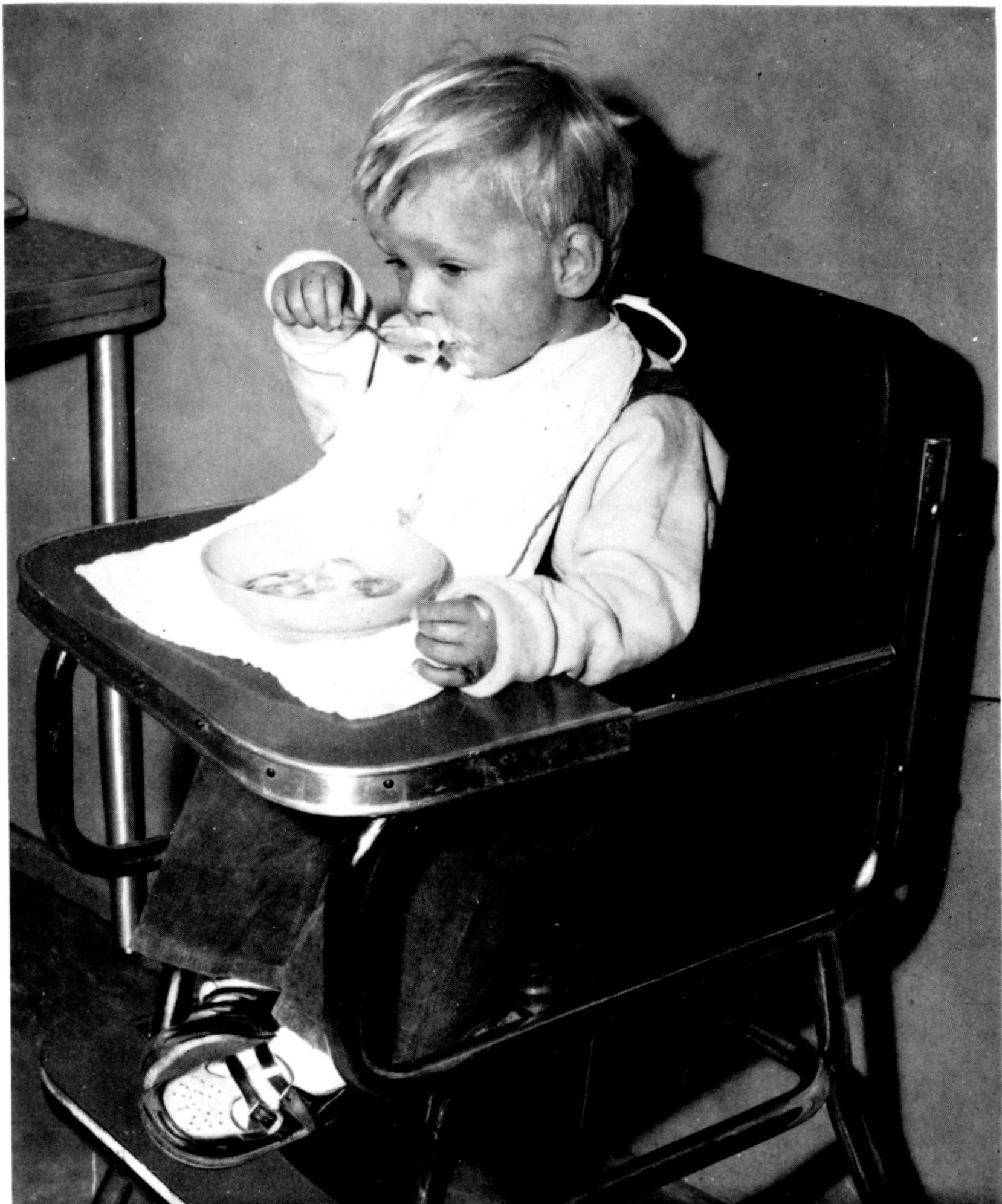


**CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT
OF NEW SOUTH WALES**



A young resident of "Thornbury Lodge"



**ANNUAL REPORT
1962**

1962
(SECOND SESSION)

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

REPORT
OF THE
CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT
For the Year ended 30th June
1962

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CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Report of the Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare on the Work of the Child Welfare Department for the Year ended 30th June, 1962

o

I submit herewith for the information of Parliament the Report on the work of the Child Welfare Department for the year ended 30th June, 1962.

In common with other Authorities providing services to the general public, the Child Welfare Department has been under severe strain in recent years to provide for all those who need assistance from the relatively limited resources available. The continued growth of the State's population and, in particular, the increasing proportion of young people under 18 years of age, has made it imperative that child welfare services continue to expand.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the rate of juvenile crime as measured by the number of male offenders appearing in cases finalised by the children's courts has decreased to a figure of 10.5 per 1,000 of the male juvenile population aged 8 to 17 years inclusive. This compares very favourably with rates of 12.6 in 1959-60 and 11.4 in 1960-61. Nevertheless it remains essential that the Department maintain a continuing building programme to provide diversified facilities for the increasing gross numbers of children in care or under training.

In the past year additional accommodation has been provided at Hay and St. Marys. At the present time new facilities are in the course of construction at St. Marys, Thornleigh, Muswellbrook and Berry, while plans are being drawn up for new works at other centres.

Recent experience suggests that as the effectiveness of the Department's preventive programme in the community has increased, so also has the proportion of particularly difficult problem cases coming into residential care. Those children who are committed are, in the main, those who have failed, while remaining in their own homes, to respond to the skilled efforts of field staff. Consequently the proportion of mentally handicapped and/or emotionally disturbed children coming into care is increasing. This situation highlights the necessity for the staff in all sections of the Department to be both highly trained in the techniques of their work and skilled in the arts of human relationships.

Implementation of the 1961 Amendment to the Child Welfare Act which enabled some financial assistance to be provided to Church and charitable children's homes for certain children in care, has resulted in some 945 children being admitted to State control. The new procedures have been introduced very smoothly and I am grateful for the helpful spirit of co-operation which has developed between the Department and the voluntary agencies.

Largely because of these new arrangements there was a marked increase in the number of wards under my legal guardianship during the year, the figures rising from 4,036 to 5,061. The fact that the number of children cared for in Departmental children's homes dropped from 700 to 677 over the same period is a tribute to the wonderful support given by the many sympathetic people in the community who were prepared to respond to my appeal for foster parents and to accept the responsibility of offering their homes for the care of such children.

In this regard I am most grateful for the assistance given during the year by all sections of the press and by radio and television stations, and in particular, for the helpful publicity provided during the currency of the foster home appeal.

Once again I express my warm appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered in this field of social service by members of the Child Welfare Advisory Council, by the Churches, the many voluntary organisations and by interested individuals. I commend all officers of the Department for their devotion to duty and loyalty to the cause of child welfare.

F. H. HAWKINS,
Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

o

THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER FOR CHILD WELFARE AND MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

I submit herewith a Report on the work of the Child Welfare Department for the Year ended 30th June, 1962.

The year has seen real progress in the provision of improved facilities, both for wards and for juveniles committed to institutions.

At *Werrington Park*, which previously accommodated 30 mentally retarded boys, a second cottage for a further 30 boys was opened during the year. A further cottage of similar size was almost ready for occupation at the end of the year under review.

This trebling of facilities will enable specialised care for mentally handicapped lads who are wards of the State, and will also make possible a more homogeneous group in each ward establishment. However, with the continuing increase in the number of retarded children coming into care, further provisions will soon be needed.

The new Institution for Girls at Hay came into operation last August and has proved an unqualified success. The few really intractable girls can now be given concentrated individual attention and training, with benefit both to themselves and to the more amenable girls at Parramatta whose progress they have tended to retard.

A further improvement in facilities for training delinquent girls will result from the opening of the new *Ormond School*, now nearing completion at Thornleigh. This will house the younger and less sophisticated offenders.

For the second year in succession there has been a fall in the number of juveniles before the Court for offences against the Crimes Act. The rate of juvenile male crime in 1961-62 was 10.5 per 1,000 population in the 8 to under 18 age group.

The rise in the number of girls before the Courts for sexual misconduct continues, but was less marked this year. The increasing youthfulness of these girls is causing concern.

Enlargement of the Psychological Counselling Section and the appointment of a full-time psychiatrist has enabled an expanded service to disturbed children in both establishments and institutions.

The implementation of last year's amendment to the Child Welfare Act, providing for the admission to wardship of certain categories of children in charitable homes, resulted in 945 new wards being admitted in 1961-62 from this source alone, with consequent heavy pressure of administrative and field work.

Altogether the number of State wards has risen to 5,061 at the close of the period under review, of whom only 677 were being cared for in Departmental Establishments.

Although the number of State wards is at present quite high it is interesting that the State's responsibility in this field is now rather less in proportion to the position at the turn of the century. In 1901 there were 3,910 wards, or 2.86 children under State control per 1,000 of the State's total population. In 1961-62 with 5,061 wards there were 1.29 children under State control per 1,000 of the State's total population.

The excessive caseloads carried by the field staff inevitably impair the effectiveness of the work done. This is particularly true of preventive, probation and aftercare work, which requires much time and effort if it is to have its full impact. When heavy pressure of work severely limits the time that can be spent on such cases, one can expect a corresponding increase in the number of neglected children who are made wards, and of delinquents committed to institutions. Nevertheless, the total number of 422,851 visits, inquiries, inspections and prosecutions was a record for the Field Division in terms of volume of work completed.

It is apparent that action must soon be taken to increase the staff establishment authorised to carry out this work. The cost of field staff shortage is high, both in terms of human happiness and financially. When one considers the charge to the State for maintaining a boy in an institution, it is apparent that if a field officer can be responsible for seeing that 10 boys are *not* committed to an institution in any one year, he has in effect more than saved the cost of his salary.

In the past 10 years tremendous expansion has taken place in the work of the Department. Standards have been maintained and in many respects have been improved but not without considerable strain being placed on the rather limited resources available.

The following details provide a few indications of the changes that have occurred since 1951-52.

			1951-52	1961-62
State Wards—				
Wards under control at end of year	2,565	5,061		
Admitted to State control during year	185	1,671		
Discharged during year	189	594		
Wards in Departmental Establishments	496	677		
Number of Wards legally adopted by foster parents	26	182		
Number of Placements made into foster homes	478	966		
Adoptions—				
Number arranged by Department	1,290	1,262		
Number of private applications referred	446	911		
Committals to Institutions—				
Total cases males	528	1,343		
Total cases females	113	279		
Institution Inmates at end of Year—				
Males	500	913		
Females	102	180		
Staff—				
Permanent Officers	262	448		
Temporary Officers	325	545		
Totals	587	993		
Number of District Officers	82	109		

Departmental expenditure (including that by the Social Welfare Division) from Consolidated Revenue Fund during the year reached a record figure of £2,701,015. In view of the considerable rise in population and particularly the increased proportion of both young people and of the aged in the community, it seems inevitable that expenditure in this field must be sustained or even expanded if adequate services are to be given.

PREVENTIVE WORK

The Department regards its work in the field of prevention as its most important single function. Whether the problem is one of incipient delinquency or parental neglect, if it can be located early enough it can usually be resolved without recourse to the courts. The work is time-consuming, and calls for skilled casework, a sound knowledge of the law and of community resources. In many cases under preventive supervision there is ample evidence to sustain court proceedings, but provided the health and safety of the children is not endangered the Department perseveres with preventive work while there seems any prospect of rehabilitating the family.

A recent case illustrates the effectiveness of this work. Following a complaint that a family of young children was neglected, one of the Department's officers visited the home. He found it in a filthy condition, with clothes lying everywhere, unmade beds, dirty bed linen, food trodden into the floors, and a profusion of unwashed eating and cooking utensils in the kitchen. It was obvious that conditions had been like this for some time.

There were six children in the family—a 15 year-old boy, three girls of 12, 10 and 9 years, a boy aged six who seemed mentally retarded and disturbed, and a baby boy of two years. Their mother appeared to be in a state of extreme nervous exhaustion. She stated that for many months her husband had been misbehaving with other women; recently he had contracted heavy hire purchase debts for furniture which she did not want, but which he had bought to impress his friends. Some weeks ago he had deserted, leaving her to meet commitments of over £9 per week plus the family's normal living expenses. She had kept the eldest boy home to care for the baby, and was herself working long hours in an effort to support the family. However she was falling deeper into debt, and while she was at work, the children were running wild and frequently missing school.

The quick solution to this problem would have been to take the children before the court as neglected with a view to having them made State wards. Instead, the officer was able to gain the confidence and co-operation of the mother. She successfully tackled the job of cleaning the home, and with his support was able to arrange a domestic job with shorter hours where she could take her baby with her. Through his contact with the local employment office, the officer was able to place the eldest boy in a shop assistant's position. A maternal uncle was located; he and his wife proved anxious to help, and agreed to take the retarded 6-year-old for an extended visit. All the other children were taken back to school, where their problem was discussed with the headmaster. It was also found that they needed extensive dental treatment; the officer arranged appointments at the dental hospital, and treatment was started.

Meanwhile the officer, after considerable difficulty, had finally traced the father to his place of employment, and arranged for him to call at the District Office after work. At first the father made a very meagre offer of support, although he admitted he was earning £23 per week. The officer outlined fairly forcibly the father's legal obligations in the matter, and the probable outcome of maintenance proceedings. After a rather stormy interview, the father became more amenable, and agreed to pay maintenance of £12 per week.

On his last visit the officer was able to report a vast improvement. The home is now clean and bright, the children are healthy and well dressed, the eldest boy is happy in his job, and the school-age children are attending school regularly. Moreover, encouraged by the officer, the father has taken an increasing interest in his family, and there seems good prospects of a reconciliation and his permanent return to the home.

As can be seen from Table 1, the volume of preventive work with neglected or uncontrollable children is increasing each year, the number of visits made in respect of such cases having risen by 14 per cent. in the past two years. These figures do not tell the full story, as there are other aspects of the Department's work that have important preventive implications.

School Attendance and Truancy

The Department's unremitting work in the field of school attendance is of particular value in the early identification of neglected or problem children. The principals of all schools in New South Wales are required to report cases of unsatisfactory school attendance; in addition, Departmental officers are authorised to inspect school rolls to ensure that no school defaulter escapes detection. Officers are also empowered to accost any children of school age seen in public places during school hours and accompany them to their home to verify the facts of the situation. The number of children accosted last year, and the number of visits made to homes and to schools in connection with poor attendance appear in Table 1.

School default is frequently a symptom of a more serious problem. When he visits a home to enquire into a child's unexplained absence from school, the officer may find a case of stark poverty where the child has been kept home because he has no clothes. He may find an alcoholic mother too inebriated to send the children to school, or a neurotic mother obsessed with the notion that her child is too delicate to attend school—or again he may find that the child has developed school phobia, and has presented such distressing symptoms each morning that his mother has not had the heart to enforce his attendance. Once the problem has been diagnosed, the officer can work for its solution, arranging for financial assistance, enlisting the aid of appropriate social agencies, both statutory and voluntary.

Many seemingly simple cases of school default have led to the uncovering of serious cases of neglect and misbehaviour requiring preventive supervision. Others have led to the detection of truancy. The truant of to-day may become the delinquent of to-morrow if his truancy goes unchecked, and the Department's work in this field is of real preventive value.

Limitations in the number of field staff make it impossible to exploit this sphere of preventive work to the full. District Officers, all with a large number of urgent cases needing attention, must perforce concentrate on the more serious school attendance problems. Yet many of these cases might not have developed if the first unlawful absence from school could have been investigated on the day it occurred.

The figures for the average weekly enrolment in New South Wales schools increase each year, and in 1961 totalled 801,220. The average weekly attendance figure for the year was 741,935. On these figures, attendance at school throughout 1961 rose to the high rate of 92.5 per cent. The number of unsatisfactory cases of school attendance reported to the Department fell considerably during the year to 9,056. (See Table 7B.)

Children's Allowance

The accepted principles of social security and state aid to the indigent have a special preventive connotation where families with young children are involved. Where a deserted wife or unmarried mother is left without support by the father of her children, unless some form of financial assistance is speedily provided the family may break up, and the children may have to be made State wards. Section 27 of the Child Welfare Act makes provision for the payment of an allowance to the parents of children in certain circumstances of genuine financial hardship.

At the end of the year under review, 2,737 families were receiving this form of assistance, the number of children involved being 7,213. The expenditure for the year was £189,102. A dissection of these figures and a comparison with previous years appears in Table 14. The increase shown in expenditure, despite a fall in the number of recipients, results from an upward adjustment in the allowance in certain cases.

Another form of allowance now handled by this Department is the State Supplementary Children's Allowance paid to certain classes of *de jure* widows. As at the 30th June, 1962, there were 1,022 such cases "in pay", and the number of children covered by the allowance was 2,337.

Families in receipt of either form of allowance are visited regularly by field officers, not only as a check on continued eligibility, but also to help the family with problems that may arise. There have been many cases where the support of the visiting officer has enabled a deserted wife to surmount difficulties which were overwhelming her.

Affiliation and Maintenance

Associated with the financial assistance given to deserted wives and unmarried mothers is the service provided in the fields of affiliation and maintenance. Unmarried mothers are assisted to initiate affiliation proceedings against the fathers of their children. Such cases are handled by the Department at no charge to the mother, the view being taken that these men should, wherever possible, be expected to meet their responsibilities to their children.

For very similar reasons, deserted wives left without support are expected to take whatever action is possible to enable them to receive maintenance payments from their husbands before financial assistance is provided by the Department. To help these mothers, and others taking maintenance action, the Department has made available an officer to attend the Metropolitan Children's Court each morning. Since he commenced duty in December, 1961, this officer has handled 2,065 enquiries of which 834 related to Section 27 matters and 621 were maintenance enquiries. When a maintenance case in which the Department has an interest is heard, the officer assists the complainant, and where necessary submits evidence on her behalf.

Information and Extension Service

The Department depends on the community it serves to play an important role in the broad field of social welfare. It is through public awareness of the Department's work with neglected and problem children that many cases are brought under notice. The Department takes every opportunity to encourage an informed interest in its own work and in the broader sphere of the principles of child care.

Numerous requests were received during the past year for a Departmental speaker to address mothers' clubs, church groups, parents' and citizens' associations, youth clubs, student teachers, social clubs and the like. Although the position of Information Officer remained vacant throughout the year, every one of these requests were met, many being handled by the field staff. Departmental films and colour slides were in constant demand in both metropolitan and country areas.

During the year a most successful appeal for foster parents for wards was conducted. The appeal was given effective publicity by the press, radio and television stations and this assistance is gratefully acknowledged. As a result of the appeal accommodation pressures in ward establishments were considerably relieved and many children have been enabled to experience something of the joys of a normal family life.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

As the State's statutory child welfare agency, the Department is empowered to prevent the exploitation of children either by their parents or by other persons who might seek financial gain at the expense of a child's well-being. Measures to prevent the exploitation of babies surrendered for adoption are described in a later section of this report. Other possible fields of exploitation under Departmental surveillance are residential homes caring for young children apart from their parents, kindergarten and day nurseries, the employment of children, school exemption, parents who keep their children home from school for selfish reasons, and immigrant children apart from their parents.

Licensed Homes, Kindergartens and Day Nurseries

Under the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, private and charitable homes providing substitute care for children under seven years of age are required to be licensed, as are all kindergartens, day nurseries and child minding centres.

The number of licensed homes has remained fairly static of recent years, although the number of children under seven years in the larger homes has shown an increase (see Table 12B). Those homes are visited regularly to ensure that the terms of the licence are observed, and that the standard of child care employed advances with modern requirements.

Kindergartens and day care centres have increased in number from 398 to 439 this year. In addition, a number of centres already licensed to have been granted variations to allow the attendance of a larger number of children. Altogether about 13,000 children may be in attendance at licensed pre-school centres at any one time. Conditions regarding maximum attendance and minimum supervisory staff, equipment and material standards are laid down for each centre, and are regularly checked by Departmental officers.

The real danger of exploitation of children lies in unlicensed minding centres operating in private homes. The Department is vigilant in the detection of these, and in the past year a number of such centres of an undesirable or very inadequate nature have been closed, while others, after effecting necessary improvements, have been granted licences. The need for all centres to be licensed was given publicity in suburban newspapers during the year.

Employment of Children

As can be seen from Table 12, the number of licences issued for boys to engage in street trading decreased during the year. The licences granted were almost exclusively for newspaper sellers, though an occasional application is still received for sweet selling in cinemas. Officers have continued their supervision of street trading activities by boys and of the conditions under which they are employed. Applications for licences have been refused where these conditions have not been satisfactory. The prosecution of newsagents for employing unlicensed paper sellers has been undertaken whenever they have deliberately flouted the law.

The figures for licences granted to children taking part in public performances are shown in Table 12A. In addition to those children for whom individual licences were issued, a large number have been permitted to appear in certain well-established weekly productions which follow a regular and orderly pattern, without the need for individual licensing. Approval for the appearance of children in such shows is granted for specific periods only and for children in particular age groups, after complete investigation of all aspects of the employment. The approval is restricted to radio and television stations presenting children's sessions, educational, cultural and sports programmes and, more recently, some "teen-age" entertainment shows. Sixteen such approvals are current, and each case is reviewed whenever considered necessary.

In the past five years that television has become well-established in New South Wales, the number of individual licences issued for children to perform has almost trebled, and a large proportion of this increase has been due to the ever-increasing demand for children in television commercials. Consistent and close attention has been given to this type of employment to safeguard health, welfare and education, and to guard against exploitation, not only by commercial enterprises, but also by over-ambitious parents. Court proceedings have been taken against both employer and parent where a deliberate breach of Section 68 of the Act has been detected.

Exemption from School Attendance

Each year the Department receives several thousand applications from parents desiring their children to leave school before their fifteenth birthday. In many cases the parents want the children to assist in the home, or to start work to augment the family income. The possibility that the children may be exploited is always present, and every application is carefully investigated. In some cases a temporary exemption is approved—for example, where a mother has a medical certificate stating she will be unfit for household duties for two months, and where there is no other person to take her place, her 14-year-old daughter may be granted exemption from school for that time so that she can care for the younger children in the home.

Of the 5,097 applications dealt with during the year, 400 were declined, 80 were withdrawn by the parents and 4,617 were approved. A dissection of the latter figure appears in Table 7B. This Table has been amended to show the number of children (mainly from General Activities classes) who have been granted exemption on the grounds that they have reached the limit of their educability.

School Attendance—Prosecution of Parents

Parents who keep their children home from school without lawful excuse can be prosecuted under provisions of the Public Instruction Act. Prosecution proceedings involve an unavoidable time lag to enable the issue of a summons and its service on the parent, during which time the child is frequently further deprived of schooling. Except in cases of gross exploitation, it has therefore increasingly become the practice to take the child before the court as neglected in that he does not attend school regularly, thereby often achieving the child's return to school the following day. Prosecution of parents has declined each year (as can be seen in Table 7B), and last year totalled only 38 cases. "Neglect" proceedings under the Child Welfare Act have correspondingly increased (see Table 6B).

Immigrant Children

This year saw a further decline in the number of immigrant children in the care of Custodial Organisations in this State. The Big Brother Movement continues to be the most active of the approved organisations in this field; of the 206 immigrant children who arrived in New South Wales, 185 came under its sponsorship. The number of immigrant children still under legal guardianship declined from 634 at the beginning of the year to 505 at 30th June, 1962. Statistical details appear in Tables 13 and 13A.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

In the past, most of the wards coming into the Department's care have been committed to the care of the Minister by a Children's Court. Although Section 23 (1) of the Child Welfare Act, 1939, gives the Minister authority to admit a child or young person to wardship, this has been sparingly used, as it is considered that in most cases so crucial a matter is more properly determined by a Court. Children admitted to wardship by the Minister are mainly babies who have been surrendered for adoption, but are unsuitable for immediate adoption placement because of suspected physical or mental disabilities.

Last year, however, the position was materially altered through the implementation of the 1961 amendment to the Act, which empowered the Minister to admit to State control, on application, children in charitable homes who had not been maintained for certain prescribed periods by their parents or guardians. In last year's Annual Report it was forecast that between 900 and 1,000 such children would be admitted to wardship. This proved correct; a total of 1,603 applications under this section have been dealt with, and of this number 945 children have been admitted to State control. This big influx of new wards has meant heavy pressure of work both administratively, and in the field, since in each case every effort was made to trace and interview the child's parents before admitting the child to wardship.

Since admission, 37 of these children have gone to foster homes and over 100 have been discharged. The remainder have continued on in the homes, the Department paying the usual ward allowance for their support. Payments made to charitable homes under this scheme in 1961-62 amounted to £59,086 covering the period 27th March, 1961, to the pay period ending 24th May, 1962. However at least 15 charitable homes had not submitted claims for the full period in time for payment to be made before 30th June.

Receiving Homes

Apart from charitable home cases, most children who have been made wards go initially to one of the Departmental Receiving Homes (depots).

It is perhaps not always appreciated that of all child caring agencies in the State, the Department is the only one that can make no stipulation regarding the type of child accepted to its care and set no limit to total numbers or rate of intake. Once a Children's Court has committed a child to the care of the Minister there is a legal obligation for the child to be accepted immediately, no matter what difficulties might thereby be created. This poses a particular problem for the Receiving Homes, since it is impossible to forecast from day to day how many new cases the Homes will be called upon to accommodate, or what particular problems or handicaps the newly committed children will bring with them.

The Receiving Homes have the two-fold task of therapy and assessment. When admitted, many wards suffer from malnutrition, skin complaints and other symptoms of neglect. Some have had no training in normal social habits, and most of them are educationally retarded. Emotionally, such children are generally bewildered and insecure, and sometimes seriously disturbed. Medical and dental care, good meals and regular hours usually produce a quick improvement in health, while special remedial teaching in establishment schools helps the children to overcome their educational difficulties. It is much more difficult to overcome the emotional and psychological problems of deprived children. However the ordered, stable life and the understanding treatment by staff and teachers help to increase the children's emotional security. Visiting Departmental psychologists assist with the more difficult cases.

Psychologist, establishment staff and placement officer work as a team in assessing the child's potentialities and in planning for his future. In the light of his intelligence, personality and health, a decision is made as to whether he is likely to settle happily in a foster home either immediately or within a few months; and if not, which establishment is most suited to his needs.

Accommodation pressures in receiving homes have resulted from the increasing number of mentally retarded cases coming into care. These children are rarely fit for placement with foster parents. Establishments designed for the care of these wards have operated at capacity, and children awaiting admission have had to remain in receiving homes for long periods. At *Royleston*, which caters for boys from six to eighteen years, this situation has been relieved to some extent by the opening of the new cottage at *Werrington Park*. Increased accommodation for retarded girls at *Brush Farm* is planned and, when available, will relieve the pressure at *Bidura*, the receiving home for girls.

In addition to new wards, the receiving homes take wards who have been returned by foster parents unwilling or unable to continue to care for them. In these cases, too, a period of assessment is needed to determine whether another foster placement is desirable, or whether the ward would be better placed in an establishment. Sometimes the wards are of working age, and suitable positions must be found for them. In the case of the girls, a period of training in domestic work can qualify them for good live-in positions. This and other aspects of the work of receiving homes is illustrated by *Thornbury Lodge*.

THORNBURY LODGE

Set in spacious grounds in the semi-rural area of Baulkham Hills, *Thornbury Lodge* serves as a receiving home for pre-school children and girls of school age, and as an establishment for school age female wards whose length of stay is likely to be longer than average. It also provides for four working age trainee girls. A modern schoolroom is staffed by an educational officer trained by the Department. The school-age wards and toddlers sleep in small attractive dormitories, while the trainee wards have their own modern flat.

Initially, many of the wards exhibit behaviour problems arising from emotional disturbance, but with individual attention, kindness and intelligent handling often respond so well that they can be recommended for foster home placement. The following case provides a good illustration.

The case concerns an 11-year-old girl admitted to *Thornbury Lodge* during the year. Her father was an unemployed drunkard, the mother worked to support the family, and seemed apathetic about the child. The girl herself was intelligent and attractive, but disturbed. After a succession of incidents involving stealing and truancy, she was made



At work on a school project at *Thornbury Lodge*

a ward. At *Thornbury Lodge* she absconded on four separate occasions, taking money from the purses of staff members. However the staff persevered, showing the girl both kindness and firmness, and giving her a measure of responsibility. Once she had settled into the establishment she stole no more, and became one of the most dependable girls at *Thornbury Lodge*. Her natural self-reliance was directed into useful channels, she showed initiative in organising other children, and developed a sense of belonging and of being able to contribute to society. At this stage she could have been recommended for placement. However her mother had shown an increasing interest in her; encouraged by the staff, the bond between the two grew stronger as their mutual understanding increased, and finally, on the mother's application, the girl was restored to her care.

Foster Home Placements

Every year the Department receives numerous applications from prospective foster parents, many unprompted, some as a result of hearing an address by a Departmental Officer, some from existing foster parents desiring to take an additional ward. Field staff are constantly alert to find new foster homes. However, although there is usually a long waiting list of people willing to accept pre-school wards, far fewer homes are offering for school-age youngsters, particularly in the older age brackets. Foster homes for boys are generally in short supply, as are foster homes for most categories of children of the Roman Catholic faith.

Early in 1962 an extremely serious shortage of foster homes for school-age boys developed. The position was reached where numbers of placeable lads had to remain at *Royleston* because foster homes were not available for them. An appeal was therefore launched in press, radio and television, publicising the need for foster homes for boys. The Department received excellent co-operation from all three types of media, and a most gratifying response from the public. In all, over 200 applications were received, although a considerable number were for children in the younger age groups. However, the homes approved for school-age and working boys enabled placement of 53 lads up to the end of June.

The work of placing children in foster homes is time-consuming, requiring considerable judgment and tact. Everything possible must be done to ensure the success of each placement, for if a placement breaks down and the ward is returned, he tends to feel rejected and insecure. Once it has been decided that a child is suitable for foster placement, the placement officer selects from the available foster homes the one that seems most suited to receive this particular ward. The child's background and problems are discussed with the prospective foster parents; frequently several foster parents have to be contacted before a placement can be made. The ward is given a complete outfit of clothing, the local District Office is notified of the placement so that an early visit can be made to the home, and arrangements are made for the payment of an allowance to the foster parent.

In 1961-62, 966 foster home placements were made, this being a considerable increase on the number made in previous years.

Foster Homes

The policy of boarding out children dates back to 1881 when the State Children Relief Board, the immediate forerunner to the Child Welfare Department, was inaugurated with the specific purpose of removing children from orphanages and placing them in foster homes. The policy has been consistently implemented throughout the 81 intervening years. At the end of this financial year, as can be seen from Table 3, there were 3,213 wards in foster homes, as against 677 wards in Departmental establishments. Excluding the 795 newly admitted wards in charitable homes, 75.3 per cent. of all wards in care are living with private families in foster homes.

This position, which has obtained fairly consistently over many years, is only made possible by the co-operation of thousands of families throughout New South Wales who are prepared to undertake the responsibilities and the difficult, sometimes disheartening, but often rewarding, task of caring for State wards. Some of the foster parents are beyond all praise, accepting into their care wards with serious behaviour problems, physically handicapped wards or coloured wards, and through their wise handling, tolerance and devotion, enabling the children to become happy, well adjusted young citizens.

One of the many cases that could be cited concerns a baby boy suffering from a severe heart disorder. Foster parents were found for him when he was two months old. They accepted the fact that he had small chance of surviving, but were determined to make every effort to disprove gloomy forecasts. They saw to it that the child received all necessary medical (including specialist) attention and treatment, which was often needed with great urgency, while the Department accepted the financial commitments involved. As a result of these efforts and the devoted care of the foster parents, the child's condition, in spite of frequent "attacks" during the first few months, has continued to improve. Now aged 13 months, he differs in his behaviour and appearance very little from a normal healthy baby. It is of course impossible to say whether the child will grow up to have a normal life. However, his case provides a good example of what painstaking care by foster parents, with Departmental backing, can achieve.

The counselling and support of the visiting District Officer is of tremendous value to foster parents and the wards in their care. In times of crisis, it can be crucial. There have been innumerable cases of placements which have been on the point of breaking down, but have been saved by good casework.

One such instance is of a boy ward who was placed with foster parents at the age of five. All went well for seven years, but at the age of 12 the boy grew to be extremely difficult. He became rude, defiant, used bad language, and his behaviour became so intolerable that the foster parents wanted to return him. The District Officer made numerous visits; long discussions took place during which the Officer was able to interpret the boy's behaviour to the foster parents, and decrease the tension by allowing parents and boy to talk out their animosity. Finally the foster parents decided to persevere with the lad. To-day he is a fine young man of 17 and the foster parents are proud to call him their son. He is an apprentice carpenter and loves his work.

Wards in Establishments

Wards unsuitable for placement or for whom no foster homes are offering are transferred from receiving homes to departmental establishments. The various establishments, their normal accommodation and functions, are listed in Appendix A.

In last year's Annual Report, mention was made of the increasing problem being posed to the Department by the presence of large numbers of mentally handicapped children in residential care. During the past year, this trend has continued. The increased facilities which became available at *Werrington Park* during the year enabled the transfer of a number of seriously retarded lads from *Turner and Suttor Cottages* and from *Yarra Bay*. Other transfers will be made early in the new financial year when the second new cottage is opened at *Werrington Park*. These should enable establishments such as *Yarra Bay*, which previously have been called upon to care for a number of very dull boys, to take a more homogeneous group, capable of following a normal educational programme, even though the average intelligence of these wards will still be low. When planned extensions to *May Villa* can be put into effect, a further improvement in groupings will be possible.

The whole question of the care of mentally handicapped children, particularly in the light of provisions to be made for their future, has been under close consideration by an Inter-Departmental Committee. This Committee has submitted its report to the Minister for Health, and the N.S.W. Health Advisory Council is in process of preparing firm recommendations for Government policy.

A new trend affecting establishments for pre-school children has resulted from the enlarged Psychological Counselling Service. Expert testing has made possible the earlier identification of troubled children, and their retention at the establishment for therapy. This has slowed down the movement of children from *Winbin* in particular, which normally has a fairly high placement rate. However, as will be described later in this report, the practice should produce real and lasting benefit.

Illustrating the range and function of residential care of wards, the work of four Departmental establishments is briefly presented.

CASTLE HILL HOUSE

This historic home operates as a hostel for 21 secondary school boys. The lads attend the local High School, and mingle freely with the Castle Hill community, attending local youth clubs, taking an active part in Scout Troops and playing in local sports teams. One boy at present in this establishment has proved an outstanding athlete in both football and cricket, and last summer took part in trials at Canberra for the State schoolboys' cricket team.

Castle Hill House takes lads of average intelligence. Last year three boys sat for their Intermediate, all gaining their Certificate. This year two boys are doing courses leading to the Leaving Certificate.

As is the case with all the Department's establishments, local organisations take an active and practical interest in the youngsters in care. During the past year Toc H has held a monthly film evening for the boys, and also took them on a memorable expedition to the Bankstown Flying Club, each boy having a trip in a plane. The Castle Hill Country Women's Association took the boys to Newport for a day at the beach and a picnic, while the Castle Hill Players regularly invite all the lads to attend the dress rehearsals of their plays. These activities are in addition to the many outings arranged by the Manager and his wife.



The boys from Castle Hill House leave for school

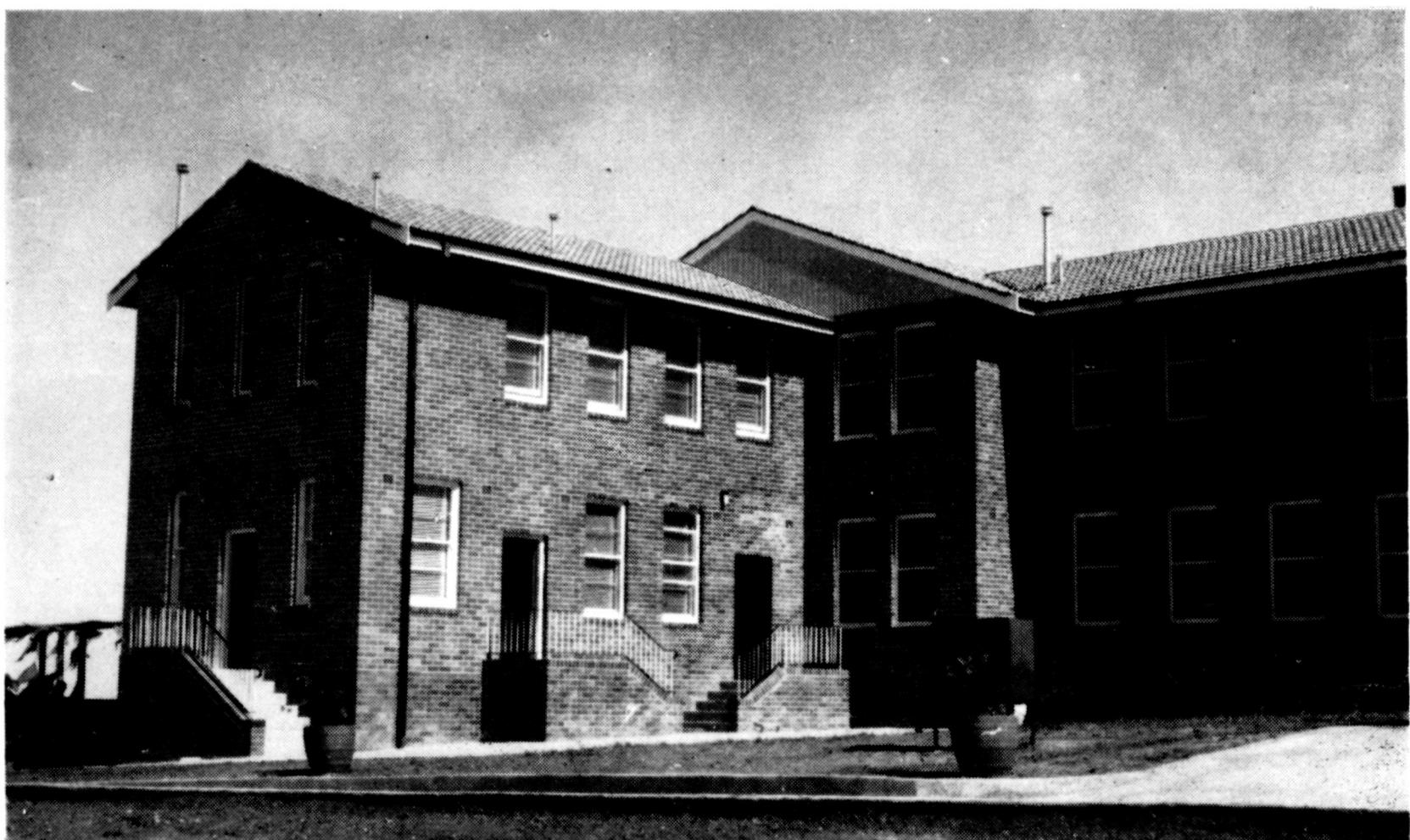
WERRINGTON PARK

On 16th February, 1962, *Coallee*, the new cottage at *Werrington Park*, was officially opened. At the close of the financial year a second cottage, *Dunhevid*, was nearing completion. Like the original home, each cottage is designed to accommodate 30 mentally handicapped boys. The population has thus already increased from 30 to 60, and will shortly rise to 90. To handle such a big influx of boys, all mentally handicapped and many of them disturbed, is no easy task. However the establishment has continued to function smoothly, thanks largely to the ability of the manager, and his understanding of the boys and their problems.

The vegetable and flower gardens and dairy farm at *Werrington Park* provide outdoor occupation for the older boys, while for the increasing school-age population there are now school buildings comprising four classrooms, one general activity room, and one well-equipped manual arts room. The educational programme is under the control of a school principal, who has the assistance of three departmental educational officers; these will be increased to four with the opening of *Dunhevid*. Extensive playing fields provide for outdoor recreation.

The aim of *Werrington Park* is to fit each boy to take his place in the community. The training programme is designed to develop individual responsibility, with particular concentration on improving any ability likely to be of future benefit to the lad, either in employment, or in living in the community with the aid of pension assistance. In the school, emphasis is on semi-formal and handcraft activities and the development of special skills. In sport, competitions are arranged with local schools, having in mind the social as well as recreational benefits. A psychologist visits weekly for interviewing and testing, and the psychiatrist is also available each week for consultation, counselling and treatment.

With boys whose I.Q.s range from an upper limit of 70 down to the lower 30's, it is naturally not possible to fit all of them for outside living. Some lads cannot hope to succeed away from the controlled conditions and support of the establishment. Most can function satisfactorily at *Werrington Park*; a few might make better progress in a more specialised treatment setting. If there are no relatives or parents to whom such lads can go at 18 years, the only outlet is to transfer them as voluntary patients in the care of mental hospitals. The possibility of providing hostels with sheltered workshops attached to cater for such cases, and of developing special residential treatment facilities for the more severely handicapped, are amongst matters being considered as possible future developments.



"Coallee", the new cottage at Werrington Park

MYEE

This establishment cares for the youngest age group of wards—babies from birth up to the time they can walk. In addition, it has accommodation for 15 mothers during the final months of pregnancy and the early post-natal period. *Myee* also functions as a receiving home for babies on remand, particularly if the child is neglected and sickly, needing trained nursing not available in private remand homes.



In the nursery at "Myee"

Quite a number of the infants at *Myee* have been surrendered by their mothers for adoption, but cannot be placed with adopting parents because of some mental or physical defect, and have therefore been admitted to wardship. Many of these babies are too severely handicapped to be suitable for foster home placement, although after a period at *Myee*, with constant medical attention and skilled nursing, some of them respond so well that they can then be placed with foster parents.

Girls who are found to be pregnant when admitted to the Girls' Training School at Parramatta are normally transferred to *Myee* in their sixth month of pregnancy. There, in the pleasant surroundings of the comfortable home, with its lawns, flowerbeds and shady trees, they await their confinement, helping with the babies, and doing light housework. Every girl who is not surrendering her baby for adoption brings the child back with her when she returns to *Myee* from the hospital, and is taught how to give it proper care before she and her baby are discharged.

TRAINING FARM AND SCHOOL OF HUSBANDRY, BERRY

Originally part of the David Berry Estate, this property occupies 400 acres near the South Coast town of Berry, in one of the State's richest dairying areas. From 1908 until its transfer to the Child Welfare Department in 1934, it was operated by the Agriculture Department as an Experiment Farm. To-day its pleasant red brick buildings provide a home for 60 boys in the 12 to 18 years-old age group, while its stud dairy herd, improved pastures and modern dairy enable the older boys to learn farm management and animal husbandry. A measure of the proficiency acquired by the farm group is the fact that this year *Berry* cows and heifers carried off nine major prizes at the Berry A. & H. Show, and three in the Royal Easter Show.



The stud dairy herd is brought in for milking at Berry

Berry's part in the establishment scheme is to care for up to 40 boys aged 12 to 15 in the dull normal intelligence range and 20 boys of working age. These are boys who are either unsuitable for foster placement, or for whom no foster homes are offering. In the working age group there are also lads who want rural work, and go to *Berry* for preparatory training. The establishment has a well-equipped school, staffed by a trained teacher and an educational officer, both experienced in helping boys who are educationally retarded.

As in all establishments for wards, many of the youngsters admitted to *Berry* feel unwanted and insecure and often compensate for this by attention-seeking and aggressiveness. The staff has the difficult but vitally important task of gradually effecting a lasting change in this attitude, and making each youngster feel he is liked and wanted, and that there is a happy place for him in the community. In this the staff at *Berry* has had considerable success. However next year it is hoped to facilitate this work by introducing the cottage system, with a married couple in charge of each group of boys. Extensive rebuilding will be needed, but the result will make possible that close personal relationship between each lad and his "cottage father and mother" that means so much in the development of a healthy, stable personality.

Adoption

Last year's Annual Report again drew attention to the continuing upward trend in non-Departmental adoptions, resulting at least in part from the long waiting list of applicants for Departmental adoptions. It is therefore pleasing to record that in 1961-62 there was a slight decrease in private adoption applications (from 945 to 911), while at the same time the number of children adopted through the Department increased from 1,074 to 1,262, thereby reducing the waiting time by applicants for an allotment. Adoption statistics are furnished in Tables 2 and 2A.

During the last year an amendment to the Child Welfare Act, foreshadowed in the last Report, received Royal Assent, and has now become law. It is now illegal for any payment or reward to be given or received in connection with the arrangement of any adoption, unless it has been specially authorised, while the publishing of any advertisement in respect of adoption has also been prohibited. The number of requests to the Director for permission to meet the medical fees of natural parents has not been very great since the law was passed. Recently the Supreme Court amended the Child Welfare Rules which now require evidence that neither of the proposed adopting parents has made or given to any person any payment or reward for or in consideration of the adoption by them of the child or person subject of the application. This must be presented by way of affidavit when an application for an adoption order is made. It is considered that this will have important consequences in ensuring that the amendment to the Act achieves its purpose.

The proposed introduction of a uniform adoption code throughout the Commonwealth has not reached finality, but the Attorneys-General of the Commonwealth and the States have agreed that a draft adoption bill should be prepared.

Psychological Counselling

An expanded staff of psychologists and the appointment of a full-time Consulting Psychiatrist has made possible an enlargement of the extremely valuable work being done in this field.

Most school-age wards are now given an intelligence test after they have been admitted to a Departmental home. Pre-school children are tested in cases where it is apparent to other staff handling the child that this assessment is desirable. This screening service is also used to identify children who show signs of personality maladjustment serious enough to warrant further assessment by a psychologist or referral to the Consultant Psychiatrist.

The psychologist's assessment supplements the work of Placement Officers in reaching decisions regarding the placement of children in foster homes, and is particularly helpful in regard to children who have been returned to a Depot after the failure of a foster home placement.

As a by-product of this screening service, psychologists provide a consultative service to establishment managers and matrons which is both interpretative of the personalities and needs of the children and supportive to staff coping with the problems raised.

One important contribution of the Psychological Counselling section is the earlier identification of problem children, particularly in the younger age groups. To the untrained eye behaviour stemming from emotional disturbance may appear in pre-school children as more normal naughtiness. If such a child is placed in a foster home, the personality maladjustment may increase, and when, possibly some years later, the placement finally breaks down as a result, the problem may be so deep seated that the child will be virtually unplaceable for a long time to come.

Through the improved psychological testing and assessment services, the identification of such cases is now made possible at a much earlier age than heretofore. Foster placement for those in residential care can now be deferred while therapeutic work is carried out. An important advance in this field has been the use of play therapy for pre-school wards. At the Department's Head Office, a well-equipped play therapy room has been provided, and is in regular use. The room is fitted with microphones and a one-way screen for demonstration purposes. Here small groups of problem children from establishments such as *Winbin* are actively receiving therapy which should fit them for foster placement.

Regular counselling has been achieved at *Werrington Park* and *Brougham*, with a more limited visiting service to *Turner*, *Suttor* and *Waverley Cottages*. At *Brush Farm*, regular group activity and counselling has been arranged for the older problem girls who have ceased to attend school. In other establishments, children needing the help of a psychologist are seen on a referral basis. A limited service is also provided for wards in foster homes, on the recommendation of the officer supervising the case. When staff numbers permit, this service will be extended.

In addition to its work with dependent children, the Psychological Counselling section is playing an increasingly important part in the rehabilitation of the wayward and problem children who are the subject of the next section of this Report. A regular psychological service has been established at the Training School for Girls, Parramatta, and at the Daruk Training School for Boys, South Windsor. Psychiatric support has been provided by the Consultant Psychiatrist, who has established an extensive diagnostic and consultative service in both institutions. In addition, group psychotherapy is conducted on a weekly basis at both training schools.



Use of the Play Therapy Room at Head Office helps two Winbin children overcome emotional disturbance

A regular service is also given to the Metropolitan Boys' Shelter in conjunction with the psychologist attached to the Child Guidance Clinic so that data on each youth transferred to Mt. Penang Training School for Boys is available at the time of transfer. The Superintendent and other members of the Training School staff are thus acquainted immediately with the problems that they might expect to meet in dealing with each youth in the training situation, while the psychologist on his visiting day is immediately able to begin work with those inmates whose need for and responsiveness to counselling has already been established.

During the year an interesting research project was undertaken by a member of the Psychological Counselling staff as part of the requirements of his Honours Degree at the University of Sydney. It involved the study of 126 consecutive new admissions to the Daruk Training School for Boys. These were examined in terms of their response to a group of several psychological test items, other indices related to the inmate's social background, and reports concerning the boy's performance in the institution. The results were then factor analysed, use being made of Siliac at the Sydney University, and three major factors providing a basis for classification were extracted. These factors may best be identified as socialisation, manageability, and aggressive extroversion versus passive inadequacy. This research has pointed the way to establishing improved methods of classifying new admissions and of assessing the extent to which training schools are achieving their objective of enabling each youngster to carry over his improved behaviour into life in the open community.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN

For the second year in succession, despite the rising population, there has been a decrease in the number of juveniles appearing before the court for delinquent acts. The number of male juvenile offenders against the Crimes Act fell by 201 cases, or 4.5 per cent. in 1960-61, and by 347 cases, or 8.2 per cent. in 1961-62. The female offenders, always a small number, fell by 21 cases, or 7.8 per cent. in 1960-61, and by 41 cases, or 16.5 per cent. in 1961-62.

Table 5 shows that last year's decrease was not a uniform pattern throughout the State. The inner suburban area served by the Metropolitan and Ashfield Children's Courts showed a remarkable fall of almost 20 per cent. for boys and 34 per cent. for girls. However there was an upward trend in the areas covered by the Bankstown, Parramatta and Liverpool Courts. This was not unexpected in districts which are rapidly being opened up as dormitory suburbs, with greatly increased populations, and the usual "growing pains" that so often beset a new suburb in its first few years of existence. A similar trend might have been predicted for Wollongong, and the fall in the number of juvenile offenders during the past year in this rapidly growing community is most pleasing.

A comparison of the juvenile crime rate during the past three years appears below Table 5. This has been somewhat distorted over recent years by slight but progressive errors in estimating the juvenile population during the intercensal period. The results of the census taken on 30th June, 1961, are still being analysed; interim figures (subject to revision) give the number of juveniles aged 8 and under 18 as 363,457 males and 345,942 females. This is considerably below the estimates given for 1960-61. Figures for previous years adjusted in the light of the census are not yet available, but as the population totals are clearly inflated, the true rate of juvenile crime for 1959-60 and 1960-61 will be slightly higher than that shown in the Table.

Adjusting the census figures to give an estimated population figure as at the mid point of the year under review, and adding the estimated juvenile migration, produces a figure of 368,360 males and 350,544 females in the 8 and under 18 age group. On this basis (which may be regarded as reasonably accurate), the rate of juvenile crime per 1,000 of stated population was 10.5 for males and .59 for females in 1961-62.

The male juvenile crime rate in New South Wales compares very favourably with that of England and Wales, both in terms of absolute comparison, and as regards recent trends. The Department's Annual Report for 1960 quoted statistics from the 1959 issue of *Criminal Statistics—England and Wales* to show that the rate of male juvenile crime in England and Wales was then approximately 18.5 per 1,000 in the age group 8 and under 17, while in New South Wales for the same age group and identical offences it was 10.4. The latter rate would seem to have been slightly underestimated, in view of the cumulative errors in estimating the population mentioned earlier.

An analysis of figures given in succeeding issues of *Criminal Statistics—England and Wales* show that the juvenile male crime rate rose in England and Wales to 20.1 per 1,000 in 1960 and 22.1 in 1961. In New South Wales the rate for the same age group has fallen to 8.9 per 1,000 in 1961-62—40 per cent. of the current rate for England and Wales.

In New South Wales there has been an increasing tendency for the police to caution certain juvenile offenders officially rather than have the facts adjudicated by a Court. The increase in police cautions is as follows :—

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
No. of Males cautioned for Crimes	443	621	850	1,170
No. of Males cautioned for all types of offences	543	746	1,151	1,464
No. of Females cautioned for all types of offences	41	69	66	85

This increase detracts to a certain extent from the validity of the decrease in the number of juvenile offenders noted above. Moreover a trend revealed in the statistics appearing in Table 5A may be significant in this regard. This Table shows that while the number of male juvenile offenders released on probation fell from 2,246 in 1960-61 to 1,967 in 1961-62, the numbers committed to an institution rose from 1,038 to 1,069. It would seem that when a lad who has not responded to a police caution appears before the Court, he is now less likely to receive more than one chance by the Court before committal to an Institution is ordered.

Whatever the explanation, there appears to be a changing trend in Children's Court practice regarding probation and committals to institutions, as can be seen from the following analyses :—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Total number of Children's Court orders with respect to male juveniles	7,055	7,069	7,028
Male juveniles released on probation	2,964	2,703	2,480
Number released on probation per 100 Children's Court orders	42.0	38.2	35.4
Male juveniles committed to Institutions	1,112	1,270	1,343
Number committed to Institutions per 100 Children's Court orders	15.7	17.9	19.1

Table 5A sets out the various court orders made under the heading "Take and Use Motor Vehicle", in which are included such other charges as "Illegally Use Motor Vehicle" and "Steal Motor Vehicle". The remarkable decline from 756 to 460 in the number of male juveniles dealt with has not been matched by a corresponding rise in police cautions for this offence. The number of lads cautioned in this connection was 59 in 1961-62, as against 49 in 1960-61. Courts are continuing to regard these offences in a very serious light, and of those charged, 36.3 per cent. were released on probation, and 33.5 per cent. were committed to an institution.

The decrease in the total number of offenders dealt with under the Crimes Act during the year was balanced by an increase in Child Welfare Act cases and minor offenders. In all, 8,969 cases were finalised in Children's Courts in New South Wales during the year—a decrease of 39 on the previous year. A summary of all cases heard is given in Table 9.

The statistics in this Report relating to Court proceedings and their result show the number of occasions on which proceedings against a person were completed but not the number of different offenders dealt with during the year, nor the number of offences involved. If a person appears before a Court on two or more occasions he is recorded once on each occasion. When a person appears at Court on the same occasion for two or more offences, the most serious is selected for tabulation and the other offences are ignored. Criminal statistics for England and Wales are recorded in the same fashion.

The increasing pressure on suburban Courts was referred to earlier in connection with juvenile crime. Table 6 shows a similar pattern for cases dealt with under the Child Welfare Act. In Parramatta Children's Court these rose from 254 the previous year to 357 in the year under review. It seems inevitable that this trend will continue, and the provision of an additional Children's Court in the South-western suburbs is under active consideration.

Remand Homes (Shelters)

The Department operates two distinct types of remand homes. The first are "places of safety" for children who are not delinquents, but are before the court for such matters as being under improper guardianship, being of no fixed place of abode or being destitute. In addition to the Department's Receiving Homes, a number of private homes have been approved to act as temporary remand homes for such children.

The second type of remand home is for youngsters before the court for truancy or delinquency who have been remanded in the custody of the court, or who were apprehended too late to appear before the court that day and are placed in the home overnight. These places are more commonly known as Shelters.

There are three such Shelters in the metropolitan area—the Metropolitan Boys' Shelter attached to the Metropolitan Children's Court at Albion Street, City, which takes boys over 15, the Metropolitan Girls' Shelter in Avon Street, Glebe, and *Yasmar* in Haberfield which caters for the younger boys. There are also two Shelters outside Sydney, one at Broken Hill, and one at Newcastle.

Although the primary function of these places is custodial, in practice their scope is far wider, involving an important first step in the process of rehabilitation. Many of the youngsters are remanded in custody for psychological examination, after which they are released on probation. This "breathing space" can be of great benefit to parent and child alike, making possible a change of attitude which would have been much more difficult had the youngster been returned immediately to his home. Counselling by staff and the Child Guidance Clinic team, and training in self discipline assists this change. In the case of youngsters committed to institutions, their initial training and counselling at the Shelter help them to accept their committal and enter the training school in a more co-operative frame of mind, while at the same time the reports from the Shelter and the psychologist's assessments made there assist the staff of the training school in their handling of each new case.

Table 4 gives the figures for admissions and discharges for all five Shelters during the past three years. These show that accommodation in the three Sydney Shelters is frequently overtaxed. The need for an additional metropolitan shelter becomes more pressing each year. The Department is endeavouring to find a suitable site in the South-western Suburbs for the construction of a Children's Court, Child Guidance Clinic, a boys' and a girls' shelter.

To illustrate the methods employed in departmental shelters, the work of *Yasmar* is described in greater detail.

YASMAR

The original building of *Yasmar* dates from 1873. A fine old colonial-style home, set among trees, flowering shrubs and colourful gardens, it houses the Ashfield Children's Court, which deals with boys under 16 years. The Shelter comprises two modern buildings set one on each side of the Court, and accommodating juniors and seniors respectively. Each contains dormitories, dining and recreation rooms; in addition, the senior school is equipped for the teaching of craft work and preliminary trade requirements, while the junior school has two classrooms for formal education purposes, which function as a testing and remedial centre. Also in the grounds is a Child Guidance Clinic.

The majority of school-age lads admitted to *Yasmar* are educationally retarded, some being non-readers. Where mental or physical handicap is suspected as a contributing cause, the boy is given a series of individual tests in addition to the normal A.C.E.R. attainment test. In class, all teaching is individual, each lad working to his actual level and not his class level. Special emphasis is laid on the non-reader; many such boys first learn to read at *Yasmar*. A full film-strip library, film projector and daylight screen assists with visual education, and a well-equipped craft room is in daily use. For recreation there are outdoor sport, weekly picture programmes, competitions in table tennis, shuttle cock and bobs, organized indoor games such as chess, draughts and dominoes, and quiz sessions, community singing and impromptu concerts.

In all activities there are positive incentives for improved behaviour. Under a "points" system, privileges are awarded for good conduct. Each lad has ready access to the Manager to discuss any problem or difficulty. It is significant that despite overcrowding and all the varied stresses this creates, it is extremely rare for any lad to be transferred to the Metropolitan Boys' Shelter for disciplinary control.



The recreation room in the senior school at Yasmor

Probation

All probationers are supervised by the Department. Occasionally supervision is the main purpose of the probation order—for example, young children who have been brought before the court as being under improper guardianship, but whose parents have undertaken to improve their care of them, may be released on probation and allowed to return home. In such a case, regular visits by a field officer ensure that a proper standard of care is maintained.

However the vast majority of probation orders are made in respect of youngsters who themselves are the offenders. These orders contain the conditions "To be of good behaviour", "To be of regular employment" (or "To attend school regularly") and any others the Court may see fit to impose.

In supervising these probationers the officer has a twofold task. On the one hand he must enforce the conditions of probation, and if serious breaches occur, must take the probationer back to court. On the other hand he must work with the probationer to effect a change in his attitude, help him to settle happily at work or in school, and by counselling and use of community resources endeavour to overcome the problem and prevent the recurrence of further delinquent behaviour.

The use of authority as a tool of casework is now widely recognised. There is nothing necessarily incompatible in an officer being both law enforcer and caseworker. In the hands of an experienced officer each function reinforces the other and can be used to assist those young people under supervision to accept limits on their behaviour as a step towards the development of self-discipline. Probation work is in many ways identical with preventive work, but tends to have a greater impact through judicious use of the authority conferred by the terms of the court order.

As can be seen by referring to Table 1, probation work continued to be the heaviest single category of work performed by the field staff. During the year officers made 48,469 visits to the homes of probationers and aftercare cases, and a further 36,066 miscellaneous enquiries in respect of those cases, many of these being interviews with the probationer at the district office.

At present the greatest obstacle to successful casework is lack of time. Almost without exception, officers are labouring under excessive caseloads, some being 60 per cent. in excess of the desirable maximum. It is clearly impossible for any officer, already burdened with a large number of other cases, to perform intensive individual work with more than a small fraction of his caseload.

Aftercare

The most crucial period in the rehabilitation of a delinquent is frequently the first six weeks after he is discharged from an institution. The training he has received, the new attitudes he has developed, the resolutions he has made—all these receive their severest testing when he first returns to his old environment, or has to adjust to a placement elsewhere.

The determining factor in whether or not he reverts to his old wayward pattern of behaviour is in many cases the supervision and guidance given by the District Officer. This officer provides the one strong thread of continuity between the training school which enabled him to develop his new attitudes and the outside world which may now be tempting him to forget what he learned. Except when precluded by distance, this officer will have visited him on several occasions while he was in the training school, and will at the same time have kept in touch with his home, working with the parents to prepare for the lad's return and plan for his future.

Aftercare supervision resembles the supervision given to probationers, but entails more intensive support in the early weeks. It also has peculiar difficulties, such as helping to place in employment a youngster of 17 who has no reference.

Table 11 shows the increase in the number of discharges from institutions over the past three years, which reached their peak in 1961-62 when 1,429 inmates were discharged.

Training Schools

This year saw considerable progress in the provision of enlarged facilities for the care and training of juveniles committed to institutions by the courts. In August, 1961, the new Institution for Girls was opened at Hay. The following February saw the laying of the foundation stone for the new girls' training school at Thornleigh. Work on this school has proceeded steadily, and it is expected to be ready for occupation by November.

At *St. Heliers*, Muswellbrook, two new cottages to house 40 boys are nearing completion. Plans for enlarged accommodation at Anglewood Special School for Truants are to be implemented shortly.

However these extensions will do little more than keep pace with present requirements, in view of the increase in the number of juveniles committed to institutions. It is obvious that expanding population will call for additional training school facilities. Fortunately the increase in population has not been accompanied by a rise in the rate of delinquency as has occurred in England and some other countries. On the other hand it should be equally obvious that if an expanded field service could stem the rising flow of committals, even to some degree, this would mean a tremendous saving in terms of finance, in addition to the less tangible but even more valuable benefit to the youngsters concerned and the community generally.

The Departments' approach to the training of delinquents in institutions, together with its objectives and methods, are illustrated in the four institutions described below. All Departmental Institutions for delinquent children are listed in Appendix B.

INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, HAY

For many years the Department has realised the need for a small closed institution for girls that would parallel the Tamworth Institution for Boys. This need was highlighted by the disturbances at Parramatta in 1961, when the misconduct of a number of girls threatened to disrupt the training programme. With no institution to which it could transfer them, the Department had no alternative to bringing the offenders before a court, which committed some of them to prison.

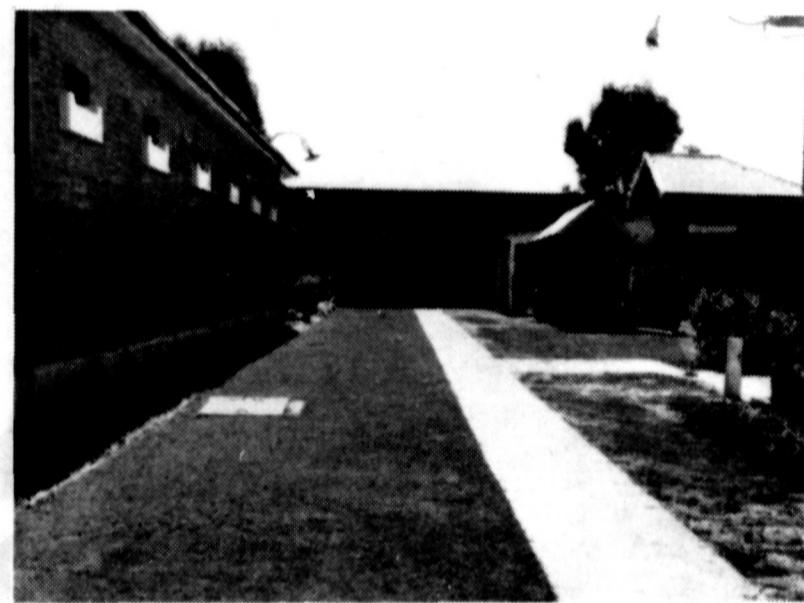
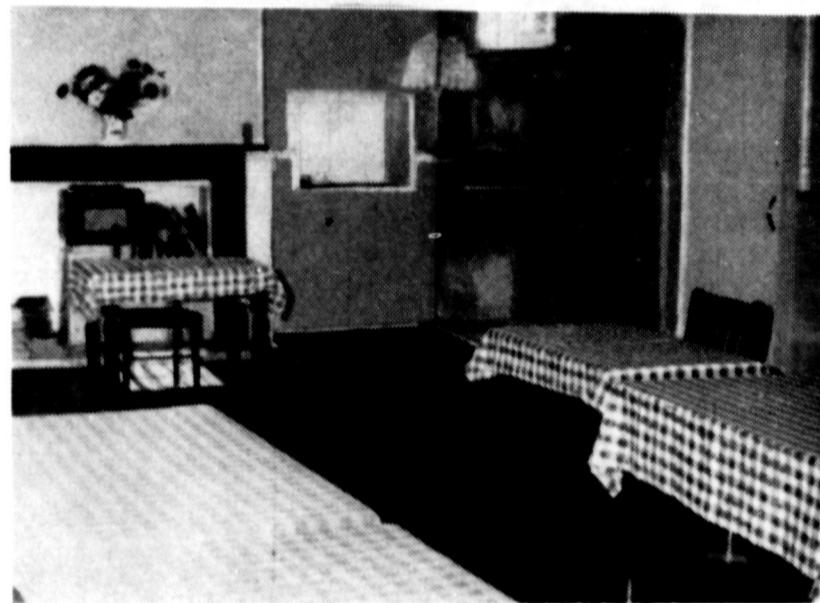
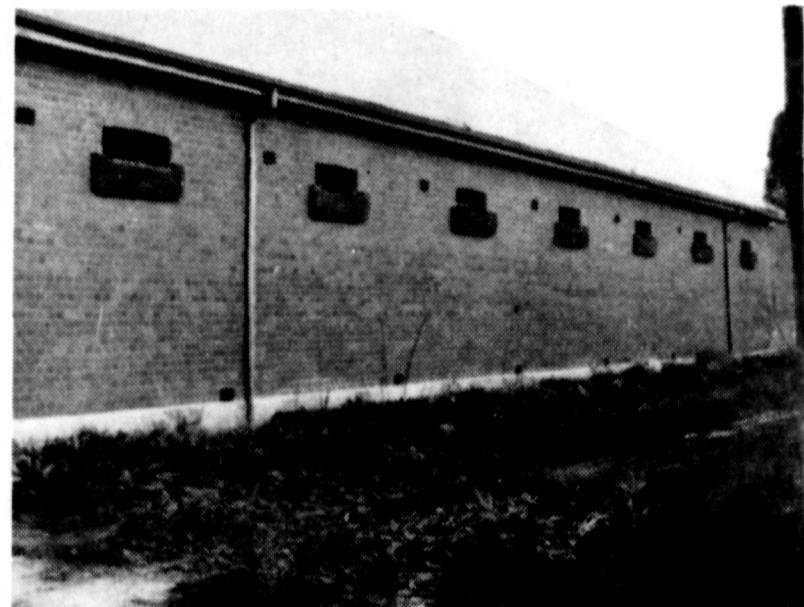
This undesirable state of affairs was rectified by the opening last August of the *Institution for Girls* at Hay. The building, originally a gaol, and later a Red Cross Maternity Hospital, had been unoccupied for many years, and when taken over by the Department was shabby and unkempt, with a general air of neglect and decay. It has now been completely transformed. Broken paths, rank grass, and accumulated rubbish in the grounds have been replaced by trim lawns, gay flowerbeds and flourishing vegetable gardens. Inside there is a pleasant dining and recreation room, a large and well-equipped kitchen, a sewing room, a modern surgery, and the girls' cabins, all freshly painted in pastel colours.

The institution can accommodate 14 girls, but the maximum enrolment to date has been 11 girls, with 9 or 10 the normal figure. The staff consists of a manager, a matron and 9 instructors. This 1-to-1 staff/inmate ratio enables a degree of individual attention that is out of the question at *Parramatta*, but which is needed to achieve any lasting change of attitude in the few extremely anti-social girls who are opposed to all authority.

At Hay each girl is treated as a special case, and given individual training. This is one of the three main principles underlying the Institution's regime. The second is strict discipline; many of the girls come from homes where discipline was entirely lacking, and in later years they had learned to defy or evade all attempts at control. Such a background tends to produce instability, and the firm discipline at Hay not only teaches a respect for law and order, but also helps to counter the insecurity that lies behind so much delinquent behaviour.

The third principle is that all the girls should be kept occupied with a full programme of work and recreation. Emphasis is on productive activity of a kind that will encourage a sense of achievement. Thus much of the indoor painting has been done by the girls themselves; they do the cooking, laundry and housework, and make all their own clothes. Physical exercises are given daily, while for recreation there are indoor games and an ample supply of reading matter. The girls also tend the gardens, and pick and arrange the flowers in the living room and in each girl's cabin. Their interest in this work is shown by their success at the local flower show, held only eight months after the institution opened, when their entries won first prize in the section for a bloom in three stages, and the trophy for the novice flower arrangement.

The girls who have been transferred to *Hay* have all benefited quite markedly from the experience. As can be seen from Table 11, only one girl was discharged direct from *Hay*, the remaining eight having returned to *Parramatta*, where their general demeanour and attitude has since been of a very satisfactory standard.



The transformation of Hay
Dining and recreation room, and garden walk outside cabin block
Above: when taken over by the Department
Below: a few months later

DARUK TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SOUTH WINDSOR

In its first full year of operation, *Daruk* enrolment has for most of the period been close to capacity, even though the intake has been confined almost entirely to boys in the 14 and 15 year-old age group. This age range has meant a greater concentration of school classes, with approximately 75 per cent. of the inmates attending. Boys in the third year class are encouraged to work for Intermediate or Entrance Examination Certificates, and though the lads are normally discharged before they can complete the course, they are urged to continue on and obtain their certificates.

Four other factors contribute to the rehabilitation work at *Daruk*. On the material side, the excellent indoor facilities have been put to good use, and are being matched by extensive playing fields, with a swimming pool to be added later. In the sphere of psychotherapy, the departmental psychiatrist has visited weekly, with excellent results; there have been several cases of lads who have been so unstable and disturbed that mental hospital treatment could have been recommended, but who have responded particularly well to sedation and treatment under the psychiatrist's guidance. The weekly visits and testing by departmental psychologists have also proved invaluable.

In the field of counselling, the Superintendent has in many instances successfully effected a change of attitude between the lads and their parents, and in cases of broken homes has on occasions been able to arrange for both parents to be interviewed together, in their son's presence. Frequently for the first time, the boy realises that his parents are not "enemies" but are both willing to co-operate in helping him.

Finally the practical interest of local organisations has greatly helped boys and staff. Clergy of various denominations visit regularly, Apex and Rotary are planning projects to provide further amenities, the local R.S.L. provided a delightful Christmas party, and a visiting concert party has entertained the lads on several occasions.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA

The year has shown a steady upward trend in the response to training by the girls in this school. In part this has resulted from the opening of the *Institution for Girls, Hay*, which made possible the transfer of the few really intransigent inmates whose disturbing influence had previously tended to retard the progress of the more amenable girls. Continued emphasis on positive incentives has also played its part; a remodelled "points" system now enables each girl to follow her weekly progress, encouraging her to earn her discharge by improved behaviour. Outings are awarded to the seven best girls of the month, and to the month's winning dormitory. Major school outings have been arranged, the party including every girl whose progress has been satisfactory.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed on sporting activities, and the girls have been encouraged to take part in the District Competition. At the end of last season, two basketball teams and a softball team were each awarded a trophy. At the opening of this season, a record of five teams entered the Competition, all participating in the march past. In competition with over 170 teams, they carried off trophies for the champion team on the ground, the champion basketball team and the champion softball team. The girls wore uniforms made in the advanced sewing class, and carried banners designed and made by a girl at the school who is physically handicapped.

In these and many other ways, the girls are helped to regain their self-esteem. This is an important step in the rehabilitation of most delinquent girls. But each girl has her own particular difficulties, and needs a measure of individual treatment not practicable in a large institution. The opening later this year of the new *Ormond School* at Thornleigh operating on the "cottage" system, and the transfer there of the younger and less sophisticated girls from Parramatta, will make possible a further advance in the training and re-education of problem girls.



Captains of two champion teams from "Parramatta"

Mt. PENANG TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

This year is the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Training School for boys at *Mt. Penang*. It was originally occupied in 1912 by 35 boys, including eight transferred from the training ship *Sabraon*. An old photograph of the time shows that the original "dormitory" was a cluster of bell-top tents, set among the low scrub and stunted eucalyptus on the top of Penang Mountain.

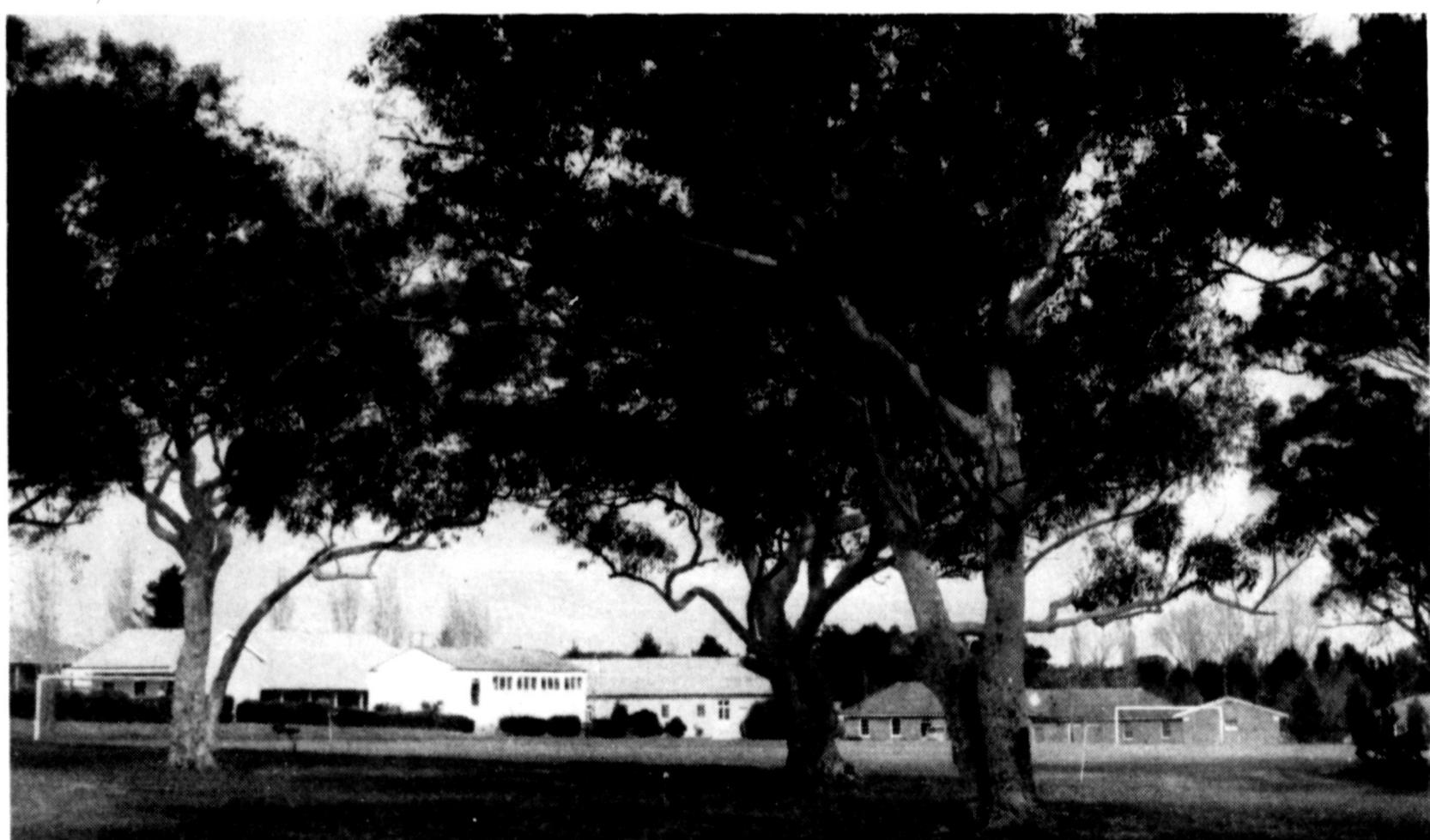
Although in the early years the institution was known as the *Gosford Farm Home*, for a long time it was anything but a successful farm. The sterile nature of the soil and the scarcity of water presented severe problems; even in 1932, when the Pile Creek Dam had been completed, and a start had been made in beautifying the grounds and tree planting, the Departmental Secretary of the day wrote in his Annual Report: "The nature of the soil on the top of Penang Mountain limits considerably the capacity of the institution to produce for profit."

The transformation that has taken place since that date is a matter for real pride and reflects great credit on staff and boys alike. Extensive pasture improvement has been carried out; coarse grass and bracken have given place to fields of kikuyu, clover and rye, supporting a stud guernsey herd which this year won 11 prizes, including the Reserve Senior Champion cow, at the Royal Easter Show. An extensive vegetable garden provides for the needs of the institution, donations to the Gosford District Hospital and other charitable organisations, and a surplus that is sold to Government Stores.

The grounds of the institution have been landscaped on a large scale, involving the removal of a sizeable hill. Stone won in the process has been used to face the terraces and build walls and rock gardens, this work being carried out by the boys under trained supervision. The lads take great pride in their stonework, a number of them becoming remarkably expert in stonemasonry, a craft which is something of a dying art in the outside community.

While in appearance *Mt. Penang* has changed beyond recognition, in purpose it has remained constant. Since its inception, it has functioned as an institution for the older and more sophisticated male juvenile offenders. Although the average age of the inmates rose after the 1923 increase in the statutory age limit for juveniles, and has risen again in the past 18 months with the transfer of the younger boys to *Daruk*, the aims of re-education and rehabilitation remain. In furtherance of these, the vocational classes have been enlarged over the years, and now include motor mechanics, panel beating, carpentry, woodwork, metalwork and bootmaking, in addition to the outdoor work on the farm. Inmates also attend school classes on a voluntary basis; many of them are now following correspondence classes leading to public examinations. All classes are now staffed by educational officers trained along specific lines designed to equip them effectively and fully for work amongst under-privileged and delinquent youth.

Many problems remain, not the least of these being the threat of further pressures of numbers in the future. This was alleviated by the opening of *Daruk* last year, and the diversion to that institution of most committals in the younger age groups. However, as can be seen from Table 11B, the number of committals in the higher age bracket has substantially increased, suggesting that the respite may be only temporary. Preliminary enquiries are being made to locate a suitable site for a new institution for boys.



Mount Penang 50 years ago and to-day

The many appreciative letters received from parents of boys, and from the lads themselves after discharge, testify to successes achieved at *Mt. Penang*. The following excerpts are from some of the letters received this year:—

From an ex-inmate:

“I am writing this letter to thank you for straightening me out. I am at home now and enjoying life the proper way. If I had never gone to *Mt. Penang* I would have still been a two-bob lair.”

From a Victorian lad:

“I suppose this note will be quite a surprise to you, but I just had to write and let you know how grateful and thankful I am for all the help you gave while I was up there.”

From another lad, who had initially been a considerable problem at the Training School:

“I wish to thank you for the help and advice you gave me during my stay at *Mt. Penang*. There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that it did much to help straighten me out, and put me back on the right track.”

And from parents of a newly-committed boy:

“Both my wife and myself were pleasantly impressed with the atmosphere of the School and especially with J —. He had lost all the tension, stuttering and worried look he had before leaving Albion Street. His whole attitude has changed from one of thinking of himself to one of thinking of others. As worried parents I would like to thank you and assure you that if in any way we can assist the School or the lad, please let us know as his future is our main concern and I feel that at last the boy has started to grow up. Talking to him last Sunday he seemed so much more matured, his conversation was one of interest without the old silly nonsense.”

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

During this my first full year in office I have received the greatest loyalty and assistance from all officers of the Department. Their co-operation has made possible the smooth transition from the administration of Mr. Hicks to mine, and enabled new ideas and changes of policy to be readily accepted and implemented. I wish to place on record my thanks to these officers for their help throughout the year.

I would also like to express once again my appreciation for the fine spirit of collaboration and practical assistance given by the many voluntary, philanthropic and denominational agencies in the field of Child Welfare. To-day, perhaps more than ever before, we work together as a team, with immense benefit to the children needing our help.

My sincere thanks also go to the representatives of Press, Radio and Television for their co-operation throughout the year, and in particular for their outstanding aid during our appeal for foster homes, which resulted in a very gratifying response.

Finally to the Chairman and Members of the Child Welfare Advisory Council I wish to express my gratitude for their interest, assistance and advice throughout the year.

A. C. THOMAS, Director.

23rd October, 1962.

APPENDIX A

Homes for Dependent Children

Establishment	Normal Accommodation	Boys or Girls	Remarks
<i>Receiving Homes</i>			
Pidura, 357 Glebe-road, Glebe.	42	Both	These are the main receiving depots where children are temporarily accommodated awaiting placement in foster homes or transfer to other establishments or in transit from foster homes to hospitals or other foster homes.
Royleston, 270 Glebe-road, Glebe.	43	Boys	
Thornbury Lodge, Seven Hills road, Baulkham Hills.	34	Both	Boys to 6 years of age and girls to 18. Four senior female wards receiving domestic training live in and assist with the day-by-day management of the establishment.
<i>Homes for Babies</i>			
Myee, 220 Forest-road, Arncliffe	16	Babies	In addition to the reception of babies apart from their mothers
	15	Mothers	Myee accommodates expectant mothers, and in certain cases, mothers with babies for post-natal care.
<i>Homes for Pre-school Children</i>			
Corelli, 325 Marrickville-road, Marrickville.	16	Both	Children remain at Corelli and Montrose for varying periods until they are considered suitable for placement in foster homes. Montrose, Winbin and Waverley Cottage have kindergartens with trained kindergarten teachers for the older ones. Most of the children at Waverley Cottage are unsuitable for placement. They are in the care of a married couple who act as substitute parents.
Montrose, 122 Lucas-road, Burwood.	23	Both	
Waverley Cottage, Mittagong.	22	Both	
Winbin, 6 Victoria-street, Strathfield.	20	Both	
<i>Homes for School-age Children</i>			
Brougham, Nelson and Wallis streets, Woollahra.	20	Boys	Except for King Edward Home, these homes accommodate school-age boys who cannot be boarded out mainly due to lack of foster homes for lads in the age group. Brougham and Turner Cottage provide for the younger lads, Weroona, Suttor Cottage and Yarra Bay House for the older primary boys, and Castle Hill for the post-primary and secondary-school group.
Castle Hill House, Castle Hill.	21	Boys	King Edward Home at Newcastle serves as a reception depot for that district and as a home for girls who are considered to require some training to fit them for foster-home placement.
King Edward Home, Newcastle.	25	Both	
Suttor Cottage, Mittagong.	26	Boys	
Turner Cottage, Mittagong.	27	Boys	
Weroona, Woodford	30	Boys	
Yarra Bay House, Yarra Bay road, Yarra Bay.	40	Boys	
<i>Homes for Subnormal Children</i>			
Brush Farm, Marsden Road, Eastwood.	61	Girls	These homes provide training in personal habits and hygiene together with education mainly of an individual and activity nature, in basic social and pre-vocational skills, to the limit of the children's capacity.
May Villa, 214 Pennant Hills road, Dundas.	20	Boys	
Werrington Park, St. Marys.	60	Boys	
<i>Special Training Homes</i>			
Lynwood Hall, 25 Byron-road, Guildford.	58	Girls	Lynwood Hall is organised as a home science training establishment and develops special courses where necessary for girls proposing to take up employment in particular avenues, e.g., commercial and industrial business, and nursing.
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry.	60	Boys	Berry accommodates 40 lads aged 12 to 15 who attend school on the premises, and 20 lads over 15 who receive training in dairying, pasture improvement, animal husbandry, and other rural pursuits.

APPENDIX B

Institutions for Delinquent Children

Establishment	Normal Accommodation	Boys or Girls	Remarks
<i>Remand Homes (Shelters)</i>			
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter, 64 Albion-street, Sydney.	30	Boys 16-18	Besides providing shelter for children awaiting appearance before, or on remand from, the Children's Courts, the three Metropolitan Shelters are used to accommodate inmates of Training Schools needed in Sydney for medical or psychological testing or treatment. A one-teacher school and a manual training class provide education at Yasmars.
Yasmars Hostel, 185 Parramatta-road, Haberfield.	50	Boys to 16	
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter, 8A Avon-street, Glebe.	25	Girls to 18	
Broken Hill Shelter, Chloride-street, Broken Hill.	...	...	Broken Hill Shelter is for the reception and temporary detention of children awaiting appearance at Broken Hill Children's Court.
<i>Training Schools</i>			
Mt. Penang Training School for boys, Gosford.	200	Boys 15-18	Operates in two sections the Main Institution and the Privilege Cottage—and in conjunction with the Institution for Boys, Tamworth (see below).
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook.	58	Boys 15-18	For boys who have responded to training in other schools and show interest and aptitude in agricultural or pastoral work.
Daruk Training School for Boys, South Windsor.	200	Boys 14-15	Organised in four "houses", a system lying between the dormitory type of Mt. Penang and the cottage type at Mittagong.
Training School for Boys, Mittagong.	180	Boys to 15	Organised in eight cottage homes in charge of married couples. Boys attend Toombong Central School which provides for these lads only.
Training School for Girls, Parramatta.	100	Girls to 18	Operates in two sections the main institution and the hospital block. With the introduction of new methods of dealing with medical cases, part of the hospital block is now being used as a Privilege Section.
Training School for Girls, Thornleigh.	28	Girls 15-18	Acts as a separate Privilege Home in conjunction with the Training School for Girls, Parramatta.
<i>Special Institutions</i>			
Institution for Boys, Tamworth.	30	Boys 15-18	Closed institution for juveniles who have not responded to rehabilitative training provided at Mount Penang and Parramatta. Training is concentrated on the development of self-discipline through attention to vocational and recreational activities.
Institution for Girls, Hay.	14	Girls 15-18	
<i>Special School for Truants</i>			
Anglewood Special School, Burradoo.	72	Boys 9-15	Organised in two cottages in the charge of married couples. Individual schooling is aimed at enabling a boy to adjust to the normal school situation.

TABLE 1—VISITS
Visits, Inquiries, Inspections and Court Attendances by District Officers

	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Wards—Home	19,034	21,034	25,340
Wards—Miscellaneous	13,549	14,845	18,677
Section 27—Home	10,923	11,486	11,862
Section 27—Miscellaneous	8,827	8,682	8,820
Probation—Home	45,366	49,157	48,469
Probation—Miscellaneous	35,862	39,158	36,066
Neglect—Home	8,032	8,852	8,928
Neglect—Miscellaneous	14,494	15,308	16,233
Uncontrollable—Home	3,537	3,357	5,292
Uncontrollable—Miscellaneous	5,282	5,177	5,389
School default—Home	15,254	16,519	15,615
School default—Miscellaneous	29,429	33,276	31,906
Adoption—Home	3,847	4,180	5,445
Adoption—Miscellaneous	7,350	8,656	10,837
Application C.W.—Home	7,281	8,164	9,427
Application C.W.—Miscellaneous	7,013	7,602	8,721
Other Applications—Home	1,305	2,024	2,340
Other Applications—Miscellaneous	2,020	2,678	2,398
School Exemption—Home	3,014	3,599	3,611
School Exemption—Miscellaneous	5,003	5,449	5,483
State Schools	18,385	18,993	18,804
Non-State Schools	3,943	3,625	3,532
Defaulters seen at School	12,611	13,699	12,222
Departmental Establishments	2,121	2,947	2,907
Non-State Establishments	622	678	1,592
Wards seen in Establishments	6,214	7,629	6,340
Inmates seen in Institutions	7,346	8,471	8,704
Section 28—Homes	3,730	3,768	4,092
Lying in Homes—Section 39	960	960	952
Court Attendances—C.W. Act	3,216	3,881	3,933
Court Attendances—P.I. Act	82	73	40
Court Attendances—Other Acts	1,154	1,256	1,406
Social Agencies	4,495	6,216	7,867
Affiliation	4,110	4,693	6,066
Other Miscellaneous	17,466	17,235	18,568
Unfinished	27,320	28,966	31,586
Accostings	5,493	8,472	7,745
Inquiries—M.C.C.	1,338	1,144	3,183
W.C.A.—Home	1,269	1,370	1,274
W.C.A.—Miscellaneous	1,255	917	830
Social Welfare	24	37	349
Totals	369,576	404,233	422,851

TABLE 2—ADOPTION

Adopted Children and their Relationships to Adopting Parents—Distributed according to Sex and Age

Sex and Age of Child		Relationships of Adopting Parents to Adopted Children									
		Natural Parents		Relatives		Unrelated			Totals		
		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961	
								1961-1962	Nominated	Allotted	
Under 1 year	.. { M	..	2	1	4	1	371	11	419	375	432
	.. { F		2	5	2	4	317	13	420	321	442
1 year ..	.. { M	9	3	1	1	34	36	1	44	44	41
	.. { F	11	7	3	3	14	27	4	28		41
2 years	.. { M	2	12	..	1	8	7	1	10	10	21
	.. { F	14	9	1	1	8	10	1	23		21
3-5 years	.. { M	32	18	2	1	21	18	..	55	55	37
	.. { F	27	29	1	1	19	16	2	47		48
6-8 years	.. { M	17	14	3	..	17	13	..	37	37	27
	.. { F	13	11	1	2	13	10	..	27		23
9-11 years	.. { M	11	16	1	3	12	10	..	24	24	29
	.. { F	7	11	2	2	7	10	..	16		23
12-14 years	.. { M	15	8	1	1	5	3	..	21	21	12
	.. { F	9	12	1	..	4	4	..	14		16
15 years and over ..	.. { M	6	21	..	..	4	6	..	10	10	27
	.. { F	13	15	2	..	7	7	..	22		22
Totals .....	.. { M	92	93	12	8	472	104	421	576	626	
	.. { F	96	99	13	13	389	97	427	498	636	

TABLE 2A—ADOPTION

Occupations, Ages, Income Levels, Religions and Other Children of Adopting Parents

	Number		
	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Occupations of Adopting Parents—			
Professional	43	38	31
Commercial	152	187	184
Clerical	78	133	160
Skilled (Trades)	275	245	252
Semi-skilled (Trades)	82	70	78
Rural	92	84	87
Servicemen	31	23	10
Pensioners	12	8	8
Public Servants	28	38	53
Others	225	195	336
Totals	1,018	1,021	1,199
Mid-parent Ages of Adopting Parents—			
Under 20 years		2	1
20 to 29 years	197	204	247
30 to 39 years	597	617	729
40 to 49 years	189	176	202
50 years and over	35	22	20
Totals	1,018	1,021	1,199
Incomes per Annum of Adopting Parents—			
Under £500	6	3	4
£500 to £749	115	15	7
£750 to £999	334	156	148
£1,000 to £1,249	283	409	432
£1,250 and over	280	438	608
Totals	1,018	1,021	1,199
Religions of Adopting Parents—			
Protestant	579	580	691
Roman Catholic	226	237	284
Mixed	199	200	210
Others	14	4	14
Totals	1,018	1,021	1,199
Adopting Parents With or Without Other Children—			
With other Children	545	468	639
Without other Children	473	553	560
Totals	1,018	1,021	1,199

TABLE 3—WARDS
Classification of Wards

Classification	At 30th June, 1960			At 30th June, 1961			At 30th June, 1962		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
In Foster Homes	1,413	1,403	2,816	1,475	1,498	2,973	1,621	1,592	3,213
Restored to Parents under Section 23 (1) (h) of the Act	71	59	130	88	61	149	87	83	170
In Receiving Homes and Establishments conducted by the Department	409	224	633	431	269	700	416	261	677
In Charitable Homes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	363	795
In Mental Hospitals and other non-Departmental Institutions	77	55	132	69	57	126	71	50	121
In Departmental Institutions and Shelters for Delinquents	31	36	67	30	39	69	24	33	57
On Leave—Absconders	9	10	19	7	12	19	11	17	28
Totals	2,010	1,787	3,797	2,100	1,936	4,036	2,662	2,399	5,061

Note.—The above Table affords a more detailed analysis than in the past. Corresponding Tables in previous Annual Reports include wards in shelters in figures for Receiving Homes and Establishments, Wards in Mental Hospitals and other non-Departmental institutions, Wards in Departmental institutions, and Wards on leave and absconders were all included in one total. Ex-wards between 18 and 21 years for whom guardianship has been retained have been omitted from the table; previously they were included in the totals for wards in foster homes (see Table 3B).

TABLE 3A—WARDS
Admissions and Discharges of Wards

Classification	1959-1960			1960-1961			1961-1962		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Wards under Control at beginning of the Year	1,861	1,629	3,490	2,010	1,787	3,797	2,100	1,936	4,036
Children admitted to State Control during Year (Sec. 23 (1)) and transferred from Institutions (Sec. 53 (1) (c))	58	42	100	87	60	147	87	86	173
Children committed to Care of the Minister during the Year	332	328	660	301	342	643	290	263	553
Charitable Home Admissions (Sec. 23 (1A)) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	438	945
Discharges	181	158	339	198	188	386	225	233	458
Legally adopted	56	52	108	96	63	159	94	88	182
Deaths	4	2	6	4	2	6	3	3	6
Total Wards at end of the Year	2,010	1,787	3,797	2,100	1,936	4,036	2,662	2,399	5,061

Note.—This Table provides a more detailed analysis than in the past. Admissions to State control and committals to the care of the Minister were previously shown as one total as were discharges and adoptions. Ex-wards between 18 and 21 years for whom guardianship has been retained have been omitted from the Table (see Table 3B).

TABLE 3B—EX-WARDS**Number of Ex-Wards (18-21 years) for whom Guardianship has been Retained**

At 30th June, 1960			At 30th June, 1961			At 30th June, 1962		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
103	87	190	106	91	197	144	102	246

TABLE 3C—WARDS

Establishments for the Care of Wards—Admissions and Discharges

Name of Establishment	Total Enrolment at beginning of Year			Admissions during Year			Total Inmates during Year			Discharges during Year			Inmates in Residence at end of Year			Absentees at end of Year			Total Enrolment at end of Year		
	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Berry	55	60	59	83	79	83	138	139	142	78	80	83	57	58	59	3	1	..	60	59	59
Bidura	45	44	55	704	742	744	749	786	799	705	731	735	39	52	58	5	3	6	44	55	64
Brougham	20	22	20	16	9	9	36	31	29	14	11	10	19	20	19	3	..	..	22	20	19
Brush Farm	61	61	61	36	38	34	97	99	95	36	38	34	61	61	61	..	..	..	61	61	61
Castle Hill House	21	18	20	24	25	17	45	43	37	27	23	16	18	18	21	..	2	..	18	20	21
Corelli	25	23	20	58	96	106	83	119	126	60	99	102	22	20	24	1	..	..	23	20	24
King Edward Home	27	28	28	4	13	22	31	41	50	3	13	23	28	28	27	..	..	..	28	28	27
Lynwood Hall	43	38	48	33	51	49	76	89	97	38	41	47	34	47	50	4	1	..	38	48	50
May Villa	24	20	20	11	9	..	35	29	20	15	9	..	20	20	20	..	..	..	20	20	20
Montrose	23	25	25	85	41	64	108	66	89	83	41	61	25	25	28	..	..	..	25	25	28
Myee (Children)	16	21	18	174	168	159	190	189	177	169	171	152	18	18	24	3	..	1	21	18	25
Royleston	59	81	82	538	496	1,051	597	577	1,133	516	495	1,088	77	79	45	4	3	..	81	82	45
Thornbury Lodge	7	28	32	138	145	211	145	173	243	117	141	210	28	32	33	..	..	..	28	32	33
Turner, Suttor and Waverley Cottages	75	74	75	32	42	44	107	116	119	33	41	45	74	75	74	..	..	..	74	75	74
Weroona	30	30	30	42	26	26	72	56	56	42	26	30	30	30	26	..	..	..	30	30	26
Werrington Park	13	30	30	23	12	42	36	42	72	6	12	13	30	30	59	..	..	..	30	30	59
Winbin	19	14	20	103	118	71	122	132	91	108	112	69	14	19	22	..	1	..	14	20	22
Yarra Bay House	34	40	48	35	98	167	69	138	215	29	90	173	39	47	42	1	1	..	40	48	42
Totals	597	657	691	2,139	2,208	2,899	2,736	2,865	3,590	2,079	2,174	2,891	633	679	692	24	12	7	657	691	699*

Note:—Berry and Lynwood Hall provide special vocational training. Brush Farm, May Villa and Werrington Park are for mentally retarded wards. Bidura, Royleston and Thornbury Lodge are reception establishments.

* Includes 22 children (not wards) on remand.

TABLE 4—REMAND HOMES (SHELTERS)

Admissions and Discharges

	Inmates at beginning of Year			Admissions during Year			Total Inmates during Year			Discharges during Year			Deaths during Year			Total Discharges and Deaths during Year			Total Inmates at end of Year		
	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Broken Hill Shelter .....	..	..	..	19	30	36	19	30	36	19	30	36	..	..	..	19	30	36	..	..	..
Metropolitan Boys' Shelter	39	48	34	2,030	2,110	1,960	2,069	2,158	1,994	2,020	2,124	1,952	1	..	..	2,021	2,124	1,952	48	34	42
Metropolitan Girls' Shelter	21	20	28	1,107	1,336	1,235	1,128	1,356	1,263	1,108	1,328	1,231	..	..	..	1,108	1,328	1,231	20	28	32
Yasmar	57	52	84	1,906	2,190	2,192	1,963	2,242	2,276	1,911	2,158	2,190	..	..	..	1,911	2,158	2,190	52	84	86
Newcastle Shelter .....	..	..	..	61	43	36	61	43	36	61	43	36	..	..	..	61	43	36	..	..	..
Totals	117	120	146	5,123	5,709	5,459	5,240	5,829	5,605	5,119	5,683	5,445	1	..	..	5,120	5,683	5,445	120	146	160

TABLE 5—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Offenders against the Crimes Act, 1900, throughout New South Wales—Distributed according to Sex, Age and Locality

Age	Metropolitan and Ashfield Children's Courts		Other Sydney Suburban Courts		Bankstown Children's Court		Parramatta Children's Court		Liverpool Children's Court		Newcastle Children's Court		Wollongong Children's Court		Country Children's Courts		Totals		
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	
Males																			
8 years	..	7	6	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	4	4	2	3	11	10
9 years	..	12	9	..	..	5	2	1	2	4	11	2	6	4	18	14	37	32
10 years	..	24	12	2	1	3	8	2	3	4	10	7	6	5	53	20	105	46	
11 years	..	49	27	1	4	6	12	4	9	6	13	19	15	10	42	50	119	113	
12 years	..	56	49	3	4	19	21	25	23	20	30	21	16	15	94	73	200	184	
13 years	..	160	110	3	4	22	24	36	31	29	45	50	28	36	264	199	702	549	
14 years	..	277	175	1	3	22	24	41	52	35	31	46	74	29	33	236	254	733	749
15 years	..	308	266	8	6	30	33	45	58	58	42	62	66	35	20	260	287	871	855
16 years	..	386	317	3	10	53	55	54	50	23	38	63	57	40	30	243	277	920	901
17 years	..	441	387	3	5	53	57	54	50	23	38	63	57	40	30	243	277	920	901
18 years*	..	19	36	2	5	6	9	2	5	9	4	1	6	18	19	57	84
Age not recorded	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9	11	11	
Totals ..	1,739	1,394	24	33	194	220	214	245	157	191	290	301	180	163	1,416	1,320	4,214	3,867	
Females																			
8 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 years	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	..	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years	..	5	9	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	..	24	11	..	..	2	..	..	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years	..	33	20	..	..	6	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years	..	35	28	..	..	5	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years	..	31	17	1	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 years*	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not recorded	
Totals ..	137	91	1	1	18	18	22	16	4	6	15	6	3	11	48	58	248	207	

* Under 18 when offence committed but 18 at time of court appearance.

Juvenile Population 8 to under 18—New South Wales						Rate of Crime per 1,000 of stated Populations					
Male			Female			Male			Female		
1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
350,760	368,870	368,360	336,070	352,980	350,540	12.6	11.4	10.5	.80	.70	.59

For explanation of apparent decrease in population, see notes under "Delinquent Children", page 9.

TABLE 5A—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)

Offenders Shown in Table 5—Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

MALES

Court Order	Steal		Break, Enter and Steal		Receive Stolen Property		Take and Use Motor Vehicle		Assault	
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962
Released on Probation	858	803	726	651	50	43	255	167	17	16
Committed to an Institution	266	298	403	464	6	15	231	154	14	29
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	99	131	74	95	5	9	165	96	6	13
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc. ..	19	27	6	13	4	1	4	3	1	7
Fined	102	68	2	1	9	7	35	15	7	14
Bound Over	38	34	10	12	7	2	38	3	7	2
Committed for Trial	3	3	18	12	3	..	23	14	4	8
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	34	23	25	18	5	8
Other Orders	11	4	7	1	2	..
Totals	1,430	1,391	1,271	1,267	86	77	756	460	58	89

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Court Order	Robbery with Assault or while Armed		Malicious Damage		Sex Offences		Other Offences		Totals	
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962
Released on Probation	5	2	31	54	193	162	111	69	2,246	1,967
Committed to an Institution	21	2	11	12	53	48	33	47	1,038	1,069
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	6	1	4	10	30	49	22	29	411	433
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc. ..	..	..	1	8	3	8	3	5	41	72
Fined .....	..	..	10	11	1	3	9	10	175	129
Bound Over .....	..	..	4	1	17	10	2	9	123	73
Committed for Trial	3	6	..	..	16	14	6	7	76	64
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person .....	..	..	2	..	6	1	2	2	76	52
Other Orders .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	3	28	8
Totals	35	11	63	96	322	295	193	181	4,214	3,867

TABLE 5A—JUVENILE OFFENDERS (CRIMES ACT)—*continued*Offenders Shown in Table 5—Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence—*continued*

FEMALES

Court Order	Steal		Break, Enter and Steal		Receive Stolen Property		Take and Use Motor Vehicle		Assault	
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962
Released on Probation	78	68	23	23	5	3	20	7	2	6
Committed to an Institution	25	28	12	10	..	2	6	5	3	3
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	9	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fined	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
Bound Over	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Committed for Trial .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	2	4	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Orders	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Totals	130	111	45	44	6	5	27	12	11	11

Court Order	Robbery with Assault or while Armed		Malicious Damage		Sex Offences		Other Offences		Totals	
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962
Released on Probation	1	..	1	6	..	..	5	9	135	122
Committed to an Institution .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	51	50
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc. .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3
Fined .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
Bound Over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	5
Committed for Trial .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	11
Other Orders .....	..	..	8	5	..	..	4	..	18	8
Totals	3	1	12	11	..	..	14	12	248	207

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

Offence	8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years		17 years		18 years		Age not recorded	Totals			
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962			
MALES																											
Steal	6	3	16	9	33	21	47	50	79	76	172	147	247	189	236	250	280	297	297	316	11	26	6	7	1,430	1,391	
Break, Enter and Steal	4	4	20	18	58	23	58	51	96	93	214	145	272	250	198	259	160	200	173	210	14	12	4	2	1,271	1,267	
Receive Stolen Property	3	..	3	..	4	3	8	9	9	14	17	18	21	13	20	17	1	3	..	..	86	77	
Take and Use Motor Vehicle	2	..	1	1	3	..	24	7	83	25	156	117	243	157	233	144	11	9	..	..	756	460	
Assault	1	..	..	2	3	4	6	7	9	11	26	32	39	1	6	..	..	58	89		
Robbery with Assault or while Armed	1	..	..	3	1	5	2	12	4	12	4	2	..	..	..	..	35	11	
Malicious Damage	2	..	1	3	2	3	1	2	7	3	8	8	14	9	15	21	21	13	23	1	..	..	2	63	96	
Sex Offences	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	11	8	44	29	63	54	87	84	100	90	13	25	1	..	322	295	
Other Offences	1	1	1	3	6	..	6	8	12	3	14	6	32	21	42	25	36	53	40	58	3	3	..	..	193	181
Totals	11	10	37	32	105	46	119	113	200	184	448	333	702	549	733	749	871	855	920	901	57	84	11	11	4,214	3,867	
FEMALES																											
Steal	2	1	5	4	11	5	14	8	18	19	13	25	31	23	34	22	2	3	..	1	130	111	
Break, Enter and Steal	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	7	14	8	13	7	9	14	3	5	..	..	..	..	45	44	
Receive Stolen Property	1	2	..	..	1	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	5	
Take and Use Motor Vehicle	5	1	11	4	7	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	
Assault	1	..	..	1	1	6	1	3	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	11	11	
Robbery with Assault or while Armed	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	
Malicious Damage	1	2	3	5	3	5	4	12	11
Sex Offences	
Other Offences	1	2	1	1	7	3	2	4	3	2	14	12
Totals	1	1	2	1	5	6	13	6	18	18	41	31	53	44	63	54	50	42	2	3	..	1	248	207	

TABLE 6—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Juveniles appearing before Courts throughout New South Wales respecting Child Welfare Act Matters—Distributed according to Sex, Age and Locality

Age	Metropolitan and Ashfield Children's Courts				Other Sydney Suburban Courts				Bankstown Children's Court				Parramatta Children's Court				Liverpool Children's Court				Newcastle Children's Court				Wollongong Children's Court				Country Children's Courts				Totals				
	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
Under 8 years	106	104	126	87	2	2	..	..	18	24	25	17	17	15	37	35	2	..	1	2	18	11	10	14	4	3	1	4	80	76	98	65	247	235	298	224
8 years	13	11	12	6	1	..	..	1	4	3	4	1	2	3	6	3	1	1	..	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	1	1	11	11	4	8	36	30	29	22
9 years	13	8	13	6	1	2	3	2	5	3	7	7	4	1	1	..	2	1	8	5	11	10	33	19	35	26
10 years	22	7	27	4	..	..	2	..	11	5	8	5	7	2	9	7	4	2	..	..	4	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	10	7	12	6	59	24	60	26
11 years	24	9	28	11	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	4	5	3	11	4	5	..	7	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	19	12	15	11	58	32	68	32
12 years	37	30	30	17	..	..	..	..	8	5	4	2	5	4	13	7	1	3	4	..	8	3	1	2	..	2	3	4	19	11	17	11	78	58	72	43
13 years	71	72	65	85	..	..	..	..	11	13	18	13	13	29	15	32	7	4	13	8	5	8	8	9	6	3	4	6	32	31	27	37	145	160	150	190
14 years	91	117	97	108	..	2	3	..	18	21	25	25	13	45	37	40	13	7	16	9	16	18	16	20	3	8	12	11	38	55	29	76	192	273	235	289	
15 years	23	110	44	111	..	1	..	1	4	22	5	25	..	45	6	36	..	6	1	4	2	10	6	14	5	13	2	16	2	20	50	18	71	54	257	82	278
16 years	22	114	28	101	..	1	2	..	3	14	4	10	3	16	4	26	..	6	1	11	3	14	4	20	4	6	9	41	17	33	42	217	62	196			
17 years	14	66	15	41	..	1	..	1	5	1	8	1	18	2	12	..	2	1	1	..	7	1	5	4	7	2	5	13	14	11	27	33	119	34	99		
18 years*	..	1	1	4
Age not recorded
Totals	436	649	486	581	3	6	8	3	81	120	104	112	71	183	147	210	38	26	44	30	62	72	48	84	28	57	31	55	260	314	261	355	979	1,427	1,129	1,430	

* At time of Court appearance.

TABLE 6A—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES

Cases shown in Table 6—Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Complaint*.

Court Order	Complaint																								Neglected																									Totals
	Uncontrollable				Absconding from Proper Custody				Breach of Probation Conditions				Exposed to Moral Danger				No fixed Place of Abode and Destitute				Improper Guardianship				Failure to attend School regularly				Miscellaneous								Totals													
	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		Totals																	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																
Released on Probation	42	95	69	76	..	3	5	2	28	14	24	12	30	425	27	450	13	25	41	46	41	47	40	52	175	43	202	72	17	10	24	13	346	662	432	723														
Committed to an Institution	43	45	66	32	7	19	13	21	78	16	95	18	10	135	7	137	4	4	6	2	..	..	1	3	71	3	65	4	11	6	8	11	224	228	261	228												
Committed to the Care of the Minister	5	16	10	17	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	5	..	10	1	13	126	124	148	113	133	116	123	101	3	17	7	4	24	10	4	1	294	298	294	254										
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	1	3	8	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	8	2	9	..	1	3	3	..	3	4	..	..	2	..	1	4	6	13	22	23	40											
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	16	15	8	12	..	..	1	1	2	9	10	7	1	47	5	49	19	21	29	27	23	33	25	36	4	1	4	2	6	6	5	3	71	132	87	137												
Returned to former Custody	1	19	29	20	30	1	1	20	30	20	31													
Variation of Order	1	1	1	4	2	..	1	..	2	4	1	1	7	10	1	..													
Other Orders	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	4	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	7	2	23	1	20	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	19	3	2	11	54	12	34								
Totals	111	183	164	144	26	54	41	54	114	46	133	49	46	652	43	679	165	176	228	192	200	200	193	196	254	65	282	82	63	51	45	34	979	1,427	1,129	1,430												

* A technical term; children may not be charged with an "offence" under this Act.

TABLE 6B—CHILD WELFARE ACT CASES
Cases shown in Table 6—Distributed according to Sex, Complaint and Age

Age	Complaint																		
	Uncontrollable		Absconding from Proper Custody		Breach of Probation Conditions		Neglected												
							Exposed to Moral Danger		No Fixed Place of Abode and Destitute		Improper Guardianship		Failure to attend School regularly		Miscellaneous		Totals		
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	
Males																			
Under 8 years	4	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	93	157	134	130	5	2	11	3	247	298
8 years	2	7	..	1	..	1	..	17	8	9	7	4	5	4	..	36	36	29	
9 years	6	3	..	..	1	..	1	4	9	10	15	9	6	2	1	33	33	35
10 years	7	13	..	..	4	5	..	..	8	9	11	4	24	27	5	2	59	60
11 years	6	12	2	2	5	8	2	..	7	9	11	15	21	19	4	3	58	68	
12 years	8	11	1	1	13	15	..	..	14	7	7	6	32	31	3	1	78	72
13 years	17	22	3	3	28	27	8	3	5	10	9	10	70	73	5	2	145	150	
14 years	24	30	13	13	41	47	11	12	5	6	5	3	88	116	5	8	192	235	
15 years	19	37	2	12	10	5	9	8	6	4	..	2	1	3	7	11	54	82	
16 years	12	18	3	7	5	13	9	14	4	4	1	..	..	..	8	6	42	62
17 years	6	6	2	2	5	8	6	5	2	5	3	1	..	..	9	7	33	34
18 years* .....	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
Age not recorded .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	111	164	26	41	114	133	46	43	165	228	200	193	254	282	63	45	979	1,129	
Females																			
Under 8 years	2	1	..	95	118	135	101	..	2	5	1	235	224
8 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	10	16	11	1	2	1	30	22
9 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	9	5	14	1	2	1	19	26
10 years	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	8	5	10	17	2	1	..	..	24	26
11 years	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	5	3	12	8	5	12	4	4	1	32	32
12 years	9	6	6	3	2	..	18	11	7	9	9	8	6	5	1	1	58	43	
13 years	28	24	10	12	6	9	77	94	11	10	6	12	21	26	1	3	160	190	
14 years	51	31	14	12	9	13	150	168	7	6	10	12	28	42	4	5	273	289	
15 years	43	37	10	12	11	11	177	207	6	2	4	3	2	..	4	6	257	278	
16 years	28	24	12	5	13	5	136	138	7	12	..	5	..	..	21	7	217	196
17 years	14	13	2	9	3	11	86	54	4	3	..	1	..	..	10	8	119	99
18 years* .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	5
Age not recorded .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	183	144	54	54	46	49	652	679	176	192	200	196	65	82	51	34	1,427	1,430	

* At time of court appearance.

TABLE 7—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT
Male Truants proceeded against throughout New South Wales under the Public Instruction (Amendment) Act, 1916—Distributed according to Age and Locality

Age	Metropolitan and Ashfield Children's Courts	Bankstown Children's Court		Parramatta Children's Court		Liverpool Children's Court		Newcastle Children's Court		Wollongong Children's Court		Country Children's Courts		Totals			
		1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962
Under 8 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
9 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11 years	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
12 years	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	2
13 years	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
14 years	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	5
Totals	14	11	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	15

Note:—(1) Proceedings under this Act are taken against school age boys only. In the Metropolitan Statistical Area action in truancy matters is never taken in "Other Sydney Suburban Courts." (2) Total statistics of school default cases in which action is taken against the child are yielded by summing this table and the appropriate

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

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

	1959-1960			1960-1961			1961-1962		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance—									
No. of Cases reported by State Schools	5,714	4,500	10,214	6,329	4,628	10,957	5,000	4,056	9,056
Population Attending State Schools *	298,114	273,440	571,554	306,290	280,450	586,740	315,413	287,598	603,011
No. of Cases reported by non-State Schools	607	674	1,281	727	644	1,371	453	456	909
Population attending non-State Schools *	92,012	95,155	187,167	98,355	99,082	197,437	96,511	101,698	198,209
Prosecutions of Parents—									
No. of Parents prosecuted regarding School Default		87			68			38	
Reasons for Application for Exemption from Attendance—									
Domestic Necessity—									
State Schools	69	319	388	218	414	632	85	393	478
Non-State Schools	7	57	64	29	57	86	9	81	90
Health—									
State Schools	79	80	159	170	161	331	16	47	63
Non-State Schools	6	17	23	23	25	48	5	9	14
Necessitous Circumstances—									
State Schools	409	371	780	581	539	1,120	361	346	707
Non-State Schools	51	66	117	85	92	177	34	65	99
Passed Intermediate Certificate Examination—									
State Schools	394	707	1,101	329	731	1,060	242	569	811
Non-State Schools	91	142	233	156	176	332	87	108	195
Psychological Desirability—									
State Schools				240	158	398	68	72	140
Non-State Schools				21	21	42	13	9	22
Educational Saturation—									
State Schools .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	423	1,173
Non-State Schools .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	65	125
To attend Business or Technical College and Other Special Grounds—									
State Schools	930	609	1,539	370	300	670	322	312	634
Non-State Schools	113	114	227	35	44	79	23	43	66
Totals—									
State Schools	1,881	2,086	3,967	1,908	2,303	4,211	1,844	2,162	4,006
Non-State Schools	268	396	664	349	415	764	231	380	611

* Based on average weekly enrolment for 1959, 1960 and 1961 respectively.

TABLE 8—MINOR OFFENDERS

Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Offence

Court Order	Railway and Tramway Regulations				Motor Traffic Act				Police Offences Act				Firearms Act				Fauna and Flora Protection Acts				Other Acts				Totals			
	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Fined	630	231	811	277	775	3	858	4	106	1	80	1	7	..	3	1,518	235	1,752	282
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	59	22	44	13	62	1	42	1	30	3	31	2	2	153	26	117	16
Released on Probation ..	9	..	16	..	9	..	9	..	52	1	35	4	21	1	7	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	95	3	71	4
Committed to an Institution ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	9	1
Other Orders .....	..	..	1	..	63	..	48	1	19	..	19	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	86	..	68	1
Totals	700	253	873	290	909	4	957	6	209	5	173	8	33	1	10	..	..	4	..	5	1	..	..	1,856	264	2,017	304

TABLE 8A—MINOR OFFENDERS

Cases shown in Table 8—Distributed according to Sex, Court Order and Age

Court Order	8 years		9 years		10 years		11 years		12 years		13 years		14 years		15 years		16 years		17 years		18 years		Age not Recorded		Totals	
	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961	
Males																										
Fined	1	..	..	..	2	10	4	36	57	175	237	304	424	719	693	273	335	..	..	1,518	1,752	
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	1	..	2	..	6	1	7	1	9	3	4	9	20	20	19	23	74	45	11	15	..	..	153	117
Released on Probation	1	2	..	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	13	7	11	12	28	22	33	16	..	1	..	..	95	71
Committed to an Institution	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	9
Other Orders	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	6	11	8	47	29	25	20	..	..	86	68
Totals	2	3	3	4	9	5	9	6	23	10	57	77	207	275	364	480	873	786	309	371	..	..	1,856	2,017
Females																										
Fined	5	..	17	27	77	96	76	82	59	75	1	2	..	..	235	282	
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	1	..	2	1	9	4	5	4	10	1	..	5	..	..	26	16	
Released on Probation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
Committed to an Institution	1
Other Orders	1
Totals	1	5	..	19	29	87	101	82	87	70	79	1	7	..	..	264	304

TABLE 9—COURT ORDERS

Summary of Orders made by Children's Courts in New South Wales—All Cases (Summation of Tables 5A, 6A, 7A and 8A)

Court Order	Juvenile Offenders (Crimes Act)				Child Welfare Act				Public Instruction Act		Minor Offenders				Totals			
	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male Truants	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Released on Probation	2,246	135	1,967	122	346	662	432	723	16	10	95	3	71	4	2,703	800	2,480	849
Committed to an Institution	1,038	51	1,069	50	224	228	261	228	4	4	4	..	9	1	1,270	279	*1,343	†279
Committed to an Institution—Order Suspended	411	17	433	6	8	31	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	428	48	433	6
Admonished and Discharged, not proceeded with, etc.	41	4	72	3	6	13	22	23	..	1	153	26	117	16	200	43	212	42
Fined	175	9	129	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,518	235	1,752	282	1,693	244	1,881	284
Bound Over	123	8	73	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	157	9	73	5
Committed for Trial	76	..	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	64	..
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	76	6	52	11	71	132	87	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	138	139	148
Committed to the Care of the Minister	10	3	4	4	294	298	294	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	301	298	258
Returned to former Custody	1	1	..	..	20	30	20	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	31	20	31
Variation of Order .....	..	..	..	..	7	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	1	..
Other Orders	17	14	4	4	3	22	12	34	..	..	43	..	68	1	63	36	84	39
Totals.....	4,214	248	3,867	207	979	1,427	1,129	1,430	20	15	1,856	264	2,017	304	7,069	1,939	7,028	1,941

* Includes 59 orders against which appeals were upheld, and 60 orders for lads already committed on other orders.

† Includes 5 orders against which appeals were upheld, and 5 orders for girls already committed on other orders.

TABLE 10—METROPOLITAN CHILDREN'S COURTS, SYDNEY

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

Court Order	Males												Females												
	Juvenile Offenders (Crimes Act)			Minor Offenders			Child Welfare Act Cases			Public Instruction Act Cases			Juvenile Offenders (Crimes Act)			Minor Offenders			Child Welfare Act Cases						
	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	
Released on Probation	845	773	500	28	12	15	177	172	175	17	11	9	76	59	38	3	1	1	323	286	263				
Committed to an Institution	435	422	412	1	..	..	108	81	112	1	3	2	33	26	21	..	..	..	108	98	101			
Committed to the Care of the Minister	1	1	2	..	..	..	154	114	86	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	152	107	75			
Committed to the Care of an Approved Person	38	26	31	..	2	1	33	35	61	..	..	..	10	6	7	..	..	..	68	63	72			
Committed to Institution—Order Suspended	277	240	236	9	1	8	2	3	7	..	..	..	7	12	5	..	..	..	22	22	24			
Committed for Trial	34	27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fined	109	88	78	1,187	1,042	1,179	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	6	1	191	195	248	..	..	..	
Bound Over	132	117	67	11	31	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	5	1	..	3	2	1	1			
Admonished and Discharged, Not Proceeded With, etc.	38	28	42	143	132	97	2	2	22	..	..	1	2	4	3	20	26	8	13	11	15			
Returned to Former Custody	1	1	1	..	..	..	15	20	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	27	30			
Ordered to be Detained in Prison	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	1	19	..			
Isolated Detention Within Institution	5	1	1	2	..			
Variation of Order	1	1	5	1	10	..			
Detained to Rising of Court	1	3				
Committed to Prison, Order Suspended	3	3	1				
Disqualified from Holding Driver's Licence	14	35	24				
Adjourned Generally	1	5	3	1	1	1	13	3	..			
Recognizance Forfeited	2	6	..	1	2	1	2				
Returned to Canberra	1				
Totals	1,919	1,739	1,394	1,394	1,257	1,341	504	436	486	18	14	12	136	137	91	215	222	260	728	649	581				
Grand Totals (Males and Females) ..	2,055	1,876	1,485	1,609	1,479	1,601	1,232	1,085	1,067	18	14	12													

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

"Minor Offender" means any child or young person charged under any Act or Regulation mentioned in Table 8. Child Welfare Act cases refer to matters of Neglect, Uncontrollability, Absconding and Breach of Probation Conditions.

TABLE 11—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN
 Admissions and Discharges

Name of Institution	Total Enrolment at beginning of Year		Admissions from Shelters		Transfers in during Year		Total Inmates during Year		Transfers out during Year		Discharges during Year		Deaths during Year		Total Deaths, Discharges and Transfers Out during Year		Inmates in Residence at end of Year		Absentees at end of Year		Total Enrolment at end of Year												
	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962									
Anglewood Special School for Truants	74	70	76	67	84	88	..	..	..	141	154	164	3	5	7	68	73	86	..	..	..	71	78	86	70	76	71	70	76	71			
Daruk Training School for Boys . . . . .	..	..	173	..	165	291	..	102	9	267	473	..	3	13	..	91	257	..	..	..	..	71	94	257	..	172	200	..	1	3	173	203	
Training School for Boys, Mittagong	232	232	219	250	226	252	1	2	1	483	460	472	5	10	8	246	231	242	..	..	..	251	241	242	232	216	217	..	3	5	232	219	222
Mount Penang : Main Institution	380	425	329	601	561	495	79	60	58	1,060	1,046	882	157	261	165	478	456	380	..	..	1	635	717	381	403	305	327	22	24	9	425	329	336
Mount Penang : Privilege Cottage	20	20	20	..	..	..	111	128	129	131	148	149	20	13	12	91	115	121	..	..	..	111	128	121	20	19	16	..	1	..	20	20	16
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook	55	52	44	91	91	87	8	7	5	154	150	136	12	11	6	90	95	80	..	..	..	102	106	80	51	43	48	1	1	2	52	44	50
Institution for Boys, Tamworth	20	16	17	8	5	4	36	37	36	64	58	57	42	35	36	6	6	6	..	..	..	48	41	6	15	17	14	1	1	1	16	17	15
Training School for Girls, Hay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training School for Girls, Parramatta	156	154	160	230	269	258	148	156*	166*	534	579	584	166	180	201	214	239	221	..	..	..	380	419	221	144	127	148	10	33	14	154	160	162
Training School for Girls, Thornleigh	14	8	17	3	1	2	33	45	33	50	54	52	17	16	7	25	21	35	..	..	..	42	37	35	7	16	10	1	1	..	8	17	10
Totals	951	977	1,055	1,250	1,402	1,477†	416	537	454	2,617	2,916	2,986	422	534	463	1,218	1,327	1,429	..	..	1	1,640	1,861	1,430	942	991	1,059	35	64	34	977	1,055	1,093

* Includes girls remanded for medical examination.

† Includes 16 males and 4 females committed in Australian Capital Territory.

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

Offence or Complaint	Anglewood Special School for Truants			Daruk Training School for Boys			Mittagong Training School for Boys			Mount Penang Training School for Boys			St. Heliers Muswellbrook			Tamworth Institution for Boys			Hay Institution for Girls			Parramatta Training School for Girls			Thornleigh Training School for Girls			Totals			
	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962				
Stealing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	45	66	80	63	79	105	101	98	31	27	34	2	1	2	..	..	..	23	13	20	..	..	..	241	250	299
Breaking, Entering and Stealing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	47	104	85	85	90	169	155	140	29	36	34	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	13	9	..	..	..	297	339	377
Take and Use Motor Vehicles . . . . .	..	..	..	..	16	23	6	4	5	175	183	142	22	10	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	207	215	176
Receiving	2	2	..	1	6	6	6	4	1	1	1	..	1	8	9	8
Assault	4	8	4	25	20	13	..	4	..	1	3	2	33	30	23
Malicious Damage . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	1	6	2	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11	10
Sex Offences . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7	11	2	3	3	47	44	37	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	55	52
Uncontrollable	1	3	..	..	9	23	22	24	27	24	9	15	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	48	38	2	1	..	84	96	106
Neglected	42	55	55	..	6	13	11	16	12	11	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	159	155	1	..	2	191	249	247	
Breach of Probation	23	20	28	..	9	19	28	27	29	8	12	11	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	10	..	..	..	..	69	87	99
Absconding from Proper Custody . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8	11	3	1	..	6	3	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	18	19	..	..	..	..	26	30	36
Other Complaints and Offences . . . . .	..	..	..	..	4	7	5	2	..	20	11	21	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	34	19	37
Truancy (P.I. Act)	1	6	5	..	5	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	7	
Totals	67	84	88	..	165	291	250	226	252	601	561	495	91	91	87	8	5	4	..	..	230	269	258	3	1	2	1,250	1,402	1,477	

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

Table 11B—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

Ages of Children admitted to Institutions and to Truant School

Age	Anglewood Special School for Truants						Daruk Training School for Boys						Mittagong Training School for Boys						Mount Penang Training School for Boys						St. Heliers Muswellbrook					
	1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-60		1960-61		1961-62		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962	
	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.
9 years and under.....	1	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 years	8	1	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	22	6	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	5	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	26	3	35	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	10	..	9	3	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	13	35	6	50	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years	21	..	17	5	19	1	..	..	7	..	1	..	87	25	84	16	89	18	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	18	3	22	3	30	6	..	..	92	..	154	4	33	13	16	3	16	2	85	3	51	1	1	..	31	..	25	..	21	..
15 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	5	118	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	24	68	20	48	8	39	..	55	..	39	..
16 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	45	142	55	159	52	12	..	9	..	17	..
17 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	65	134	77	128	86	9	..	..	..	10	..
18 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	10	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	63	4	72	12	80	8	..	..	160	5	273	18	194	56	192	34	214	38	458	143	405	156	346	149	91	..	91	..	87	..

Age	Tamworth Institution for Boys						Hay Training School for Girls						Parramatta Training School for Girls						Thornleigh Training School for Girls						Totals					
	1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962	
	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.	New	Retd.
9 years and under.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	17	..	14	..
10 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	32	7	16	2
11 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	32	3	47	4
12 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	13	48	9	64	13
13 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	20	..	28	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	27	129	21	138	24
14 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	10	37	8	40	13	1	..	..	1	..	..	211	29	244	15	263	25
15 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	18	63	11	55	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	175	42	243	36	260	41
16 years	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	13	47	27	32	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	209	58	204	82	208	72
17 years	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	38	14	27	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	80	174	91	169	103
18 years	1	..	1	..																										

TABLE 11C—INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT AND TRUANT CHILDREN

Subdivision of Figures in Returned Column of Table 11B

Age	Anglewood Special School for Truants						Daruk Training School for boys					
	Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year			Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year		
	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962
10 years and under	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years .....	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years .....	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	3	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..
15 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	14	..	..	..
16 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 years and over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	4	9	6	..	3	2	..	5	18	..	..	..
Age	Mittagong Training School for Boys						Mount Penang Training School for Boys					
	Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year			Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year		
	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962
10 years and under	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years	2	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	9	4	9	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years	18	11	13	7	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	8	2	..	5	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
15 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	6	1	1	2
16 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	45	35	12	10	17
17 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	52	56	25	25	30
18 years and over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	1
Totals	39	24	28	17	10	10	104	119	99	39	37	50
Age	Tamworth Institution for Boys						Hay Training School for Girls					
	Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year			Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year		
	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962
10 years and under .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 years and over .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age	Parramatta Training School for Girls						Totals					
	Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year			Returned within 1 Year			Returned after 1 Year		
	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962	1959– 1960	1960– 1961	1961– 1962
10 years and under .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	..	2	..
11 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	1	1	..
12 years .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	10	4	3	3
13 years	1	..	5	..	..	..	20	15	18	7	6	6
14 years	10	8	12	..	..	1	24	14	21	5	1	4
15 years	16	10	18	2	1	1	39	34	38	3	2	3
16 years	13	24	16	..	3	4	46	69	51	12	13	21
17 years	14	12	16	1	2	1	54	64	72	26	27	31
18 years and over	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	1	1	1
Totals	55	54	67	3	6	7	202	211	218	59	56	69

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

Age	0-6 Months			7-12 Months			13-18 Months			19-24 Months			Over 24 Months			Totals			
	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962	1959- 1960	1960- 1961	1961- 1962										
Anglewood Special School for Truants																			
9 years	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10 years	..	..	..	1	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	6
11 years	1	1	..	2	3	9	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	8
12 years	1	4	2	1	4	7	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	10
13 years	..	4	1	5	5	5	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	10
14 years	..	3	6	10	11	14	11	10	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	32
15 years and over	6	5	2	7	3	6	3	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	12	14
Totals	11	20	15	27	28	48	29	23	20	1	1	..	..	1	3	68	73	86
Daruk Training School for Boys																			
13 years	..	..	..	..	19	59	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 years	..	1	7	..	42	132	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	72
15 years	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	144
16 years	..	7	1	..	9	37	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	39
17 years	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
18 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Totals	..	19	16	..	71	228	..	1	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	91	257
Mittagong Training School for Boys																			
9 years	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
10 years	..	1	..	10	7	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	9
11 years	..	1	1	21	8	20	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	28
12 years	3	..	1	26	16	23	5	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	20	31
13 years	2	2	1	48	47	44	7	9	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	60	58	51
14 years	1	3	1	74	87	94	13	16	11	4	2	..	..	..	..	92	110	107
15 years and over	..	..	..	15	15	7	4	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	14
Totals	6	6	4	195	182	197	35	37	39	9	2	1	1	4	1	246	231	242	
Mount Penang, Training School for Boys—Main Institution																			
14 years	5	..	1	15	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8	..
15 years	13	4	1	84	43	9	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	54	14
16 years	22	22	15	90	99	68	10	11	8	4	1	5	..	..	..	126	134	97
17 years	32	20	16	92	114	113	19	11	9	1	4	1	..	..	..	144	149	140
18 years and over	22	28	29	53	62	85	6	13	7	1	4	2	1	4	7	83	111	130	
Totals	94	74	61	334	325	275	43	41	26	6	10	9	1	6	10	478	456	381	
Mount Penang, Training School for Boys—Privilege Cottage																			
15 years	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..
16 years	8	12	3	13	11	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	23
17 years	5	12	3	23	30	41	9	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	39	47	48
18 years and over	4	11	4	19	25	37	2	4	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	25	42	50
Totals	19	36	10	57	67	97	13	10	10	1	2	4	1	..	..	91	115	121
St. Heliers, Muswellbrook																			
13 years	..	1	5	6	10	30	6
14 years	5	24	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	42	26
15 years	12	34	6	12	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	17	38
16 years	21	14	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years	2	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..
18 years and over	7	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..
Totals	47	73	19	43	22	60	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	95	80
Tamworth, Institution for Boys																			
16 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
18 years and over	5	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3
Totals	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
Hay, Institution for Girls																			
15 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parramatta Training School for Girls																			
11 years	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 years	..	1	1	4	6	10	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 years	1	1	1	4	6														

TABLE 12—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

Authorizing Boys to Engage in Street Trading

Age	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
14 years	441	407	343
15 years	127	136	133
Totals	568	543	476

TABLE 12A—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

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

Age	1959-1960			1960-1961			1961-1962		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
7 years	31	62	93	23	48	71	23	52	75
8 years	30	60	90	33	46	79			
9 years	26	53	79	51	21	72	34	67	101
10 years	28	34	62	28	54	82	48	41	89
11 years	35	47	82	41	45	86	40	62	102
12 years	39	58	97	37	42	79	68	37	105
13 years	25	49	74	19	22	41	66	42	108
14 years	11	33	44	16	26	42	25	33	58
15 years	16	5	21	6	8	14	16	10	26
Totals.....	211	341	552	251	326	577	353	390	743

TABLE 12B—LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE CHILD WELFARE ACT

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

	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Institutions and Homes Licensed for the reception of more than 5 children	88	94	89
Number of children under 7 years resident in such Institutions and Homes at end of year	832	840	1,122
Homes licensed for the reception of 5 children or less	248	225	228
Number of children under 7 years in such homes at end of year	291	214	233

TABLE 13—IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

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

Particulars of Children	Custodial Organisations																		52	
	Big Brother Movement		Dr. Barnardo's Homes		Fairbridge Farm Schools		Methodist Homes		United Protestant Association Homes		Catholic Homes		Displaced Persons (Minors)		Others (Nominated)		Totals			
	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962	1960-1961	1961-1962		
No. of Immigrant Children under Supervision at the beginning of the year	{ M F	159 ..	197 38	181 31	174 50	158 37	135	..	..	7	7	27 17	27 10	2	2	7	7	541 111	549 85	
No. of Arrivals during the year	{ M F	295 ..	185 ..	7 ..	11 4	1 ..	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	3	3	306 4	200 6	
No. discharged during the year	{ M F	257 ..	239 ..	14 7	25 10	24 13	37 9	..	..	..	3	.. 7	1 3	2	2	3	4	298 30	311 24	
No. under Guardianship at the end of the year	{ M F	197 ..	143 ..	174 31	160 25	135 37	99 28	..	..	7	4	27 10	26 7	2	..	7	6	549 85	438 67	

TABLE 13A—IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

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

Custodial Organisations	Under 6 Years				6 to under 15 Years				15 to under 21 Years				Totals			
	1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962		1960-1961		1961-1962	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Big Brother Movement	197	..	143	..	197	..	143	..
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	22	6	19	6	152	25	141	19	174	31	160	25
Fairbridge Farm Schools	25	13	14	9	110	24	85	19	135	37	99	28
Methodist Homes
United Protestant Association Homes	7	..	4	..	7	..	4	..
Catholic Homes	1	..	..	..	26	10	26	7	27	10	26	7
Displaced Persons (Minors)	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Others (Nominated)	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	5	4	3	6	7	6	6	7
Totals	1	..	..	50	20	36	16	499	64	402	51	549	85	438	67

TABLE 14—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

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

	1960	1961	1962
To Women who are alone in bringing up Children	1,582	1,745	1,781
To Women whose Husbands are incapacitated or in gaol ..	974	957	935
To Men whose Wives are not assisting in rearing Children and who are incapacitated	29	28	21
Total Recipients	2,585	2,730	2,737
No. of Children concerned in the above Allowances	7,187	7,454	7,213
Annual Expenditure on Section 27 Allowances	£175,971	£174,436	£189,102

TABLE 15—AFFILIATION

Departmental Assistance in Affiliating Children

	Number		
	1959-1960	1960-1961	1961-1962
Lower Court—			
Requests for assistance in affiliating children	729	725	805
Cases presented to Court	241	262	248
Court Orders made and Deeds and Agreements obtained	223	255	249
Complaints withdrawn	5	17	72
Complaints dismissed	5	7	4
On Appeal—			
Appeals by Defendant—			
Upheld	1	2	1
Dismissed	9	8	5

TABLE 16—MAINTENANCE

Maintenance Orders collected under the Provisions of the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act

	New South Wales Orders being enforced in other States						Interstate Orders being enforced in New South Wales						Totals	
	Q'ld.	Vic.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Sub-Total	Q'ld.	Vic.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Sub-Total		
Current Cases at Beginning of Year	1960-1961	283	213	71	51	18	636	161	204	50	72	22	509	1,145
	1961-1962	288	213	74	46	14	635	188	221	70	87	28	594	1,229
New Cases	1960-1961	63	46	17	5	2	133	44	36	27	32	11	150	283
	1961-1962	49	36	16	10	1	112	57	51	25	34	15	182	294
Discontinued Cases	1960-1961	58	46	14	10	6	134	17	19	7	17	5	65	199
	1961-1962	81	57	14	15	3	170	46	39	13	33	6	137	307
Total Cases being handled at End of Year	1960-1961	288	213	74	46	14	635	188	221	70	87	28	594	1,229
	1961-1962	256	192	76	41	12	577	199	233	82	88	37	639	1,216

TABLE 17—FINANCE

Revenue Collections for the Year 1961-1962

Administrative Division		
	£	£
Maintenance of Children under the Child Welfare Act	111,144	
Sundry Collections	6,931	
	118,075	
Establishments Division		
Sales of Farm Produce, etc.—	£	£
Training Farm and School of Husbandry, Berry	11,651	
Mt. Penang	1,424	
St. Heliers	3,121	
Training School for Boys, Mittagong	1,071	
Miscellaneous Collections ..	1,459	
	18,726	
Total Revenue Collections		£136,801

TABLE 17A—FINANCE

Statement of Expenditure from Departmental Revenue Vote, 1961-1962

Administrative Division		£	Establishments Division	£
A. Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salaries		167,123	A. Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salaries	625,988
B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—			B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—	
Workers' Compensation Insurance	8,698		Buildings—Maintenance and Alterations, etc.	50,000
Tea Money	75		Travelling, Removal and Subsistence	6,440
Rental of Buildings	1,300		Motor Vehicles	3,696
Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses	2,366		Freight, Cartage and Packing	3,646
Motor Vehicles, Running Costs	3,398		Books, Periodicals and Papers	1,245
Freight, Cartage and Packing	822		Fees for Services Rendered	12,999
Books, Periodicals and Papers	350		Laundry Expenses	4,798
Fees for Services Rendered	17,220		Postal Expenses	1,850
Postal and Telephone Expenses	10,499		Stores, Provisions, etc.	219,967
Stores, Provisions, etc.	398		Minor Expenses, N.E.I.	20
Minor Expenses, N.E.I.	113			
C. Other Services—			C. Other Services—	
Maintenance of Children	273,120		Grants to Clergymen, etc.	500
Special Clothing for Wards	8,646		Gratuities	2,261
Maintenance of Children in Shelters, etc.	38,498		Purchase and Installation of Plant	3,500
Funeral Expenses of Wards	230		Fencing, Roads, etc.	4,029
Films for Staff Training	285		Purchase of Livestock	167
Expenses relative to Staff Training	9,876		Mt. Penang—Staff Transport	1,216
Expenses of witnesses	12		Non-recurring Services	36
Non-recurring Services	7			
		£543,036		£942,358
Field Division				
A. Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salaries			A. Salaries and Payments in the Nature of Salaries	£291,999
B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—			B. Maintenance and Working Expenses—	
Rental of Buildings			Rental of Buildings	7,154
Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses			Travelling, Removal and Subsistence Expenses	35,850
Motor Vehicles			Motor Vehicles	1,281
Stores, Provisions, etc.			Stores, Provisions, etc.	35
				£336,319

TABLE 17B—FINANCE

Statement of Costs of Establishments for Year 1961-1962

Establishment	Salaries	Maintenance and Working Expenses	Renovations and Repairs	Rates	Light, Heat and Power	Telephone Service	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receiving Homes—							
Bidura	16,044 0 0	6,878 0 0	475 0 0	85 0 0	576 0 0	159 0 0	24,217 0 0
Royleston	19,637 0 0	8,160 0 0	1,459 0 0	28 0 0	620 0 0	108 0 0	30,012 0 0
Thornbury Lodge ..	14,638 0 0	4,502 0 0	765 0 0	29 0 0	1,297 0 0	72 0 0	21,303 0 0
Homes for Babies—							
Myee	9,984 0 0	3,409 0 0	562 0 0	111 0 0	887 0 0	80 0 0	15,033 0 0
Homes for Pre-School Children—							
Corelli	11,042 0 0	2,878 0 0	938 0 0	31 0 0	653 0 0	91 0 0	15,633 0 0
Montrose	12,299 0 0	3,671 0 0	8,406 0 0	71 0 0	509 0 0	56 0 0	25,012 0 0
Winbin	9,991 0 0	2,475 0 0	2,192 0 0	73 0 0	427 0 0	60 0 0	15,218 0 0
Homes for School Age Children—							
Brougham	6,126 0 0	4,590 0 0	389 0 0	129 0 0	246 0 0	40 0 0	11,520 0 0
Castle Hill	6,115 0 0	4,725 0 0	336 0 0	63 0 0	254 0 0	86 0 0	11,579 0 0
King Edward	8,585 0 0	3,495 0 0	67 0 0	75 0 0	251 0 0	46 0 0	12,519 0 0
Weroona	6,439 0 0	4,396 0 0	371 0 0	137 0 0	211 0 0	62 0 0	11,616 0 0
Yarra Bay	9,830 0 0	7,471 0 0	554 0 0	258 0 0	78 0 0	46 0 0	18,237 0 0
Homes for Subnormal Children—							
Brush Farm	16,433 0 0	6,358 0 0	379 0 0	90 0 0	636 0 0	76 0 0	23,972 0 0
May Villa	5,012 0 0	3,282 0 0	57 0 0	48 0 0	208 0 0	33 0 0	8,640 0 0
Werrington Park	8,574 0 0	5,769 0 0	144 0 0	102 0 0	501 0 0	29 0 0	15,119 0 0
Special Training Homes—							
Berry Training Farm and School of Husbandry	20,538 0 0	13,173 0 0	704 0 0	716 0 0	331 0 0	260 0 0	35,722 0 0
Lynwood Hall	13,725 0 0	4,975 0 0	699 0 0	....	469 0 0	78 0 0	19,946 0 0
Remand Homes (Shelters)—							
Metropolitan Boys Shelter	22,063 0 0	4,021 0 0	365 0 0	....	788 0 0	237 0 0	27,474 0 0
Metropolitan Girls Shelter	12,723 0 0	3,172 0 0	235 0 0	....	182 0 0	107 0 0	16,419 0 0
Yasmar	32,356 0 0	7,414 0 0	430 0 0	266 0 0	1,347 0 0	274 0 0	42,087 0 0
Training Schools—							
Mt. Penang	94,801 0 0	40,874 0 0	13,081 0 0	190 0 0	3,343 0 0	374 0 0	152,663 0 0
St. Heliers	22,345 0 0	10,413 0 0	148 0 0	....	2,346 0 0	124 0 0	35,376 0 0
Hay	10,197 0 0	3,386 0 0	350 0 0	78 0 0	....	24 0 0	14,035 0 0
Mittagong	67,778 0 0	41,917 0 0	3,020 0 0	1,804 0 0	1,556 0 0	375 0 0	116,450 0 0
Parramatta and Thornleigh	71,243 0 0	25,454 0 0	9,024 0 0	829 0 0	2,933 0 0	436 0 0	109,919 0 0
Daruk	65,358 0 0	22,494 0 0	184 0 0	60 0 0	2,889 0 0	362 0 0	91,347 0 0
Tamworth	15,779 0 0	3,021 0 0	....	108 0 0	....	125 0 0	19,033 0 0
Anglewood	16,333 0 0	13,997 0 0	4,666 0 0	299 0 0	484 0 0	234 0 0	36,013 0 0
Totals	£ 625,988 0 0	266,370 0 0	50,000 0 0	5,680 0 0	24,022 0 0	4,054 0 0	976,114 0 0