



**Department of Youth and
Community Services**



**Annual Report
77-78**

NO. 172

1977-78

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH
AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 1978

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SPECIAL NOTE:

In this report a number of statistical tables and certain sections of the text which are based on statistical data were not available when the balance of the material was ready for printing and have therefore been omitted to avoid delay in publication.

The various matters omitted from the text are, Official Police Cautions; Supervision Orders; The Measurement of Juvenile Delinquency; Juveniles Involved in Drug Activity and statistical tables dealing with Court Statistics in relation to the Crimes Act, Child Welfare Act, Other Acts and Court Orders.

It is intended that these items will be published separately when the information comes to hand.

It should be noted too, that, for first time, a new section has been included (Appendix "I") which lists the services provided by the Department to various sections of the community.

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2. On 9 May, 1978, the Nursing Homes Association of New South Wales held a picnic at Kippax Lake, Moore Park, for residents of nursing homes. The department provided and staffed two display stands for the occasion.	23
3. The Child Life Protection Unit, "Montrose", Burwood, commenced operation on 1 July, 1977. The Unit is a specialised treatment facility for child abuse cases and a central point to receive notifications.	29
4. Keelong Centre, Unanderra, the Department's latest remand facility for juvenile offenders was officially opened by the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services on 6 May, 1978. Pictured with the Minister at the unveiling of the commemorative plaque, from left to right, are Mr W. G. Peterson, M.P., Member for Illawarra, Mr W. C. Langshaw, Director, Department of Youth and Community Services and Alderman F. N. Arkell, The Lord Mayor, Wollongong City Council.	45
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8. On 2 December, 1977, the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services led an inspection of the Community Youth Centre, Stanmore, by Parliamentarians, Magistrates, Police, Local Government Officials and Departmental Officers. Pictured with the Minister is Mr W. C. Langshaw, Director, Department of Youth and Community Services and Mr T. J. Cahill, M.P., Member for Marrickville.	48
9. On 20 March, 1978, the Premier, the Hon. N. K. Wran, M.P., Q.C., officially opened the Department's display stand at the Royal Easter Show, Sydney. Pictured is the Premier inspecting the exhibition accompanied by the Hon. W. H. Haigh, M.P., Minister for Services and the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services.	58
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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

Report of the Minister for Youth and Community Services on the work of the Department for the year ended 30 June, 1978.

I submit, for the information of Parliament, this report on the work of the Department of Youth and Community Services for the year ended 30 June, 1978.

Again this year the significance of the Department's work with families and children in the community was recognized by the Government and for the second successive year a substantial increase in funding for the Department's activities was approved in the budget. The total amount expended during the year was \$68,039,668 which was an increase of \$13,743,487 (or 25%) over the previous year.

The total expenditure on family, supplementary and other assistance and services for people in necessitous circumstances was in excess of \$20,000,000 for the year, an increase of over \$8,000,000 or more than 40% over the previous year. The number of recipients of assistance also rose significantly from 3910 at 30 June, 1977, to 5052 at 30 June, 1978. Undoubtedly, this increase is related to the rising level of unemployment throughout the Commonwealth during the year.

Expenditure from the Community Services Fund rose by 100% from \$1,150,000 for the 1976-77 financial year to \$2,300,000 for 1977-78. This increase provided opportunities to further develop community based social and welfare services by providing grants to meet establishment, administrative and operational costs. The services receiving grants included Neighbourhood Centres, Community Information and Aid Centres, Women's Refuges and services for youth and for the aged in both metropolitan and country areas.

During the year the Government increased the amount paid to subsidize the salaries of trained and untrained staff employed in non profit-making pre-school centres from \$2,115,527 for 1976-77 to \$2,891,318 in 1977-78 an increase of over 36%. In addition the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association received a special grant of \$350,000, the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales \$50,000 towards administrative costs and other non-profit centres a total of \$25,000 to assist with operating costs.

A new District Office was established during the year to service the Warilla area, south of Wollongong. Further progress was made during the year, too, in the decentralization of professional services at major establishments and training schools.

A Departmental working party on Regionalization and Community Participation was established in August, 1977. At 30 June, 1978, two reports had been produced in anticipation of the appointment of a Regional Co-ordinator early in the coming financial year.

There were 4470 children and young persons under my guardianship at 30 June, 1978, including 166 intellectually handicapped young persons admitted under the provisions of Part IX of the Child Welfare Act. This compares with 4883 children and young persons under my guardianship at 30 June, 1977, plus 137 young persons admitted under Part IX.

At 30 June, 1978, a total of 2759 of the children and young persons under my guardianship were placed in foster homes in the community. On behalf of the people of New South Wales and for myself I would like to express sincere appreciation to the many families providing the opportunity for these children to enjoy the benefits of living in family environment.

At the close of the year only six of the original 156 former reserves for Aboriginal people had yet to be transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

In April, 1978, the Handicapped Persons Bureau was established in the Department to co-ordinate and develop services for handicapped people in New South Wales. The Bureau is headed by an Executive Manager.

Regarding juvenile offenders, the Keelong remand and assessment centre at Unanderra was officially opened on 6 May, 1978. Construction of "Cobham" a new remand and assessment centre at St. Marys commenced during the year and progress was well advanced in the construction of a new complex to replace the Worimi remand centre at Newcastle.

Ormond School, Thornleigh, ceased operation as a training school in December, 1977, and following its closure, Reiby School at Campbelltown began operating on a co-educational basis.

A further slight downturn occurred in the number of children who became available for adoption during the year and there were no indications that this trend would change in the immediate future.

Further progress was made in the preparation of new legislation in both the community and child welfare and adoption areas. The new legislation will be introduced in Parliament in 1979.

The Family and Children's Services Agency, as reported last year, was established in the latter half of 1976. As an advisory body on family and children's services its role has been to initiate and co-ordinate policies, planning and development of these services in New South Wales.

A report on its activities is included in the last section of this report.

On behalf of the people of this State and the Department I would express my sincere appreciation to the Child Welfare Advisory Council, the Aboriginal Advisory Council, the Youth Advisory Council, the Consultative Council on the Handicapped, the Home Help Committee of New South Wales and the various voluntary agencies, community organizations and individuals for their participation and support during the year.

Finally, I would thank the Director of the Department, Mr W. C. Langshaw, B.A., Dip. Soc. Stud., and his officers for their continued dedication and enthusiasm. With their continued support I am confident that further significant progress will be made in the provision of further services to the community in future years.

R. F. JACKSON
Minister for Youth and Community Service

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

I submit herewith a report on the work of the Department of Youth and Community Services for the year ended 30 June, 1978. This report is required in terms of Section 8 of the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973, which states that "a report under this section may include a report to be furnished annually by the Minister under any other Act administered by him" and eliminates the necessity to report separately on any such Acts.

Accordingly this document is an integrated report which includes relevant reference to all Acts administered by the Minister, through the facilities of the Department of Youth and Community Services.

The practice adopted in the Department's report for the 1976-77 financial year, of omitting any statistical tables or related information not available when the remainder of the material is ready for printing, will apply again this year. These items will be published in a supplementary report when they come to hand.

The report of the year's activities is now set out in detail.

PART A—Responsibilities and Administration

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT

The goal of the Department is “to maintain, protect, improve, promote and develop the social well-being of all the people of New South Wales in response to their social needs.”

In the main the legislative background for these responsibilities is contained in:

- The Youth and Community Services Act, 1973;
- The Child Welfare Act, 1939;
- The Adoption of Children Act, 1965;
- The Maintenance Act, 1964;
- The Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916;
- The Government Relief Administration Act, 1930.

Broadly, the areas of responsibility which stem from these acts include adoption services; care and protection of dependent children and young persons; care and rehabilitation of delinquent children; licensing and development of early childhood services; the delivery of support services to families, children, youth, the aged and the handicapped; protection of children from neglect or abuse; the provision of support and encouragement for the development of welfare services and facilities through community groups and to promote collaboration between those services and groups.

Part of Section 6 of the Youth and Community Services Act, 1973, is particularly relevant in defining the Department's responsibilities. It states:

“(2) The objects of the Minister, in exercising or performing any of the powers, authorities, duties or functions conferred or imposed on him by or under any Act, shall be—

- (a) to promote, protect, develop, maintain and improve the well-being of the people of New South Wales to the maximum extent possible having regard to the needs of and resources available to the State; and
- (b) without limiting the generality of paragraph (a)—
 - (i) to promote the welfare of the family as the basis of community well-being and to mitigate the effects of disruption of family relationships where disruption occurs;
 - (ii) to promote the well-being of the community by assisting individuals, families and groups of persons to cope more effectively with social problems confronting them;
 - (iii) to encourage the establishment of welfare and other services and facilities as may be required from time to time to advance the well-being of children, young persons and other persons in the community;
 - (iv) to assist and encourage collaboration among organizations and individuals engaged in such activities as are designed to promote the welfare of members of the community;
 - (v) to promote and encourage research, education and training in matters of youth and community welfare;
 - (vi) to promote and facilitate the provision by any Government Department, statutory authority or other body or person, of other services necessary or desirable to complement any youth service or community welfare service; and
 - (vii) to encourage the making of donations for the provision of youth and community services.

A detailed summary of the services developed by the Department to meet these responsibilities is contained in Appendix “I” of this report. This new section of the Department's Annual Report lists the specific services available in relation to:

- services to the community
- services to families
- services to children
- services to youth
- services to the aged
- services to the handicapped

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The greater portion of the Child Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1977, was proclaimed to commence on 1 July, 1977, and the remainder on 1 March, 1978. That part which was proclaimed to commence on the earlier date provides for the compulsory notification to the Director of the Department by medical practitioners of suspected cases of child-abuse; that statements made by juveniles at police stations are to be inadmissible in subsequent court proceedings unless one of a number of nominated persons is present while the statement is made or given; and, thirdly, it seeks to further regulate the procedures of Children's Courts during the hearing of complaints of neglect under the Child Welfare Act, 1939. That part of the Act which was proclaimed on the later date effected substantial amendments to Part IX of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, particularly to those sections concerned with the constitution and procedures of the Intellectually Handicapped Persons' Review Tribunals.

Although it had been expected that the Act would not be welcomed by medical practitioners and that any controversy surrounding its enactment would focus on the provisions relating to child-abuse, in fact, it was the provisions concerning the inadmissibility of juvenile statements that attracted most comment. Subsequently it was accepted that the provisions would work better if made more flexible and as a consequence, the Child Welfare (Further Amendment) Act, 1977, was enacted, becoming operative upon the receipt of Royal Assent on 14 November, 1977. The central feature of this Act provides also for the inadmissibility of statements made by juveniles at police stations unless one of a number of nominated persons is present. However, a certain discretion is given to the Court whereby in certain circumstances the absence of such a person does not necessarily render the juvenile's statement inadmissible.

The reviews of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, and of the Adoption of Children Act, 1965, continued during the year. Both reviews have since been finalized and Minutes placed before Cabinet recommending substantial changes to the legislation.

Apart from certain sections which commenced with the granting of Royal Assent, the Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 1977, has not yet been proclaimed.

Draft regulations which provide for the enforcement of maintenance orders made under the Maintenance Act, 1964, have been circulated for comment. They provide for the enforcement of such orders by procedures similar to those provided by the Family Law Regulations for the enforcement of maintenance decrees made under the Family Law Act, 1975. The Maintenance (Amendment) Act, 1977, will be proclaimed at the same time the regulations become operative.

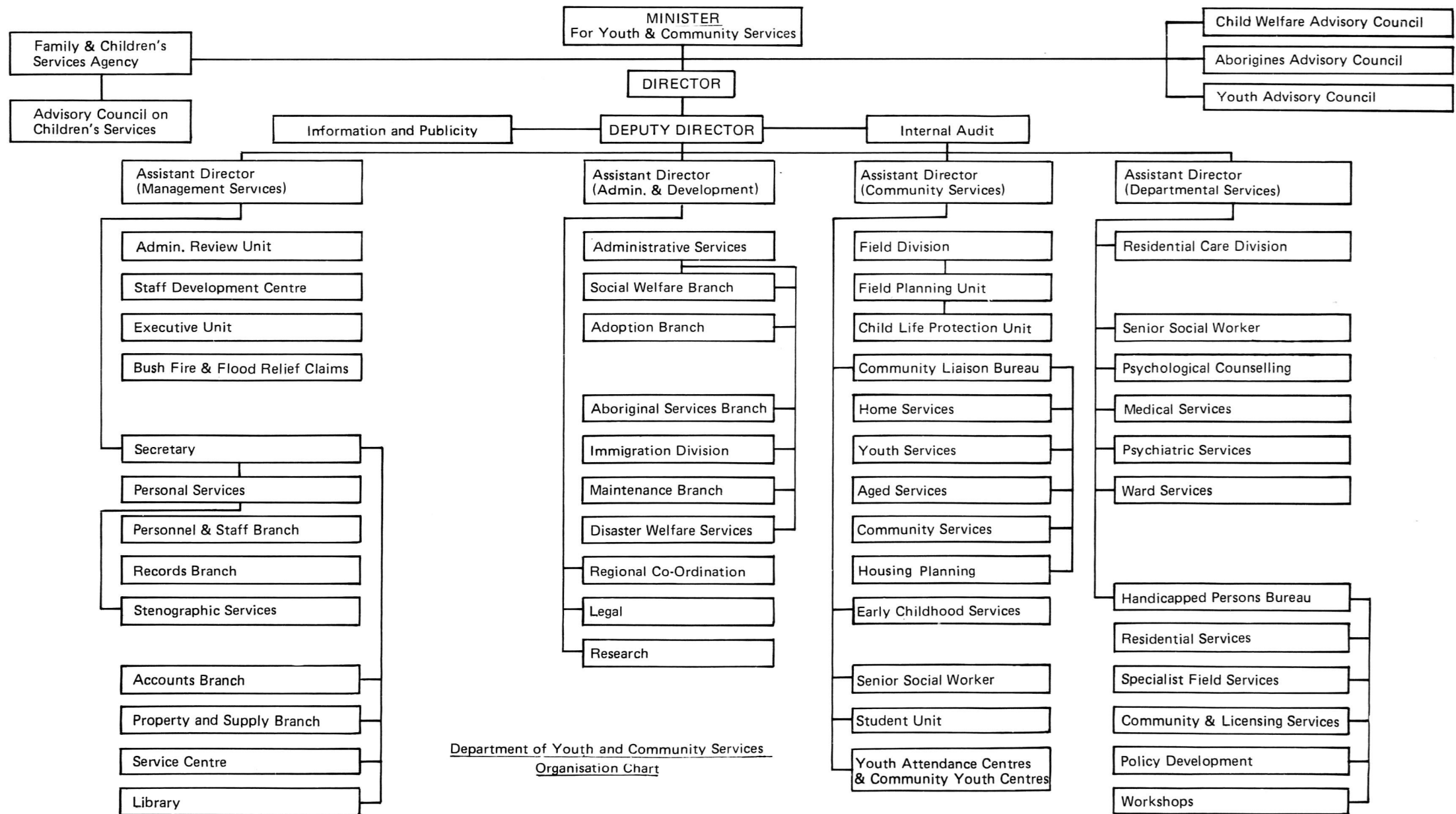
The Child Welfare Regulations were also amended during the year to provide for the recording of the proceedings of an Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Tribunal. At the invitation of the Secretary of the Family Law Council, submissions were made to that body on certain features of the operation of the Family Law Act, 1975. It was also suggested to the Commonwealth Attorney General that a social welfare administrator from a State or Territory should be made a member of the Family Law Council.

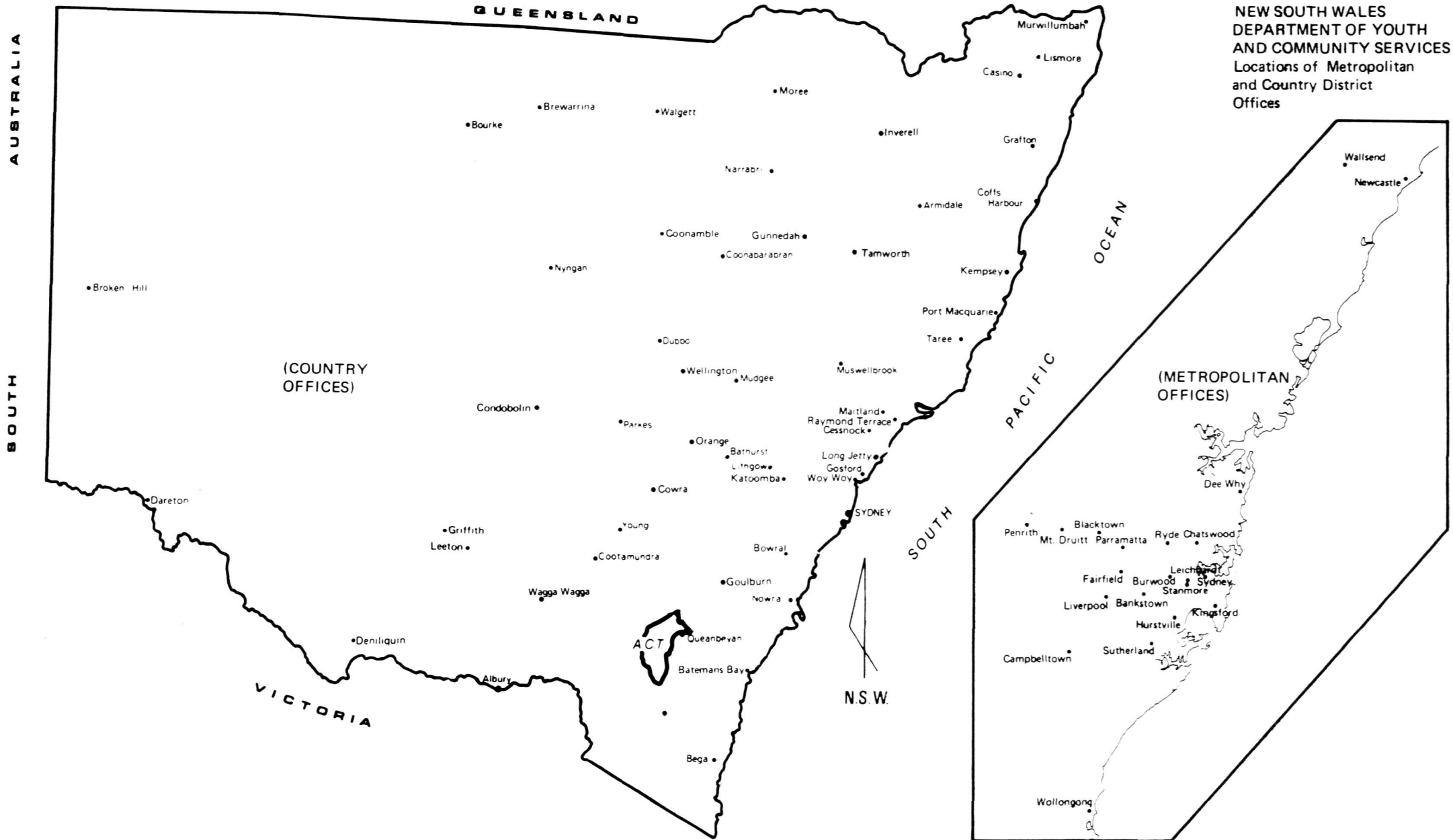
THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

The major organizational change that was brought to fruition during the year was the amalgamation of departmental services for the handicapped into a Handicapped Persons Bureau. An Executive Manager commenced duty in April, 1978. Further details of the Bureau are set out elsewhere in this report. Two major management surveys were undertaken during the year. The first of these surveys examined the viability of the Department maintaining the Services Centre which basically caters for the provision of clothing and blankets for Wards, Social Welfare recipients and other eligible clients.

A second survey of the Licensing Branch and the Early Childhood Services Division although still in progress has already led to a recommendation for the amalgamation of the two areas into one unit.

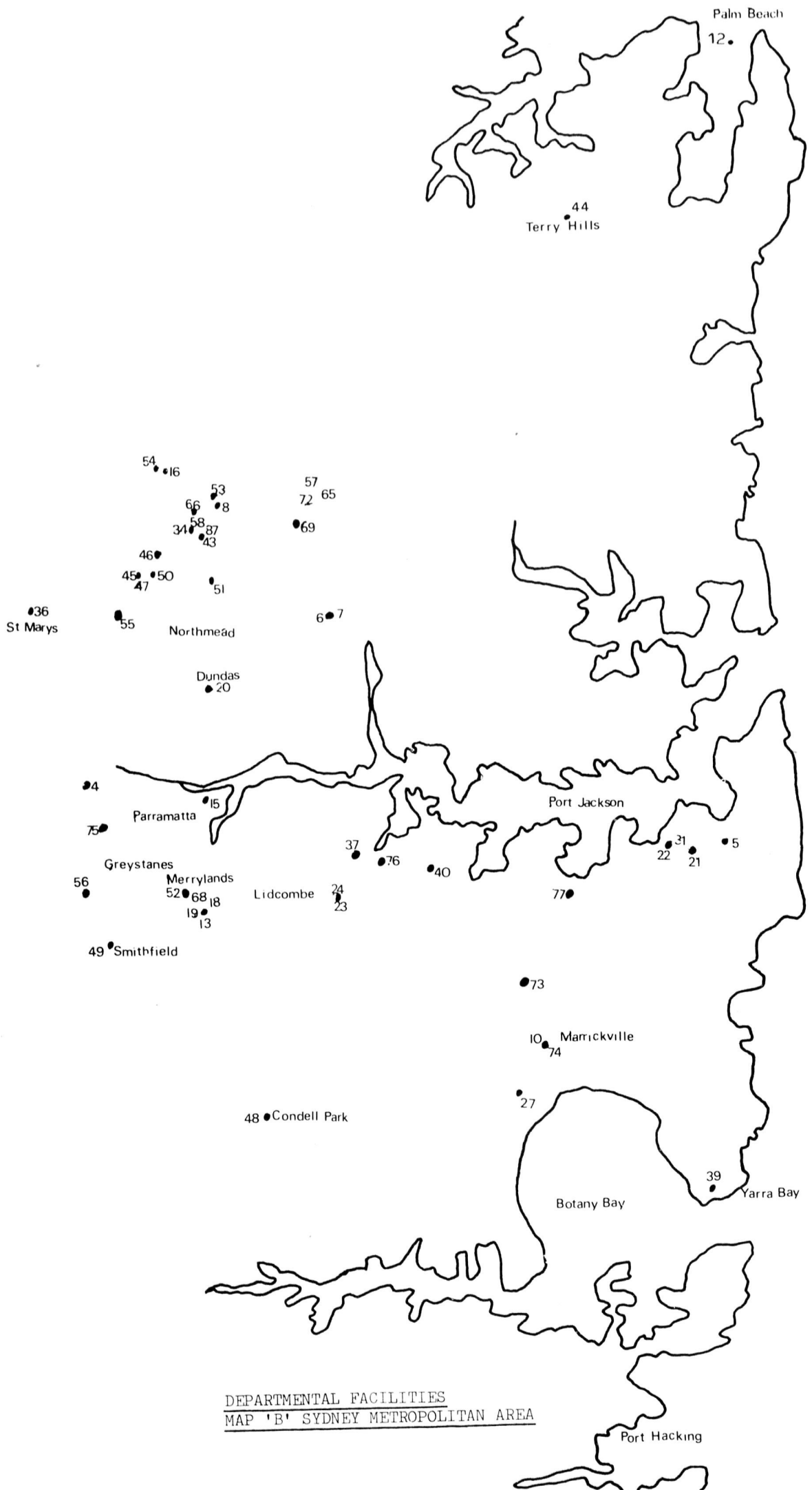
The integration of Staff Branch and the Salaries Section into one unit has been completed and is proving quite successful. Recommendations for the restructuring of the Adoption Branch and Ward Services Branches were also put into effect.





DEPARTMENTAL FACILITIES
MAP 'A' NEW SOUTH WALES (EXCEPT SYDNEY)





Key To The Identification of Departmental Facilities Shown on Maps A & B.

**Identification
Number****ESTABLISHMENT FOR WARDS**

1	Allanville	Wellington
6	Brush Farm	Eastwood
7	Brush Farm Infants Home	Eastwood
8	Castle Hill House	Castle Hill
9	Clairvaux	Katoomba
13	Faulds House	Guildford
14	Hargrave House	Bathurst
16	Karril Cottage	Kellyville
17	King Edward Home	Newcastle
19	McCredie Cottage	Guildford
20	May Villa	Dundas
69	Ormond	Thornleigh
28	Phillip	Gosford
29	Raith/Lark Hill	Campbelltown
25	Renwick	Mittagong
32	St. Heliers	Muswellbrook
34	Thornbury Lodge	Baulkham Hills
35	Weroona	Woodford
36	Werrington Park	St. Marys

RECEIVING HOMES

5	Brougham	Woollahra
23	Minali	Lidcombe
31	Royleston	Glebe

TRAINING SCHOOLS

2	Anglewood Special School	Burrado
11	Daruk T.S.	Windsor
12	Endeavour House	Tamworth
15	Kamballa/Taldree	Parramatta
26	Mt. Penang T.S.	Gosford
30	Reiby School	Campbelltown
33	Tallimba	Camden
41	Yawarra T.S.	Kurri Kurri

SHELTERS/REMAND CENTRES

42	Broken Hill Shelter	Broken Hill
21	Metropolitan Boys Shelter	Surry Hills
22	Metropolitan Girls Shelter	Glebe
70	Keelong Centre	Unanderra
24	Minda	Lidcombe
15	Kamballa/Taldree	Parramatta
71	Mt. Penang Shelter	Gosford
38	Worimi Shelter	Broadmeadow
40	Yasmar	Ashfield

**HOSTELS FOR WORKING AGED INTELLECTUALLY
HANDICAPPED WARDS (GROUP NAMES)**

66	Bulkham Hills
68	Merrylands
65	Normanhurst
67	Wollongong

HOSTELS FOR WORKING AGED WARDS

10	Corelli	Marrickville
18	Lynwood Hall	Guildford
27	Myee	Arncliffe
37	Winbin	Strathfield
72		Normanhurst
73		Bexley
74		Marrickville

SPECIALIZED FACILITIES

3	Berry Recreation Centre	Berry
75	Wentworthville (Special Group Home)	Wentworthville
76	Montrose (Child Life Protection Unit)	Burwood
4	Oak Industries (Sheltered Workshop)	Blacktown
39	Yarra Bay (Re-socialization Unit)	Yarra Bay
77	Community Youth Centre	Stanmore

FAMILY GROUP HOMES

43	Baulkham Hills	51	Northmead	59	Kotara (Newcastle)
44	Terrey Hills	52	Merrylands	60	Waratah West (Newcastle)
45	Kings Langley	53	Castle Hill	61	Fig Tree (Wollongong)
46	Winston Hills	54	Kellyville	62	"Illawong" Keiraville
47	Seven Hills	55	Pendle Hill	63	Dubbo
48	Condell Park	56	Greystanes	64	Tamworth
49	Smithfield	57	Baulkham Hills		
50	Winston Hills	58	Baulkham Hills		

Corporate Plan

The Department's Corporate Plan was extensively revised during the year and will form the basis of short and long term planning to meet client needs. The 157 page document is now in the process of being displayed in graphic form in a Departmental conference room to enable better planning and proper monitoring of the Plan.

Regionalization and Decentralization

A Departmental Working Party on Regionalization and Community Participation was set up in August, 1977:

- to stimulate discussion on Regionalization and Community Participation
- to review progress already made by the Department on earlier initiatives in that regard and
- to provide a vehicle for response to the initiatives of the Wilenski Task Force.

The Working Party held regular meetings during the year and produced two reports in anticipation of the appointment by the Department early in the new financial year of a Regional Co-ordinator who it is envisaged, will form the nucleus of a Regional Co-ordination Unit. One of the first tasks of the Regional Co-ordinator will be to inform and consult staff at all levels on a basic Regionalization proposal. Subsequently this officer will continue to consult staff on all matters which affect them as the proposal is developed.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The Department's first Child Life Protection Unit began operation at Montrose, Burwood during the year. This is discussed in greater detail later in the report.

There was a considerable increase in the rates for Family Allowances and Boarding Out Allowances and these are covered in more detail elsewhere in this report.

Other significant improvements in the course of being effected are the introduction of a new Key Word system for classifying files, the introduction of Telex and the planned acquisition of Word Processing equipment.

ACCOMMODATION

Head Office

During the year some re-organization occurred within Head Office following the leasing of temporary accommodation for the Association of Youth Organizations, Immigration Division and Psychological Counselling Branch on level four of the A.D.C. Building, 99 Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

Further re-organization is presently under consideration by the Government Architects Office, Public Works Department, and is expected to take place within the next six months.

Staff Development Centre and Sydney District Office

The unsatisfactory state of the Liverpool Street premises coupled with the need for additional space to expand Staff Development programmes led to approval being obtained to lease alternate accommodation in the C.M.L. Building, 447 King Street, Sydney, to house the Staff Development Centre. At the same time the need for a more centralized location for the Sydney District Office was recognized and this office too will be accommodated in the C.M.L. Building. The two sections will occupy levels ground, one, two and three.

District Offices

During the year a re-assessment was made of the accommodation provided for District Offices having particular regard to the needs of clients using these facilities.

Endeavours are now being made to lease accommodation at ground floor level for new District Offices and for existing offices when leases fall due for renewal. This policy will continue until all offices are suitably located.

During the year alternate accommodation for District Offices was leased at Armidale, Bowral, Cessnock, Dee Why, Fairfield, Katoomba, Kempsey, Leeton, Liverpool, Maitland, Mudgee, Parkes, Queanbeyan, Parramatta, Sutherland and Tamworth, and in Government Office Blocks at Broken Hill, Griffith, Gunnedah, Inverell and Murwillumbah. Additional accommodation was provided for the District Offices at Blacktown, Leichhardt and Lithgow.

New Offices

Area Supervisor's offices were opened at Newcastle (Hunter Region), Wagga Wagga (Southern Region), Dubbo (Western Region) and Lismore (Northern Region) and Community Development Offices were opened at Claymore and Minto.

Property Maintenance

During the year funds amounting to \$810,000 were used in implementing the Department's Property Maintenance programme.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS CONFERENCES

On 23 September, 1977, the Minister for Youth and Community Services the Hon. Rex Jackson, M.P., hosted the Annual Meeting of the Aboriginal Affairs Council in Sydney. The Minister also represented New South Wales at special Ministerial Conferences in Melbourne on the Family Services Committee Report; in Canberra at the Commonwealth/State Ministers' Meeting on IYC (International Year of the Child, 1979); and at the Annual Conference of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Ministers in Brisbane.

The Director attended a special seminar for State Administrators in Adelaide with Professor Rosemary Sarri; the Interim Conference of Administrators held in Hobart and other special meetings held in relation to Family Services and the Federal Office of Child Care programmes for Children's Services. Three senior officers attended the Second Australian Conference on Adoption, held in Melbourne. Senior officers also attended a "Conference of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child", in Melbourne, a Conference of the Australian Association for the Mentally Retarded held in Perth and professional conferences in other States including the conference of the Australian Association of Social Workers, the Conference of the Australian Psychological Society and the Conference of the Australian Association of Speech and Hearing.

The Assistant Director (Departmental Services) attended an International Conference on Mental Retardation services in India and undertook brief study visits to facilities in the United Kingdom, Holland and Sweden during December, 1977.

New South Wales hosted an Inter-State Disaster Welfare Co-ordination Conference in Sydney in October, 1977.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATORS AND COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Social Welfare Ministers from all Australian States and Territories, from New Zealand and Papua New Guinea and the Commonwealth Minister for Social Security meet annually as the Council of Social Welfare Ministers. The Permanent Heads of their departments meet twice per year as the Conference of Social Welfare Administrators. Additional meetings are also convened from time to time to deal with particular issues demanding deeper consideration.

New South Wales hosted the Nineteenth Annual Conference of Social Welfare Administrators of Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea in Sydney from 17 to 20 January, 1978, and the subsequent Ninth Annual Conference of the Council of Social Welfare Ministers on 9 and 10 February, 1978, which was chaired by the Minister, the Hon. Rex Jackson, M.P.

Agenda Items included—

- Unemployed Youth
- Recognition of Foreign Adoptions
- Adopted Persons Contact Register
- Aboriginal Adoption and Fostering Policy Guidelines
- Income Security Matters
- Children's Services Programmes
- Long Term Secure Facilities for Dangerous Child and Adolescent Offenders
- International Year of the Child

NATIONAL SECRETARIAT TO THE COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTERS AND THE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATORS OF AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Because of the proliferation and increasing complexity of issues under discussion, the Eighth Annual Conference of the Council resolved that a National Secretariat was necessary to service these conferences and meetings.

The Premier, The Hon N. K. Wran, Q.C., M.P., approved of the National Secretariat being located in New South Wales and two Departmental Officers were seconded to fill the positions of Executive Secretary and Clerical Assistant.

The National Secretariat commenced operation in November, 1977, and is responsible for drawing up agendas, preparing discussion papers, servicing the meetings and conferences, preparing minutes and following resolutions through to completion.

The National Secretariat also performs a liaison function between Ministers and Administrators and such organizations as the Standing Committee of Attorneys General and the Standardization of Social Welfare Statistics Project.

Accommodation for the Secretariat was provided by the Department and other costs are met from contributions paid by each State and the Commonwealth on a proportional basis. The location of the Secretariat is to be reviewed each two years, with the possibility that it may be rotated between the States.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS VISITORS

An increasing number of Inter-State and Overseas visitors contacted the Director and other senior officers during the year to discuss various aspects of Departmental operations and policy. Distinguished overseas visitors included—

Mr. Paul Hartling, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

Mr. H. C. Seierup, Director General, National Board of Social Welfare, Denmark;

Sir John Wilson, President, International Agency for Prevention of Blindness and Director, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind;

Dr V. Beerman, Special Representative for the Executive Director of UNICEF regarding IYC;

Professor D. Evans, President, National Foster Parents Association of America;

Mr J. Ling, Director of Information, UNICEF;

Miss Phillida Sawbridge, U.S.A. and Mrs Betsy Cole, U.K., regarding Adoption Services.

Interstate Visitors included:

Mr P. Lanigan, Director General of Social Security, Canberra, who visited on several occasions, as did

Mrs Marie Coleman, Director, Office of Child Care;

Judge John Marshall, Family Court of Australia on behalf of the International Association of Youth Magistrates;

Dr S. Sax, Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, Canberra;

Members of the Victorian Association of Child Care Executive.

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Staff Establishment

The number of staff employed in the Department at 30 June, 1978, was 2,576.

The approved Staff Establishment for the various Divisions at that date is set out below:

Head Office and General	563
Residential Care	1,439
Field	703
Total	<u>2,705</u>

Recruitment

During 1977-78, 318 Selection Committees were conducted to select applicants for positions filled through the Public Service Board Recruitment Division and for positions which the Department has the delegated authority to fill. A centralized, co-ordinated employment and training programme for Houseparents, Youth Workers and Housemothers was instituted by the Department during the year. This programme provided for recruitment to be dealt with by four Selection Committees which represents a very substantial reduction on the 372 Selection Committees conducted in 1975-76 to fill these positions. There was a slight, overall reduction in recruitment due to the effect of staff ceilings and at 30 June, 1978, there were 152 vacant positions. These arose from the need to maintain staff ceilings and from the requirement to absorb trainees into established positions.

Staff Training

- Pre-employment and Orientation Courses

Fifty-nine persons successfully completed pre-employment training courses for District Officers conducted by the Department's Staff Development Centre during the year. In each of the three courses completed during 1977-78 Trainees were involved in field work from the third week and slowly built up a small caseload as the course progressed.

The immediate placement of three trainees at the country offices immediately upon completion of their training represents a significant change in policy. After completion of the initial course, training continued on a one day per month basis. During this time skills were further developed in the many areas necessary to be an effective District Officer.

Pre-employment training for Youth Workers and Houseparents was introduced in August, 1977, with an intake of 22 Youth Workers in training. The six month course focused on child care principles as they relate to Departmental policy and practice with accent on on-the-job training, over successive practical periods. At 30 June, 1978, 91 residential care trainees had graduated.

A pre-employment training course funded by the Commonwealth Government, for twelve Aboriginal Caseworkers commenced on 6 February, 1978. The caseworkers attended the Staff Development Centre for theoretical input and some skills development. They were placed for practical training at District Offices in the areas of their final placement, namely, Sydney, Penrith, Bateman's Bay, Brewarrina, Bourke, Kempsey, Lismore, Moree, Narrabri, Coonamble, Walgett and Condobolin. On completion at the course, the caseworkers will be stationed in these same centres to work with Aboriginal families. During the year Orientation Courses continued on a regular basis for new clerical and professional staff. During this two day course the functions and services of the Department were outlined and visits made to residential care facilities and a district office.

• Job Development

Job Development programmes continued for Superintendents Deputy Superintendents, Relieving and Assistant Deputy Superintendents, Managers and Matrons, Programme Supervisors and Senior Youth Workers. Divisional support of these sessions helped the programmes to be closely oriented to the changing role of the administrator in Residential Care, with special accent in 1977 on the management role of the Manager and Matron.

The co-ordination and conduct of counselling skills development courses continued for District Officers. Courses on specialized areas of adolescent counselling and alcoholism counselling were introduced.

A course on community work and counselling for country officers was organized by the Staff Development Centre and conducted by Mitchell College of Advanced Education at Bathurst. Twelve country officers gave positive evaluations on the usefulness of this training.

• Other Training and Development Activities

Since the approval, in early 1978, of the "New South Wales Disaster Welfare Plan," four courses have been conducted (two in Sydney and two in the country), to explain the Plan and train staff to implement the Department's role in disaster situations.

The Correspondence Course conducted in accordance with Regulation 334A continued to attract students from both Departmental and Voluntary Agency Residential Care facilities. Enrolment at 30 June, 1978, totalled 569 Departmental and 326 Voluntary Agency students.

Increasingly the Staff Development Centre is developing a resource and consulting role for staff development initiated at the local level. Additionally, preparatory liaison and negotiation was undertaken with Colleges of Advanced Education to assist in expanding staff development opportunities.

Throughout the year the Centre continued to co-ordinate attendance by officers at outside courses. Three senior officers attended residential management courses conducted by the Public Service Board and forty-one officers attended Public Service Board courses on Meeting Procedures, Instructional Techniques, Selection Techniques, a Course for Salaries Clerks and a Career Development Workshop for Women.

A number of offices attended external conferences and workshops related to meeting the needs of the Department's clients. Generally those attending considered them of value in gaining knowledge and in the development of skills. Conference topics include "The Emotional Needs of Young Children", "Alternatives to Residential Care for Children", "People and Governments in New South Wales" and "Behaviour Modification". The various workshops were related to skills such as Community Research Techniques, Family Casework and Casework Skills in Relation to Death and Dying.

Student Unit

The objectives of the Student Unit are primarily to assist in the professional education of social work students from the University of New South Wales who are placed in the Unit to provide the Department with a significant role in the education of the next generation of social workers.

Over the last year the Unit has had three groups of students who have been involved in a variety of projects.

Reports produced were:

- “ETHNIC DIVERSITY—Services and Responsibilities of the Department of Youth and Community Services”.
- “PLAN AHEAD—An Exploratory Study of a Service Delivery”.
- A report on a group work programme with adolescent probationers at Parramatta District Office.
- A study of the role of Early Childhood Services Advisers.

PART B—FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

COMMUNITY LIAISON

During the past year the Community Liaison Bureau took significant steps towards the achievement of its role in providing community care and in fostering community development.

Through the service of its community consultative staff, and with the support of the Bureau's administrative and clerical personnel, the major aims achieved were the increased support given to members of the community, enabling them to develop greater control and involvement in matters affecting their lives.

The Information and Resource Section extended its service to the community in the provision of up-to-date information on the Bureau and its functions and provided a source of reference for the community work of other government and voluntary agencies.

The first two issues of "Community Liaison", the Bureau's Newsletter, were published and favourably received by government departments and community organizations.

Community Services

The Community Services Section, with four Community Services Consultants and two social planners was involved in:

- the establishment of policy and the development of a state network of Neighbourhood Centres and Community Information and Aid Services in metropolitan and country areas.
- the establishment of policy, support and funding to an increasing number of Women's Refuges throughout the State administered by a wide variety of church and community organizations and giving encouragement to the management of these Refuges to come together to share information and expertise.
- the examination of a wide range of innovative community projects through its administration of the Family Support Services Scheme, a new development for 1978.
- the funding and evaluation of innovative projects, serving the needs of the aged, a new source of funding and support initiated by the Department early in 1978. The Aged Services Consultant has also liaised with Housing Commission and aged groups regarding accommodation needs for the aged.
- the development of an increased awareness by local government councils of the role they can play in community and social welfare development.



On 9 May, 1978, the Nursing Homes Association of New South Wales held a picnic at Kippax Lake, Moore Park, for residents of nursing homes. The department provided and staffed two display stands for the occasion.

Through the recent appointment of two Social Planners there has been an encouraging liaison created between planning authorities, this Department, and members of the community.

Youth Services

The Youth Services Section, with three Consultants and a Detached Youth Worker has significantly increased effectiveness in a number of areas. They include—

- the provision of Youth Crisis Accommodation and in the formulation of policy regarding the provision of this service.
- the review and evaluation of grants for innovative projects and in the employment of Youth Workers by community groups.
- the development of liaison and discussion between Youth Workers and Youth Groups, particularly to country areas, through seminars, training and visits and in conjunction with the Association of Youth Organization's Youth Leadership Training Programmes.
- examining, discussing and reporting on policy in relation to the problems of detached youth and their needs.
- the development of closer liaison with unemployed youth projects, particularly the Federally funded C.Y.S.S. programmes, and in the funding, wide distribution and evaluation of a video dialogue series on unemployed youth.
- the review of policy on the provision of services from Voluntary Children's Homes.

Community Development

Community Development Officers attached to local Housing Commission Estates in the Campbelltown area (Claymore, Airds and Minto) and in the Bathurst-Orange Growth Centre, have liaised closely with Officers of the New South Wales Housing Commission, helped to identify community needs and assisted and supported residents in planning, co-ordinating and delivering effective community services. An evaluation of the Community Worker Programme in Campbelltown was also completed during the year.

Community Services Fund

Through the Community Services Fund of \$2.3 million for the 1977-78 financial year the Bureau continued to fund the operation and development of a wide range of services to the community including co-ordinating agencies, self-help and handicapped groups. One of the most exciting new initiatives of the year was the commencement of the development of a Computer Based Information System on welfare services. This was a joint project of the Department and the New South Wales Council of Social Service. The completed project will provide ready access to a comprehensive directory of welfare services and agencies in New South Wales. The information will be listed according to region, local government area and the type of service available.

Administration of Federal and other Funds

The Bureau is also responsible for the administration and/or distribution of other funds for community groups as detailed below.

- The Office of Child Care, Department of Social Security provides funds for the operation of Vacation Care Centres. The number of community groups participating in the provision of vacation care centres for school children of all ages increased significantly during the year.
- In past years funds were made available through the Department of Social Security under the States Grants Home Care Act to provide welfare services for the aged. Although no funding has been made available to local government and community organizations to establish new positions for several years, the Aged Services Consultant continued to receive applications and requests for assistance, necessitating requests to Federal Government for increased funding.
- The Family Support Services Scheme funded by the Office of Child Care—Department of Social Security.
- The Bureau also assists in the administration of the Caltex Youth Fund (sponsored by the Caltex Oil Company) and ensures that full information on proposed projects is available to the Committee which authorizes grants from the Fund.

Home Help Service of New South Wales

With the adoption of a policy of decentralization, 1977-78 saw the transfer of cases and housekeepers in the Sydney metropolitan area from Central Office to local branches. The first regional meeting of branches of the Home Help Service in New South Wales was held early in 1978 to enable branches to meet and discuss common problems and share ideas. There are 9,400 cases being serviced each month and 2,500 Home Aids employed.

Although the greatest demand on the Service is for help to the aged, there is evidence of a need in the community for extended services, which led to the recent appointment, by the Department, of a Homemaker Policy Officer who works in close liaison with the Service.

This officer will work with community based homemaker programmes, particularly those funded under the Family Support Service Programme. The scope for Homemaker Services is wide embracing help in the home for new mothers, the mentally and physically handicapped and families affected by crisis or loss.

The Association of Youth Organizations

During the year the Association considerably extended its Youth Leadership training activities to country regions of the State and to metropolitan groups. Close liaison was maintained between the A.Y.O., the Bureau's Youth Consultants and local government Youth Workers, to foster, increase and improve services to youth.

By conducting seminars and workshops the A.Y.O. also increased its activities in the fields of specialized sport, youth organization management and in the use of industrial waste for children's craft activities.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme consolidated its policy of regionalization during the year, and held a Regional Conference early in 1978.

This resulted in some expansion of the Scheme and in the more experienced co-ordinators helping new ones establish training programmes. Activity courses were organized, mostly in school holidays, to bring together a wider cross-section of young people.

Child Care Week

Child Care Week 1977 was held from 18-25 September. The theme was "Your Child in our Violent Society". In accordance with the Government's policy of encouraging community initiatives an increased amount of \$12,000 from the Community Services Fund was made available to the 1977 Child Care Week Committee.

Each of the functions attracted members of the public, workers in the various child care fields and members of voluntary organizations. The "Wednesday conference to meet the Minister" was a feature of the Week.

The 1977 project was the most successful to date, reflecting the growing interest in Child Care Week which is now an established highlight each year. This year's message was taken up enthusiastically by the media and the needs of children, especially those in need, were brought to the public's attention in a special way.

Community Work of the Field Division

The involvement of field officers in community work fell into three main areas of activity.

- working with local groups who had come together because they wanted to change something in the community or do something that concerned them. For example to improve the structure or function of a local play group or self-help group or establish a neighbourhood centre, youth refuge or youth employment scheme.
- attempting to relate the activities of social agencies more closely to the needs of the people they serve. This sometimes involved inter-agency co-operation, joint planning for provision of services etc. or defining or re-locating community resources.
- initiating groups in response to perceived client needs. A client group which had been started to provide a different approach in meeting clients' specific problems often developed into a community organization rather than a client group.

Field officers throughout the State became increasingly involved in this type of work, the initiation of projects often being in co-operation with workers from other Departments. They were frequently called upon as resource people—to advise on sources of funding, on how to apply for such funding or to assist in management and, at times, to help local groups to define their needs and interests.

Community work requires an awareness of community resources and often involved speaking at public meetings, addressing organizations and interested groups about the work of the Department with extensive involvement in committees.

Numerous groups were initiated by District Officers to cater for the needs of isolated women in the community who usually come to notice through the Department's Social Welfare programme. Through these groups, they were able to discuss mutual problems, develop new interests and skills and subsequently have their confidence restored. Groups were set up for adolescents, probationers and school children. In most cases, the long term objective was to make the group become self-supporting.

Committee involvements included Inter-Agency meetings, Neighbourhood Centre Committees, Committees for Youth Refuges, Community Aids, Youth Advisory Councils, Meals-on-Wheels, family education support schemes for ethnic persons, Aboriginal housing, after school programmes, block parent schemes etc.

Block parent schemes have proved very successful overseas. Groups of neighbours select an appropriate family to act as "block parent" in their neighbourhood. The family chosen is identified by a sign in their front window—so that children who are anxious about something or who find parents are not at home—can go to the "block parent" for advice and help.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Temporary and Family Assistance

Temporary and Family Assistance are designed to provide meaningful assistance for the relief of economic distress in cases of need. The amount payable in specific circumstances depends on a means test.

Temporary Assistance may be paid to persons who have lodged an application for a Commonwealth benefit (usually Special, Unemployment or Sickness) and are awaiting payment, but are unable to receive immediate assistance from the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. Temporary Assistance may also be paid to persons awaiting payment of Workers Compensation who have no other income or to persons who are awaiting initial payment of wages.

Family Assistance may be paid to separated wives or husbands, separated de facto wives or husbands, unmarried mothers or fathers and women whose husbands or de facto husbands are in gaol during the six months qualifying period required to establish entitlement to apply for the Commonwealth Deserted Wives Pension or Supporting Mother's Benefit.

From 1 November, 1977, and 11 May, 1978, new rates for "B" scale Family Assistance payments became effective, as shown in the following table.

FAMILY ASSISTANCE

CLASSIFICATION	SCALE	ASSISTANCE PER FORTNIGHT			ALLOWABLE INCOME PER FORTNIGHT
		PRIOR TO 1.11.77	FROM 1.11.77	FROM 11.5.78	
Male or Female 16 years of age or over with no dependent children	A	\$48	\$48 (No change)	\$ 48 (No change)	\$4
Male or Female with one or more dependent children	B	\$85	\$98.60 PLUS a Mother's Allowance (if applicable) of either \$8.00 or \$12.00 per fortnight plus a child allowance of \$15.00 for each eligible child plus a rent allowance of \$10.00 (if applicable).	\$102.90	\$8
Man and Spouse with no dependent children under 16 years of age	C	\$62	\$62 (No change)	\$62 (No change)	\$4
Man and Spouse with one or more dependent children under 16 years of age	D	\$66	\$66 (No change)	\$66 (No change)	\$4

At 30 June, 1978, there were 5052 persons in receipt of Family Assistance and the total expenditure for family emergencies during the year to 30 June, 1978, was \$18,714,419. This was an increase of \$7,798,812 over the previous year. A breakdown of these payments is shown in the following table.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	YEAR 1977-78	YEAR 1976-77
1. Food Relief and Temporary Assistance	174,438	(208,356)
2. Special Food	84,829	(102,808)
3. Special Cash Grants	1,259,033	(564,023)
4. Family Assistance		
Base Rate:	11,239,364	(6,260,486)
Mothers Allowance:	1,505,812	(1,078,102)
Children's Allowance:	3,654,550	(2,256,298)
Rent Allowance:	787,352	(435,534)
	<u>\$18,705,378</u>	<u>\$10,916,607</u>

Supplementary Assistance

Services provided as supplementary assistance to recipients of Family and Temporary Assistance and to some low-income earners and pensioners included the supply of clothing, footwear, layettes and blankets. The amount expended during 1977-78 was \$311,288, an increase of \$92,302 over the previous year.

The total amount expended on the provision of spectacles and surgical aids amounted to \$826,927, an increase of \$144,472, over the previous year. Surgical aids and related services included the supply of surgical garments of all descriptions, calipers and braces, made-to-measure shoes, respirators and for paraplegics, Hi-Lo electric beds and lifting equipment. Wheel chairs, electric wheel chairs, walking frames and hydrostatic beds, were also made available on a loan basis and assistance with the cost of the supply of oxygen was also provided.

Other Assistance

In the provision of transport for persons in necessitous circumstances \$62,452 was spent during the year; for the burial of destitute persons \$59,134 and for Christmas Grants to those receiving Family Assistance \$55,025. This expenditure totalled \$176,611 and compares with \$116,828 during 1976-77.

Field Activities in Social Welfare

With high inflation and a continuing high rate of unemployment, there was a marked increase in social welfare applications and consequently in the number of recipients. In July, 1975, there were 2,616 recipients of Family Assistance (the Department's primary social welfare benefit) whilst as at 30 June, 1978, there were 5,166. The increase was particularly dramatic in country areas.

The rapid increase in applications stemming from marriage or relationship breakdowns resulted in field staff being more heavily involved in intensive counselling as well as the provision of financial assistance. The general economic climate over the last twelve months also caused a marked increase in the need for cash grants and other forms of supplementary assistance, not only to recipients of this State's primary Social Welfare benefit but to recipients of Commonwealth Benefits and Pensions.

Since the introduction of advance accounts it has been possible to offer a local over-the-counter service by cash or cheque to social welfare applicants through the 73 District Offices located throughout the State. This provides the capability of relieving financial distress immediately, often an important factor in the prevention of family breakdown.

FAMILY CASEWORK AND SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Family Casework

To be most effective, this area of the Department's work requires early intervention with families where problems are developing or when patterns of behaviour suggest problems in the future. Additionally, however, field officers must work with families where serious dysfunction or family breakdown has already occurred usually with continuing support being provided. Very often this client group includes the natural parents and families of children who are wards or the families of young people in training schools.

The appointment of a Homemaker Policy Officer in April, 1978, was of particular significance in the development of the Department's services for these families. It is the first step in the implementation of a Statewide Homemaker Service which will provide close support for failing families and thus increase the effectiveness for casework services.

During the year close co-operation existed with other agencies in the utilization of skills and resources necessary to help families needing support. This co-operation included the joint management and support of families, case conference, the formation of interagency groups to facilitate the cross-flow of information resources and skills, and the monitoring of needs in the communities served by such groups.

Field staff were also involved in encouraging families to undertake parent effectiveness training and assertiveness training. They also became increasingly involved with local mothers' groups, providing support, guidance and information to individual members and the group as a whole. This type of involvement, apart from being an effective form of outreach, was also found to be a highly effective means of crisis prevention.

Special Field Service to Schools

The Field Service to Schools is based on a child's right to education and, in this regard, the Department has a role to promote the welfare of the family and its individual members; to assist them to cope more effectively with social problems; to protect children by ensuring their rights to receive education, and as part of this—to ensure the regular attendance of children at school. District Officers visit schools regularly and follow up problems including poor school attendance, which is often a symptom of other problems.

In meeting these responsibilities District Officers were involved with specific groups of school children in some areas. For example, a developmental group work programme was begun in two metropolitan schools using the group work method employed by Leslie Button in Britain. This project is being carried out by three Social Work students, supported by a District Officer and a Social Worker attached to the local District Office.

In addition to the work of the field staff attached to District Offices, Schools Teams have been operating in the Field Division since 1974. The Programme is funded by the Department of Education with Australian Schools' Commission money channelled through the State Disadvantaged Schools' Committee. At the end of 1978, the current funding arrangements will cease and the programme is to be reviewed.

Until 1978, the programme operated with two teams each consisting of one District Officer and two Social Workers, one team being located at Leichhardt and the second at Liverpool.

In February, 1978, a Co-ordinator was appointed to develop, co-ordinate and evaluate the Schools' Teams and to liaise with the Department of Education. The composition of the teams was altered and the service expanded into a third area, Mount Druitt.

The new programme has been fully operational since 1 May, 1978, and consists of six Social Workers located in schools within the three Education Department Regions—Liverpool, Metropolitan West and Central Metropolitan. Within the Liverpool Region, one Social Worker is at Miller Public School in the Green Valley area and the other works at Fairfield Boys' High School. In the Metropolitan West Region, one Social Worker is located at each of two high Schools in the Mount Druitt area. These are Mount Druitt High School and Shalvey High School. The participating schools in the Central Metropolitan Region remained unchanged from the previous year with one Social Worker operating at Annandale Public School and another at Kegworth Public School.

Each Social Worker is based within the school but maintains contact with the local district office and uses it as a base outside school hours. Contact with other community agency personnel is facilitated by this concept of a "community base" and also allows for contact between the Social Workers operating within the same region. In two of the three regions, Social Workers share the same district office. In the third, the Liverpool Region, the Social Workers arrange to meet on a regular basis, thus providing a support function for each other.

The 1978 programme is attempting to introduce social work methods other than casework into the field of school social work. Although the value of casework is by no means underestimated, the inclusion of group work and community work expertise in schools is seen to be essential if a school's specific needs are to be met and the objectives of the programme realised. The programme accepted as its objectives the three objectives set down by the Interim Committee for the Australian Schools' Commission when making its recommendations for supplementary, recurrent and building grants to disadvantaged schools. One of these concerns the development of greater interaction between the schools and the communities they serve and obviously community work skills are necessary if this is to be effectively and sensitively achieved.

Child Abuse

The Child Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1977, which provides for notification of suspected cases of child abuse and ill-treatment to the Department of Youth and Community Services, was implemented from 30 June, 1977. This includes mandatory reporting by medical practitioners and introduces some provisions that are quite unique in Australia.

The Child Life Protection Unit, Montrose, Burwood was established in response to the amendment and the responsibilities implicit in it. The Unit commenced operation on 30 June, 1977.

In the period from 1968 until 1977 the number of known child abuse cases in this State totalled 645. From 1 July, 1977, until 30 June, 1978, a further 887 notifications were received. These notifications were received from Hospitals, Social Workers, Medical Practitioners, Community Health Centres, Clinics, Police, District Officers, Schools, neighbours, relatives and from parents themselves.

An examination of the presenting symptoms show that over 8% of the children concerned were very seriously injured. Encouragingly though, approximately 33% of all notifications were due to fear that abuse might occur—cases where early assessment and support can bring early and often successful intervention.

• The Services Provided

A 24 hour service is provided by the Social Work Staff, who work on shifts providing intake, counselling and group work programmes. Occupational therapy and residential programmes are also available at the Unit and a Community Paediatric Nurse provides consultancy, and assessment. Two Social Work Consultants are engaged in consultancy for the development of appropriate community support services, and the development and operation of a Parent Aid Scheme. In the last mentioned scheme parent aides are assigned to work with a number of client families—a procedure that has proven to be most effective in comparable situations overseas.



The Child Life Protection Unit, "Montrose", Burwood, commenced operation on 1 July, 1977. The Unit is a specialised treatment facility for child abuse cases and a central point to receive notifications.

The Unit provides services to cases in the Sydney Metropolitan area requiring the Department's assumption of primary treatment responsibility; and particularly intensive work on those cases directly involved in Child Life Protection Unit specialist programmes. In other cases Unit staff often accompanied Social Workers and District Officers on initial assessments or provided consultancy when required.

Most notifications were made by telephone which enabled prompt response and earlier intervention. Notifications were received around the clock.

Medical Services to the Unit were provided on a 24 hour per day basis by arrangement with and through the co-operation of a city practice operated by the Sydney University Medical School. Participation on this basis also benefited the School as it extended the awareness and education of medical students in the nature and dynamics of child abuse.

The work of the Unit has provided positive support to families. The number of cases where criminal proceedings were taken was minimal but, of course, there was no option in cases of homicide or where serious or permanent injury had occurred.

Community Support Services Pilot Programme

The Community Support Services Programme is a Pilot Programme, substantially Commonwealth funded which operates in the municipalities of Penrith, Blacktown, Parramatta, Holroyd, Baulkham Hills and Auburn. It provides:

- An After Hours Crisis Service
- Emergency Accommodation
- A Homemaker Programme
- A Short Term Fostering Programme

There was a steady increase in the demand for the After Hours Crisis Service, which operated from 6.00 p.m. to midnight on week days and 10.00 a.m. to midnight on weekends and public holidays. In the first six months of 1978 the service received 155 crisis calls which necessitated a Caseworker to visit. In addition it received many calls which resulted in telephone counselling or advice.

The majority of casework calls were related to domestic disputes between husband and wife. In some cases it was necessary to take the wife to a refuge or provide her and her children with emergency accommodation. The reasons for these domestic disputes were varied.

An increasing demand for emergency accommodation to meet family crisis situations has focused attention on a lack of suitable facilities.

The Homemaker Service is seen as a most successful part of the programme. Its aim is to provide friendly support, guidance and training to "at risk" families so that family breakdown is avoided and their level of functioning is raised sufficiently for them to fulfil their child rearing responsibilities, to the best of their ability. Six Homemakers were employed working with referred cases some of which are short-term and others long-term. Some people referred themselves for this type of assistance.

The enthusiasm and spontaneity of the Homemakers gave hope to many families and helped them establish a standard of living above the poverty line.

This pilot programme has assisted the Department in its planning for a general after-hours service and a State Homemaker Service. The pilot programme is due to cease in June, 1979.

DISASTER RELIEF

New South Wales Disaster Welfare Plan

New South Wales leads Australia in the development of plans for the co-ordination of welfare activities to meet the needs of persons affected by disasters. The New South Wales Disaster Welfare Plan has now been formally adopted and is unique. It provides for the co-ordination and co-operation of Welfare Services of both statutory and non-statutory organizations at any time, from the initial impact of a disaster through to the rehabilitation of the victims.

The Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services and the New South Wales Director of the Commonwealth Department of Social Security are Co-Chairmen of the State Disaster Welfare Co-ordinating Committee. A Senior Officer of the Department of Youth and Community Services is Chairman of the State Executive Committee and Co-ordinator under the State plan.

Under the Disaster Welfare Plan, field officers of the Department have specific responsibilities in the provision of specialist emergency welfare teams, and for the immediate care of homeless and evacuated persons, co-ordination of welfare activities and other agencies, the provision of advice and counselling services and the provision of social welfare assistance through all phases of the emergency.

Interstate Conference

The Minister hosted an interstate conference on Disaster Welfare for officers of the Social Welfare Department in Sydney in October 1977. The conference was called to discuss the problems faced by State Statutory Welfare Authorities (including the provision of Welfare Services in Disaster situations); to exchange ideas and approaches and to make recommendations concerning interstate welfare co-operation in times of disasters.

Training Programmes

A number of Training courses were held for Departmental officers and Officers of the Police, Health Commission and State Emergency Services participated. The number of courses had to be reduced because of restrictions in funds but further courses are planned for 1978-79.

Granville Rail Disaster

The Department continued to provide social welfare services including advice and counselling services to victims and relatives of victims of the Granville train disaster. In December, 1977, Field Officers endeavoured to contact all persons known to have been affected in any way by the disaster. It included near relatives of the deceased and those who suffered minor or serious injury to ensure that all were aware of the help and advice available and that proper arrangements had been made for damages claims, if such action was appropriate.

Bushfire Relief—December, 1977

During the period under review, field staff were involved in disaster relief and follow-up work with victims of bushfires, particularly in the Blue Mountains area, in December, 1977. During the crisis period approximately 1064 man hours were expended on these activities.

Flood Relief—March, 1978

During March, 1978, serious floods occurred in the Shoalhaven, Hawkesbury, Nepean, Hunter and Manning regions which directly involved the Department's District Offices at Nowra, Lithgow, Penrith, Blacktown, Parramatta, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Taree and Port Macquarie. District Officers from other areas were also required to give assistance. The involvement of Departmental officers in these emergencies approximated 3445 man hours during the crisis period.

Typical of the services provided, were the special welfare centres established in co-operation with other authorities and organizations at Windsor and Riverstone during and following the floods in those areas. Handbills advising the services available were distributed throughout the communities. These services included house cleaning, insecticide spraying, the provision of furniture, clothing, food and cash, clothes washing, rubbish removal and child minding services over the Easter period to allow parents to be free of young children while they cleaned their homes. The clothes washing service was provided with the help of local volunteers and on a community service basis by staff and boys at "Daruk" the Department's Training School at Windsor.



Pictured is the remains of a house at Hazelbrook destroyed by the bushfires in December, 1977.



In December, 1977, bushfires in the Blue Mountains destroyed or damaged many homes and other buildings. District Officers provided co-ordinated welfare services to victims. Pictured are officers from the Health Commission and the Department of Youth and Community Services discussing an application for assistance with a resident of Hazelbrook.

Volunteers from local community aids, Salvation Army, Red Cross and Seventh Day Adventists in conjunction with the Department's District Officers also undertook to call at the homes of all victims to advise them of the services available at the Welfare Centres. Volunteers and casual workmen picked up litter and rubbish and took it to local tips. The Department was billed by the Waste Disposal authority in all cases where trucks had an authorization from a Welfare Centre. House cleaning was carried out by bushfire brigades assisted by local volunteers using detergents and disinfectants provided by the Department. In some cases, where homes or caravans were completely destroyed, resettlement grants were provided to enable speedy rehabilitation.

Other Work of the Field Division in Disaster Relief

Following the bush fires and floods, field officers of the Department assisted persons to complete bush fire and flood relief applications and visited homes to assess damages and losses for recommendations to the State Bush Fire and Flood Relief Committees (which are administered by this Department) regarding the provision of grants. These visits also provided opportunities to establish needs for other services and, in fact, it was found that approximately 25% of applicants required more intensive long-term follow up. Of the 172 applicants for assistance in the December, 1977, Blue Mountains Bushfires, for example, 43 families who were totally burnt out received follow up counselling.

Officers of the Department's Field Division were also involved as area co-ordinators and to provide immediate welfare assistance. Area co-ordinators were also subsequently appointed to Flood Relief Fund Committees set up for the dispersal of moneys raised.

Field Officers have also been involved in other disasters—floods or fires other than proclaimed disasters. An example of this was the Ultimo Warehouse fire, where families had to be evacuated and housed until the danger from what remained of the warehouse was demolished. District Officers were recalled to duty to arrange this accommodation and assist with the provision of clothing and cash.

ABORIGINAL WELFARE SERVICES

The main functions of Aboriginal Services Branch are:

- to arrange the transfer of former Aboriginal Reserves to the Aboriginal Lands Trust;
- to provide a secretarial and administrative service to the Aborigines Advisory Council;
- the administration and finalization of the Furniture Loans and Home Loans Schemes;
- the co-ordination of Commonwealth funds as supplied under the State Grants Aboriginal Advancement Act;
- to ensure the proper management of areas not yet transferred to the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

Transfer of Reserves to the Aboriginal Lands Trust

The transfer of former Aboriginal Reserves to the Aboriginal Lands Trust continued throughout 1977-78. Of the 156 former reserves to be transferred only six remain. The area of land transferred is in excess of 3875 hectares, with an unimproved capital value of approximately \$5 million.

The title deeds of the last major reserve to be transferred to the Trust were handed over by the Minister the Honourable R. F. Jackson, M.P., to Mr. O. Cruse, M.B.E., Chairman of the Lands Trust, in a public ceremony at Forster on 19 April, 1978.

The Aborigines Advisory Council

The Aborigines Advisory Council consists of nine elected members, each of whom is Aboriginal. The nine elected members of the Council also constitute the Aboriginal Lands Trust.

The Advisory Council advises the Minister on all matters affecting Aborigines in New South Wales. Throughout 1977-78 the Council visited many areas of the State with high Aboriginal populations and conducted public meetings on reserves and in country towns.

The Advisory Council provides a vital link between the New South Wales Government and the Aboriginal community of this State.

The current term of the Council, which is elected for a three year period, expires in December, 1979.

Commonwealth Funding of Projects for Aborigines

During the year ended 30 June, 1978, the Commonwealth Government, through its Department of Aboriginal Affairs, provided funds for welfare programmes which included the employment of two specialist District Officers; the training of twelve Aboriginal Caseworkers; Aboriginal Children's Service (Redfern) and Bethcar Children's Home (Brewarrina). In addition the Department of Aboriginal Affairs allocated funds for the payment of pre-school subsidies as part of its education programme.

Aboriginal Furniture Loans and Home Loans Scheme

The winding-up of the Aboriginal Furniture Loan Scheme is nearing completion. At the end of the 1977-78 financial year there remained only twenty such loans to be finalized and it is anticipated that they will be finalized within the next three months.

There are still approximately 160 home loan accounts with a book value of some \$762,000. Negotiations will be undertaken in the forthcoming 1978-79 financial year for the Scheme to be taken over by the Aboriginal Loans Commission.

The Work of the Field Division in Services for Aboriginal People

A small unit of Specialist Officers maintained the Department's services to the Aboriginal community in the Sydney metropolitan area. Services to this group, which is located mainly in the inner city, included a service to Aboriginal Wards. Eight welfare officers provided similar services in provincial centres and country areas with significant Aboriginal population.

The training of twelve Aboriginal caseworkers, to be based mainly in country areas, commenced in February, 1978. It is anticipated that their appointments will improve communication and understanding in the delivery of Departmental services to Aboriginal communities. On the completion of training in August, 1978, these officers will be permanently placed in areas throughout New South Wales—working from Sydney, Mount Druitt, Batemans Bay, Kempsey, Lismore, Moree, Narrabri, Coonamble, Walgett, Brewarrina, Condobolin and Bourke District Offices.

The activities of these caseworkers will include the provision of assistance in dealing with financial crises, behavioural problems with children, problems of single parenthood, the adoption and fostering of children and problems associated with alcohol and drugs. In general it is hoped they will provide a positive link between Aboriginal communities and Field Officers and assist in identifying specific needs and ways in which these needs can be met.

The appointment, in March, 1978, of an Aboriginal Liaison Welfare Officer, who is herself an Aborigine, has already proved valuable in the Department's efforts to identify more closely with Aboriginal people.

SERVICES TO THE HANDICAPPED

Establishment of the Handicapped Persons Bureau

A major initiative of the Government occurred during the year with the establishment on 17 April, 1978, of the Handicapped Persons Bureau which is responsible for co-ordinating and developing State social welfare services for handicapped people. The Bureau is headed by an Executive Manager.

It is planned that the Bureau will facilitate the management, planning and co-ordination of current and future services for handicapped people, act as a community resource body and assist and advise on obtaining access to State, Commonwealth and community aid programmes.

The Bureau will also advise the Minister for Youth and Community Services on the formulation of new initiatives for all handicapped people in the social welfare and community areas, and manage services such as group houses and hostels for the handicapped.

Additional responsibilities include supervision of specialist community counsellors employed by the Department to assist handicapped people in the transition from residential care to life in the community and in the provision of support services.

The above integration of direct service provision, community outreach and policy, planning and development functions, within a community welfare framework is in line with world thinking and practice and is unique in Australia.

Facilities for the Handicapped

The Bureau's policy of normalization ensures the individual development of each person in care and aims to provide them with the experiences and opportunities which would be available to any individual living in to-day's society. Working out this policy of normalization is an ongoing function requiring continual evaluation and assessment of programmes of care. The maintenance of this policy within the Bureau will ensure the maximum development of each individual's potential and the preservation of his rights as a person.

During the year three additional group homes were purchased and action towards the purchase of two others was completed. Situated in the community these houses will be used for community family group homes and hostels for the Minister's intellectually handicapped wards in accordance with the "integration" aspect of the concept of normalization.

One of the properties purchased during the year is located in a large country town. This facility will be developed to accommodate four of the Minister's school-aged, intellectually handicapped Wards and four children of similar ages from the surrounding communities. The Department has

accepted responsibility for operating costs but the home will be operated by a Management Committee which will employ staff and generally be responsible for its day-to-day operation. The project heralds a new development in the concept of partnership with the community in providing, on a regional basis, services which are designed to meet the needs of local communities.

The acquisition of two home units in the Sydney metropolitan area is a further indication of the innovative approach that has been taken in the provision of services for the Minister's intellectually handicapped Wards. Each unit will accommodate up to four intellectually handicapped young adults who have demonstrated over a period, their capacity to move towards independent living. The introduction of these units into the Bureau's facilities open a new chapter in human management services for these young people.

Staffing at the Department's various facilities for the handicapped remained reasonably stable throughout the year. However, some vacancies arose which imposed additional strain on resources due to staff ceiling requirements which made the filling of vacant positions difficult. On occasions, vacant positions were filled by employing casual staff but this placed additional strain on permanent staff as casuals often failed to provide an acceptable standard of ongoing care. Consequently many programmes of individual development were jeopardized when casual staff were employed for significant periods of time.

In many cases the development of those in care, particularly younger persons, suffers when breaks in inter-personal relationships occur as a result of continually changing staff. Particularly in these situations, staff ceilings place unrealistic demands on permanent staff who endeavour to maintain appropriate staff levels on a full-time basis without adequate staff resources.

Although there was a reduction in the number of persons in care at some units it is significant that those remaining in care are usually in the more severely handicapped categories requiring more intensive levels of staffing. In these circumstances it is essential that a high staff/resident ratio should exist as it is only through a high staff concentration that severely handicapped persons have an opportunity to gain the minimal, basic, day-to-day skills needed for survival and well-being in the community.

Funding

Increased funding in recent years has permitted important structural changes and a progressive upgrading of material benefits at many of the Department's residential care units for the handicapped. Much of the renovation work undertaken was aimed at providing more individual bedrooms and living space.

Various community-based organizations visited the Department's facilities on a number of occasions during the year. These visits proved beneficial not only in providing opportunities to disseminate information on the Department's facilities for the handicapped but as a means of stimulating practical and financial support particularly at the local level. One organization donated over \$2,000 to provide special amenities for the handicapped children in care at one of the Department's residential units.

Programmes and Programme Development

Current overall policy in developing and implementing programmes is to create and maintain a developmental sequence in the services provided, through the provision of an integrated system of care throughout the Department's facilities.

At the establishment level, programmes are concentrated on assisting those in care, to attain the basic skills necessary to gain a place in society; on the development of each individual's ability to act independently in the community setting and on each unit fostering community involvement and interaction.

The practice of conducting regular case conferences proved an effective means of ensuring that specific, individual needs are assessed and incorporated into appropriate programmes of care. Case conferences include inputs from staff at the care unit; from the Department's psychological, psychiatric, medical and other support services and each programme has inbuilt assessment and evaluation components.

During the year, many of the intellectually handicapped children and young persons in the Department's care made significant gains in the attainment of basic survival skills as a result of their individual programmes. Family group homes were critical in this development as the "family-based" environment they provided, created an atmosphere in which warm, strong, interpersonal relationships functioned and flourished thus fostering the development of the individuals self-identity.

The high standards of care established at the outset for the Department's family group homes and hostels for the handicapped has proved extremely valuable and the style and type of care provided has made the Department leaders in this area. If additional facilities of equal standard are acquired in the coming year, it will be possible for the Bureau to expand the range of services it offers. Such development is essential if the wide variety of needs of those in care are to be effectively met.

Early Infant Stimulation Programme

In March, 1978, an innovative programme was introduced to help parents after the birth of a handicapped child. The Early Infant Stimulation Programme was introduced following detailed discussions within the Department, with Professor J. Ward of Macquarie University, and after correspondence with the Office of Child Care of the Commonwealth Department of Social Security.

The Commonwealth Government through its Children's Services Programme provided \$150,000 to fund the pilot scheme which involved the appointment of co-ordinators whose role is to encourage the development of self-help groups, play groups, parent interest groups and toy library services. At the inception of the scheme the co-ordinators took part in a familiarization period at Macquarie University under the supervision of Professor Ward of the School of Special Education, Macquarie University.

Part of the scheme's funds being provided specifically for the acquisition of toy library material will ensure that the co-ordinators will have at their disposal adequate resources of special toy equipment to assist them in starting new facilities of this type for handicapped children and to supplement existing services.

The programme has been monitored continually by the Handicapped Persons Bureau and a comprehensive report was submitted to the Office of Child Care in May, 1978, seeking the continuation of the scheme beyond 30 June, 1978.

Work Adjustment Programme

Details of the involvement of intellectually handicapped wards in the above programme are included in the section of this Report entitled "Care and Protection of Dependent Children and Young Persons".

Staff Training

To foster the development of skills of personnel employed in the Department's facilities for the handicapped, all staff were encouraged to attend seminars, workshops and individual courses conducted by the Department and other organizations both Government and community-based. The Bureau itself conducted an ongoing, bi-monthly seminar which proved of considerable value in the development of staff relationships and the concept of teamwork within the Bureau; in the dissemination of ideas, programmes and policies; in improving communication, and with other areas of development.

Other Activities

The Department maintained liaison with various groups dealing with the handicapped. These included the Council for the Mentally Handicapped, the Association of Sheltered Workshops, the Adult Deaf Society, the Royal Blind Society and the Royal New South Wales Institute for Deaf and Blind Children. Grants were made from the Community Services Fund to Organizations working with the Handicapped.

Intellectually Handicapped Persons Admitted Under Part IX of the Child Welfare Act – Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Panel

During the year, the Child Welfare (Amendment) Act, 1977, and the Child Welfare (Further Amendment) Act, 1977, were passed by Parliament. The amending legislation included changes to Part IX of the Child Welfare Act, whereby the Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Tribunal was replaced by the Intellectually Handicapped Persons Review Panel.

From the membership of this Panel, one member is appointed as President of the Tribunals and it is he who establishes each Tribunal which is constituted of not less than three and not more than five members who are also drawn from the Panel.

The President of the Panel is the Hon. J. J. McKeon who was the first Chairman of the former Intellectually Handicapped Review Tribunal. He came to that office after retiring as a Judge in the State Industrial Commission. These changes took effect from 1 March, 1978.

At the commencement of the year there were 126 persons under the Minister's guardianship by virtue of the provisions of Part IX of the Act. During the year 68 were admitted and 15 were discharged and at 30 June, 1978, there were 179 persons admitted under the provisions of Part IX of the Act.

NEW SOUTH WALES IMMIGRATION DIVISION

The Immigration Division, which is concerned with the sponsorship and settlement of British migrants from the United Kingdom, continued to function under the Commonwealth/State Migration Agreement of 1946. The restrictions on migrant entry for settlement, imposed in 1974 by the Commonwealth Government because of economic pressures and the tight labour market situation, continued to apply.

The criteria for entry for residence, as determined by the Commonwealth, provides for passage assistance only to skilled workers and their immediate dependants who meet occupational needs within specified unsatisfied labour demand areas. Other applicants, approved for entry under "family reunion" policies, are required to make private travel arrangements.

The role of the States in migration was considered at the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers for Immigration held in April, 1978. The Minister decided to withdraw from an involvement in the field of British migration. This activity will pass entirely to Commonwealth responsibility during 1978-79.

DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

Residential Care Division

This year again saw important and continual change. Overall material standards and the physical resources of most residential care units, both for delinquent and dependent children and young people, improved further and a very satisfactory standard has been achieved. Considerable additional funding provided by the present Government permitted improvements in material standards and the provision of furniture, furnishings and equipment of a better standard. Progress was made in implementing the Department's policy of maximizing residential care resources, as opportunities were taken to move out of dilapidated, unsuitable premises and up-grade remaining facilities. Other, more difficult areas remain. These centre around staffing levels and the need to further professionalize residential care generally.

The main thrust of Residential Care Division planning is towards a reduction in the number of dependent children in residential care.

Some recognition needs to be given to the new demands facing the Residential Care Division. There is an over-simplistic view dominating the thinking of some persons associated with welfare and family services that residential care inappropriately meets the needs of children and that, in fact, residential care is harmful and damaging. Whilst there is some hard evidence to support this view, supporting arguments fundamentally ignore the fact that significant numbers of children will continue to require some time in residential care before they can cope with alternative forms of care such as foster care, family group care, hostel placement or restoration. In pragmatic terms, residential care is invariably used when all else fails and recognition is seldom given to residential care workers who are expected to help children and young people when all other attempts in more acceptable models have been fruitless.

In the area of delinquency, alternatives such as Youth Attendance Centres, Community Treatment Centres, small community integrated residential centres such as Tallimba (Camden) and individual family placement will increasingly meet the needs of offenders formerly managed in the traditional training school model. However, the Department, as a statutory agency, will still be required to respond to community expectations and to retain in training schools, those offenders who best benefit from a structured environment as well as those offenders who represent a threat to a community. There is a tendency for serious assault and robbery offences and other crimes of violence increasingly to be committed by juveniles. Wards or offenders who because they fail in the more acceptable alternative models of care, are returned to facilities operated by the Residential Care Division, usually demonstrate extreme behaviour. Their behaviour and management taxes the resources of the unit to which they return. Residential care facilities both for wards and offenders, have moved a long way from the punitive, militaristic or barrack style care (which had the advantage of large numbers of residents being controlled and disciplined by few staff) towards more benign, more positive models requiring individual attention and consequently greater numbers of more skilled, adequately trained staff in comparison to the number of children in care.

Regrettably there are simply insufficient numbers of expert residential care staff who can balance effective-limit-setting and confrontation with the ability to stimulate, motivate and develop children in care. Further it is also difficult to find sufficient professional personnel with the necessary background and experience to provide the day-to-day support and advice in how to cope with seriously damaged children.

A larger number of children are being committed to wardship in early adolescence following court appearances for breaches of the law. Many require a structured, controlled setting to help remedy their social inadequacies and to modify unsatisfactory behaviour which has been reinforced by years of deficient or defective parenting. Earlier in this Report, some details have been included of the efforts being made to ensure the availability of more appropriately trained staff who may be able to cope with these disturbed young people.

In a time of chronic unemployment, insufficient recognition is being given to the long term effects of unemployment on young people. Unless serious attention is given to reducing the unemployment situation and to evaluating the effects of long term youth unemployment, it is likely that increased numbers of young people will be entering residential care. These increased numbers will be reflected both in the dependent and delinquent sectors — in the dependent sector through

family breakdown accelerated by the hopelessness and apathy of unemployed working class parents; in the delinquent sector through increasing crimes of violence arising from the anger and recrimination of unemployed youth.

The Department's Residential Care Division has comprehensively maximized existing residential care resources by transferring some staffing positions from units of reduced populations so that chronic deficiencies in others can be overcome. The position has now been reached where there is little flexibility left in the Division's staffing. The growth in the number of wards in residential care facilities (higher than that which existed three years ago) is causing concern and it is likely that closed cottages at major residential care units will need to be re-opened if this trend continues. Populations in the delinquent sector are continuing to decrease but if there is an unexpected rise in committals resulting from the rapid social change or the severe unemployment situation, the Department could be faced with problems in providing sufficient resources at short notice.

Whilst the shortcomings outlined above have certainly been inhibiting factors in some areas, the Department displayed determination in ensuring that every person committed or admitted to its care has received the best possible assistance. The Residential Care Division constantly promoted the initiation of new concepts aimed at providing opportunities for children in care as close as possible to the opportunities of the average child in the community who has the benefit of a supportive family. Many of the rigours and restrictions commonly associated with training schools have been extensively reduced. Programmes in all training schools are now directed towards individual needs and towards preparing children and young people for return to their normal community.

For these reasons, a more positive view of residential care as part of a treatment continuum and not as an "end of the road" resource is being promoted by the Residential Care Division.

- **Staff Training and Development**

The Division has given a strong commitment to staff development and training to ensure that staff in residential care are provided with the skills to meet new expectations and to maintain progress in reducing the dehumanizing, harmful aspect of life in residential care.

- **Industrial Issues**

Regular consultative meetings were scheduled with the Health and Research Employees' Association and the Teachers' Federation and relationships were maintained at an amicable level. Many minor difficulties have been resolved.

- **Transfer of Departmental Schools**

Ministerial approval was given for the negotiation of the transfer of Departmental schools to the Education Department. The initial phase was restricted to the transfer of schools at St. Heliers, Brush Farm Home, Clairvaux and Werrington Park. This arrangement should permit the best and most skilled specialist Teachers to accept responsibility for educationally retarded or educationally deprived children cared for in Departmental residential facilities.

CARE AND PROTECTION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

Casework with Dependent Children

A prime responsibility of the Department is to ensure that family casework services are available for families "at risk" and that family contact is maintained when children do come into care.

The system of annual reports on wards and their natural families introduced in 1976 has emerged as a vital tool in providing continuity in case plans and in ensuring that current information is available to enable a positive approach to be applied towards provision for the present and the future of all members of the family in care. It also permits an audit to be carried out of the progress made since the initial plan was established.

An extension of the casework conference system are the subsequent conferences attended by residential care and field staff, psychologists, casework supervisors and placement officers.

At 30 June, 1978, the number of children and young persons under the Minister's guardianship was 4,304. In addition, 166 intellectually handicapped persons over 18 years of age were in the Department's care under the provisions of Part IX of the Child Welfare Act.

Fostering

Foster care continued to represent the preferred Departmental approach in the placement of children in care, as it does provide a positive alternative to the natural family situation.

The involvement of field staff with foster parent assessment groups is an important aspect of the work of the Field Division and is included in more detail in a following section of this report

entitled "Field Work with Dependent Children in the Community". Meetings with these groups are aimed at introducing potential foster parents to the realities of foster care so that they will have a realistic appreciation of a child's needs prior to a child being placed in their care.

An unusually large number of older children (aged 10-14 years) were committed to care during the last twelve months. This presented difficulties as potential foster parents were not readily available for this older group.

Foster Care Committee

A Departmental enquiry into foster care has been proceeding with the aim of assessing the quality of this form of substitute care.

All relevant sections of the Department made contributions and it is anticipated that final recommendations will be determined early in the coming year.

Community Placement of Dependent Children

At 30 June, 1978, 2,759 (64%) of the children in care as wards were being cared for in private foster homes.

Foster parents of wards were paid \$20.00 per week per child plus pocket money allowance for primary and secondary school children.

The Department appreciated the assistance afforded by voluntary agencies in the care of children with special needs such as sight, hearing, spasticity, intellectual and other physical handicaps.

For older wards the employment situation is a difficult one and the need for specialist staff to afford guidance during the transition from school activities to an independent working life is becoming increasingly apparent. In the meantime close liaison was established with Officers of the Commonwealth Employment Service and their assistance was most helpful.

Field Work with Dependent Children in the Community

The field division continued its casework service to wards, foster parents and natural parents.

During the year there was increasing use of foster parent information and/or assessment evenings. Field Officers invited applicant foster parents to come together in groups and in this way provided them with information about fostering and about departmental administrative procedures. These groups usually continue for a number of weeks on a regular basis and meetings often involved discussion of the strengths required of foster parents. It has been found that applicants become self selectors – and, some upon becoming aware of the actual nature of fostering (e.g. the differences between fostering and adoption), will decide that they are, in fact, not suited to this form of caring. This is a positive educational experience.

An expert group also has been meeting to develop a policy to specifically assist socially handicapped wards and it is expected that an improved programme will soon be introduced.

In some areas field officers conducted camps for dependent children including children living in family group homes.

Ward Services Branch

The work of the Casework Supervisors played an important part in the co-ordination and formulation of overall plans for each child and his siblings. It has often led to improved parental and relative contact and in numerous instances to action being taken towards the eventual restoration of children to their families. A much closer liaison was established with field and residential care staff and this enabled the actual needs of children to be given top priority as staff worked together as a team.

The computerization of payments to foster parents was introduced during the year and is expected to provide a speedier and more effective method of payment.

Work Adjustment Programme for Wards

The Work Adjustment Programme, conceived in September, 1976, was comprehensively reported in last year's Annual Report. This work orientation programme for wards was arranged in conjunction with the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations (the group which provided the funds) and implemented through the National Employment and Training Scheme (N.E.A.T.). The programme was designed to gradually ease school leaving age wards from dependent care in the country, into work and independent life in the city.

Those participating in the Work Adjustment Programme live in Departmental hostels (Myee, Arncliffe, for boys and Winbin, Strathfield, for girls) and are placed for training with employers who are funded by the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations.

An officer of that Department has responsibility for finding jobs for these young people and for then keeping in touch with them and their employers to provide appropriate counselling. Formal and information training in living skills and social competence is given at the hostels. Resources

available from other Departments and from local communities are utilized and this year the Department hopes to obtain further assistance from the Department of Technical and Further Education in providing courses at the hostels in independent living skills such as housekeeping and cooking. Regular case conferences take place to monitor the development of each of the young people in the programme.

- Participants

Since the programme began in November, 1976, 23 young men and 21 young women have entered the scheme. There are presently 12 boys at Myee and seven girls at Winbin. The initial scheme was designed to provide for a maximum of 20 wards at any one time. The Department of Employment and Industrial Relations agreed in principle, towards the end of 1977, to expand this number to 40 but subsequent staffing and economic restrictions prevented this expansion.

- Intellectually Handicapped Wards

One major benefit of the Work Adjustment Programme has been the help it has given young people from residential care facilities for the intellectually handicapped to find a place in the open community even though it has involved intensive support in the living and work situations. To date, 10 young women and six young men have come from the handicapped sector into the normal stream and on the whole they are coping satisfactorily.

- Restoration to Family

Another pleasing feature of the programme is that parents who were not able to care and provide for their dependent children have been able to resume care when the children are able to look after themselves and provide assistance in the home. This happened with three of the 26 participants who left the scheme and others, where restoration was not desirable, took up independent accommodation near the parental home.

- Separation

It was found that some wards were not able to cope with independency immediately after leaving the hostels and some have taken up board nearby so that they can maintain contact with staff and their former associates and have friends at hand, especially in times of need or stress.

Once a young person is accepted into the programme from a residential care unit, he or she spends several periods at the hostel getting to know staff and other residents so that their ultimate transfer is to people who are known to them rather than to strange new places and people. This proved beneficial, as many problems occur at these times of separation which recall on earlier traumatic separations and changes.

- Work

Many of the young people coped very well in their jobs and gained promotion. The programme allows that some may not like or be good at the first job or jobs and efforts are made to find more suitable jobs if the first ones are inappropriate. It is becoming clear that spelling and mathematics and some work experience are valuable assets in getting a good job and remaining in it.

- Liaison with Residential Care Units

Liaison has been established with staff of residential care units to communicate the difficulties experienced by wards entering the Work Adjustment Programme. This is helping residential care staff to better prepare other young people for work and independence.

With more young people competing for fewer jobs, it is critical that the Division help wards to prepare for work and to give and get satisfaction from the positions they obtain.

Even allowing for better preparation for wards entering the scheme they do require intensive support, direction and assistance in the early stages. Attempts are being made this year to provide some minor, additional staffing to intensify opportunities at the hostels for closer staff inter-action to accelerate development of the independent living potential of the residents.

DEPARTMENTAL FACILITIES FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

The policy of keeping family groups of children together was pursued to the greatest extent possible and efforts were made to attempt to place children in residential care units accessible to their families or familiar persons. Where it was not possible to place all family members in one cottage, siblings have often been placed together at one unit such as St. Heliers — Muswellbrook, or Renwick — Mittagong, so that they could have regular contact with each other.

Following the closure of Ormond School in December, 1977, as a Training School, the former privilege cottages were utilised from February, 1978, for 22 school-age wards. These children were transferred from larger country units, priority being given to children whose families or familiar contacts resided in the metropolitan area.

Opportunities for wards in residential care have been further improved and there is now clear evidence to show that in most residential care units for dependent children, close integration and involvement with local communities has been achieved. Children and young people are encouraged to develop community friendships and to participate in community life in the same way as do children from normal family situations. Some difficulties have been experienced with those adolescent girls committed to care in their teens, many of whom resent restraints on their movements and behaviour, and where placement in hostels needs careful if unobtrusive supervision and support. There was an increase in the number of seriously disturbed children or children manifesting severe behavioural problems and this has also created difficulties. To cope with this problem, different staffing arrangements have been proposed so that a higher ratio of staff to children can be achieved and some of the stress on staff reduced.

In these situations the Department needs to rely not so much on credentialled professional staff, as such, but rather on staff who have the personal capacity and the "knack" of handling difficult children. It has also become obvious that high risk children can be diagnosed early and that those needing intensive skilled residential care (for their own safety and the safety of others) should be given such care at an early age. For this reason, planning is underway for the development of at least one special unit for seriously disturbed wards under 12 years.

Appendix "A" contains details of Departmental establishments caring for dependent children and young persons and Appendix "C" contains details of Departmental hostels used.

Receiving Homes

Receiving homes conducted by the Department are Minali at Lidcombe, Brougham at Woollahra and Royleston at Glebe.

- Minali

Minali, at Lidcombe, is now the major reception centre for wards coming into the Department's care. During 1977-78, 607 children, including children on remand, passed through Minali.

- Brougham

Brougham at Woollahra, is used primarily for school-age girls but also provides four beds for pre-school children.

- Royleston

The population at Royleston, Glebe, was less than in past years. Royleston cares for boys either committed to the care of the Minister, on remand or returned from foster homes.

Homes for Babies

The primary residential care facility now operating for the reception of babies is Thornbury Lodge at Baulkham Hills. A properly established, staffed and equipped nursery is available and other, younger children are also cared for. Other babies have been cared for by temporary foster mothers.

Homes for Pre-School Children

The pre-school units now operating are McCredie Cottage at Guildford, Thornbury Lodge at Baulkham Hills and Lark Hill at Campbelltown.

One cottage at Minali is also used for the reception of pre-school children entering the Department's care.

Populations at McCredie Cottage, Thornbury Lodge and Lark Hill were maintained at, or close to, maximum levels. Placement of pre-school children is generally a slow process and, whilst some attempt is made to foster these young children, there are a number of reasons for the populations remaining at maximum levels. These are:

- the lack of suitable foster homes able to cope with particular individual problems;
- difficulties in placing young family groups of children in foster homes (there are insufficient foster homes for multiple group care);
- the admission of a number of young children who require specialist foster care because of handicaps.

Included in the populations at each of these facilities is a proportion of extremely socially deprived, physically abused, and severely emotionally disturbed children now remaining longer in pre-school units. These children previously would have been placed at "Montrose" which from July, 1977, has been progressively developed as the Department's Child Life Protection Unit.

Advisers from Early Childhood Services Division were regularly involved in all pre-school units. They visited three to four times each year and provided invaluable assistance to the Division in providing support services to Kindergarten Teachers and an advisory service to residential care staff. Kindergarten Teachers met at monthly intervals with the Pre-School Adviser and the Executive Supervisor, Residential Care Division, the meetings being designed to foster job development and professional inter-action.

Homes for School Age Children

In each of these homes, listed in Appendix A, regular case conferences were conducted to review the development of each child or young person in care. These case conferences are designed to encourage the involvement of all staff involved in the life of the child, and, where possible and appropriate, children themselves are involved. District Officers are invited either to attend these conferences or to submit information which can be used constructively in planning the future of children in care. Close liaison is maintained with School Counsellors and School Principals.

The provision of funding through the "Children in Institutions Grant" enabled an extension of programmes designed to provide children with happy experiences which will help them in later life. Some of these programmes involved taking children to local restaurants and introducing them to cultural and other activities to provide them with opportunities which cannot be developed within a residential care setting. Former restrictions on the use of telephones, correspondence and association with girlfriends or boyfriends were removed and whilst wards are still expected to be accountable for their conduct and behaviour, supervision is less intrusive and more discriminatory. This sometimes causes adverse reaction, particularly when wards are allowed to adopt the same values, clothing styles and "permissive" behaviour characteristic of youth in the community. Successful attempts have been made in all situations to remove the old "orphanage" model and wherever possible, children were encouraged to develop associations with friends or community groups on a one to one basis.

Another encouraging development was the increasing number of wards, particularly in smaller units, aspiring towards higher educational achievement. It was not uncommon for wards attaining school leaving age, immediately to seek employment or placement away from a residential care unit because life was too restrictive or repressive. "Dropping out" of school and moving to employment was seen as a way out the "system", but progressively higher numbers of teen-age wards are seeking to gain the School Certificate or Higher School Certificate and each child is encouraged to achieve his/her educational potential.

Family Group Homes

The 22 Family Group Homes in operation at the beginning of the year have confirmed that this style of care is highly desirable, but no new homes were opened during the year. Family Group Home care allows family groups of wards to live together in a relatively stable, normal community or suburban environment, following their committal to the care of the Minister. Very few behaviour problems were experienced with children in Family Group Homes and without exception, relationships with neighbours were good, as was the assimilation of children into local communities, schools and community activities. Children in Family Group Homes were involved in a variety of community activities including dancing, Scouts, Guides, Boys' and Girls' Brigades, gymnastics, music tuition, sporting activities and competitive sport and enjoyed the same access to school excursions, sporting and recreation camps as do other children in the community. In addition, a District Officer from Parramatta, organized and participated in a camp under canvas conducted for one week during the Christmas holidays for 29 children from Family Group Homes.

Funding provided from the "Children in Institutions Grant" also enabled the expansion of recreational and social activities for children in Family Group Homes in accordance with principles of normalization.

Establishments for Intellectually Handicapped Wards

In this year's report, details of the various services available are included in the Section entitled "Services to the Handicapped".

CARE AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS

Three significant events occurred during the year which reflect the status of the Residential Care Division of the Department and serve to illustrate the achievements of the Division. These were:

- The Royal Commission in South Australia into the administration of the Juvenile Courts Act and other associated matters.
- The Royal Commission into New South Wales prisons.
- The Report on the residential care of offenders up to the age of 21 years in Victoria and South Australia completed by a senior officer of the Department following visits to those States in April, 1978.

The findings of these reports, when compared with residential care practices in New South Wales, show that this Department has successfully kept pace with developments. To support this view, comments of the Royal Commissioner in South Australia, the Hon. Mr. Justice R. Mohr are summarized below. In addition, developments in residential care in New South Wales are compared with the primary recommendations of the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nagle on New South Wales prisons.

The South Australian Royal Commission into the Administration of the Juvenile Courts Act and Other Associated Matters

In the preamble to his report (5.5) the Hon. Mr. Justice Mohr records "on 2, 3, 4 and 5 May, 1977, by courtesy of the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services for the State of New South Wales, Mr. Russell and I visited a number of institutions and Children's Courts in New South Wales. I am indebted", etc.

"As a direct result of this visit and through the favourable impressions the Royal Commissioner gained from residential care facilities in this State (particularly Endeavour House, Tamworth, and Tallimba, Camden) he directed that a senior South Australian Departmental officer be seconded (5.8). The Royal Commissioner subsequently stated 'as will be seen from Mr. Althuizen's report to the Court, he has carried out a most thorough investigation and evaluation of children's custodial institutions and I commend his recommendations and adopt them as part of this report. I trust that over a period of time, because the changes recommended take time to bring out, the implementations of these recommendations will be of lasting benefit in this State'."

Mr. Althuizen's visit to New South Wales was undertaken in conjunction with visits to Victoria and Tasmania and within the framework of his familiarity with the system in South Australia.

Extracts from Mr. Althuizen's report accepted by the Royal Commissioner are detailed hereunder:

"The clearest exposition of a rationale with goals and sub-goals operationally defined for every level of implementation is that devised by Tallimba (Camden). This centre and Endeavour House (Tamworth) also presented as the clearest perspective on treatment as an available consequence on removal from the community, rather than the major rationale for it. The latter centre provided a manual for *residents* that included considerable detail concerning the nature of the programme and how they could gain from it. It was, to my knowledge, the only one to do so although Tallimba uses a large range of printed material (including questionnaires) as part of its programme."

"Again, only in Endeavour House and Tallimba was there a clear process of staff self-evaluation regarding work effectiveness with residents and/or the opportunity for residents to provide some feed back about staff performance within clear and positive limits. Such feed-back appears to be discouraged in treatment units at McNally and Vaughan House, and appears to be given little weight in other units and in the Brookway Park." (These last three units are all in South Australia).

"Examples of situations where residents were enabled greater personal control included Endeavour House, where youths were accountable for their own work rate and individual work performance was used as group discussion material in a positive way to encourage self-evaluation and motivation to improve; at both Endeavour House and Mt. Penang (in McCabe Cottage, the pre-release unit), it was left to residents to run some of their own group sessions, in the latter case unsupervised, and in the former under occasional discreet guidance."

"Group discussions, including some (less intensive) confrontation, were used at a number of other centres, including Tallimba and Endeavour House, and McCabe Cottage at Mt. Penang; more limited group discussions, and a greater emphasis on dyadic counselling was in use elsewhere."

"Most centres appeared to have adequate access to psychiatric and psychological consultancy to assist in developing management or treatment strategies. South Australian centres, however, are currently experiencing considerable difficulty in obtaining psychiatric consultation, particularly within the time limits created by Assessment Panel report."

"A number of centres were able to provide data concerning sociological characteristics of their residents; Kamballa, New South Wales, and Brookway Park, South Australia, had collected some information concerning specific programme outcomes."

"Community involvement in centre programmes was generally not high, other than for a few small interest groups. Parental involvement, as noted above, was varied but rarely extensive. Tallimba, and the three South Australian centres in specific cases, appeared to enable greatest, though still limited, involvement."

"The immediate impact of institutions, invariably, is their physical presentation. With a few exceptions, notably in New South Wales, centres presented as drab, impersonal, colourless, often hostile, oppressive, ill-maintained, and/or disorganised".

"Whilst it is clearly necessary to hold some youths securely, the methods used to provide for this currently would be more likely to enhance the strong negative self-perceptions of many such youths, and their antagonism at being so clearly locked up. Additionally, the impact on staff attitudes and morale appears to be considerable. Only one centre (Endeavour House) gave the appearance of openness and 'normality', despite the very effective perimeter security of a very high brick wall."

Endeavour House, Tamworth, is a small intensive treatment unit for youths between the ages of 16 and 18 who have not succeeded in other more open units. They are generally the more hardened, sophisticated offenders in this State and yet the open programming, physical environment, and spontaneous staff/resident relationships attracted high praise and comment in the Commission's Report.

Tallimba, Camden, is on the other hand, a small, special unit (24 residents) for those boys with limited prior "institutional" experience. At this unit specially trained staff operate an open unit requiring high levels of trust and inter-personal skills. Residential care, in this State, is a much larger operation than similar organizations in other States and is moving in advance of those States.

Residential care units in New South Wales reflect a spirit of vitality and hope. Training schools have relatively relaxed but strong controls, so that security is not an issue and does not, therefore, intrude into positive programmes. The level of hostility between residents and staff has dropped markedly over recent years and incidents of assault are rare and of little consequence.

Training schools in New South Wales have generally attracted considerable favourable support from the media and from local communities. In New South Wales there are now only two maximum security units for offenders, one intensive treatment unit for girls at Parramatta (Kamballa) and one intensive treatment unit for boys at Tamworth (Endeavour House). One moderately secure, integrated unit for boys and girls is located at Campbelltown (Reiby School).

The Royal Commission into New South Wales Prisons Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nagle

Though not specifically concerned with Training Schools under this Department's control the primary recommendations in the Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Nagle are relevant to achievements in residential care in recent years. Over the last two years Superintendents of training schools have been given primary responsibility for the order, good management and the achievement of their goals. There are formal meetings of all Superintendents at least eight times a year. These meetings are chaired by the Chief of the Residential Care Division and sometimes attended by the Director, Deputy Director or Assistant Directors. The practice of transferring Superintendents and other administrative staff is undertaken so that personnel can gain wider experience and individual development to aspire to senior administrative positions within the Division and the Department.

Detailed reports are submitted by the executive of the Residential Care Division in respect of each residential care unit at least twice a year and these reports include all aspects of individual units and are seen by the Deputy Director and the Director. Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Relieving Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Deputy Superintendents and Managers and Matrons are all involved in on-going job development programmes so that they can be introduced to wider conceptual frameworks and to an understanding of current methods of residential care. Whenever possible senior members of the Residential Care Division including Superintendents are nominated to attend appropriate, short, residential training courses covering a range of subjects.

Staff training is currently conducted on a centralized basis and practical work placements are arranged in those units to which staff will ultimately be allocated.

Attention was given to improving the status of residential care staff; staff at various levels were involved in planning the aims and objectives of individual units and Officers-in-Charge of all units were encouraged to operate on a team basis and involve their staff wherever possible. Residential care staff in direct day-to-day contact with children hold very influential positions and therefore were given increased responsibilities for decisions relating to children under their control. Whereas this responsibility was formerly vested in the Superintendent or his immediate administration, delegation has been passed to those staff who are clearly in a better position, through their day-to-day contact with children, to make appropriate decisions.

The unit management concept was introduced throughout all major training schools. Superintendents are required to produce one year plans clearly outlining their aims and objectives.

Residential care staff were invited to contribute to Divisional Corporate Planning. In this connection, it might be noted that neither in Victoria nor South Australia is there a Departmental or Divisional Corporate Plan, nor does any centre have a statement of its aims and objectives with programmes derived from them. Residential care staff salary levels are more attractive than in the past and they receive appropriate penalty rates and shift allowances.

The Department is committed to the employment of both male and female staff wherever possible in residential care units; this development was phased in throughout a number of residential care facilities.

Chaplains employed by the Department are not members of Departmental committees and do not assume official Departmental duties. They are fully accessible to all children in care and are able to operate effectively as free agents not identified with any Departmental constraints or restrictions.

Review committees operate in each residential care training school and these committees review the short and long term goals for each resident. The achievements of individual children are monitored and the committee is responsible for preparing recommendations for the discharge of children. The Minister has the authority to approve the discharge of those children and young persons committed to training schools for definite periods.

So far as security is concerned, the majority of training schools have no physical barriers. Security is maintained through the development of trust and a relationship with staff.

The special units at Endeavour House and Kamballa are certainly designed for the more chronic offenders and for the seriously disturbed young people. Although it could be argued that the Department is concentrating on dangerous young people in the one situation, the programmes at both Endeavour House and at Kamballa are formulated on the basis of intensive relationships between staff and the young people in care. The high level of trust and the open environment of Endeavour House, in particular, attracted favourable comment from the Royal Commissioner from South Australia. The individual attention given to young people at both Endeavour House and Kamballa permits self-esteem to be developed and barriers between residents and adults to be broken down.

Transfer of juveniles between training schools is rarely undertaken. When this is necessary, relatives are informed at the time of transfer.

No riot controls are in operation and it is certainly a feature of residential care in this Department that experienced personnel operating within each unit are sufficiently well trained to be responsive to the climate of their respective units. In recent years the reduction of unnecessary restrictions and unnecessarily punitive methods has contributed to much more positive environments. As a consequence, there is far less conflict between staff and children and this provides a foundation for more effective rehabilitation.

All children in residential care are given the opportunity of undertaking either full-time educational training and even though over 15 years, can elect to attend full-time educational courses. Those over 15 who prefer not to undertake remedial-education programmes on a full-time basis are encouraged to at least participate in evening remedial reading classes. In other instances they are introduced to positive trade training or vocational opportunities, which are designed to prepare them to obtain appropriate employment on their return to the community.

Visiting arrangements are now relatively unrestricted and parents and close relatives can visit for extended periods on at least one day each week. Most facilities have park-like settings and parents can participate in barbecues and activities without close supervision or monitoring of their personal discussions by residential care staff. Many children are allowed leave with their parents or visitors for the day. No child or young person is deprived of visiting privileges for any reason whatsoever.

Where parents are unable to visit through hardship, arrangements are made in consultation with District Officers of the Field Division for travelling expenses to be met by the Department. In a limited number of situations, parents are accommodated in residential care units overnight when they have been required to travel long distances.

Legal visits are not restricted in any way.

Remand and Assessment Centres

The majority of new developments continuing through 1977-78 were associated with the provision of regional Remand and Assessment Centres. The Department has recognized for some time, the need to provide appropriate remand and assessment facilities on a regionalized basis, and thus avoid the need for children and young people to be detained in custody in police cells, even for brief periods.

Sketch plans have been completed for the Metropolitan Remand Centre on the existing Bidura/Metropolitan Girls' Shelter site at Glebe. When completed, the Metropolitan Remand Centre will replace the existing Metropolitan Boys' Shelter, Albion Street, and the Metropolitan Girl's Shelter. Both these facilities have provided an essential inner-city resource but both are so limited in design and accommodation that effective programming and activities for children and young people in care have been restricted. It will be an extremely modern facility providing court, clinic, educational and residential facilities of a high standard. Maximum recreation and outdoor space has been incorporated in the design which also allows the segregation of offenders to a higher degree than exists in the resources it will replace.

Keelong, a remand and assessment centre at Unanderra for 24 boys and girls was officially opened on 6 May, 1978, and now provides residential, educational and assessment facilities for children on remand in the Illawarra region.

Major extensions were undertaken at Worimi, a similar facility at Newcastle. This project is due for completion in March, 1979, and will provide accommodation for 36 boys and girls from the Hunter region. Worimi will provide court, clinic, educational and residential facilities and will avoid the need for transferring children from the Hunter region to the Sydney metropolitan area for assessment.

Construction also commenced on another regional remand and assessment centre at St. Marys, to service the western region. This centre, known as Cobham, will provide accommodation for a total of 56 boys and girls when completed.

A small, overnight, regional shelter was opened at Tamworth in April, 1978. This unit provides accommodation for six children and has overcome the problem of children from the Tamworth area being detained in police cells. The Department anticipates that two similar units will be erected at Wagga Wagga and Grafton.



Keelong Centre, Unanderra, the Department's latest remand facility for juvenile offenders was officially opened by the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services on 6 May, 1978. Pictured with the Minister at the unveiling of the commemorative plaque, from left to right, are Mr W. G. Peterson, M.P., Member for Illawarra, Mr W. C. Langshaw, Director, Department of Youth and Community Services and Alderman F. N. Arkell, The Lord Mayor, Wollongong City Council.



COBHAM PRIVATE DETENTION
J.V. THOMPSON
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

An artist's impression of the proposed regional remand and assessment centre at St. Mary's for the care of juvenile offenders who have been remanded in custody or are awaiting an appearance before a Children's Court. The complex is called Cobham and will provide modern, secure accommodation for 56 young persons.

Training and Special Schools

Appendix "E" details those training schools now in operation and provides a brief resume of the functions of each unit. The most significant change during the year was the closure of Ormond School, Thornleigh at the end of 1977. Ormond was the first co-educational training school for school-age children and that function has now been assumed by Reiby School, Campbelltown. The number of committals dropped by approximately 10% in 1977-78, and the closure of Ormond more than compensated for this intake reduction. This trend seems to be continuing but concern is felt for the effects of significant social changes and the particularly high levels of youth unemployment which could conceivably result in future increase in delinquency.

Details of several significant programmes conducted at training and special schools during the year are set out below.

- Anglewood—Survey of Truants and School Phobics.

A preliminary survey was made during the year to examine the proposition that two distinct groups of students may be represented in the unit (namely truants and school phobics). The results gave some clear evidence that two such groups may exist. Students were tested on delinquency, self-esteem and anxiety scales and the findings correlated with existing data on intelligence and school achievements.

On average, students were found to be of average intelligence, scholastically retarded by three to four years, low on self-esteem, anxious and delinquent orientated.

Correlations distinguished two groups with some overlaps. The data trends were most clear for girls, but boys followed a similar but less distinct pattern. The more delinquently orientated students were lower in intelligence (mean I.Q. 88), lower in self-esteem and more educationally retarded (4 + years). The students without delinquent attitudes were of above average in self-esteem, less educationally retarded (2 years) and very anxious. These findings tended to follow the classic difference between truants and school phobics.

On the basis of such findings, one cottage programme is being developed to cater for the needs of the less delinquent group while the other two cottages are orientated towards the needs of the other students. The approximate proportion of the two groups in the "Anglewood" population is 1:2 and fits such an allocation of cottages.

All students are now being tested with the test battery on admission and discharge to plan and evaluate effectiveness of programmes. Matched pair comparisons with students attending normal schools is proceeding.

- Tallimba Treatment Centre—Work Experience Programme.

The aim of the work experience programme conducted at Tallimba during the year was to provide accommodation independent and separate from the Tallimba residential facilities in order to offer preparatory transition experience between the life at the training school and the return to living in the community.

Any student who had successfully completed twelve weeks in the Tallimba programme was considered eligible to participate in the programme but preference was given to boys who had previously been in employment and those who had demonstrated a willingness to work hard in the previous twelve weeks of the normal school programme. It was also requisite to undertake to remain at Tallimba for any additional period of time it might take to complete the work experience programme of about six weeks.

A twenty-two feet caravan to provide accommodation for the boys selected for the programme was purchased with funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for special projects for children in institutions. The caravan was located within the confines of Tallimba but away from the residential section.

The purpose of providing separate accommodation was to provide opportunities to learn to live with others, to accept the responsibility of looking after oneself, to develop organising self-help skills such as shopping, cooking, job-hunting etc., and to learn how to entertain guests.

Other components of the programme included involvement in special projects at school, participation in community service projects aimed at helping the local community and an opportunity to work in Camden to gain experience in a job.

At 30 June, 1978, there were four boys participating satisfactorily in the programme the success of which is to be assessed when it is concluded.

Mt. Penang Training School — Community Service Projects. There was further progress towards the School's acceptance as a contributive organisation within the local community. This was achieved by extending the community service programme and permitting the local community to use recreational facilities, as much as possible, in conjunction with students and staff.

During the year boys participated in a number of community service areas, sometimes on a regular basis and on several occasions by undertaking large individual projects.

Boys and staff regularly helped in many ways all Legacy widows and invalid old people recommended by the local Legacy and Community Service Agencies. Many local schools, particularly kindergartens and primary schools requested assistance and numerous worthwhile projects were completed for them.

During the recent drought water was carried in the bushfire tender to local residents in need. Assistance was also given in fire-fighting and flood relief, and to local recreational and sporting bodies with their programmes. Community help organisations such as the Drug Referral Centre, Meals on Wheels, the Women's Refuge etc. also benefited from the efforts of boys at the School.

The total number of hours spent on community service for the year was 10,385.

These projects were not only of benefit to the boys but were extremely valuable in maintaining staff morale, and in establishing a very sound and positive image with the local community and local press and radio.

The school received adequate media coverage of all activities and was assured of further support for the school's community service activities in the future.

Special Facilities – Youth Project Centres Attendance Centres

Attendance Centres Programmes for young offenders on probation were conducted at Dee Why, Ashfield and Granville. The eight-Saturday Programmes complemented probation supervision by providing the young people with organised social and recreational activities designed to show them what is available and to lead to a sense of achievement and satisfaction.

Activities included bushwalking, canoeing and abseiling; trail bike maintenance, safety and instruction; community service activities; involvement with local police; visits to Service establishments and "community exploration" days. Each programme concluded with a weekend camp of the young people's choosing. Camps ranged from a weekend exploring Canberra, to a quiet canoeing and hiking camp in Dharung National Park to a rugged weekend expedition in Blue Mountains National Park.

In March, the programme which commenced in November 1973, was fully reviewed and recommendations made for its expansion, with a similar but modified format, to all areas of Sydney. The new attendance centre programmes, with an emphasis on local community involvement, is adaptable to any area of the State.

Community Youth Centres

On 2 December, 1977, New South Wales' first Community Youth Centre at Stanmore became officially operational, having commenced in temporary premises at 'Orana', Dulwich Hill, in May, 1977. The Centre provides the Department with an alternative programme for young offenders committed by Magistrates, to training schools. Under Section 53 (1) (d) of the Child Welfare Act a child or young person can be granted leave from a committal order to return home or to an acceptable living situation and attend a Youth Project Centre (Community Youth Centre) as directed.

The programme allows these young people to return to their accepted surroundings while receiving supervision counselling and assistance from the counsellors at the Centre.

On the recommendation of a Magistrate, District Officer, Psychologist, Shelter Manager, Training School Superintendent, a parent or even the young person himself, the young person is interviewed by a Counsellor for the Centre and a placement on leave discussed with him.

The stipulations made prior to granting leave are a willingness to participate in the programme and an acceptable living situation in which to reside.

The Centre is staffed by a Senior Counsellor, Specialist Counsellor, four Youth Counsellors and a receptionist typist. It is open from 9.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Monday to Thursday and 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Friday and Saturday. Emergency accommodation of limited duration is available if the young person's accommodation breaks down. The young people attending are initially required to attend on two evenings a week from 6.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., every Saturday from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. and one weekend a month. A meal is served each night and recreation facilities are available at the centre. At 7.30 p.m. after the meal has been completed and the centre cleaned, the young people commence the 90 minute group sessions. Groups, using a variety of group-work models, as appropriate, are the major activity at the centre each evening.

Social, recreational, community service and camping activities occur at weekends and allow the staff to become involved with the young people in a different setting and atmosphere. The range of weekend activities is similar to those conducted at the Attendance Centres with a strong emphasis on the "legal" use of leisure time with exposure to cheap, accessible leisure activities.

The Community Youth Centre staff, in pioneering an exciting concept in community based programmes for young offenders, have become closely involved with magistrates, field staff and with ongoing programmes in residential care facilities and at the Staff Development Centre.



On 2 December, 1977, the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services led an inspection of the Community Youth Centre, Stanmore, by Parliamentarians, Magistrates, Police, Local Government Officials and Departmental Officers. Pictured with the Minister is Mr W. C. Langshaw, Director, Department of Youth and Community Services and Mr T. J. Cahill, M.P., Member for Marrickville.

The Centre has also been used by local Field and Early Childhood Services Division staff for staff meetings and for meetings of local community groups with which they are involved. Negotiations have commenced for the purchase of property to establish a second Community Youth Centre at St. Marys.

Details of the young people admitted to the Centre's programmes during the year are set out below.

Community Youth Centre 1977/78

Admissions – Male: On leave from –		
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter		32
Yasmar Remand Centre		14
Taldree Remand Centre		4
Minda Remand Centre		7
Mt. Penang Training School		13
Yawarra Training School		1
Daruk Training School		3
Endeavour House		5
	Total	79
Admissions – Female: On leave from –		
Reiby		2
Minda		1
	Total	3
Currently on Programme		44
Revoked		11
Discharged		24
Temporarily detained (to be returned to programme)		3
	Total Admission	82

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

There was a further slight downturn in the number of children who became available for adoption during 1977-78 and current trends do not indicate any significant change in this situation in the immediate future.

Several associations for adoptive parents were established during the year and senior officers of the Department attended a number of meetings at the invitation of members.

The availability of such facilities to discuss mutual problems will undoubtedly be of value to parents who have already adopted children and to those wishing or waiting to do so.

Administration

There was a substantial reduction in the number of orders obtained on the application of the Director during 1977-78 due mainly to the reduction in Natural Parent and Relative applications made by the Department.

Re-allocation of Staff under the March, 1977, reorganization programme was directed towards ward adoption arrears. There was a reduction in the number of new cases received and an increase in the number of cases finalized.

The Administrative Fee, for adoptions arranged through the Department, increased during the year from \$110 to \$130.

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of inquiries received from adopted persons and their parents (both natural and adoptive) for information about adopted children, their whereabouts, background and origin.

Seminars were held for applicants for adoption, especially those who expressed a wish to adopt children with special needs to inform prospective adoptive parents of various groups of children who have "special needs".

Adoption of Wards

During the year the Department applied for Orders of Adoption in respect of 165 Wards. This compares with 182 in the preceding year. The past year is notable however as 251 ward cases were brought to finality as compared to 173 in the previous year.

Overseas Adoption

The number of new applications to adopt children from Overseas received during 1977-78 was 180 as compared with 169 in the previous year. A total of 92 applications were approved and 54 were not proceeded with. Twenty-four orders of adoption were obtained and it is anticipated that this figure will rise in the forthcoming year as children already placed with approved applicants are adopted.

Natural Parent and Relative Adoptions

Eleven orders for adoption by natural parents or relatives were obtained on the application of the Director. Applications of this type can be made by most relatives and all cases where one of the applicants is a natural parent. The Director of the Department of Youth and Community Services is required to report to the Supreme Court in each case and 314 such reports were required in 1977-78.

Field Activities in Adoption

Field Officers of the Department were involved in the assessment of adoption applicants in all categories of application and took part in information evenings for adoption applicants. At 30 June, 1978, field officers at Parramatta District Office were involved in a programme of reviewing the Field Division's assessment processes and procedures.

Private Adoption Agencies

The number of private adoption agencies operating in New South Wales was reduced to three with the closure of the amalgamated Methodist and Presbyterian Adoption Agencies.

The Church of England and Catholic Adoption Agencies now make almost all the placements by private agencies. The Seventh Day Adventist Agency makes only occasional placements.

Applications are made to the Court by the agency's Principal Officer and in each case the Director is required to furnish a report. Such reports were filed in 203 cases during the year which compares with 223 reports in the previous year.

**SUMMARY OF ADOPTION STATISTICS IN NEW SOUTH WALES
FOR THE PERIOD 1.7.77 to 30.6.78**

TABLE 'A'

Applications for Adoption

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Departmental Applications	2607	2404*	1012*	774*	847
Agency	700	605	342	307	276
Overseas	—	—	—	—	180

* Includes applications for adoption of overseas children. 1974-75 includes 850 applications in respect of anticipated Vietnamese Evacuee Children for adoption which did not eventuate.

TABLE 'B'

Departmental Allotments

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Straight Out Placements	1024	653	506	315	<u>311</u>
Adoption Deferred	108	81	79	58	<u>47</u>
	<u>1129</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>585</u>	<u>371</u>	<u>358</u>

TABLE 'C'

Departmental—Adoption Orders Sought

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Allotment	<u>881</u>	844	510	416	307
Wards	<u>211</u>	223	128	166	164
Natural Parent	<u>297</u>	279	273	322**	11**
Relative	<u>35</u>	9	13	—	—
Special	<u>17</u>	14	32	115*	40
Overseas	—	—	—	—	24
Contested	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>1451</u>	<u>1378</u>	<u>968</u>	<u>1038</u>	<u>550</u>

* Includes approximately 80 Overseas Cases.

** The Department discontinued submitting applications in most of these cases from 1 August, 1976. These figures represent the total of the Applications made by the Director, which could be made by the applicants themselves under the provisions of the Adoption of Children Act 1965. These applications will henceforth be reflected under the Heading Private Cases.

165 Wards were adopted by their foster parents in 1977-78 including one by contested adoption.

EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES

During the year the number of additional pre-school services which commenced to operate was reduced due to the effect of the withdrawal of Commonwealth capital grants for single purpose pre-schools.

Community-based services receiving recurrent subsidies under the block grant arrangement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, expressed increasing concern regarding the deterioration in subsidy payments despite the effect of rising costs. Private operators have also indicated that they are experiencing difficulties in remaining viable and some have investigated the possibility of changing to a community-based operation.

Some new, long day care services including a long day care/pre-school service for the Greek community began operation during the year. Other services operated specifically by ethnic communities are in the process of development.

The first group of multi-purpose centres known as Neighbourhood Children's Centres commenced operation during the year using converted houses. These centres incorporate a range of services, including long day care and occasional and emergency care. The aim of such a service is to provide "family type" experiences for young children in a warm, "home-like" atmosphere. Special policies for the operation of these centres were developed and the special programmes offered included a day care service to provide for the particular needs of "child abuse" cases which opened at Wiley Park as a joint venture between the Rotary Club, Uniting Church and local community.

The allocation of State funds enabled consideration to be given to the development of some new innovative programmes, and staff of the Division, in co-operation with the Family and Children's Service Agency, were involved with developing guidelines for outreach workers, mobile resource units, and toy libraries.

Outreach workers were approved for three pilot programmes at Wauchope, Botany and Campbelltown. The Service will involve the development of support programmes for parents of children under five which aim to enrich the child's environment in the home, to strengthen the family network, and to develop positive parent/child relationships.

As a result of the allocation of funds six additional occasional care services were established and a further 16 were able to consolidate and improve their existing operation.

A number of toy libraries were able to commence operation, further evidence of outreach into the community and the provision of facilities for children in a widened age-range.

Early Childhood Services Advisers

During this year the Division was able to appoint a second Adviser for the New England region. A more consistent and effective advisory service is now provided to isolated areas in the far North West of the State. At the same time this officer is working towards an assessment of additional series which families might need in these areas.

Unfortunately, action has not yet been completed due to staff restrictions to implement the approval already given for an additional Adviser to be placed in each of the Illawarra and Hunter regions. The failure to be able to appoint a nurse/adviser to work with services providing for the care of children in the 0-2 age group has seriously affected the Division's ability to assess the quality of care for children in this age-range.

Advisers have accepted a wide range of responsibilities and a broader community development role than in previous years.

The appointment of a second Senior Adviser increased the effectiveness of a programme of support and guidance to assist Advisers both individually and collectively to develop their role. This is particularly necessary for Advisers working in isolation in country areas but the opportunity to work, as part of a team, with District Officers in country areas has also been encouraged and appreciated.

In the Metropolitan area Advisers spend two days per week in the office and three in the Field. In a move towards decentralization to enable Advisers to be better identified at the local level, three Advisers spent one day of their two office days per week in the District Offices in Sutherland, Ryde and Campbelltown areas where they are readily accessible to local people.

- **Responsibility for In-Service Training**

Quality of care for young children and their families depends very much on the insight and understanding of staff working in services and, therefore, the provision of regular in-service opportunities has been an important area of the Adviser's responsibilities for both trained and untrained staff of children's programmes in each region.

Two In-Service weeks were planned during the year to assist with staff development and regular team meetings were held each month to formulate issues for discussion at staff meetings.

A seminar was held in conjunction with Macquarie University for staff working in long day care centres to consider the particular needs of children under two.

In several country regions, Advisers liaised with Colleges of Advanced Education in a co-operative venture to provide seminars, and the In-Service Co-ordinating Committee compiled a calendar of all In-Service programmes throughout the State to avoid duplication of dates.

Several seminars were held to assist community groups to develop skills and information in relation to management procedures. Seminars where staff and parents together considered the subject of "parent involvement" was an interesting development during the year.

- **Communication**

Improved communication has been a major aim of the Division and a number of Advisers used the medium of a Newsletter as a means of closer communication with the staff in their Centres. In a variety of ways liaison has developed with other Departments (particularly the Health Commission and Department of Education) play groups, advisory and planning committees, the Municipal and Shire Councils, teachers centres, ethnic groups, and a range of organizations involved with young children.

A new experiment this year was the joint venture between two Advisers and Ryde Municipal Library when a week-long programme was arranged using a number of resource people to provide information and support to families and the community in general regarding the needs of children and the services available for them. Whilst there was some disappointment regarding attendance numbers an evaluation showed some very positive aspects resulting from this project.

• Resources

The role of the Adviser involves the development of resource material. This included the preparation of a resource book and a number of single information "hand-outs" on specific topics.

The production of the first edition of the Division's magazine "Getting Together" provided a valuable means of worthwhile communication with people involved in the operation of services and the community in general. The response and reaction from readers showed that it was a major achievement for the Division.

A consultancy role has been developed with Colleges of Advanced Education providing pre-service training for staff to work in early childhood services. An innovation this year was the placement of 3rd year students from the Nursery School Teachers College with Advisers for a period of time just prior to the students' graduation. The specific aims developed by the College Tutors for this placement were assessed at the conclusion of the placement through a forum session for college staff, students and Advisers. It was obvious that students gained from this experience particularly in terms of general knowledge of the needs of the community, the range of services offered, and the complex role of the Adviser in relation to staff, community groups, private operators, and in filling a consultant role in relation to the needs of children.

The Division was represented on the Interim Committee for Staff Qualifications which presented its report of recommendations to the Minister in September, 1977.

Family Day Care

There are now 34 Family Day Care Scheme operating throughout the State.

The New South Wales Family Day Care Association held the first National Family Day Care Conference in Wagga in March, which was attended by a number of Advisers from the Early Childhood Services Division. The organization of the conference was a major achievement for the New South Wales Association and will be a forerunner to similar conferences to be organized in other States.

Funds allocated for the development of Family and Children's Services were approved for the Department to operate a pilot family day care scheme in conjunction with the Department of Education, Pre-School and Family Education Centre at Riverstone. A review of procedures for the licensing of Family Day Care Schemes was undertaken with a view to improving assessment and supervision to ensure that emphasis is placed on the most important aspects of quality care in Family Day Care.

Child Care Centres—Licensing

Following receipt of an application to operate a pre-school facility, the proposal is examined. In the case of a new building being built specifically for the purpose of a pre-school, the plans and specifications are examined by a Clerk of Works and where necessary, site inspections are made and advice is given as to the suitability of the building. Periodic visits may be made during the course of construction to ensure that licensing requirements are observed.

Pre-School facilities must at all times maintain the minimum standards as laid down under the Act and Regulations. The enforcement of regulations by law has rarely been invoked as the majority of Centres are conscious of the role which they play in the community and constructive advice that will improve the standard of care is usually complied with by licensees.

The only time that the Department resorts to enforcement of the regulations is when Centres completely disregard the Advisory staff's efforts to improve the standard of care being provided for the children and the standard achieved fails to meet minimum requirements.

At 30 June, 1977, 1,041 Child Care Centres of all types were operating throughout New South Wales, and at 30 June, 1978, this number had increased to 1090. In addition there are now 34 Family Day Care Schemes in operation with a potential capacity of approximately 1,520 children.

State Subsidies

The basis of payment of State Subsidies remained at 20% of current award salary being paid by the Centre in respect of minimum staff requirements. This resulted in \$2,891,318 being expended for trained and untrained staff employed by the non-profit, community-based, pre-school organizations. A special grant of \$350,000 was also provided to the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, whilst the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales received \$50,000 towards administrative costs. With the approval of the Minister, limited grants totalling \$25,000 were also made to assist various non-profit centres with special operating costs and the purchase of equipment.

Commonwealth Assistance for Childhood Services

The 1977-78 Childhood Services Programme was announced in August, 1977, with the provision of \$447,976 for new capital projects to be administered by this Department. Recurrent funding was again made available by the Commonwealth on a block grant basis administered by the State. Subsidies were initially paid at 59% of award salaries at 30 November, 1976, but Funds were sufficient to allow final payment for the year to be increased to make total subsidy paid equal

to 62.7% of award salaries at 1976 rates. No allowance was made for wage escalation during the year.

The Commonwealth Government again confirmed that eligibility for funding was for organizations involved in the operation of sessional pre-schools to introduce integrated services or extended services. This creates a number of administrative problems as the Department is required to verify that the service is available and actually in operation to enable subsidies to be paid.

Special Needs Subsidy was introduced in May, 1977, and continued during 1977-78. This subsidy is designed to provide assistance for those persons whose financial circumstances are such that they cannot afford to pay the fees associated with sending their children to pre-school and also to encourage pre-schools to accept handicapped and migrant children as part of their normal group.

The subsidy is only made available to non-profit community based pre-schools who are subsidised through the Department. An amount of \$261,368 was spent during the year on this subsidy.

The total amount paid to eligible organizations from Commonwealth funding for recurrent salary grants for the year was \$8,069,381.

Funding was again provided for after school and vacation care programmes for school-aged children and an amount of approximately \$590,000 was expended by Licensing Branch for this purpose.

The Branch continued to administer funding for the Ashfield, Waverley and North Sydney Family Day Care Schemes and during the year the Hastings Family Day Care Scheme was added. In all, approximately \$260,000 was spent on these Schemes. A number of other Family Day Care Schemes came into operation during the year but these were directly funded by the Commonwealth Office of Child Care.

The 1973-74, 1974-75, 1976-77 and the 1977-78 Childhood Services Programmes relating to capital funding provided by the Commonwealth continued to be administered by Licensing Branch. The amount of funding provided during the 1977-78, financial year was \$1,245,400.

Funding of Pre-schools for Aboriginal Children

The Licensing Branch continued to administer Commonwealth funding paid by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs for Aboriginal children attending pre-school. A subsidy of up to \$1.20 per session is available towards the cost of pre-school fees and transport costs are also met in some cases.

OTHER LICENSING, PROTECTIVE AND REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Residential Care Facilities (Non Departmental)

Charitable organizations again provided valuable services in the operation of residential homes for the care of children and young persons. Supplementary support services and independent arrangements were also made for the care of small numbers of children in private foster homes. Placements are either long term or shorter more temporary care in crisis situations. These types of care are utilised by the Children's Courts on a committal to care basis or private arrangements may be made on a voluntary basis.

Part VII of the Child Welfare Act which provides for the licensing of residential care facilities, defines two categories for licensing purposes:

- (a) Depots, Homes and Hostels which provide care for six or more children under the age of sixteen years.
- (b) Private foster homes which provide care for less than six children not related to the private foster parent.

There continued to be a move away from larger residential complexes for the care of children with the emphasis being placed on the smaller, family group home situation. The number of licensed residential homes increased slightly during the year and there were 105 licensed homes operating at 30 June, 1978, with a maximum capacity of 4251 places. Many of the larger Homes have, in fact, reduced the number of children for whom they can provide and the number of children in care is much less than the maximum capacity.

At 30 June, 1978, a total of 510 private foster homes were operating under licence with a capacity of 619 places. Some of these homes continued to be used for the temporary care of babies awaiting adoption through private adoption agencies.

Payments to Charitable Homes (Section 27A Allowances)

The cost of care in a charitable home is a matter for negotiation between the interested parties, although in a situation where a parent is unable to contribute to the cost of care in a Depot, Home or Hostel, assistance may be provided through the Department on a per capita basis under Section 27A of the Child Welfare Act.

There has been a gradual decline in the number of children for whom the allowance is being paid. At 30 June, 1978, the allowance was being paid in respect of 774 children, compared with 819 children at 30 June, 1977. This reflects, in part, the smaller numbers of children coming into the care of both the State and voluntary organizations.

Total payments made during the year increased from \$661,424 (for the year ending 30 June, 1977) to \$748,171 for 1977-78, which resulted from an increase in the rate of the allowance from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per week per child from 1 October, 1977.

During the year, the Department was successful in negotiating permission for charitable homes, affiliated with the New South Wales Association of Child Caring Agencies, to use the purchasing facilities of the Government Stores Department.

Licences for the Employment of Children

The number of applications in regard to performances by children in public, in television commercials and film and stage productions, dropped during 1977-78 with only 1,802 licences being granted. This is probably attributable, at least in part, to the economic climate and its effect on the advertising industry. A decrease also occurred in the number of children performing at regional shopping centres due perhaps to the escalating costs of staging these productions. The large increase in "no objections raised" was due to a change to the Speedway Act which enabled 14-15 year olds to perform in motorcross events. Where reputable Motor Cycle Clubs sponsor club events for 14 and 15 year olds, the Minister has approved that no objection be taken but does not require individual licence applications for each appearance.

Statistics Relating to Employment of Children in Public Performances

	1976-77	1977-78
Licences granted	2,020	1,802
Licences refused	1	—
No objection	46	290
Blanket approvals		
• multiple appearances	18	18
• motor cycle clubs	—	48
• karting clubs	—	6

The issue of licences for street trading continued to be administered through local District Offices.

School Default and Truancy

The Public Instruction (Amendment) Act requires children six years and under fifteen years of age to attend school on a regular basis. Failure to attend may result in action being taken under this Act against the parent for failing to send the child to school or a complaint of neglect may be made under the Child Welfare Act involving the child.

Preventive counselling and casework is carried out by the Field Division in order to prevent the necessity for such legal proceedings, and prosecutions are only instituted in extreme cases where preventive measures have failed. (See Tables 7, 7A and 7B in the Statistical Section of this report.)

School Exemptions

Where reasonable cause can be shown that a child should not or cannot attend school, consideration may be given to the granting of an exemption from attendance. The most common ground for such an exemption is educational saturation, but other grounds such as financial necessity, health, or psychological desirability and domestic necessity may also be considered.

Authority to grant such exemptions has been delegated to District Officers and a substantial number of exemptions are now granted locally.

Immigrant Children

Under delegation from the Commonwealth Minister for Social Security, the Director continued to accept guardianship of persons under the age of 18 years who were entering the State as permanent residents, but who were not in the care of parents or relatives.

At 30 June, 1978, there were 101 persons including ten Little Brothers, under the guardianship of the Director. Of the total number, 91 children and young persons (coming mainly from Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Timor and Vietnam) were placed with families with a view to adoption ultimately proceeding if legal difficulties can be overcome and the placements prove to be satisfactory. During 1977-78, 42 orders of adoption were made in relation to immigrant children.

Ward Maintenance

Contributions are sought from the parents or 'near relatives' (as defined by the Child Welfare Act) towards the maintenance of children who are in the Department's care or in respect of whom a Section 27A allowance is being paid. Maintenance may be obtained by either voluntary agreement or Court Order.

The maximum rate of maintenance sought did not change during the year and remained at \$14.00 per week per child. Lesser amounts are accepted and, in many cases, maintenance is waived, after assessing the person's ability to contribute, having regard also to the overall family situation and casework goals.

The amount of ward maintenance collected fell during the year to \$156,077 compared with \$162,338 last year. It is anticipated that revenue from this source will continue to decline as a reflection of the smaller number of wards in Departmental care.

Interstate and Overseas Maintenance

The Department formerly administered the enforcement of Interstate and Overseas Maintenance Orders under the provision of the New South Wales Maintenance Act, 1964, on behalf of the complainant. This activity ceased with the commencement of the Family Law Act on 5 January, 1976, when new machinery for the registration and enforcement of these Orders was established. Until November, 1977, due to certain inadequacies in the provisions of the Family Law Act concerning the enforcement of Orders in respect of ex-nuptial children, this Department continued to assist complainants in the enforcement of such Orders. As a result of amendments to that Act, effective from 1 November, 1977, the Department has now withdrawn from this activity. The Department, however, continued to receive and disburse moneys in respect of those Orders registered prior to 1 November, 1977, and prepared the necessary documentation for transfer of an Order to an appropriate authority when enforcement action was required.

The effect of these changes is evidenced by the substantial fall in the number of current Interstate and Overseas Maintenance cases, the details of which appear in Table 16.

During 1977-78 \$187,773 was collected in respect of Interstate Orders (\$264,098 in 1976-77) and \$55,887 for overseas cases (\$72,020 in 1976-77).

Affiliations

As in previous years, the 1977-78 financial year showed a further decline in the number of affiliation cases handled by the Department. Details are included in Table 15 of the Statistical Section of this Report.

SPECIALIST SERVICES

Psychiatric Services

Throughout this year the three Departmental psychiatrists provided consultative and direct clinical services to selected children and adolescents in the care of the Department. Each psychiatrist assumed responsibility for the service to a group of residential establishments and training schools, visiting some on a regular basis and providing service to others when called upon to assist in particular cases. Some foster children and others living in the community were also seen, or consultation to staff provided, especially where a particular knowledge of dependent children not possessed by other community agencies, was required for proper understanding of the problems.

Children's Courts continued to make considerable demands upon the time of two psychiatrists and it is likely that this service will need further expansion. A small demand from Superior Courts was also experienced.

Psychological Counselling Services

Comprehensive assessment and counselling services are provided by the Psychological Counselling Services to both children committed as delinquents and those committed to the care of the Minister as Wards. The assessment services to the Children's Courts have been the responsibility of this Department since 1975 and psychologists and social workers have provided some 1,347 reports to the Special Magistrates during the year.

A start was made on the gradual decentralization of the Child Guidance Clinics with the establishment of a Clinic at Keelong Remand Centre at Unanderra, to provide assessment services to children before the Courts from the mid South Coast and the Southern Highlands regions. Plans are being advanced to establish a further Clinic at Worimi, Broadmeadow, to provide assessment services to Children's Courts at Newcastle and surrounding districts. Localization of Court assessment services within the Sydney Metropolitan area are also being considered for the near future.

The establishment of a resident psychologist position at Clairvaux was achieved through the rationalization of other services, and this will lead to increased provision for the assessment and counselling of the intellectually handicapped children there. The relocation of psychologists dealing with assessments for Part IX of the Child Welfare Act, within the Intellectually Handicapped Persons' Bureau will lead to better integration of Departmental services to the handicapped.

Counselling children and young persons in residential care units continued but demands are heavy in this area and time is being spent in training professional staff to increase their effectiveness during the limited time which is available.

The counselling and consultation service offered by psychologists and social workers at all Metropolitan District Offices met with increasing demand. With the increased caseload of the Child Life Protection Unit there was a corresponding increase in the demand for psychological services within this area. There are important preventive aspects to this service which has a direct influence on children and young persons within the community but, because of the complexity of the work, the most highly qualified and skilled professional staff are appointed to undertake it. Further development of this community-based professional service is planned. Speech therapists work in close liaison with psychologists and other staff in the provision of speech and hearing assessments and therapy to Wards in residential care units and select foster homes. Speech and hearing problems are frequently encountered in children from deprived circumstances and serious attention is given by speech therapists to these socially debilitating conditions.

The expertise and experience of the professional staff of this Service gradually increased during the year as did the decentralization of services and integration of functions with other Branches of the Department.

Research

The Research Section receives and answers research requests from staff of other Government Departments and members of the public. Provision of statistical information in many cases may require a survey to be undertaken by Research staff as the Departmental records are not always available in the format requested by the inquirers. An index of request from 1975 was compiled to assist staff in the provision of information requested previously and to provide a guide to the nature of the requests. This may highlight either gaps in the information available to meet requests by the public or deficiencies in the compilation and format of statistical collection. This aspect of the work of the Research Section is important in the light of the increasing number of newspaper and magazine articles which are being published on child care, juvenile delinquency and related areas of the responsibility of this Department. It is to the advantage of the authors to have current statistical information and in many cases this information contradicted the pre-conceived views of writers and led to alterations in the articles.

The Senior Research Officer attended meetings of the Standardization of Social Welfare Statistics Committee at the Canberra Headquarters of the Secretariat which is located in the Department of Social Security. Proposals were made for the formulation of national and state tabulations, initially in the areas of foster care and residential care for non-corrective purposes with income maintenance, adoption and probation also under consideration. An earlier plan to compile National Standardized Statistics for Juvenile Delinquency (which went into abeyance in 1972 due to the lack of a full-time secretariat) was resumed during the year following the appointment of the necessary secretarial services.

Close collaboration with the Australian Bureau of Statistics, New South Wales Branch continued and officers of this Department and the Branch have met on many occasions to discuss a variety of matters including the ongoing computer programme for the Department's Annual Report Statistical Tables. The Department is grateful to the staff of the Magistrates' Courts Administration for their assistance and co-operation during the year with the collection and forwarding of the statistical information relating to Juvenile Delinquency and to Police Department Criminal Records Section which undertook statistical collection for official police cautions for all offences other than traffic offences.

A number of research projects were undertaken during the year by officers of the Department and research workers from without the Department were given permission to consult Departmental records to undertake additional studies which would be of benefit to our officers.

Departmental Officers undertook studies into the following matters:

- Regionalization

One of the Department's Research Officers was appointed to the Departmental Working Party on Regionalization and Community Participation established in August, 1977, to examine the desirability and feasibility of regionalizing the Department's structure. This Officer has since been responsible for researching and preparing a number of working papers including a Position Paper (October, 1977) and a subsequent Progress Report (May, 1978) which are intended for wide circulation to staff, to the Public Service Board and to the Treasury. Documents collected in the course of research and a supplementary bibliography have been lodged in the Department's Library.

- Recipients of Family Assistance Benefits Paid by the Department in January-April, 1977.
- Foster Care Inquiry.

Officers were involved with the various working parties preparing information for this Inquiry.

- Concessions for Transportation of Country Children with Illnesses, to Metropolitan Hospitals.

Statistical information was obtained on the current practices of voluntary agencies.

- Adolescents and Use of Alcohol

The Principal Psychologist, as a member of an inter-departmental Committee on this topic convened by the Department of Education, undertook a survey concerning alcohol consumption by adolescents.

- Children and Television.

The Department's submission prepared last year by research staff for the Senate Standing Committee on Education and the Arts concerning the impact of television on children, resulted in a request from the Senate Committee for further information which required follow-up research and a second brief submission. Research documents and bibliography compiled by the Research Officer have been lodged in the Department's Library.

- Regional Statistics on Child Care Facilities.

This was undertaken by an external research worker using records from the Licensing Section of the Department and processed on a university computer. The report is available in the Department's Library.

At 30 June, 1978, research work was in progress by Departmental Officers in the following areas:

- Accommodation and domiciliary services for aged persons in New South Wales;
- Some psychological aspects of first committed State Wards (age 5-10) in New South Wales.
- Developmental of a Differential programme for school refusers committed to a training School — Anglewood, Burradoo;
- Helplessness and its relationship to delinquency in a group of male young offenders in training schools;
- Speech Therapy research;
- Staff Development needs for Regionalisation;
- Fostering of Aboriginal Children;
- Accommodation for children confined to training schools for long terms as a result of serious crimes;
- The relationship of performance on the Rozenweig Picture — Frustration Study, I.Q. and Personality Measures to verbal and physical aggression in adolescent males.

External Research studies in progress are concerned with foster children and school adjustment; a feasibility study of computerisation for Licensing Section, New South Wales Department of Youth and Community Services and a profile of juvenile court cases.

During the year the Senior Research Consultant conducted research into the following matters:

Trends in statutory child welfare problems in New South Wales; projections of population in care and under the supervision of the Department up to 1987; the effect of unemployment on delinquency of working age male juveniles; relationship between characteristics of adoptive parents and the adjustment of adopted children; the effect of various family structures (presence of other children, natural and adopted) on adjustment of the adopted child; 'risk' factors of biological mother and of birth as predictors of future adjustment of adopted children; trends in violent crimes among adults and juveniles in New South Wales; effects of drug education programmes for school age juveniles.

Studies in progress are concerned with: factors leading to police leniency (to caution rather than charge) with arrested male juveniles; the process of remanding in juvenile jurisdiction; adaptation of a biological sampling model to social research; reasons for the breakdown of long standing foster placements.

Work published in professional literature during the year was as follows:

- "Delinquency and socio-economic status as factors in illiteracy of male juveniles." *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 1977, 10, 195-203.
- "Do existing Penal measures 'reform' juvenile offenders?" *Now Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 1977, 10, 217-222.
- "Statutory child welfare as a social indicator: New South Wales trends 1959-1976", *Australian Journal of Social Issues*, 1978, 13, 151-164.
- "Shotgun weddings; trends in the sociopathology of marriage". *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 1977, 11, 259-264.

Information and Publicity Services

Three new Departmental publications were introduced during the year. The first issue of a new Departmental newspaper "Masthead" appeared in December, 1977, with a subsequent issue in February, 1978. It is planned to progressively increase the frequency of "Masthead" as resources permit.

"Getting Together", a journal concerned with the activities of the Early Childhood Services Division was first published in February, 1978. It is planned that this journal will be circulated throughout the State three times each year.



On 20 March, 1978, the Premier, the Hon. N. K. Wran, M.P., Q.C., officially opened the Department's display stand at the Royal Easter Show, Sydney. Pictured is the Premier inspecting the exhibition accompanied by the Hon. W. H. Haigh, M.P., Minister for Services and the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services.



The theme for the Department's display stand at the 1978 Royal Easter Show was "Caring for People". The display was included in the "Government in Action" section in the Manufacturers' Hall.

The first issues of the Community Liaison Bureau's new "Newsletter" were published in April and June, 1978.

In March, 1978, approval was received from the Education Department for this Department to introduce a lecturing service to secondary school students. It is now planned to implement this service during the 1978-79 budget year with the establishment of a community education unit.

There was a considerable increase during the year in the Department's use of display work as a tool in its community education programmes.

- Royal Easter Show Exhibition.

On March 20, 1978, the Premier, Mr. Neville Wran, Q.C., M.P., officially opened the Department's display stand at the 1978 R.A.S. Royal Easter Show. The stand was part of the State Government's "Government in Action" exhibition.

Demountable display facilities were also developed during the year and the Department was able to mount a considerable number of displays at suburban and provincial locations, in conjunction with community based functions and in support of Departmental activities such as conferences and seminars.

It is planned to embark on a programme to improve audio-visual facilities during the coming year. This material will be used in conjunction with existing display materials and in other areas such as recruitment and staff orientation.

During 1977-78, arrangements were made for an official inspection of the Department's new Community Youth Centre at Stanmore in December 1977, and for the Official Opening of the Keelong Centre at Unanderra by the Hon. R. F. Jackson, M.P., Minister for Youth and Community Services, on 6 May, 1978.

Library

The library provides a reference and loan service to all Departmental officers and children under the Department's care.

The library services were re-organised and extended during the year and the collection was up-dated to make room for new books. The cataloguing backlog was completed with the assistance of the National Library's computer card service.

Five hundred and twelve technical books were added to the library's collection, 127 new journal titles, 4,619 children's books and 98 children's journals.

- Library Accessions List.

From October, 1977, a weekly accessions list titled "Library News" was incorporated into the Departmental Bulletin. "Library News" indexes journal articles and new books received in the library. By the end of June, 3,857 requests had been received and the increased popularity of this service indicates that it is providing a vital source of reference for Head Office, field and residential staff.

A list of articles appearing in Library News between October and June was also produced as a reference guide to journal material on various subjects.

- Library Borrowing Service.

Four hundred and ninety-seven people were registered as library borrowers during the year including Departmental staff and members of the public involved in community services. The library recorded 4,224 loans during the year.

- Inter-Library Loans.

The inter-library loan service was used extensively for research using the collections of other Departmental libraries, university libraries and in particular the National Library of Australia. Three hundred and fifty requests were processed with a success rate of 80%.

- Literature Searches and Phone Reference Service.

One hundred and eighty-seven literature searches were requested on various subjects including corporal punishment, crisis intervention casework, history of delinquency, dyslexia in adults and moral developments. Twenty computer researches were completed through the National Library on topics such as inter-racial adoption, care and treatment of juvenile delinquents, physical disability, a social psychological model and detached youth work. This service is very new and will be a useful reference service in the future.

Our reference service was particularly busy with approximately 780 queries being answered by phone or in person.

- Binding.

Binding of periodicals was commenced for retrospective and current issues of research journals. To date 348 volumes have been bound through the Government Printer.

- Children's Library.

A Children's Librarian was appointed for the first time this year to look after the children's collection. The children's library in Head Office was decentralised in August, 1977 to the various establishments, and children's books are now purchased and sent direct to the establishments. Children's books are no longer catalogued and record keeping is kept to a minimum. This allowed the library to provide a better service for children. Each establishment was visited by the library staff and a report on the library services needed was compiled. Library staff tried, where possible, to talk to the children about their interests and needs.

- Toy libraries for the Handicapped.

The Children's Librarian was involved in the selection of toys to establish a toy library for the handicapped. The Librarian will also be involved in organising and cataloguing these toys.

- Periodicals.

A new list of library periodical holdings was produced and staff revised their listing of journals on circulation. The library circulates 151 periodical titles totalling 950 issues per year to 134 staff.

- Staff Development Library.

A library officer is now responsible for the Staff Development Branch library in Liverpool Street. The library was re-organised and library furniture ordered for the new staff development accommodation. One hundred and eighty new books were added to the collection during the year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Again during 1977-78 officers of the Department including myself received considerable support from individuals and organisations in both the public and private sectors.

Firstly I would like to record my thanks to the Minister, the Hon. R.F. Jackson, M.P. whose strong leadership is reflected in the improved and increasing range of services made available during the year. I would like to record my appreciation, too, to members of the Child Welfare Advisory Council, the Aboriginal Advisory Council, the Consultative Council on the Handicapped, the Youth Advisory Council and to the many organisations and individuals in the community for the very valuable contributions they made to the work of the Department during the year.

Sincere thanks are also due for the co-operation and assistance received from officers of the Public Service Board, the Treasury, the Departments of Education and Labour and Industry, the Health Commission, the Housing Commission, the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice, the Premier's Department, the Commissioner of Police and his officers and other Government instrumentalities. Particular mention is made of the help of officers of the Commonwealth Department of Social Security. The understanding and support of the management and representatives of the media in publicising the aims and work of the Department is also sincerely appreciated. The work of the Family and Children's Services Agency is now well established and I thank the Executive Director, Mrs. Ann German, and her staff for their involvement with the Department in studies of need for, and development of, new Family and Children's Services in New South Wales.

Finally I would like to thank officers of the Department for their efforts in so effectively servicing the needs of the Department's clients throughout the State.

W.C. LANGSHAW
Director.

APPENDIX "A"

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Receiving Homes:

BROUGHAM
Corner Nelson and
Wallis Street
Woollahra 2025

12 school age girls
4 pre-school children

A metropolitan reception centre for
school age girls and pre-school age
children

LYNWOOD HALL
25 Byron Road
Guildford 2161

16 working age girls

Lynwood Hall provides temporary
care for adolescent wards on
remand or returned from
placements. Also used as a hostel
for working age girls.

MINALI
Joseph Street
Lidcombe 2143

61 boys and girls
to 16 years of age

A modern home for the reception of
neglected children awaiting Court
appearance or remanded for
medical and psychological
assessment. Other children are
temporarily accommodated
awaiting suitable foster placement
or transfer to another Unit. A
school is contained within the
complex.

ROYLESTON
270 Glebe Road
Glebe 2037

42 school age and
working age boys
from 6-18 years.

Royleston provides a service similar
to Minali but caters only for boys.
An Internal School is located on the
premises.

Homes for Pre-School and Infant Children

LARK HILL
72/92 Fern Avenue
Campbelltown 2560

20 pre-school children

**MCCREDIE
COTTAGE**
31 Byron Road
Guildford 2161

26 pre-school children

THORNBURY LODGE
38 Seven Hills Road
Baulkham Hills 2153

10 babies and
20 pre-school children

Lark Hill, McCredie Cottage and
Thornbury Lodge provide for
children of normal development
suitable for early placement in the
community. Internal kindergarten
facilities are provided at each of the
homes.

Homes for School Age Boys and Girls

ALLANVILLE
94 Warne Street
Wellington 2820

25 boys and girls

HARGRAVE HOUSE
Leena Street
Bathurst 2795

24 boys and girls

These units are especially designed to
accommodate family groups of
school age children. All attend local
community schools.

RAITH
72/92 Fern Avenue
Campbelltown 2560

11 boys and 8 girls

Children at this unit are of primary
school age and attend local schools.
Most of the children at Raith are
suitable for foster placement.

ST. HELIERS
McCullys Gap Road
Muswellbrook 2333

92 boys and girls

This unit also provides for family
groups of children of various ages.
Most of them attend local
community schools. A small
internal school operates in the
complex.

PHILLIP
Old Mt Penang Road
Karing via Gosford
2251

24 boys and girls

This unit provides modern facilities
for school age children. All children
at Phillip attend schools in the
community.

ORMOND
Duffy Avenue
Thornleigh 2120

22 boys and girls

This unit is operated for siblings of
normal intellect who attend
community schools.

Homes for School Age Boys

CASTLE HILL HOUSE
219 Old Northern
Road
Castle Hill 2154

14 Secondary
school boys

WEROONA
Woodford Road
Woodford 2778

24 Secondary
school boys

MAY VILLA
214 Pennant Hills Road
Dundas 2117

24 Primary
school boys

KARRIL COTTAGE
35 Wrights Road
Kellyville 2153

14 Secondary
schools boys

RENWICK
Bong Bong Road
Mittagong 2575

These units provide for school age
boys all of whom attend schools in
the community.

Cottages include:

GARRAN COTTAGE 24 boys and girls

LINDEN COTTAGE 24 boys and girls

**ROTHERWOOD
COTTAGE** 24 boys and girls

**WAVERLEY
COTTAGE** 15 girls

**DE LAURET
COTTAGE** 24 boys

ROWE COTTAGE 16 boys

SUTTOR COTTAGE 20 boys

TURNER COTTAGE 17 boys

Children accommodated in these
cottages are of primary and
secondary school age. Many of the
children attend local community
schools while the remainder attend
an internal school. (Toombong)

Homes for School Age Girls:

FAULDS HOUSE
25 Byron Road
Guildford 2161

18 girls

KING EDWARD HOME
313 Darby Street
Newcastle 2300

16 girls

Girls in these units attend community
schools at upper primary and
secondary levels.

APPENDIX "B"**FAMILY GROUP HOMES**

These units provide accommodation for dependent children in community style homes under the care of a Housemother. Family groups of children are catered for in these settings so that each family unit remains intact. Children attend community schools.

	No. of Children
Baulkham Hills 2153	6
Terrey Hills 2084	6
Seven Hills (North) 2147	6
Winston Hills 2153	4
Seven Hills 2147	5
Condell Park 2200	6
Smithfield 2164	6
Winston Hills 2153	5
Northmead 2152	4
Merrylands 2160	5
Castle Hill 2154	5
Kellyville 2153	5
Greystanes 2145	5
Baulkham Hills 2153	6
Baulkham Hills 2153	6
Kotara 2288	6
Waratah West 2298	4
Fig Tree 2525	5
"Illawong"	
Keiraville 2500	10
West Dubbo 2830	5
Tamworth 2340	5

APPENDIX "C"**GROUP HOMES (HOSTELS)**

Hostels at Marrickville (2), Guildford, Arncliffe, Normanhurst and Strathfield cater for male and female wards of working age.

APPENDIX "D"

REMAND HOMES (SHELTERS) FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Broken Hill Shelter Broken Hill 2880	6 boys and girls to 18 years of age	This shelter is for the reception and temporary detention of young offenders awaiting appearance at Broken Hill Children's Court.
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter 8A Avon Street Glebe 2037	25 girls up to 18 years	Each of these Remand Centres provides accommodation for children of various age, who are on remand from Children's Courts, committed to trial, committed to a training school or awaiting the hearing of appeals. Most units have medical, psychological and educational facilities.
Metropolitan Boys Shelter Albion Street Surry Hills 2010	37 boys from 16 to 18 years	
Minda Remand Centre Rookwood Road Lidcombe 2141	115 senior boys and girls to 18 years	
Taldree 1 Fleet Street Parramatta 2150	60 boys to 16 years	
Worimi Shelter 21 Lambton Road Broadmeadow 2292	23 boys and girls to 18 years	Provides temporary or overnight accommodation for children pending transfer to a metropolitan shelter.
Yasmar 185 Parramatta Road Haberfield 2045	64 boys to 16 years	
Mt. Penang Shelter Pacific Highway Gosford 2250	6 boys or girls	
Cobham Werrington 2760		This new shelter is presently under construction to service the outer western metropolitan area of Sydney.
Keelong Staff Road Unanderra 2526	23 boys and girls up to 18 years	Provides shelter facilities in individual rooms, for children and young persons in the Wollongong and south coast areas.

APPENDIX "E"

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN

Daruk Training School Cnr. Kingswood and Blacktown Roads Windsor 2756	200 boys	Aged between 14 and 16 years. Internal school offering specialist programmes in either continuing or remedial education including some basic technical trade courses.
Mt. Penang Training School Pacific Highway Gosford 2250	200 boys	Older age group—16 to 18 years. An emphasis is on social development, remedial or continuing education. Correspondence courses and technical trade facilities available.
Tallimba Werombi Road Camden 2570	24 boys	An intensive programme for boys in the 14 to 15 years age group with emphasis on parent participation.
Yawarra Training School Heddon Road Kurri Kurri 2327	200 boys	Boys 16 to 18 years of age. Programme provides for continuing or remedial education and has modern facilities for technical trade training.
Kamballa 1 Fleet Street Paramatta 2150	22 girls 15 to 18 years of age.	This is a special unit catering for the needs of girls who are unable to cope in other training school settings. Emphasis is on extensive counselling and individual development. Provides vocational and educational opportunities.
Reiby School Briar Road Campbelltown 2560	75 girls up to 18 years of age and 25 boys up to 13½ years.	A co-educational unit providing rehabilitation facilities for young offenders. Special emphasis is placed on programmes of remedial education and socialization.
Endeavour House Johnston Street Tamworth 2340	20 boys 15 to 18 years of age	A special training school for offenders who have not responded to programmes at Mt. Penang and Yawarra. Emphasis on the development of self-discipline through educational, recreational and vocational activities of which discussion groups play a major part.

SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR TRUANTS

Anglewood Special School Burrado Via Bowral	102 girls and boys	The school is principally for truants but delinquent children up to the age of 12 are individually assessed for admission. Individual schooling enables boys and girls to adjust to the normal school situation.
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APPENDIX "F"

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED PEOPLE WHO ARE UNDER THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE MINISTER AND CERTAIN OTHER HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

Homes for Handicapped Children

BRUSH FARM INFANTS HOME Lawson Street Eastwood	40 babies or infants up to 6 years of age.	This home provides accommodation for babies and infants with physical or intellectual handicaps or those who have special medical problems.
BRUSH FARM Lawson Street Eastwood	80 girls from 6 years of age and 20 primary school age boys.	Accommodation and specialist schooling facilities are available at Brush Farm with modern educational programmes appropriate to the needs of this group of children. Most children attend school to the age of 16. Opportunities are provided for Sheltered Workshop placement.
CLAIRVAUX Oak Street Katoomba	96 boys and girls from 10 to 16 years.	For children who are intellectually handicapped but in most cases to a lesser extent than those at Werrington Park and Brush Farm. Most attend an Internal School and some attend Education Department schools in the community.
WERRINGTON PARK Great Western Highway St. Marys	100 boys from 10 years of age.	Werrington Park operates on a similar basis to Brush Farm. Modern specialist schooling facilities are available. Boys attending there beyond school age are given the opportunity to work in an Internal Sheltered Workshop or at Oak Industries.

Community Groups Homes

A group of intellectually handicapped wards of pre-school age is accommodated in a community group home at Pendle Hill and a group, of school age, is accommodated in a community group at South Wentworthville.

Community Hostels

Hostels at Baulkham Hills, Merrylands, Normanhurst and Wollongong cater for intellectually handicapped young people of working age.

Resocialization Unit

YARRA BAY HOUSE Yarra Bay	This facility is being prepared to provide special resocialization programmes for intellectually handicapped people who are under the Minister's guardianship.
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Sheltered Workshop

OAK INDUSTRIES 50 Forge Street Blacktown	A sheltered workshop operated by the Department for training intellectually handicapped wards. Other intellectually handicapped persons are accommodated when vacancies occur.
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Specialist Section

Corner of Arundel and Derwent Streets, Glebe	Provides a counselling and support service for handicapped people including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wards living in Departmental facilities • wards living independently in the community • persons admitted to the Minister's guardianship under Part IX of the Child Welfare Act • other handicapped persons living in the community.
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APPENDIX "G"

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL FACILITIES

Child Life Protection Unit

"MONTROSE"
122 Lucas Road
Burwood

Provides a 24 hour intake service, emergency accommodation, consultancy, counselling, group work, and other programmes and services relevant to child abuse and its prevention.

Berry Vacation Centre 40 girls and boys
Berry

A holiday centre open throughout the year for wards and delinquent children (at separate times) and available to community groups when not in use.

Community Youth Centre girls and boys
Middleton Street
Stanmore

Provides a community based programme for young offenders as an alternative to residential care.

APPENDIX "H"

DISTRICT OFFICES

District Offices of the Department of Youth and Community Services are situated at the following centres:

Metropolitan (Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong)

Bankstown
Blacktown
Burwood
Campbelltown
Chatswood
Dee Why
Fairfield
Hurstville
Kingsford
Leichhardt
Liverpool

Mt. Druitt
Newcastle
Parramatta
Pentrich
Ryde
Stanmore
Sutherland
Sydney (34 Liverpool Street)
Wallsend
Wollongong
Warilla (at present operating from Wollongong District Office premises).

Country Offices

Albury
Armidale
Batemans Bay
Bathurst
Bega
Bourke
Bowral
Brewarrina
Broken Hill
Casino
Cessnock
Coffs Harbour
Condobolin
Coonabarabran
Coonamble
Cootamundra
Cowra
Dareton
Deniliquin
Dubbo
Gosford
Goulburn
Grafton
Griffith
Gunnedah
Inverell

Katoomba
Kempsey
Leeton
Lismore
Lithgow
Long Jetty
Maitland
Moree
Mudgee
Murwillumbah
Muswellbrook
Narrabri
Nowra
Nyngan
Orange
Parkes
Port Macquarie
Queanbeyan
Raymond Terrace
Tamworth
Taree
Wagga Wagga
Walgett
Wellington
Woy Woy
Young

APPENDIX "I"—DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES

Services provided by the Department of Youth and Community Services.

Services to the Community

Aboriginal People—Services to

- Aborigines Advisory Council—and election of the ...
- Aboriginal Lands Trust—and election of the ...
- Aboriginal Liaison Welfare Officer
- pre-schools for Aboriginal Children Funding of ...
- transfer of reserves to Aboriginal Lands Trust
- Aboriginal caseworkers

Adoption Services—(See Services to Children)

Advisory Services for Community-based Welfare Agencies

Affiliation—Assistance with

Aged—(See Services to the Aged)

Burial of Destitute Persons

Charitable Homes

- financial assistance available under Section 27A of (Child Welfare Act)

Community Development Officers working in growth centres

- Albury—Wodonga
- Bathurst—Orange
- Minto—Claymore

Community Development Projects

- financial assistance
- advisory service

Community Liaison Bureau

Community Service Activities

- by dependent children and young persons
- by children and young persons at Community Youth Centres and Training Schools

Community Workers in Local Government—Financial Assistance for Disaster Relief

- co-ordination of welfare services
- emergency accommodation, food, clothing and cash assistance
- in bushfires
- in floods
- in other disasters
- grants for financial losses and rehabilitation
- counselling service

Emergency Accommodation

- consultancy service for ...
- financial assistance ...

Family and Children's Services Agency

Financial Assistance for:

- aged innovative projects
- Charitable Homes under Section 27A of Child Welfare Act
- community development projects
- community workers in local government
- handicapped persons groups and auxiliaries
- information and community aid services
- miscellaneous grants to community groups for specific purposes
- neighbourhood centres
- one parent family groups and associations
- pre-school centres for Aboriginal children
- salary subsidies for pre-school staff
- self-help groups
- vacation care centres

- voluntary agencies
- welfare workers serving the aged
- women's refuges
- youth projects (see Services to Youth)
- youth refuges (see Services to Youth)
- youth workers (see Services to Youth)

Foster Parent Assessment Groups

Growth Centres

- community development officers for . . .

Handicapped Persons Groups and Auxiliaries

- financial assistance for . . .

Home Help Service of N.S.W.

Housing Commission Estates

- community workers

Immigration of Persons into New South Wales

Information and Community Aid Services

- consultancy service for . . .
- financial assistance for . . .

Information and reference facilities in the Department

- Historical information
- information, community education and lecturing services
- library reference service
- reports and publications
- statistical and research data

Licensing

- for the employment of children
- of early childhood services
- of charitable homes
- of depots, homes and hostels
- of other non-departmental residential care facilities for children
- of residential care facilities for the handicapped

Lecturers for Secondary School Student Groups

Local Government Community Workers

- consultancy service for . . .
- financial assistance for . . .

Neighbourhood Centres

- financial assistance for . . .

One Parent Family Groups and Associations

- financial assistance for . . .

Pre-School Centres for Aboriginal Children

- financial assistance for . . .

Salary, Subsidies for Pre-School Teachers

Social Planning

- consultancy service for . . .

Vacation Care Centres

- financial assistance for . . .

Voluntary Agencies

- financial assistance for . . .

Youth Projects

- consultancy service for . . .
- financial assistance for . . .

Youth Workers Employed by Community Groups and Local Government

Services to Families

Accommodation for Families

- in disaster situations
- in necessitous circumstances
- liaison with Housing Commission

Adoption of Children (see Services to Children)

Alleviation of Child Abuse (see Services for Children)

Alternate Care for Dependent Children

- in Departmental homes for babies
- in Departmental homes for handicapped children
- in Departmental homes for pre-school children
- in Departmental homes for school-age children
- in charitable homes in the community
- in family group homes
- in foster care in the community
- in private foster homes in the community
- psychiatric and psychological counselling services

Casework and Counselling Services for Families

Clothing, footwear, layettes, etc.

- following disasters such as bushfires and floods
- for persons in necessitous circumstances

Community Based Welfare Services

- consultancy service for . . .
- financial assistance for . . .

Community Support Services - Pilot Programme

- after-hours crisis service
- emergency accommodation
- homemaker programme
- short-term fostering programme

Counselling Natural Mothers Before Surrendering Children for Adoption

Disaster Relief Services for Families

- emergency accommodation
- food, clothing, blankets, etc.
- grants for bushfire relief
- grants for flood relief

Early Childhood Services (see Services for Children)

Family Day Care--(see Services for Children)

Family Breakdown--(see Community Support Services - Pilot Programme)

- casework and counselling services

Financial Assistance for Families (and Individuals) in Necessitous Circumstances.

- cash grants
- christmas grants
- family assistance allowances
- temporary assistance

Funding for Pre-School Centres for Aboriginal Children

Guardianship of Certain Immigrant Children

Help in the Home--Home Help Service of New South Wales

- in times of stress
- after accidents
- during confinement

Housing Commission Estates

- community workers

Maintenance

- Affiliation--(see Services to the Community)

One-parent Family Associations, etc.

- financial assistance for ...

Pre-school Kindergartens (see Services for Children)

School Exemptions for Children Granting of ...

Social Welfare Assistance See (Financial Assistance for Families)

(Supplementary Assistance for Families)

Special Service to Schools

- to ensure regular attendance of children at school
- to promote the welfare of individual members of the family
- to protect children's right to receive education

Supplementary Assistance for Persons in Necessitous Circumstances

- clothing, footwear, layettes and blankets
- spectacles, wheel chairs, surgical aids, etc.
- transport

Spectacles for persons in Necessitous Circumstances

Surgical Aids etc. for persons in Necessitous Circumstances

Transport

- of persons in Necessitous Circumstances

Services to Children

Adoption of Children

- Adopted Persons Contact Register
- adoption services in New South Wales Responsibility for ...
- adoption of children from overseas countries
- adoption of wards of the Minister
- adoption of handicapped children
- allotment of children surrendered for adoption
- counselling of adoptive parents
- counselling of natural parents
- legal procedures in adoption
- private adoption agencies in New South Wales Liaison and responsibilities with ...
- selection of adoptive parents
- reports to the Supreme Court

Berry Vacation Centre

Care and Control of Delinquent Children (see Services to Youth Rehabilitation of Delinquent Young Persons)

Care and Protection of Wards of the Minister (see Services to Youth)

Child Abuse (Child Life Protection Unit)

Child Life Protection Unit "Montrose"

- 24 hour intake service
- consultancy, counselling and group work
- emergency accommodation
- occupational therapy and residential programmes
- parent aid scheme
- referral service

Early Childhood Services Licensing, Funding, Supervision of ...

- centre-based day care
- early childhood services advisers
- family day care
- funding for ...
- licensing of ...
- neighbourhood children's centre
- occasional care
- mobile pre-school centres
- pre-school kindergartens
- state subsidies for teachers' salaries

- supervision of...

Family Day Care—Licensing and supervision of...

Foster Care for Children

- access for natural parents
- assessment centres and case conferences
- counselling children in foster homes
- foster parent assessment programmes
- private foster homes
- supervision by District Officers

Guardianship of certain immigrant children

Guardianship of children awaiting adoption

Guardianship of wards of the Minister

Licences for the employment of children

Occasional Care (of pre-school children)

Pre-school Kindergartens

- Early Childhood Services Advisers
- Funding of centres for Aboriginal Children
- Licensing and funding
- Subsidies for teachers' salaries
- Supervision of care-givers and facilities

School Exemptions—Granting of...

Special Service to Schools (see Services to Families)

Spectacles for children in necessitous circumstances

Toy Libraries for handicapped children

Vacation Care—funding and programmes

Services to Youth

Association of Youth Organizations of New South Wales

Berry Vacation Centre

Care and Control of Delinquent Children—(see Rehabilitation of Delinquent Young Persons)

Care and Protection of Wards of the Minister

- assessment centres
- case conferences
- children and young persons in family group homes
- children and young persons in "foster" care
- children in "residential" care in Group Homes (hostels) and other establishments
- counselling of young persons in foster care
- remand centres
- re-socialization unit for handicapped wards—Yarra Bay House
- special facilities for handicapped wards

Caltex Youth Fund—Administration of

Crisis Accommodation

Detached Youth Workers

Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme

Grants for Special Youth Projects

Guardianship of certain immigrant young persons

Guardianship of children and young persons awaiting adoption

Guardianship of wards of the Minister

Handicapped Young Persons—(see Services to the Handicapped)

Immigrant Young Persons—Guardianship of...

Rehabilitation of Delinquent Young Persons

- attendance centres
- child guidance assessment clinics at Children's Courts
- community youth centres
- remand and assessment centres

- training schools
- police cautions
- probation and after-care
- rehabilitation and re-socialization programmes
- counselling of probationers and young persons at training schools

Residential Care of Dependent Young Persons—(see Care and Protection of Wards of the Minister)

Special Youth Project Grants

Spectacles for young people in necessitous circumstances

State Youth Grants

Student Unit

Unemployed Youth

- consultancy service for . . .
- financial assistance for special projects

Youth Refuges

- consultancy service
- financial assistance

Youth Workers employed by Community Groups and Local Government

Services to the Aged

Consultancy Service to the Aged

Financial Assistance—(see Services to Families)

Financial Assistance for Welfare Workers serving the aged (Commonwealth Funded)

Funding of Community Organizations providing services to the aged

Funding Innovative and some on-going projects in non-medical areas of care for the aged

Help in the Home—(see Services to Families—Home Help Service)

New South Wales Council on the Ageing—Funding and Liaison

Policy Development on the Welfare of the Aged in New South Wales

Social and Welfare services for the Aged

- Extension of Departmental Services
- Extension of Community-based Services

Social Welfare Sisters—Home visits to the Aged and Disabled

Spectacles for persons in necessitous circumstances

Supplementary Assistance—(see Services to Families)

Surgical Aids—(see Services to Families)

Transport of persons in necessitous circumstances

Welfare Services

Wheel Chairs

Services to the Handicapped

Children's Services Programme (Commonwealth Funded)

Financial Assistance

- grants for administration costs of groups helping the handicapped
- grants for seminars, conferences, etc.
- grants for special programmes

Handicapped, Dependent Children in the Department's Care

- case conferences
- early infant stimulation programme
- hostels for young persons of working age
- rehabilitation programmes
- residential care facilities
- re-socialization unit—Yarra Bay House
- sheltered workshop—Oak Industries
- special training facilities
- Specialist Section
- work experience programmes

Handicapped Persons Bureau

Home Help Services—(see Services for Families)

Infant Stimulation Programme

Intellectually Handicapped Persons admitted under Part IX of the Child Welfare Act

- assessment of intellectually handicapped persons
- admission to Minister's guardianship
- Intellectually Handicapped Persons' Review Panel
- Intellectually Handicapped Persons' Review Tribunals

Liaison with Handicapped Persons Groups in the Community

Licensing of Residential Facilities for the Handicapped

Oak Industries—Sheltered Workshop

Pensions for Handicapped Persons—How to apply for . . .

Toy Libraries for Handicapped Children

Work experience/adjustment programmes

Yarra Bay House—Resocialization Unit

REPORT OF THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES AGENCY

The Family and Children's Services Agency was established in April, 1977 as an Advisory Unit responsible to the Minister for Youth and Community Services. At that time, an Executive Director was appointed. This was followed in June by the appointment of four Project Officers.

The role of the Agency is to make recommendations for the development and co-ordination of policies, planning and delivery of services in New South Wales.

During its first year of operation, the Agency has become involved in a variety of activities in line with the objectives detailed in the previous Annual Report.

These involved a number of strategies including the arrangement of and participation in community seminars and workshops; planning and research and involvement in interdepartmental committees on issues related to family and children's services.

Community Interaction played an important part in this work.

The Agency conducted a number of seminars/workshops in order to invite and obtain feedback from people in the community on a number of issues including:

- Licensing requirements for children's services
- Vacation Care/Out of School Care
- Neighbourhood Children's Centres
- Innovations in children's services

In some cases this process was extended to include community involvement on working parties and surveys.

Licensing: The basic objective was to obtain information from people on the existing licensing requirements and suggestions or recommendations for changes in the system. This process included several steps, the first of which was a workshop with 200 people attending. Information was obtained regarding the way in which existing requirements affected a broad range of people. The second step involved the establishment of two working parties with substantial community involvement.

A report including recommendations from people throughout the State has been presented to the Minister.

Vacation Care/Out of School Care: During October, 1977, the Agency organized and sponsored a conference to obtain information and recommendations from community groups involved in these areas. As a result, the Agency took a number of initiatives to improve the organization of Vacation Care, including strengthening the Community Activities Centres Network through funds for full-time staff.

The Community Activities Centres Network is a community based resource group focusing on assisting the development of quality Vacation and After School Care, particularly as it relates to activities programmes for children.

Neighbourhood Children's Centres: The emergence of a number of Neighbourhood Children's Centres in this State represents a new development in Children's Services. Offering a small scale, more flexible service, they are geared primarily to neighbourhood needs. Because of the growing demand for this kind of service and the lower costs involved in its development, the Agency was involved in a review of existing funding and licensing requirements for such centres.

Research and Planning: One of the most important activities undertaken by the Family and Children's Services Agency in 1977-78 was the collection of research material essential to the development of a sound planning approach for State service.

Three major projects were:

- The Children's Services Study
- The Family Data Base
- The Children's Services Directory

The Children's Services Study was one of the first projects undertaken by the Agency. It was designed to obtain an overview of children's services throughout New South Wales.

Regional Maps were developed indicating the distribution and nature of the services available. This information has proved useful for:

- Identification of gaps and overlaps in services;
- Identifying disadvantaged groups and areas;
- Providing indications of the present level of services

Part of this study included an analysis of the 1976 census. The Agency now has available a substantial amount of information giving a broad population profile for each Local Government Area throughout New South Wales.

Much of this information dovetails with the second research project.

The Family Data Base has been designed as a computer-based information system. It has been organized so that a large variety of information will be available in a number of formats for all Local Government Areas and census collectors' districts throughout New South Wales.

The Children's Services Directory was the third large project undertaken by the Agency during the year. The New South Wales Council of Social Service has been funded to develop a computer based Directory to identify those services throughout New South Wales which relate to children, including services location, function and objectives.

Development of Innovative Services

In the 1977-78 financial year the State Government, through the Minister for Youth and Community Services, allocated \$500,000 to the development of Family and Children's Services.

Under this programme eleven projects were funded on a pilot basis for three years.

These projects represent a broad approach to children's services within a community services framework. Funding was directed to community groups who can manage and direct services themselves within an agreed set of guidelines.

Three evaluators have been employed to analyse the projects, their development and adjustments which might need to be made.

Projects funded included the following:

1. Community Child Care Resource Group

This group was set up under the umbrella of the New South Wales Council of Social Service. The objective is to foster and support the development of community based integrated children's and family support services, in particular Neighbourhood Children's Centres. It has been funded to cover salaries, administrative and publicity costs and has been allocated \$25,000 to provide seeding grants to community groups who are in the process of establishing Neighbourhood Children's Centres services. The unit has been working closely with the Family and Children's Services Agency and the Department of Youth and Community Services.

2. Community Activities Centre Network

The Community Activities Network is largely responsible for the development and support of activities centres operating before and after school programmes and vacation care for children, particularly latch key children.

The activities of the network include:

- (a) Preparation of resource information relevant to activities centres.
- (b) Encouraging multi-purpose use of centres and the extension of leisure and cultural programmes.
- (c) Providing support and training through workshops and advising on availability of other suitable training, to people involved in the centres.

- (d) Visiting centres; discussing funding needs; encouraging parent and citizen involvement in centres.
- (e) Advice on setting up centres to cater for the needs of particular areas.

The network also liaises closely with the Community Child Care Resource Group.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was approved by the Minister to the Network to cover staff, administrative and programme costs for 1978.

3. Toy Libraries

The primary objective of the toy library is the development of parent/child interaction during learning/play activities in the home. It is aimed at children with specific disadvantages, due either to poverty, language deficit, physical handicap or isolation, who would not normally come into any programme.

The organization of toy libraries varies substantially as can the type of people who use them. They could be part of a mobile service, located in neighbourhood centres, hospitals, shopping centres and baby health centres. Parents benefit from the scheme as much as their children.

The programme can be extended to meet the needs of the elderly needing manipulation and mentally stimulating equipment in their homes.

Six toy libraries were funded in New South Wales.

4. Mobile Resource Units

The intention behind this programme is to assess possible ways of providing a range of services for people who would not otherwise have access to children's services and to increase the cost effectiveness of services. Communities, particularly in country areas, do not have the number or resources to justify services for children that are fixed in any one location.

Many people in such areas do not have the necessary transport mobility or time to take advantage of services located at centralized focal points.

The Minister approved funding of two "mobile resource units" to assess the potential of such services in country areas.

Funds were also provided for a third unit which operates within the metropolitan area. This is the Magic Yellow Bus which provides resource services for different community groups who individually could not justify such services. It will also go to other areas to assist local groups in developing and promoting new services.

5. Occasional Care

Occasional Care is a spontaneous growth of child care and represents a very real response to fill needs in the community. It caters largely for mothers who need a short break from their children occasionally to do essential tasks unencumbered.

Many pre-schools act almost in the capacity of occasional care centres, but because of their more rigid constraints and age limitations, cannot respond in the same way as occasional care centres which can take children on an irregular basis and with no prior notice.

The Minister approved funding of twenty occasional care centres throughout New South Wales this year.

6. Family Support

In the 1977-78 budget (announced before the announcement of the Federal Family Support Scheme) the State Government through the Minister, agreed to fund four family support projects on a continuing basis over the next two and a half years.

This programme follows on recommendations by the Human Relations Commission and the joint Commonwealth/State Family Services Report, in recognition of the fundamental role of the family in providing the most immediate, emotional, economic and developmental resources to individuals in crisis situations.

PART C—Statistical Section

TABLE 1

VISIT, ENQUIRIES, INSPECTIONS AND COURT ATTENDANCES BY DISTRICT OFFICERS

Wards	53,447
Foster Homes	7,127
Remand Homes	1,510
Adoptions	10,707
Family Casework	143,329
Probation/After Care	83,578
Maintenance	4,878
Section 27A & B	2,305
Social Welfare	122,397
Unmarried Mothers	7,097
School Matters	60,931
Aborigines	9,739
Licensing	5,828
Court	29,908
Immigration	319
Miscellaneous	30,683
Community Involvement	23,671
No Contact	69,623
Total:	<u>667,077</u>

TABLE 1A
VISITS, ENQUIRIES AND INSPECTION BY
EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES ADVISERS

CLASSIFICATION		1977 JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	1978 JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APR.	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
A	Half Day & 9-3 Centres	356	262	213	299	382	205	66	256	235	231	182	273	2,960
B	Long Day Care	100	83	108	76	107	87	101	121	106	97	124	94	1,204
C	Family Day Care	24	29	81	40	62	24	26	45	33	32	42	35	473
D	Occasional Care	12	6	27	14	18	7	10	17	11	17	16	28	183
E	Multi-Purpose Centres	2	2	7	2	2	1	2	2	4	6	2	10	42
F	Others	18	15	29	17	21	20	12	13	24	21	26	27	243
G	Proposed Centres	34	29	43	46	42	31	40	37	34	42	42	47	467
H	Committee Meetings	24	20	20	21	28	10	15	30	40	46	21	35	310
I	Parent Meetings	4	12	8	18	15	4	3	10	14	16	5	10	119
J	Centre Staff Meetings	2	8	7	22	18	2	4	19	16	18	9	18	143
K	Regional Staff Meetings	13	15	12	17	10	3	2	15	25	26	22	38	198
L	Seminars	20	20	26	39	27	3	1	14	8	23	14	28	223
M	Office Interviews	19	44	32	33	25	34	20	33	42	44	44	52	422
N	Professional Development	11	42	30	52	28	19	68	40	21	28	28	22	389
O	Community Involvement	90	66	72	78	84	49	32	81	99	116	88	116	971
P	Miscellaneous	99	110	106	121	120	96	77	145	163	122	145	160	1,464
Q	No Contact	15	19	31	12	23	9	15	13	11	9	10	22	189
TOTALS:		843	782	852	907	1,012	604	494	891	886	894	820	1,015	10,000
Kms. Travelled		16,256	23,838	17,718	23,154	28,728	21,350	9,853	21,268	22,497	24,108	19,642	28,403	256,815

TABLE 2—ADOPTIONS 1977-78 (Departmental Cases Only)*0

Age, Race, Religion and Sex of Adopted Children and Ages of Their Natural Parents

Age (a) of Adopted Child

Under 3 months	-
3 months and under 6 months	62
6 months and under 1 year	214
1 year and under 2 years	69
2 years and under 4 years	60
4 years and under 6 years	39
6 years and under 10 years	52
10 years and under 13 years	26
13 years and under 16 years	18
16 years and under 18 years	17
18 years and under 21 years	11
21 years and over	1
	<u>569</u>

(a) Age at time adoption order signed, calculated in completed months.

Sex Adopted Child

Male	264
Female	305
	<u>569</u>

Religion of Child (Wish Expressed by Natural Parent(s))

Church of England	48
Other Protestant	19
Roman Catholic	54
Orthodox	1
Other Christian	1
Jewish	-
Other Non-Christian	1
No Religion	2
Religion of Adoptive Parents	126
No Wish Expressed	311
Unknown	6
	<u>569</u>

Ethnic Origin of Child

European	468
Non-European:	
Aboriginal	8
Chinese	-
Other	44
Mixed:	
European and Aboriginal	22
European and Chinese	3
European and Japanese	1
European and Other	19
Other Mixed Races	3
Mother European/Father Unknown	1
Unknown	-
	<u>569</u>

Age of Natural Parents

Age (a) Years	Natural Mother	Natural Father
Under 15	8	2
15 to 19	258	104
20 to 24	145	172
25 to 29	48	61
30 to 34	22	29
35 to 39	15	22
40 and over	8	18
Deceased	-	3
Unknown	65	158
Total	<u>569</u>	<u>569</u>

(a) At date of birth of child.

* NOTE: The figures in this Table relate to Adoption Orders made by the Court during the year.

Details of **Applications** for Adoptions made to the Court during the period are included in the text of this Report.

0 Note: These are preliminary figures—finalized figures were not available at the time this report was compiled. Final figures are unlikely to vary greatly from these.

TABLE 2A—ADOPTIONS 1977-78 (Departmental Cases Only)*0

Ages, Income, Religion and Other Children of Adopting Parents

Adoptions by Husband and Wife Jointly—Ages (a) (b)

Age (c) (years)	Adopting Mother	Adopting Father
Under 20	-	-
20-24	8	1
25-29	110	60
30-34	229	214
35-39	131	156
40-49	64	106
50-59	9	12
60 and over	-	2
	<u>551</u>	<u>551</u>

(a) Excludes 12 adoptions by one parent under Section 19 (3) of Adoption of Children Act, 1965.

(b) Excludes 6 natural parent adoptions.

(c) Age at date of placement.

Income—

\$999 or less	-
\$1,000 to \$1,999	-
\$2,000 to \$2,999	1
\$3,000 to \$3,999	2
\$4,000 to \$4,999	8
\$5,000 to \$5,999	11
\$6,000 to \$6,999	34
\$7,000 to \$7,999	51
\$8,000 to \$8,999	72
\$9,000 to \$9,999	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999	223
\$15,000 to \$19,999	52
\$20,000 and over	38
Unknown	1
	<u>569</u>

Religions—

Church of England	208
Other Protestant	83
Roman Catholic	84
Orthodox	4
Other Christian	10
Jewish	6
Other Non-Christian	2
Protestant (Mixed)	2
Other Mixed	159
No Religion	11
	<u>569</u>

Number of other Children of Adopting Parents—

No children	225
One child	224
Two children	56
Three children	35
Four children	19
Five children	7
Six children	3
Seven children	-
Eight children or more	-
	<u>569</u>

* NOTE: The figures in this Table relates to Adoption Orders made by the Court during the year. Details of **Applications** for Adoption made to the Court during the period are included in the text of Report.

0 NOTE: These are preliminary figures—finalised figures were not available at the time this report was compiled. Final figures are unlikely to vary greatly from these.

TABLE 3—WARDS
Classification of wards^φ

	At 30 June 1976			At 30 June 1977			At 30 June 1978		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
In Foster Homes	1896	1701	3597	1721	1493	3214	1368	1411	2779
Restored to Parent under Section 23 (1) (L) of the Act	129	80	209	119	81	200	105	92	197
In Receiving Homes and Establishments conducted by the Department	555	361	916	523	325	848	475	308	783
In Family Group Homes	37	30	67	48	46	94	59	52	111
In Denominational Facilities (Res. Care)	4	3	7	9	6	15	*196	*74	*270
In Mental Hospitals and Other Non-Departmental Institutions	89	52	141	114	68	182			
In Departmental Training Schools and Shelters ^θ	54	32	86	40	20	60	49	16	65
On Leave; Absconders	49	55	104	57	76	133	29	70	99
Total	2813	2314	5127	2631	2115	4746	2281	2023	4304

* Combined figure for “Denomination Facilities (Res. Care)” and “Mental Hospitals and Other Non-Departmental Institutions”.

^φ Excluding admissions under the provisions of Part IX of the Act (Intellectually Handicapped Persons).

^θ Wards prior to entry.

TABLE 3A—WARDS
Admissions and Discharges of Wards*

	1975/76			1976/77			1977/78		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Wards under care at the beginning of the year	2900	2477	5377	2813	2314	5127	2631	2115	4746
Children admitted to State care during the year (Sect 23 (1)) and transferred from training schools (Sect 53(1)(c))	33	24	57	58	49	107	81	58	139
Children committed to care of the Minister during the year under Sect 27B	--	--	--	3	2	5	--	1	1
Children committed to care of the Minister during the year other than under Sect 27B θ.....	218	170	388	169	137	306	223	146	369
Discharges	261	272	533	314	300	613	576	232	808
Legally Adopted	73	84	157	91	85	176	74	61	135
Deaths	4	1	5	7	2	9	4	4	8
TOTALS	2813	2314	5127	2631	2115	4746	2281	2023	4304

θ Other than Committed to a Training School.

* Admission and Discharges under Part IX of the Child Welfare Act (Intellectually Handicapped Persons) are excluded.

**TABLE 3B—WARDS
EX-WARDS**

Number of ex-wards (18-21 years) for whom an allowance has been granted under Section 23(8), Child Welfare Act, 30 June 1978:—

Males:	39
Females:	1
Total:	40

The number of intellectually handicapped people cared for under the provision of Part IX of the Act at 30 June 1978:—

Males:	100
Females:	79
Total:	179

**TABLE 3C
Explanatory Notes**

* The 1976-77 figures for Castle Hill House, Renwick and St Heliers have been revised.

† Non-Wards included are as follows:—

1975-76

End of year totals include 18 non-wards in residence—Bidura (2), Minali (10), Myee (4) and Royleston (2).

1976-77

End of year totals include 13 non-wards in residence—Minali (10) and Royleston (3).

1977-78

End of year totals include 24 non-wards, (23 in residence and 1 absentee)—Allanville (3), Brougham (6), Minali (7), Smith St. (2) and Werrington Park (5 in residence, 1 absentee).

(a) Berry Training Farm became Berry Recreation Centre in November 76

(b) Bexley—Temporary closure—reopening September 78

(c) Bidura—Closed February 77

(d) Bimbadeen—Closed October 75

(e) Dalman Place—Opened September 76

(f) Faulds House—Opened April 76

(g) Karril Cottage—Closed February 77

(h) Montrose—Changed to Child Life Protection Unit, June 77

(i) Normanhurst Road—Opened January 78

(j) Ormond—Changed from Training School, December 77

(k) Pine Street—Opened February 76

(l) Phillip Cottage—Opened March 77

(m) Pennant Hills Rd.—Opened September 76

(n) Villiers Road—Opened July 76

(o) Yarra Bay—Closed February 77

TABLE 3C
Establishments, Receiving Homes and Hostels for Wards.0
Admissions and Discharges

Establishment, Receiving Home or Hostel	Total enrolment at beginning of year			Admissions during year			Total children during year			Discharges during year			Children in residence at end of year			Absentees at end of year			Total enrolment at end of year		
	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978
Allanville	12	25	16	34	20	26	46	45	42	21	29	21	25	15	21	-	1	-	25	16	21
Berry Training Farm (a)	51	28	-	40	-	-	91	28	-	46	28	-	26	-	-	19	-	-	45	-	-
Bexley (b)	-	3	-	6	4	-	6	7	-	3	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Bidura (c)	40	15	-	515	144	-	555	159	-	532	159	-	15	-	-	8	-	-	23	-	-
Bimbadeen (d)	20	-	-	5	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brougham	17	14	8	8	93	191	25	107	199	8	99	189	17	8	8	-	-	2	17	8	10
Brush Farm	97	104	80	21	41	34	118	145	114	15	65	49	88	76	58	15	4	7	103	80	65
Brush Farm Infants	41	36	32	6	9	8	47	45	40	11	13	17	34	32	23	2	-	-	36	32	23
Castle Hill House*	17	18	13	14	3	13	31	21	26	13	8	13	18	13	13	-	-	-	18	13	13
Clairvaux	94	95	89	22	54	71	116	149	160	21	60	68	92	88	87	3	1	5	95	89	92
Corelli	15	2	5	2	26	13	17	28	18	15	23	13	2	5	3	-	-	2	2	5	5
Dalman Place (e)	-	-	6	-	10	4	-	10	10	-	4	6	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	6	4
Faulds House (f)	-	18	17	21	22	18	21	40	35	3	23	17	18	15	17	-	2	1	18	17	18
Hargrave House	20	19	19	15	23	36	35	42	55	10	23	33	22	14	22	3	5	-	25	19	22
Karril Cottage (g)	8	9	-	21	9	-	29	18	-	15	18	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
King Edward Home	19	17	16	25	5	17	44	22	33	27	6	17	15	16	15	2	-	1	17	16	16
Lynwood Hall	25	8	20	-	40	43	25	48	63	16	28	31	9	17	15	-	3	17	9	20	32
McCredie Cottage	25	22	22	22	21	25	47	43	47	25	21	24	22	22	23	-	-	-	22	22	23
May Villa Home	30	27	23	10	27	15	40	54	38	11	31	14	27	23	24	2	-	-	29	23	24
Minali	36	35	44	312	455	607	348	490	651	312	446	603	33	39	47	3	5	1	36	44	48

TABLE 3C—WARDS—continued

Establishment. Receiving Home or Hostel	Total enrolment at beginning of year			Admissions during year			Total children during year			Discharge during year			Children in residence at end of year			Absentees at end of year			Total enrolment at end of year		
	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978	1975 1976	1976 1977	1977 1978
Montrose (h)	17	10	-	10	3	-	27	13	-	17	13	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Myee	6	21	10	72	33	11	78	54	21	68	44	10	9	10	11	1	-	-	10	10	11
Normanhurst Road (i)	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	6
Ormond (j)	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	9	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Street (k)	-	-	5	-	14	11	-	14	16	-	9	7	-	5	3	-	-	6	-	5	9
Phillip Cottage (l)	-	-	21	-	25	13	-	25	34	-	4	11	-	21	23	-	-	-	-	21	23
Pennant Hills Road (m)	-	-	8	-	10	3	-	10	11	-	2	3	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8
Raith/Lark Hill	28	26	32	19	27	34	47	53	66	21	21	30	26	32	36	-	-	-	26	32	36
Renwick*	141	146	160	55	68	56	196	214	216	50	54	67	133	158	145	13	2	4	146	160	149
Royleston	31	16	17	619	525	504	650	541	521	632	524	496	18	15	21	-	2	4	18	17	25
St Heliers*	81	92	86	37	52	39	118	144	125	27	58	58	82	84	63	9	2	4	91	86	67
Smith Street	-	10	10	10	2	2	10	12	12	-	2	4	10	10	8	-	-	-	10	10	8
Thornbury Lodge	18	28	18	45	53	54	63	81	72	35	63	51	22	18	21	6	-	-	28	18	21
Villiers Road (n)	-	8	8	-	1	4	-	9	12	-	1	4	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	8	8
Weroona	28	26	22	23	6	15	51	32	37	25	10	12	25	21	25	1	1	-	26	22	25
Werrington Park	88	88	82	27	29	23	115	117	105	27	35	23	86	79	77	2	3	5	88	82	82
Winbin	10	8	8	11	4	17	21	12	25	10	4	18	10	8	7	1	-	-	11	8	7
Yarra Bay (o)	27	26	-	21	3	-	48	29	-	22	29	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
Grand Total*	1 042	1 000	897	2 048	1 861	1 946	3 090	2 861	2 843	2 063	1 964	1 921	937	866	860	90	31	62	1 027	897	922

TABLE 4 – REMAND HOMES (SHELTERS)^θ
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

BROKEN HILL SHELTER
METROPOLITAN BOYS
SHELTER*
METROPOLITAN
GIRLS SHELTER
MINDA
MT. PENANG SHELTER^φ
TALDREE
WORIMI
YASMAR
TOTAL

CHILDREN AT BEGINNING OF YEAR						ADMISSIONS DURING YEAR						TOTAL CHILDREN DURING YEAR						DISCHARGES DURING YEAR						CHILDREN AT END OF YEAR					
1975/76		1976/77		1977/78		1975/76		1976/77		1977/78		1975/76		1976/77		1977/78		1975/76		1976/77		1977/78		1975/76		1976/77		1977/78	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	2	10	17	7	8	11	2	10	17	7	8	11	2	10	17	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
38	—	22*	—	19	—	2060	—	2034	—	1828	—	2098	—	2056*	—	1847	—	2076	—	2037*	—	1831	—	22	—	19	—	16	—
—	16	—	14	—	8	—	690	—	597	—	468	—	706	—	611	—	476	—	692	—	603	—	464	—	14	—	8	—	12
64	38	69	42	51	25	1687	1090	2450	1035	2395	906	1751	1128	2519	1077	2446	931	1682	1086	2468	1052	2375	888	69	42	51	25	71	43
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	32	103	36	—	—	91	32	103	36	—	—	91	32	103	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	—	39	—	32	—	1117	—	998	—	917	—	1161	—	1037	—	949	—	1122	—	1005	—	910	—	39	—	32	—	39	—
13	4	11	—	2	1	571	101	447	159	411	111	584	105	458	159	413	112	573	105	456	158	406	111	11	—	2	1	7	1
49	—	62	—	43	—	1569	—	1622	—	1503	—	1618	—	1684	—	1546	—	1556	—	1641	—	1510	—	62	—	43	—	36	—
208	58	203*	56	147	34	7012	1892	7644	1833	7174	1528	7220	1950	7847*	1889	7321	1562	7017	1894	7700*	1855	7152	1506	203	56	147	34	169	56

* Revised figures for Metropolitan Boys Shelter 1976/77

φ First admissions 22nd July 1976

θ Keelong not listed — opened 6th May 1978 — first admissions on 3rd July (1978/79)

TABLE 7 – SCHOOL ATTENDANCE – PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT

Truants Proceeded Against Throughout N.S.W. Under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act.

NIL

TABLE 7A – PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT

Cases Shown in Table 7 – Distributed according to Court Order and Age.

NIL

TABLE 7B – SCHOOL ATTENDANCE – PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT
Reported cases of unsatisfactory Attendance, Prosecution of Parents in School Default matters;
And Applications for Exemptions from School Attendance (Approved Only)

	1975-76			1976-77			1977-78		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Cases of unsatisfactory Attendance –									
Number of cases reported by State Schools	4221	3830	8051	4084	3640	7724	3118	2754	5872
Number of cases reported by Non-State Schools	170	161	331	161	125	286	128	111	239
Prosecution of Parents:									
Number of parents prosecuted regarding school default		6			4			–	
Domestic Necessity:–									
State Schools	16	57	73	9	26	35	7	29	36
Non-State Schools	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Health:									
State Schools	10	15	25	9	17	26	5	12	17
Non-State Schools	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Necessitous Circumstances:									
State Schools	48	57	105	19	30	49	8	15	23
Non-State Schools	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Psychological Desirability:									
State Schools	307	253	560	16	13	29	12	6	18
Non-State Schools	2	15	17	2	2	4	–	2	2
Educational Potential Attained:									
State Schools	303	254	557	451	374	825	392	250	642
Non-State Schools	8	10	18	11	7	18	9	9	18
To attend Business or Technical College and other special grounds:–									
State Schools	125	47	172	71	17	88	24	32	56
Non-State Schools	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	1	1
TOTALS									
State Schools	809	683	1492	575	477	1052	488	344	792
Non-State Schools	12	29	41	15	10	25	9	15	24

TABLE 11 – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

SCHOOLS		TOTAL ENROLMENT AT BEGINNING OF YEAR			ADMISSIONS FROM SHELTERS			TRANSFERS IN DURING YEAR			TOTAL CHILDREN DURING YEAR			TRANSFERS OUT DURING YEAR		
		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Anglewood Sch. for Truants	M	44	22	79	55	110	88	—	—	1	99	132	168	2	4	11
	F	13	16	21	31	32	46	—	1	1	44	49	68	4	1	7
Daruk	M	216	132	168	295	460	353	13	4	6	524	596	527	11	15	12
Endeavour House	M	14	17	18	27	29	45	18	20	9	59	66	72	25	24	18
Kamballa Special Unit	F	10	9	17	30	41	26	3	5	4	43	55	47	—	—	—
Mittagong ϕ	M	125	35	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	284	35	—	15	5	—
Mt Penang	M	183	157	166	287	347	281	29	8	5	499	512	452	42	29	9
Ormond θ	M	—	17	59	15	124	31	4	2	—	19	143	90	1	2	—
	F	78	34	22	99	68	14	—	—	—	177	102	36	5	3	1
Reiby	M	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	5
	F	55	49	56	151	165	164	3	1	5	209	215	225	5	11	2
Tallimba	M	24	20	25	48	48	49	1	—	—	73	68	74	4	3	11
Yawarra	M	177	161	122	323	306	322	21	2	4	521	469	448	17	11	37
TOTALS	M	783	561	637	1209	1424	1221	86	36	25	2078	2021	1883	117	90	103
	F	156	108	116	311	306	250	6	7	10	473	421	376	14	15	10

 ϕ – Ceased operation in August 1976 θ – Boys first admitted in April 1976 – Changed function in December 1977, Training School to Establishment

TABLE 11 – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN – *continued*
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

		DISCHARGES DURING YEAR			TOTAL TRANSFERS OUT, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS			CHILDREN IN RESIDENCE AT END OF YEAR			ABSENTEES AT END OF YEAR			TOTAL ENROLMENT AT END OF YEAR		
		1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78
Anglewood Sch. for Truants	M F	75 24	49 27	101 38	77 28	43 28	112 45	21 15	72 21	48 20	1 1	7 —	8 3	22 16	79 21	56 23
Daruk	M	380	413	389	392*	428	401	121	149	126	11	19	—	132	168	126
Endeavour House	M	17	27	30	42	48	48	15	16	20	2	2	4	17	18	24
Kamballa Special Unit	F	34	38	35	34	38	35	9	12	12	—	5	—	9	17	12
Mittagong	M	234	30	—	249	35	—	33	—	—	2	—	—	35	—	—
Mt Penang	M	300	317	299	342	346	308	131	162	123	26	4	21	157	166	144
Ormond	M F	1 138	82 77	90 35	2 143	84 80	90 36	17 32	57 19	— —	— 2	2 3	— —	17 34	59 22	1 1
Reiby	M F	— 155	— 148	26 162	— 160	— 159	31 164	— 47	— 49	21 50	— 2	— 7	— 11	— 49	— 56	21 61
Tallimba	M	49	40	41	53	43	52	20	20	22	—	5	—	20	25	22
Yawarra	M	343	336	289	360	347	326	143	108	110	18	14	12	161	122	122
TOTALS	M F	1399 351	1294 290	1265 270	1517* 365	1384 305	1368 280	501 103	584 101	470 82	60 5	53 15	45 14	561 108	637 116	515 96

* — Includes one death

TABLE 11A – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

Offences committed by, and Complaints against children entering Training or Truant Schools

	ANGLEWOOD SPECIAL SCHOOL						DARUK			ENDEAVOUR HOUSE			KAMBALA SPECIAL UNIT		
	75-76		76-77		77-78		75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	F	F
Stealing	—	—	10	—	5	2	59	124	98	1	14	—	9	9	10
Breaking, entering & stealing	—	—	13	—	1	1	85	161	93	8	11	4	1	5	4
Take and use motor vehicle	—	—	2	—	1	—	50	60	73	8	—	17	—	—	1
Receiving	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	2	—	—	3	1	—	1
Assault	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	11	—	4	1	1	2	3
Malicious damage	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	9	14	—	—	—	2	—	1
Sex offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	5	—	—	4	—	—	—
Uncontrollable	3	—	11	5	11	8	17	23	6	—	—	1	7	11	4
Neglected	41	21	51	15	36	23	11	9	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
Breach of probation	11	9	21	12	34	11	18	18	36	—	—	—	—	7	—
Absconding from proper custody	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	2	3	9	—	14	4	—	—
Other complaints & offences	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	15	8	1	—	1	—	6	2
Truancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	55	31	110	32	88	46	295	460	353	27	29	45	30	41	26

TABLE 11A – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN – continued

	MITTAGONG ϕ			MOUNT PENANG			ORMOND θ						REIBY			
	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76		76-77		77-78		75-76	76-77	77-78	
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F
Stealing	52	—	—	117	159	128	4	10	31	3	12	1	26	20	11	16
Breaking, entering & stealing	41	—	—	63	65	62	6	3	52	—	6	—	8	6	23	9
Take and use motor vehicle	9	—	—	7	13	10	—	1	11	1	5	—	1	4	2	5
Receiving	3	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Assault	1	—	—	12	31	31	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	2	—	3
Malicious damage	2	—	—	5	1	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	5	—	—
Sex offences	1	—	—	6	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Uncontrollable	17	—	—	2	3	3	1	29	10	27	3	6	39	45	5	60
Neglected	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	29	3	14	—	1	30	5	2	1
Breach of probation	20	—	—	7	9	5	3	17	7	18	1	6	20	26	8	35
Absconding from proper custody	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	8	—	2	—	—	7	12	—	5
Other complaints & offences	5	—	—	60	51	27	1	1	6	1	2	—	14	39	1	7
Truancy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	159	—	—	287	347	281	15	99	124	68	31	14	151	165	52	164

ϕ – Ceased Operation in August 1976

θ – Boys first admitted in April 1976 – Changed function in December 1977, Training School to Establishment

TABLE 11A – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN – *continued*

	TALLIMBA			YAWARRA			TOTALS					
	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76		76-77		77-78	
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stealing	4	9	18	47	52	34	284	45	399	32	306	29
Breaking, entering & stealing	10	12	11	74	94	85	287	12	408	11	285	14
Take and use motor vehicle	8	8	11	98	86	133	180	2	180	5	252	6
Receiving	1	—	—	7	1	5	18	2	23	2	12	1
Assault	2	—	1	14	16	16	42	3	65	5	61	6
Malicious damage	1	3	—	4	3	6	22	5	18	5	26	1
Sex offences	2	—	—	7	3	7	20	—	21	—	22	23
Uncontrollable	7	4	3	2	7	5	49	75	58	88	37	78
Neglected	2	1	—	2	—	—	64	85	64	35	40	25
Breach of probation	6	6	3	8	4	14	73	46	65	63	101	52
Absconding from proper custody	—	—	—	3	1	2	29	19	5	14	19	6
Other complaints & offences	5	5	1	57	39	15	140	16	117	46	55	9
Truancy	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	—
TOTALS	48	48	49	323	306	322	1209	311	1424	306	1221	250

TABLE 11B – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN
AGES OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO TRAINING AND TRUANT SCHOOLS

AGE	ANGLEWOOD SPECIAL SCHOOL						DARUK						ENDEAVOUR HOUSE						KAMBALLA SPECIAL UNIT					
	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret
9 years and under	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 years	3	—	15	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 years	4	1	24	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 years	9	—	15	2	13	1	—	—	22	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 years	30	3	41	3	37	5	11	—	86	—	60	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 years	33	3	30	4	48	10	126	—	208	23	146	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	9	1	—	—
15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	158	—	96	25	98	16	1	—	2	—	5	—	13	—	8	2	3	1
16 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	6	—	8	—	8	—	11	2	8	6
17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	3	20	2	5	—	5	2	3	5
18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	79	7	132	10	117	17	295	—	412	48	314	39	26	—	26	3	42	3	30	—	34	7	14	12

TABLE 11B – TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN – (CONTINUED)

AGE	MITTAGONG ^θ						MOUNT PENANG						ORMOND ^φ						REIBY					
	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret
9 years and under	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 years	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 years	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
12 years	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	37	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
13 years	37	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	6	95	14	17	—	—	—	—	—	25	1
14 years	51	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	7	35	3	8	—	19	—	30	6	37	—
15 years	6	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	13	—	8	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	67	3	62	12	51	6
16 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	8	132	20	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	5	30	7	42	5
17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	24	145	21	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	12	5	12	2
18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	16	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	122	37	—	—	—	—	254	33	306	41	281	—	99	15	171	21	45	—	135	16	135	30	202	14

^θ Ceased operation in August 1976
^φ Boys first admitted in April 1976 – Changed function in December 1977, Training School to Establishment.

TABLE 11B—TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN (CONTINUED)

AGE	TALLIMBA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS						YAWARRA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS						TOTALS					
	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret	New	Ret
9 years and under	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	4	—
10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	15	2	9	1
11 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	28	—	22	—
12 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	6	74	5	60	1
13 years	5	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	22	226	17	144	8
14 years	20	—	24	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	296	24	336	37	256	31
15 years	17	—	15	—	16	—	33	—	35	1	80	—	311	4	231	40	261	23
16 years	6	—	5	—	12	—	123	6	132	9	170	13	318	19	316	38	345	24
17 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	34	110	16	50	5	252	66	287	47	250	14
18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	3	1	2	13	4	21	3	15	3
Totals	48	—	48	—	49	—	280	43	277	29	302	20	1369	151	1541	189	1366	105

TABLE 11C--TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN (Males)

Ages and Periods of Detention of Children Discharged from Training and Truant Schools

AGE	0-6 MONTHS			7-12 MONTHS			13-18 MONTHS			19-24 MONTHS			OVER 24 MONTHS			TOTALS		
	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78
9 years & under	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 years	12	2	4	3	2	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	12
11 years	11	7	15	6	1	9	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	8	26
12 years	37	26	30	8	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	31	47
13 years	52	71	75	17	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	79	91
14 years	179	173	177	39	26	31	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	199	211
15 years	197	215	204	45	29	27	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	249	245	232
16 years	186	176	230	48	35	22	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	214	252
17 years	270	312	282	94	62	30	11	7	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	375	383	316
18 years	115	76	59	48	36	19	8	12	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	171	125	80
TOTAL	1059	1058	1076	308	204	180	32	25	10	-	1	-	-	2	2	1399	1290	1286

TABLE 11C—TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN—Continued (Females)

AGE	0-6 MONTHS			7-12 MONTHS			13-18 MONTHS			19-24 MONTHS			OVER 24 MONTHS			TOTALS		
	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78	75-76	76-77	77-78
9 years and under	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 years	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
12 years	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3
13 years	24	43	13	7	5	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	49	18
14 years	56	117	56	21	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	128	72
15 years	65	61	64	18	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	63	70
16 years	78	25	67	8	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	25	72
17 years	58	12	24	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	13	26
18 years	-	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
TOTALS	284	265	232	64	22	35	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351	289	267

TABLE 12—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT**Authorising Boys to Engage in Street Trading**

AGE	1975-1976	1976-1977	1977-1978
14 years	3	5	15
15 years	2	14	7
TOTAL	5	19	22

Table 12A—Licences issued under the Child Welfare Act**Ages and Sex of Children granted Licences to be Employed in Places of Amusement and Entertainment**

AGES	1975-76			1976-77			1977-78		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
7 years	158	176	334	114	112	226	101	127	228
8 years	139	157	296	119	131	250	108	135	243
9 years	149	164	313	134	185	319	92	110	202
10 years	127	159	286	113	159	272	108	209	317
11 years	104	132	236	120	118	238	112	116	228
12 years	91	113	204	130	119	249	78	128	206
13 years	87	121	208	97	98	195	73	74	147
14 years	58	64	122	55	90	145	79	63	142
15 years	41	38	79	62	64	126	52	37	89
TOTAL	954	1124	2078	944	1076	2020	803	999	1802

Table 12B—Licences issued under the Child Welfare Act**Private Foster Homes and Residential Care Homes**

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Homes Licensed or deemed to be licensed for the reception of more than five children (Depots, Homes and Hostels)	121	100	105
Number of places available for children in such homes	4418	4248	4251
Homes Licensed or deemed to be licensed for the reception of five children or less (Private Foster Homes)	177	511	510
Number of places available for children in such homes	579	627	619
TOTAL (Places Available)	4997	4875	4870

Table 12C—Licences issued under the Child Welfare Act

Places holding Licences or Permits for sessional pre-schools, Kindergartens, Day Nurseries and other non-governmental centres for the day care of children below school age, without provision for Residential Care, under Section 29 of the Child Welfare Act.

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Places licensed or deemed to be licensed	748	784	800
Places operating under a Permit	209	257	290
TOTAL	957	1041	1090

Table 12D

In previous years this table has shown the Licensing status of Child Care Centres but as these figures are no longer available and there have been many requests for statistics of a different nature, it is proposed to produce statistics for this table in a new format.

The new table 12D will show a break down of the Centres in the State into 3 categories by their hours of operation:

- 1. Long Day Care Centres:
Centres operating a continuous programme of Child Care for 8 hours per day or longer.
- 2. Sessional Pre-Schools:
Those Centres which operate a pre-school programme where children attend on a half day basis. Sessions usually operate for up to 3 hours.
- 3. Extended Sessions Pre-School:
Those Centres which operate for less than 8 hours per day but their programme of Child Care is continuous.

Table 12D—Hours of operation of Child Care Centres

(This table shows the number of Centres in the State and the licensed capacity of these Centres.)

	1976-77		1977-78	
	No. of Centres	Lic. Capacity	No. of Centres	Lic. Capacity
Long Day Care Centre	326	9179	323	9516
Sessional Pre-Schools	266	7132	278	7289
Extended Sessional Centres	449	13965	489	14788
TOTAL	1041	30276	1090	31593

TABLE 13

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Arrivals and Discharge of Immigrant Children under the Immigration
(Guardianship of Children) Act, 1945 and Custodial Organisations.

Particulars of Children		Big Brother Movement		Dr. Barnado's Homes		Fairbridge Farm School		Other (Nominated)		*Other Countries		TOTALS	
		76/77	77/78	76/77	77/78	76/77	77/78	76/77	77/78	76/77	77/78	76/77	77/78
Under supervision at beginning of the year.	M	11	6	—	—	—	—	3	3	43	32	57	41
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	81	53	83	54
Number of arrivals during the year.	M	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	35	32
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	27	40	27
Number discharged during the year.	M	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	18	51	31
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	68	24	69	24
Number under guardianship at the end of this year.	M	6	10	—	—	—	—	3	3	32	29	41	42
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	53	56	54	59

* "Other Countries" includes children from Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Timor and Vietnam, most of whom were under guardianship pending their adoption.

TABLE 13A
IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

Age Groupings of Immigrant Children in the Care of Custodial Organisations
throughout New South Wales at 30 June of each year.

	0 year to 5 years				6 years to 14 years				15 years to 18 years				TOTALS			
	76/77		77/78		76/77		77/78		76/77		77/78		76/77		77/78	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Big Brother Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	10	—	6	—	10	—
Dr Barnado's Homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fairbridge Farm School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others (Nominated)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Other Countries*	12	35	17	46	14	13	7	4	6	5	8	5	32	53	32	55
TOTALS:	12	35	17	46	14	14	7	4	15	5	18	5	41	54	45	56

* "Other Countries" includes children from Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Timor and Vietnam.

TABLE 15**Affiliation**

Departmental Assistance in Affiliating Children

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Lower Court			
Requests for assistance in affiliating Children	1838	1552	1258
Cases presented to Court	366	293	137
Court Orders Made	380	239	131
Deeds and Agreements Obtained	244	151	136
Complaints withdrawn and not proceeded with	868	935	1557
Complaints dismissed	47	44	6
Appeals—			
Appeals by defendant—			
Upheld	5	2	—
Dismissed	6	—	1

TABLE 16A—MAINTENANCE

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

Interstate Orders

	New South Wales Orders being enforced in other States									Interstate Orders being enforced in New South Wales									Grand Total
	ACT	QLD	VIC	S.A.	W.A.	TAS	N.T.	N.G.	Sub-Total	ACT	QLD	VIC	S.A.	W.A.	TAS	N.T.	N.G.	Sub-Total	
Current cases at 30 June 74	35	286	223	94	74	31	33	24	800	90	387	517	157	140	40	6	1	1338	2138
Current cases at 30 June 75	42	333	243	104	85	34	38	24	903	120	430	591	194	160	46	7	1	1549	2452
Current cases at 30 June 76	44	350	243	102	87	32	36	24	918	131	441	616	184	161	45	7	1	1586	2504
Current cases at 30 June 77	27	260	161	76	65	27	25	16	657	89	359	409	132	119	31	2	0	1141	1798
New Cases 1977-78	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4	6
Discontinued Cases 1977-78	9	90	55	25	24	8	9	9	229	27	89	128	34	37	10	2	0	327	556
Total cases being handled as at 30 June 78	18	171	106	52	41	19	16	7	430	63	270	282	98	83	21	1	0	818	1248

TABLE 16B— MAINTENANCE
Maintenance Orders Collected under the Provisions of the Maintenance Act, 1964
Overseas Orders

	New South Wales Orders being enforced overseas											Overseas Orders being enforced in New South Wales											
	U.K.	N.Z.	Canada	South Africa	Singapore	Fiji	Trinidad	Malta	Malaysia	Others	Sub-Total	U.K.	N.Z.	Canada	South Africa	Singapore	Fiji	Trinidad	Malta	Malaysia	Others	Sub-Total	Grand Total
Current cases at 30 June 74	19	55	2	3	4	4	1	6	4	4	102	203	208	16	16	—	4	—	9	—	18	474	576
Current cases at 30 June 75	26	69	1	3	5	5	1	7	6	4	127	217	242	15	15	—	4	—	9	—	19	521	648
Current cases at 30 June 76	24	66	1	3	4	5	1	7	6	4	121	219	236	13	15	—	3	—	11	—	19	516	637
Current cases at 30 June 77	18	60	21	3	3	5	1	7	6	4	108	207	212	13	13	—	3	—	10	—	19	477	585
New Cases 1977-78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discontinued cases 1977-78	3	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	21	25	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	60
Total cases being handled as at 30 June 78	15	54	—	2	3	5	1	7	6	4	97	186	187	11	12	—	3	—	10	—	19	428	525

TABLE 17

Dissection of Revenue Collections for the Year 1977-78

	\$
Adoption Fees	41,210
Rent and Rates	66,112
Fines and Forfeitures	558
Maintenance of Children	666,705
Misc. Services Rendered	7,826
Charges for Accommodation and Meals	333,638
Commission	12,660
Repayments to credit of Vote	
Previous Years	119,913
Sale of Government Property	10,661
Misc. Receipt—Payment by Commonwealth	
Re Pre-School Education and Child Care Programmes	100,631
State Grants—Deserted Wives	6,375,861
Employers Liability to State Superannuation Fund	1,415
Unclassified Receipts	3,160,773
On Costs Recovered re Officers	
On Loan	1,839
Sales of Farm Produce	59,427
Transfer Under Section 31 of Audit Act	2
	\$10,959,231
States Grants (Home Care) Act	\$1,933,000
TOTAL	\$12,892,231

TABLE 17A—FINANCE

Statement of Expenditure from Departmental Revenue Vote
For the Year Ending 30 June 1978

HEAD OFFICE AND GENERAL DIVISION

Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salary

	\$
A.1 Salaries, Wages and Allowances	5,396,183
A.2 Payments for Leave on Retirement, Resignation, etc.	60,845
A.3 Overtime	24,381
	<u>\$5,481,409</u>

Maintenance and Working Expenses

B.1 SUBSIDIARY STAFF CHARGES—	
Workers' Compensation Insurance	464,099
Meal Allowances	3,200
B.2 EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH BUILDINGS—	
Rent, Rates, etc.	60,203
Maintenance, Alterations, Additions and Renewals	16,843
B.3 SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORT EXPENSES—	
Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses	147,949
Motor Vehicles—Running Costs, Maintenance, Hire and Insurance	29,032
Freight, Cartage and Packing	13,168
B.4 GENERAL EXPENSES—	
Books, Periodicals and Papers	11,615
Fees for Services Rendered	45,558
Postal and Telephone Expenses	4,787
Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Equipment, Minor Plant, etc. (including Maintenance and Repairs)	16,492
Printing	3,973
Other Insurance	1,227
Minor Expenses not elsewhere included	—
	<u>\$818,146</u>

Other Services

C.1 Maintenance of Children under Section 23, Child Welfare Act	2,762,558
C.2 Special Clothing and other Requirements for Wards	316,971
C.3 Maintenance of Children in Shelters and Cost of Transfer to and from Country Centres, Hospitals, etc.	638,778
C.4 Maintenance of Children under Section 27A, Child Welfare Act	748,171
C.5 Subsidies for Pre-School Kindergartens	2,966,318
C.6 Day Nurseries Grant	350,000
C.7 Development of Family and Children's Services	500,000
C.8 Family Allowances	17,187,078
C.9 Cash and other Assistance to Persons in Necessitous Circumstances	2,833,311
C.10 Home Help Service of New South Wales—Subsidy	2,900,000
C.11 Community Services Fund—Contribution	2,300,000
C.12 Intellectually Handicapped Assistance Fund—Contribution	10,000
C.13 Youth Advisory Council—Grant	299,989
C.14 Aboriginal Lands Trust—Grant	190,000
C.15 Aborigines Advisory Council—Expenses	26,875
C.16 Expenses in Connection with Staff Development	91,977
C.17 Films for Community Education	26,811
C.18 Immigration Services	30,175
C.19 Funeral Expenses for Victims of the Granville Rail Disaster	1,468

Treasurers Advance Account

Overseas visit by Mr P. Mayhew	4,371
	<u>\$34,184,851</u>
TOTAL—HEAD OFFICE AND GENERAL DIVISION	\$40,484,406

TABLE 17A CONTINUED
RESIDENTIAL CARE DIVISION

SALARIES AND PAYMENTS IN THE NATURE OF SALARY

		\$
A.1	Salaries, Wages and Allowances	14,122,626
A.2	Payments for Leave on Retirement, Resignation, etc.	365,701
A.3	Overtime	1,376,022
		<u>15,864,349</u>

MAINTENANCE AND WORKING EXPENSES

B.2	EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH BUILDINGS—	
	Rent, rates, etc.	79,336
	Maintenance, Alterations, Additions and Renewals	860,172
B.3	SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORT EXPENSES—	
	Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses	84,877
	Motor Vehicles—Running Costs, Maintenance, Hire and Insurance	97,422
	Freight, Cartage and Packing	20,449
B.4	GENERAL EXPENSES—	
	Books, Periodicals and Papers	11,063
	Fees for Services Rendered	146,025
	Laundry Expenses	25,364
	Postal Expenses	15,410
	Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Equipment, Minor Plant, etc. (including Maintenance and Repairs)	1,710,704
	Minor Expenses not elsewhere included	399
		<u>3,051,221</u>

OTHER SERVICES

C.1	Grants to Clergymen and others attending Establishments	20,670
C.2	Gratuities to Children in Residential Care	35,024
C.3	Purchase and Installation of Plant and Recreational Equipment	26,948
C.4	Fencing, Roads, Ground Improvements, etc.	26,764
C.5	Purchase of Livestock	—
C.6	Special Cultural and Recreational Activities	32,335

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT

Theft of Cash—Tallimba, Camden	9
	<u>141,750</u>

TOTAL—RESIDENTIAL CARE DIVISION

\$19,057,320

FIELD DIVISION

SALARIES AND PAYMENTS IN THE NATURE OF SALARY

A.1	Salaries, Wages and Allowances	7,416,123
A.2	Payments for Leave on Retirement, Resignation, etc.	115,128
A.3	Overtime	367
		<u>7,531,618</u>

MAINTENANCE AND WORKING EXPENSES

B.1	SUBSIDIARY STAFF CHARGES—	
	Meal Allowances	97
B.2	EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH BUILDINGS—	
	Rent, Rates, etc.	276,111
B.3	SUBSISTENCE AND TRANSPORT EXPENSES—	
	Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses	569,524
	Motor Vehicles—Running Costs, Maintenance, Hire and Insurance	82,986
B.4	GENERAL EXPENSES—	
	Postal Expenses	25,500
	Fees for Services Rendered	457
	Stores, Provisions, Furniture, Equipment, Minor Plant, etc. (including Maintenance and Repairs)	11,620
	Minor Expenses not elsewhere included	—
		<u>966,295</u>

TREASURER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT

Theft of Cash—Kingsford District Office	29
	<u>\$8,497,942</u>

TOTAL—FIELD DIVISION

TABLE 24

ABORIGINES ASSISTANCE FUND		
Balance as at 1 July, 1977		\$118,485.93
Income from Donations, Bequests, Interest and Realization of Investment		<u>2,915.13</u>
		\$121,401.06
Expenditure: Grants to Aborigines or Aboriginal Groups	\$77,775.00	
Less Inscribed Stock ASB Series redeemed in accordance with Minister's approval (26.3.78) Cash Received 5.7.78	<u>\$14,200.00</u>	
	\$91,975.00	
Balance as at 30 June, 1979		<u>\$29,426.06</u>