent on the previous year.

In the case of juveniles who come under notice of this Department due to behaviour problems, field officers through counselling activity and informal contacts strive to bring about the desired response, and resort to court action only where other efforts have failed.

In dealing with a juvenile appearing before a court, whether for an offence or for a behavioural problem, magistrates are provided with a wide range of alternatives, which they may invoke at their discretion.

The frequencies with which the various alternatives are used in respect of juveniles may be ascertained by reference to table 9 in part B of this report.

The Department has particular responsibility in respect of juveniles dealt with by release under some supervision order or by committal to an institution.

The table hereunder sets out the relative incidence of such orders, as compared to all orders made in respect of appearances under the Crimes Act, over the past 10 years:

Year		Percentage of Orders with Supervision made Conditional— Probation or Suspended Committal	Percentage of Orders made Committing the Offender to an Institution			
1961-62			62	27		
1962-63			60	25		
1963-64			61	25		
1964-65			52*	18*		
1965-66			53	17		
1966-67			51	17		
1967–68			55	16		
1968–69			52	15		
1969–70			55	18		
1970-71			55	19		

* Previous to this year there were a number of fines from country courts not included in the statistics.

This table shows that orders involving supervision by a District Officer continue to constitute a fairly stable proportion of all orders made in respect of Crimes Act matters. There appears however, to be an increasing use of the committal order. The net result has been that since 1968–69, there has been a 7 per cent increase in the number of orders by which continuing responsibility for the subject juvenile is conferred on the Department, either by way of custody or supervision.

SUPERVISION ORDERS (PROBATION AND SUSPENDED COMMITTAL)

Current supervision cases at the close of the year under review totalled 8,000, an increase of 4.9 per cent over the previous year.

In his role as a probation officer, the District Officer is considerably more than simply the agent of the court to ensure that the conditions of release are kept. The essence of this supervision is the establishment of a relationship between the District Officer, the juvenile concerned, and significant individuals in the social environment, such that personal and social resources are mobilised which will modify those patterns of behaviour which are unacceptable in society as a whole.

There appears to be little doubt that the initial stages of probation are of crucial importance in establishing such a relationship, and for this reason intensive supervision is exercised at this time. Where a satisfactory response is obtained, it is frequently possible to relax supervision after some months, but there is no doubt that successful probation supervision has both qualitative and quantitative elements.

Michael G., a paraplegic aged 17 years, came before a court charged with drug abuse and drug selling during the year.

His case was remanded for a period to ascertain whether any alternative to committal to an institution could be found.

At 6 years of age Michael had been seriously injured by a truck driven by his father. Mr G. developed a deep sense of guilt in relation to this accident, and soon afterwards became addicted to alcohol, leading to the breakdown of the marriage.

Michael lived with his mother until she became involved with another man, and then for some years, he lived with a succession of relatives. On obtaining the invalid pension as a result of his handicap, Michael drifted to Sydney and became involved in drug abuse. When apprehended, he had not seen either parent for some 10 years.

During a lengthy period of remand, Mr G. was located in a country area and the lad's future was discussed with him. Initially, he refused to assist in any way, but following a number of visits and intensive counselling, he attended court and Michael was permitted home with his father initially on a further period of remand, and then on probation till his 18th birthday.

The District Officer has since continued to provide intensive counselling in this case, and despite Mr G.'s continuing deep-seated guilt feelings over Michael's injury, has been able to act as an intermediary in the development of a relationship which is now proving very satisfying both to Michael and his father.

At last report, Michael was boarding in a nearby country city to enable his attendance at a sheltered workshop and spending weekends at home with his father. He appears to have entirely broken his drug dependence and his progress in all respects is excellent.

A history of disturbed family relationships very frequently comes to light in probation supervision and counselling and must be dealt with to enable the juvenile to make an adequate re-adjustment. Cases such as Michael's, and that of Brenda S., clearly demonstrate that probation supervision goes far beyond simply ensuring that the terms of the courts' orders are complied with.

Brenda, now aged seventeen years, has had a most unfortunate family background. She and her three sisters were all sexually interfered with by their father at some stage, and he is now serving a gaol sentence in respect of these offences.

Mrs S. had previously left the family and established herself in a de facto relationship.

Brenda moved from one relative to another, never remaining anywhere for any length of time, insecure and unwanted. She finally appeared before a Children's Court in October, 1970, on a complaint that she was neglected in that she had no fixed place of abode.

Mrs S. was located and Brenda was released on probation in her mother's care. It was not long, however, before there were violent arguments between Brenda, her mother, and her mother's de facto husband. The situation deteriorated to such an extent that Brenda refused to remain with her mother, indicating that she would prefer to be committed to an institution rather than live there any longer, and it was necessary to again bring her before the court.

Enquiries were made in the district, however, and a placement was obtained for Brenda in a hostel conducted by a lady held in high esteem in the community. Following on a successful trial placement, the court permitted Brenda to remain in this new home.

Brenda has changed from a bitter, unhappy girl into one who is finding real satisfaction in life, due to the provision of an emotional security which she has not previously experienced, and the prognosis for this girl appears excellent.

Where however, despite all efforts to establish an effective casework relationship and to bring about necessary changes in the social environment such that the subject juvenile can function adequately, the probationer fails to respond satisfactorily, the District Officer has no alternative but to bring him before the court on a complaint of breach of probation conditions.

A total of 275 such cases were instituted during the year, and in 143 of these, the court determined that the juvenile concerned should undergo a period of training in an institution.

This however does not represent the sum total of probationers who have failed to comply with the terms of the court's probation order. A number of probationers reappear before courts during the currency of their probation charged with further offences, and are dealt with in respect of those offences only, no formal breach of probation proceedings being instituted in these circumstances.

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INSTITUTION TRAINING AND FACILITIES

There has been a further marked increase in the number of orders committing juveniles to institutions during the year, a total of 2,244 such orders being recorded. Of these orders, 2,180 were made in respect of cases under the Crimes Act and the Child Welfare Act, and the table below shows that committals for offences under the Crimes Act are at an all-time high, while Child Welfare Act committals are virtually stable on the 1969–70 figures.

				Crimes Act		Child We	Child Welfare Act		Totals		
1961–62 1962–63 1963–64 1964–65 1965–66 1966–67 1968–69 1968–69	··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••	M. 1,069 1,097 1,113 1,052 1,033 1,155 926 973 1,273	F. 50 52 57 33 48 49 30 58 49	M. 261 251 233 254 281 255 209 184 315	F. 228 262 265 324 430 396 353 351 398	M. 1,330 1,348 1,346 1,306 1,314 1,410 1,135 1,157 1,588	F. 278 314 322 357 478 445 383 409 447	1,608 1,662 1,668 1,663 1,792 1,855 1,518 1,566 2,035	
1970–71		••		1,399	72	308	401	1,707	473	2,180	

This increase in committals has placed considerable strain on the Department's shelter and institutional facilities during the year, populations being at or (in some cases) above the desirable maximum for most of the year under review.

The various shelters and institutions are described in appendix B to this report. Statistics are contained in tables 11, 11A, 11B, and 11C.

Work however is now well under way on the construction of a new training school for girls at Campbelltown, and on its completion in 1972, the Department should have adequate facilities for delinquent girls for some time to come.

Shelters (remand centres) provide temporary care facilities for delinquent children and young persons immediately following on their committal to an institution, and also for delinquents remanded in custody pending final disposition of their cases. Metropolitan shelters also receive large numbers of male institution inmates transferred temporarily to Sydney to attend at various hospitals, clinics, etc.

Negotiations are at present in progress with a view to obtaining additional shelter accommodation in the Newcastle area and for the provision of shelter facilities in Wollongong. On completion of these projects it is anticipated that the pressure on metropolitan shelter facilities will be eased somewhat.

During their stay at a shelter following on committal, delinquents receive a medical examination and are assessed by a psychologist from the Department's Psychological Counselling Service. These reports, together with social background reports and other relevant information, constitute the basis for a decision on the most appropriate training school for the subject juvenile, although the age and sex of the juvenile to a large extent limit the available alternatives. This information is also made available to the staff at the training school to which the child or young person is sent, to assist them in understanding his needs and in planning the training programme in relation to those needs.

Domestic arrangements in the various training schools differ according to the needs of the particular inmates. Younger delinquents, and certain other groups, reside in cottage-type homes in the care of house-parents, while older inmates generally are domiciled in larger groups, care being provided by staff employed on a roster shift basis.

Within this framework however, every effort is made to enable the inmates to function in relatively small groups and relate to a stable body of staff members.

To provide specialized services to particular inmates, consultative services are provided by the Department's Psychiatric Service and Psychological Counselling Service.

Every effort is made to actively involve the families of inmates of training schools in their rehabilitation. District Officers reguarly visit inmates' families to discuss progress and to offer assistance and advice in the preparations for the child or young person's return on completion of the training period.

Visiting by parents is encouraged, and although distance presents a problem in some cases, many parents undertake quite lengthy journeys to maintain contact with their children. Special arrangements exist for the issue of rail warrants to parents in necessitous circumstances who would otherwise be unable to maintain contact with inmates.

To further facilitate family contacts with younger delinquents the number of visiting days at Mittagong Training School for boys has been increased during the year, and consideration is being given to the introduction of home leave for selected inmates at this institution. (Home leave is granted as a special privilege to selected inmates of other training schools.)

The educational needs of these younger delinquents are catered for at Toombong School, a special school conducted and staffed by the Department of Education on the Mittagong property. The school programme here is specially designed to provide realistic goals, and rewards for achieving them, for individual inmates, who in many cases are considerably retarded from an educational point of view.

Many older delinquents are also adversely affected as a consequence of earlier educational deprivation. There were in fact some 28 non-readers in the 16–18 years Mount Penang population during the year, and the craft school programme at that training school was varied to enable one Educational Officer to undertake special remedial activity with these lads.

It is a constant challenge to administrative staff in the larger training schools to formulate programmes to meet the widely varying needs of the inmates on the educational level alone.

While many inmates are handicapped in this respect, there is also a proportion of inmates in each training school who are quite capable of successfully completing formal school requirements appropriate to their age level. Five inmates at Daruk successfully completed the School Certificate examination in 1970.

The training schools for older male offenders, Yawarra and Mount Penang, continue to emphasize vocational training to assist inmates to take their place in the community on completion of their committal.

All open training schools have developed close links with their local communities through the various service clubs and sporting organizations. Inmates participate in a wide range of community service projects and sporting activities, these activities contributing considerably towards the re-establishment of communication between inmates and the wider society, and to the inmates' experience of achievement of desirable goals through co-operative action.

Inmates at the closed institution for boys at Tamworth manufactured a considerable number of children's toys from materials donated by local tradesmen during the year, and toys to a value of approximately \$500 were donated to local charities. This training school also carries out book repair work for the North West Regional Library.

As forecast in the 1969–70 Annual Report, the institutions for girls, Ormond School, and the Training School for Girls, Parramatta, have continued to function under extreme pressure on accommodation facilities during the year.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable placements for the increasing numbers of girls completing their period of training, but unable for various reasons to return to their own families, is a matter of continuing concern to all who are involved in the rehabilitation of delinquent girls.

Judith R. is at present an inmate of the Training School for Girls, but is fortunate to have a placement available to her on completion of her training, due to the public spirit prevailing in a country town in the west of the State.

Judith first came under notice when police, who intended to charge her with vagrancy, became aware that she was in fact only 17 years of age, and sought the assistance of the Department's Resident District Officer.

When Judith was only 6 years of age, her mother died, and she lived with her father, a violent alcoholic, until banished from home when she was 14 years of age and pregnant.

Owing to the fact that she was almost blind and was unable to care adequately for her infant, she relinquished the care of the child and spent the following 2 years in a succession of jobs ranging from stable girl to pump operator, her sight steadily deteriorating, due to lack of medical attention.

Judith was placed before the Children's Court on a complaint that she was neglected, having no visible lawful means of support. In the interests of ensuring that she received urgently-needed medical and optical care, she was committed to an institution.

On her 18th birthday, Judith will be discharged from Parramatta to return to the country town into which she drifted some months ago, and where secure accommodation and employment have been arranged for her.

The Department is deeply indebted to individuals and organizations who are willing to provide a home, together with emotional support and encouragement, to such girls on completion of their training, and to assist them in re-establishing themselves in the open community.

Privilege cottages in which supervision is considerably relaxed, exist in each of these training schools to assist in preparing inmates for discharge. At Parramatta, admission to this facility is highly competitive, and as such, it serves as an incentive to inmates to conform to training requirements. At Ormond School, the privileged section is larger, and the majority of girls passing through the school spend at least a portion of their time in the privilege cottage prior to their discharge.

AFTER CARE

Preparation for the eventual return of a juvenile to the open community commences at the time of committal and continues throughout his training period.

District Officers make regular contact with inmates in most training schools, providing either directly, or through liaison with another officer in the case of inmates from distant localities, a link between the offender and his family.

Where necessary by reason of the circumstances, District Officers actively seek out an alternative placement which will enable the subject juvenile to return to the community.

Helen S. is a part-aboriginal girl aged 16, who was committed to an institution as uncontrollable. Her mother is a known alcholic and prostitute, and her father, also an alcoholic, is currently an in-patient at a psychiatric hospital.

Helen responded very satisfactorily to the training programme and impressed the supervising District Officer with her ability to communicate and her air of refinement.

Having regard to the circumstances, enquiries were instituted with a view to securing a suitable live-in position as a mother's help for the girl. A suitable situation was located, and arrangements were made for the prospective employers to visit Helen at the training school to establish some contact with her prior to finalization of arrangements.

The prospective employers were so impressed with Helen that they held the situation open for her for four months, the shortest period in which she could be discharged.

In view of her unsettled background, Helen was discharged from the training school as a ward of the Minister, to enable every measure of supportive assistance to be provided.

Helen has settled into this situation very well, and enjoys an excellent relationship with her employers and the six children of the family.

The Measurement of Juvenile Delinquency

The major problem in making any comparison of the social condition popularly referred to as juvenile delinquency for any one State over time, or for different States or countries at any point in time, is that of establishing a satisfactory operational definition of the term.

In New South Wales, the approach to this problem up until the present has been to tabulate a rate per thousand of population at risk based on court appearances and formal, non-judicial proceedings for a particular body of established offences, namely, those offences set out in the Crimes Act, 1900, as amended. As this Act is not exactly duplicated elsewhere in Australia, this precludes any direct comparison of the rates in this report with those of other States or Territories.

Where an individual is dealt with on the one occasion in respect of a number of proven crime incidents, the appearance is recorded for that offence which is deemed to be the "most serious" according to a pre-determined hierarchy which, broadly speaking, is based on the premise that crimes against the person are more serious than crimes against property, which in turn are more serious than crimes against good order.

At the outset therefore, it is necessary to emphasize that these rates and the other statistics contained in this report do not give any indication of the total amount of crime committed in the State by juveniles or for that matter, of the amount of detected and proven juvenile crime. A further variable which must be taken into account moreover, is the body of unsolved crime, a component of which must be presumed to have been committed by juveniles.

Manual recording and collating methods in use up to the present time moreover, have not permitted the presentation of comprehensive data on the number of juveniles actually involved in those crimes proven to have been committed by juveniles in this State. The pattern of juvenile delinquency as regards trends in the actual or relative numbers of young people involved thus remains to be clearly established.

During the year under review however, officers of the Department's Research Section have collaborated with officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics to develop a computerised system of processing court data, which in future years will produce an extensive body of data, enabling such questions to be answered with some certainty, and thus making a positive contribution to the knowledge of the phenomenon of delinquency, which has become a matter of increasing concern to those involved in social administration not only in this State, but throughout all modern industrial societies over recent years.

In computing a rate per thousand of population at risk, it is necessary to rely on estimates of population based on the most recent available census data. These estimates in the past have tended to be slightly in excess of the actual figures established by the following census, and any trend in this direction, of course, will have the effect of increasingly depressing the delinquency rate until population data are available from the following census.

From the foregoing therefore, it is apparent that there are many variables involved in the rates published, such that it would be unwise to take them simply at face value. Notwithstanding this however, the rates overall do point to a distinct uptrend in the 3-year period since 1967–68.

This is of course viewed with concern and officers of the Department will continue to place a high priority on preventive work with young people coming under its notice.

Probation and after care supervision have been found to be of greatest benefit in the initial period following on release, and officers give the closest attention possible to probationers at this stage.

MALE DELINQUENCY

The table hereunder sets out the data on which the male delinquency rate has been calculated over the 7 years since the present system of tabulating rates was introduced.

Year	Court Appearances	Official Police Cautions	Total	Population (8–17 (inclusive)	Rate (per 1,000) Cautions	Rate (per 1,000) Court Appearances	Rate (per 1,000) Total
196667 196768 196869 196970 1970-71	5,905 6,320 5,679 6,516 6,836 7,300	504 451 618 689 712 867	6,409 6,771 6,297 7,205 7,548 8,167	392,343 393,763 398,380 412,080 422,550 431,509	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 28 \\ 1 \cdot 14 \\ 1 \cdot 55 \\ 1 \cdot 65 \\ 1 \cdot 65 \\ 1 \cdot 68 \\ 2 \cdot 00 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 15.05 \\ 16.05 \\ 14.25 \\ 15.83 \\ 16.18 \\ 16.92 \end{array} $	16·33 17·19 15·80 17·48 17·86 18·92

MALE RATES (Crimes Act Offences)

The above data is presented in graphical form overleaf and this clearly shows an accelerating uptrend in the rates over the past 2 years, continuing the upward trend which has persisted since 1967–68.

Perhaps the most significant factor in the past year has been the relative increase in the use of the official police caution in respect of the juveniles involved in offences against the Crimes Act. While court appearances for such offences increased by 6.7 per cent during the year under review, formal cautions increased by 21.7 per cent. In the previous years the increase in court appearances was slightly in excess of that for police cautions. This would appear to indicate an increasing tendency on the part of authorities having discretion in this matter to use a non-judicial procedure in lieu of a court appearance. This would seem to be in line with similar developments overseas and interstate.

Variations frequently occur in the incidence of the various offence classifications which combine to produce the foregoing rates, and these may be indicative of developing or emerging social trends. The various offence categories under the Crimes Act and their relative frequency, as measured by court appearances and formal police cautions, are set out hereunder. (This table does not include offences punishable by life imprisonments, these being treated separately elsewhere in this report.)

The basic data in respect of court appearances for these offences during the year under review are contained in tables 5, 5A, 5B, 5C, 5D in part B of this report.

Offence		1965-6	1966–7	1967-8	1968–9	1969–70	1970–71
Steal	 	43.8	43.4	49.6	54.9	46.8	42.8
Break, Enter and Steal	 •••	26.6	27.5	23.9	23.3	24.0	24.6
Receive	 	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.0	4.1
Take and Use Motor Vehicle	 	9.8	8.6	8.9	7.9	9.0	11.4
Assault	 	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.2*	4.0
Robbery	 	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Malicious Damage	 	3.9	4.9	5.0	3.7	3.3*	5.1
Carnal Knowledge	 	4.8	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.1	3.1
Indecent Assault (female)	 	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2
Indecent Assault (male)	 	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Sex Offences		0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other Offences		3.0	3.8	2.3	0.6	4.1	3.1

COURT APPEARANCES + CAUTIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

* Adjusted figures 1969-70.

There has been a continued decline in the number of court appearances for stealing. The actual and relative incidence of break, enter and steal, however, has increased, and taken together there has in fact been a slight upward trend in these offences over the past 5 years. The 10 to 14 years age group, however, does appear to be contributing a larger proportion of these offences now than has previously been the case.

A further considerable increase was recorded during the year under review in the take and use motor vehicle category, where court appearances were 38.4 per cent higher than in the previous year. There was also a 50.9 per cent increase in court appearances for malicious damage over the previous year.

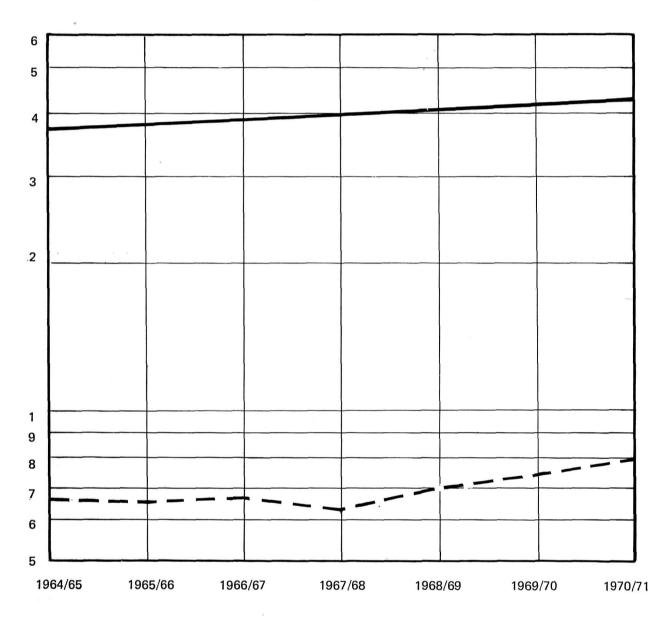
It is a matter of some concern that a continuing increase is evident in the incidence of assault among male juveniles, court appearances for this offence being 42.2 per cent higher than those for the previous year. Significantly, much of the increase in this offence was in the 16–17 year age group.

Overall, there does not appear to be any significant trend in juvenile crime in any particular age grouping, although there has been a slight increase over the previous year in the crimes committed by males in the 13–14 years age bracket.

Male Delinquency – Crimes Act Offences

1965 — 1971

(Semi-logarithmic Scale)



Population (8 to 17 years inclusive) in hundreds of thousands.

Court appearances + formal cautions in thousands.

FEMALE DELINQUENCY

It has been the practice to compute two delinquency rates in respect of females—one being on the same basis as that for male delinquency, (a), and a second more comprehensive index, (b), which incorporates complaints in the category neglected, exposed to moral danger. This latter category constitutes the largest single category of delinquent acts committed by females.

The following table sets out the relevant data and the rates computed for the 7 years since the present system of tabulation was introduced.

Year			Population (8–17	Rate (per 1,000)			
	(Crimes Act)	Cautions	Moral Danger)	inclusive)	(a)	(b)	
1966-67 1967-68 1968-69 1969-70 1970-71	. 364 . 381 . 231 . 195 . 345 . 429	28 33 69 40 101 76	1,141 923 694 627 652 875	374,034 376,267 381,170 393,740 404,610 412,903	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	

FEMALE RATES

The relatively stable uptrend in respect to court appearance for neglect, exposed to moral danger, which had been in evidence over the previous 3 years, has been broken by an increase of 34.2 per cent on the previous year. The total for the year, however, remains less than that prevailing in 1966–67 and considerably less than the peak of 1,141 court appearances for this misbehaviour in 1965–66.

There has been a further deterioration in respect to Crimes Act court appearances involving females, the figure for 1970–71 being 429, an increase of 24.3 per cent on the previous year.

As in the case of males there does not appear to be a significant increase or decrease in the proportion of total crime attributable to any one age group over recent years.

JUVENILES INVOLVED IN DRUG TAKING

A relatively small number of children and young persons have come under the Department's supervision or control in recent years, due to an involvement with drugs.

Action in New South Wales is taken under the Poisons Act, 1966–67, in relation to possession, sale or abuse of drugs, or under the Child Welfare Act, 1939–1967, where a juvenile appears to be in need of care and protection by reason of some association or involvement with unlawful activity in relation to drugs.

Statistics on these actions for the year under review are set out hereunder:

			Poisor	Child We	elfare Act					
Age	In Pos	In Possession Use Of		Sel	Selling		(Section 72 (h) and (n))		Total	
-	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
14 15 16 17 18 N/K	2 2 4 8 2 1	1 2 6 -	2 2 17 48 3 3	1 9 15 21 4			$\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 4 3 -	4 8 22 60 7 4	4 11 23 31 4 -
Total	19	9	75	50	6	4	5	10	105	73

The above table includes under the Poisons Act categories 39 individuals who were at the same time charged with offences under the Crimes Act (usually stealing, breaking and entering, or receiving). Following the present practice in regard to recording such appearances, these appearances have been recorded in table 5 in part B of this report, and not in table 8.

The Child Welfare Act matters relate to complaints laid under section 72 (n)—exposed to moral danger, and section 72 (h)—in need of care and protection, due to drug involvement. These appearances are included in table 6 in part B of this report under the exposed to moral danger and miscellaneous categories respectively.

This table does not include appearances by juveniles who may have had some drug involvement and who appeared before Children's Courts on matters not clearly related to drugs, or who came under notice but did not appear before a Children's Court.

The drugs most frequently used by these juveniles were Indian Hemp (marihuana), morphine, and LSD, a number of offenders being involved with more than one drug.

The following table sets out orders made by Children's Courts in respect of these matters, and shows the high proportion of supervision and committal orders made in relation to these matters.

Co	Number	Percentage						
Fined	•••	 ntersta	 te, etc.	 	 	··· ··· ···	41 115 5 17 178	23.03 64.61 2.81 9.55 100.00

JUVENILES INVOLVED IN OFFENCES PUNISHABLE BY LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(Cases heard in the Supreme Court— Statistics by courtesy of the Police Department)

The following statistics deal with charges of murder, manslaughter and rape, and there were 31 juveniles charged with these offences during the year under review, as compared with 26 in 1969–70.

The comparative numbers of juveniles and adults charged with these offences over the past 3 years are set out in the table hereunder:

		196	8–9	1969	9–70	1970–71		
		Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	Juveniles	Adults	
Murder Manslaughter Rape	 	7 7 30	57 104 137	2 2 22	56 76 127	6 6 19	62 66 120	
Totals	 	44	298	26	258	31	248	

The 31 cases for 1970–71 were dealt with as follows:

Murder:

	Hard Labour Discharged	 	 	 	 	 	 	 1 2
	Committed for T	rial			 			 3
	Remanded		•••		 		•••	 0
Ma	nslaughter:							
	Placed on Bond				 			 0
	Discharged				 			 3
	Acquitted			• •	 			 1
	Committed for T	rial	•••	••	 •••	•••	<i>·</i> ·	 2
Rap	pe:							
,	Hard Labour				 			 1
	Committed to In	stitutio	on		 			 4
	Placed on Bond				 			 2
	Discharged				 			 3
	Acquitted				 			 0
	Committed for T	rial			 			 9
	Remanded				 			 0

Protective Functions

Protective functions have been a most important part of the work of the statutory child welfare authority in New South Wales since the passage of the Children's Protection Act of 1892. At that time the emphasis in the legislation was on the need to safeguard the very physical life of the child.

The development of modern medical science, the growth in the complexity of social organization of the community and the changed expectations of what society demands for children as illustrated by the general acceptance of such documents as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Child, have all served to change the emphasis now placed on the protective functions of a Child Welfare agency.

While the physical care provided to those children who are not under the immediate and direct care and control of their natural parents is still a matter of real concern, other aspects of child growth and development assume much greater importance. These other aspects, along with the continued concern for the physical well-being of children, are illustrated with greater or less emphasis when the various protective functions undertaken by the Child Welfare Department are examined.

These functions include such diverse matters as the licensing of Child Care Centres for the care and education of pre-school children; the licensing of residential facilities for children; the control, through licensing, of street trading and public performances by children; the enforcement of compulsory school attendance or the granting of school exemption certificates in accordance with the provisions of the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916; the issue of entry permits and the subsequent supervision of immigrant children under powers delegated by the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration; and the arrangement of the legal adoption of children under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act, 1965. These various activities are very closely linked with the other aspects of the Department's work referred to in earlier sections of this Report.

CHILD CARE CENTRE;

Part VII of the Child Welfare Act of 1939 provided for the licensing of places established or used for the reception of children apart from their parents and of Day Nurseries and Kindergartens. This Department did not immediately, however, assume responsibility for the licensing of Day Nurseries and Kindergartens which continued to come within the responsibility of the Department of Education.

In August, 1955, the then Government approved of this Department's assuming responsibility for the supervision and licensing of day nurseries and kindergartens, and subsequent experience pointed to the necessity for a complete review of the existing legislation and the setting of clearly defined standards as criteria for licensing.

In 1966 the principal Child Welfare Act was amended by substituting an entirely new Part VII, which provided for "licensing of Child Care Centres, Children's Depots, Homes and Hostels and private foster homes". Provision is included for the issue of a permit if a centre does not meet all licensing requirements, but can operate at a satisfactory level. Comprehensive regulations applicable to this new part were gazetted and the new requirements came into effect from 1st November, 1969. These regulations set out in detail the standards required before a child care centre may operate and include provision for classifying centres as A, B or C Class in accordance with their standards of physical facility, staff and educational programme.

The term "child care centre" includes all types of kindergarten, day nursery or child minding centre for children under 6 years of age, but does not include a State or certified school. A suitable pre-school programme is a requirement of all centres.

The Legislation provides for the issue of up to 4 permits, each having a currency of 6 months, to newly commencing centres. The objective here is to give as much attention as possible to these new centres, such that they do in fact comply with the necessary requirements for formal licensing not later than 2 years from the date of commencement of operation.

Administration of the licensing provisions is carried out through the School Attendance Branch. Advice is given to individuals or to organizations that propose to establish child care centres and, on request, plans are commented upon before building is commenced. Four specialist officers, one district officer with nursery qualifications and 3 pre-school officers with pre-school teacher training are employed on the investigation and supervision of applicants for licenses which are required to control and to conduct a child care centre.

Priority has been given to action for the licensing of new and proposed centres (of which there were 78 centres operating under permit and 224 applications and enquiries in hand as at 30th June) and to centres where variation of either the conduct or control license is required. This has unfortunately meant that necessary action under the new provisions to licence centres which were licensed or proceeding to a licence under the former legislation and which are deemed to be licensed under the new provisions has proceeded relatively slowly to date, and it is anticipated that this action will continue well into the coming year.

At present Specialist Officers confine their activities to the Sydney metropolitan area with regular visits to Newcastle and Wollongong. Once a centre has been licensed, or at all times in case of country areas, supervision is carried out by District Officers or Resident District Officers. As staff can be increased, specialist officers will be used to make initial inquiries in country areas and to provide ongoing advice and guidance.

The educational programme provided at child care centres is vital to the development of adequate pre-school services. Specialist Officers from the Education Department—an Inspector of Nursery Schools and 2 pre-school supervisors—provide full educational assessment of metropolitan centres before licensing is finalized. At this stage they have been unable to provide a similar service to country areas.

As a further means of assisting persons conducting or controlling newly commenced child care centres, an evening course extending over 4 weeks was held during the year, this Department co-operating with the Specialist Officers of the Department of Education in the arrangements for the programme. Plans are being developed to extend this type of service to provide untrained staff with basic information and to encourage the development of more stimulating programmes in their centres.

Until this financial year, the Education Department was responsible for payment of a subsidy to the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and to a limited number of community operated kindergartens. This Department provided a subsidy to the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and, through the Directorate of Aboriginal Welfare, to certain centres catering for Aboriginal children.

Following recommendations from an Inter-Departmental Committee on Pre-School Education, the Government in September, 1970, decided to provide financial assistance to non-profit child care centres which are licensed or operating under permit towards the cost of staff employed in order to meet licensing standards. Responsibility for payment of all assistance to pre-schools was transferred to this Department.

Under this scheme, subsidy at the rate of \$750 per annum was being paid in 1970–71 for the full-time employment of trained teaching or nursing staff, while subsidy at the rate of \$550 per annum was paid for full-time employment of a teacher/supervisor who does not possess teacher qualifications listed and of an assistant/aide/helper actively engaged in assisting with children. Persons employed as cook, cleaner or domestic were not eligible, nor were rostered voluntary helpers, usually mothers.

Subsidies were paid at 6-monthly intervals and, in the first year of the scheme, assistance was given to 351 centres for 312 trained and 539 untrained staff.

A further sum of \$25,000 was made available to needy kindergartens and especially on a per capita basis, to centres catering for Aboriginal and migrant children, and children from pensioner or one parent families.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association received a grant of \$250,000 towards the cost of staffing its centres, administrative costs and the costs of maintaining its Nursery School Teachers' College.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales and its affiliated centres, received a total of \$219,045, including \$45,000 for the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College, while other community-based centres received a total of \$322,136.

A free milk scheme, which is financed by both State and Commonwealth funds, extends to certain child care centres and residential homes, some 611 centres and homes receiving free milk under the scheme as at 30th June. Total expenditure involved in the provision of this free milk for the year was \$133,966.

In addition to providing a measure of assistance to existing centres, the Government approved the introduction of a capital subsidy on a dollar-for-dollar basis or up to \$3 for \$1 to assist voluntary organizations in establishing additional child care facilities to cater particularly for children of "one-parent" families, migrant children, Aboriginal children, and children in under-privileged areas.

The scheme, which includes the costs of land, erection, modification or extension of buildings, furnishings, equipment and approved site improvements, is being administered by the Inter-Departmental Standing Committee on Pre-School Care and Education, of which the chairman is the Under Secretary of this Department.

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Re-licensing of residential care facilities under the amended legislation has continued throughout the year and necessary action has been taken with respect to the licensing of establishments catering for children over 7 years of age, for which no license was formerly required. A total of 164 new applications and enquiries relating to residential care facilities were receiving attention at the close of the year under review.

The co-operation of the Departments of Education and Public Health, the Board of Fire Commissioners and Local Government authorities in matters associated with the licensing of residential and day care centres is gratefully acknowledged.

Statistics relating to the various licensed centres and homes may be found in Tables 12B and 12C in part B of this report.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN PUBLIC PLACES

The down trend in the number of licences issued for the purpose of newspaper selling has accelerated during the year under review, only 66 such licences being issued. Comparative statistics for the past 5 years are set out hereunder:

1966-7	1967–8	1968–9	1969–70	19 70 –1
199	181	151	106	66

Many young people appear to be finding the time required in employment of this nature interferes with their studies. There appears to be an increasing trend in some areas for newsstands to be attended by adult persons, frequently those on limited incomes such as pensions.

There has been a continuing increase in the number of licences issued for the employment of children in television, commercial advertising, and performing in public generally. Statistics of licences issued over the past 5 years are as follows:

1966–7	1967–8	1968–9	1969–70	1970–1
956	1,313	1,059	1,453	1,697

Increasing numbers of requests are being received for the employment of children under 7 years of age in such performances. Particular attention is given to such requests, and where the proposed performance is in no way detrimental to the well-being of the child concerned, and it would be unreasonable to refuse the request, having regard to the nature of the performance, no formal objection is raised to the performance taking place. There were 76 such cases during the year under review, compared with 51 in 1969–70.

Authority to approve the issue of licences both for street trading and for public performances has been delegated to senior officers of the Department during the year, with a view to expediting procedures in these matters.

SCHOOL DEFAULT AND TRUANCY

The child who persistently fails to comply with the requirement of regular attendance at school may be brought before a court under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act, 1916, or Section 72 (o) of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. Parents failing to carry out their responsibility with respect to the school attendance of their children may be prosecuted under the Public Instruction Act, 1916. Proceedings under the respective Acts for the past 5 years are set out hereunder:

			Public Inst	Child Welfare Act	
		-	(Parents)	(Children)	Section 72 (o)
1966-67			44 24	7	361 274
1967–68 1968–69	••	••	13		198
1968-69	••		16	1	295
1970–71			8		293

It will be seen that all actions involving children during the year under review have been taken under the Child Welfare Act. Although there are particular advantages in proceeding under the Public Instruction Act, the former Act enables swift legal action where such is necessary in the interests of the child concerned, and action is therefore taken under the Child Welfare Act in the great majority of cases.

Although the reported cases of unsatisfactory school attendance during the year increased for the third year in succession, the total of 9,544 reports was well below that recorded in 1966–67. Reports for the year under review constituted 11.1 per thousand of the school population, compared with 15.4 per thousand of the school population in 1966–67.

It is also pleasing to report that in spite of the increased number of reports, it was necessary to resolve the matter by court proceedings involving the child in only 293 cases. This is indicative of the emphasis placed on preventive supervision and counselling by all field officers, who resort to court action only where all other means of establishing a satisfactory attendance pattern have failed.

SCHOOL EXEMPTIONS

Once again in the year under review, there has been a reduction in both the number of applications and the number of approvals granted for the exemption of a child from further school attendance, and this too supports the view that there is a more general appreciation of the value of advanced education in the community at large.

The 2,484 applications received during the year represented a reduction of 14.6 per cent on the previous year, and it would appear that the down trend is accelerating. Approval was granted for the exemption in 2,311 of these cases.

A significant increase was recorded during the year in the number of applications lodged on the ground of psychological desirability, and a slight increase occurred in the number of applications made on the grounds of the limited benefits to be derived by the subject child from further education. Applications in all other categories were lower than the previous year, particularly those lodged on the grounds of necessitous circumstances.

Authority in the matter of school exemptions was delegated to senior officers of the Field Division during the year under review, with a view to expediting arrangements, such that suitable available avenues of employment could be taken up by the children concerned.

Statistics in relation to school attendance and school exemption are set out in Tables 7, 7A, and 7B in part B of this report.

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

The Director of the Child Welfare Department continues to be the legal guardian of persons under 21 years of age who enter Australia as permanent residents other than in the charge of parents or other relatives. This role is exercised by delegation from the Commonwealth Minister of Immigration.

There was a significant reduction in the number of boys arriving under this scheme during the year. Arrivals during the year totalled 248, a decrease of 36.5 per cent on 1969–70. As at the 30th June there were 190 lads under the Director's guardianship.

The number of cases investigated with respect to sponsorship of immigration nominations for persons under 21 years of age fell by 42.2 per cent on the previous year. The 824 cases processed, however, was in excess of the total for the 1968–69 year.

The reduction for the year can be traced principally to administrative decisions by the Department of Immigration. It is uncertain however, as to whether this reduced rate will continue into the coming year.

These cases continue to present particular problems in investigation, the major difficulty encountered being a lack of suitable interpreters in many areas.

Adoption

Adoption orders in this State are made under the Adoption Act, 1965, which came into effect in February, 1967. This Act was based on a draft uniform bill which was produced following discussions extending over some years and involving all States and the Commonwealth.

The working of this Act has been kept under review since its inception, and arising from this review, the Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 1971, was passed by Parliament and received Royal Assent on 18th May, 1971. This relatively brief amendment made limited, but significant, changes to the principal Act, facilitating the adoption of children in certain special circumstances by conferring a greater measure of discretion on the Supreme Court.

A matter of particular interest is the provision for the transfer of legal guardianship of a child, pending finalization of adoption action, from the responsible officer in another State to the Director. This will, however, require reciprocal legislation in other States.

The changes made by the Amendment Act are in all respects consistent with the basic principle underlying the Adoption Act, 1965, namely, that the best interests of the children concerned are the paramount consideration.

Concurrently with the review of the legislation, there has been an ongoing review of the administrative aspects relative to adoption, and in consultation with the Judge in Equity, changes have been made in administrative procedures, aimed at more efficiently meeting the exacting requirements of the Supreme Court.

The volume of work handled by the Department's Adoptions Branch has continued to increase during the year under review, significant increases occurring in the numbers of new applications for adoption, the numbers of children placed for adoption, and particularly in the numbers of cases in which action was finalized by the making of an adoption order.

An indication of the rapid increase in adoption activity in this State over the past 2 years is provided by statistics which show that new applications for adoption have increased by 31.8 per cent during this period, while over the same period, the total number of orders made has increased by 97.9 per cent. This increased activity is reflected in the work of the Field Division, visits and inquiries in adoption matters having increased by 29.2 per cent over the past 2 years.



Voluntary workers act as substitute mothers at the adoption nurseries, Women's Hospital, Crown Street (Photograph by courtesy of "Daily Mirror")



Babies surrendered for adoption receive a series of medical examinations prior to placement (Photograph by courtesy of "Daily Mirror")

Adoption orders made in the various categories during the year under review are compared with data from the previous year hereunder:

			1969–70	1970–71
Cases where child was allotted	 	 	 1,295	1,675
State Wards: Deferred adoption cases Long term foster placements Natural parent cases Children adopted by relatives Special cases	 ··· ·· ··	 	 $ \begin{array}{c} 92\\93\\&185\\173\\31\\32\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 171 \\ 334 \\ 511 \\ 87 \\ 56 \end{array} $
·			1,716	2,663

Natural parent adoptions relate to cases where a parent (usually the natural mother) has entered into marriage with a person who is not a natural parent of the subject child or children, and where that person seeks to place the subject child in the same legal position as any natural issue of that marriage. It may be expected therefore, that the numbers of cases handled in this category will bear some relationship to divorce rates and illegitimacy rates, both of which have risen steadily over recent years.

(Where the natural parents of an illegitimate child subsequently enter into marriage with one another, the legitimation provisions of the Marriage Act, 1961, apply and recourse to adoption is not necessary.)

There were 334 orders made in respect of wards of the Minister during the year under review, an increase of 80.5 per cent on the previous year. These orders relate to 2 distinct groups of children.

One group consists of children who have been surrendered for adoption soon after birth and have subsequently been placed, with the status of wards, with applicant adoptive parents for a period prior to finalization of adoption action, to enable clarification of medical, legal or other aspects. Although placement is effected at the earliest possible time, formal legal procedures are deferred for a period and these cases are therefore referred to as "deferred" adoptions.

It has been the Department's experience that applicant adoptive parents are increasingly prepared to accept allotment of children with some minor disability without deferment of formal adoption procedures, and this to some extent accounts for the continuing reduction in the numbers of children being placed on a deferred adoption basis. This can be illustrated by a comparison of the position with respect to children placed for deferred adoption in 1965–66 and 1970–71. In 1965–66, the ratio of babies placed for deferred adoption to babies placed without deferment was between one in four and one in five. In 1970–71, the ratio had widened remarkably, with approximately one baby in twenty being placed on a deferred adoption basis.

The balance of the orders relating to wards (171 in the year under review) refers to children who become wards of the Minister initially by reason of their being in need of care and protection, and who were subsequently placed in selected foster homes in the community.

Apart from the orders actually made, adoption action was initiated in respect of a further 282 wards during the year under review. It is gratifying to see large numbers of foster parents seeking to adopt wards initially placed in their care under these circumstances.

The Department proceeds with adoption applications for wards in cases where adoption is clearly in the interests of the child concerned, having regard to all the circumstances, and particularly to the situation with respect to the natural parents, whose consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Supreme Court is satisfied that in a particular case such consent should be dispensed with.

The 8 registered Private Adoption Agencies continue to place a considerable number of children for adoption. A total of 520 orders were made during the year on the applications of the registered Private Adoption Agencies, the Director being required to submit a report to the Supreme Court on each such application.

Following on the successful Seminar on Adoption Services in New South Wales held early in 1967, immediately before the implementation of the Adoption of Children Act, planning had reached an advanced stage at the close of the year under review for a further seminar under the joint sponsorship of the Department and the Council of Social Services of New South Wales. The seminar is titled "Adoption Practice—A Multi-Discipline Review and Preview". It is anticipated that this seminar will make a significant contribution to the understanding of adoption by the wide range of professional groups involved in some way with adoption who will participate in the seminar.

Detailed statistics relating to Departmental adoption cases finalized in 1970–71 are set out in Table 2 and 2A in part B of this report.

MAINTENANCE AND AFFILIATION

The volume of work relating to the enforcement interstate and overseas has continued at a high level throughout the year under review. Although a slight decrease was recorded in the number of New South Wales orders being enforced interstate, there was a marked increase in the number of overseas cases being handled, this figure being 568 as compared with 443 at the close of the previous year. This volume may be expected to increase further as additional reciprocal States are proclaimed. (Malaysia, Uganda, Trinidad, Tobago, Sierra Leone and Niue became reciprocal States during the year.)

The majority of overseas orders at present in action relate to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Canada.

The number of orders originating interstate and being enforced in New South Wales has increased each year over the past 5 years, with 922 cases being handled as at 30th June. The rate of increase over the year under review, however, was somewhat less than the (approximately) 15 per cent which prevailed in the previous 4 years.

Details of New South Wales orders being enforced interstate and orders originating interstate, which are being enforced in New South Wales, are set down in Table 16.

Collections in respect of interstate and overseas orders totalled \$288,778 for the year, an increase of \$7,570 on 1969-70.

To facilitate the work in the area of interstate enforcement of maintenance, and to discuss mutual problems in this area, a conference of officers holding delegated authority with respect to interstate maintenance was held in Melbourne in November, 1970.

A District Officer attached to the Department's Field Division attends the Metropolitan Children's Court each day in relation to various maintenance matters.

The work of this officer during the year is set out in Table 15A in Part B of this report.

This officer, in addition to initiating and proceeding in particular cases, provides assistance to clients by way of counselling in relation to their situation. The most significant feature of the work of this officer in the year under review has been the reduction in work of a "legal" nature, and a very marked increase (90 per cent) in the number of interviews conducted with clients during the year. This is considered to be a most important aspect of this officer's work, as the client will frequently be faced with difficulties other than purely a failure on the part of the person responsible to pay maintenance.

There has been an increase both in the actual number, and in the relative frequency of ex-nuptial births to all live births in this State, as in other States, in recent years. Statistics for the 1970 calendar year from the Bureau of Census and Statistics indicate that there was a total of 7,455 ex-nuptial births during the year, this representing 8.42 per cent of total live births in the State. There also appears to be a tendency for increasing numbers of these children to be cared for by the natural mother, as an alternative to surrendering them for adoption.

The Department continues to assist the natural mother seeking such assistance with the preparation of a case for maintenance of the child, and with the arrangement of legal representation for the hearing. This service is provided without charge to the natural mother.

There has been a continuing increase in the number of requests for assistance in affiliation proceedings over recent years, a 50 per cent increase having taken place since 1966–67. A 16.1 per cent increase was recorded in the year under review, pointing to an acceleration of the upward trend.

In many of these cases time-consuming searches and other inquiries are necessary and three District Officers are currently engaged full-time in the administration of this work.

There was a 13.3 per cent increase in the number of cases presented to the court during the year and a 15.7 per cent increase in the number of orders made. A significant increase also occurred in the number of deeds and agreements obtained. There was a reduction in the number of appeals lodged by putative fathers in respect of orders made against them.

The number of cases in which complaints were withdrawn or actions were otherwise not proceeded with has increased over the past 3 years to a record 630 cases in the year under review, an increase of 105.8 per cent on the previous year. While such a course of action, of course, is the prerogative of the complainant at any time, it is unfortunate that a very considerable amount of work has been undertaken both by administrative officers and field officers in these cases prior to the complainants' decision not to proceed.

The Department's activity in the field of affiliation over recent years is set out in Table 15.

Special Services

In order to more effectively carry out its responsibilities both in the community and within its own organizational structure, the Department has developed a number of specialist units, under the oversight of the Deputy Director (Specialist Services).

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE

The Psychiatric Service operated for much of the year with a vacancy on the staff establishment for a third psychiatrist. Following some 6 months in which assistance by way of a sessional service was provided, this position was eventually filled in May, and action is in progress to review the services following on this appointment. The Deputy Director (Specialist Services) has now been relieved of all clinical services except that to Werrington Park.

In the circumstances, the aim throughout the year has largely been to maintain existing consultative services to staff, and handle the steady stream of referrals for diagnostic assessment, and establishment and maintenance of drug programmes in appropriate cases. In this way, the available manpower resources have been used to best advantage. The consistently high level of referrals makes the possibility of expanding services into new fields quite remote at the present time.

A direct clinical service has been provided to various establishments. Wherever possible, this has been conducted in the framework of a team approach on particular cases, also involving resident staff, the visiting psychologist and others.

The Senior Psychiatrist is actively involved in a study of the needs of adolescents as a member of a committee established for the purpose, and is also a member of the adolescents committee of the Association for Mental Health, which has introduced open door evening clinics for adolescents in a number of localities in the metropolitan area.

PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELLING SERVICE

In broad terms this service provides assessment of children in the Department's care to enable an appropriate treatment plan to be developed for the individual child, consults with other officers at various levels, and carries out various treatment or remedial programmes.

The Senior Psychologist is at present particularly involved in negotiations in relation to alternative placements for the growing group of older intellectually handicapped wards in the Department's care.

Psychologists attached to the service are undergoing training in advanced child management and behaviour modification techniques, this training being specially related to assisting foster parents cope with behaviour problems in wards in their care. Considerable numbers of such cases continue to be referred to the service by supervising District Officers.

The overall plan in these cases is to make a direct and positive attack on behaviour problems by retraining foster parents in different child management techniques. This may be anticipated to increase the mobility of psychological counselling staff as capacity becomes available to undertake such programmes in the clinic, the office, or the foster home, as best suits the needs of the particular case.

The speech therapists attached to the service have expanded their activities into areas of remedial education such as language and reading weaknesses. This expansion, with the increasing numbers of children in care manifesting such problems, has led to a request for the early appointment of a third speech therapist to the section.

It is regretted that staff shortages early in 1971 led to the temporary shelving of plans for the proposed evening reading and social problem clinic for intellectually handicapped wards and ex-wards in community placements.

INFORMATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The activities of this section are centred around the provision of information concerning the work of the Department, interpretation of the Department's role to interested groups in the community, and the preparation of literature and training aids on various aspects of the Department's work.

In keeping with the trend over recent years, increasing numbers of requests have been received for an officer to address meetings of service and social groups, for the loan of films from the Department's film library, and for written material on the Department's work.

Increasing numbers of requests for pamphlets, etc., particularly on the Department's work amongst aboriginals, are being received from students at various levels in connection with course assignments.

There does appear to be a considerable increase in the general public interest in the overall work of the Department, which is reflected in increased numbers of requests for material for press, radio, and television presentations.

A total of 46 addresses (including film screenings) were given by the Information and Extension Officer during the year, while film library loans totalled 179, an increase of 24 per cent. An increase of 54 per cent was recorded in the number of pamphlets, information booklets, etc., distributed by the section on request.

The Information and Extension Officer has been engaged in the production of an audio-visual for training purposes on the work of an instructor in a training school during the year. This is the first aid of this nature to be produced by the Service, and may well prove the forerunner of a number of these programmes, which can be produced at relatively low cost.

The section is at present engaged in preparation of an extensive photographic display in conjunction with the coming Child Care Week.

RESEARCH

Research activity during the year under review has been somewhat limited due to the absence of the Senior Research Officer over a considerable portion of the year, and an emphasis on developmental work and review of existing data collections throughout the Department.

Arising out of this review, which is proceeding as other commitments permit, arrangements have been completed for the transfer of statistical data on children appearing before Children's Courts and juveniles dealt with by formal caution to computer. This transfer commences on 1st July, 1971, and will provide a massive body of data to assist in administrative planning which was largely inaccessible under the systems of manual recording previously in use. The assistance of officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in this project, and also in adoption statistical collation, is gratefully acknowledged. Systematic data collection in respect of child care centres has also been extended during the year under review, and a wide range of data on such centres will become readily available during the coming year.

A conference of Research Officers from the various States and Territories, and also New Zealand, was held in Sydney late in 1970 in connection with the Australasian child welfare standardized statistics programme, in which the Department's Research Officer acts as co-ordinator. This conference initiated long term planning with respect to the introduction of a uniform court reporting code in respect of children and young persons throughout the Commonwealth.

An increasing number of requests for access to the Department's facilities for the purpose of undertaking various research projects have been received over recent years. For the purpose of investigating such proposals and making appropriate recommendations thereon, a Research Committee was established within the Department during the year. Proposed studies are considered by this committee, with particular reference to their relevance and usefulness to the ongoing work of the Department, and to the desirability or otherwise of the study proceeding, having regard to the interests of the children in the Department's care and other client groups.

A number of projects carried out within the Department by the Senior Research Officer were published in professional journals during the year, as follows:

- (1) Predicting Success of Foster Placements for School-Age Children. Social Work, 16, 63-72, 1971.
- (2) The Use of Statistically Weighted Characteristics in the Selection of Foster Parents. Australian Journal of Social Work, 24, 19–23, 1971.
- (3) Trends in the Rates of Non-Capital Offences among Male Juveniles in New South Wales. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 3, 196–213, 1970.
- (4) Some Factors related to Orders made by Children's Courts. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 3, 76-82, 1970.

Studies in progress at the close of the year under review included typology of offences committed by male juvenile offenders, the influence of field officers' reports on orders made in Children's Courts, factors associated with speech defects of wards, long term trends in Children's Court orders in New South Wales, and the stability of handicapped youths living under supervision in community placements.

THE LIBRARY

The departmental library holds material on all aspects of the Department's work, covering a very wide area of subject material, including psychology, sociology, social welfare services, criminology and penology, juvenile delinquency, education and care of the physically and intellectually handicapped, remedial reading, child health, and drug abuse, and also publications relevant to the Department's work in aboriginal welfare.

A library committee was formed during the year to assist the librarian, and is in the course of formulating proposals to overcome the particular problems of providing a comprehensive service over this wide range of subjects to officers throughout the State with the limited financial resources available.

Preparations are in hand for the production of a quarterly *Library Bulletin* for distribution throughout the Department, to give assistance to officers in planning their reading in areas relevant to their duties.

In addition to providing this specialized reference and lending service to Departmental staff, the library has assisted other Departments and agencies with specific requests for material. The resources of the library have been made available for reference purposes to students and members of the public on request.

Displays of books on particular subject areas have been arranged at the request of officers of the Department who have been involved in organization of various seminars during the year.

In addition to these services, the library maintains a children's library service to meet the needs of the children and young people in various Departmental establishments and institutions. Collections are held in the various establishments and exchanged from time to time with a collection of children's books maintained in the library itself, the librarian exercising overall control of this decentralized service.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In concluding this report, it is emphasized that the services for which the Department is responsible can only be effectively provided with the assistance and co-operation of numerous sections of the community, and indeed the community as a whole.

To the Minister, the Hon. J. L. Waddy, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A., I would express my gratitude for the support and assistance he has given since his appointment during the year under review. I would also express my sincere thanks to the former Minister, the Hon. F. M. Hewitt, M.L.C., for his assistance during his period of office.

The Child Welfare Advisory Council has been active during the year, considering a wide range of matters, including standards of child care in New South Wales, and community resources for the unmarried mother keeping her child. The continued assistance provided by this body has been greatly appreciated, and it is desired to particularly place on record the sterling work of the Rev. W. Hobbin and Mr C. Jardine, both of whom retired from the Council during the year after lengthy periods of service.

The close liaison between the Child Welfare Administrators of the various States and Territories of the Commonwealth and New Zealand has continued during the year under review, and arising from the Child Welfare Administrator's annual conference, a number of inter-departmental conferences have been arranged. These have involved officers working in such areas as institutional care, foster care, maintenance collection and research, and have proved most valuable to the work of this Department.

The Department's work could not proceed effectively without the continued assistance and co-operation of an increasing number of Departments and statutory authorities within the State, and I must make particular mention of the Police Department, Departments of Education, Public Health, Labour and Industry, and the Treasury. I also desire to thank the Chairman of the Public Service Board and members of the Board for their continuing interest and concern for the work of the Department. The Department has maintained excellent relations with press, radio and television personnel over many years, and it is again desired to place on record my appreciation for their readiness to assist in publicizing the work and role of the Department, and particularly in making time and space available for the presentation of the need for foster parents for children in the care of the Department.

The ready assistance of members of the general public to the work of the Department in all its varied aspects cannot pass unrecognized. Their practical interest and concern is of immeasurable value to the work carried on by the Department in the interests of the children of the State.

Then finally I desire to pay a sincere tribute to members of the staff of the Department at all levels for their continuing loyalty and dedication to their work. The year has seen increased responsibilities placed on officers generally, and without their ready co-operation challenges that have been met during the year, and the gains that have been made, would not have been possible.

W. C. LANGSHAW, Director.

APPENDIX "A" Homes for Dependent Children

Boys

or Girls **Receiving Homes**

Both

Boys

Both

Homes for Babies

Normal

Accom-modation

42+4*

43

34+4*

Establishment

Bidura, 357 Glebe Road, Glebe. Royleston, 270 Glebe Road, Glebe.

Thornbury Lodge, Seven Hills Road, Baulkham Hills.

APPENDIX "B" Institutions for Delinquent Children

Remarks	Institution	Normal Accom- modation	Boys or Girls	Remarks
nes		Remand 1	Homes (S)	helters)
These are the main receiving depots where children are tem- porarily accommodated await-	Metropolitan Boys' Shelter, 64 Albion Street, Sydney.	30	Boys (16-18)	In addition to providing shelter for children awaiting appearance
ing placement in foster homes or transfer to other establish- ments or in transit from foster homes to hospitals or other	Yasmar Hostel, 185 Parramatta Road, Ha- berfield.	50	Bøys (to 16)	before, or on remand from, the Children's Courts, the four Metropolitan Shelters are used to accommodate inmates of
foster homes. Boys to 6 years of age and girls to 18. Four senior female wards receiving domestic train- ing live in and assist with the	Metropolitan Girls' Shelter, 84 Avon Street, Glebe.	25	Girls (to 18)	Training Schools requiring med- ical or psychological testing or treatment. Internal schools provide education at Yasmar and Minda.
day-by-day conduct of the establishment.	Minda Remand Centre, Joseph Street, Lid- combe.	115	Both (to 18)	(70 boys, 45 girls.)
bies In addition to the reception of babies apart from their mothers, Myee accommodates expectant mothers, and in certain cases	Worimi Shelter, 8 Hed- don Street, Broad- meadow.	13	Both (to 18)	Worimi Shelter cares for up to 9 boys and 4 girls awaiting their hearing, or their transfer to an institution, or who are remanded in custody.
mothers with babies for post- natal eare. Intensive care and special facili- ties for infants, especially those with some handicap.	Broken Hill Shelter, Chloride Street, Broken Hill.	6	Both (to 18)	Broken Hill Shelter is for the re- ception and temporary deten- tion of children awaiting appear- ance at Broken Hill Children's Court.

Armeilife. 14 Worthern Tables apart from their morthers Worthern Wor	Myee, 220 Forest Road,	16	Babies		Worimi Shelter, 8 Hed-	13	Both	Worimi Shelter cares for up to 9
Prosth Farm Indust Market Numbrales Forker Hill Shelter is for the form were and special field with were and special were and were an				babies apart from their mothers, Myee accommodates expectant	don Street, Broad- meadow.		(to 18)	institution, or who are remanded
Brouch Farm Infersive care and special facility Broken Hill Control Broken Hil				mothers with babies for post-		6	Both	
Lark Hil, Planck Carling School Children remain at these homes for vormig ratio. multiple recards. Dury of the second school in the content of the second school in the second school in the second school of the second school in the second school in the second school of the second school in the second school in the second school in the second school in the second school in the second school in the sec	Marsden Road, East-	40	Both	Intensive care and special facili- ties for infants, especially those			(to 18)	tion of children awaiting appear- ance at Broken Hill Children's
Lark Hill, Appin Road, Campbelling, Lark Hill, Appin Road, Mithing, 6 Victoria Both Microelling, Contrast, Mithing, 25 House for School-Section Both Both Microelling, Contrast, Mithing, and Both Microelling, School Section Human Sections, Mithing, School Section Castle Hill, House, Castle		Homes for	Pre-Schoo	· · · ·			1 1	Court.
Caraphelluyz, Lowarta, Kurzi, Carage, S. 25:14* Both Both Borgane Roule, Water Streek, Striker, Strein,								
McCredie Coruge 23 26 + 4* Both Borne, McCredie and Winbin Borne, McCredie and Winbin Harte, Harte, Ha	Campbelltown. Montrose, 122 Lucas		Both	for varying periods until they are considered suitable for				
ford, Stretz, Sranhaled, Winbin, Stretz, Sranhaled, Hames for School-Ager Childron 20.44* Roth Boys Kindergarreit eachers, Lark Hames for School-Ager Childron Mr. Penang Training, School for Boys, Gas- ford. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the School for Boys, Gas- ford. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the tion with the Institution for Boys, Tanworth, Kee Beloy, Wawarra, Kurri Kurri. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the School for Boys, Gas- ford. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the tion with the Institution for Boys, Tanworth, Kee Beloy, Wawarra, Kurri Kurri. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the tion with the Institution for Boys, Tanworth, Kee Beloy, Wawarra, Kurri Kurri. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the tion with the Institution for Boys, Tanworth, Kee Beloy, Wawarra, Kurri Kurri. 20. Boys Boys Operates in two sections-the school for Boys, Minagong. Despite School for Boys, Minagong. 20. Boys Boys Comparized for house's school for Boys, Minagong. Despite School for the schools and keepite with Boys and schools for the schools for the school fo	McCredie Cottage 25	26+4 *	Both	Montrose, McCredie and Winbin				
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 Homes for School-Age Children Horse Jorden Homes for School-Age Children Guits Hiese homes accommodate walits Stress, Wool- latha, Hill House, 21 Boys Boys	Winbin, 6 Victoria Street, Strathfield.	20+4*	Both	Hill is adjacent to Raith (see below), thus permitting families	School for Boys, Gos-	220		Main Institution and the Privi-
mundra. brougham, Nelson and harvas Streets, Wood Casile Hill, Home, Casile Hill, Home, Casile Hill, Home, Newsziła, Sutior Cottage, Mita- 2420Boys <br< td=""><td>THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF TH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>tion with the Institution for</td></br<>	THE REPORT OF TH							tion with the Institution for
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Castle Huil, The solution the solution of the solutis of the solution of the solution of the so	Brougham, Nelson and	20	Boys	boarded out mainly due to lack of foster homes for this age			(1618)	additional privilege house. Em- phasis is given to technical trade
HX:ng Edward Home, 25+1 Girls House provide for primaryschool age boxy. Nervona and Cash South for Boys, South Turner Cottage, Mitta- 24 Boys Boys Boys Boys Boys If Handa Private Privat	†Castle Hill House,	21	Boys	group. Brougham, Turner Cot- tage, Renwick, Rotherwood,		98	Boys	For less mature and sophisticated
gong trurrer Cottage, Mitta- Boys24Boys King Edward Home at New King Edward Home at New Congenized in cortage home for girls some training to fit them for some training to fit them for accommodates both boys and gong. Cottage, Mitta- 20for Boys, South Training School for Boys, Mittagong.(14-15) Boyssystem lying between the dormi- tory type of MI Fenang and the BoysLinden Cottage, Mitta- gong. Cariba Cottage, Mitta- Cariba Cottage, Mitta- Cariba Cottage, Mitta- Cariba Cottage, Mitta- Mattagong.20Girls gong Cottage Nitta- gong Cottage Nitta- 20GirlsGirls gong Cottage Nitta- gong Cottage Nitta- Cottage State younger pirk, white Bimbadeen caters for girls white Bimbadeen caters for girls white Bimbadeen caters for girls white Bimbadeen caters for girls who set the compared Cottage, Mit- Cottage Nite- Cottage Nite- Cot	†King Edward Home,	25 +1	Girls	House provide for primary school	0100 K .		(13-18)	group who show interest in, and
Turner Cottage, Mitta- gong, Bernwick Cottage, Mitta- gong, Garran Cottage, Mitta- gong, Boys, Mittagong, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Mittagong, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Moleck, Boys, Cortell, 22 Marike, Cortell, 22 Marike, Mary Mila, Road, Marike, Werington Park, St. Marys, Mary Xila, 12 Pennan Hills Road, Dundas, Werington Park, St. Prog Sins Boys For girls and Boys Provide Strington, Cortell, 22 Marike, Werington Park, St. Prog Sins Boys For girls and Boys Provide Strington, Cortell, 22 Marike, Werington Park, St. Prog Sins Boys Provide Strington, Cortell, 22 Marike, Werington Park, St. Prog Sins Boys For girls and Boys Provide Strington, Cortell, 22 Marike, Werington Park, St. Prog Sins Boys Provide Strington, Cortell, 24 Marike, Provide Strington, Cortell, 24 Marike, Mary Xila, 24 Pennan Marike Road, Boys Mary Xila, 24 Pennan Marike, Road, Boys Mary Xila, 24 Pennan Marike, Road, Guildford, Boys From Mittagong, Berry accommodate 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the previse; and Diska Marike, Mary Xila, 20 Marike, Berry accommodate 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the previse; training Browod School of Husbandry, Berry Accourding and recreational acti- vitites. Special School for Truants Buradooo	Suttor Cottage, Mitta-	24	Boys	Hill House provide for the		240	Boys	Organized into 4 "houses" a
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wood. Karril14Girlslectually handicapped wards.Institution for Tamworth.23Boys (15-18)These are closed institutions for juveniles who have not res- ponded to the training pro- ipunded to the training ipunded to the training ipunded to the training ipunded to the training ipunded in the pro- ipunded to the training ipunded in the pro- ipunded in the pro- ipunded to the training ipunded in the pro- ipunded in the pro- ipunded to the pro- ipunded to the pro- ipunded ipunded ipunde	Brush Farm Home,	100	Girls	These homes provide training and		Spec	ial Institut	ions
Wrights Road, Kelly-ville. 30 Boys ponded to the training pro- ary training provided at the ordin- ary training provided at the ordin- traing is concentrated on the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training live in and assist with * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with	wood.	14	Girls			23		
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Werrington Park, St. Marys. Clairvaux, Katoomba 120 Boys Hay. 72 Both 72 Both worth and girls from Parramatic to Tammatic		30	Boys		Institution for Girls.	14	Girls	ary training schools. Boys
Special Training HomesLynwood Hall, 25 Byron Road, Guildford.58GirlsLynwood Hall is organized as a home science training establish- ment and develops special courses where necessary for girls proposing to take up employment in particular ave- nues, e.g. commercial and in- dustrial business, and nursing.Hay. Training is concentrated on the development of self- discipline through attention to vocational and recreational acti- vities.Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry.60BoysBerry accommodates 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training in diarying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits.102BoysOrganized in three cottages in the charge of married couples. In- charge of married couples. In- school for Truants, Burradoo.	Marys.				Hay.		(to 18)	
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Road, Guildford. 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. Berry accommodates 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits. Special School for Truants * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo. 102 Boys Organized in three cottages in the charge of married couples. In-truants, Burradoo.	Lynwood Hall, 25 Byron	-						
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry.60Boyscourses where necessary for girls proposing to take up employment in particular ave- nues, e.g. commercial and in- dustrial business, and nursing. Berry accommodates 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training in diarying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits.Special School for Truants* Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with* Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist withSpecial School for Truants, School for Truants, Burradoo.102Boys of charge of married couples. In- charge of married couples. In- school for Truants, Burradoo.	Road, Guildford.			home science training establish-				vocational and recreational acti-
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry. 60 Boys Boys employment in particular avenues, e.g. commercial and industrial business, and nursing. Berry accommodates 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training in diarying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits. Special School for Truants * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo. 102 Boys of charge of married couples. In-the charge of assisting a boy to adjust to the				courses where necessary for	I		1	vities.
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry. 60 Boys dustrial business, and nursing. Berry accommodates 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training in diarying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits. Special School for Truants * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo. 102 Boys Organized in three cottages in the charge of married couples. In-truants, Burradoo.				employment in particular ave-				
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry. 60 Boys Berry accommodates 45 lads, aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training in diarying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits. Special School for Truants * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with Anglewood Burradoo. Special School for Truants								
Berry. Berry. by the premises, and 15 lads over 15 who receive training in diarying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits. * Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with burrado. Special School for Truants Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo. Special School for Truants Anglewood Special School for Truants, Burradoo.		60	Boys	Berry accommodates 45 lads,				
* Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with				aged 12 to 15, who attend school on the premises, and 15 lads		C	1.10 -	
* Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with				over 15 who receive training in			nool jor 1	
* Senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with				animal husbandry, and other		102		
				rural pursuits.			School	dividual schooling is aimed at
				tic training live in and assist with			Age	

APPENDIX "C"

In the metropolitan areas, Child Welfare Offices are situated at the following centres: Bankstown, Blacktown, Burwood, Crows Nest, Fairfield, Hurstville, Kingsford, Liverpool, Newcastle, Newtown, Parramatta, Penrith, Sutherland, Sydney (34 Liverpool Street), Wollongong.

Country Offices and sub-offices are located at the following centres:

Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Boggabilla, Bourke, Bowral, Brewarrina, Broken Hill, Cabbage Tree Island, Cessnock, Coffs Harbour, Cootamundra, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Gosford, Goulburn, Grafton, Griffith, Gulargambone, Gunnedah, Inverell, Kempsey, Leeton, Lismore, Lithgow, Maitland, Moree, Murrin Bridge, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narrabri, Nowra, Nyngan, Orange, Parkes, Queanbeyan, Tamworth, Taree, Wagga Wagga, Walgett, Wallage Lake, Wellington, Wilcannia, Wyong, Young.

PART B

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

Visits, Enquiries, Inspections and Court Attendances by District Officers

	1968–1969	1969–1970	19701971
Wards—Home	38,790	38,992	41,188
Wards—Miscellaneous	23,061	23,730	25,247
Section 27—Home	8,934	6,986	7,969
Section 27—Miscellaneous	6,494	4,650	4,973
Probation—Home	63,533	63,735	65,891
Probation—Miscellaneous	50,306	53,840	58,224
Neglect—Home	25,249	29,813	32,156
Neglect—Miscellaneous	37,247	41,578	45,815
Uncontrollable—Home	6,429	8,083	7,769
Uncontrollable—Miscellaneous	10,588	13,017	13,814
School default—Home	17,380	18,617	17,284
School default—Miscellaneous	42,032	46,154	45,189
Adoption—Home	10,590	11,524	14,559
Adoption—Miscellaneous	15,172	14,928	18,734
Application C.W.—Home	10,780	10,581	10,230
Application C.W.—Miscellaneous	8,506	7,749	7,334
Other Applications—Home	1,712	2,570	2,069
Other Applications—Miscellaneous	1,589	2,303	2,009
School Exemption—Home	2,939	2,902	2,536
School Exemption—Miscellaneous	5,031	5,408	5,200
State Schools	27,393	29,461	27,568
Non-State Schools	3,460	3,436	3,001
Defaulters seen at School	12,784	13,008	12,384
Departmental Establishments	4,215	4,964	5,039
Non-State Establishments	1,216	1,197	1,328
Wards seen in Establishments	11,429	9,928	13,084
Inmates seen in Institutions	9,419	9,814	10,136
Section 28—Homes	5,128	5,209	5,521
Lying-in Homes—Section 29	1,368	1,449	1,591
Court Attendances—C.W. Act	4,158	4,582	5,095
Court Attendances—P.I. Act	61	87	95
Court Attendances—Other Acts	2,436	2,883	2,808
Social Agencies	10,894	16,133	19,101
Affiliation	12,409	14,024	15,436
Other Miscellaneous	22,931	27,736	28,795
Unfinished	46,009	49,670	
Accostings	6,133	6,267	50,277
Enquiries—M.C.C.		4,136	5,641
Social Welfare—Home	12,270	4,136	1,728
Social Welfare—Miscellaneous	12,270	14,112	12,411
* Other Aboriginal Matters—Home	N.A.		15,390
* Other Aboriginal Matters—Miscellaneous		19,847	22,933
Total		21,059 678,756	26,261
	594,107	070,730	714,021

* These visits relate only to particular services for aborigines which do not come under the preceding classifications.

TABLE 2—ADOPTIONS

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

84,			, and ,	JUA OI	ruopie	u chhu	i ch and	i thei	i i arcints	
Age (a) of Adopted	Child-								Number o	f Children
									1969-70	1970-71
Under 3 months	s								32	17
3 months and u		nonths							22	29
6 months and u									898	977
1 year and unde	-								295	662
2 years and und									182	443
6 years and und									180	395
13 years and un									52	79
16 years and un									48	57
21 years and ov		cuis		•••	•••	• •	••	• •	7	4
21 years and or	01	••	••	••	••	••	••	•••		4
Total									1,716	2,663
(a) At time adoption of	der signed	d, calcula	ted in c	omplete	d months	s to 1 vea	r, then in	n com	pleted years.	
•							.,		protod youror	
Sex of Child—										
N/-1-									020	1 421
Essente		* *	••	• •	••	••	••	••	920 706	1,421
remale	••	•••	••	••	••	••	••	••	796	1,242
Total									1,716	2,663
						2.5				
name was not not work was a more-										
Religion of Child (W	ish Exp	pressed))							
Church of Engla	and			• • •					112	420
Other Protestan	t								28	272
Roman Catholic	c								223	363
Orthodox										7
Other Christian									1	7
Jewish									2	1
Other Non-Chri										1
No Religion										1
Religion of Ado									654	862
No wish express					••		••	••	696	729
ino wish express	scu		••	••	••	••	••	••		129
Total									1,716	2,663
Race of Child-										
									1	
European		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	1,641	2,525
Aboriginal	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	• •	2	6
Chinese		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	2	1
Other Full-bloo			••	••	•••	••	••	••	3	6
European and A		nal	• •		•••	• •	••	••	28	69
European and C		••	••	••	••	••	••	••	7	18
European and C	Other Ra	aces	••		••	••			23	31
Mixed Race	••	••	••		••	••	••		10	7
rn 1									1,716	2 (12
Total	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	1,/10	2,663

Age	of	Natural	Parents
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	Age (a) (Years)					Years) Natural Mother						
Under 15 15 to 19 20 to 24 25 to 29 30 to 34 35 to 39 40 and ov	 er	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				11 648 531 187 134 93 61	15 946 877 368 207 128 65	2 242 535 228 92 47 73	324 782 334 155 83 89			
Deceased Unknown	 	 	 	 		15 36	42 15	51 446	142 754			
	T	otal		••		1,716	2,663	1,716	2,663			

(a) Age at time of surrender of child, or in the case of adoptions by the natural parent(s), age at the date adoption order was signed.

TABLE 2A—ADOPTIONS

Ages, Income, Religion and Other Children of Adopting Parents

Adoptions by Husband and Wife jointly-Age*

Age (Years)		Ad	opting Mother	Adopt	ing Father
		1969–70	1970–71	1969–70	1970–71
Under 20	••	 1	6		
20 to 24		 91	167	19	74
25 to 29	••	 420	744	253	417
30 to 34	••	 554	790	532	805
35 to 39		 342	456	448	600
40 to 49		 251	412	368	624
50 to 59		 36	65	71	113
60 and over	••	 7	10	11	17
То	tal	 1,702	2,650	1,702	2,650

Income—			
\$1,000 or less		3	1
\$1,001 to \$2,000		20	12
\$2,001 to \$3,000		398	275
\$3,001 to \$4,000		632	775
\$4,001 to \$5,000		335	600
\$5,001 to \$6,000	••	130	389
\$6,001 to \$10,000		144	448
\$10,001 or more	••	54	163
Total	••	1,716	2,663

Religions-

Church of England	619	931
Other Protestant	247	415
Roman Catholic	273	400
Orthodox	8	18
Other Christian	24	27
Jewish	9	11
Other Non - Christian	2	3
Protestant (Mixed)	5	32
Other Mixed	525	817
No Religion	4	9
TT 1	1.517	
Total	1,716	2,663
	Recorded states (Street, all	Sector Se

Number of Other Children of Adopting Parents* (a)-

No children	 758	1,024
One child	 666	956
Two children	 161	393
Three children	 76	189
Four children	 30	54
Five children	 7	24
Six children	 3	6
Seven children	 	4
Eight children	 1	
Total	 1,702	2,650

* Excludes 14 adoptions by one person for 1969-70, and 13 adoptions by one person for 1970-71, under section 19 (3) of the Adoption of Children Act, 1965.
(a) Number of other children in the adopting parents' family at the date the adoption order was signed.

TABLE 3-WARDS

Classification of Wards

Classification	At 30	th June,	196 9	At 30	th June,	1970	At 30th June, 1971				
Classification	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
In Foster Homes Restored to Parents under Section	2,432	2,364	4,796	2,457	2,347	4,804	2,352	2,216	4,568		
23 (1) (h) of the Act	113	93	206	122	120	242	91	90	181		
conducted by the Department In Mental Hospitals and other non-	546	350	896	611	394	1,005	610	345	955		
Departmental Institutions In Departmental Institutions and	84	51	135	61	42	103	74	57	131		
Shelters for Delinquents On Leave—Absconders	12 10	7 26	19 36	43 29	40 23	83 52	46 35	66 38	112 73		
Totals	3,197	2,891	6,088	3,323	2,966	6,289	3,208	2,812	6,020		

TABLE 3A-WARDS

Admissions and Discharges of Wards

	1	9 6 8–1969	•	1	969–197	0	1970–1971				
Classification	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
Wards under Control at beginning of the Year Children admitted to State Control during the Year (Sec. 23 (1)) and	2978*	2712*	5,690*	3,197	2,891	6,088	3,319	2,970	6,289		
transferred from Institutions (Sec. 53 (1) (c)) Children admitted to State control	166	141	307	105	91	196	130	1 32	262		
during the Year under the Provisions of the Aborigines Act, 1969 Children committed to the Care of the Minister during the Year under Sec.	160	148	308	4	1	5	1		1		
27B Children committed to the Care of the	5	4	9	8	4	12	4	5	9		
Minister during the Year, other than under Sec. 27B Discharges Legally adopted Deaths	287 317 76 6	271 285 92 8	558 602 168 14	278 164 98 11	261 186 85 7	539 350 183 18	253 323 170 6	255 353 192 5	508 676 362 11		
Total Wards at end of the Year	3,197	2.891	6,088	3,319	2,970	6,289	3,208	2,812	6,020		

* Figures corrected for 30th June, 1968.

TABLE 3B-EX-WARDS

Number of Ex-Wards (18-21 years) for whom Guardianship has been retained

at 30th June, 1971: Males: 402 Females: 325 Total: 727

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		
	1968- 1969		1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970- 1971
Berry	59 59 20 101 20 20 25 25 26 10 25 26 10 47 23 23 32 32 32 32 32 29	57 67 7 14 98 20 28 23 25 11 43 30 28 26 17 34 38 128 29	59 71 9 22 100 32 19 36 24 25 12 38 30 29 10 18 62 35	59 814 9 38 23 35 53 14 51 181 35 579 56 86 20	146 921 7 24 42 17 12 50 45 18 67 12 34 147 25 663 102 124 16	49 905 19 642 21 12 7 47 14 47 14 9 22 50 80 13 46 153 38 576 71 111	118 873 29 139 28 58 49 45 100 44 78 204 54 634 88 197 49	203 988 14 388 129 42 37 40 73 70 29 110 42 697 140 252 45	108 976 28 28 142 53 31 43 71 14 34 34 88 80 43 75 56 638 106 269 47	61 806 15 41 35 24 34 57 14 50 178 37 600 50 69 20	144 917 5 16 29 10 18 4 49 17 72 12 33 163 24 635 105 94	48 940 15 12 43 17 10 7 54 16 24 55 52 13 49 9 147 40 580 81 109 17	55 61 20 28 21 25 11 43 25 23 17 33 37 128 29	59 65 9 17 99 31 19 36 24 25 12 32 30 29 10 18 60 35 154 29	59 27 12 15 98 35 21 36 17 14 18 10 33 28 30 26 16 16 56 25 158 30	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 6 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 2 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \cdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$ \begin{array}{c} $	1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	57 67 20 28 23 25 11 43 30 28 26 17 34 38 128 29	59 71 9 22 100 32 19 36 24 25 12 38 30 29 10 18 62 35	60 36 13 16 99 36 21 36 21 36 17 14 18 10 33 28 30 26 16 16 58 25 160 30
Werrington Park	133 24 40	120 22 37	121 25 40	20 58 69	31 54 15	33 62 27	153 82 109	151 76 52	154 87 67	33 60 72	30 51 12	35 67 28	119 22 37	120 24 40	118 19 38	1 	1 1 	1 1 1	120 22 37	121 25 40	11 2 3
Totals	890	916¶	1,005	2,280	2,603	2,430	3,170	3,519¶	3,435	2,275	2,514¶	2,459	874	977	955	21	28	21	895	1,005	976

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* From Aborigines Welfare Board, 1969.

† First Admissions 4th August, 1969.

‡ First Admissions 21st June, 1971. § First Admissions 28th August, 1970. || First Admissions 5th September, 1960. (Garran Cottage only).

Total includes 14 wards then at Kinchela. Home closed 15-5-1970.

TABLE 4-REMAND HOMES (SHELTERS)

Admissions and Discharges

		nmates nning of			dmissio iring Ye			tal Inm uring Y			ischarg ring Ye		Dea	ths dur Year	ing	an	l Discha d Deat uring Ye	hs		al Inma nd of Y	
	1968- 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970- 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1968– 1969	1969– 1970	1970– 1971
Broken Hill Shelter				43	49	41	43	49	41	43	49	37			•••	43	49	37			4
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter	42	34	32	1,991	2,255	2,674	2,033	2,289	2,706	1,999	2,257	2,666				1,999	2,257	2,666	34	32	40
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter	22	14	16	957	968	1,192	979	982	1,208	965	966	1,197				965	966	1,197	14	16	11
Minda	79	105	128	2,755	2,943	3,461	2,834	3,048	3,589	2,730	2,920	3,450				2,730	2,920	3,450	104	128	139
Yasmar	42	52	48	1,279	1,498	1,565	1,321	1,550	1,613	1,269	1,502	1,557				1,269	1,502	1,557	52	48	56
Worimi	12	6	11	432	556	646	444	562	657	438	551	651				438	551	651	6	11	6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>																			
Totals	197	211	235	7,457	8,269	9,579	7,654	8,480	9,814	7,444	8,245	9,558				7,444	8,245	9,558	210	235	256

TABLE 5: JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Locality

MALES

Age	Minda and	politan, d Ashfield 's Court	Other Suburba	Sydney n Courts		castle 's Court		ngong 's Court	Cou Children	ntry 's Courts	То	tals
	1969-70	1970–71	1969–70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970–71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
8 years	11 21 45 91 225 403 588 693 808	16 47 53 117 259 411 585 757 848 96 78	 3 16 21 41 41 41 162 85 6 12	 2 5 8 23 39 66 81 106 6 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 13 \\ 30 \\ 36 \\ 56 \\ 106 \\ 106 \\ 14 \\ 2 \end{array} $	1 3 9 12 41 61 69 106 111 14 3	1 1 13 11 20 46 48 53 59 4 2	5 2 4 12 26 53 61 55 59 5 2	13 15 26 58 127 235 491 446 554 706 35 10	3 13 39 56 147 310 489 457 621 787 34 24	17 31 54 130 258 531 1,017 1,179 1,568 1,764 188 99	3 35 93 127 296 659 1,053 1,238 1,620 1,911 155 110
Totals	3090	3,267	387	339	385	430	258	284	2,716	2,980	6,836	7,300

FEMALES

Age		oolitan, d Ashfield 's Court	Other Suburba	Sydney in Courts		castle 1's Court	Wollor Children	ngong 's Court	Cou Children	ntry 's Courts	Tota	als
	1969–70	1970–71	1969–70	1970–71	1969-70	1970–71	1969–70	1970–71	1969-70	1970–71	1969–70	1970-71
8 years	2 1 3 7 14 18 38 63 48 48 4	2 2 2 15 20 37 46 48 5 7	··· 1 1 1 ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	1 4 3 6 2 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· 2 5 13 15 30 16 22 ···	2 3 4 19 16 24 34 50 48 1 1	4 5 4 13 29 40 72 89 73 4 12	4 3 7 22 37 48 78 107 108 6 9
Totals	210	184	8	10	16	21	8	12	103	202	345	429

.

TABLE 5A-JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

N	1A	٩L	E	S

Court Order	St	eal		, Enter Steal		eive Property		nd Use Vehicle	Ass	ault	Rob	bery		icious mage
	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	19701971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971
Released on Probation Committed to an Institution Committed to an Institution—	533	1,578 483	915 373	1,022 450	164 44	119 78	315 151	4 34 220	76 46	117 69	6 33	4 5	114 21	186 41
Order Suspended Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc Fined	413	101 393 477	66 194 8	64 143 23	4 44 24	13 56 35	13 44 67	29 60 68	18 28 41	20 45 44	5 2	3 5 8	2 14 41	11 22 58
Bound over Committed for Trial Committed to the Care of an	102 2	54 7	9 7	17 5	1	1	2	9 3	3 1	44 5	 1	·:2	4	1
Approved Person Other Orders	29 52	20 27	13 11	24 6	4 2	3 10	2 9	57	1 4	1 5	2 1	i	2 14	1
Totals	3,215	3,140	1,596	1,754	287	315	603	835	*218	310	51	28	*212	320

				SEX OF	FENCES							
Court Order		rnal wledge		ecent sault		ffences 1g Males		her ffences		ther ences	То	tals
	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969-1970	1970–1971	1969-1970	1970–1971	1969-1970	1970–1971
Released on Probation Committed to an Institution	151 15	184 9	69 20	58 17	1 1	4 1	9 4	1	113 32	65 26	3,527 1,273	3,772 1,399
Committed to an Institution— Order Suspended Admonished and Discharged, not	6	10	3.	6			1		5	8	206	265
proceeded with, etc Fined Bound over Committed for Trial	45 4 	32 6 9	9 2 	6 3 2	 i 	4 	2 2 1	8 6	42 76 2	42 65 3 7	837 673 122 14	816 787 100 35
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person Other Orders	1 8	4	2 1	2 1	· 2	3	· 2	 	1 21	2 4	57 127	58 68
Totals	230	254	106	95	5	12	21	15	292	222	6,836	7,300

* Adjusted Statistics, 1969/70.

TABLE 5A-JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)-continued

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

FEMALES

Court Order	St	eal	Break and	, Enter Steal		eive Property		nd Use Vehicle	Ass	ault
	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969-1970	1970–1971	196 9–1970	1970–1971	1969-1970	1970-1971	1969-1970	1970–1971
Released on Probation Committed to an Institution Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc	124 26 22 18	171 35 2 21	28 11 	37 12 1 5	53	16 9 2	8 2 	12 3 ···	10 0 4	5 6 1
Fined Bound Over Committed for Trial Committed to the Care of an Approved Person Other Orders	18 6 3	22 7 5 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 3 1	1 	2 2	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· 1	1 	
Totals	199	267	43	60	9	31	10	19	*15	15

Court Order		vith Assault e Armed		cious nage		ther ences	Tc	otals
	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971	1969–1970	1970–1971
Released on Probation Committed to an Institution Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc. Fined Bound Over Committed for Trial Committed to the Care of an Approved Person Other Orders	··· ··		··· 2 ·· 1 ··	··· ·· ·· ··	44 5 1 9 3 1	16 7 5 1 2	219 49 1 37 23 1	257 72 4 37 30 9 9 11
Totals		••	*5	3	64	34	345	429

* Adjusted Statistics, 1969/70.

.

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

	8 y	ears	9 :	years	10 :	ears	11 2	vears	12	years	13	ears	14	years	15	years	16 9	rears	17	years	18	years		e not orded	т	otals
Offence	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	- 1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	- 1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	- 1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1969- 1970	1970- 1971			1969- 1970	1970 1971
									MA	LES																
Steal	9	2	14	14	28	45	43	50	124	130	236	262	493	437	560	543	776	689	825	857	65	57	42	54	3,215	3,140
Break, Enter and Steal	8		15	14	21	40	65	61	103	133	222	255	319	350	296	301	259	279	244	285	29	19	15	17	1,596	1,754
Receive Stolen Property					2	1	13	2	10	4	22	24	39	32	45	64	64	84	77	92	10	8	5	4	287	315
Take and Use Motor Vehicle			1	2	2	2	4		9	7	23	48	83	118	134	196	179	242	147	195	15	17	6	8	603	835
Assault*							1	1	2	1	3	14	17	18	31	26	60	97	95	132	5	10	4	11	218	310
Robbery													1	2	11	2	13	6	22	18	2		2		51	28
Malicious Damage*				5	1	4	3	13	7	18	13	30	16	45	25	38	50	60	84	96	12	9	1	2	212	320
Carnal Knowledge									1			1	10	13	26	31	49	76	114	107	25	23	5	3	230	254
Indecent Assault (Female)		1				1			1	1	8	9	19	16	20	19	19	27	25	19	7	2	7		106	95
Sex Offence (Male)												4		1	1	1	2		2	5		1			5	12
Other Sex Offences													3		4		3	3	10	11	1	1			21	15
Other Offences			1				1		1	2	4	12	17	21	26	17	94	57	119	94	17	8	12	11	292	222
Totals	17	3	31	35	54	93	130	127	258	256	531	659	1017	1053	1179	1238	1568	1620	1764	1911	188	155	99	110	6,836	7,300
······									FEM	ALES																
Steal			2	1	3	2	1	4	9	16	14	27	27	35	45	52	57	57	35	62	1	4	5	7	199	267
Break, Enter and Steal			2	3	2	1	3	3	4	5	9	4	5	8	6	7	7	11	3	17			2	1	43	60
Receive Stolen Property												3		1	6	6	2	12	1	8		1			9	31
Take and Use Motor Vehicle												1	3	2	3	6	1	9	3	1					10	19
Assault*										1	5				2	5	1	5	4	4			3		15	15
Robbery																										
Malicious Damage*															1		2	1	2			!			5	3
Sex Offences																										
Other Offences											, 1	2	5	2	9	2	19	10	25	16	3	1	2	1	64	34
Totals			4	4	5	3	4	7	13	22	29	37	40	48	72	78	89	107	73	108	4	6	12	9	345	429

* Adjusted Statistics, 1969/70.

TABLE 5C-JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Locality and Offence

	Mi	nda an	politan d Ashfi 1's Cour				Sydne <u>y</u> n Cou		с		castle 1's Cou	ırt	Cl	Wollo nildrer	ongong 1's Cou	ırt	с		intry 's Cour	ts		Tc	tals	
Offence	1969	-70	1970)71	1969	-70	197	0-71	1969	970	197	0-71	196	9–70	197	0-71	1969	-70	1970)71	1969	9–70	1970)-71
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.
Steal	1,356	116	1,395	113	247	3	152	6	179	10	182	13	83	6	103	6	1,350	64	1,308	129	3,215	199	3,140	267
Break, Enter and Steal	794	27	854	31	58	2	58	2	76	1	120		83	1	74	2	585	12	648	25	1,596	43	1,754	60
Receive Stolen Property	129	7	115	10	8	1	10		12	1	12	2	23		9	3	115		169	16	287	S	315	31
Take and use motor vehicle	280	4	374	7	21		39	1	34		40		37		51	1	231	6	331	10	603	10	835	19
Assault*	116	14	190	8	17		10	1	16		12		8		13		61	3	85	6	218	17	310	15
Robbery	44		11		1		4				2		1			• • •	5		11		51		28	
Malicious damage*	92		114		4		31		13		14		5		18		94	3	143	3	212	3	320	3
Carnal Knowledge	97		104		6	•••	11		29		24		7		7		91		108		230		254	
Indecent assault (female)	51		37		3		5		2		2		3		9		47	` 	42		106		95	
Sex offence (male)	2		5		2						1						1		6		5		12	
Other sex offences	8		6		1												12		9		21		15	
Other offences	121	42	62	15	15	2	19		24	4	21	6	8	1	•••		124	15	120	13	292	64	222	34
Totals	3,090	210	3,267	184	387	8	339	10	385	16	430	21	258	8	284	12	2,716	103	2,980	202	6,836	345	7,300	429

* Adjusted Statistics, 1969/70.

TABLE 5D—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Court Order

		8 ye	ars			9 y e	ars			10 ye	ears			11	years			12	years			13 2	ears			14 ye	ears	
Court Order	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970	0–1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971
	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Probation Committed to an Institution Suspended Committal Admonished and Discharged Fined Bound Over Committed for Trial Committed to care of Approved Person Committed to care of Minister Other Orders	· · 5 · · · · ·	 .: 	1 1 	··· ··· ··· ···	20 3 1 5 1 1 	4 	22 4 7 2 	2 1 1 	44 3 1 2 1 2 	4 1	59 10 1 13 10	3	86 24 3 14 3 	4 	83 28 3 8 4 1	7	178 30 6 34 5 4 1	10 1 1 1 1	195 43 10 31 2 7 8	15 1 5 1	367 87 7 55 2 8 1 4	17 7 1 1 1 1	400 119 17 76 5 18 17 3 4	29 5 1 1 1	573 170 200 203 21 2 20 1 7	29 4 2 2 1 2	608 200 31 151 37 10 5	35 7 4 2
Totals			3		31	4	35	4	54	5	93	3	130	4	127	7	258	13	296	22	531	29	659	37	1017	40	1,053	48

		15 y	ears			16 y	ears			17	ears			18 y	ears		A	ge not	record	ied	1	Т	otals	
Court Order	1969-	-1970	1970-	1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970	-1971
	M	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Probation . Committed to an Institution . Suspended Committal . Admonished and Discharged . Fined . Bound over . Committed for Trial . Committed to care of Approved Person . Committed to care of Minister . Other Orders .	38 157 65 4 1	50 10 2 	644 251 55 156 102 8 1 9 1 11	45 21 1 5 3 1	754 308 60 169 166 69 1 9 1 31	54 13 6 10 1 5	848 335 63 143 185 14 15 4 13	57 20 1 11 10 5 2 1	713 333 62 160 383 40 8 1 1 63	41 9 15 7 1	773 370 75 205 416 36 14 3 19	55 14 11 17 3 6	97 24 7 23 30 4 1	2 2 	89 21 5 13 22 1 3 1	5 1 	55 25 1 10 7 1	4 3 1 2 1 1	50 17 5 12 18 6 2 		3,527 1,273 206 837 673 122 14 57 7 120	219 49 1 37 23 1 8 4 3	$3,772 \\ 1,399 \\ 265 \\ 816 \\ 787 \\ 100 \\ 35 \\ 58 \\ 5 \\ 63$	257 72 4 37 30 9 9 2 9
Totals	1,179	72	1,238	78	1,568	89	1,620	107	1,764	73	1,911	108	188	4	155	6	99	12	110	9	6,836	345	7,300	429

TABLE 6-CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Locality

		Metro inda an Childrer	d Ash	field			Sydne <u>y</u> n Cou		c	New hildrer	castle i's Coi	ırt	C	Wollo hildren	ngong i's Cou	ırt	C	Cou Children	ntry i's Cour	rts		То	tals	
Courts	196	9–70	197	70–71	1969	-70	197	071	196	9–70	197	0–71	196	9–70	197	0-71	196	970	197	0-71	196	9-70	197	70-71
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F .	м.	F.
Under 8 years	198	180	198	167	10	17	12	5	20	22	13	26	13	16	19	15	120	105	150	111	361	340	392	324
8 years	34	17	19	15	1	1			2	5	1	2	3	2	4	1	16	15	9	8	56	40	33	26
9 years	25	13	30	13	2			1	7	5	5	6	3	2	1		12	13	8	9	49	33	44	29
10 years	40	23	39	13	1	1		3	3			3	1	4	3		24	11	18	12	69	39	60	31
11 years	47	19	40	16	1		3	2	6	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	20	13	20	10	75	36	66	31
12 years	59	45	61	42	3	1	2	1	2	8	1	7	5	1		3	19	18	21	20	88	73	85	73
13 years	149	122	114	143	5	1	6	13	6	10	9	13	8	10	6	9	45	57	32	79	213	190	167	257
14 years	121	234	130	221	6	5	11	12	15	14	6	16	12	20	8	15	53	101	41	115	207	374	196	379
15 years	90	206	69	262	3	4	1	8	5	17		21	5	15	1	18	40	108	33	131	143	350	104	440
16 years	47	164	67	194	2	6	6	5	6	19	8	13	5	17	2	10	38	65	38	102	98	271	121	324
17 years	51	84	54	90	1	1	2	2	7	12	5	7	2	11	1	8	34	32	35	42	95	140	97	149
18 years	7	4	6	4					1								4	1		1	12	5	6	5
Age not recorded	12	16	11	35					4	1	1			1		•••			1	1	16	18	13	36
Totals	880	1,117	838	1,215	35	37	43	52	84	114	51	115	58	102	46	81	425	539	406	641	1,482	1,909	1,384	2,104

TABLE 6A-CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Complaint

																							Com	plaint	s ,													а.,			
						Absec	onding	,		Breac	h of																N	leglect	ed												
Court Order	ι	Jncon	itrolla	ible	f		Prope			Proba Condi	tion		N	Expo loral	sed to Dang	er	N		ed Pla bode	ce of]	Destit	ute		Imp Guard	roper lianshi	p	Gua	mpeten ardian- hip	t F	Failure Sc	to att hool	end		Misce	llaneo	us		Totals	1	
		1969- 1970		970 971)69–)70	19 19	70- 71	190 197		197 197		19 19	59- 70	19 ⁻ 19 ⁻	70- 71	1969-	-1970	197	0-197	71 1	970–1	971	1969	9–1970	1970	- 19 71	1970	0–1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	9-1970) 19	970- 971	196	9–1970	197	0–1971
	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	7	M	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	м	F	M	F
	1	1				1				1	1								1	1	1]	1	1	1	
Probation	. 142	203	139	242	6	8	4	8	35	36	50	44	20	416	22	604	248	202	2 2	9 2	26	78	64	90	84	60	69	70	64	134	71	142	62	1		11	3	676	1,020	605	1,186
Committed to an Institution	. 88	109	87	105	36	29	42	33	102	56	89	54	5	169	2	184	29	28	3	5	3	15	12			2				54	7	60	9	1		6	1	315	398	308	401
Committed to the Care of the Minister	10	9	12	11		3		1	1	11	1	5	1	17		12	113	116	5 23	2 2	21	72	67	128	103	66	54	74	77	1	9	1	5	2	4			256	272	248	253
Admonished and Discharged, no proceeded with, etc	. 20	8	15	13	2		2		14	2	3	1	2	13	2	16	25	5		1	3	13	4	4	2	3		2		5	2	1				2	1	72	34	44	38
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	d . 35	26	20	35		•••			6	7	11	6	3	29	1	45	25	28	12	2	6	23	15	20	24	14	11	28	22	3		4	2		1			92	115	113	142
Returned to Former Custody	. 1		1	1	18	44	19	45	1					3		1				. .																		20	47	20	47
Variation of Order																				. .																					
Other Orders	. 5	7	8	6	1	••	6	6	6	4	5	6	1	5	1	13	8	1	1	1		7	3	7	3	1		5	2	7	2	6	1	16	1	6		51	23	46	37
Totals	. 301	362	282	413	63	84	73	93	165	116	159	116	32	652	28	875	448	382	70) 5	59	208	165	249	216	146	134	179	165	204	91	214	79	20	6	25	5	1,482	1,909	1,384	2,104

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TABLE 6B-CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Distributed according to Sex, Complaint and Age

	1																								Negle	ected															
Age		τ	nconti	ollabl	e	Al	Pro Pro Cust	per	m		Bread Proba Cond	ation		Ex	Dosed 1 Dan	o Mor ger	al	No	fixed Abc	Place o de	of	Destit	ute	C	Impr Guardi	oper anship		Incom Guar shi	dian-	Г	ailure chool	to atte Regula	nd rly		Miscel	laneous	5		Т	otals	
	-	1969	-70	197	0–71	1969	-70	1970	0-71	1969	9-70	1970)-71	1969	-70	1970	-71	1969	-70	1970	-71	1970-	-71	1969	9-70	1970	-71	1970	0-71	196	0–70	197	0-71	196	9-70	1970)-71	196	9–70	197	70–71
	-	м	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	M	F	м	F
nder 8 years		5	1	7	2		2				1				8	5	6	197	185	43	39	101	78	150	133	100	79	134	120	4	9	2		5	1			361	340	392	324
syears		6	1	3	2					2		2		1		1		20	19	4	1	6	9	18	17	6	6	6	8	8	2	5		1	1			56	40	33	20
years		8		11	1				••		1	2		1	1	1	2	20	19	3		5	6	14	10	9	7	4	10	6	1	9	3		1			49	33	44	2
0 years	••	19	3	21	3	1	1			5	2	8	1	1	1		2	19	17	3		7	7	13	12	4	5	4	7	11	3	13	6				•••	69	39	60	3
-	••	16	5	19	7	1	1		1	11	1	11	2	2	3		2	17	14	2		6	4	11	8	6	7	8	3	17	3	13	5		1	1		75	36	66	3
	••	16	14	27	18		7		6	18	4	7	7	1	23		18	17	9	1	2	6	3	11	7	6	10	9	2	24	9	2.5	7	1		4		88	73	85	7
-	••	60	51	44	69	13	12 17	4	11	26 41	16 34	35	17	3	64 155	5	107 192	33 32	21	2	4	13	9 5	9	5 13	2	3	2	6	67 63	21 34	63 79	27 27	2	••	2		213 207	190 374	167	25
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••	49 61	96 86	46 39		8 19	17	15	21 26	22	21	22	29 24	4	135	4	254	28	25 27		4	13	13	5	7	4		2	+	1	6	19	27	1		6	2	143	374	196 104	37
		34	76	44	70	7	15	22	9	19	20	18	24	6	135	4	198	30	23	3	5	25	15	2	1		3	1							1	4	1	98	271	104	324
-		24	27	19	24	9	10	21	12	15	15	17	11	6	67	3	82	30	20	7	2	20	12	1	1	3	1	1	3				2	10		6		95	140	97	149
0		1				2		2	1	3		1			4		2	5	1			1	1	1					1			2						12	5	6	:
ge not recorded		2	2	2	10	3	1		3	3	1	2	2		6	1	10		2		1	1	3	5	2	3	6	2	1	3	3	2			1			16	18	13	36
Totals		301	362	282	413	63	84	73	93	165	116	159	116	32	652	28	875	448	382	70	59	208	165	249	216	146	134	179	165	204	91	214	79	20	6	25	5	1,482	1,909	1,384	2.10

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TABLE 6C-CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES-COMPLAINTS

Distributed according to Sex, Locality and Complaint

		Metro linda an Childrei	d Ash	field			Sydne n Cou		C	New hildrer	castle i's Cou	ırt	C	Wollo hildrer	ongong n's Cou		(intry 1's Cou	rts		Т	otals	
Offence	19	69–70	19	70-71	196	9–70	197	0–71	196	9–70	197	0-71	196	9–70	197	0-71	1969	9–70	197	0-71	196	59–70	197	70-71
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
Uncontrollable	184	219	161	244	7	11	16	6	17	29	9	23	7	- 10	4	14	86	93	92	126	301	362	282	413
Absconding from proper custody	58	83	58	81		••		1			2				2		5	1	11	11	63	84	73	93
Breach of Probation conditions	111	70	122	68	7		6	1	15	5	5	3	3	13	4	4	29	28	22	40	165	116	159	116
Exposed to Moral Danger	18	397	13	492	1	4		33	1	37		41	3	43		35	9	171	15	274	32	652	28	875
No fixed place of abode	214	178	50	38	14	13	1	1	24	31	4	5	27	19	4	5	169	141	11	10	448	382	70	59
Destitute			103	84			8	1			11	11			6	12			80	57			208	165
Improper Guardianship	136	105	62	58	4	8	4	3	20	9	4	12	8	10	4	5	81	84	72	56	249	216	146	134
Incompetent Guardianship			86	85			1	4			7	16			-11	5			74	55			179	165
72 (o) (Truancy)	156	60	168	62	2		6	2	7	3	7	2	10	7	11	1	29	21	22	12	204	91	214	79
Miscellaneous	3	5	15	3	••	1	1	• ••			2	2	••			••	17		7		20	6	25	5
Totals	880	1,117	838	1,215	35	37	43	52	84	114	51	115	58	102	46	81	425	539	406	641	1,482	1,909	1,384	2,104

TABLE 6D—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES—COMPLAINTS

Distributed according to Sex, Age and Court Order

		Prob	ation		c		ted to tution	an		mmitte the M			A	dmoni Disch	shed and arged	nd		mmitte pprove				Retur ormer				Other	Order	5		To	otals	
Age	1969	-19 70	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970-	1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969-	-1970	1970-	1971	1969-	-1970	1970	0–197
	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	M	F	M	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Inder 8 years	163	151	154	136			6		148	152	175	150	12	5	4	2	28	29	45	31					10	3	8	5	361	340	392	324
8 years	22	19	15	9	6	1	3		14	12	9	13	2				9	8	6	4					3			• •	56	40	33	26
years	22	17	11	14	2	1	13	1	16	12	11	9	2		1		6	3	8	5					1	• •			49	33	44	29
) years	31	25	26	15	14	2	16		15	10	13	11	1			1	8	2	5	3								1	69	39	60	31
years	38	20	36	17	14	1	12	3	12	12	8	9	2	1			8	1	10	1		1			1			1	75	36	66	31
years	35	31	38	38	30	16	28	10	9	13	8	11	3	1	2		7	5	8	8	2	7		5	2		1	1	88	73	85	73
years	105	98	85	157	68	57	60	53	13	18	5	16	5	5	2	1	6	6	10	14	10	5	2	5	6	1	3	11	213	190	167	257
years	102	208	101	225	63	105	62	98	16	24	10	8	12	7	2	5	8	13	9	26	3	13	4	11	3	4	8	6	207	374	196	379
years	68	215	41	278	46	88	34	94	5	10	3	10	8	2	4	8	9	19	8	29	2	11	7	13	5	5	7	8	143	350	104	440
years	47	150	45	197	37	77	47	86	1	7		4	7	6	15	14	2	18	3	15		6	2	6	4	7	9	2	98	271	121	324
years	36	74	44	87	28	43	26	43	2		1	2	12	7	13	5	1	10	1	4	2	4	5	6	14	2	7	2	95	140	97	149
years	2	2	3		3	2		3	1			1	4		1	1]	•••		2	1	2	•••	12	5	6	5
ge not recorded	5	10	6	13	4	5	1	10	4	2	5	9	2			1		1		2	1		•••	1	••	•••	1		16	18	13	36
Totals	676	1,020	605	1,186	315	398	308	401	256	272	248	253	72	34	44	38	92	115	113	142	20	47	20	47	51	23	46	37	1,482	1,909	1,384	2,10

* Revised statistics 1968-9.

TABLE 7 & TABLE 7A—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT

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

There were no male truants in respect of whom proceedings were instituted under this Act during the year under review

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

Reported Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance, Prosecution of Parents in School Default Matters and Application for Exemption from School Attendance

		1968–1969			1969–1970			1970–1971	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance— No. of Cases reported by State Schools Population Attending State Schools *† No. of Cases reported by non-State Schools Population attending non-State Schools *†	4,512 326,726 377 94,768	3,930 303,544 264 96,678	8,442 630,270 641 191,446	4,885 336,308 288 86,934	3,900 313,746 244 87,575	8,785 650,054 532 174,509	4,918 345,034 244 95,675	4,179 322,048 203 96,200	9,097 667,082 447 191,875
Prosecution of Parents— No. of Parents prosecuted regarding School Default		13			16			8	
Reasons for Application for Exemption from Attendance— Domestic Necessity— State Schools Non-State Schools	12 1	160 4	172	11 2	137 3	148	15 2	116 5	131
Health— State Schools Non-State Schools	27	55 6	82 6	15 1	35 1	50 2	13 1	31 4	44
Necessitous Circumstances— State Schools Non-State Schools Percel Desirability	255 8	224 16	479 24	320 10	299 6	619 16	165 9	203 12	368 21
Psychological Desirability— State Schools Non-State Schools Educational Saturation—	65 2	75 3	140 5	49 1	55 · 2	104 3	57 5	76 7	133 12
State Schools	764 18	493 26	1,257 44	725 25	471 24	1,196 49	703 20	525 30	1,228 50
State Schools	230 12	282 18	512 30	216 13	287 20	503 33	191 7	262 25	453 32
Totals— State Schools Non-State Schools	1,353 41	1,289 73	2,642 114	1,336 52	1,284 56	2,620 108	1,144 44	1,213 83	2,357 127

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

† Between the ages of 6 years and 15 years.

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TABLE 8-OTHER OFFENCES

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

	Railwa	ay Act a	nd Regul	ations		Motor T	raffic Act	t		Police Off an mmary C	nd			Firear	ms Act		Poisor	is Act		Other	Acts			Т	otals	
Court Order	1969	-70	1970	-71	1969	9_70	1970	-71	1969	9-70	1970	-71	1969	9–70	1970	-71	1970	-71	1969	9–70	1970	-71	1969	-70	197	70-71
	М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	M	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F
Fined	1,733	586	1,452	524	3,943	72	5.945	185	326	3	450	16	25		40		5		82	2	1	1	6,109	663	7,893	726
Admonished and Discharged, NPW, etc.	178	65	113	41	237	12	173		64	1	120	13	12		11		8	3	15	3	1	1	506	81	426	66
Released on Probation	41	1	48	••	46	20	56	4	55	••	141	6	20	•••	19		50	37	50	6			212	27	314	47
Committed to an Institution	2				14		16		3		17	4					11	14	8		2		27		46	18
Other Orders	16	1	38	12	112	3	148	3	39	1	32	1	3		1		3	2	2	1	1		172	6	223	18
Totals	1,970	653	1,651	577	4,352	107	6,338	200	487	5	760	40	60		71		77	56	157	12	5	2	7.026	777	8,902	875

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TABLE 8A—OTHER OFFENCES

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Age of Offender

		8 ye	ars			9 y	ears			10 y	ears			11 y	ears			12 y	ears			13 y	ears			14 y	ears	
Court Order	1969	9-70	1970	-71	196	9–70	1970	-71	196	9-70	1970	-71	1969	-70	1970	-71	1969	-70	1970	-71	1969	-70	1970	-71	196	9-70	197	1-72
	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F	м	F
Fined																	4		2		42	2	12	2	66	21	42	2
Admonished and Discharged NPW, etc											3		11		2		12		5		15	2	17	2	19	3	33	3
Released on Probation									ż		1		3				7		4		12		15		22		31	
Committed to an Institution																					1		1		4		2	2
Other Orders											1				1					2	2		2		4		7	6
Totals									2		5		14		3		23		11	2	72	4	47	4	115	24	115	13

		15 y	ears			16 y	ears			17 y	ears			18 y	ears			Ag Rec	e not orded			Т	otals	
Court Order	1969	970	1970	-71	1969	9–70	1970	0-71	196	9–70	197	0-71	196	9-70	197	0-71	196	9–70	197	0-71	1969	-70	197	0-71
	M	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	М	F	М	F	М	F
Fined	441	134	350	98	944	180	912	201	3,778	269	5,633	323	652	29	258	16	182	28	684	84	6,109	663	7,893	726
Admonished and Discharged, NPW, etc	45	12	61	9	88	12	89	18	190	26	164	23	92	6	18	4	34	20	34	7	506	81	426	66
Released on Probation	45	2	51	7	68	8	75	17	44	9	121	22	5	8	9		4		7	1	212	27	314	47
Committed to an Institution	4		1	3	8		16	6	10		26	6								1	27		46	18
Other Orders	10	2	16	3	22	3	45	4	129	1	146	3	5		1				4		172	6	223	18
Totals	545	150	479	120	1,130	203	1,137	246	4,151	305	6,090	377	754	43	286	20	220	48	729	93	7,026	777	8,902	875

TABLE 9-COURT ORDERS MADE IN RESPECT OF JUVENILES

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

	J	uvenile ((Crime	Offenders s Act)	5	0	Child We	lfare Act		Put Instru A	iction			her ences			То	tals	
Court Order	1969-	1970	1970-	-1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969- 1970	1970– 1971	1969	1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970)-1971
	M	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Male T	ruants	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F
Released on Probation	3,527	219	3,772	257	676	1,020	605	1,186			212	27	314	47	4,415	1,266	4,691	1,490
Committed to an Institution	1,273	49	1,399	72	315	398	308	401	1		27		46	18	1,616	447	1,753	491
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	206	1	265	4	8	7	6	6							214	8	271	10
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	837	37	816	37	72	34	44	38			506	81	426	66	1,415	152	1,286	141
Fined	673	23	787	30							6,109	663	7,893	726	6,782	686	8,680	756
Bound Over	122	1	100	9											122	1	100	9
Committed for Trial	14		35												14		35	
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	57	8	58	9	92	115	113	142							149	123	171	151
Committed to the Care of the Minister	7	4	5	2	256	272	248	253							263	276	253	255
Returned to former Custody					20	47	20	47							20	47	20	47
Variation of Order																		
Other Orders	120	3	63	9	43	16	40	31			172	6	223	18	335	25	326	58
Totals	6,836	345	7,300	429	1,482	1,909	1,384	2,104	1		7,026	777	8,902	875	15,345	3,031	17,586	3,408

TABLE 10-METROPOLITAN CHILDREN'S COURTS, SYDNEY

	• •••					М	ales										Female	s			
Court Order		enile Offen Crimes Ac			enile Offer Other Act		Chil	d Welfare Cases	Act	Public	Instructio Cases	on Act		nile Offen Crimes Ac			nile Offen Other Act		Chil	ld Welfare Cases	Act
κ.	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970– 1971	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1977	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970 1971	1968- 1969	1969- 1970	1970- 1971
Released on Probation	1,404	1,687	1,988	113	143	205	271	409	355				40	132	116	8	27	40	443	541	674
Committed to an Institution	492	735	737	9	23	25	142	212	224		1		30	41	44		1	12	230	271	267
Committed to the Care of the Minister	10	2			2		131	130	129				1	1	1				108	140	144
committed to the Care of an Approved Person	43	45	3 48				48	74	90				3	7	5		2		84	93	116
Committed to Institution—Order Suspended	75	70	114	2	1	3	9	3	3				2	2	2					2	1
Committed for Trial	3	13	29						1												
ined	198	243	241	1,362	1,013	979	1	2	3				8	13	9	51	52	68		·	
ound Over			20	34		1									1	13					
dmonished and Discharged, Not Proceeded With, etc.	134	288	298	59	176	113	16	31	20				7	14	9	3	23	15	17	22	
eturned to Former Custody	2				2		3	18	19				1						11	48	13
ordered to be Detained in Prison	•••••••	1							2												47
solated Detention Within Institution																					
ariation of Order																					
Detained to Rising of Court																					
committed to Prison, Order Suspended	11	5						1											••		
Disqualified from Holding Driver's Licence	3						1												• •		
djourned Generally							1								1						
ecognizance Forfeited	3	1	1												1						
eturned to Canberra																					
Totals	2,378	3,090	3,479	1,579	1,360	1,326	623*	880	846		1		92	210	189	75	105	135	893*	1,117	1,262
Grand Totals (Males and Females)	2,470	3,300	3,668	1,654	1,465	1,461	1,516*	1,997	2,108		1			;							

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

"Juvenile Offender" means any child or young person charged under the Crimes Act with any indictable or non-indictable offence. Public Instruction Act cases refer to Truancy.

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

* Revised Statistics, 1968-1969.

TABLE 11-INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

Admissions and Discharges

Name of Institution		al Enrolmer		Ac	lmissions fr Shelters	om	Tran	sfers in du Year	ring	Total	Inmates d Year	uring	Tran	sfers out du Year	uring	Dis	charges du Year	ring
	1968-1969	1969–1970	1970–1971	1968–1969	1969–1970	1970–1971	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970–1971	1968-1969	1969–1970	1970–1971	1968–1969	196 9 -1970	1970–1971	196 8 –1969	1969–1970	1970–1971
Anglewood Special School for Truants Daruk Training School for Boys Training School for Boys, Mittagong Mount Penang Training School for Boys St. Heliers, Muswellbrook Institution for Boys, Tamworth Training School for Girls, Paramatta Ormond School Yawara Training School for Boys, Kurri	200 162 317 64 11 9 143 122	65 199 132 228 62 15 8 159 124 103	88 236 176 280 78 15 8 182 124 171	58 272 140 481 99 15 279 154 29	91 305 207 370 117 5 1 1 278 165 245	84 304 226 368 138 35 299 166 298	4 1 51 7 31 23 28 1 101	5 60 12 36 21 27 6	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 12\\ 1\\ 44\\ 1\\ 15\\ 22\\ 28\\ 11 \end{array} $	137 476 303 849 170 57 32 450 277 130	156 509 339 658 191 56 30 464 289 354	173 552 403 692 217 65 30 509 290 480	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 131 \\ 9 \\ 42 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 4 \\ \cdots \end{array} $	5 23 11 44 21 36 22 21 8 3	2 21 14 18 19 38 23 22 5 20	69 266 159 490 99 267 149 27	63 250 152 334 92 5 157 180	77 291 203 387 114 5 332 162 266
Totals	1,107	1,095	1,358	1,527	1,784	1,918	247	167	135	2,881	3,046	3,411	260	194	182	1,526	1,494	1,837

Name of Institution	Dea	ths during	Year	Total l and Tr	Deaths, Dis ansfers Out Year	charges during		es in Resid end of Yea		Absen	tees at end	l of Year	Total E	nrolment Year	at end of
	1968–1969	1969–1970	1970–1971	1968–1969	1969-1970	1970–1971	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970–1971	1968-1969	1969-1970	0 1970–1971	1968-1969	1969-1970	1970-1971
Anglewood Special School for Truants Daruk Training School for Boys Training School for Boys, Mittagong Mount Penang Training School for Boys St. Heliers, Muswellbrook Institution for Boys, Tamworth Training School for Girls, Hay Training School for Girls, Parramatta Ormond School *Yawarra Training School for Boys Kurri	··· ··· ···		··· ··· ···	72 277 171 621 108 42 24 291 153 27	68 273 163 378 113 41 22 282 165 183	79 312 217 405 133 43 23 354 167 286	65 195 129 219 62 15 8 155 123 101	87 230 175 266 71 15 8 167 122 162	93 219 186 249 81 22 7 154 120 185	 9 4 1 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 14 \\ 7 \\ \cdots \\ 15 \\ 2 \\ 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 21 \\ 38 \\ 3 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\$	65 199 132 228 62 15 8 159 124 103	88 236 176 280 78 15 8 182 124 171	94 240 186 287 84 22 7 155 123 194
Totals				1,786	1,688	2,019	1,072	1,303	1,316	23	55	76	1,095	1,358	1,392

* First admissions in week ending 30th March, 1969.

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

Offence or Complaint	Special	Anglewood School for	Truants	Traini	Daruk ng School fo	or Boys	Traini	Mittagong ing School fo	or Boys	Traini	Mount Penar ing School fo	ng or Boys	Trainir	Yawarra * ng School for	r Boys	N	St Heliers Auswellbroo	
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Stealing Breaking, Entering and Stealing Take and Use Motor Vehicle Receiving Assault Malicious Damage Sex Offences Uncontrollable Breach of Probation Absconding from Proper Custody Other Complaints and Offences Truancy Totals	 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	52 79 57 2 5 5 13 23 9 14 10 3 272	81 75 51 10 2 15 27 8 18 12 5 305	56 80 64 11 14 5 9 28 6 17 4 9 1 304	49 32 1 4 33 6 13 1 140	47 64 5 2 6 5 2 47 47 4 21 4 207	64 62 6 2 1 11 3 44 8 20 4 1 226	74 114 153 2 1 7 24 12 9 12 5 48 481	50 90 80 5 44 4 29 11 11 11 13 4 29 370	141 76 17 10 32 5 20 10 8 7 4 38 368	7 5 2 1 1 1 3 29	66 61 57 2 9 5 2 8 6 9 20 245	64 65 100 8 9 4 3 5 5 10 3 22 298	33 25 24 1 7 2 6 99	37 44 20 2 4 5 117	46 42 15 3 1 1 :5 6 1 5 138

Offence or complaint	Ins	Tamworth stitution for Bo	oys	In	Hay stitution for G	irls	Train	Parramatta ing School for	Girls		Ormond Schoo	bl		Totals	
	1968- 69	1969–70	197 0 –71	196869	1969 –70	1970–71	1968-69	1969–70	197070	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1968- 69	1969– 70	1970–71
Stealing Breaking, Entering, and Stealing Take and Use Motor Vehicle Receiving Assault Malicious Damage Sex Offences Neglected Breach of Probation Absconding from Proper Custody Other Complaints and Offences Truancy	· i · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 	3 1 2 29 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	······································	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	24 7 1 57 137 24 17 11 	19 8 3 1 5 52 134 36 13 7 	21 4 3 49 150 27 22 20 	3 2 1 43 66 28 10 1 	10 2 2 50 59 25 16 1 	8 2 1 59 47 31 13 4 	242 267 240 7 28 17 42 176 268 120 56 64 	315 344 218 13 74 16 48 199 283 156 50 67 1	403 332 206 34 63 26 35 212 283 144 80 99 1
Totals	15	5	35		1		279	278	299	154	165	166	1,527	1,784	1,918

* First admissions in week ending 30th March, 1969.

Table 11B-INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

		s	Special	Angle Schoo	wood ol for T	Fruant	S		Traini	Dan ng Sch		Boys			Traini	Mitta ing Sch	agong 100l fo	r Boys					Penan lool fo				1		Heliers					Ya	warra *		
		1968	8-69	196	9-70	1970	0-71	196	8-69	1969	9-70	1970)-71	196	8-69	196	59-70	1970)-71	196	8-69	196	59- 70	1970	0-71	196	8-69	196	59-70	197	0-71	196	8-69	190	59-70	197	0-71
		New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'
0 years 1 years 3 years 4 years 5 years 7 years 7 years	··· ··· ··· ···	2 4 5 20 16 	··· 2 3 2 ···	7 6 3 15 25 24 	··· ·· ·· ··	7 6 8 26 28 		··· ·· 10 119 109 3 1 ···	··· ·· ·· 28 ·· ··	 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 16 135 131 1 	··· ··· ··· 19 ··· ···	2 8 11 18 44 28 1 	··· 2 1 11 13 1 ··· ···	6 5 15 31 48 62 2 	1 4 3 10 20 	9 19 33 51 86 1 	 4 5 8 9 1 	 13 190 190 13	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 1 8 146 152 13	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 1 9 22 29 24 11 1	 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ···	 		 16 11 1	··· ··· ··· ···	 1 6 119 111 5	··· ··· ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	 	
Totals		51	7	80	11	81	3	242	30	264	41	283	21	112	28	169	38	199	27	406	75	305	65	320	48	97	2	117		135	3	29		242	3	271	27

Ages of Children admitted to Institutions and to Truant School

				Ins		worth n for Bo	ys			Train	H ing Sch	ay ool for	Girls			Trair		matta ool for	Girls				Ormond	School					To	tals		
			196	8-69	190	59-70	197)-71	196	8-69	196	9–70	197	0-71	196	8-69	1969	9 -70	1970	0-71	1968	69	196	9-70	1970	0-71	196	8 - 69	1969	9-70	197	70-71
			New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Ret'd	New	Re
years any years years years years years years years years years years	d unde	r	 ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··			··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 			··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· 12 81 92 38 ···	··· ··· ··· 8 23 22 2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	 	 4 26 28 1	··· 9 55 80 1 ···	······································	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	··· ·· ·· ·· 53 ··· ··	··· ··· 10 13 ···	4 12 15 33 139 277 236 329 259 16	 2 3 16 24 38 30 87 7	13 11 20 57 124 249 258 493 308 19	1 4 8 18 53 16 44 86 2	16 25 39 59 145 253 361 405 365 35	
Tota	ls		 14	1	4	1	33	2			1	·		·	224	55	227	51	240	59	145	9	143	22	141	25	1,320	207	1,552	232	1,703	1

Ages $0 - 6$ Months $7 - 12$ Months $13 - 18$ Months $19 - 24$ Months $0 - 27$ Months $19 - 24$ Months $0 - 27$ Months $10 - 24$ Months $0 - 27$ Months $10 - 24$ Months $0 - 27$ Months $10 - 24$ Months $0 - 24$ Months $0 - 27$ Months $10 - 24$ Months $0 - 24$ Months $0 - 27$ Months $10 - 24$	9- 1970	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		
9 years and under		
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 1 4 17	
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	38 12	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	77	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	r	
	39	
$18 \text{ years and over} \qquad \qquad$	153 95 2 2	
MITTAGONG Training School for Boys 9 years ITTAGONG Training School for Boys 9 years IT IT IT IT 10 years IT IT IT IT 11 years IT IT IT IT IT <th colsp<="" td=""><td></td></th>	<td></td>	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	291	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		
12 years	3 8 15	
15 years and over 2 2 38 3 2 3 1 2 4	41	
MOUNT PENANG Training School for Boys 14 years 1 </td <td>91 4</td>	91 4	
14 years 1 1 1 1	203	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
16 years 15 12 18 69 37 36 1 5 3 1	'. 2	
Totals 147 111 110 315 214 248 23 7 27 4 2 2 1 490 334 ST HELIERS, MUSWELLBROOK 13 years	57	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<u> </u>	
13 years 1 <		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	
18 years and over 10 9 7 2 4	14	
Totals 15 14 26 84 77 87 1 1 99 92 TAMWORTH Institution for Boys 16 years 1 <td>32 23 11</td>	32 23 11	
16 years		
16 years 1 <		
18 years and over 4 3 1 1	1	
YAWARRA Training School for Boys 16 years 2 12 2 19 26 2 31 17 years 20 61 8 51 127 3 20 112 18 years and over 5 29 34 8 64 2 20 112 18 years and over 5 29 34 8 64 2 5 37 Totals 27 102 44 78 217 5 27 180 HAY Institution for Girls 15 years .	·	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Totals 27 102 44 78 217 5 27 180 HAY Institution for Girls IS years	28 138 100	
HAY Institution for Girls	266	
15 years		
	1	
16 years		
Totals		
PARAMATTA Training School for Girls 11 years .		
12 years	5 63	
15 years	128	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	98 38	
Totals	332	
ORMOND SCHOOL		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
16 years	5 18 84	
18 years and over	5 18 84 52 2	
Totals	5 18 84 52	

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

FABLE 12—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Authorizing	Boys	to	Engage	in	Street	Trading
Authorizing	Doys	10	Engage	111	Succi	Traumg

Age	1968–1969	1969–1970	1970–1971
14 years 15 years	107 48	56 50	38 28
Totals	155	106	66

TABLE 12A-LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

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

	A		1968–196	9		1969-197	0		1970–197	1
	Ages	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
8 years . 9 years . 10 years . 11 years . 13 years . 14 years .		88 128 88 77 61 41 33 13 9	98 100 74 93 43 42 29 23 19	186 228 162 170 104 83 62 36 28	113 154 147 86 95 96 38 32 15	114 158 120 91 86 43 26 25 14	227 312 267 177 181 139 64 57 29	115 135 113 155 106 66 44 29 12	145 145 159 117 102 94 82 46 32	260 280 272 272 208 160 126 75 44
	.ls	538	521	1,059	776	677	1,453	775	922	1,697

TABLE 12B-LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Places Licensed or Deemed to be Licensed for Residential Care of Children under Section 29 of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, as amended by Act No. 11 of 1966

	1968–1969	1969–1970	1970–1971
 Homes Licensed or deemed to be licensed for the reception of more than 5 children (Depots, Homes, and Hostels) Number of Places available for children in such Homes Homes licensed or deemed to be Licensed for the reception of 5 children or less (Private foster homes) Number of Places available for Children in such Homes 	78	80	95
	1,815	1,854	4,020*
	202	174	166
	341	294	222

* Under the amended Part VII of the Child Welfare Act, these provisions apply to places catering for children under 16 years of age. The increase refers principally to facilities for children aged 8-15 years.

TABLE 12C—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Places holding Licences or Permits for Pre-school Education, Minding or Caring for Children, without provision for Residential Care, under Section 29 of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, as amended by Act No. 11 of 1966

			1969–70	1970–71
Places Licensed or deemed to be Lic Places Operating under Permit Places deemed to have a Permit	ensed · ·	 	545 23 107 675	565 78 78 721

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		rother ement		mardo's mes		oridge Schools		hers inated)	То	tals
	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1969– 1970	1970– 1971	1969– 1970	1970– 1971
Number of immigrant children under super- M vision at the beginning F of the year.	157 	175	52 16	35 10	9 6	9 4	7 7	7 8	225 29	226 22
Number of arrivals $\begin{cases} M \\ during the year \dots \end{cases} \begin{cases} T \\ F \end{cases}$	394	240	2			·	2 7	5 3	398 7	245 3
Number discharged $\begin{cases} M \\ during the year \dots \end{cases} \begin{cases} M \\ F \end{cases}$	376	289	19 6	9 1	· · · 2	3	2 6	1 3	397 14	302 4
Number under guardian- ship at the end of the M year F	175	126 	35 10	26 9	9 4	6 4	7 8	11 8	226 22	169 21

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

	6	years to	under	15	15	years t	o under	21		То	tals	
Custodial Organizations	1969-	-1970	1970-	-1971	1969	-1970	1970	-1971	1969	-1970	1970-	-1971
	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	M	F	м	F
Big Brother Movement Dr Barnardo's Homes Fairbridge Farm Schools Roman Catholic Homes Others (Nominated)	··· ··· ·· 2	 1	``i 	`i .i	175 35 9 5	io 4 ··· 7	126 25 6 11	 8 4 7	175 35 9 7	10 4 ··· 8	126 26 6 11	 9 4 8
Totals	2	1	1	2	224	21	168	19	226	22	169	21

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)

	1968-1969	1969–1970	1970–1971
Total Recipients	1,126	1,281	1,700
No. of Children concerned in the above Allowances	2,134	2,381	3,123
Annual Expenditure on Section 27 Allowances	\$301,517	\$320,255	\$476,874

TABLE 15—AFFILIATION

Departmental Assistance in Affiliating Children

		Number	
	1968–1969	1969–1970	1970–1971
Lower Court— Requests for assistance in affiliating children Cases presented to Court Court Orders made Deeds and Agreements obtained Complaints withdrawn and not proceeded with Complaints dismissed	1,690 669 617* 45* 200 53	1,869 732 680 24 306 38	2,170 830 787 57 630 40
On Appeal— Appeals by Defendant— Upheld Dismissed	3 15	10 8	1 5

* Revised Statistics 1968-69.

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TABLE 15A

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

	1969–1970	1970–1971
Court Appearances—		
(a) Ward Maintenance	289	209
(b) Section 27 Cases	96	61
(c) Affiliation	18	90
(d) Interstate Maintenance	358	255
(e) Overseas Maintenance	112	209
Total	873	824
Court Enquiries—		
(a) Maintenance	747	661
(b) Section 27 Matters	955	749
(c) Affiliation	1,051	821
(d) Probation	56	6
(e) Interstate Maintenance	198	225
(f) Overseas Maintenance	111	74
Total	3,118	2,536
Initiated Process Action	350	269
Complaints Sworn	491	374
Interviews	380	725

TABLE 16: MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Orders Collected under the Provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964

		N	ew So		Vales O in Othe		eing enf	orced		Interstate Orders being Enforced in New South Wales							Totals		
	A.C.T.	Qld	Vic.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	N.G.	Sub- Total	A.C.T.	Qld	Vic.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	N.G.	Sub- Total	Total
Current cases at 30th June, 1967	10	160	150	60	41	13	3	4	441	11	114	235	95	71	20	1		547	988
Current cases at 30th June, 1968	17	174	160	65	42	15	6	9	488	11	143	280	109	76	20			639	1,127
Current cases at 30th June, 1969	16	225	175	73	50	17	8	11	575	18	178	307	122	91	24			740	1,315
Current cases at 30 June, 1970 *	19	243	194	78	55	25	19	15	648	41	217	341	130	96	29		1	855	1,503
New cases—1970-1971	6	55	46	10	28	8	4	4	161	12	81	88	29	26	8	2		246	407
Discontinued cases—1970-1971	3	67	48	14	19	11	4	4	170	5	64	57	25	20	7		1	179	349
Total cases being handled at 30th June, 1971	22	231	192	74	64	22	19	15	639	48	234	372	134	102	30	2		922	1,561

* Revised Statistics, 1969/70.

TABLE 17

Revenue Collections for the Year 1970–1971

(Department of Child Welfare & Social Welfare)

Administrat	ive Division	
	\$	\$
Maintenance of Children under	*	×
the Child Welfare Act	329,561	
Sundry Collections	1,272,804*	
		1,602,365
* Includes:		
Adoption Fees	\$ 94,403	
Commonwealth Social Servic	,	
Establishmen	ts Division	
		\$
Sales of Farm Produce, etc		57,073
Total Devenue Callections		£ 1 (50 420
Total Revenue Collections	• • • • • • • • • • • •	\$ 1,659,439

TABLE 17A—FINANCE

Statement of Expenditure from Departmental Revenue Vote, 1970-1971

Administrative Division	* \$	\$	Field Division \$	\$
. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries		1,308,080	A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries	1,722,179
B. Maintenance and Working Expenses		769,539	B. Maintenance and Working Expenses	225,432
 Other Services— Maintenance of Children Special Clothing and School requirements for Wa 	1,279,307 rds 47,904		C. Other Services:	
Maintenance of Children in Shelters and Transfe Funeral Expenses of Wards	ers 282,796		Adjustment to District Office Advance Accounts	5:
Expenses in connection with Staff Training Purchase of Plant and Equipment Adult Education of Aborigines	30,417 1,055 14,707		Total for Division	\$1,947,664
Grants to Assist Aboriginal Welfare Organization	ons 24,720	1,682,349		
Total for Division	••	\$3,759,968	Social Welfare Division	
			A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries	189,07
			B. Maintenance and Working Expenses	4,26
			C. Other Services—	
Establishment Division			Christmas Grant16,277Day Nurseries250,000Emergency Housekeeping Service359,500Kindergarten Milk Supply133,996Food Relief and Cash Assistance1,848,843	
		4,002,375	Day Nurseries 250,000 Emergency Housekeeping Service 359,500 Kindergarten Milk Supply 133,996 Food Relief and Cash Assistance 1,848,843 Clothing for Necessitous Cases 11,655 Medical Services 20,508	
Establishment Division A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries 3. Maintenance and Working Expenses		4,002,375 1,051,219	Day Nurseries 250,000 Emergency Housekeeping Service 359,500 Kindergarten Milk Supply 133,996 Food Relief and Cash Assistance 1848,843 Clothing for Necessitous Cases 11,655 Medical Services 20,508 Spectacles and Surgical Aids 122,768 Transport for Necessitous Persons 8,952	
A. Salaries and Payments in the nature of Salaries	 975 8,925 10,582 5,208 2,123		Day Nurseries 250,000 Emergency Housekeeping Service 359,500 Kindergarten Milk Supply 133,996 Food Relief and Cash Assistance 1,848,843 Clothing for Necessitous Cases 11,655 Medical Services 20,508 Spectacles and Surgical Aids 122,768	5,063,05