

Research and Statistics Division

Publication No.2

# Work Release in N.S.W. 1973

## — A Statistical Report —

New South Wales Department of Corrective Services

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS DIVISION

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Work Release in N.S.W. - 1973

- A Statistical Report -

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I	INTRODUCTION	Page 1
II	THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAMME	3
	(1) Selection	3
	(2) Daily programme	5
	(3) Weekend activities	5
	(4) Educational opportunities	5
	(5) Leave	5
	(6) Employment	6
	(7) Staffing	6
	(8) Release	8
III	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	9
IV	EVALUATION	12
	(1) Correctional aspects	12
	(2) Administrative aspects	13
	(3) Expansion of the programme	14
V	STATISTICAL TABLES	15
VI	APPENDICES	
	(1) Letter of introduction	51
	(2) Standing rules	52
VII	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	

## I INTRODUCTION

### 1. Origins and scope of work release.

Work release is a statutory scheme under which selected adult prisoners are allowed temporary leave from their institution in order to work in the community. The beginnings of the scheme can be traced back to the passing of the 1913 Huber Law in the United States, but no significant developments occurred in the small Wisconsin programme until the last ten to fifteen years. Since then work release has been applied to county, state and federal penitentiaries in at least twenty-four states.

In Britain experimentation began in 1956 and in 1959 "hostels for out-workers" or "pre-release hostels" were established in the grounds of or near prisons. In 1964 work release programmes were provided for one per cent of the total prison population<sup>1</sup>. A similar scheme exists in Sweden, and Norway where it is referred to as a 'free labour' system, in Belgium which has a limited detention system for prisoners serving sentences of up to three months, and in France where up to ten per cent of the prison population is involved in work release of some form, either as a distinct form of sentencing or as a release procedure.

Legislation was passed in Canada, in 1968, to authorize temporary release of prisoners in Ontario in order to work in the community.

<sup>1</sup> Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology,

In the twelve months ending 31.8.70 one hundred persons were placed on work release, with twenty-five remaining on the programme on 31.8.71 (0.66% of daily sentenced male prison population.) No special hostel or centre for work release candidates had been established. The scheme operated in all forty-six local and provincial gaols and each of the ten adult institutions.

In New Zealand work release is provided as a privilege to certain inmates in the last two or three months of their sentence as an integral part of their rehabilitation. Queensland introduced the first Australian work release programme in March, 1969, involving a small group of about twelve persons at the Brisbane prison. Following the lead of Queensland and New South Wales, Western Australia instituted a work release programme in March, 1970.

### Work release in New South Wales

It is of interest to remember that the Trial Bay Public Works Prison constructed in 1886, embodies many of the concepts of the present work release system and may be seen as a nineteenth century version of it.

Under the Trial Bay scheme, prisoners who had a continuous record of good conduct for six months could be sent to Trial Bay under licence for the last twelve months of a moderately long sentence (three or five years) on the last eighteen months of a long sentence (five to ten years). The aim was "to offer inducements to good conduct to prisoners undergoing long sentences and as preparation for work as free men".

The men were employed by the Department of Harbours and Rivers in constructing a breakwater at the bay. Their wages were credited to them on discharge, although one-third could be remitted to "immediate relatives in need" and another one-third could be used to purchase extra articles if desired.

At the end of December, 1889, one hundred and thirty men were working on the scheme. During the year 1890, ten licences were revoked : eight for breaches of discipline and two for health reasons.

The scheme continued until 1903 when the Trial Bay Prison was closed.

The present work release programme began in New South Wales in July, 1869 utilizing a separate work release centre located in an open setting adjacent to the Silverwater Complex. Enabling legislation is contained in the New South Wales Prisons (Amendment) Act 1966, Section 29 (1) :

"any prisoner may, by order of the Minister, be taken temporarily from any prison to any place in the State or be permitted to be absent temporarily from any prison for any purpose in aid of the administration of justice, or for the purpose of —

- (a) attending the funeral or obsequies of any near relative;

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report of the Department of Prisons New South Wales, 1888.

- (b) visiting a near relative suffering serious illness or disability;
- (c) applying for work or interviewing an employer or prospective employer;
- (d) attending a place of education or training in connection with any course of education or training;
- (e) engaging in employment specified in the order or for any other purpose which the Minister deems to be justified."

## 2. Objectives of work release.

The objectives of work release can be conceptualized in several ways: as a bridge between imprisonment and free society, as a means of mitigating the harshness of prison life and as a definite programme of rehabilitation utilizing the control processes of the larger society. Specific advantages of the scheme include :

- (1) increased continuity of employment
- (2) maintenance of family ties
- (3) some financial responsibility taken by the offender for himself and his family
- (4) decreased costs of prison administration
- (5) savings in social assistance

These advantages are best realized when men on work release are placed in jobs carefully suited to their abilities and interests, when

provision is made for home visits, when the offender contributes towards his board at the institution and sends money to his dependents thereby defraying some of the costs of prison administration; of social services to his family and contributing to revenue in the form of income tax.

### 3. Extent of the work release programme in New South Wales.

Since its inception, two hundred men have been placed on the scheme. Fifty eight men were currently on work release on 25.1.73, representing 1.69% of the total number of males sentenced in New South Wales on 30.6.71.<sup>1</sup>

This first report on work release in New South Wales examines the following areas :

1. The programme experienced by the prisoner on work release.
2. The social characteristics and criminal and correctional history of the participants.
3. Correctional and administrative aspects and further developments.

The period covered by the report is from the date of inception in July 1969 to January, 1973.

<sup>1</sup> 3420 persons - Computer Printouts supplied by Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

## II THE WORK RELEASE PROGRAMME

### 1. Selection

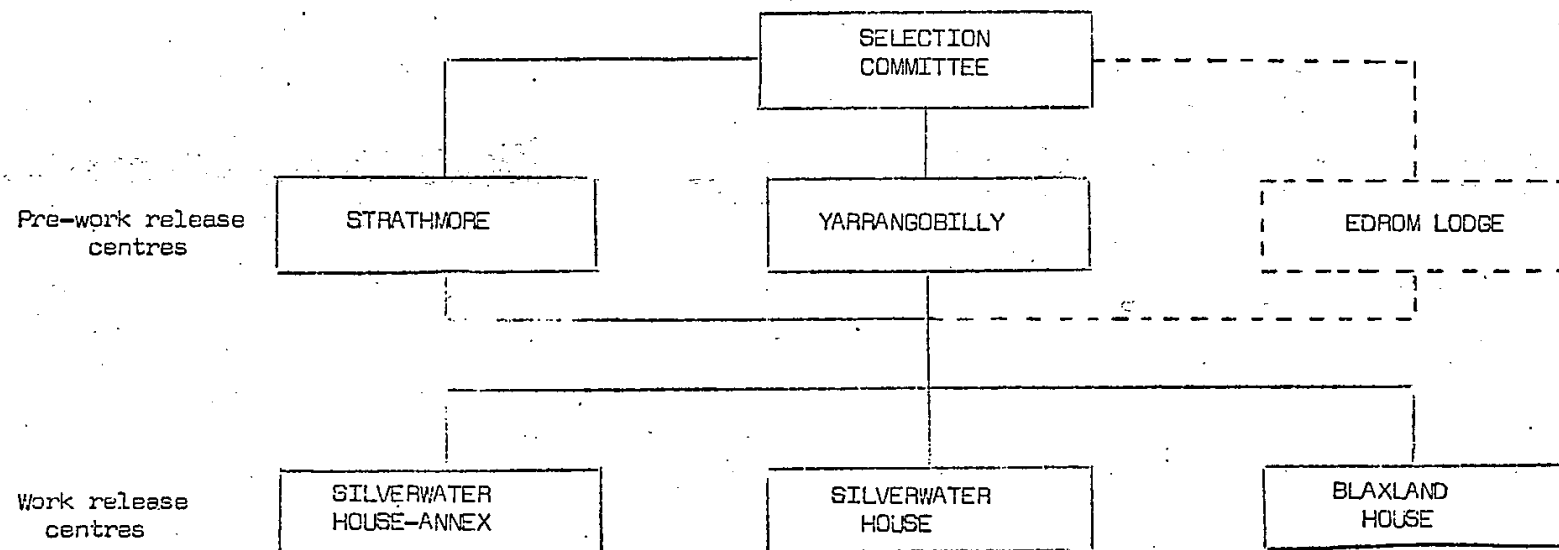
Unlike Periodic Detention (weekend imprisonment), work release is not a specific sentence imposed by the courts : it is a programme for which candidates are selected by the Department of Corrective Services. Every prisoner may apply, through a variety of sources, or be referred for consideration for work release; all applications are considered. Factors examined during the preliminary assessment stage include length of sentence, expiry date of non-parole period, offence and past criminal history, employment and family history. Potential candidates are interviewed and, if considered suitable, are referred to the Work Release Selection Committee.

The Selection Committee may accept, reject or defer an application for work release. If accepted, the prisoner is transferred to a pre-release centre (Yarrangobilly, Edrom Lodge or Strathmore) on a trial basis in a moderately secure environment. His placement at Silverwater House Work Release Centre depends on his behaviour during the pre-release stage and the completion of arrangement for an interview with his prospective employer.

Initially, the social workers were involved in placement of men in employment and liaison work with employers. However as the scheme grew, it became necessary to use a specialist service, to place the men in suitable jobs, and officers of the Commonwealth Employment Service have assumed full responsibility in this area. Without their assistance in this vital function the extension of work release would not have been possible.

CHART 1.

SELECTION AND ENTRY INTO WORK RELEASE



Note: Edrom Lodge will be in operation in the near future.

## 2. Programme at Silverwater House.

### Weekdays

Work Releasees on shift work are usually housed at Silverwater House. They depart for work at various times during the day, the earliest being 5.00 a.m. Men at the Annexe and Blaxland House usually leave for work at 6.00 a.m.

Dinner is served at 6.00 p.m. but shift workers in Silverwater House can have dinner up till 9.00 p.m.

Weekday evenings are spent studying, reading, watching television. Interviews with social workers also take place during that time.

Indoor sports include table tennis and billiards. Some men play musical instruments, others paint, and one man is involved with dress designing and has submitted entries in a designing competition with commendable results.

## 3. Weekend activities

Weekend activities are organized to provide further links with the outside community. Sports are played on local playing fields against district clubs. These include soccer and basketball in winter and cricket in summer. Men may leave the centre to attend local church services or to attend district meetings of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Community Service work, organised at weekends, enables the men to earn weekend leave as well as providing some sense of contributing to society.

## 4. Educational opportunities

At present there are opportunities for work release candidates to study tertiary courses by correspondence and to attend local technical college classes in the evenings. Fifteen men are engaged in these studies.

University correspondence courses include :

- History
- Psychology
- Sociology

Other tertiary correspondence courses include :

- Personnel administration
- Commerce
- First aid
- Theology
- Pilots' licence

Classes at technical college include :

- Technical drawing
- Accountancy
- Book-keeping
- Joinery
- Dress design
- Economics
- Farm management and agriculture
- Superintendent's secretaryship

## 5. Leave

Leave is regarded as a privilege which may be earned by the men or granted in special circumstances. Leave on one weekend per month may be earned by gaining points for community services e.g., general conservation work in National Parks. Special leave may be granted

for particular educational reasons, such as attending a conference or an exhibition related to studies. Compassionate leave is also granted for valid reasons.

#### 6. Employment

As far as possible, men are placed on a particular type of work with a view to their continuing that job after their sentence or parole period expires.

Of two hundred men placed on work release, one hundred and ninety five (97.5%) have been employed by private firms and five (2.5%) have been employed in government departments. Thirty three private firms employed two or more work release candidates. They constituted 29% of the total one hundred and fourteen private firms employing men on work release.

#### 7. Staffing

At present the operation of the work release programme requires a staff of fourteen. Three pre-work release centres accommodating approximately seventy prisoners require a staff of nine.

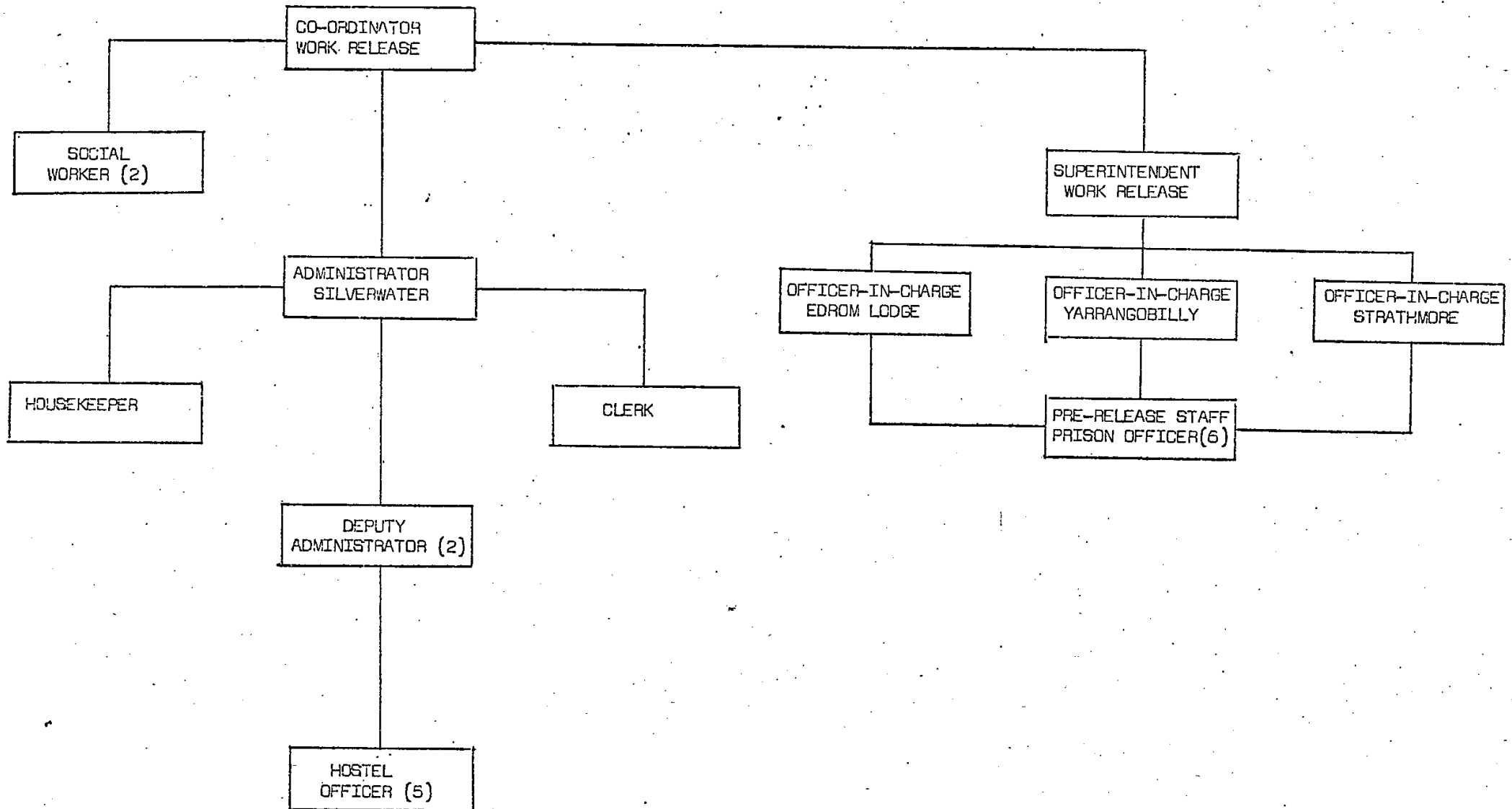
CHART 2

Work Release Organization Chart.

(Overleaf)

CHART 2.

WORK RELEASE ORGANIZATION CHART



The functions of administrative and professional staff are outlined below.

#### Co-ordinator

The co-ordinator has responsibility for the overall administration of the work release programme. Liaison is maintained between institutional officers, inmates and social workers for co-ordination as well as for constant evaluation, of the system.

The co-ordinator's role includes a public relations function: informing employers and potential employers of the scheme; giving lectures to custodial officers and community groups and maintaining contact with superintendents of correctional institutions.

#### Administrator

The Administrator is responsible for the proper conduct of his unit. He must be aware of administrative and social problems amongst the men and his staff, controlling the daily running of his unit in order to minimize these.

#### Social worker

The main function of the social worker is to deal with a man's practical and emotional problems, tensions in his family, and to help him actively deal with problems himself. The social worker also provides liaison with other work release staff members.

#### Superintendent, Work Release

The superintendent is responsible for the pre-selection stage of work release. He examines departmental records and applications for work release from a variety of sources and prepares a list of potential candidates for the programme. He then interviews each applicant and suitable cases are presented for final consideration by the Selection Committee.

#### 7. Release

When men on work release have served their term of imprisonment they may be released to remission, to parole or to licence. Men released to parole or licence are supervised by officers of the New South Wales Probation and Parole Service.

All money banked on behalf of the work release candidate is paid to him by cheque on discharge. This represents his total net earnings for the period of employment on work release, less deductions made for board (presently \$14 per week), money spent on fares and incidentals (approximately \$10 per week) and any payments made to dependents.

The average amount credited to one hundred and nine men on release from the programme is \$560 (range \$25 to \$3180). The amount obtained by each person would depend on his salary, length of time spent on the programme, amount of overtime worked and extent of payments made to dependents.

### III SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

#### 1. The population studied

This study is based on the total population of work release candidates and not merely a sample. Comparisons are drawn between the current work release population and the male prison population under sentence on 30.6.71.

#### 2. Statistical tests

Two statistical tests the  $\chi^2$  and 't' have been used to measure the 'significance' of apparent relationships between work release and general prison populations, and between the completed and removed populations. In the statistical sense 'significant' is used to refer to the probability that the apparent relationship could have arisen by chance e.g., the symbol  $p < .05$  indicates a chance of less than five in one hundred.

#### 3. Definition of terms

##### Population:

- Current - currently on work release as at 25.1.73
- Completed - successfully completed work release and released whether on parole, licence or to remission.
- Removed - returned to prison from work release.

#### Types of sentence

- G.P. - Governor's Pleasure
- Balance of Parole - The balance of sentence served because of breach of parole, representing the unexpired portion of the sentence at the time of release
- Balance of Licence - The balance of sentence served because of breach of licence representing the unexpired portion of the sentence at the time of release
- Balance of Authority - For the balance of maintenance confinee order because of breach of authority representing the unsatisfied portion of the court order

#### Abbreviations

- y - year/s
- m - month/s
- d - day/s

Statistical tests could not be performed on all the tables presented because in many cases frequency requirements for these tests were not met.

#### 4. Findings

##### A. Social characteristics

The following social characteristics relating to the work release population were studied: age, place of birth, religious affiliation, marital status, number of children in family of

origin and in nuclear family, educational attainment, school leaving age and school attendance.

All statistics refer to the total work release population unless otherwise specified.

#### Age

- (a) 48.5% under thirty years of age, 29% between thirty and forty years, 15% between forty and fifty years and 7.5% are aged fifty years and over;
- (b) the average age of the current work release population is thirty two years whereas the average age of the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.71 is slightly higher at thirty six years. However, the work release population is under-represented in the under twenty-five age group (31% compared with 45% for sentenced males) and over-represented in twenty-five to thirty nine age group (45% compared with 36% for sentenced males).

#### Place of birth

- (a) 14.5% were born overseas, 74% in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory and 11.5% in other Australian states.
- (b) Similar proportions of Australian born persons are found in the current work release and prison populations (84%)

#### Religion

- (a) 43.5% gave their religion as Church of England, 35% as Roman Catholic, and 19% as other Christian denominations. Three persons claimed to have no religion.

- (b) Single males currently on work release are under-represented compared with the prison population (40% compared with 64% respectively), and married males slightly over-represented (33% and 26% respectively). They are also over-represented in the composite widowed, separated, divorced, and de facto category (27% compared with 8%).

#### Number of children in family of origin

Half the work release population (50.59%) came from families with four or more children, 38.5% with two or three children and 9% were only children.

#### Number of children in nuclear family

84% of the work release population who were not single had children, 31% had one or two children while 23.5% had three or more children.

#### Educational attainment

- (a) 15% had not proceeded to secondary education and 65% left before completing their final year of higher school and 10% completed their senior high school year.
- (b) Of the total work release population eight (4%) completed and thirteen (6.5%) partly completed professional training. Courses studied include accountancy, law, teaching, agriculture and public administration. Sixty-one (30.5%) studied a technical trade course.

#### School leaving age

4.5% left school before the age of fourteen years, and 69.5% between the ages of fourteen and fifteen years. Another 11% left school at the age of sixteen years while 12.5% remained at school until the age of seven-teen or eighteen years.

### School attendance

66.5% had a record of regular school attendance while 14.5% were either occasional or frequent truants.

### B. Past criminal history and correction

The following aspects of past criminal history were studied: juvenile offences and corrective measures, adult convictions, offences and corrective measures. All statistics refer to the total work release population unless otherwise specified.

#### Juvenile delinquency

- (a) 15.0% of the work release population had a history of juvenile delinquency.
- (b) Juvenile corrective measures covered the full range of fines, bonds, probation and institutionalization.

#### Adult criminal history

- (a) 51.5% of the work release population had no previous convictions and 34.5% had at least two previous adult convictions.
- (b) For the men with a history of past offences 53.7% of offences had resulted in fines or bonds. Prison sentences were more frequently given with a fine or bond (40.0%) than alone (3.2%).
- (c) Of the forty-two work release candidates who served a previous prison sentence, half served more than one term of imprisonment, while only twelve (29%) served a single short sentence in the past.

### C. Current conviction details

#### Sentences

Of the current work release population -

- (a) none were serving sentences of less than two years. 44.8% were serving sentences of two years and less than five years, and 55.2% were serving sentences of five years and over (including two lifers)
- (b) all were serving sentences of at least two years, compared with 64.1% of the general prison population
- (c) the average sentence imposed is five years.

#### Offences

- (a) 46% of the total work release population were convicted for offences against property without violence, 20% committed offences against the person, 11% against good order and 13% against property with violence.
- (b) A slightly higher proportion of the current work release population (62.1%) were convicted for offences against property compared with the general prison population i.e., (50.4%).

### D. Psychological testing

41.9% of the total work release population scored below average on the Otis-B test of general intelligence, while of the remainder 25.0% received a superior score. This indicates that the work release population is more intelligent than the general population.

#### E. Occupational status

- (a) Just over half the work release population are tradesmen production/process workers and labourers (51%) a slightly higher proportion than that of the general New South Wales population (41%). Similar proportions in both populations are engaged in professional/technical occupations, transport and communication and service sport and recreational fields. A slightly higher percentage of the work release population is engaged in clerical and selling fields (22% compared with 15% for the general population).
- (b) Compared with employment prior to work release, employment during work release shows a shift towards increase in labouring, trade and production work, and service sport and recreation work, with a decrease in professional/technical, administrative, sales and transport fields.

#### F. The programme: financial aspects, removal and time spent on the programme

The following aspects were studied: earnings, payments to dependents, reasons for removal and aggregate statistics related to financial aspects, time spent on the programme and sentence details. All statistics refer to the total work release population unless otherwise specified.

##### Earnings and payment to dependents

Of the total work release population --

- (a) 30.5% earn less than sixty dollars per week and a further 43.5% earn between sixty dollars and seventy dollars weekly; the average salary earned by a man on work release is sixty-three dollars and ninety-three cents per week.

- (b) No payments are made to dependents by ninety-eight (49.0%). Of these sixty-nine are single and could be expected to have no dependants.
- (c) The average weekly payment to dependents excluding those who make no payments, is twenty-eight dollars and seventy-seven cents.

#### Removals from the work release programme

Since the inception of work release, thirty two men (16%) have been removed from the scheme. Of these removals, eleven (34%) were for further offences including four escapes, fourteen (44%) for breach of house regulations and seven (22%) for other reasons. It must be noted that not all removals represent failure on work release. Twenty five of the removals may be classified as breakdowns while the remaining seven were removed because of general unsuitability and health reasons.

#### G. Follow-up on parole

As at 9.3.73, twenty-two work release subjects had completed parole supervision, three of whom had been fined for minor parking infringements. A further two men did not complete their parole - one of whom died and the other committed a further offence resulting in revocation of parole.

### IV EVALUATION

#### 1. Correctional aspects

One type of evaluation of correctional programme involves the statistical analysis of successful and unsuccessful prisoners. Hypotheses concerning differences between them are generated, and subsequently tested as the scheme progresses. In this process some hypotheses are rejected and new hypotheses generated for later testing.

When analysing the successful and unsuccessful cases it must be realised that not all removals from the programme are failures. Men who are removed for committing further offences, escaping from custody or breaches of standing rules may be seen as failures. However, men who are removed for health reasons, general unsuitability and other reasons such as deportation cannot be considered as definite failures. Because of these classification problems, the Research Division and the scheme's social workers are preparing a typology of failures on work release.

During the early stages of the programme, statistical analysis of the first ten removals indicated that this group differed significantly from the rest of the work release population in the following aspects: number of charges leading to juvenile delinquency convictions, past adult convictions, corrective measures experienced for past adult offences and intellectual ability. However, these tentative conclusions were not confirmed by statistical analysis of thirty-two removals who did not differ significantly from the rest of the work release population in any of these areas.

Comparisons between the 'current', 'completed' and 'removed' groups on social characteristics reveal:

No significant differences except in the field of educational attainment. The removals have experienced significantly less formal schooling than the 'completed' group ( $\chi^2 = 11.83$ ,  $p < .05$ ). Sixty-five per cent of the removals were educated to second form high school or lower, compared with forty per cent for the 'completed' group. Only nineteen per cent of the 'removals' were educated to either third, fourth or fifth form level,

compared with fifty-four per cent of the 'completed' group. However the contingency coefficient of correlation between removals and educational attainment is quite low at 0.28, i.e., not a strong association.

Relationships between groups change as the compositions of the groups change, and new indicators of success or failure emerge. Eventually only those factors which distinguish all removals from successful completions remain as indicators which have not been rejected. Such enduring indicators may then be used as the basis of prediction of future success or failure for individual cases, and can then be used as a guide for selection into the programme.

## 2. Administrative aspects

In addition to the statistical analysis it is necessary to evaluate the effects of the scheme on men on work release, staff and the community.

### (a) Men on work release

It has been observed that certain tensions arise amongst the inmates because of the nature of this form of custody. When two or more men are employed in similar jobs petty jealousies may arise over slight differences in salaries or working conditions. At Silverwater House these tensions have been minimized by a sympathetic handling of inmate disputes by the staff, and where necessary by liaison with employers.

In some cases weekend leave has generated tension. Although weekend leave usually has the effect of strengthening family relationships, at times the man and his family have difficulty in accepting his return to the centre. These tensions have been eased through home

visits by the social workers who clearly explain the requirements of the scheme.

Another important area associated with tension is the optimum period to be spent on work release: extended placements tend to exacerbate the problems already mentioned. This area merits closer study in relation to effects on the man himself, his family and his fellow inmates on work release.

(b) Staff

Administrative significance of the work release programme on staff is related to recruitment and training. The programme demands greater flexibility in dealing with inmates and a minimum emphasis on security as well as the ability to work with others as a team.

(c) The community

The success of the work release programme is highly dependent on the acceptance and co-operation of both employers and other members of the community. This has been partly achieved by giving prospective employers detailed information concerning the aims and operation of the work release programme, and by taking opportunities for lecturing other interested community groups.

A growing problem is the community's reluctance to accept the establishment of work release centres in residential areas. While the concept of work release as a rehabilitative and humane correctional programme is acceptable, the actual presence of a work release centre is resisted.

3. Expansion of the work release programme

Expansion of the work release programme is being planned for the metropolitan and country areas where employment opportunities are available. This proposed expansion requires:

- (a) the communities' active acceptance of the programme
- (b) the special selection and training of staff
- (c) dissemination of detailed information relating to the scheme for candidates and their families, the employers both in private and public sectors, correctional staff and the general community.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS OF STATISTICAL TABLES

<u>SECTION I</u>	<u>SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>TABLE</u> 1	Age distribution	17
2	Age distribution of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 and 30.6.71	18
3	Place of birth	19
4	Place of birth of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 and 30.6.71	20
5	Religion	21
6	Religious affiliation of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 and 30.6.71	22
7	Marital status	23
8	Marital status of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 and 30.6.71	24
9	Number of children in family of origin	25
10	Number of children in nuclear family	26
11	Last form successfully completed	27
12	School leaving age	28
13	School attendance record	29
<u>SECTION II</u>	<u>PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY AND CORRECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>TABLE</u> 14	Number of charges leading to juvenile delinquency convictions	30
15	Number of past adult convictions	30
16	Corrective measures experienced for past adult offences	32
17	Length of sentence served in the past	33

# TABLES OF CONTENTS OF STATISTICAL TABLES CONTINUED

## SECTION III

### CURRENT CONVICTION DETAILS

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
18	Types of offences committed on current conviction	34
19	Types of offences of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.71	37
20	Sentences imposed on current conviction	38
21	Sentences of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 and 30.6.71	39

## SECTION IV

### PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
22	Otis - B test results of a sample of the work release population	40

## SECTION V

### OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
23	List of stated occupations	41
24	Comparison between stated occupation of the work release population and those in the general population 1971	43
25	Employment during work release	44
26	Occupational status during and prior to work release compared with the general population	46

## SECTION VI

### THE PROGRAMME: FINANCIAL ASPECTS, REMOVALS AND SUMMARY STATISTICS

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
27	Salaries	47
28	Payments to dependents	48
29	Reasons for removal from work release	49
30	Summary statistics on financial aspects, sentence details and time spent on the programme	50

SECTION ISOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS.TABLE 1. Age distribution

Age Groupings - years -	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
18 - 20	5	8.62	5	4.55	-	-	10	5.00
21 - 24	13	22.41	24	21.82	5	15.62	42	21.00
25 - 29	12	20.70	22	20.00	11	34.37	45	22.50
30 - 34	6	10.34	22	20.00	3	9.38	31	15.50
35 - 39	8	13.79	11	10.00	8	25.00	27	13.50
40 - 44	5	8.62	9	8.18	2	5.25	16	8.00
45 - 49	4	6.90	10	9.09	-	-	14	7.00
50 & Over	5	8.62	7	6.36	3	9.38	15	7.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 2. Age distribution of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 and 30.6.71

Age Groups - years -	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.70 (Males)		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Under 18	-	-	9	0.27	3	0.09
18 - 20	5	8.62	608	18.17	601	17.57
21 - 24	13	22.41	885	26.45	942	27.55
25 - 29	12	20.70	549	16.41	614	17.96
30 - 34	6	10.34	368	11.00	369	10.79
35 - 39	8	13.79	281	8.40	257	7.51
40 - 44	5	8.62	231	6.90	233	6.81
45 - 49	4	6.90	184	5.50	178	5.20
50 & Over	5	8.62	229	6.84	222	6.49
Not Known	-	-	2	0.06	1	0.03
TOTAL	58	100.00	3346	100.00	3420	100.00

$\chi^2 = 8.63$  significant for  $p < .05$

SECTION I

TABLE 3. Place of birth.

Place of Birth	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
N.S.W. & A.C.T.	39	67.25	85	78.16	23	71.85	148	74.00
Victoria	6	10.34	4	3.64	-	-	10	5.00
Queensland	4	6.90	4	3.64	3	9.38	11	5.50
S.A.	-	-	-	-	1	3.13	1	0.50
W.A.	-	-	1	0.91	-	-	1	0.50
England	2	3.45	4	3.64	1	3.13	7	3.50
France	-	-	1	0.91	-	-	1	0.50
Ukraine	-	-	1	0.91	-	-	1	0.50
Holland	-	-	2	1.82	-	-	2	1.00
Yugoslavia	-	-	3	2.73	1	3.13	4	2.00
Latvia	-	-	1	0.91	-	-	1	0.50
Estonia	-	-	1	0.91	-	-	1	0.50
Egypt	-	-	-	-	1	3.13	1	0.50
Turkey	-	-	-	-	2	6.25	2	1.00
Germany	2	3.45	-	-	-	-	2	1.00
Italy	1	1.72	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
New Zealand	2	3.45	-	-	-	-	2	1.00
Greece	1	1.72	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
Hungary	1	1.72	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
Scotland	-	-	2	1.82	-	-	2	1.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 4. Place of birth of the current work release population compared with  
with general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 & 30.6.71.

Place of Birth	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.70 (Males)		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
N.S.W & A.C.T.	39	67.25	2323	69.42	2390	69.87
Other Australian	10	17.24	460	13.75	458	13.39
New Zealand	2	3.45	60	1.79	59	1.73
U.K. & Eire	2	3.45	185	5.53	205	5.99
Netherlands	-	-	14	0.42	11	0.32
Hungary	1	1.72	25	0.75	18	0.53
Other European	4	6.89	232	6.93	227	6.64
Other Non European	-	-	41	1.23	46	1.35
Other & Unspecified	-	-	6	0.18	6	0.18
TOTAL	58	100.00	3346	100.00	3420	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 5.    Religion

Religion	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Church of England	30	51.72	46	41.83	11	34.38	87	43.50
Roman Catholic	19	32.76	39	35.45	13	40.63	71	35.50
Presbyterian	4	6.90	10	9.09	3	9.38	17	8.50
Methodist	4	6.90	6	5.45	-	-	10	5.00
Salvation Army	-	-	-	-	1	3.13	1	0.50
Other Christian	1	1.72	7	6.36	2	6.25	10	5.00
Hebrew	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non Christian	-	-	-	-	1	3.13	1	0.50
No religion	-	-	2	1.82	1	3.13	3	1.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 6. Religious affiliation of the current work release population compared with the general population under sentence on 30.6.70 & 30.6.71

Religion	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.70 (Males)		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Church of England	30	51.72	1418	42.38	1457	42.60
Roman Catholic	19	32.76	1282	38.31	1271	37.17
Presbyterian	4	6.90	173	5.17	172	5.03
Methodist	4	6.90	153	4.57	167	4.88
Salvation Army	-	-	30	0.90	32	0.94
Other Christian	1	1.72	141	4.21	156	4.56
Hebrew	-	-	7	0.21	4	0.12
Other Non Christian	-	-	9	0.27	9	0.26
No religion	-	-	113	3.38	113	3.30
Not stated	-	-	20	0.60	39	1.14
TOTAL	58	100.00	3346	100.00	3420	100.00

$\chi^2 = 1.78$  not significant for  $p < .05$

SECTION I

TABLE 2.    Marital Status

Marital Status	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Single	23	39.66	34	30.91	12	37.50	69	34.50
Married	19	32.76	61	55.45	17	53.12	97	48.50
Widowed	1	1.72	-	-	-	-	1	0.50
Divorced	3	5.17	2	1.82	1	3.13	6	3.00
Separated	9	15.52	7	6.36	2	6.25	18	9.00
De facto	3	5.17	6	5.45	-	-	9	4.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 8. Marital status of the current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 & 30.6.71

Marital Status	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.70 (Males)		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Single	23	39.66	2189	65.41	2198	64.28
Married	19	32.76	986	29.47	971	28.39
Widowed	1	1.72	38	1.14	36	1.05
Divorced	3	5.17	131	3.92	154	4.50
Other	12 <sup>1</sup>	20.69	2 <sup>2</sup>	0.06	61 <sup>3</sup>	1.78
TOTAL	58	100.00	3346	100.00	3420	100.00

<sup>1</sup> includes 'separated and de facto'.

<sup>2</sup> includes 'not stated'.

<sup>3</sup> includes 'separated', 'de facto' and 'not stated'.

SECTION I

TABLE 9. Number of children in family of origin

Number of children in family of origin	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Only child	3	5.17	12	10.91	3	9.38	18	9.00
2	12	20.69	23	20.91	7	21.87	42	21.00
3	9	15.52	23	20.91	3	9.38	35	17.50
4	13	22.41	16	14.55	6	18.75	35	17.50
5 or more	21	38.21	34	30.90	11	34.37	66	33.00
Not known	-	-	2	1.82	2	6.25	4	2.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION ITABLE 10. Number of children in nuclear family

Number of children in nuclear family	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1 Child	9	15.62	14	12.73	4	12.50	27	13.50
2	7	12.07	23	20.91	6	18.74	36	18.00
3	5	8.62	13	11.82	5	15.63	23	11.50
4	5	8.62	4	3.64	1	3.13	10	5.00
5 or more	4	6.90	9	8.18	1	3.13	14	7.00
No children	28	48.27	45	40.90	14	43.74	87	43.50
Not known	-	-	2	1.82	1	3.13	3	1.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 11. Last form successfully completed

Last form successfully completed	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Irregular or no primary education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incomplete primary education	5	8.62	4	3.64	3	9.38	12	6.00
Completed primary education	7	12.07	6	7.27	3	9.38	18	9.00
1st Form High School	8	13.79	10	9.09	4	12.49	22	11.00
2nd Form High School	12	20.69	22	20.00	11	34.37	45	22.50
3rd Form High School	14	24.14	38	34.54	1	3.13	53	26.50
4th Form High School	1	1.72	8	7.27	2	6.25	11	5.50
5th Form High School	4	6.90	13	11.82	3	9.38	20	10.00
6th Form High School	-	-	1	0.91	-	-	1	0.50
Other	7	12.07	2	1.82	4	12.49	13	6.50
Not stated	-	-	4	3.64	1	3.13	5	2.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 12. School leaving age

School Leaving Age	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
12 years	1	1.72	2	1.82	-	-	3	1.50
13 years	2	3.45	2	1.82	2	6.25	6	3.00
14 years	15	25.86	13	11.82	4	12.50	32	16.00
15 years	33	56.90	58	52.72	16	50.00	107	53.50
16 years	3	5.17	15	13.64	4	12.50	22	11.00
17 years	4	6.90	10	9.09	3	9.37	17	8.50
18 years	-	-	7	6.36	1	3.13	8	4.00
Not stated	-	-	3	2.73	2	6.25	5	2.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION I

TABLE 13. School attendance record

School Attendance	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Regular	36	62.08	76	69.09	21	65.63	133	66.50
Some truancy	7	12.07	7	6.36	4	12.50	18	9.00
Frequent truancy	6	10.34	4	3.64	1	3.13	11	5.50
Absent through sickness	-	-	3	2.73	2	6.24	5	2.50
Other	3	5.17	9	8.18	1	3.13	13	6.50
Not stated	6	10.34	11	10.00	3	9.37	20	10.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION II. PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY AND CORRECTION

TABLE 14. Number of charges leading to juvenile delinquency convictions

Number of charges	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	4	6.90	3	2.73	-	-	7	3.50
2 - 4	1	1.72	5	4.55	2	6.25	8	4.00
5 or more	6	10.34	7	6.36	2	6.25	15	7.50
Nil	47	81.04	95	86.36	28	87.50	170	85.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

TABLE 15. Number of past adult convictions

Number of convictions	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
1	7	12.07	16	14.55	5	15.63	28	14.00
2	4	6.90	7	6.36	2	6.25	13	6.50
3	5	8.62	12	10.91	4	12.50	21	10.50
4	3	5.17	2	1.82	2	6.25	7	3.50
5 or more	9	15.52	10	9.09	9	28.13	28	14.00
Nil	30	51.72	63	57.27	10	31.24	103	51.50
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

Juvenile offences committed include -

- (i) Offences against the person:- assault police, assault and rob, carnal knowledge, indecent assault on female and assault;
  - (ii) Offences against property with violence:- break, enter and steal, malicious injury, break, enter with intent of arson;
  - (iii) Offences against property without violence:- steal, receiving, embezzlement, larceny of a motor vehicle, illegally use a motor vehicle, forge and utter;
  - (iv) Offences against good order:- resist arrest, indecent language, unlicensed pistol in possession, found on enclosed premises for unlawful purposes, disorderly behaviour and suspected person;
  - (v) Traffic offences:- unlicensed driver, exceed speed limit, dangerous driving, number plates calculated to deceive;
  - (vi) Offences under the Child Welfare Act:- uncontrollable child, abscond, exposed to moral danger.
- Other offences included breach of probation.

Adult offences committed include -

- (i) Offences against the person:- assault police, indecent assault;
- (ii) Offences against property with violence:- break, enter and steal, malicious damage, hotel breaking;
- (iii) Offences against property without violence:- larceny as a clerk/servant, larceny of motor vehicle, illegally use motor vehicle, larceny, goods in custody, receiving, make false entry, false pretences, omit to account;
- (iv) Offences against good order:- offensive behaviour, indecent language, street betting, hinder police, vagrancy, resist arrest;
- (v) Traffic offences:- exceed speed limit, fail to give name and address, disqualified driver, drive under the influence, unlicensed driver;
- (vi) Other offences:- fail to notify change of address in relation to hire purchase agreement, naval deserter;
- (vii) Other reasons for being taken into custody:- breach of recognizance.

SECTION II

TABLE 16. Corrective measures experienced for past adult offences

Corrective Measures	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Imprisonment only	1	3.85	-	-	2	9.09	3	3.16
Fine or Bond only	12	46.15	30	63.83	9	40.91	51	53.68
Probation only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imprisonment/Fine or Bond	12	46.15	16	34.04	10	45.45	38	40.00
Imprisonment/Probation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imprisonment/Fine or Bond/ Probation	1	3.85	-	-	1	4.55	2	2.11
Fine or Bond/Probation	-	-	1	2.13	-	-	1	1.05
TOTAL	26	100.00	47	100.00	22	100.00	95	100.00

SECTION II

TABLE 17. Length of sentence served in the past

Length of sentence	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Short sentence less than 6 m	3	23.08	7	43.75	2	15.39	12	28.57
Medium sentence 6 m less than 2 y	2	15.38	3	18.75	1	7.69	6	14.29
Long sentence 2 y less than 4 y	-	-	1	6.25	1	7.69	2	4.76
Severe sentence 4 y and over	-	-	-	-	1	7.69	1	2.38
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup>	8	61.54	5	31.25	8	61.54	21	50.00
TOTAL	13	100.00	16	100.00	13	100.00	42	100.00

<sup>1</sup> Includes combination of the above categories.

SECTION III CURRENT CONVICTION DETAILS

TABLE 18. Types of offences committed on current conviction <sup>1</sup>

Offence	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<u>Offences against the person</u>								
<u>General</u>								
Murder	2	1.94	2	1.36	-	-	4	1.36
Manslaughter	3	2.91	3	2.04	1	2.22	7	2.37
Wound with intent to do grievous bodily harm	1	0.97	1	0.68	-	-	2	0.68
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	1	0.34
Assault constable	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Assault common	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Assault and rob	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Armed assault and rob	3	2.91	1	0.68	3	6.67	7	2.37
Armed robbery	7	6.80	4	2.72	-	-	11	3.73
Robbery in company	-	-	2	1.36	-	-	2	0.68
Robbery	1	0.97	1	0.68	-	-	2	0.68
Demand money with menaces	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
<u>Sexual</u>								
Rape	1	0.97	1	0.68	-	-	2	0.68
Assault with intent to rape	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Carnal knowledge	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
<u>Driving</u>								
Culpable driving	1	0.97	13	8.85	-	-	14	4.74
<sup>1</sup> The number of offences exceed the number of offenders because of multiple offences committed.								

Table 18 Cont...

Offence	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<u>Offences against property</u>								
<u>With violence</u>								
Break, enter, steal	15	14.57	15	10.21	10	22.23	40	13.55
<u>Without violence</u>								
Larceny M/V	7	6.80	14	9.52	2	4.44	23	7.79
Larceny as a clerk/servant	2	1.94	13	8.85	2	4.44	17	5.75
Larceny (other)	11	10.68	16	10.89	7	15.57	34	11.52
Embezzlement	-	-	5	3.40	2	4.44	7	2.37
False pretences	8	7.77	9	6.12	6	13.33	23	7.79
Forge and utter	3	2.91	2	1.36	1	2.22	6	2.03
Omit to account	2	1.94	2	1.36	-	-	4	1.36
Fraudulent misappropriation	-	-	3	2.04	-	-	3	1.02
Make a false entry	-	-	3	2.04	-	-	3	1.02
Fraudulently falsify a record	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	1	0.34
Fraudulently destroy a record	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	1	0.34
Receiving	7	6.80	5	3.40	-	-	12	4.07
Steal valuable security	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
<u>Offences against Good Order</u>								
Firearms, unlawful possession	7	6.80	3	2.04	3	6.67	13	4.41
Explosives in possession	2	1.94	1	0.68	-	-	3	1.02
Resist arrest	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Obtain a bribe	1	0.97	1	0.68	-	-	2	0.68
Fail to furnish tax return	-	-	3	2.04	-	-	3	1.02
Furnish false information	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	1	0.34
<u>Traffic offences</u>								
Drive under the influence	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Drive whilst disqualified	1	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.34
Unregistered M/V	-	-	2	1.36	-	-	2	0.68
Uninsured M/V	-	-	2	1.36	-	-	2	0.68
Speeding	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	1	0.34
Other	6	5.83	2	1.36	-	-	8	2.71

Table 18 Cont...

Offence	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
<u>Other offences</u>								
Defy order of maintenance	-	-	1	0.68	-	-	1	0.34
<u>Other reasons for being taken into custody</u>								
Breach of recognizance	1	0.97	4	2.72	5	11.11	10	3.39
Breach of parole	1	0.97	-	-	2	4.44	3	1.02
Conspiracy	1	0.97	8	5.44	1	2.22	10	3.39
TOTAL	103	100.00	147	100.00	45	100.00	295	100.00

Summary of TABLE 18. Types of offences committed on current conviction

Offence	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Against person	25	24.26	29	19.73	4	8.89	58	19.67
Against property								
- with violence	15	14.57	15	10.21	10	22.23	40	13.55
- without violence	41	39.81	74	50.34	20	44.44	135	45.74
Against good order	12	11.65	17	11.56	4	8.89	33	11.20
Other reasons	10	9.71	12	8.16	7	15.55	29	9.84
TOTAL	103	100.00	147	100.00	45	100.00	295	100.00

# SECTION III

TABLE 19. Types of offences of current work release population compared with the general population under sentence on 30.6.71

Offence <sup>1</sup>	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%
<u>I Offences against the person</u>				
1. General	17	29.31	713	20.98
2. Sexual	2	3.45	275	8.09
3. Unnatural	-	-	33	0.97
4. Driving	1	1.72	14	0.41
Total offences against the person	20	34.48	1035	30.45
<u>II Offences against property</u>				
1. With violence	14	24.14	866	25.47
2. Without violence	22	37.94	848	24.94
Total offences against property	36	62.08	1714	50.41
<u>III Offences against good order</u>				
Total	-	-	269	7.91
<u>IV Traffic offences</u>				
Total	1	1.72	111	3.26
<sup>1</sup> Prisoners classified according to major offence				

Offence	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%
<u>V Other offences</u>				
Total	-	-	90	2.65
<u>VI Other reason for being taken into custody</u>				
Total	1	1.72	181	5.32
TOTAL	58	100.00	3400	100.00

SECTION III

TABLE 20. Sentences imposed on current conviction

Sentence	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
6 m & under 1 y	-	-	2	1.82	-	-	2	1.00
1 y & under 2 y	-	-	24	21.81	6	18.74	30	15.00
2 y & under 3 y	14	24.13	21	19.09	4	12.50	39	19.50
3 y & under 4 y	8	13.79	19	17.27	9	28.12	36	18.00
4 y & under 5 y	4	6.90	22	20.00	5	15.63	31	15.50
5 y & under 6 y	7	12.07	8	7.27	4	12.50	19	9.50
6 y & under 7 y	4	6.90	4	3.64	-	-	8	4.00
7 y & under 8 y	11	18.96	1	0.91	1	3.13	13	6.50
8 y & under 9 y	4	6.90	4	3.64	-	-	8	4.00
9 y & under 10y	-	-	2	1.82	2	6.25	4	2.00
10y & Over	4	6.90	1	0.91	1	3.13	6	3.00
Life	2	3.45	2	1.82	-	-	4	2.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

### SECTION III

TABLE 21. Sentences of current work release population compared with the general prison population under sentence on 30.6.70 & 30.6.71

Sentences	Current work release population		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.70 (Males)		Prisoners under sentence on 30.6.71 (Males)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 6 m	-	-	421	12.58	411	12.09
6 m & under 1 y	-	-	336	10.04	337	9.91
1 y & under 2 y	-	-	458	13.69	473	13.91
2 y & under 5 y	26	44.82	1151	34.40	1137	33.44
5 y. & under 10y	26	44.82	547	16.35	549	16.15
10y & Over	4	6.90	204	6.10	225	6.62
Life	2	3.46	140	4.18	130	3.82
Other	-	-	89 <sup>1</sup>	2.66	138 <sup>1</sup>	4.06
TOTAL	58	100.00	3346	100.00	3400 <sup>2</sup>	100.00

<sup>1</sup> Includes Governor Pleasure balance of authority and balance of licence, balance of parole.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes 20 persons on periodic detention.

SECTION IV. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

TABLE 22. Otis - B test results of a sample of the work release population.<sup>1</sup>

Score	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Under 85	9	18.37	7	7.95	2	8.70	18	11.25
85 - 92	11	22.45	13	14.78	3	13.04	27	16.88
93 - 99	6	12.24	12	13.64	4	17.39	22	13.75
100 - 107	8	16.33	21	23.86	2	8.70	31	19.37
108 - 114	7	14.29	10	11.36	5	21.74	22	13.75
115 - 122	5	10.20	13	14.78	6	26.08	24	15.00
123 - 129	-	-	7	7.95	1	4.35	8	5.00
130	3	6.12	5	5.68	-	-	8	5.00
TOTAL	49	100.00	88	100.00	23	100.00	160	100.00

<sup>1</sup> 49 of the 58 current cases on work release, 88 of the completed cases and 23 of those removed from the programme were tested.

TABLE 23. List of stated occupations

OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL	OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL
Abattoirs loader			1	1	railway		1		1
Accountant	3	8		11	storeman		1		1
Ambulance officer	1			1	town		1		1
Auto electrician		1		1	Commission agent			1	1
Baker		1		1	Computer programmer		1		1
Barber		1		1	Concrete finisher		1		1
Biscuit maker			1	1	Confectioner	1			1
Boiler maker	1	1		2	Crane driver/chaser		2		2
Boot maker			1	1	Driver - general	2	4		6
Bricklayer			1	1	taxi		1		1
Bricklayer's labourer		1		1	tow truck	1			1
Building contractor			1	1	transport			1	1
Building worker		1		1	truck		3	1	4
Butcher	1	3		4	Farmer		1		1
Butcher's apprentice	1			1	Farm hand	1			1
Cabinet maker	1	1	1	3	Fencer		1		1
Cabinet maker - trainee		1		1	Fish shophand		1		1
Cable jointer	1			1	Fitter and machinist	1	1		2
Car detailer	1			1	Fitter and machinist - trainee		1		1
Car salesyard manager		1		1	Fitter and turner		2		2
Casual worker		1		1	Fitter and turner - apprentice		1		1
Clerk - general	3	9	5	17	French polisher - apprentice		1		1
army			1	1	Hotel manager		1		1
bank	1	1	1	3	House renovator		1		1
law	1	1		2	Insurance agent		1		1
paymaster	1	1		2	Labourer	13	11	4	28

Table 23 Cont...

OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL
Landscape gardener	1			1
Laundry presser	1			1
Motor mechanic/repairer	3	4	1	8
Painter	1		1	2
Painter and docker		2		2
Painter and paper hanger		1		1
Panel beater	1	2		3
Patrolman	1			1
Photographer	1			1
Plant operator	1			1
Plaster fixer			1	1
Plasterer		1		1
Plumber	1	1		2
Plumber - apprentice		1		1
Private enquiry agent		1		1
Process supervisor		1		1
Process worker		1		1
Professional golfer		1		1
Rigger	1	1		2
Sales representative		2		2
Salesman	2	6	2	10
Saw mill hand	1			1
Service station manager		1		1
Sewing machine mechanic		1		1
Sheetmetal worker		1	1	2
Sheriff's officer		1		1
Soldier		1		1

OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL
Solicitor	2	2		4
Station manager/assistant		2		2
Steward			1	1
Store supervisor			1	1
Storeman	1	1		2
Strapper			1	1
Surveyor - trainee		1		1
Tailor			1	1
Technical representative	1			1
Terrazza tiler	1			1
Timber carter	1			1
Timber mill hand	1	1		2
Truck driver - offsider	1			1
T.V. technician			1	1
Welder		1	1	2
Wood machinist		1		1
TOTAL	58	110	32	200

SECTION V.

TABLE 24.    Comparison between stated occupation of work release  
population and those in the general population. 1971<sup>1</sup>

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	No	% for Work Release	% for general population 1971
Professional, technical & related workers	17	8.50	8.62
Administrative, executive & managerial workers	7	3.50	8.80
Clerical workers	27	13.50	8.43
Sales workers	17	8.50	6.09
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters & related workers	6	3.00	7.79
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	-	-	1.11
Workers in transport and communication	15	7.50	7.21
Tradesmen, production/process workers and labourers	102	51.00	41.35
Service, sport and recreation workers	8	4.00	4.30
Members of armed services	1	0.50	2.03
Other or not stated	-	-	4.27
TOTAL	200	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> Personal communication - Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

## SECTION V.

TABLE 25. Employment during work release.<sup>1</sup>

OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL	OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL
Assistant accountant	1			1	Cool-room fabricator		1		1
Auto electrician		1		1	Credit manager	1			1
Boiler maker	1	1		2	Driver		2	2	4
Boiler maker and blacksmith		1		1	Factory hand	14	12	5	31
Business machine mechanic		1		1	Field representative			1	1
Butcher	1	3		4	Fitter/welder		2		2
Cabinet maker	1	2		3	Fitter and turner	1	1		2
Car detailer	1			1	Floor layer		1		1
Carpenter		1		1	Fork-lift driver		1		1
Carpenter's - apprentice	1			1	French Polisher - apprentice		1		1
Chef		1		1	General hand	1	2		3
Chemical assistant		1		1	Guillotine operator		1		1
Cleaner	1	2		3	Iron worker		1		1
Clerk - general		11	1	12	Laboratory assistant		1		1
accounts	1			1	Labourer - general	3	5	2	10
contracts		1		1	builders		1		1
costs	1	1		2	construction work		1		1
despatch		2		2	printers		1		1
legal		1		1	workshop		1		1
production	2	4		6	Laundry hand		8	4	12
receiving	1			1	Leading hand - wool store		1		1
sales		2		2	Line hand			1	1
Computer mechanic		1		1	Machine attendant		1		1
Concrete finisher	1			1	Machinist	1	1		2
Construction worker		1		1	Mechanic	2	1		3
Consultant	1			1	Metal worker		1		1

<sup>1</sup> The number of jobs exceed the number of men because of changes in employment during the programme.

Table 25 . Cont...

OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL
Mill assistant	1	1		2
Miner		1		1
Motor mechanic	1	1	1	3
Office manager		1		1
Panel beater		2		2
Plant operator	1	1		2
Plasterer			1	1
Plumber - general		1		1
maintenance	1			1
Press operator		1		1
Presser	1		1	2
Printer		1		1
Process worker	5	5	4	14
Refinery operator		1		1
Salesman		2		2
Sewing machine mechanic		1		1
Sheet metal worker			1	1
Shoe clicker			1	1
Spotter	1		1	2
Storekeeper			1	1
Storeman	4	9	2	15
Storeman/clerk		1	1	2
Storeman/packer			1	1
Supply officer			1	1
Tailor	1		1	2
Technical representative	1			1
Teleprinter operator			1	1

OCCUPATION	CURRENT	COMPLETED	REMOVED	TOTAL
Timber hand		2		2
Tool setter		1		1
Tradesman's assistant	1	1	1	3
Transformer & winder - trainee	1			1
Tyre fitter	1			1
Wood machinist		1		1
Yardsman	1			1
TOTAL	58	120	35	213

SECTION V.

TABLE 26. Occupational status during and prior to work release compared with the general population.<sup>2</sup>

Major Occupational Group	No	% of work release current occupation	% for stated occupation prior to work release	% for general population 1971
Professional, technical & related workers	3	1.41	8.50	8.62
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	2	0.94	3.50	8.80
Clerical workers	28	13.15	13.50	8.43
Sales workers	5	2.35	8.50	6.09
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, & related workers	5	2.35	3.00	7.79
Miners, quarrymen & related workers	1	0.47	-	1.11
Workers in transport and communication	5	2.35	7.50	7.21
Tradesmen, production/process workers & labourers	148	69.47	51.00	41.35
Service, sport & recreation workers	16	7.51	4.00	4.30
Members of armed services	-	-	0.50	2.03
Other or not stated	-	-	-	4.27
TOTAL	213 <sup>1</sup>	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> The number of jobs exceeds the number of men because of changes in employment during the programme.

<sup>2</sup> Personal communication with the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

SECTION VI. THE PROGRAMME: FINANCIAL ASPECTS, REMOVALS AND SUMMARY STATISTICS.

TABLE 27. Salaries

Salaries \$	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 45	1	1.72	1	0.91	-	-	2	1.00
45 and under 50	2	3.45	10	9.09	4	12.50	16	8.00
50 and under 55	1	1.72	12	10.91	3	9.38	16	8.00
55 and under 60	9	15.53	13	11.82	5	15.62	27	13.50
60 and under 65	12	20.69	30	27.26	5	15.62	47	23.50
65 and under 70	12	20.69	23	20.91	5	15.62	40	20.00
70 and under 75	8	13.79	11	10.00	4	12.50	23	11.50
75 and under 80	7	12.07	4	3.64	3	9.38	14	7.00
80 and under 85	4	6.90	1	0.91	2	6.25	7	3.50
85 and under 90	1	1.72	-	-	1	3.13	2	1.00
90 and under 95	-	-	2	1.82	-	-	2	1.00
95 and under 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100 and over	1	1.72	3	2.73	-	-	4	2.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION VI

TABLE 28. Payments to dependents

Payments to dependents \$	CURRENT		COMPLETED		REMOVED		TOTAL	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Less than 20	3	5.17	3	2.73	3	9.37	9	4.50
20 and under 25	3	5.17	14	12.73	2	6.25	19	9.50
25 and under 30	6	10.34	17	15.45	3	9.37	26	13.00
30 and under 35	5	8.62	21	19.09	1	3.13	27	13.50
35 and under 40	2	3.45	5	4.55	1	3.13	8	4.00
40 and over	3	5.17	7	6.36	3	9.37	13	6.50
Nil	36	62.08	43	39.09	19	59.38	98	49.00
TOTAL	58	100.00	110	100.00	32	100.00	200	100.00

SECTION VI.

TABLE 29. Reasons for removal from work release

REASONS FOR REMOVALS	No	%
Further offences <sup>1</sup>	7	21.87
Breach of house rules <sup>2</sup>	8	25.00
Factors relating to employment <sup>3</sup>	6	18.74
Escape from custody	4	12.50
Health reasons	3	9.38
Generally unsuitable <sup>4</sup>	3	9.38
Other <sup>5</sup>	1	3.13
TOTAL	32	100.00

- <sup>1</sup> includes offences committed prior to incarceration and those committed while on work release.
- <sup>2</sup> includes - late arrival, drunk on arrival, conveying liquor into centre, gambling and absence from centre.
- <sup>3</sup> includes - insolence to employer, voluntary resignation, conniving to be removed from employment, excessive demands on employer and sacked.
- <sup>4</sup> includes - anxiety symptoms, discontented.
- <sup>5</sup> includes - awaiting deportation.

SECTION VI.

TABLE 30. Summary statistics on financial aspects, sentence details and time spent on the programme

	CURRENT		COMPLETED			REMOVED			TOTAL		
Total earnings (\$)	-		179,351.07 <sup>1</sup>			22,502.56 <sup>2</sup>			201,853.63		
Average earnings (\$)	-		1,645.42			750.00			1,452.18		
Total payments to dependents (\$)	-		54,919.00 <sup>3</sup>			5,491.00 <sup>4</sup>			60,410.00		
Average payments to dependents (\$)	-		742.15			289.00			649.57		
Total time spent on the programme	-		54y	4m	23d	8y	1m	24d	62y	6m	17d
Average time spent on the programme	-		5m		28d		3m	2d		5m	9d
Total sentence imposed by the courts	281y	4m <sup>5</sup>	358y	10m <sup>5</sup>		118y	5m		758y	7m	
Average sentence imposed by the courts	5y	9d <sup>5</sup>	3y	3m	26d <sup>5</sup>	3y	8m	12d	3y	10m	13d
Total non-parole period	113y	1m	136y	7m		50y	10m		300y	6m	
Average non-parole period	2y	2m 3d	1y	4m	12d	1y	8m	10d	1y	7m	24d

1 Excludes one person with insufficient details

2 74 out of 110 had dependents

3 Excludes 2 with insufficient details

4 19 out of 32 had dependents

5 Excludes 2 life sentence prisoners

## VI APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A

You have been selected to enter the work release programme conducted by the Department of Corrective Services in New South Wales.

As you will be aware, the work release programme is designed to enable selected prisoners to follow an approved occupation and work as an employee. The work release programme is not a substitute for parole but is part of a social plan.

Persons admitted to the programme remain prisoners in the legal sense and any deviation by way of disregard of what is required will have exceedingly serious consequences.

You will be required to follow a specified programme and any attempt to vary the programme will be an unlawful act. By virtue of Section 29A of the Prisons Act, whilst you are engaged in the work release programme, you are deemed to be in the custody of the Administrator of the Centre, and any failure by you to return to the Centre will be deemed to be an unlawful escape.

On your arrival at Silverwater House - Work release centre - you will come into the care, custody and control of the Administrator (or his Deputy) who will have precisely the same powers as a Superintendent of one of our secured establishments. He will be concerned with your future and will be pleased to assist you in any way to help your social programme. The same observation will relate to all officers, both those located on the site and those visiting.

You will be permitted privileges within the areas defined in the Standing Rules and a copy of these rules accompany this letter.

If you have any cause to be worried or concerned over any matter you are both invited and expected to discuss it immediately with the Administrator.

From your earnings it will be expected that you will meet the following charges: board and lodgings; incidental costs of travelling to and from your place of employment; maintenance of

your wife and children; payment of outstanding fines, and any other lawful debts indentifiable with you. In the event of there being any surplus it will be paid to you on the date of your release. Further, you will be permitted a reasonable sum determined from time-to-time to meet your incidental costs.

You have my best wishes for a successful programme and I trust the confidence my officers have placed on you personally will not be misplaced.

You may keep one copy of this letter and you are requested to sign and return one copy to the Administrator.

## APPENDIX B

### Standing Rules for Residents

#### Work Release Programme

1. You will obey all instructions given to you by any member of the staff.
2. The introduction of alcohol or drugs into the Centre will not be tolerated under any circumstances.
3. You are not permitted to take any relative, friend or other unauthorised person into the Silverwater House.
4. You are not permitted to send or receive any letter, telegram, parcel or other form of written communication of any description except through the hands of the Administrator, or correctional officer authorised by the Administrator to act in that behalf. Letters may be censored at the discretion of the Administrator.
5. You must not absent yourself from the precincts of Silverwater House after working hours or at any time without the permission of the Commissioner of Corrective Services.
6. Gambling is strictly forbidden.
7. You will sign the "Movement Book" prior to leaving the Centre and again on your return, giving the time of departure and time of returning.
8. You are expected to conduct yourself in a proper manner at all times, boisterous behaviour such as jostling, wrestling or the use of indecent language must be avoided.
9. You will be expected to introduce your visitors to the Administrator or his Deputy.
10. You are personally responsible for the laundering of clothing, other than articles requiring dry-cleaning.
11. Whilst away from the Centre you must avoid contact with ex-prisoners or relatives. Arrangements are provided at the centre for authorised visits.
12. You shall not enter into any "Hire Purchase" agreement or any other contractual arrangement.
13. T.A.B. agencies and licensed clubs are strictly out of bounds.
14. All staff members (irrespective of formal rank) will be addressed as Mr.; Mrs.; Miss, Doctor, etc., - this courtesy will be returned.
15. Failure to report to, or failure to return from the accepted place of employment shall be considered an escape under Section 34, Prisons Act 1952 - 1968.
16. On arrival you will report in person to the officer-in-charge.

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