



Research Publication

Private Prisons in NSW: June - a four-year review.

Margaret Bowery
Research Officer

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NSW Department of Corrective Services

Private Prisons in NSW: June - a four-year review

A study undertaken for the
NSW Department of Corrective Services

Margaret Bowery
Research Officer

JULY 1999

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The NSW Department of Corrective Services has standardised on the use of the following terms:

- **Inmates:** replaces the use of all other terms used to describe those persons held within Corrective Services institutions i.e., prisoners, etc.
- **Correctional centres:** replaces the use of all other terms used to describe the buildings in which inmates are housed on a full-time basis i.e., prison, gaol, etc.
- **Correctional officer:** replaces the use of other titles for uniformed officers i.e., prison officer, custodial officer, etc.

In year four, as in previous years, the three departmental centres selected for comparison with Junee were: Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

These centres were chosen because they contain a significant number of inmates of the same classification as those held at Junee - medium security (B, E2) and minimum security (C1, C2) classification.

Choosing departmental centres for comparative purposes with Junee is difficult because Junee was a purpose-built medium/minimum security facility. Bathurst and Grafton are currently designated as medium security facilities which also houses inmates whose classification warrants that level of security. The NSW inmate population was examined to see which facilities housed significant numbers of inmates of the same classification as those at Junee, and thus Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn were chosen on that basis.

It should be noted that Goulburn also houses a significant number of maximum security inmates.

Private Prisons in NSW: Junee - Year Four

Executive summary

This report, *Private Prisons in NSW: Junee - Year Four*, is the fourth and final report in a series of reports emanating from a longitudinal study designed to examine the first four years of operation of the Junee Correctional Centre. This project was undertaken by the NSW Department of Corrective Services in consultation with Australasian Correctional Management.

The aims of this study were threefold:

- to provide an historical record of how Junee developed from the time it became operational;
- to identify and illustrate differences in the way Junee operated compared with departmental facilities, and
- to identify those aspects of the Junee operation that were innovative.

This report covers the fourth year of operation of the Junee Correctional Centre namely, the period from April 1996 to March 1997.

In the first three years of operation Junee underwent a period of continuous change. The differences detected between the way things were done at Junee compared with the departmental approach in this period were documented in earlier reports in this series (Bowery 1994, 1996 and 1997).

YEAR FOUR

By the end of year four the managerial structure of the organisation at Junee had undergone significant modification, resulting from changes in managerial personnel and the implementation of the Correctional Officers' enterprise agreement.

Many of the initiatives and/or changes introduced in year three continued throughout year four with minor modifications and/or revisions. Differences were identified in the inmate mix, inmate profile, offender management and services and human resources.

There were no departmental initiatives introduced in year four which required the management and staff at Junee to implement major changes.

Thus, year four represented a time of consolidation in which the management and staff at Junee could reorganise, modify and review work in progress.

FOUR YEARS IN REVIEW

After four years of continuous operation substantial changes have been made to the way ACM manage and operate the Junee Correctional Centre. Many of the changes were made in response to departmental actions while others were introduced to meet

changing circumstances or to modify existing initiatives.

Nevertheless, throughout the four year period covered by this study there were clearly discernible differences in the way Juneec operated compared with departmental policies and practices.

► *Corporate culture*

From the beginning ACM as a newly formed organisation was able to build a corporate culture and adopt a range of work practices which were different to those current within the Department.

The initial workforce, drawn from local residents most of whom had no experience in corrections, were young (74% under 40 years of age) and enthusiastic. At the time of their employment they were not absorbed into a pre-existing workforce with established work practices. Therefore, there was no pre-existing workforce whose attitudes and experiences could influence or dampen the enthusiasm of the new recruits.

The original staff, custodial and non-custodial, all participated in the first pre-service training course to be held at the centre. This provided all work groups with a clear understanding of the work and responsibilities of each other. The retention of a large proportion of the original staff is likely to have assisted in reinforcing the corporate culture. This ethos was maintained even through periods of considerable change.

This practice of including non-custodial staff on pre-service training courses was not continued, but the benefits to ACM of their inclusion in the initial course were substantial.

► *Organisational structure*

The original organisational structure implemented at Juneec allowed for multi-skilling and the use of multi-disciplinary working

groups. This structure encouraged the ethos established in the initial pre-service training and strengthened the ability of the staff to work together to manage the inmates at the centre and to achieve the organisational objectives. This was most noticeable in:

- the Programs area where specialist professional staff (e.g., teachers, psychologists, counsellors, case managers and chaplains) were encouraged to work together to achieve effective outcomes and to minimise duplication of services, and
- in the understanding shared by the specialist professional staff and the custodial staff of each other's work, which developed from the initial pre-service training course.

Health services at Juneec are another area where there was a noticeable difference. Health Services staff at Juneec are ACM staff. Health Services staff.

By the end of year four, the original organisational structure had been modified to bring the Programs, Health Services and Industries staff under the control of the Offender Development Manager. As well, over time the way Juneec operates has grown closer to that of departmental centres due mainly to the need for Juneec to adhere to procedures and standards set for all centres in NSW (e.g., serious incident reporting, program pathways, inmate wages, etc.).

► *Committees*

Membership of committees, such as the High Risk Alert Team (HRAT) and Program Review Committees (PRC), are drawn from staff working in a variety of locations within the centre. At Juneec the committee structure is not limited to managers or specific groups of staff. For example, the Convenor of the HRAT could be a nurse, psychologist or correctional officer, depending on the particular case under consideration.

This process reinforces the multi-disciplinary team approach and supports the organisational goals.

▶ *Staff training and development*

At Junee all staff during the period covered by this study were required to undertake 40 hours mandatory training per calendar year in addition to any pre-service training. The major part of this training program was undertaken during the weekly lockdown.

This requirement facilitated the training of staff in a range of matters (e.g., departmental policies, case management, etc.). Attendance at training by staff and the release of staff for training purposes was monitored by the Staff Training Officer. This practice helped to ensure that all staff were trained in appropriate matters and that their attendance was recorded.

Although the Department provides training for staff, both custodial and non-custodial, the Department is unable to systematically monitor the level of training attained by staff or attendance at appropriate training. As well, most training is provided off-site at the Corrective Services Academy.

▶ *Occupational health & safety*

ACM employ, on-site at Junee, an Occupational Health and Safety Officer. There is also an OH&S Committee at the centre and ACM have introduced the National Safety Council of Australia's 5-Star Health and Safety Management System which is designed to provide a framework for improvement and measurement of OHS performance. This system encourages individual employees to take responsibility for OHS issues in their work area, to identify weaknesses in the system and to formulate appropriate solutions.

The success of ACM's OHS initiatives is evident. The average number of employee accidents reported per month has reduced

over the four year period and there has been a consistently low number of average days lost per employee per month.

By comparison, the Department established Workplace Committees in all centres and has employed regional OHS co-ordinators, however, there is no one person with specific responsibility for OHS at each centre.

▶ *Monthly reporting*

From the beginning the managers at Junee were required to submit monthly reports to the Governor who collated them and forwarded them to ACM corporate headquarters. Data collected for these reports enabled managers to clearly track progress, identify problem areas and facilitated requests for funding, resources and staff. Towards the end of year four the monthly report format used at Junee was changed, replacing detailed data with graphs.

These monthly reports were an innovative practice and a valuable source of data for this study. The Department subsequently implemented monthly reporting at the MRRC and is currently introducing monthly reporting at all NSW correctional centres.

▶ *Inmate management*

ACM introduced area and case management at Junee similar to, but not the same as, that operating in departmental centres. The method of case management introduced at Junee, and refined over the period under review, has been fully implemented.

A feature of the case management system at Junee was the focus upon the main objective of case management - to address an inmate's offending behaviour. This objective was made clear to all staff and inmates and progress was constantly monitored by the Case Management Coordinator.

The Integration program was initially introduced in year two to facilitate visits to in-

mates by family and friends. This measure was designed to enable inmates of differing protection status (normal discipline, protection and strict protection inmates) to participate in visits simultaneously.

In year three the Integration program was extended to the Programs, Industries and Health Services areas in order to facilitate access by inmates to programs and services. Inmates were asked to sign an agreement in which they agreed to participate in the Integration program.

This initiative, undertaken by ACM, enabled inmates of varying protection status to work and mix together. At first there was some scepticism voiced regarding this initiative, however, an examination of relevant indicators (e.g., assaults, offences in custody) before and after the introduction of the integration program showed no increase in incident reporting.

In fact the rate per 100 inmates for self-harm, assaults by inmates on officers and on other inmates, and offences in custody all decreased in year four. Other events in custody such as escapes, deaths, use of force, hunger strikes and minor fires also declined in number in year four.

(c) Contract management in NSW

The Junee Correctional Centre is the only correctional centre in NSW managed by a private contractor. The original management contract was for 5 years with an option to extend for a further 3 years.

The approach adopted by the Department was to evaluate contract management at Junee during the initial period of the contract. Throughout the period of this study the activities of ACM at Junee have been monitored by the Junee Liaison Officer and visited regularly by IDS and other senior departmental managers.

ACM have also hosted a number of visits for

correctional administrators and other interested parties from all Australian jurisdictions and from overseas. In addition, ACM have also attended regular meetings with senior departmental management.

(d) Summary

Throughout the first four years of operation, as the reports in this series clearly show, there has been a substantial exchange of ideas and information between the Department and the ACM staff at Junee. This is particularly noticeable in inmate management and the provision of programs and services.

Departmental initiatives aimed at ensuring inmates receive a consistent level of treatment and access to programs and services throughout NSW were extended to Junee. For example,

- hand-up brief procedure,
- serious incident reporting,
- private property policy,
- AEVTI,
- program pathways,
- inmate wage rates.

Likewise, ACM program initiatives (e.g., HRAT, AOD96, SORT) were evaluated by departmental staff with regard to their suitability for incorporation into departmental programs.

Other ACM initiatives, such as the actions taken to stem the production of homebrew in the centre, the introduction of Governor's Orders and the development of emergency/crisis kits, are similar to policies and practices operating within departmental centres.

Thus, by the end of year four opportunities for innovation in inmate management and the provision of programs and services were limited. The only initiative introduced by ACM in this area which remained unique to Junee was the Integration program. This initiative was proven to be a successful and innovative response to circumstances prevail-

ing at the time.

The areas of operation at Junee which presented the greatest opportunity for innovation were Human Resources and Administration and it was in these areas that innovation was most noticeable over the four year period covered by this study. For example:

- the staff training program which applied to all staff (40 hour mandatory training) was innovative in that the Training Officer was able to monitor the attendance of staff (using the staff payroll system) and the courses attended;
- occupational health and safety - the employment of a full-time on-site Occupational Health & Safety Officer ensured a focus upon health and safety issues. ACM's adoption of the NSCA's 5-star program reinforced commitment to OH&S issues and placed responsibility for ensuring compliance with staff.

The success of this initiative is evidenced by the low level of average days lost per employee per month over the four year period.

Over time a strong working relationship has developed between ACM and the Department with Junee staff attending some departmental training courses, visiting departmental centres and sharing information with their colleagues in departmental centres.

In 1996 the second governor at Junee joined the Department to become the first General Manager of the newly opened Metropolitan Remand & Reception Centre at Silverwater.

An examination of the international literature on prison privatisation identifies only a few longitudinal studies. This study covering a four year period has facilitated the establishment of a valuable data collection which is available for examination and use by students and other research bodies.

From the beginning both the Department and ACM have supported this research project and have agreed to the publication of all data collected.

The writer gratefully acknowledges the co-operation and assistance of employees in both organisations who have contributed to the development of this data collection.

Introduction

This is the fourth and final report in a series of reports resulting from a longitudinal study currently being undertaken by the New South Wales Department of Corrective Services covering the first four years of operation of the Junee Correctional Centre.

The Junee Correctional Centre is located on a 108.1 hectare site situated 2 kilometres west of the township of Junee in southern NSW. Junee is a country town with a population of approximately 5924¹ people. The main regional centre is Wagga Wagga which is located approximately 40 kilometres to the south-west of Junee.

As at midnight on March 31, 1997 the Junee Correctional Centre had been operational for four years. During this four year period a total of 7639 inmates had been received at the centre, 2590 of them in year four.

At the end of the fourth year of operation, Junee remained the only correctional facility in NSW to be managed by a private correctional organisation, housing approximately one-tenth of the State's inmates in full time custody.

BACKGROUND

In December 1990 the NSW Government passed legislation² allowing for the contract management of correctional centres in NSW. Australasian Correction Services (ACS), a consortium which included Thiess Contractors, Wackenhut Corrections Corporation of the USA and ADT Security were contracted to undertake the design, construction and management of the Junee Correctional Centre. ACS subcontracted the management of the Centre to a subsidiary company, Australasian Correctional Management (ACM).

In February 1997 ACM's company name was re-registered as ACM (Australasia) Pty. Limited.

The management contract was for a period of 5 years, with an option to extend for a further 3 year period. The initial contract period expired at the end of March 1998 and negotiations regarding the contract option have been completed.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Since 1993, when Junee first became operational, the number of facilities under contract management worldwide has grown from 71 to 132 - an increase of 86% in three and a half years. Up to the end of 1996 only three countries, the United States, England and Australia, had contracted out the management of correctional facilities.

Information relating to the spread of contract management in Corrections has been published at regular intervals by the Center for Studies in Criminology & Law at the University of Florida in the *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*. This publication provides an international overview of the facilities under contract.

The 1996 *Census* (published in March 1997) shows continuing growth in the number of facilities under contract to private correctional management companies³ as summarised below:

| <i>*No. of facilities under contract</i> | |
|--|-----|
| December 31, 1996 | 132 |
| December 31, 1995 | 104 |
| June 30, 1993 | 71 |
| June 30, 1992 | 60 |

*including those in operation and those not yet opened.

Of the 132 facilities under contract (at 30/12/96) seven were in Australia, seven in England and the rest were located throughout the United States.

***Capacity of all facilities
under contract**

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| December 31, 1996 | 85,201 |
| December 31, 1995 | 63,595 |
| June 30, 1993 | 30,085 |
| June 30, 1992 | 24,715 |

*including those in operation and those not yet opened.

Between June 1993 and December 1996 the capacity of all facilities under contract increased by 183%.

In Australia, the capacity of facilities under contract management increased from 1633 in 1992 to 3068 in 1996.

Actual inmate population

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| December 31, 1996 | 48,478 |
| December 31, 1995 | 37,357 |
| June 30, 1993 | 20,698 |
| June 30, 1992 | 17,317 |

In the same period the actual inmate population in facilities under contract increased by 134%.

The 1998 Report on Government Services reported that in 1996-97, 11 per cent of all inmates in full time custody in Australia (approximately 1861 prisoners) were held in privately operated facilities (p414).

THE NSW APPROACH

At the time this study was first developed, the prevailing view in NSW was that contract management at Junee would be evaluated before any decision to extend contract management in NSW was made.

Four initiatives were introduced in NSW which were designed to address issues of accountability. Two were designed to focus

on the effect of the centre upon the residents of Junee and the wider community and two were designed to measure the performance of the Junee Correctional Centre. These were:

- Junee Liaison Officer⁴;
- Community Advisory Council⁵;
- Community study⁶, and
- Departmental research.

DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH

The Department, in consultation with ACM, approved a research study to be conducted by the Department's Research & Statistics Unit.

The research brief approved by the Department was to identify the differences, if any, in the operation of Junee compared with departmental facilities and to identify those aspects of the Junee operation that were innovative.

The research brief did not include an examination of the cost-effectiveness of Junee nor did it include an examination of ACM's compliance with the management contract. A separate compliance audit is undertaken annually by the Junee Liaison Officer as required by the legislation.

THIS STUDY

This study was designed as a multi-stage project to be undertaken over a four year period between 1993 and 1997.

In year four, the aim of this study was to continue to document the data which could be drawn from official records, to compare that data with data for previous years and with data collected for selected departmental facilities. In year four, as in years two and three, the selected facilities were Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

These facilities were selected in year two because they contained inmates of similar classification to those at Junee. Although there have been changes in the inmate mix at all these centres during the period of this study these facilities were retained for comparative purposes to allow comparison over time.

Bathurst, Grafton and Junee are designated medium security facilities which also contain accommodation for minimum security inmates. Goulburn is designated as a maximum security facility with mixed accommodation.

The areas examined in this study include:

- operations
- programs
- health services
- industries
- human resources.

A demographic profile of the inmates at Junee was extracted from the Department's Offender Records System, for each quarter, and these data, where appropriate, were compared with the NSW Prison Census conducted each year on June 30.

The four major sources from which data for this study were drawn were as follows:

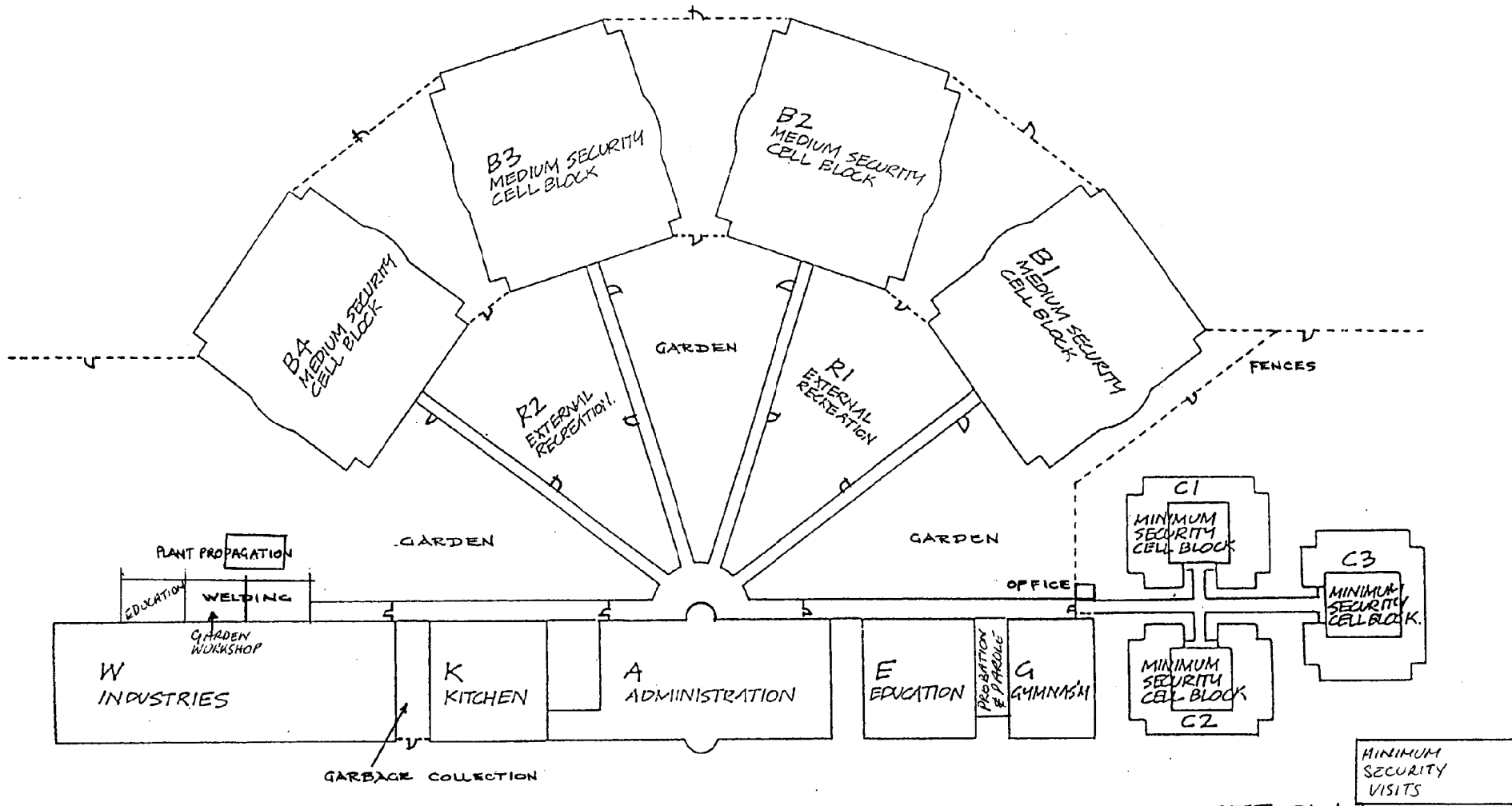
- **Offender Records System (ORS):** this was the Department's main computer system in which all data relating to inmates while in custody in NSW was recorded.

Towards the end of this data collection period the Department introduced a new computerised Offender Management System (OMS) designed to replace the long-established ORS.

- **Weekly states returns:** every Monday all NSW correctional centres, including

Junee, are required to submit a report for the previous week ending at midnight on Sunday. The weekly states return provides details of inmate movements during the previous 7 days, the numbers of inmates received and discharged and identifies the categories of inmates held at each facility.

- **Duty officer reports:** when events occur in custody (e.g., escapes, assaults, etc.) they are reported to the Duty Officer, located at the Department's corporate headquarters in Sydney, who records all events and whose duty it is to disseminate this information to the relevant officers within the Department.
- **Junee monthly progress reports:** each month the managers at Junee submit a monthly report for their area of responsibility to the Governor. Copies of these reports are made available to the Department by ACM.



SITE PLAN
NOT TO SCALE.

CHART 1

The operating environment

During the twelve month period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, a number of changes and/or events occurred which had the potential to effect the operating environment at Junee.

(a) Legislation

The following legislation was enacted in the period under review:

▶ *Correctional Centres Act 1952*

The Prisons Act 1952 was amended by the Prisons Amendment Act 1996 which was proclaimed to commence on October 16, 1996. The amendments provided for:

- an increase in penalties for trafficking drugs into a correctional centre;
- removal of the existing limit of \$300 on the amount which a Visiting Justice may order an inmate to pay for deliberately damaging property;
- clarification of the distinction between segregation and protection;
- interstate leave of absence for inmates; and
- changes in nomenclature (e.g., correctional centre in place of prison).

▶ *Prisons Amendment (General and Administration) Regulation 1996*

This Regulation commenced on September 20, 1996 and provides that a female inmate must not be searched by or in the presence of a male correctional officer, and enables the Commissioner to designate non-smoking areas. The Regulation also removes clause 42 of the Regulation, which made infliction

of self-harm a correctional centre offence.

(b) Department of Corrective Services

The following change in key departmental personnel occurred in year four:

In August 1996 Dr. Leo Keliher was appointed to the position of Commissioner, NSW Department of Corrective Services replacing Major-General N.R. Smethurst, A.O., M.B.E.

Prior to taking up his appointment Dr. Keliher was Director-General of Queensland Emergency Services.

(c) ACM (Australasia) Pty. Limited

During the fourth year of operation the following change occurred at ACM's corporate headquarters:

In December 1996 Mr. Don Keens was appointed as the Chief Executive of ACM replacing Mr. John Hudson.

Prior to taking up his current appointment Mr. Keens was Managing Director of Premier Prison Service Limited in the United Kingdom. Premier Prison Service Limited is jointly owned by Wackenhut Corrections Corporation and Serco Limited.

(d) Junee Correctional Centre

A number of changes occurred at Junee during year four, these were as follows:

▶ *Managerial structure*

The management structure, as outlined in Chart 2 (a), is the original management structure adopted by ACM at Junee and this structure remained in place until December

Chart 2(a): Management structure (1996)

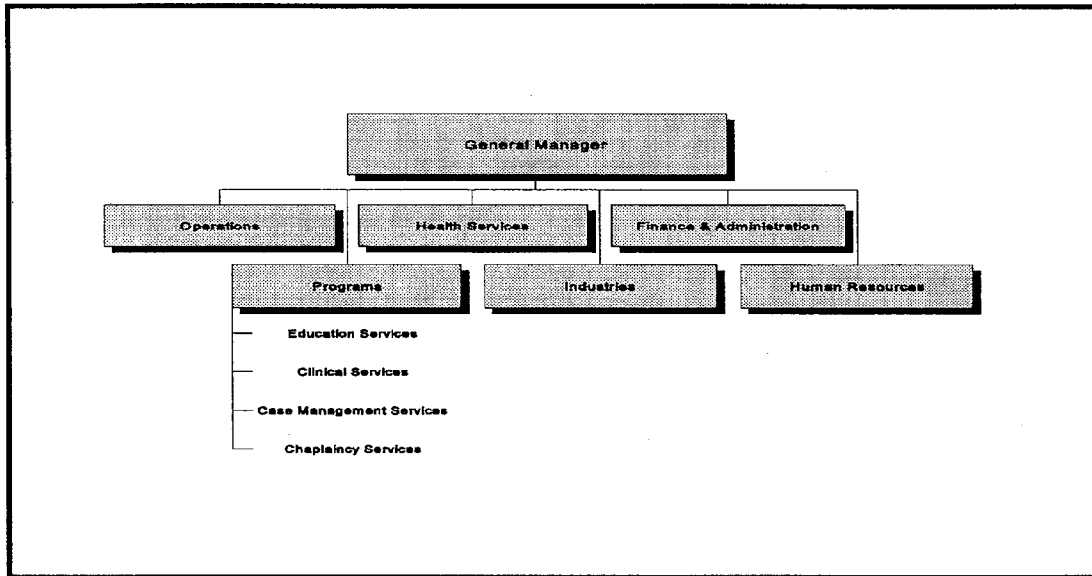
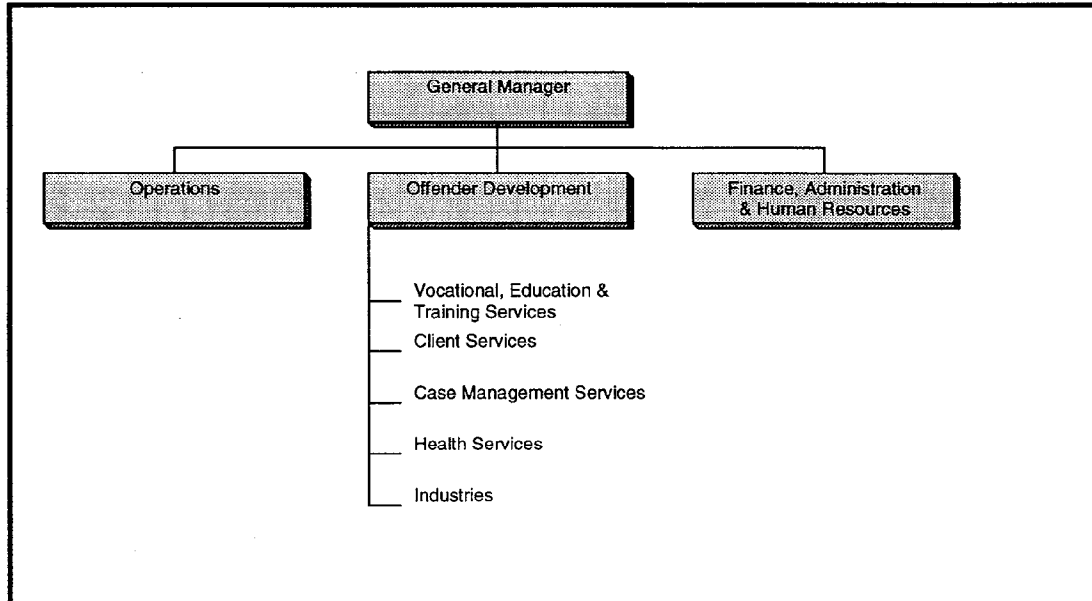


Chart 2(b): Management structure (from January 1997)



1996. The only change recorded was in year two when the functions of the Programs area were separated into four service delivery areas.

In the later half of 1996 two events occurred which provided Junee management with an opportunity to review existing organisational arrangements, these were:

- some key personnel, namely the Programs Manager and the Acting Operations Manager, were transferred to the new ACM facility in Victoria (Fulham);
- the enterprise agreement for the Correctional Officers was finalised.

These two events enabled the new General Manager at Junee to review the existing organisational structure and in January 1997 a revised structure was adopted, see Chart 2(b).

The rationale for the revised structure was threefold:

- to streamline the reporting structure;
- to co-ordinate all inmate services under one line manager, and
- to reflect the terms of the Officers' enterprise agreement with regard to case management.

▶ *Key personnel*

In November 1996 Mr. Steve Gray was appointed to the position of General Manager, Junee Correctional Centre replacing Mr. John Dunthorne. Mr. Dunthorne resigned to take up a position with the NSW Department of Corrective Services as General Manager, Metropolitan Remand and Reception Centre, Silverwater.

In January 1997 Mr. Yme Dwarshuis was promoted to the position of Offender Devel-

opment Manager.

In January 1997 Mr. Ron Lancaster was promoted to the position of Operations Manager.

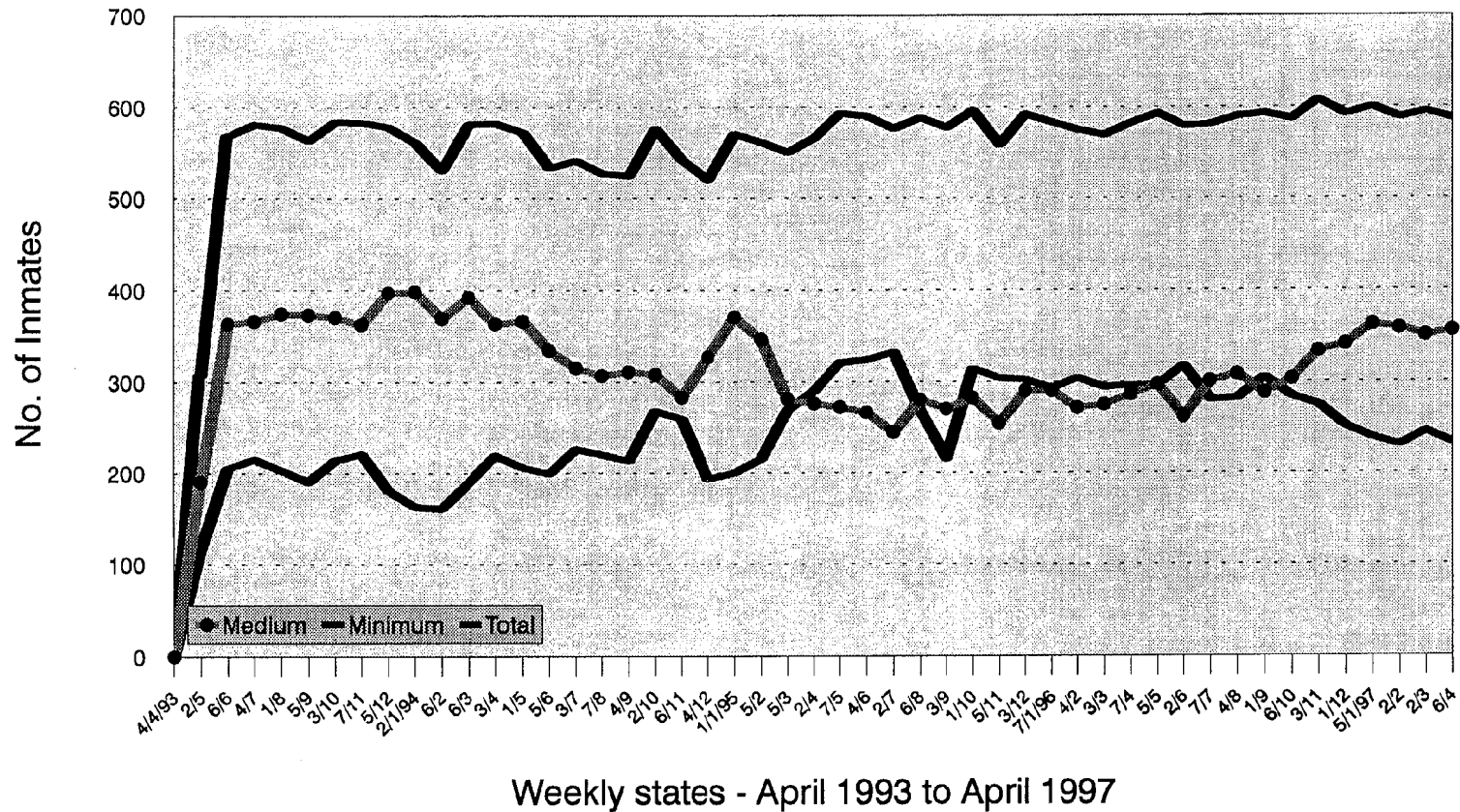
▶ *Site developments*

In the twelve month period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive the following site developments were completed at Junee:

- from May 1996 onwards a number of demountables (1 building consisting of 9 modules) were delivered to Junee from Cessnock Correctional Centre. These demountables were used to construct a visits area for the inmates housed in the C Units;
- a purpose-built Parole Office was constructed between the Gymnasium and the Education block. This building was opened in September 1996;
- a garden workshop was built as an extension to the welding workshop in the Industries area;
- an Education classroom was built next to the garden workshop in the Industries area.

Chart 1 shows the centre as configured at the end of year four including the above modifications.

Junee: security level



Source: Junee weekly states returns as at first Sunday of each month.
Chart 3

The inmate mix

Shortly after their reception into the NSW correctional system all sentenced inmates attend a classification and placement interview at which they are given an appropriate classification (this usually occurs between day 3 and day 10). After classification inmates are transferred to a centre (gaol of classification) designated to hold inmates of their particular classification.

During their term of imprisonment inmates may be re-classified and/or transferred to other centres suitable to their current classification level. A review of classification level is usually undertaken every six months and is an integral part of an inmate's progress through the system. Re-classification can also result from an event in custody (i.e., misconduct, escape, etc.) or a change in placement may be approved for compassionate reasons.

The escort of inmates transferred between Junee and other departmental centres is carried out by departmental staff. Escorts between Junee and Wagga Wagga and/or Albury Courts are carried out by departmental court security personnel. The escort of inmates from other Courts in the Southern Region is usually undertaken by the Police.

(a) Background

The Junee Correctional Centre was originally designed and designated to accommodate 600 sentenced male inmates - 500 medium (B) and 100 minimum (C1, C2) security inmates.

In years one, two and three a number of significant changes in the inmate mix at Junee were implemented which changed the inmate population from a normal discipline (mainstream) population to a mixed population of protection, strict protection and

normal discipline inmates. These changes were documented in earlier reports in this series (Bowery 1994, 1996 and 1997).

(b) Changes occurring in year 4

In year four, April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, there were no planned changes to the inmate mix at Junee. However, as a result of the normal movement of inmates throughout NSW and changes occurring due to the planned closure of some older centres there were some subtle but discernible changes in the inmate mix at Junee.

In December 1996 approval for Junee to accept remand receptions was formalised dating retrospectively to February 1996.

(c) Effect upon the inmate mix

The inmate mix as it evolved in year four is discussed below. The available population data were analysed by security level, classification, protection and legal status using data extracted from the weekly states returns and/or from the ORS.

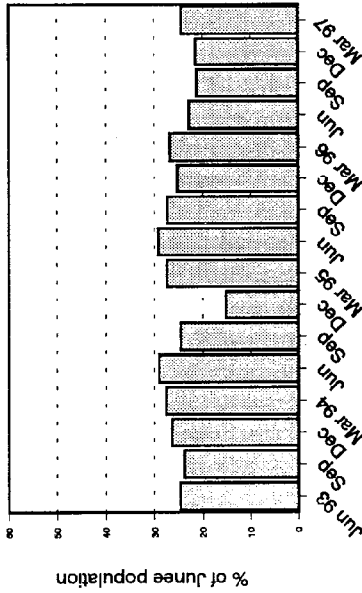
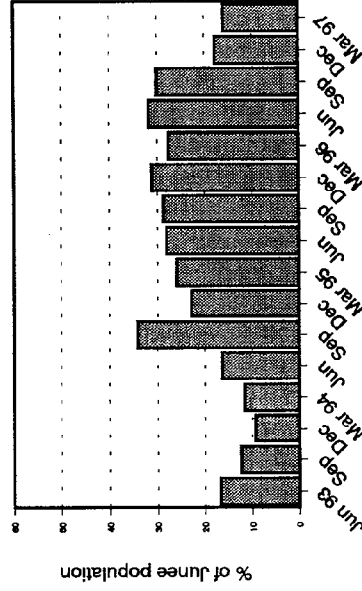
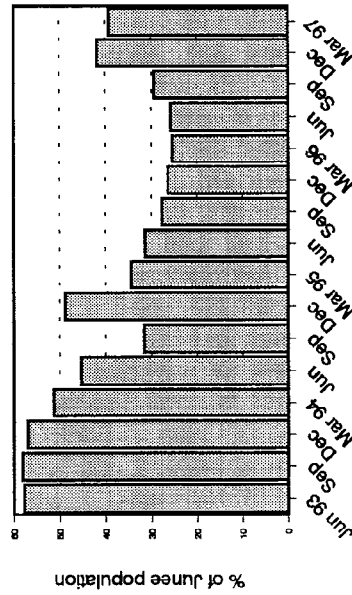
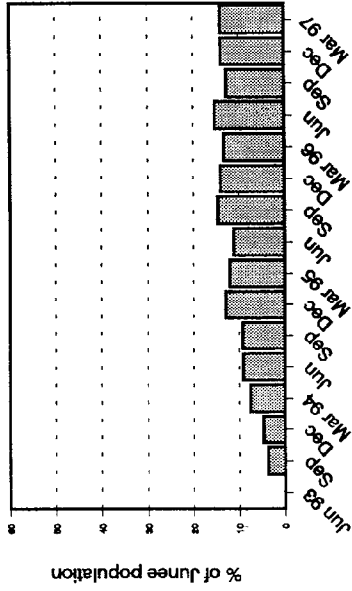
► *Security level (medium vs minimum)*

During year four there was a significant shift in the proportion of medium and minimum security inmates at Junee.

A summary of the weekly states data by security level, for the final week of each year surveyed, is as follows:

| | <i>% by security level</i> |
|--|----------------------------|
| Medium security - year four (30/3/97) . . . | 60.0 |
| Minimum security | 40.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Medium security - year three (31/3/96) . . . | 49.9 |
| Minimum security | 50.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Medium security - year two (2/4/95) | 48.8 |

Junee: by classification



| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Minimum security | 51.2 |
| Medium security - year one (3/4/94) | 62.4 |
| Minimum security | 37.6 |
| Medium security (management contract) | 83.3 |
| Minimum security | 16.7 |

This yearly summary shows a substantial shift in the configuration of the inmate population by security level. By the end of year four the inmate mix by security level had returned to the levels recorded at the end of year one.

Chart 3 shows the inmate population by security level as at the first Sunday in each month over the four year period Junee has been operational. These data, extracted from the weekly states returns, show an increase in the number of medium security inmates at Junee from October 1996 onwards.

For detailed population data by security level see Table 7, Annex I and Chart 6 (weekly states data by week for year 4).

► *Classification*⁷

Within the broad security levels at Junee, inmates are further defined by classification. Medium security includes inmates with B and E2 classifications and minimum security includes inmates with C1 and C2 classifications.

Chart 4 shows the inmate mix by classification for the four main classification groups housed at Junee. These data were extracted from the ORS at quarterly intervals from June 1993 onwards.

This chart shows the changes which occurred to the inmate mix for these classification groups at Junee during the four years of operation. These differences include:

- the introduction of E2 inmates at Junee

and the slow but steady increase in their number over the four year period;

- the decline in the number of B classification inmates at Junee and the resurgence in their numbers from September 1996 onwards; and
- the growth in the proportion of C2 classification inmates at Junee over the first three and a half years and their sudden decline in December 1996.

The decrease in the number of C2 inmates in residence at Junee was identified as an area of concern by staff at Junee because of its impact upon the availability of inmates to undertake work on the external grounds and community work.

The most likely explanation for this sudden drop in C2 inmates is the transfer of inmates between centres. In December 1996 a number of minimum security inmates (26) were transferred from Junee to Cooma and the same number of medium security inmates were transferred from Cooma to Junee. This action was initiated by the Department's Inmate Classification and Placement Unit and coincided with the planned closure of the Cooma Correctional Centre.

In addition to the above, there were a small number of inmates at Junee, at the end of year four, who were outside the classification categories discussed above.

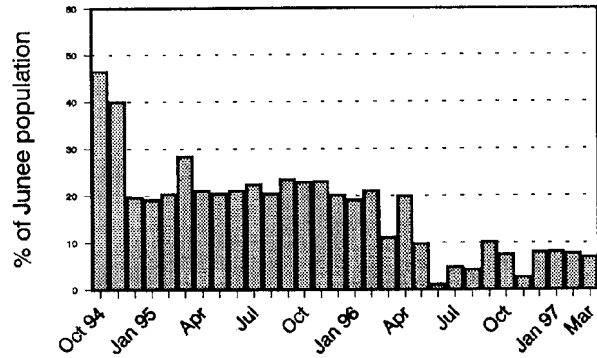
Detailed classification data are provided in Table 31, Annex VIII.

► *Protection*⁸ status

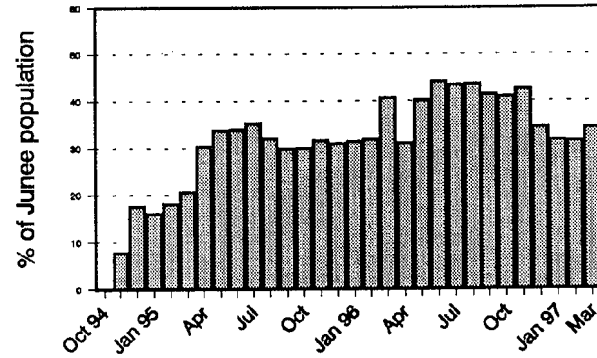
Throughout year one and up to the end of October 1994 all inmates at Junee were normal discipline inmates.

From the week ending October 23, 1994 to the end of March 1995 inmates with protec-

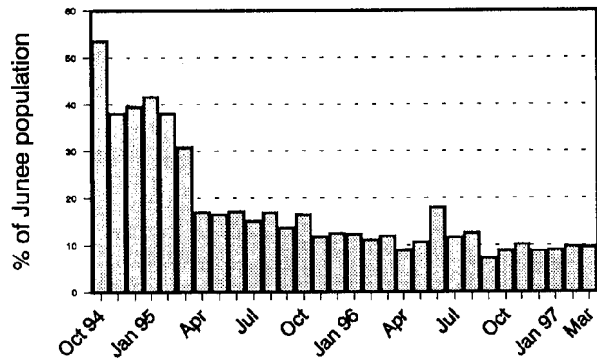
Junee: protection status



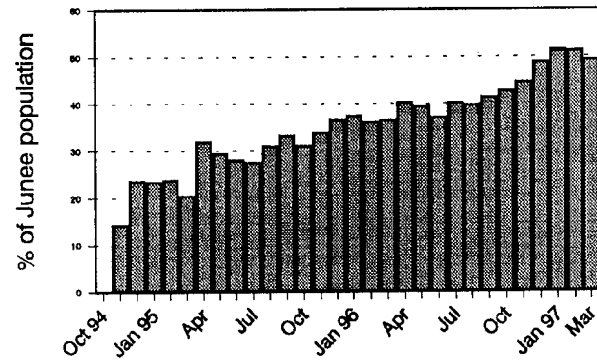
Minimum security - normal discipline



Minimum security - protection



Medium security - normal discipline



Medium security - protection

Source: Weekly states returns as at first Sunday of each month
Chart 5

tion status were transferred to Junee and normal discipline inmates were transferred to other centres in NSW. Chart 5 shows the inmate mix by protection status, taken from the weekly states, from October 1994 to March 1997 inclusive.

In the period from October 1994 to April 1995 the growth in protection inmates at Junee and the corresponding decline in normal discipline inmates in both medium and minimum security is obvious. This growth in the proportion of protection inmates at Junee, in both medium and minimum security, continued throughout year three.

In year four, while the proportion of medium security inmates on protection continued to increase the proportion of minimum security inmates on protection declined and the proportion of normal discipline inmates by security level remained relatively stable.

The proportion of inmates on protection at Junee in the final week of each year by security level was as follows:

| <i>% inmates on protection by security level</i> | |
|--|------|
| Medium security - year four (30/3/97) | 49.0 |
| Year three (31/3/96) | 38.2 |
| Year two (2/4/95) | 31.8 |
| Year one (3/4/94) | 0.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Minimum security - year four (30/3/97) | 33.2 |
| Year three (31/3/96) | 41.2 |
| Year two (2/4/95) | 30.2 |
| Year one (3/4/94) | 0.0 |

These data extracted from the weekly states return identify the number of inmates on protection by security level, but does not identify the different levels of protection.

Detailed protection data by security level (extracted from the Weekly States) are provided in Table 7, Annex I.

In order to develop further the picture of inmates by protection status at Junee an analysis was undertaken of the inmate population. In years three and four these data were collected by the Programs staff at Junee and in year two ORS data were used. [Note: these data are estimates only and do not equate with the weekly states data shown above].

Using data collected in March of each year the inmate population by protection status at Junee was estimated as follows:

| <i>% by protection status</i> | |
|--|-------|
| Protection (PRO) - year four | 37.2 |
| Year three | 48.0 |
| Year two | 26.0 |
| Year one | 0.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Strict protection (SPRO) - year four | 31.8 |
| Year three | 30.5 |
| Year two | 28.6 |
| Year one | 0.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Normal discipline (ND) - year four | 31.0 |
| Year three | 21.4 |
| Year two | 45.3 |
| Year one | 100.0 |

Thus, at the end of year four, approximately eight in ten inmates (82%) at Junee were protection inmates, a slight increase over the previous year. The proportion of inmates with SPRO status had increased slightly while the proportion of inmates with PRO status had decreased.

► *Legal status*

All inmates in NSW are not only categorised by security level, classification and protection status, they are also categorised depending upon whether they are sentenced or unsentenced and both of these categories have sub-categories.

The inmate population at Junee was summarised by legal status categories for each security level at the end of years two, three

Table 1: Legal status

| CATEGORY | YEAR 4 (30/3/97) | | YEAR 3 (31/3/96) | | YEAR 2 (2/4/95) | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | MED. | MIN. | MED. | MIN. | MED. | MIN. |
| *Unsentenced ⁹ | 5.8 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Appellants ¹⁰ | 8.6 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| Fine defaulters ¹¹ | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hard labour ¹² | 80.6 | 93.3 | 76.6 | 91.0 | 85.9 | 89.3 |
| Life sentence ¹³ | 5.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Forensic patients | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

*previously referred to as Remand/Trial.

and four (see Table 1). These data were taken from the weekly states returns for the final week of March for each year.

This table shows considerable variation in the legal status of medium and minimum security inmates over the three year period.

From time to time a small number of inmates with a maximum security classification are also housed at Junee. These inmates are usually at Junee to attend Court appearances and are usually held in the Segregation area.

Detailed data relating to legal status are provided in Table 7, Annex I.

(d) Female inmates at Junee

As a result of the decision to receive inmates from Court at Junee, from December 1995 onwards a small number of female inmates are received at Junee.

While at Junee, female inmates are accommodated in the 2-bed ward in the clinic and are then transferred as soon as possible to correctional centres for women, usually within 48 hours.

(e) Summary

Thus, at the end of year four, March 1997,

there were small but discernible differences in the inmate mix compared with previous years. The most notable of which was the increase in the number of medium security inmates at the centre.

Strategies adopted at Junee for managing this diverse inmate population are discussed in the chapter headed *Inmate Management*.

Weekly states

Every Monday all NSW correctional centres, including Junee, are required to submit a weekly states return for the week ending at midnight on the previous Sunday.

The weekly states return provides details of inmate movements during the previous 7 days, the number of inmates received and discharged and identifies the categories (i.e., appellants, life sentence, etc.) of inmates held in the institution.

The Department retains the right to decide which inmates will be transferred to Junee and this decision is usually based upon an inmate's classification. Other factors are also taken into consideration when making the decision to transfer an inmate to another centre. For example, court appearances, the need for specialist medical attention, access to family, letters of complaint and a recognition of problems associated with the location of a centre are also taken into account.

The movement of the inmate population between centres, the discharge of inmates at the end of their sentence and the Department's response to factors such as those identified above account for variations in the number of inmates held at Junee at any one time. Thus, the designated target for Junee (600 inmates) will rarely if ever be met. The Department has adopted a range of approximately 585 to 600 inmates as representing full capacity.

Throughout the fourth year of occupation the weekly states showed that the number of inmates in residence at Junee exceeded the target range on 6 out of 52 weeks, was within the target range on 35 out of 52 weeks and close to the range (between 580-584 inclusive) on a further 8 occasions. Thus, for 49 of the weeks under consideration Junee was close to full capacity.

The highest number of inmates in residence, 608, was recorded for the week ending November 3, 1996 and the lowest was 576 for the week ending June 23, 1996.

Chart 6 shows the number of medium and minimum security inmates at Junee for each Sunday in year four. For details of the number of inmates at Junee see Annex I.

Notwithstanding the above discussion relating to total inmate numbers at Junee the following is an analysis of the data contained in the weekly states returns.

Note: data relating to the number of inmates received from and/or discharged to Court should be treated with caution as these data may not accurately represent the actual number of inmates involved for the following reasons:

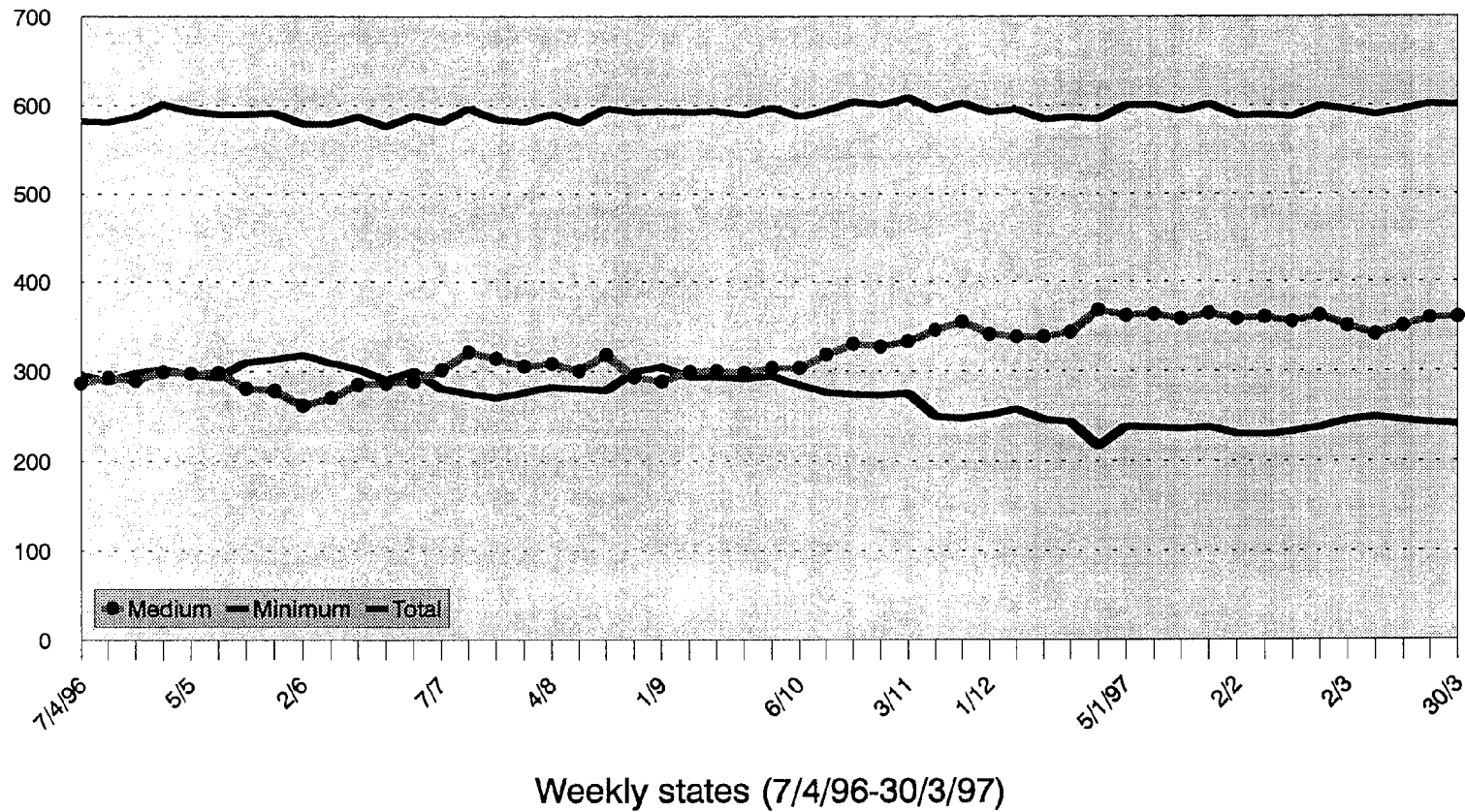
- an individual inmate may attend Court on a number of occasions and is therefore discharged to Court and received from Court on each occasion; and
- an individual inmate discharged to attend Court may be subsequently discharged to freedom by the Court.

(a) Inmates received

In the four years that Junee has been operational a total of 7639 inmates were received at the centre. The number received per year were as follows:

| <i>Inmates received per year</i> | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Year four - total | 2590 |
| Year four - on escort | 1634 |
| Year four - from court | 956 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year three - total | 1963 |
| Year three - on escort | 1517 |
| Year three - from court | 446 |

Junee: weekly states - year 4



Source: Junee weekly states returns.
Chart 6

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Year two - total | 1481 |
| Year one - total | 1605 |

In years one and two almost all inmates were received on escort from other NSW centres. In year one, two inmates were received from Court. However, in years three and four a substantial proportion of inmates received at Junee were received from Court. In year four the number of court receptions was more than double the number received in year three.

It should be noted that receptions from Court are not necessarily related to the reception of new inmates. An inmate may be discharged and received on a number of occasions due to court appearances.

(b) Inmates in residence

The number of inmates classified as medium and minimum security varied throughout the year. The average inmate mix was 321 medium and 270 minimum security inmates, giving an average total of 591 inmates. The total number of inmates in residence was equal to or greater than the average (591) in 28 out of 52 weeks. The following is a comparison between years:

| | <i>Av. # of inmates</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Year four - total | 591 |
| Year three - total | 583 |
| Year two - total | 550 |
| Year one - total | 573 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year four - medium | 321 |
| Year three - medium | 275 |
| Year two - medium | 321 |
| Year one - medium | 379 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year four - minimum | 270 |
| Year three - minimum | 308 |
| Year two - minimum | 229 |
| Year one - minimum | 194 |

(c) Inmates discharged

In the four years that Junee has been oper-

ational a total of 7040 inmates have left Junee, 2573 of them in year four. Discharges from the centre can be by way of transfer, to freedom or to Court. The number of inmates discharged per year were as follows:

| <i>Inmates discharged per year</i> | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Year four - total inmates | 2573 |
| Year three | 1946 |
| Year two | 1498 |
| Year one | 1023 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year four - transferred out | 1486 |
| Year three | 1191 |
| Year two | 1118 |
| Year one | 716 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year four - to freedom | 617 |
| Year three | 491 |
| Year two | 380 |
| Year one | 306 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year four - to Court | 470 |
| Year three | 258 |

In addition, in year four there was one death in custody and nil escapes. These are discussed in detail in the next chapter.

Transfers out: more than half the inmates discharged in each year (year 4 - 58%; year 3 - 62%; year 2 - 75% and year 1 - 70%) from Junee were transferred to other centres in NSW.

In year four, as in previous years, the main reasons for transferring inmates were for Court appearances or to another gaol of classification. Inmates were also transferred for a range of other reasons. For further details see Annex I, Table 8.

Inmates who are reclassified to a classification other than B, E2, C1 or C2 are transferred to a departmental centre appropriate to their reclassified level.

To freedom: inmates discharged to freedom at Junee are released from the centre at five minutes past midnight to allow those travel-

ling by public transport to catch the 12.45am train to Sydney or the 3 am train to Melbourne.

Release times in departmental facilities vary from centre to centre. Centres in isolated areas generally release inmates to coincide with public transport timetables while centres in urban areas release inmates from midnight onwards.

To Court: these inmates can be sentenced or unsentenced inmates who are required to attend a Court hearing. They may on occasion be released from custody by the Court (e.g., acquitted, bail, etc.) and when this occurs do not return to the correctional centre.

(d) Inmates on segregation¹⁴

Inmates are placed on segregation in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of the Correctional Centres Act 1952. There are 14 medium security cells (one is currently being used for other purposes) located in the intake area at Junee. This area contains 9 normal cells, 4 stainless¹⁵ cells and 1 dry cell¹⁶. All cells have a washbasin and toilet (except the dry cell) and inmates have access to communal showers.

Table 9 (in Annex I) shows the number of inmates held on Section 22 orders by month. A summary of data relating to inmates placed in segregation during the four year period from April 1993 to March 1997 is as follows:

| <i>Segregation</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Year four - # of inmates | 83 |
| Av. # of inmates per month | 7 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year three - # of inmates | 115 |
| Av. # of inmates per month | 10 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year two - # of inmates* | 67 |
| Av. # of inmates per month | 8 |

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Year one - # of inmates* | 79 |
| Av. # of inmates per month | 9 |

* data not available for full 12 month period.

These data show that the average number of inmates per month placed in segregation at Junee remained relatively stable over the four years Junee has been operational.

(e) Summary

During year four Junee again experienced a discernible change in the inmate population, firstly from the continuing refinement of the inmate mix detailed in the previous chapter and secondly, by the level of inmate movements into and out of the centre.

As a result the following changes in the inmate population were noted at the end of year four:

- the number of inmates arriving at Junee increased substantially compared with previous years as a result of increases in the number of inmates arriving on escort and court receptions;
- the average number of medium security inmates in residence at Junee increased and the number of minimum security inmates in residence decreased;
- the number of inmates being discharged from Junee increased in all categories in year four;
- the average number of inmates per month held in segregation remained virtually unchanged compared with previous years.

Events in custody

All correctional centres in NSW are required to adhere to the Department's serious incident reporting procedures as described in the Department's Procedure Manual. In order to comply with these departmental requirements, the staff at Junee report regularly on a range of inmate behaviour and activities.

Events in custody include deaths in custody, escapes from the institution, acts of deliberate self-harm and assaults and fights. These events are reported by the Governor at Junee to the Duty Officer, located at the Department's main complex at Long Bay (and subsequently relocated to Head Office), who records all events and then disseminates this information to relevant officers within the Department including the Research & Statistics Unit where details of such instances are collated and analysed.

Offences in custody which result in misconduct charges heard by Governors and/or Visiting Justices, are entered into the Offender Records System by the correctional centre staff and are then extracted by Research & Statistics staff, analysed and a report circulated on a regular basis.

NOTE: In this study the three departmental centres selected for comparison with Junee were: **Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.**

These centres were chosen because they contain a significant number of inmates of the same classification as those held at Junee - medium security (B,E2) and minimum security (C1,C2) classification. It should be noted that **Goulburn** also contains maximum security inmates.

For a detailed presentation of the numbers by month see Annex II.

(a) Deaths in custody

Deaths in custody relate to all deaths in custody including those that occur from natural causes, murder, misadventure or suicide.

There was one death in custody at Junee in year four, April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive.

The yearly death rate per 100 inmates at Junee for each year in the four year period from April 1993 to March 1997 was compared with the Statewide male rate (including Junee) for the same period. These data were as follows:

| | <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Junee - year four | 0.16 |
| Junee - year three | 0.34 |
| Junee - year two | 0.36 |
| Junee - year one | 0.18 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - year four | 0.38 |
| Statewide - year three | 0.28 |
| Statewide - year two | 0.43 |
| Statewide - year one | 0.37 |

This summary shows, over the four year period Junee has been operational, that the death rate has been close to or below the Statewide rate for male deaths in custody.

(b) Escapes from custody

There were nil escapes from custody at Junee between April 1996 and March 1997.

Escape data for the first three years of operation at Junee were analysed in the year three report (Bowery 1997).

(c) Deliberate self-harm

Reported instances of deliberate self-harm range from "threats" to "attempted suicides".

In year one "threats" were not counted, but from year two onwards "threats" were included in the calculation of self-harm statistics for all centres in NSW.

During year four, 30 instances of deliberate self-harm were reported at Junee. Annex II, Table 11 shows that almost all instances of deliberate self-harm occurring at Junee in that period were recorded as cuts and lacerations (25 out of 30). These incidences of deliberate self-harm at Junee, calculated as a proportion of all reported acts of deliberate self-harm occurring in NSW correctional centres, were as follows:

% of all deliberate self-harm

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Junee - year four | 6.3 |
| Junee - year three | 10.6 |
| Junee - year two | 5.8 |
| Junee - year one | 3.9 |

In order to provide a comparison with the other selected institutions containing inmates of a similar classification these data have been recalculated to show the yearly rate per 100 inmates as follows:

Rate per 100 inmates

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Junee - year four | 5.1 |
| Junee - year three | 8.9 |
| Junee - year two | 7.2 |
| Junee - year one* | 4.0 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 6.0 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 5.0 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 1.9 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 6.3 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | 5.1 |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 11.7 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 4.1 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 5.1 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 3.5 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 4.8 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 9.6 |
| Goulburn - 1993 | 9.4 |

* calculation excludes first 4 months of operation.

The rate per 100 inmates shows that the

level of deliberate self-harm at Junee decreased in year four compared with previous years, and at 5.1 was lower than the rate recorded for Bathurst, equal with Grafton and higher than Goulburn.

(d) Assaults and fights

When assaults and fights occur within correctional centres, including Junee, reports are made to the Duty Officer. Research & Statistics collate these data, check duty officer running sheets, check misconduct charges for assaults or fights and Emergency Unit records, then report regularly on such instances.

Annex II, Table 12 shows the number of assaults and fights occurring at Junee between April 1996 and March 1997 inclusive.

Assaults by inmates on officers: the number of reported assaults on officers at Junee, excluding assaults on other staff members, totalled 9 during year four.

The yearly rate per 100 inmates for assaults on officers for each year at Junee were compared with the yearly rate for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as follows:

Rate per 100 inmates

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Junee - year four | 1.5 |
| Junee - year three | 3.4 |
| Junee - year two | 13.4 |
| Junee - year one | 6.2 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 4.4 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 3.2 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 3.8 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 4.9 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | 1.6 |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 3.5 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 0.8 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 1.1 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 5.8 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 10.5 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 5.1 |
| Goulburn - 1993 | 6.5 |

The yearly rate per 100 inmates for assaults on officers at Junee decreased in year four compared with previous years and was lower than the rate recorded for Bathurst and Goulburn and slightly lower than Grafton. There were no recorded instances of assaults on staff other than officers at Junee.

Assaults by inmates on inmates: there were 37 assaults on inmates by other inmates at Junee reported during the 12 month period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive. This figure included 33 serious assaults (those occasioning serious injury, requiring hospitalisation, murder and sexual assault) and 2 sexual assaults.

The yearly rate per 100 inmates for assaults on inmates for each year at Junee were compared with the yearly rate for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as follows:

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year four | 6.3 |
| Junee - year three | 6.9 |
| Junee - year two | 8.1 |
| Junee - year one | 11.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 10.7 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 8.5 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 10.8 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 14.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | 8.2 |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 4.7 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 11.5 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 3.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 18.7 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 12.1 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 7.9 |
| Goulburn - 1993 | 16.4 |

The yearly rate per 100 inmates for assaults on inmates by other inmates at Junee in year four shows a continuous decline over the four year period. The rate for year four was lower than that recorded for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

Fights between inmates: there were 52

fights between inmates at Junee reported between April 1996 and March 1997.

These data were recalculated to show the yearly rate per 100 inmates and these rates were compared with the rate for selected departmental centres as follows:

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year four | 8.8 |
| Junee - year three | 8.2 |
| Junee - year two | 6.9 |
| Junee - year one | 5.5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 6.6 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 10.1 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 8.9 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 12.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | 6.6 |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 9.4 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 6.6 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 5.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 6.0 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 4.6 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 3.4 |
| Goulburn - 1993 | 6.1 |

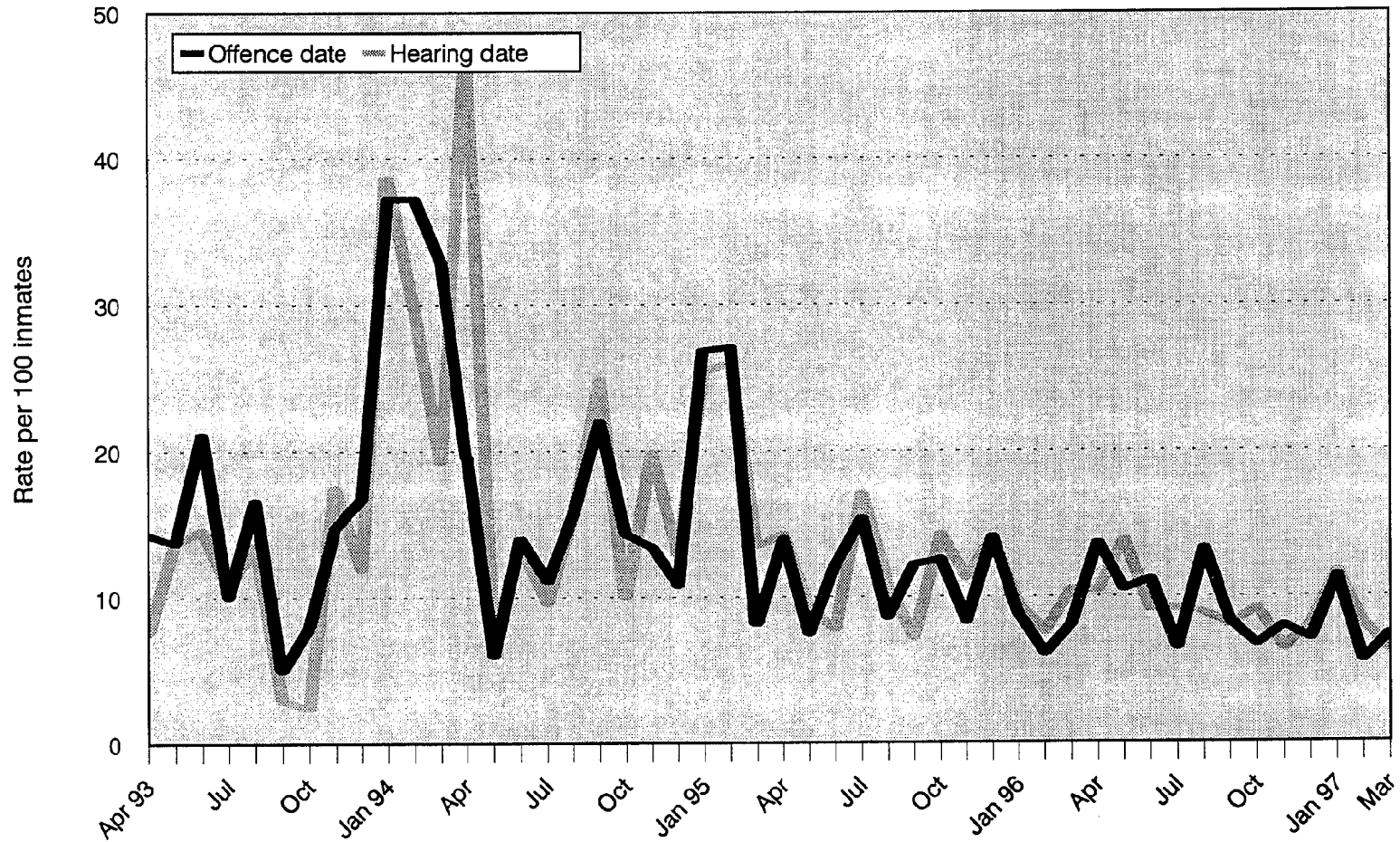
The yearly rate per 100 inmates for fights between inmates at Junee has increased over the four year period. Junee in year four recorded a higher rate of fights between inmates than Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

(e) Offences in custody

Offences in custody occur when an inmate breaches a regulation under the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995. An inmate may be charged with an offence and that charge heard by the Governor of the correctional centre and/or a Visiting Justice.

In October 1993 staff at Junee were trained in the Hand-up Brief Procedure¹⁷ by departmental staff. Under this procedure Correctional Managers make recommendations to the General Manager with regard to breaches of the prescribed regulations in the unit

June: offences in custody



Source: Misconduct charges
Chart No.7

under their control.

The charging of inmates with breaches of regulations (misconduct) may vary from centre to centre. For that reason these figures should be treated with caution.

A summary of the offences in custody at Junee during the period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, *by offence date*, is as follows:

| | <i>% of Total</i> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Charges against good order | 21.5 |
| Fighting or assault | 15.9 |
| Abusive behaviour | 14.5 |
| Stealing | 8.9 |
| Failure to attend muster | 7.7 |
| Property damage | 6.4 |
| Refuse to provide urine sample | 5.3 |
| Alcohol charges | 0.5 |
| Other drug charges | <u>19.3</u> |
| | 100% |

A total of 627 charges were laid and 646 were heard during this 12 month period. The proportion of charges heard per category were consistent with the proportions set out in the above summary. Data relating to offences in custody are contained in Annex II, Tables 13 and 14.

Chart 7 shows the monthly rate per 100 inmates for offences in custody at Junee, by offence date and by hearing date, for the four year period from April 1993 to March 1997 inclusive. During this time there was considerable variation in the monthly rate, particularly in year one. The monthly rate in year four has remained relatively stable compared with previous years.

The average monthly rate per 100 inmates by hearing date at Junee was compared with the average monthly rate for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as follows:

| | <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Junee - year four | 8.3 |
| Junee - year three | 11.1 |
| Junee - year two | 19.0 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year one* | 16.9 |
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 26.5 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 24.6 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 21.0 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 15.8 |
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | 14.9 |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 12.9 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 13.2 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 17.6 |
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 9.5 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 19.0 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 11.1 |
| Goulburn - 1993 | 10.9 |

* calculation excludes first 4 months of operation.

These data show that in year four the average monthly rate per 100 inmates by hearing date at Junee was below that recorded in previous years and was lower than that recorded at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

(f) Significant incidents

There was one significant incident at Junee during the 12 month period under review (excluding escapes or deaths in custody which were discussed earlier in this chapter).

On August 20, 1996 an inmate was stabbed while in the recreation yard between accommodation units (this was recorded as a serious assault).

(g) Miscellaneous events

Each day correctional centres in NSW, including Junee, report a range of events occurring within the institution to the Duty Officer. Reports of these events for Junee, Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn have been extracted from the Duty Officer running sheets and have been summarised as follows:

Use of force: is used in most instances in order to move an inmate from one area to another or to restrain an inmate or where an

inmate refuses a lawful direction.

The number of occasions on which use of force was applied are summarised as follows:

| <i>Use of force</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Junee - year four | 28 |
| Junee - year three | 29 |
| Junee - year two | 56 |
| Junee - year one | n/c |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 8 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 6 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 10 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | 5 |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 15 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 26 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 33 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 14 |

n/c = year one Bathurst, Grafton, Goulburn not collected.

These data show that in year four there was almost no change in the number of occasions on which force was used at Junee compared with year three. In year four Junee reported more instances of the use of force than that reported by Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

Hunger strikes: these were not counted if the inmate terminated the hunger strike on the same day as it began.

The number of hunger strikes recorded are summarised as follows:

| <i>Hunger strikes</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Junee - year four | 1 |
| Junee - year three | 3 |
| Junee - year two | 7 |
| Junee - year one | 8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 1 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 8 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | nil |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | nil |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 1 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 3 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 7 |

n/c = year one Bathurst, Grafton, Goulburn not collected.

In year four there was a very low level of reported hunger strikes at each of the above centres (only 1 hunger strike reported at Junee, Bathurst and Goulburn).

Fires: the number of occasions on which minor fires were reported are summarised as follows:

| <i>Minor fires</i> | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Junee - year four | 2 |
| Junee - year three | 7 |
| Junee - year two | 10 |
| Junee - year one | n/c |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 96-March 97 | 1 |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 1 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | nil |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 96-March 97 | nil |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 1 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | nil |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 96-March 97 | 3 |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 1 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 4 |

n/c = year one Bathurst, Grafton, Goulburn not collected.

In year four the recorded number of minor fires at the above centres was very low.

Data relating to centre searches, contraband found and visitor searches are discussed in the next chapter entitled *Security*.

(h) Summary

There was some noticeable variation in the data when comparing events in custody data for year four with previous years at Junee. These were as follows:

- the death rate per 100 inmates at 0.16 was less than half the rate recorded in years two (.36) and three (.34);

- there were no escapes;
- the level of reported instances of deliberate self-harm decreased in year four compared with years two and three;
- the level of reported assaults on officers fell again in year four compared with year three. The rate per 100 inmates for assaults on officers at 1.5 in year four was substantially below that recorded in previous years;
- the level of reported assaults on inmates declined steadily over the four year period. The rate per 100 inmates for assaults on inmates at 6.3 in year four showed a continuing reduction from 11.3 in year one;
- the level of reported fights between inmates increased over the four year period. The rate per 100 inmates for fights between inmates at 8.8 in year four showed a continual increase over the four year period. In year four the fight rate at Junee was higher than the recorded rate at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn;
- the level of reported offences in custody was lower than in previous years. The rate per 100 inmates for offences in custody (by hearing date) at 8.3 in year four was substantially lower than that recorded in previous years;
- the number of occasions on which use of force was applied at Junee in year four remained virtually unchanged compared with year three and was substantially higher than that recorded at Bathurst and Grafton;
- there was a reduction in the number of hunger strikes reported at Junee in year four;
- there was a reduction in the number of minor fires reported at Junee in year four.

Security

At Junee the Operations Manager is responsible for all security matters including internal and external security, the supervision of all correctional officers and the day-to-day management and control of inmates.

In all NSW correctional centres, including Junee, Governors have ultimate responsibility for managing the correctional centre under their control. This authority is defined within the legislation namely, the Correctional Centres Act 1952 and the supporting Prisons (General) Regulation 1995 and the Prisons (Administrative) Regulation 1995.

In addition, the Department's Operations Procedures Manual supplements the above Regulations and provides detailed guidance to Governors on the correct operating procedures to be followed.

The Department also maintains a number of specialist units (e.g., Emergency Response Units, Internal Investigation Unit, etc.) who may be called upon, by Governors, to provide additional security by responding to emergency situations and undertaking investigative duties.

Taskforce STED (Strategies to Eliminate Drugs), introduced by the Department in December 1994, was designed to minimise drug trafficking within institutions and to develop strategies to reduce the instances of drugs entering correctional centres. This strategy continued throughout the period currently under review.

In year four, April 1996 to March 1997, Taskforce STED visited Junee on two occasions as well as a number of departmental centres including Bathurst (2), Grafton (2) and Goulburn (5) during this period.

This chapter contains information relating to external and internal security including visitors to the centre.

(a) Overview

The major operational initiatives introduced at Junee in year three, the Governor's Orders, emergency/crisis kits and the Department's Inmate Private Property Policy, remained in place throughout year four (Bowery 1997).

(b) External security

At Junee there are two perimeter wire fences surrounding the prison complex. Acreage then surrounds the complex on all four sides (108.1 hectares in total). The perimeter fence and the acreage are patrolled on a regular basis.

Landscaping and horticulture on the acreage are undertaken by minimum security inmates who work outside the perimeter fence under supervision.

▶ *Access to the centre*

Access to the centre and visitor/staff security and entry procedures remained unchanged in year four. These were detailed in the year two report (Bowery 1996).

▶ *Visitors - inmates*

Under Clause 91 of the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995, correctional centres maintain a record of members of the public who visit inmates in NSW. Data relating to Junee were extracted from the ORS and were summarised as follows:

| | <i>Visits</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| # of visitors - year four | 2464 |
| # of visits | 6404 |
| # of inmates receiving visits | 678 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of visitors - year three | 2945 |
| # of visits | 7047 |
| # of inmates receiving visits | 799 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of visitors - year two | 3377 |
| # of visits | 6578 |
| # of inmates receiving visits | 892 |

While the number of visits per year varied over the three year period for which data were available, the number of visitors coming to the centre declined as did the number of inmates receiving visits during year four.

These data were then recalculated to show the average visits made per visitor and the average number of visits received per inmate, as follows:

| | <i>Visits per visitor/inmate</i> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Visits per visitor - year four | 2.6 |
| Year three | 2.4 |
| Year two | 1.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Visits per inmate - year four | 9.8 |
| Year three | 8.8 |
| Year two | 7.4 |

These data show that the visits made per visitor increased as did the visits per inmate over the three year period.

The above visitors made the following types of visits:

| | <i>Type of visit</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Contact visit | 6085 |
| Special contact | 18 |
| Regulation box visit* | 245 |
| Legal | 17 |
| Professional | 10 |
| Religious | 26 |
| Other | 3 |
| | 6404 |

* where there is a glass screen between the inmate and the visitor.

Visitors to any centre in NSW can have their

property searched by centre staff or the Police can be called to undertake a personal search.

At Junee every visitor is checked at the main gate before entry into the centre by Centre staff. In year four 27 personal searches were carried out at Junee by Police called to the centre. However, during most of this time there was only one female police officer stationed in Junee so it was often not possible for personal searches of female visitors to be undertaken.

Contraband found on visitors during this twelve month period included drugs, other substances, syringes, needles and false identification. Three visitors were charged by Police.

(c) Internal security

Internal security procedures, at all NSW correctional centres, are primarily determined by the architectural design of the facility, the era of its construction and the original security designation of the facility. Junee is the only facility in NSW with this particular architectural design and was purpose-built to house inmates whose classification warranted their accommodation in a medium/minimum security facility. Thus, comparisons with other departmental facilities are difficult¹⁸.

In year four the security arrangements within the centre at Junee, namely access between the accommodation units and other buildings, gardens, recreation and sporting areas, remained unchanged except for the additional access granted from the walkways to the internal garden area (see Chart 1).

Access within the centre was discussed in the year two report (Bowery 1996).

► *Centre searches*

Regular searches are undertaken at all NSW correctional centres, including Junee. These include institutional searches, random cell searches etc. In addition, the C-watch at Junee undertake a nightly search of areas in the centre selected at random.

► *Contraband found*

All NSW correctional centres are required to report contraband found within the institution to the Duty Officer and to record these items in the centre's Institutional Search Register. Some centres report items in considerable detail while other centres will report the finding of 'nuisance' items following a search at the centre. For this reason comparisons between centres may be unreliable and should be treated with caution.

Contraband found at Junee included homebrew, green vegetable matter (GVM), drugs, needles and syringes, implements, tools and other items which inmates are not allowed to have in their possession. The items found at Junee were consistent with the kinds of contraband items found in other NSW correctional centres.

Homebrew: during the first two years of operation at Junee, recorded from August 1993 to March 1995 inclusive, the most common item of contraband found was homebrew.

Towards the end of year two (January 1995) measures were introduced to restrict the production of homebrew at Junee which included a reduction in the supply of cakes and fruit and cordial. These items were removed from buy-ups and replacement items such as low calorie jam were introduced. All large containers entering the centre had their contents decanted into smaller containers and large empty containers and all garbage bags were holed to prevent their use

for the storage of liquids.

A summary of the amount of homebrew found (in litres) for each year of operation is as follows:

| <i>Homebrew found (in litres)</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Junee - year four | 7.5 |
| Av. per month | 0.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - year three | 38 |
| Av. per month | 3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - year two | 388 |
| Av. per month | 32 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - year one* | 365 |
| Av. per month | 46 |

* August 1993 to March 1994 only

In year four, only a small amount of homebrew was found at Junee compared with previous years. These data show that the significant improvement achieved in year three continued in year four.

Comparisons between centres relating to the discovery of contraband, including homebrew, are difficult due to the range of variables which can affect access to and detection of contraband.

At Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn during the period April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, there were no amounts of homebrew discovered and reported to the Duty Officer.

(d) Urinalysis

Urine testing of inmates for illegal substances (excluding alcohol unless requested) is carried out in all NSW correctional centres including Junee. Correctional Officers are responsible for supervising the taking of samples and for ensuring that the samples are sent to Sydney for analysis.

There are three categories under which an inmate can be requested to provide a urine sample: random¹⁹, administrative²⁰ (pro-

gram) and target²¹ urines.

In year four, a Correctional Officer at Junee was made responsible for monitoring the taking of urine samples and for maintaining a register of results and action taken.

A summary of urinalysis data taken from the Department's monthly urinalysis statistics at Junee for each year of operation is as follows:

| <i>Junee - urinalysis</i> | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| # of samples taken - year four | 903 |
| Av. samples per month | 75 |
| # of refusals | 57 |
| # of positive samples | 200 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of samples taken - year three | 616 |
| Av. samples per month | 51 |
| # of refusals | 11 |
| # of positive samples | 90 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of samples taken - year two | 521 |
| Av. samples per month | 43 |
| # of refusals | 9 |
| # of positive samples | 59 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of samples taken - year one* | 814 |
| Av. per month | 74 |
| # of refusals | 18 |
| # of positive samples | 60 |

* May 1993 to March 1994 only

These data show a substantial increase in the average number of samples taken per month and the number of refusals and positive samples recorded from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive.

Annex III, Table 15 shows the number of samples taken per month and the test results for year four, April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive. Notes relating to the interpretation of data are included in the Annex.

Urinalysis data for Junee were then compared with data for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as well as Statewide data (including Junee).

Set out below is a summary showing the

proportion of samples found to be positive for each year of operation:

| | <i>% samples positive</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Junee - year four | 22.1 |
| Junee - year three | 14.6 |
| Junee - year two | 11.3 |
| Junee - year one | 7.4 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Bathurst - April 1996 - March 1997 | 26.3 |
| Bathurst - April 1995 - March 1996 | 23.9 |
| Bathurst - April 1994 - March 1995 | 19.0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Grafton - April 1996 - March 1997 | 34.5 |
| Grafton - April 1995 - March 1996 | 33.1 |
| Grafton - April 1994 - March 1995 | 22.1 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Goulburn - April 1996 - March 1997 | 13.2 |
| Goulburn - April 1995 - March 1996 | 13.6 |
| Goulburn - April 1994 - March 1995 | 18.9 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year four | 16.8 |
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year three | 15.2 |
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year two | 13.9 |
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year one | 7.9 |

The proportion of positive samples recorded at Junee in year four increased compared with previous years, but was below that recorded at Bathurst and Grafton and above that recorded for Goulburn and the Statewide figure.

The following summary shows the proportion of positive urines where charges were laid:

| | <i>% positive - charges laid</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Junee - year four | 48.0 |
| Junee - year three | 71.1 |
| Junee - year two | 33.9 |
| Junee - year one | 53.3 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Bathurst - April 1996 - March 1997 | 58.7 |
| Bathurst - April 1995 - March 1996 | 79.0 |
| Bathurst - April 1994 - March 1995 | 60.0 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Grafton - April 1996 - March 1997 | 65.7 |
| Grafton - April 1995 - March 1996 | 63.0 |
| Grafton - April 1994 - March 1995 | 54.0 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Goulburn - April 1996 - March 1997 | 33.0 |
| Goulburn - April 1995 - March 1996 | 38.0 |
| Goulburn - April 1994 - March 1995 | 35.0 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year four | 54.2 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

| | |
|--|------|
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year three | 55.0 |
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year two | 48.2 |
| Statewide (incl. Junee) - year one | 44.9 |

These data show a decrease in the proportion of positive urines where charges were laid in year four compared with year three.

The Junee Liaison Officer advised that from November 1996 onwards there was a substantial increase in follow-up action taken where tests were positive. Therefore, the year four data were reanalysed (pre/post November 1996) to see if this resulted in a noticeable change in the data.

*Urinalysis - % charges laid
pre/post November 1996*

| | |
|---|------|
| Junee - charges laid - before | 26.0 |
| Charges laid - after | 84.0 |

These data show that the percentage of positive samples where charges were laid increased dramatically after November 1996.

(e) **Summary**

There were some noticeable differences in the data for year four compared with previous years at Junee. These were as follows:

- **Visitors:** in year four there were fewer visitors to the centre and fewer inmates receiving visits compared with previous years. However, those visitors who came to the centre made more visits and those inmates who received visits were visited more often;
- **Homebrew:** the level of homebrew found at Junee in year four was very low compared with previous years. This result is continuing evidence that the measures introduced in January 1995 to reduce homebrew were successful;

- **Urinalysis:** the proportion of urinalysis samples at Junee testing positive in year four increased compared with previous years and, for the first time, registered a higher proportion of positive samples than the proportion recorded for all NSW correctional centres.

From November 1996 onwards an increase in follow-up action taken where tests were positive resulted in a significant increase in the proportion of charges laid for positive urinalysis results (26% before compared with 84% afterwards).

In the year two report (Bowery 1996) it was noted that Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn all recorded a very low level of homebrew found, but a relatively high proportion of positive urinalysis results (above the figure for all NSW centres).

In years three and four the data for homebrew found and positive urinalysis at Bathurst and Grafton show the same pattern - low levels of homebrew found and a high level of positive urinalysis (above the Statewide figure). Junee appears to be moving in this direction with increasing positive urinalysis results as the level of homebrew found continues to decline.

These results suggest a connection between the availability of homebrew and positive urinalysis. However, the possible linkages between homebrew and positive urinalysis would need to be examined as part of a separate study.

Inmate rights & privileges

The Operations Manager is also responsible for the day-to-day management and control of the inmates at Junee.

This chapter contains information about the rights and privileges accorded to inmates.

(a) Time out of cells

Inmates at Junee are released from their cells (let-go) at 6.30 am. Inmates employed on the first shift in industries are let-go at 5.30 am. Inmates in the B Units are locked in their cells at 8.30 pm and inmates in the C units at 9.30 pm.

In year four the minimum hours per day inmates at Junee were allowed out of their cells compared with the other selected centres was as follows:

| <i>Time out of cells</i> (minimum # hours) | |
|---|-------|
| Junee - medium security | 14.0 |
| Junee - minimum security | 15.0 |
| Bathurst - main gaol (wings 2 and 3) | 12.5 |
| Bathurst - main gaol (wings 1 and 4) | 6.5 |
| Bathurst - X wing | 12.5 |
| Grafton - main gaol | 10.25 |
| Grafton - C Unit | 10.5 |
| Goulburn - main gaol (B and C wings) | 11.0 |
| Goulburn - main gaol (A and D wings) | 7.0 |
| Goulburn - Units | 12.5 |

Even though there have been major changes in the inmate mix at Junee over the four year period it has been operational, the minimum time out of cells per day has remained virtually unchanged.

(b) Musters

Regular checking of inmates occurs at all NSW correctional centres, including Junee, to ensure that all inmates are present. Head-

checks are made of all inmates prior to release from their cells in the morning (let-go) and after they are locked into their cells in the evening (lock-in). In addition, musters are also conducted at all institutions during the day. The number of musters per day at each centre varies depending upon the classification of the inmates and local arrangements. Some musters include the total inmate population while others relate to specific groups of inmates (e.g., works musters) or inmates in specific locations (e.g., wing musters).

Junee: inmates are checked as follows:

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Headcheck | 6.30am |
| General muster | 11.45am |
| General muster | 5.15pm |
| Headcheck | *Lock-in plus hourly headchecks after lock-in |

*see previous section on lock-in times.

Bathurst: there are two sections at Bathurst, the main gaol and the X wing. Inmates are checked as follows:

| <i>Main gaol</i> | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Headcheck (wings 2 and 3) | 6.30am |
| Works muster | 7.30am |
| Works muster | 2pm |
| Wing muster | 5.30pm |
| Headcheck (lock-in) | 7pm |
| <i>X Wing</i> | |
| Headcheck | 6.30am |
| Works muster | 7.30am |
| Works muster | 2.30pm |
| Wing muster | 5.30pm |
| Headcheck | 7pm |

Grafton: there are two sections at Grafton housing male inmates, the main gaol and the C Unit. Inmates are checked as follows:

Main gaol

Headcheck 7am
General muster 11.30am
General muster (lock-in) from 5.15pm

C Unit

Headcheck* 7am
Unemployed/non-workers muster 10am
Works muster 11.30am
Unemployed/non-workers muster 11.45am
Unemployed/non-workers muster 2.45pm
General muster (lock-in) 5.30pm

* 8am on weekends

Goulburn: also contains two sections, the main gaol and the units. Inmates are checked, Monday to Friday (muster times weekends and public holidays in the main gaol are scheduled at different times), as follows:

Main gaol

Headcheck (B and C wings) 6am
Works muster 6.45am
General muster 12 noon
Works muster 1pm
General muster (lock-in) 5pm

Headcheck (A and D wings) 8.10am
General muster 12 noon
General muster (lock-in) 3pm
+ hourly checks

Units

Headcheck 6.30am
Works muster 7.30am
General muster 11.30am
General muster 4.30pm
Muster (lock-in) 7pm
+ hourly checks

(c) Meal service

Meals at Junee are individually plated and delivered to the accommodation units where inmates can decide whether to have their meal in the day area or to eat in their cells.

Breakfast is at 6.45 am (5.30 am for those working on the early shift in industries), lunch is at 11.45 am and dinner is served from 5.30 pm one unit at a time. Inmates with special dietary requirements (e.g., low fat, religious customs) are catered for and

vegetarian meals are available.

Bathurst: food is prepared in the kitchen, delivered to the wings by tractor and served from 'dixies/barrows'.

Grafton: meals for the inmates in the main gaol and the units are individually prepared and served from the main kitchen.

Goulburn: meals are prepared in the main kitchen and delivered to the main gaol and X wing and served from barrows. In the multi-purpose unit meals are individually plated and served.

(d) Phone calls

Junee has two systems for enabling inmates to make phone calls namely, inmate-paid calls and reverse charge calls.

The number of calls allowed per inmate varies depending on the inmate's security classification and the unit in which they are housed. Phone calls are used as an incentive for good behaviour.

The procedure for inmate phone calls at Junee is unchanged from year two (Bowery 1996). Similar procedures apply in departmental facilities.

(e) Buy-ups

All inmates in NSW correctional centres, including Junee, are allowed to spend \$50 per week on groceries and/or foodstuffs including tobacco (same as year three). Inmates are allowed to purchase basic toiletries and incidentals in addition to the \$50 per week (known as overspends).

ACM offer a list of items for purchase by inmates, with minor differences, from that provided in departmental facilities and the amounts charged per item are also similar.

(f) Grievances

Inmate delegates from each Unit at Junee have fortnightly meetings with the Operations Manager as well as monthly meetings with the Governor to discuss problems raised by inmates. Inmates are also able to submit written applications to the Correctional Manager in their Unit who refers them to the appropriate authority.

In year four the most common issues raised by inmates related to the inmate property policy. Inmates also raised a number of other issues broadly affecting all inmates.

Grievances at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn are dealt with through the Inmate Development Committee or through the inmate's Case Manager.

Inmates in all NSW correctional centres (including Junee) can also lodge complaints with Official Visitors attending the centre or by telephone or in writing to the Ombudsman. Written complaints can also be forwarded from the centre to the Commissioner and/or the Minister.

(g) Official Visitors

In October 1995, two Official Visitors²² were appointed at Junee by the Minister for Corrective Services, the Hon. Bob Debus, M.P., for a period of up to two years. Both of these appointees, who began duty in December 1995, live within a 50 kilometre radius of the centre.

In the first half of year four both of the Official Visitors made regular visits to the centre, approximately 2 days per month on alternate Fridays. However, from December 1996 onwards one of the Official Visitors ceased visiting the centre.

Official Visitors are required to submit a quarterly report to the Commissioner

through the appropriate Regional Commander. As well a six-monthly report is submitted to the Minister.

In year four the Official Visitor dealt mainly with specific requests which were followed up and answered at a later time.

(h) Visiting hours

The Prisons (General) Regulation 1995, Part 9, sets out the conditions under which visits to inmates may take place. The Governor of each correctional centre has the authority to determine visiting hours, including duration and frequency, based on local conditions but must comply with the minimum standards set out in the Regulation.

Visiting hours at Junee and the number of visitors allowed per visit remained unchanged from previous years²³. At Junee, they have been designed to allow for the isolation of the facility from large population centres, problems with transport and the lack of mid-week visits.

(i) Subsidised transport for visitors

The subsidised bus transport service to Junee for inmates' families visiting the centre continued throughout year four. This service was operated by the Civil Rehabilitation Committee - Justice Support (CRC) and jointly funded by the Department and ACM.

Under the arrangement between the Department and the CRC, the Department leases an air-conditioned 19 seater mini-bus for use by the CRC. The CRC service is monitored regularly by the Department's Chief Welfare Officer.

Inmates can apply in writing to the Chief Welfare Officer for travel assistance for their families where disadvantage can be established.

Data on passenger numbers are provided by the CRC to the Department on a monthly basis. A summary of these data for each year are as follows:

| <i>Visitor transport service</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Occupancy rate - year four | 46.3% |
| Av. passengers per week | 9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Occupancy rate - year three | 45.4% |
| Av. passengers per week | 9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Occupancy rate - year two* | 54.5% |
| Av. passengers per week | 10 |

* CRC service began at the end of May 1994 - data available for June 1994 to March 1995 only.

From January 1, 1997 the weekly bus services was changed to a fortnightly service. The occupancy data were recalculated to show the use of the service before and after the change. The occupancy rate for the period during which the service was weekly (April to December 1996 inclusive) was 43.9% compared with 59.6% for the fortnightly service (January to March 1997 inclusive). These data show an increase in the occupancy rate following the changeover to a fortnightly service.

(j) **Summary**

As identified in this chapter there were some noticeable differences between year four and previous years. These were as follows:

- **Grievances:** in year four there were no major areas of grievance raised by the inmates, the most common issues raised by inmates related to the inmate property policy.
- **Official Visitors:** two Official Visitors appointed in year three, continued their appointment in year four. However, from December 1996 onwards only one of the Official Visitors made regular visits to the centre.

- **Subsidised bus transport:** the subsidised bus transport for visitors to the centre continued throughout year four. From January 1997 the weekly bus service was reduced to a fortnightly service.

Inmate management

The inmate management model adopted by both the Department and ACM is based on case management. The similarities and differences between the two systems were documented in the year two report (Bowery 1996).

At Junee responsibility for inmate management in year four, as in previous years, was shared by the Operations and Offender Development (previously Programs) areas.

The Operations Manager is responsible for security and for supervising the Correctional Officers, who are allocated an inmate case-load (approximately 6 inmates per officer). The Offender Development Manager is responsible for overseeing the implementation of case management and for providing an appropriate and adequate range of programs and services.

(a) Overview

The original case management system adopted by ACM at Junee was built around a case management team consisting of a Unit Manager, Case Manager and Counsellor, which drew upon the expertise of custodial, specialist and administrative staff as required. In this version of case management, a case management team was allocated to each of the accommodation units - 5 in all - one for each of the B Units and one for the C Units. The correctional officers were not involved in the day-to-day operation of case management unless called upon by a member of the case management team. This model of case management operated throughout year one and for part of year two (Bowery 1994).

In year two the case management system was amended to allow for the greater experi-

ence of the Junee correctional officers in managing inmates and the training and experience of the correctional officers in the application of the Hand-up Brief Procedure (Bowery 1996).

In year three the integration program, introduced in the visits area in year two, was extended throughout the centre. By the end of year three only the accommodation in the B Units remained separated by protection status (Bowery 1997).

In year four further modifications were made to the case management system. These changes were designed to improve the existing system and in response to organisational change within the centre.

The rationale for the changes made to case management in year four was to ensure that:

- all inmates had a case plan,
- Units had all the information they needed to case manage the inmates, and
- the Officers fulfilled the role outlined in the Officer's enterprise agreement.

So, by the end of year four the main objective of case management - **to address an inmate's offending behaviour** - was clear to both staff and inmates and fully operational.

Throughout year four the departmental model, outlined in the year two report remained unchanged (Bowery 1996).

(b) Case management at Junee

The system of case management at Junee is

based upon an area management model in which the centre is divided into three areas.

For this model of case management to be successful it was important for staff to have a clearly defined role in the process, to be appropriately trained and to have access to the resources needed to manage effectively.

Modifications to case management at Junee in year four primarily focussed upon making the existing system more effective and accountable.

► *Area management*

The areas were originally determined in year two, modified in year three and further modified in year four. At the end of year four the areas were configured as follows:

Area 1: Units B4 and B3 were allocated the following case management personnel:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Counsellor | 1 |
| Correctional managers | 2 |
| Health services | 3 |
| Instructors | 2 |
| Psychology | 1 |
| Industries | 1 |
| Records clerk | 1 |

Area 2: Unit B2 was allocated the following case management personnel:

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Counsellor | 1 |
| Correctional manager | 1 |
| Health services | 2 |
| Instructor | 1 |
| Psychology | 1 |
| Industries | 1 |
| Records clerk | 1 |

Area 3: Unit B1 and the C Units were each allocated the following case management personnel:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Counsellor | 1 |
| Correctional managers | 2 |
| Health services | 3 |
| Instructors | 2 |
| Psychology | 1 |
| Industries | 1 |
| Records clerk | 1 |

These core staff, together with the inmate's Case Officer (uniformed staff), form the Case Management Team for each area.

A further change in year four was for all referrals to programs and services to be routed through the Case Management Co-ordinator.

► *The role of the staff*

In addition to the case management teams allocated to each area the following staff play a central role in the implementation of case management:

Case Officers: their primary role is to discuss the case plan with the inmate, start the referrals to ensure the case plan proceeds and to provide a written review of the inmate's progress to the Case Managers (monthly). Once an inmate is allocated to an accommodation unit the Case Officer becomes the first point of contact at all times.

Senior Correctional Officers: who report to the Correctional Managers in the Units do not have a caseload, their role is to ensure that the Case Officers do their job.

Case Managers: as part of the organisational restructuring, implemented in January 1997, the Case Managers were withdrawn from the case management teams in the areas and given a more administrative role, the main focus of which was to:

- concentrate on reception committees - to receive inmates, to develop the initial case plan and to project the next two classifications that inmates could reasonably achieve if they followed the case plan, and
- improve the effectiveness of Program Review Committees thereby ensuring existing inmates without a case plan got one and those who had a case plan

had every opportunity to fulfil it.

Case Management Coordinator: the role of the Coordinator is to ensure that all the Units are aware of their responsibilities to case management (e.g., training, resources, etc.), to oversight PRC paperwork, to coordinate with classification and placement and to be the site coordinator for OMS.

(c) Processing the inmates

The system for processing inmates on arrival at Junee was also modified and by the end of year four the following procedures were in place:

On arrival:

- the Reception/Intake staff process all inmates and do the initial assessment (liaising with the Case Management Coordinator by telephone), and
- the Health Services staff screen the inmates before they are assigned to a Unit.

Allocation to the Units: the Units receive the inmate together with the inmate's case file, knowing that the following action has been taken:

- the file has been checked,
- the inmate has a case plan,
- the inmate is aware of the steps needed to improve classification, and
- the inmate's urgent needs have been met.

Reception Committee: within 48 hours all inmates arriving at the centre are seen by the Reception Committee, consisting of 2 Case Managers, Counsellor and a Parole Officer (plus any other personnel can attend). Inmates who arrive on Friday, Saturday or Sunday are interviewed on Monday. Those arriving on Monday or Tuesday are seen on Wednesday and those arriving on Wednes-

day or Thursday are seen on Friday.

The inmates: arrive in their accommodation unit knowing that nothing will happen unless they work with the Case Officer. This includes agreement to participate in the integration program.

(d) Integration program

The integration program initiated in the visits area in year two and extended in year three to all activities within the centre (including programs, recreation, sport, employment) continued throughout year four (for details of the program see previous years reports).

At the end of year three, March 1996, six in ten inmates at Junee (61.8%) were participating in the integration program. According to data extracted from the Junee Monthly Reports almost all inmates were integrated from May 1996 onwards. A small number of inmates who were unwilling to participate in integrated activities were granted supervised access to garden and exercise areas.

(e) Parole

Case management, as described above, is the method used at Junee, to manage inmates while in custody. Some inmates receive continuing supervision post-release namely, inmates, identified in Part 3 of the Sentencing Act 1989, are eligible for release on parole²⁴ and an assessment of each of these inmates is undertaken at all NSW centres by the Parole Officers. This is the only area at Junee staffed by departmental personnel.

By the end of year three there were 3 parole officers working at the centre as well as a District Manager working in the Probation & Parole Office located in Wagga Wagga.

The purpose-built Parole Office was opened in September 1996, staffed by three Parole

Officers and a Clerical Assistant.

Parole Officers are responsible for preparing reports on inmates who are due to be released from custody to parole (not including those with a fixed term) and for making arrangements for inmates to be supervised by the Probation and Parole Service in the community post release.

A summary of the reports compiled by the Parole Officers at Junee by year is as follows:

| <i>Parole reports</i> | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| # of reports completed - year four | 244 |
| Av. # of reports per month | 20 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of reports completed - year three | 205 |
| Av. # of reports per month | 17 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of reports completed - year two | 179 |
| Av. # of reports per month | 15 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of reports completed - year one* | 63 |
| Av. # of reports per month | 21 |

* data were only available from January 1994 onwards.

The majority of the reports completed at Junee in year four were parole reports, 123 in total. Parole Officers also provide supplementary parole reports, immigration reports, interstate transfer reports and breach of parole reports.

In addition, Parole Officers attend Program Review Committee, Reception Committee and Management Committee meetings as required and also respond to general enquiries from inmates. Parole Officers also arrange for pre-sentence reports for inmates on remand.

Annex I, Table 10 details the number of reports produced.

(f) Summary

This chapter identified some noticeable

differences between the inmate management model in year four compared with previous years. These were as follows:

- **Case management:** the case management model was refined in year four to ensure that the main object of case management - to address an inmate's offending behaviour - was clear to both staff and inmates and fully operational;
- **Integration Program:** this program remained a central feature of inmate management at Junee throughout year four. This program initiative is not replicated in any other NSW correctional centre, and
- **Parole:** the average number of reports prepared per month by the Parole Unit at Junee in year four continued to increase compared with previous years.

Programs

The Offender Development Manager is responsible for all staff working in the Programs area which provides a range of services similar to, but not necessarily the same as, those provided by the Department's Inmate Development Services Branch.

Departmental managers from Inmate Development Services, visit Junee on a regular basis, to discuss issues relating to program provision, content and accreditation.

The brief for this study does not include an examination of program content and accreditation, however, data were gathered for this study from official records and from interviews with staff working in Programs at Junee to provide some measure of the extent of their activities and to identify differences in the service they provide.

(a) Overview

In January 1997, the Programs area was brought under the control of the Offender Development Manager (see Chart 2(b)). At this time the four program service areas were restructured and reduced to three service areas - Vocational, Education and Training Services, Client Services (incorporating Chaplaincy Services) and Case Management Services. A Co-ordinator was placed in charge of each area.

This restructuring occurred following the transfer of the Programs Manager to another ACM facility and the decision by ACM to reflect the organisational change outlined in the previous chapter.

At Junee inmates are usually referred to the Programs area or to specialist personnel by the inmate's Case Officer. The Case Officer ensures that there is a record on the inmate's

case management file of all action taken on his behalf.

By way of comparison the Department has a number of specialist units located within the Inmate Development Services (IDS) namely, AEVTI (Education and Recreation), Drug & Alcohol Services, Psychology, Welfare and the HIV & Health Promotion Unit (formerly the Prisons AIDS Project). Staff from these units are located in all departmental centres in NSW.

Within the Department the IDS units tend to work independently of each other. These units conduct their own screening and assessment procedures and inmates have direct access to the specialist staff in these units. The Department is currently attempting to improve the integration of IDS through case management. The activities of these specialist IDS units were outlined in previous reports in this series (Bowyer 1994, 1996).

(b) Vocational, Education & Training Services

Vocational, Education & Training Services at Junee includes activities associated with education centre coordination, academic instruction, planned recreation activities, training and support, vocational assessments, academic assessments and library services.

► *Education*

In year four programs provided by Education Services continued to be integrated.

AEVTI courses were provided throughout year four. According to the Education staff at Junee there was a greater focus upon more academic courses. Arts and crafts courses were not provided during this period and

there were fewer inmates taking correspondence courses. Detailed enrolment data is provided later in this chapter.

▶ *Recreation*

As in previous years inmates at Junee have access to a range of sporting activities including indoor soccer, volleyball, tennis, basketball and touch football. As well, activities such as chess are also provided. Opportunities are also available for inmates to compete in sporting events and other recreation activities with teams and individuals from Junee and other areas.

▶ *Library*

Throughout year four access to the library was integrated and the library was staffed by an inmate librarian. However, in May 1997 the integration program in the Library was stopped and inmates were granted access on a unit by unit basis. This decision was taken in response to a serious incident which occurred outside the period covered by this study. The rationale for this change was that the Library was seen as an unsupervised meeting place.

As in previous years the library collection was maintained at approximately 50% fiction and 50% non-fiction. The Library Coordinator, a member of the education staff, advised that in year four closer links were made with Industries with regard to vocational training (e.g., the fork lift course).

(c) Client Services

As part of the restructuring within the Programs area undertaken in year four, Clinical Services and Chaplaincy Services were combined to form Client Services. Client Services includes activities associated with professional assessment/appraisal, treatment/intervention, prevention, documentation/

reports and training/consultation.

Client Services is headed by a Senior Psychologist and includes Psychologists, Counsellors and Chaplains.

Access to Client Services is usually by referral, in most cases inmates are referred by their Case Officer.

▶ *Psychology*

At the end of year four there were 4 Psychologists and 1 Senior Psychologist at Junee. From the end of year four onwards one of the Psychologist positions was to be located in the Clinic (Health Services).

The rationale for this change was that this would enable Client Services to adopt a more proactive role in the screening and assessment of inmates on arrival at the centre (e.g., triage work for HRAT, screening in Intake with the Doctor). The Senior Psychologist advised that Psychologists would rotate through this position.

The Department's Director of Psychology Services maintains a monitoring role with regard to compliance with professional departmental policy.

▶ *Counsellors*

At the end of year four the number of Counsellors (5) remained unchanged. One Counsellor was assigned to each area, one specialising in drug and alcohol issues and one working with the inmates on the methadone²⁵ program. In addition, an Aboriginal D&A Counsellor was employed on a sessional basis.

In year four, the Counsellors continued to work closely with the Psychologists, with emphasis being placed on therapeutic issues.

► *Chaplains*

In year four the number of Chaplains at Junee remained unchanged. There were two Chaplaincy Coordinators appointed by the Civil Chaplaincies Advisory Committee (CCAC), one full-time and one part-time, and one Anglican Chaplain funded by the Diocese of Canberra with financial support from ACM.

As in previous years, Chaplains undertook activities associated with religious services, pastoral care, prison fellowship and counselling. In year four they also had an active role in the provision of programs initiated by Client Services.

► *Clinical programs*

In year three the Client Services staff introduced two major program initiatives, designed to serve the needs of two relatively large inmate population groups - sex offenders and inmates with alcohol and other drug problems. These initiatives were the Sex Offender Redirection Training (SORT) and Alcohol and Other Drugs Program 1996 (AOD96) (Bowery 1997).

In year four these programs were combined to provide a broader and more comprehensive program as follows:

Tier 1 - introduces inmates to strategies that assist them to handle life when they are no longer incarcerated. Tier 1 deals with issues such as self-esteem, self-acceptance, communication, lapse and relapse attitude, cycles of violence and motivation.

Tier 1 is available for 52 weeks per year, inmates attend for one hour per week over a 6 week period.

Tier 2 - while similar to Tier 2 of AOD96, this tier now has a broader focus concentrating more on personal development.

Tier 3 - is a full time intensive therapeutic program conducted over a ten week period three times per year. Inmates interested in participating in Tier 3 are required to fill in an application form and then attend a selection interview.

Tier 3 includes sex offenders and people with alcohol and other drug problems. Both groups work together on generic issues in the morning and in the afternoon attend separate specialist programs. The content of these two streams as outlined in the Programs handbook were as follows:

Tier 3 - AOD stream - for inclusion in the AOD stream inmates must be committed to the therapeutic process and be willing to deal with their personal issues in a group setting. Types of groups include:

- grief and loss,
- concepts of rehabilitation,
- men's issues,
- communication,
- relaxation,
- AOD in context,
- AOD outlook,
- Alcoholics/Narcotics Anonymous,
- Toastmasters,
- AOD major,
- relationships,
- fun and films,
- focus and reviews,
- GAIN.

GAIN is an acronym based on the key objectives of the course -

- Greater understanding of the 'causes of dysfunctional emotion,
- An awareness of and sense of ownership for our own behaviour,
- Increased tolerance for self and others,
- New purpose, and determination to take control of our lives.

Inmates are required to attend a bi-weekly review session with the Counsellors and Psychologists. Homework, a major part of

the Tier 3 program for AOD inmates, includes the completion of an autobiography and a journal with additional homework.

Tier 3 - SORT stream - deals with the core issues involved in the dynamic which instigates and maintains sexual reoffending behaviour. The therapeutic groups include:

- concepts of rehabilitation,
- mens issues,
- communication/relaxation,
- GAIN,
- relationships,
- SORT outlook,
- SORT major,
- Toastmasters,
- grief and loss,
- fun and films.

In addition to the comprehensive therapeutic group regime provided, participants are required to complete written tasks throughout the 10-week period. These tasks were designed to parallel the therapeutic input in the treatment of past, present and future issues. The course content aims to specifically address cognitive, emotional and compulsive elements involved in sexual offending behaviour. Review of the written tasks is undertaken by unit officers who have been selected and trained in the role of a homework monitor.

Inmates also attend a fortnightly individual review and a weekly focus group containing approximately 8 participants which are an integral component of the Tier 3 SORT stream. In general, this program seeks to reduce the risk of re-offending by reducing mechanisms of denial, resolution of personal deficits which facilitates offending alternatives to reoffence via provision of relapse prevention strategies.

Tier 4 - is for selected graduates of the Tier 3 program. Inmates selected for Tier 4 attend a 10-week residential therapeutic type

program for graduates of both streams of Tier 3. Tier 4 is located in an accommodation pod in the C Units.

The primary focus of Tier 4 is to deal with:

- specific post-release issues that each inmate has nominated prior to entry (these are dealt with mainly through 'hot seat' questioning and role play), and
- issues of relationships and communication as they may arise within the residential environment.

HIV & Health Promotion - the HIV/Health Committee meets weekly and inmates are invited to attend.

In year four the Department's HIV & Health Promotion Unit continued to provide training and advice on HIV and health issues. The Unit's Regional Coordinator for the Southern Region of NSW visits June regularly.

As in previous years ACM provide all necessary occupational health and safety equipment (i.e., AIDS pouches,²⁶ etc.).

(d) Case Management Services

Case Management Services includes activities associated with the development and coordination of case management plans, implementation of case management strategies, monitoring of case management initiatives, documentation and reports, training and consultation.

Case Management Services is headed by the Case Management Coordinator and includes the Case Managers.

Case management, the inmate management model adopted at June which involves both custodial and programs staff, was discussed

in detail in the previous chapter.

(e) Inmates with special needs

The provision of programs and services for inmates with special needs, were outlined in the year three report (Bowery 1997). These continued throughout year four.

Programs for sex offenders and for inmates with alcohol and other drug problems were discussed earlier in this chapter.

▶ *Aboriginal inmates*

At the end of year four, March 1997, 9% of all inmates at Junee identified themselves as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders, a slight increase over year three (8%).

Aboriginal inmates have access to all programs and services at Junee as well as access to programs specifically tailored to the needs of Aboriginal inmates such as drug and alcohol awareness, literacy and domestic violence.

Contact with Aboriginal community groups in the region was maintained throughout year four.

(g) Staff training

As in year three, Programs staff at Junee maintained and updated their level of professional skill through attendance at on-site training workshops, attendance at external workshops, conferences and seminars, visits to other NSW correctional centres and through close contact with the Charles Sturt University campus at Wagga Wagga.

(h) Program enrolments

The systematic collection of enrolment data at Junee was not fully maintained in year four. The computer database introduced in the latter part of year three worked well until

September 1996 when data reliability problems were experienced. Data for the period from October 1996 to February 1997 inclusive are included in this analysis, but should be treated with caution. Data for March 1997 were not available.

Therefore data relating to AEVTI enrolments were not, in some cases, for the full 12 month period. For data relating to program enrolments see Annex IV, Tables 16-18.

▶ *Program enrolments*

These data relate to all programs conducted by the Programs staff at Junee, including AEVTI and other programs. The enrolment data below relates to the total number of enrolments per month and is not restricted to new enrolments, these are as follows:

Total program enrolments

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Av. enrolments per month - year four | 813 |
| Av. enrolments per month - year three | 758 |
| Av. enrolments per month - year two | 379 |
| Av. enrolments per month - year one | 260 |

These data show an increase in the average number of program enrolments per month in year four. Enrolments varied considerably during the year, but with no visible trends (peaking at 1119 in November 1996) becoming apparent.

Program enrolments at Junee by category for **March** of each year, were as follows:

% of total program enrolments

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Basic education - year four | 17.2 |
| Year three | 7.6 |
| Year two | 4.7 |
| Year one | 12.8 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Vocational training - year four | 23.9 |
| Year three | 26.0 |
| Year two | 33.0 |
| Year one | 25.3 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Personal development - year four | 57.8 |
|----------------------------------|------|

| | |
|------------------|------|
| Year three | 27.3 |
| Year two | 40.2 |
| Year one | 20.6 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Recreation - year four | 1.1 |
| Year three | 0.0 |
| Year two | 22.2 |
| Year one | 14.7 |

These data show a substantial increase in enrolments in basic education and personal development programs in year four compared with previous years, but a decrease in enrolments in vocational training. Recreational activities, namely arts and crafts, remained inactive in year four.

▶ *AEVTI (education) enrolments*

Data relating to inmates enrolled in AEVTI courses at Junee were collected throughout the year, but for the reasons stated above data were not consistently recorded for each month. AEVTI courses were introduced in February 1996. The data for year four are summarised as follows:

**AEVTI enrolments
(average # per month)**

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Total enrolments - year four | 398 |
| CGEA enrolments completed | 20 |
| Full time students | 11 |

In the months for which data were available, AEVTI enrolments at Junee represented 47.8% of all program enrolments in that period.

Where possible AEVTI data for year four were compared with similar data from previous years, however, it should be noted that data for years one and two may include some enrolments in non-education programs. These data are summarised as follows:

**# of individual inmates
enrolled in AEVTI**

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Year four | 196 |
| Year three | 206 |
| Year two | 256 |
| Year one | 207 |

Not all inmates at correctional centres take advantage of the educational opportunities on offer, while some enrol in a number of courses. The ratio of course enrolments to inmates enrolled was as follows:

**Ratio of courses per inmate
enrolment - AEVTI**

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year four | 2.00 |
| Year three | 1.21 |
| Year two | 1.18 |
| Year one | 1.18 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - March 1997 | 1.85 |
| March 1996 | 1.84 |
| March 1995 | 1.46 |
| November 1993 | 1.17 |

At Junee in year four the ratio of courses per inmate enrolment increased over previous years while the Statewide ratio (including Junee) for March 1997 remained virtually unchanged.

The Statewide figure contains data for those centres which submitted their monthly returns to AEVTI. In March 1997 this was 20 out of 31 centres. One of the centres for which data was missing was Junee.

Individual inmate enrolments were then calculated as a percentage of the average monthly inmate population as follows:

**Individual inmate enrolments
% of inmate population**

| | |
|---|------|
| Junee - year four - AEVTI (10/12 months) .. | 33.1 |
| Year three - AEVTI only (2/12 months) | 35.6 |
| Year two (9/12 months) | 46.5 |
| Year one (6/12 months) | 39.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - March 1997 | 42.0 |
| Statewide - March 1996 | 54.5 |
| Statewide - March 1995 | 60.0 |
| Statewide - November 1993 | 55.0 |

These data show that two-thirds of all inmates at Junee were enrolled in AEVTI (education) courses in year four. The figures show a decrease in the proportion of indi-

vidual inmates enrolled in AEVTI programs in year four compared with enrolment in education courses in previous years.

Distance education: inmates enrolled in distance education are those that are undertaking courses by correspondence. These data were calculated as a percentage of the inmate population for the period under review as follows:

| | <i>% of inmates</i> |
|--|---------------------|
| Junee - year four (8/12 months) | 20.8 |
| Junee - year three (3/12 months) | 18.0 |
| Junee - year two (9/12 months) | 15.6 |
| Junee - year one (6/12 months) | 11.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - March 1997 | 7.4 |
| Statewide - March 1996 | 9.9 |
| Statewide - March 1995 | 12.7 |
| Statewide - November 1993 | 22.0 |

The proportion of individual inmates enrolled in distance education at Junee in year four increased compared with previous years while the proportion of inmates enrolled in distance education statewide declined over the three year period.

An explanation advanced in year three for the Statewide decline was the implementation of the AEVTI curriculum which provides access to accredited courses on campus which previously could only be undertaken by correspondence.

Although AEVTI was operating at Junee from February 1996 onwards, the same pattern was not discernible.

(i) Summary

In year four a number of noticeable differences in the provision of programs and services for inmates at Junee were identified compared with the way in which they are structured and delivered in departmental centres. These differences were as follows:

- **Offender Development:** in January

1997, the Programs area was brought under the control of the Offender Development Manager (see Chart 2(b)), with a Co-ordinator in charge of each program strand;

- **Programs:** the program service areas were restructured resulting in three service delivery strands - Vocational, Education and Training Services, Client Services (including Chaplaincy Services) and Case Management Services;
- **Vocational, Education & Training Services:** in year four the AEVTI curriculum was operating at Junee, providing inmates with continuity of course availability and access to education and program pathways;
- **Client Services:** planning was in progress to locate one of the Psychologists in the Clinic (Health Services) in order to adopt a more proactive role in the screening and assessment of inmates on arrival at the centre;
- **Client Services:** the two program initiatives introduced in year three (AOD-96 and SORT), were modified and developed further in year four;
- **Case Management Services:** the role of the Case Managers and the Case Management Coordinator in year four were modified slightly to reflect changes made to the role of the Case Officers (see previous chapter).

Differences in program content, quality of service, etc. are under continuous evaluation by the Department's Inmate Development Services staff and these issues have not been addressed in this report.

Health services

In January 1997 Health Services at Junee became part of the Offender Development area. The Health Services Co-ordinator is responsible for supervising all health care provided at the centre.

On first reception into the NSW correctional system via a departmental facility, all inmates are screened by the Corrections Health Service (CHS) and/or departmental staff prior to their transfer to a 'gaol of classification'²⁷.

As in previous years all inmates on arrival at Junee are interviewed by the nursing staff who give the inmates a thorough medical screening together with a psychological profile. Urgent problems are referred immediately to the doctor and appointments are made for less urgent cases. Inmates transferred to Junee from departmental centres have already undergone an initial screening and assessment by CHS and IDS staff.

In addition, inmates at Junee are required to have a medical examination prior to undertaking employment and/or team sports.

Annex V, Tables 19 to 21 detail the procedures carried out by Health Services during year four.

(a) Overview

In year three a decision was taken to receive inmates from court which impacted upon the delivery of health services at Junee. While this practice continued throughout year four, Junee remained predominantly a gaol of classification.

In year four the number of inmates arriving at the centre varied between a minimum of

32 and a maximum of 68 per week. The average number of inmates received per week for each year were as follows:

| <i>Average arrivals per week</i> | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Transfers in - year four | 31 |
| Year three | 29 |
| Year two | 28 |
| Year one | 31 |
| <hr/> | |
| From court - year four | 18 |
| Year three | 14 |

So, while the average number of transfers remained the same the number of overall arrivals was greatly increased by the introduction of court receptions. In addition to the increase in the number of inmates arriving per week, many inmates received from court have not undergone any previous screening or assessment procedure. These inmates could be sentenced, unsentenced or appellants and from December 1995 onwards a small number were women. Female inmates on arrival at Junee are housed in the two-bed ward in the infirmary.

(b) Range of services

The health centre is open 7 days a week, with 24 hour nursing cover, and provides the following range of services:

▸ *Infirmary*

There are 6 hospital beds in the Health Services Unit at Junee. Inmates can be kept in the unit for observation, non-surgical medical care, if suffering from an infectious disease or suicide watch.

Admission data for each year are summarised as follows:

Infirmery admissions

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| # of admissions - year four | 357 |
| Av. admissions per month | 30 |
| Av. days per admission | 2.5 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of admissions - year three | 450 |
| Av. admissions per month | 38 |
| Av. days per admission | *3.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of admissions - year two | 343 |
| Av. admissions per month | 29 |
| Av. days per admission | 3.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of admissions - year one | 280 |
| Av. admissions per month | 23 |
| Av. days per admission | 2.2 |

*amended figure

These data show a decreased usage of the infirmery at Junee in year four compared with year three and a decrease in the average length of stay (days per admission).

► *Medical*

Surgery is open from 8.30am to 5pm on weekdays. A medical officer is employed full-time at Junee and is available at night and on weekends as required.

Medical data for each year are summarised as follows:

Medical

| | |
|--|-----|
| Av. MO consultations per month | 375 |
| Av. MO physicals per month | 64 |
| # of MO callbacks - year four | 15 |
| <hr/> | |
| Av. MO consultations per month | 383 |
| Av. MO physicals per month | 52 |
| # of MO callbacks - year three | 23 |
| <hr/> | |
| Av. MO consultations per month | 428 |
| Av. MO physicals per month | 82 |
| # of MO callbacks - year two | 27 |
| <hr/> | |
| Av. MO consultations per month - year one .. | 427 |
| Av. MO physicals per month | 88 |
| # of MO callbacks - year one | 58 |

In year four the average number of consultations per month declined while the average number of physicals increased and there were fewer callbacks.

Nursing data for each year are summarised as follows:

Nursing

| | |
|---|------|
| Av. nursing encounters per month - year four | 2089 |
| Av. nurse screens per month | 240 |
| Av. nursing intake assessments per month | 96 |
| <hr/> | |
| Av. nursing encounters per month - year three | 4557 |
| Av. nurse screens per month | 100 |
| Av. nursing intake assessments per month | 111 |
| <hr/> | |
| Av. nursing encounters per month - year two | 3823 |
| Av. nurse screens per month | 95 |
| Av. nursing intake assessments per month | 120 |
| <hr/> | |
| Av. nursing encounters per month - year one | 2849 |
| Av. nurse screens per month | 81 |
| Av. nursing intake assessments p/m(Nov 93-Mar 94) ... | 93 |

In year four there was a substantial decline in the average number of nursing encounters due to a change in the access arrangements to the nursing staff (via sick parade only from May 1996 onwards). The average number of nurse screens more than doubled in year four compared with year three, while the average number of nursing intake assessments per month decreased.

► *Pharmacology*

Prescribed medication is provided for inmates 4 times per day and pre-work. A 24 hour inmate census is conducted at regular intervals which details the number of inmates receiving prescribed medication by medication type (see Annex V, Table 21).

At the end of year four, April 5, 1997, approximately four in ten inmates at Junee (43%) were receiving prescribed medication showing a substantial reduction from the peak level of 72% in October 1995. The year four data shows a consistent reduction in the use of prescription medication compared with year three. The most common types of medication prescribed in year four were anti-depressants, prescribed analgesia, methadone and bronchodilators/steroids.

► *Psychiatry*

As in previous years a psychiatrist visits the centre once a fortnight. Data relating to psychiatric consultations for each year are summarised as follows:

| <i>Psychiatric consultations</i> | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| # of consultations - year four | 104 |
| Av. consultations per month | 9 |
| # of consultations - year three | 174 |
| Av. consultations per month | 15 |
| # of consultations - year two | 177 |
| Av. consultations per month | 15 |
| # of consultations - year one | 187 |
| Av. consultations per month | 16 |

The average number of psychiatric consultations per month showed a substantial decline in year four.

► *Dental*

As in previous years the dentist sees patients by appointment 4 mornings per week and is on call at other times. Data relating to dental screenings for each year are summarised as follows:

| <i>Dental screenings</i> | |
|---|------|
| # of consultations - year four | 223 |
| Av. consultations per month | 19 |
| # of procedures - year four | 1694 |
| Av. procedures per month | 141 |
| # of screens - year three | 116 |
| Av. screens per month | 15 |
| # of consultations - year three | 2017 |
| Av. consultations per month | 168 |
| # of screens - year two | 211 |
| Av. screens per month | 18 |
| # of consultations - year two | 2468 |
| Av. consultations per month | 206 |
| # of screens - year one* | 340 |
| Av. screens per month (Aug 1993-Mar 1994) | 28 |
| # of consultations - year one | 2637 |
| Av. consultations per month | 220 |

* data adjusted to a yearly rate.

In year four changes were made to the labelling and recording of dental procedures. The data recorded suggest that there was an increase in the number of consultations and a decrease in the number of procedures undertaken in year four compared with year three.

► *Optical*

A consultant optometrist visits monthly, as in previous years. The optician (OPSM Wagga Wagga) visits the following day. Frames selected from the range included in the supply contract are provided free of charge, other frames are provided at cost to the inmate. Data relating to optometrical consultations for each year are summarised as follows:

| <i>Optometrical consultations</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| # of consultations - year four | 157 |
| Av. consultations per month | 13 |
| # of consultations - year three | 139 |
| Av. consultations per month | 12 |
| # of consultations - year two | 144 |
| Av. consultations per month | 12 |
| # of consultations - year one | 129 |
| Av. consultations per month | 11 |

The average number of optometrical consultations per month remained virtually unchanged from previous years.

► *Referrals*

Inmates at Junee requiring specialist medical attention and/or hospitalisation for surgery are usually referred to specialist services in Wagga Wagga. These are mainly urgent surgical cases or inmates experiencing trauma, infection or chest pains that could not be treated in the clinic. Medical imaging, cat scans and ultrasound are also referred to external specialists. Data relating to medical/surgical referrals for each year are summarised as follows:

Referrals

| | |
|---|----|
| # of referrals - year four | 85 |
| Av. referrals per month | 7 |
| # of inmates to Wagga Base Hospital (WBH) | 35 |
| # of referrals - year three | 71 |
| Av. referrals per month | 6 |
| # of inmates to WBH | 29 |
| # of referrals - year two | 85 |
| Av. referrals per month | 7 |
| # of inmates to WBH | 14 |
| # of referrals - year one | 84 |
| Av. referrals per month | 7 |
| # of inmates to WBH | 9 |

These data show that the average number of referrals per month were similar in each year, however, the number of inmates admitted to the Wagga Base Hospital increased in year four compared with previous years.

Inmates at Juneec needing to be admitted to hospital for medical (Ward B) or psychiatric (Ward D) care are transferred to the Long Bay Hospital. These data are summarised as follows:

Transfers to LBH

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| # of transfers to Ward B - year four | 8 |
| # of transfers to Ward D - year four | 24 |
| # of transfers to Ward B - year three | 6 |
| # of transfers to Ward D - year three | 31 |
| # of transfers to Ward B - year two | 3 |
| # of transfers to Ward D - year two | 23 |
| # of transfers to Ward B - year one | 6 |
| # of transfers to Ward D - year one | 11 |

The number of transfers to Ward B in year four increased slightly compared with previous years while the number of transfers to Ward D decreased compared with year three.

(c) Methadone

In February 1995 approval was granted for 48 inmates on methadone to be housed at Juneec. The first inmates on the methadone program to be transferred to Juneec arrived at

the centre in March 1995.

At the end of year three, March 1996, the number of methadone inmates at Juneec had increased to 58, all of whom were existing methadone users transferred to Juneec from other centres. By the end of year four, March 1997, there were 63 methadone inmates at Juneec.

Although the emphasis is upon methadone maintenance, inmates can request assistance if they wish to reduce their dependence on methadone. Methadone is administered (in a liquid form) by two casual nurses, once a day (in the morning). In year four methadone administration was moved from the accommodation units following an unexplained overdose. This change (based on advice received from the Medical Officer) enabled staff at Juneec to isolate inmates under supervision in the visits area for 30 minutes after receiving methadone.

At Juneec no specific programs are provided for methadone inmates, but the needs of these inmates are addressed in the 4-Tier program (discussed in the previous chapter). Inmates transferred to Juneec from other centres (not previously on methadone) are not placed on the program. Inmates received from court who were on methadone in the community continue to receive the appropriate dosage.

(d) Suicide prevention

ACM's suicide prevention and awareness strategy, aimed at identifying those at risk and preventing acts of deliberate self-harm and attempted suicide (High Risk Alert Team (HRAT)), continued throughout year four.

(e) Staff training

In addition to the general health procedures carried out at Juneec, Health Services Staff

maintain and update their level of professional skill through attendance at on-site training workshops and through a program of clinical placements and attendance at external training for health professionals.

Health Services staff at Junee are also active in promoting preventative health care within the centre and are involved in the training of custodial and non-custodial staff in health protocols.

(f) Departmental health care

In departmental facilities health services are provided by the Corrections Health Service (CHS), who report directly to the NSW Health Department.

A comparison of health care at Junee with the services provided for inmates in departmental centres, in particular at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn was detailed in the year two report (Bowery 1996).

(g) Summary

In year four the main difference in the provision of health care at Junee remained the fact that ACM's Health Services Unit is a comprehensive, on-site health service which operates as an integral part of the overall management of the centre.

Differences surfacing in year four compared with previous years were as follows:

- the average number of nursing encounters per month were halved while the average number of nurse screens increased and the average nursing intake assessments per month declined;
 - as at the end of year four, April 5, 1997, four in ten inmates at Junee were taking prescribed medication a substantial reduction over the previous year;
 - the number of specialist referrals, the average number of referrals per month, the number of inmates transferred to Wagga Wagga Base Hospital and Ward B (medical) at Long Bay increased while referrals to Ward D (psychiatric) at Long Bay declined;
 - the number of inmates on methadone (63) as at March 1997 was above the agreed number of inmates (48).
-
- the number of infirmary admissions decreased as did the average number of admissions per month and the average days per admission;
 - the average number of Medical Officer consultations per month decreased as did the average number of MO call-backs while the average number of MO physicals per month increased;

Industries

In March 1997 Industries became part of Offender Development. The Industries Co-ordinator at Junee is responsible for supervising all inmate employment including recruitment, selection, on-the-job training and the payment of inmate wages.

In NSW all inmates are encouraged to participate in employment while in custody. The Department considers that employment contributes towards the cost and quality of confinement and the rehabilitation of inmates post-release. The Department's view expressed in the 1993/94 Annual Report is as follows:

"Increasing inmate participation in employment contributes to effective correctional centre management, as well as assisting recovery of the cost of corrections. Coupled with the Employment Development Program it enhances an inmate's prospect of post-release employment."(p27)

All inmates in NSW have access to a range of employment opportunities in either commercial industries (e.g., sale of products/services to external clients or to the correctional system) or service industries (e.g., catering, building maintenance or community projects).

Annex VI, Tables 22 to 24 detail the inmate employment data for year four at Junee.

(a) Overview

In the 1996-97 financial year 67% of all inmates in NSW (including those at Junee) were employed, either in commercial or service industries. The proportion of inmates in employment can vary considerably from year to year due to closures of centres and the subsequent opening of new centres.

The following summary shows the proportion of inmates employed at Junee at the end

of March for each year (includes all employment and full time students). These data are compared with similar data for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as follows:

| | <i>% of inmates employed</i> |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Junee - March 1997 | 67.7 |
| Junee - March 1996 | 60.8 |
| Junee - March 1995 | 57.9 |
| Junee - March 1994 | 56.7 |
| Bathurst - March 1997 | 79.2 |
| Bathurst - March 1996 | 71.0 |
| Bathurst - March 1995 | 76.3 |
| Bathurst - March 1994 | 77.0 |
| Grafton - March 1997 | 59.5 |
| Grafton - March 1996 | 65.3 |
| Grafton - March 1995 | 59.2 |
| Grafton - March 1994 | 66.9 |
| Goulburn - March 1997 | 67.1 |
| Goulburn - March 1996 | 81.3 |
| Goulburn - March 1995 | 78.7 |
| Goulburn - March 1994 | 60.8 |

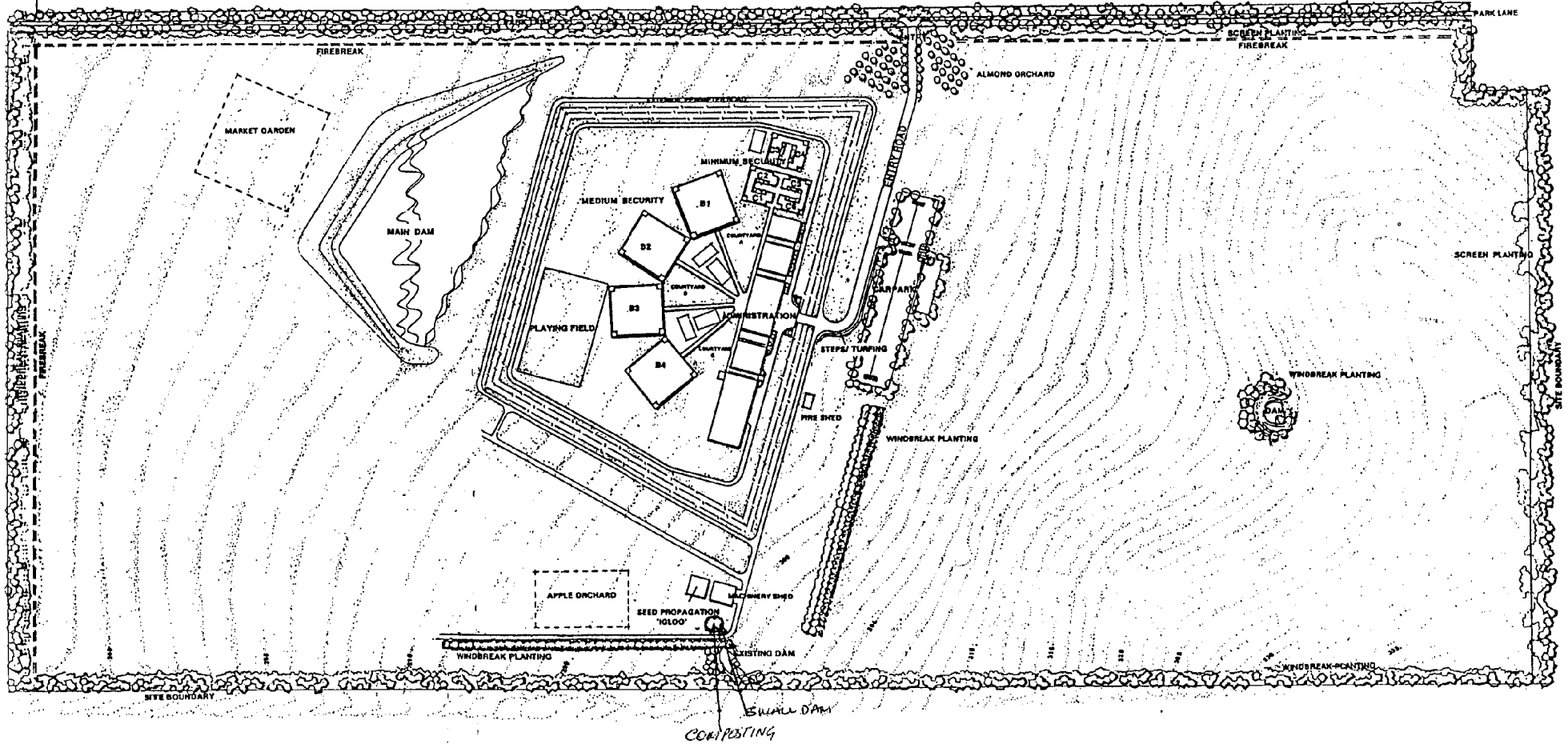
- includes all employment plus full time students

Over the four year period there has been a steady increase in the proportion of inmates employed at Junee. The proportion of inmates employed at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn has fluctuated over the four year period, however, Bathurst has recorded employment levels consistently above that recorded at Junee.

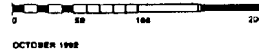
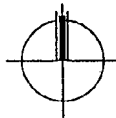
(b) Workforce reorganisation

During the four years Junee has been operational the workforce has been reorganised to reflect changes in the inmate mix and different work practices. These changes have been documented in previous reports in this series.

By the end of year four the integration program remained partially implemented in the Industries area at Junee.



LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN



OCTOBER 1982

JUNEE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE JUNEE NSW

CHART 8

(c) **Inmate employment**

As in previous years inmates seeking employment at Junee were required to submit a written employment application, showing previous experience, education, qualifications, age, etc. All applications are lodged in date order and vacancies are filled as they become available from the list of inmates awaiting employment.

Unsentenced inmates (remands/trials) are not required to work and are not allocated work until all sentenced inmates have work. However, unsentenced inmates look after their own accommodation area.

▶ *Commercial industries*

At the end of year four there were two private sector employers at Junee, these were:

- International Cable Manufacturers (ICM) - a subsidiary of Kambrook Australia Pty. Ltd. (during year four ICM was sold to Everco Wiring Systems). In year four ICM produced power cables and powerboards (finished production in November 1996), and
- P-ACE Shoes - a manufacturer of moccasins.

Wages: in year four inmates working on the production lines were paid in accordance with departmental practices. Inmates on the maximum wage could earn up to \$12 per day - a maximum \$60 per week including bonuses (Corrective Services Industries (CSI) maximum \$60). The average salary paid to inmates on the production line at Junee in this period was \$54 per week.

Productivity: data relating to production levels were kept from January 1995 onwards for each production line. Production data for years two, three and four are summarised as

follows:

| <i>Production totals - average units per month</i> | |
|--|--------|
| ICM - cabling - year four | 136940 |
| ICM - powerboards | 14635 |
| P_ACE moccasins (pairs) | 1680 |
| <hr/> | |
| ICM - cabling - year three | 128541 |
| ICM - powerboards | 11879 |
| ICM - jugs | 4711 |
| <hr/> | |
| ICM - cabling - year two* | 201027 |
| * data available for Jan-March 1995 only. | |

During the twelve month period from April 1996 to March 1997 there was considerable variation in the number of items produced per month, due mainly to the need for machine maintenance or where production exceeded demand. However, production of cabling increased in year four compared with year three as did the production of powerboards for those months where production was maintained.

▶ *Service industries*

As in previous years service industry employment at Junee includes:

- cleaning and unit maintenance;
- food service;
- laundry;
- facility maintenance;
- vehicle maintenance;
- internal gardening;
- horticulture;
- community projects.

Service industry employees are responsible for ensuring the daily maintenance of the facility, for work on the acreage surrounding the facility and community projects. Horticultural and community projects are discussed separately below.

Work in service industries is allocated on a daily basis. Inmates employed in service industries are paid according to a pay scale which incorporates a basic wage per hour

plus an hourly performance allowance. In year four inmates could earn 40-45 cents per hour up to a maximum of \$6 per day - a maximum 42 hour week, including a special loading, could result in a maximum wage of \$42 per week.

▶ *Horticulture*

Chart 8 shows the facility and the surrounding acreage. Identified on the chart are the main areas used for horticulture in year four. The horticultural activities undertaken on the acreage were as follows:

- market garden - work continued on the market garden throughout year four including the planting and harvesting of carrots, onions, broccoli, cabbage and radish;
- seed propagation - the propagation shed (igloo) was used to grow a range of plants and to germinate seedlings including natives for planting in the market garden and for use by the local Shire Council and Landcare groups.
- composting - the composting area, behind the seed propagation shed, was maintained and the compost used around the centre;
- rockery/garden - was established between the entrance to the centre and the car park;
- tree planting and maintenance - the orchards were pruned and sprayed and the ground around the perimeter trees was weeded and fertilized, and
- general outground maintenance - including slashing/ploughing of paddocks, removal of noxious weeds, manuring of garden areas and general garden maintenance.

▶ *Community projects*

Under Section 20(2) of the Correctional Centres Act 1952 convicted inmates may, with the approval of the Commissioner, work "beyond the precinct of the prison".

At Junee, inmates employed on community projects are minimum security inmates housed in the C Units. The amount of work varies from month to month and is also dependent upon the number of suitable inmates available to undertake the work scheduled.

In year four inmates undertook a wide range of community projects including:

- garden maintenance - at Junee Hostels, Coinda Court and Lawson House;
- landscaping and grounds maintenance - at Park Lane corner, Roundhouse Museum, Endeavour Park and Scenic Street and the construction of a walking track as part of the Wetlands project. As well, work was carried out in the Junee township for the Tidy Towns Committee;
- renovations, repairs and painting - at the Brownie Hall, Sportsground, St Luke's Anglican Church and the Police Citizens Youth Club (Wagga).

The Industries Co-ordinator reports that positive feedback was received from the community with regard to the work undertaken by these inmates. The decline in the number of C2 classification inmates at Junee was identified as a matter of concern as it has reduced the pool of inmates suitable for community work.

▶ *Full time students*

Inmates who are undertaking full time study are deemed to be employed and in year four

were paid \$13.50 per week. Inmate tutors (7) can earn up to \$19.50 per week and those working on project development (3) can earn up to \$27 per week.

By comparison in departmental centres these inmates are paid between 40 and 60 cents per hour or \$2.40 to \$3.60 (\$12-18 per week) for a 6 hour day.

▶ *Unemployed*

Unemployed inmates at Junee are defined as those inmates who want to work but for whom there is currently no work available. They are allocated work as it becomes available. Those inmates who through age, disability or illness are unable to work are also deemed to be unemployed.

Unemployed inmates at Junee are paid \$10.50 per week as in departmental centres.

▶ *Non-workers*

Those inmates who refuse to work receive no payment. In previous years inmates in this category could have their visits, phone calls and buy-ups restricted, however, this practice has now been discontinued after departmental advice that this practice was contrary to law.

(d) Centre maintenance

The Industries Co-ordinator at Junee is responsible for the overall maintenance of the centre. The maintenance contract was awarded to Honeywell in August 1995. Honeywell advise that they are now focusing upon preventative maintenance using the Department's plan modified to local requirements. Maintenance at Junee is either undertaken by qualified inmates or by Honeywell staff.

A Maintenance Request Register (MRR) is kept at the centre recording all requests

received and action taken. A summary of the MRR for year four compared with year three (post August 1995) is as follows:

| <i>Year 4</i> | <i>MRR summary</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| Av. # requests submitted per month | 241 |
| Av. # requests completed per month | 211 |
| Av. # completed from previous months | 32 |
| Av. # outstanding per month | 31 |
| Av. # outstanding from previous months | ... 14 |

Year 3

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Av. # requests submitted per month | 258 |
| Av. # requests completed per month | 200 |
| Av. # completed from previous months | 42 |
| Av. # outstanding per month | 45 |
| Av. # outstanding from previous months | ... 21 |

These data show that on all the descriptors above the average numbers, in year four, had moved in a positive direction compared with year three. For monthly data see Annex VI, Table 24.

(e) Summary

In year four the main differences surfacing in Industries at Junee were as follows:

- the level of industrial employment at the centre increased compared with previous years;
- horticultural activities on the external acreage continued to expand and the market garden produced a variety of produce for use at the centre;
- work continued on a number of community projects;
- information contained in the Maintenance Request Register for year four showed an improvement over year three with regard to the average number of requests submitted, completed, carried over and those which remained outstanding.

Human resources

ACM is a medium sized, private sector organisation with staff employed in three operational correctional centres, the Arthur Gorrie Centre in Queensland, Fulham Correctional Centre in Victoria and the Junee Correctional Centre in NSW, together with a corporate headquarters located in Sydney.

By comparison, the NSW Department of Corrective Services is a large public sector organisation employing in excess of 4000 staff in more than 30 correctional centres throughout NSW (as at 30/3/97).

As previously reported the differences in size and complexity of these two organisations are obvious, however, it was considered that comparisons could be made at the correctional centre level. Thus, in this chapter data collected from Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn were used, where appropriate, for comparative purposes.

Data relating to this chapter are contained in Annex VII.

(a) Staff profile

For reasons of commercial confidentiality, figures relating to the actual number of employees at Junee were not included in this report. These data are made available to the Commissioner of the NSW Department of Corrective Services on request.

ACM have supplied data (in percentages) to enable the publication of a brief demographic profile of staff at Junee. Data were gathered at the end of year four, March 1997, together with similar data for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

Set out below is a summary of the gender and age profile of all staff at Junee:

Junee - % by gender

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Males - year four | 65.6 |
| Females | 34.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Males - year three | 70.0 |
| Females | 30.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Males - year two | 66.0 |
| Females | 34.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Males - year one | 71.0 |
| Females | 29.0 |

Two-thirds of all staff (66%) employed in year four at Junee are male. At Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn the proportion of male staff was higher (Bathurst 82%, Grafton 80%, Goulburn 80%).

Junee - % by age

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Age - <40 years - year four | 64.1 |
| Age - 40+ | 35.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Age - <40 years - year three | 66.0 |
| Age - 40+ | 34.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Age - <40 years - year two | 66.5 |
| Age - 40+ | 33.5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Age - <40 years - year one | 74.0 |
| Age - 40+ | 25.9 |

Two-thirds of all staff at Junee at the end of year four were aged under 40 years of age, this figure remained virtually unchanged compared with years two and three. At Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn staff were older than their counterparts at Junee (40+ = Bathurst 51%, Grafton 58%, Goulburn 46%).

As at March 1997 the longest length of service possible for most staff at Junee was 4½ years (a few were employed during the construction and commissioning phase). More than four in ten staff at Junee (43%) had commenced work at the centre in 1993.

By way of comparison the majority of staff

at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn had been employed by the Department for more than five years (Bathurst 69%, Grafton 89%, Goulburn 61%).

► *Custodial staff*

The majority of staff at all NSW correctional centres are custodial staff, either correctional officers or uniformed officers working in industries. At Junee, Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn more than eight in ten staff members were custodial staff.

Set out below is a summary of the gender breakdown of custodial staff at Junee for March of each year:

| <i>% by gender</i> | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - males - year four | 82.0 |
| Junee - females | 18.0 |
| Junee - males - year three | 84.2 |
| Junee - females | 15.8 |
| Junee - males - year two | 79.2 |
| Junee - females | 20.8 |
| Junee - males - year one | 83.8 |
| Junee - females | 16.2 |
| Bathurst - males - year four | 90.1 |
| Bathurst - females | 9.9 |
| Grafton - males - year four | 88.8 |
| Grafton - females | 11.2 |
| Goulburn - males - year four | 87.0 |
| Goulburn - females | 13.0 |

Junee, as shown above, employs a higher proportion of female custodial staff. As at March 1997 the proportion of female custodial staff at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn had increased slightly compared with March 1996.

The age profile data for the custodial staff at Junee were then examined and compared with year four data for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn. These data are summarised as

follows:

| <i>% by age</i> | |
|---|------|
| Junee - <40 years of age - year four | 70.6 |
| Junee - 40+ | 29.4 |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year three | 72.1 |
| Junee - 40+ | 27.9 |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year two | 68.8 |
| Junee - 40+ | 31.2 |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year one | 76.6 |
| Junee - 40+ | 23.4 |
| Bathurst - <40 years of age - year four | 53.2 |
| Bathurst - 40+ | 46.8 |
| Grafton - <40 years of age - year four | 42.7 |
| Grafton - 40+ | 57.3 |
| Goulburn - <40 years of age - year four | 55.4 |
| Goulburn - 40+ | 44.6 |

The custodial staff at Junee are considerably younger than their counterparts at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as would be expected in a relatively new organisation. The Department, an organisation of long standing, has an age profile consistent with a career service. Nevertheless, with the exception of Grafton, more than half the custodial staff at Bathurst and Goulburn were under 40 years of age.

► *Non-custodial staff*

The non-custodial staff at all correctional centres comprise specialist professional staff (i.e., psychologists, teachers, etc.), administrative staff and managers. At Junee, Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn the non-custodial staff represent approximately 20% of the workforce.

The number of non-custodial staff at these centres is very small, therefore the data contained in the following analyses should be treated with caution.

Set out below is a summary of the gender breakdown of non-custodial staff at each of these institutions:

| <i>% by gender</i> | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - males - year four | 39.3 |
| Junee - females | 60.7 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - males - year three | 45.7 |
| Junee - females | 54.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - males - year two | 52.2 |
| Junee - females | 47.8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - males - year one | 44.6 |
| Junee - females | 55.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - males - year four | 51.6 |
| Bathurst - females | 48.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - males - year four | 38.9 |
| Grafton - females | 61.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - males - year four | 38.9 |
| Goulburn - females | 61.1 |

The gender profile shows that more than six in ten non-custodial staff at Junee, Grafton and Goulburn are female.

The age profile data for the non-custodial staff at Junee were then examined and compared with year four data for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn. These data are summarised as follows:

| <i>% by age</i> | |
|---|------|
| Junee - <40 years of age - year four | 56.0 |
| Junee - 40+ | 44.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year three | 55.4 |
| Junee - 40+ | 44.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year two | 64.0 |
| Junee - 40+ | 36.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year one | 69.8 |
| Junee - 40+ | 30.2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - <40 years of age - year four | 33.3 |
| Bathurst - 40+ | 66.7 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - <40 years of age - year four | 38.9 |
| Grafton - 40+ | 61.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - <40 years of age - year four | 44.7 |
| Goulburn - 40+ | 55.3 |

As stated previously these data should be treated with caution as the number of non-

custodial staff at these centres is very small.

The age profile of the non-custodial staff shows that these staff at Junee tend to be considerably younger than their counterparts in the above departmental centres. In year four there was a noticeable increase in the proportion of non-custodial staff at Grafton and Goulburn who were over 40 years of age.

► *Resignations and appointments*

In the twelve month period from April 1996 to March 1997 there were 49 resignations and 33 appointments (excluding intakes of trainee correctional officers). For more detail see Annex VII Table 27.

There were no intakes of trainee correctional officers in year four.

(b) Staff training

At Junee staff training is organised on a calendar year basis and includes primary (pre-service training for correctional officers) and on-going training for existing staff.

As there were no intakes of trainee Correctional Officers in year four no primary training was undertaken and the number of training hours scheduled and achieved for the period was less than half that recorded in year three.

In year four, April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, a total of 10870 staff training hours were completed - an average of 906 training hours per month, conducted mostly on-site. By way of comparison in year three a total of 22087 staff training hours were completed - an average of 1841 training hours per month.

It was not part of the brief for this study to comment on the content or quality of the training provided. These issues are part of

an audit undertaken by the Corrective Services Academy.

For the purposes of this study data were gathered from official records in order to provide some measure of the extent and scope of the staff training provided (staff training is summarised in Annex VII, Table 28).

▶ *On-going Training*

The 1996 staff training program, beginning in January 1996, was scheduled to extend over a forty week period. The aim of this program was to expose all staff to a minimum of 40 hours training per annum.

In year four, April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, a total of 10,870 hours were recorded for the On-going Training Program representing an approximate average of 41.8 training hours per staff member (compared with 43.4 training hours per staff member in the 1995 calendar year). As in previous years the Training Officer at Junee was able to monitor the attendance of staff in order to ensure that all staff had access to appropriate training and to maintain a record of the training modules completed.

Mandatory training can comprise induction training for new non-custodial staff or a combination of refresher courses and skills training for existing custodial and non-custodial staff. In addition, members of the Centre Emergency Response Team (CERT) undergo an additional 40 hours of mandatory training.

Each week the centre is closed (locked down) for a short period of time to allow officers and staff to participate in the staff training program. These training sessions are usually between 1 and 2 hours in duration and cover a wide range of subject matter.

(c) **Occupational Health & Safety**

As reported in year three, the workplace committee and the employment of a full-time Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Officer²⁸ at Junee continued throughout year four. The OH&S Officer is responsible for monitoring all OH&S matters and for ensuring all staff at the centre are trained in the following areas:

- safe systems of work;
- accident prevention;
- fire control and prevention;
- use of hazardous substances;
- tool control and plant safety;
- manual handling;
- noise control.

The OH&S Officer at Junee reports monthly on the number and nature of accidents occurring in the month together with a list of inspections carried out, reports made and action taken in relation to OH&S issues during the month. In addition, a six monthly workplace audit of all OH&S features at the facility is carried out by the OH&S staff committee.

In March 1997 the OH&S Officer's position was renamed OH&S and Quality Assurance Officer.

▶ *NSCA 5-Star Health & Safety Management System*

In August 1995 ACM introduced the National Safety Council of Australia (NSCA) 5-Star Health & Safety Management System. This system is designed to provide a framework for improvement and measurement of OHS performance.

In October 1995 the NSCA undertook an initial survey "...to establish the current level of activity and achievement of the member organisation in each of the key elements". The results were received in November 1995

and a Continuous Improvement Action Plan (CIAP) was produced and presented to all Senior Managers in December 1995.

The CIAP forecasts the start/completion date of each key element and nominates a person responsible for its completion. By the end of year four all tasks had been allocated - a total of 23 key elements.

► *OH&S activities at Junee*

Following is an overview of the activities undertaken by the OH&S Officer at Junee in the period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive:

Staff accident reports: in year four 50 accidents were reported by staff. A summary of the average number of accidents per month at Junee is as follows:

| <i>Average # of employee accidents per month</i> | |
|--|------|
| Year four | 4.2 |
| Year three | 7.6 |
| Year two | 10.0 |
| Year one | 11.3 |

These data show a continuing improvement in the average number of employee accidents reported per month. The most common injuries reported by staff at Junee in year four were sprains/strains and falls/slips. Less than half the accidents reported (22) resulted in staff members submitting workers' compensation claims.

For further details see Annex VII, Tables 29 and 30.

Workers' compensation: the total time lost on workers' compensation for injuries which occurred in each year are summarised below:

| <i>Workers' compensation</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Total days lost - year four | 559 |
| Average days lost per month | 46.6 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Total days lost - year three | 414 |
| Average days lost per month | 34.5 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Total days lost - year two | 575 |
| Average days lost per month | 47.9 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Total days lost - year one* | 168 |
| Average days lost per month | 42.0 |

* data collected from December 1993 onwards.

The Junee data were then recalculated to show an estimated average days lost per employee per month and these data were then compared with similar data for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as follows:

| <i>Average days lost per employee per month</i> | |
|---|------|
| Junee - year four | 0.18 |
| Junee - year three | 0.13 |
| Junee - year two | 0.19 |
| Junee - year one | 0.19 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - 1996-97 | 0.36 |
| Bathurst - 1995-96 | 0.47 |
| Bathurst - 1994-95 | 0.36 |
| Bathurst - 1993-94 | 1.45 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - 1996-97 | 0.49 |
| Grafton - 1995-96 | 0.13 |
| Grafton - 1994-95 | 1.81 |
| Grafton - 1993-94 | 2.82 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - 1996-97 | 2.10 |
| Goulburn - 1995-96 | 0.50 |
| Goulburn - 1994-95 | 0.53 |
| Goulburn - 1993-94 | 2.28 |

These data relate to workers' compensation claims that have been approved by the insurer. Departmental data²⁹ were available for financial years only.

The average days lost per employee per month for all departmental centres in NSW (excluding Junee) was 0.89 (0.56 in year three). All the above centres (except Goulburn) recorded an average days lost per employee below the NSW average. Junee at 0.18 recorded a lower level of days lost per month than Bathurst (0.36), Grafton (0.49)

and Goulburn (2.10).

Inmates who are injured during employment and who are off work for 7 days or more are reported to the WorkCover Authority as required by the legislation. Inspectors from the WorkCover Authority visit the centre regularly.

Worksite inspections: regular inspections of all worksites (e.g., kitchens, food preparation areas) and the accommodation units are carried out by the OH&S Officer and the OH&S Committee Member in charge of the area.

Fire control and prevention: a check of all fire equipment was undertaken six monthly which also included checking of the first aid boxes and spill kits.

Training is also conducted regularly in the use of breathing apparatus by the Fire Response Team (FRT) Captain. All staff attending pre-service training courses receive training on breathing apparatus. All members of the FRT are accredited trainers in the use of the apparatus and have a first aid certificate (some are first aid instructors).

Hazardous substances: the OH&S Officer keeps a close watch on the supply and use of hazardous substances and, where possible, these substances have been replaced with less toxic alternatives. As well a register of material safety data sheets for all chemicals used within the facility was maintained.

Tool control: the tool control program implemented in the industries, medical and kitchen areas in year two was maintained in year four. Inmates working in industries are responsible for tool control in that area.

▶ *Departmental policy and practice*

The Department's policy and practices relating to OH&S have remained unchanged

and were outlined in previous reports in this series (Bowery 1996, 1997).

(d) **Summary**

Data for the three areas examined in this chapter, Human Resources, Staff Training and OH&S, illustrate a number of noticeable differences between Junee and the Department. These were as follows:

- **staff profile** - in year four, as in previous years, there were more female staff at Junee and the staff were younger than their counterparts at Bathurst Grafton and Goulburn. Both the custodial and non-custodial staff employed at Junee were younger than the staff in comparable departmental centres. As well a higher proportion of custodial staff were women;
- **staff training** - the mandatory on-going training program conducted in the period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive, achieved an average of 42 training hours per staff member. This indicates a continuing commitment to career development and the upgrading of vocational skills within the workforce;
- **OH&S** - the continuing employment of an OH&S Officer located on-site actively encourages the identification and implementation of safe working practices and ensures a constant monitoring of OH&S procedures.

The introduction of the NSCA's 5-Star Health & Safety Management System provides staff and management with the opportunity to participate in the development of appropriate OH&S strategies for their work areas.

Inmate profile

This chapter examines the demographic characteristics of individual inmates in custody at Junee. The characteristics examined were:

- age,
- marital status,
- Aboriginality,
- known prior imprisonment³⁰,
- most serious offence,
- aggregate sentence,
- country of birth, and
- local government area (LGA) of last address.

Two groups of data showing the characteristics of individual inmates were available, both of which were extracted from the Offender Records System (ORS):

- (i) data on every inmate in custody in NSW on June 30, for each year from 1993 to 1997 inclusive, as extracted for the NSW Prison Census. The data for the 1997 Census was extracted from the Offender Management System (OMS), and
- (ii) similar data for every inmate in Junee at the end of September and December 1996 and March 1997 (see Annex VIII, Tables 31 to 39).

As this is the final report in this series of reports on Junee the Census data were chosen for further analysis. These data provide an overview of the demographic profile of the inmate population throughout the total period covered by this study.

Chi-square statistical tests were used to examine whether the distribution of each characteristic (e.g., age, marital status, etc.) was different for inmates at Junee compared

with inmates of the same classification at other NSW centres. For example, when the Chi-square test was significant at the 0.01 level, this meant there was less than one chance in a hundred of the distributions being identical.

Statistical differences were calculated for 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997 and the rest of NSW. Statistical differences for previous years were reported in other reports in this series (Bowery 1994, 1996 and 1997).

(a) Overview

At the end of the fourth year of operation, March 1997, the inmate population at Junee represented 9% of the total inmate population in NSW.

The inmate population at Junee as at March 1997, was made up as follows:

| | <i>% of inmate population</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| B classification | 39.2 |
| E2 classification | 14.0 |
| C1 classification | 24.4 |
| C2 classification | 16.0 |
| Unsentenced | 3.5 |
| Other classifications | <u>2.8</u> |
| | 100% |

Compared with year three, the main differences in the inmate population at Junee in year four were the increase in the proportion of inmates in the B classification group held at the centre (in year three 25%) and the decline in the C2 inmate population (16% in year four compared with 28% in year three).

The changes which were made to the inmate mix in year four were discussed in detail earlier in this report. Following is an examination of the demographic profile of each of the main classification groups at Junee (B, E2, C1 and C2).

Table 2: B classification

| B CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS as at 30 June | | | | | REST OF NSW 30/6/97 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | JUNEE 1993 | JUNEE 1994 | JUNEE 1995 | JUNEE 1996 | JUNEE 1997 | | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97 & RON* |
| Age: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | ++ |
| 18-24 | 23.8 | 25.4 | 21.3 | 25.8 | 16.1 | 27.5 | | | |
| 25-29 | 31.5 | 24.6 | 20.2 | 17.2 | 24.3 | 23.3 | | | |
| 30-39 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 29.5 | 27.2 | 24.3 | 28.9 | | | |
| 40+ | 14.1 | 19.0 | 29.0 | 29.8 | 35.2 | 20.2 | | | |
| Marital status: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | 58.5 | 51.6 | 48.6 | 51.7 | 47.4 | 51.4 | | | |
| Married/defacto | 30.3 | 36.7 | 32.8 | 33.8 | 32.6 | 33.6 | | | |
| Other | 11.2 | 11.7 | 18.5 | 14.6 | 20.0 | 15.0 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | + | NS |
| | 5.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 12.2 | 17.1 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | ++ |
| | 65.0 | 65.3 | 59.6 | 54.3 | 51.7 | 63.9 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | n=338 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | ++ |
| Homicide | 3.5 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 18.5 | 13.5 | 16.0 | | | |
| Assault | 8.5 | 6.9 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 15.3 | | | |
| Sexual off. | 5.6 | 5.2 | 30.6 | 31.8 | 39.6 | 8.7 | | | |
| Robbery | 24.6 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 14.1 | | | |
| Property | 30.3 | 23.4 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 17.4 | 22.3 | | | |
| Other | 27.4 | 33.1 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 23.5 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | ++ |
| <1 year | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 24.2 | | | |
| 1-2 years | 12.6 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 11.8 | | | |
| 2-5 years | 36.2 | 28.2 | 24.6 | 15.9 | 21.7 | 18.5 | | | |
| 5-7 years | 19.7 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 15.9 | 16.1 | 10.5 | | | |
| 7 years > | 26.2 | 35.1 | 41.0 | 49.0 | 43.9 | 35.0 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | ++ |
| Overseas | 31.2 | 33.5 | 19.1 | 12.6 | 15.7 | 31.2 | | | |
| NSW | 60.0 | 59.3 | 67.2 | 77.5 | 75.2 | 59.1 | | | |
| Interstate | 8.8 | 7.3 | 13.7 | 9.9 | 9.1 | 9.8 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | n=340 | n=248 | n=183 | n=151 | n=230 | n=574 | NS | NS | ++ |
| Sydney | 63.2 | 51.6 | 43.7 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 50.2 | | | |
| Country | 22.9 | 31.9 | 37.7 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 32.1 | | | |
| Other | 13.8 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 17.8 | | | |

NOTES:

1. Chi square tests were used to determine whether any differences detected were significant at the 0.01 (++) or 0.05 (+) level.
2. NS = not significant.
3. REST OF NSW refers to all male B classification inmates in full time custody elsewhere in NSW (excluding Junee) when the Census was taken.
4. RON = rest of NSW.

(b) B classification inmates

Over the five Census collection periods from 1993 to 1997 inclusive, the NSW Prison Census taken on June 30 of each year shows that B classification inmates average 14% of all male inmates in full-time custody in NSW.

The population of B classification inmates at June represents a significant proportion of these inmates. A summary of the B classification inmates at June as a proportion of all male B classification inmates in NSW is as follows:

| | <i>% of B classification inmates</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| June 1997 | 29.0 |
| June 1996 | 19.5 |
| June 1995 | 23.8 |
| June 1994 | 28.3 |
| June 1993 | 46.8 |

In June 1993 B classification inmates at June accounted for almost half (47%) of all male B classification inmates in NSW. Between 1993 and 1996 the number of B classification inmates at June, as a proportion of all male B classification inmates in NSW, declined in number. In June 1997 the proportion of B classification inmates at June had risen to 29%.

Table 2 contains comparative data (at June 30) for B classification inmates at June for each of the above years.

▶ *1995-96*

There were no statistically significant differences on any of the characteristics shown between these years.

▶ *1996-97*

This analysis identified one significant difference (at the 0.05 level) between these years. In 1997 the proportion of B classification inmates of Aboriginal or Torres Strait

Islander descent doubled. There were no significant differences on any of the other characteristics.

▶ *June 1997*

At June 1997 B classification inmates at June were characterised as follows:

- six in ten (60%) were aged 30+ with more than one-third (35%) aged 40+;
- almost half (47%) had never married;
- just over one in ten (12%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- more than half (52%) had known prior imprisonment;
- four in ten (40%) had a sexual offence as their most serious offence;
- more than four in ten (44%) had an aggregate sentence of more than 7 years and almost four in ten (38%) had an aggregate sentence of between 2 and 7 years;
- three quarters (75%) were born in NSW;
- more than four in ten (46%) gave the country and a further four in ten (41%) gave Sydney as their LGA of last address.

In Table 2 the 1997 Census data also showed significant differences (at the 0.01 level) between B classification inmates at June and those elsewhere in NSW almost all demographic characteristics. These characteristics were: age, known prior imprisonment most serious offence, aggregate sentence, place of birth and LGA of last address.

Table 3: E2 classification

| E2 CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS as at 30 June | | | | | REST OF NSW 30/6/97 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | JUNEE 1993 | JUNEE 1994 | JUNEE 1995 | JUNEE 1996 | JUNEE 1997 | | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97 & RON* |
| Age: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | NS | + |
| 18-24 | | 44.0 | 41.5 | 34.8 | 32.9 | 25.7 | | | |
| 25-29 | | 32.0 | 36.9 | 34.8 | 45.1 | 33.5 | | | |
| 30-39 | | 20.0 | 15.4 | 23.6 | 14.6 | 33.0 | | | |
| 40+ | | 4.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.8 | | | |
| Marital status: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | | 54.0 | 69.2 | 57.3 | 61.0 | 57.3 | | | |
| Married/defacto | | 36.0 | 23.1 | 36.0 | 37.8 | 34.5 | | | |
| Other | | 10.0 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 8.3 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | NS | ++ |
| | | 8.0 | 10.8 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 24.3 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | + | NS |
| | | 80.0 | 76.9 | 85.4 | 95.1 | 94.7 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | NS | NS |
| Homicide | | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | | | |
| Assault | | 16.0 | 10.8 | 14.6 | 14.6 | 14.1 | | | |
| Sexual off. | | 0.0 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 4.9 | 3.9 | | | |
| Robbery | | 26.0 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 23.2 | 22.3 | | | |
| Property | | 42.0 | 38.5 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 44.7 | | | |
| Other | | 16.0 | 18.5 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 14.1 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | + | NS | NS |
| <1 year | | 10.0 | 3.1 | 20.2 | 12.2 | 20.4 | | | |
| 1-2 years | | 16.0 | 23.1 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 20.9 | | | |
| 2-5 years | | 42.0 | 36.9 | 24.7 | 29.3 | 26.2 | | | |
| 5-7 years | | 18.0 | 15.4 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 12.1 | | | |
| 7 years > | | 14.0 | 21.5 | 16.9 | 23.2 | 20.4 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | NS | + |
| Overseas | | 14.0 | 12.3 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 14.1 | | | |
| NSW | | 76.0 | 73.8 | 77.5 | 78.0 | 74.3 | | | |
| Interstate | | 10.0 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 18.3 | 11.7 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | | n=50 | n=65 | n=89 | n=82 | n=206 | NS | NS | NS |
| Sydney | | 50.0 | 44.6 | 52.8 | 46.3 | 49.0 | | | |
| Country | | 40.0 | 40.0 | 34.8 | 41.5 | 39.8 | | | |
| Other | | 10.0 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.2 | | | |

NOTES:

1. Chi square tests were used to determine whether any differences detected were significant at the 0.01 (++) or 0.05 (+) level.
2. NS = not significant.
3. REST OF NSW refers to all male E2 classification inmates in full time custody elsewhere in NSW (excluding Junee) when the Census was taken.
4. RON = rest of NSW.
5. There were no E2 classification inmates resident at Junee on June 30, 1993.

These data show that B classification inmates at Junee have a substantially different demographic profile compared with B classification inmates elsewhere in NSW.

(c) E2 classification inmates

Over the five Census collection periods from 1993 to 1997 inclusive, the NSW Prison Census taken on June 30 of each year shows that E2 classification inmates averaged 4% of all male inmates in full-time custody in NSW.

Inmates in this classification group at Junee represent a significant proportion of these inmates. A summary of E2 classification inmates at Junee as a proportion of all male E2 classification inmates in NSW is as follows:

| <i>% of E2 classification inmates</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| June 1997 | 28.5 |
| June 1996 | 21.7 |
| June 1995 | 26.1 |
| June 1994 | 28.9 |
| June 1993 | 0.0 |

In June 1993 there were no E2 inmates at Junee. From 1994 to 1996 the number of E2 classification inmates at Junee as a proportion of all male E2 classification inmates in NSW declined in number. In June 1997 the proportion of E2 classification inmates at Junee had risen to the same level as that recorded in 1994 (29%).

Note: data relating to E2 inmates should be treated with caution as the number of E2 inmates at Junee is quite small.

Table 3 contains comparative data (at June 30) for E2 classification inmates at Junee for each of the above years.

▶ 1995-96

This analysis produced only one statistically

significant difference (at the 0.05 level) between data for these years - in 1996 E2 inmates at Junee were more likely to have shorter aggregate sentences than in 1995.

▶ 1996-97

Between 1996 and 1997 there was one statistically significant difference (at the 0.05 level) - in 1997 there was an increase in the proportion of B classification inmates with known prior imprisonment.

▶ June 1997

At June 1997 E2 classification inmates at Junee were characterised as follows:

- more than three quarters (78%) were aged under 30 years of age;
- more than six in ten (61%) had never married;
- less than one in ten (6%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- almost all (95%) had known prior imprisonment;
- more than four in ten (43%) had a property offence as their most serious offence;
- more than half (54%) had aggregate sentences between 1 and 5 years;
- more than three-quarters (78%) were born in NSW;
- more than four in ten (46%) gave Sydney as their LGA of last address and a further four in ten (42%) gave the country as their LGA of last address.

Table 4: C1 classification

| C1 CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS as at 30 June | | | | | REST OF NSW 30/6/97 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | JUNEE 1993 | JUNEE 1994 | JUNEE 1995 | JUNEE 1996 | JUNEE 1997 | | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97 & RON* |
| Age: | n=145 | n=159 | n=170 | n=134 | n=126 | n=944 | NS | NS | NS |
| 18-24 | 22.1 | 20.1 | 25.3 | 36.6 | 27.0 | 26.9 | | | |
| 25-29 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 14.9 | 21.4 | 23.7 | | | |
| 30-39 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 29.1 | 28.6 | 29.8 | | | |
| 40+ | 19.3 | 20.1 | 17.6 | 19.4 | 23.0 | 19.6 | | | |
| Marital status: | n=145 | n=159 | n=170 | n=134 | n=126 | n=944 | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | 53.1 | 47.2 | 59.4 | 63.4 | 57.1 | 54.1 | | | |
| Married/defacto | 33.8 | 39.6 | 25.9 | 16.4 | 27.0 | 32.3 | | | |
| Other | 13.1 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 20.1 | 15.9 | 13.6 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | n=145 7.6 | n=159 7.5 | n=170 3.5 | n=134 6.0 | n=126 5.6 | n=944 14.9 | NS | NS | ++ |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | n=145 57.9 | n=159 62.3 | n=170 47.6 | n=134 53.0 | n=126 61.9 | n=944 65.8 | NS | NS | NS |
| Most Serious Off: | n=144 | n=159 | n=170 | n=134 | n=126 | n=944 | NS | ++ | ++ |
| Homicide | 3.4 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 8.7 | 6.9 | | | |
| Assault | 9.7 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 11.0 | | | |
| Sexual off. | 5.5 | 8.2 | 26.5 | 32.8 | 18.3 | 10.5 | | | |
| Robbery | 22.1 | 18.3 | 22.4 | 13.4 | 22.2 | 20.7 | | | |
| Property | 30.3 | 27.7 | 25.3 | 26.9 | 27.8 | 26.3 | | | |
| Other | 29.0 | 31.4 | 16.5 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 24.7 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | n=145 | n=159 | n=170 | n=134 | n=126 | n=944 | NS | NS | + |
| <1 year | 6.9 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 14.9 | 11.1 | 19.0 | | | |
| 1-2 years | 11.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 17.4 | | | |
| 2-5 years | 37.2 | 38.4 | 34.7 | 35.1 | 42.1 | 31.6 | | | |
| 5-7 years | 26.9 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 12.7 | | | |
| 7 years > | 17.9 | 23.3 | 20.6 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 19.4 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | n=145 | n=159 | n=170 | n=134 | n=126 | n=944 | NS | NS | ++ |
| Overseas | 35.9 | 39.0 | 25.3 | 14.9 | 18.3 | 28.1 | | | |
| NSW | 56.6 | 52.2 | 62.9 | 68.7 | 64.3 | 62.3 | | | |
| Interstate | 7.6 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 9.6 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | n=145 | n=159 | n=170 | n=134 | n=126 | n=944 | NS | NS | + |
| Sydney | 57.9 | 60.4 | 51.2 | 41.8 | 38.1 | 51.4 | | | |
| Country | 24.1 | 25.2 | 34.7 | 43.3 | 46.8 | 33.9 | | | |
| Other | 17.9 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 14.7 | | | |

NOTES:

1. Chi square tests were used to determine whether any differences detected were significant at the 0.01 (++) or 0.05 (+) level.
2. NS = not significant.
3. REST OF NSW refers to all male C1 classification inmates in full time custody elsewhere in NSW (excluding June) when the Census was taken.
4. RON = rest of NSW.

In Table 3 the 1997 Census data also shows significant differences between E2 classification inmates at Junee and those elsewhere in NSW on three characteristics. At the 0.01 level - Aboriginality - the proportion of indigenous inmates with an E2 classification at Junee was much lower than E2s elsewhere in NSW. At the 0.05 level - age and place of birth - E2s at Junee were younger and less likely to have been born overseas than their counterparts elsewhere in NSW.

(d) C1 classification inmates

Over the five Census collection periods from 1993 to 1997 inclusive, the NSW Prison Census taken on June 30 of each year shows that C1 classification inmates average 16% of all male inmates in full-time custody in NSW.

The population of C1 classification inmates at Junee represents a significant proportion of these inmates. A summary of C1 classification inmates at Junee as a proportion of all male C1 classification inmates in NSW is as follows:

% of C1 classification inmates

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| June 1997 | 12.0 |
| June 1996 | 14.7 |
| June 1995 | 16.9 |
| June 1994 | 16.7 |
| June 1993 | 15.4 |

Between 1993 and 1996 the number of C1 classification inmates at Junee, as a proportion of all male C1 classification inmates in NSW, remained relatively stable and was similar to the average overall proportion of C1 inmates in NSW. In June 1997 the proportion of C1 inmates at Junee was below the average overall proportion of male C1 inmates in NSW.

Table 4 contains comparative data (at June 30) for C1 classification inmates at Junee for each of the above years.

▶ *1995-96*

There were no statistically significant differences on any of the characteristics shown between these years.

▶ *1996-97*

Between 1996 and 1997 there was a significant change (at the 0.01 level) in the most serious offence category. In 1996 one third (33%) of C1 inmates at Junee had a sexual offence as their most serious offence. In 1997 this had dropped to 18% while the proportion of C1 inmates in the homicide, assault and robbery categories had almost doubled.

▶ *June 1997*

At June 1997 C1 classification inmates at Junee were characterised as follows:

- fairly evenly distributed across age groups;
- more than half (57%) had never married;
- less than one in ten (6%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- six in ten (62%) had known prior imprisonment;
- almost three in ten (28%) had a property offence as their most serious offence and a further two in ten (22%) had a robbery offence as their most serious offence;
- over four in ten (42%) had aggregate sentences between 2 and 5 years with a further 37% having aggregate sentences of 5 years or more;

Table 5: C2 classification

| C2 CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS as at 30 June | | | | | REST OF NSW 30/6/97 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------|--------------|
| | JUNEE 1993 | JUNEE 1994 | JUNEE 1995 | JUNEE 1996 | JUNEE 1997 | | 95/96 | 96/97 | 97 & RON* |
| Age: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | NS | NS | NS |
| 18-24 | 33.3 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 23.1 | 19.5 | 27.3 | | | |
| 25-29 | 31.3 | 23.3 | 20.7 | 26.9 | 18.6 | 21.7 | | | |
| 30-39 | 25.3 | 37.8 | 31.3 | 21.5 | 34.5 | 29.3 | | | |
| 40+ | 10.1 | 23.3 | 31.7 | 28.5 | 27.4 | 21.7 | | | |
| Marital status: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | 62.6 | 53.3 | 48.2 | 50.0 | 52.2 | 49.6 | | | |
| Married/defacto | 29.3 | 30.0 | 38.4 | 39.2 | 30.1 | 30.9 | | | |
| Other | 8.1 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 17.7 | 19.5 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | NS | NS | + |
| | 16.2 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 15.3 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | NS | NS | NS |
| | 55.6 | 58.9 | 58.5 | 54.8 | 58.4 | 63.2 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | n=98 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | NS | NS | ++ |
| Homicide | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 2.4 | | | |
| Assault | 10.1 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 15.2 | | | |
| Sexual off. | 1.0 | 2.2 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 23.0 | 9.6 | | | |
| Robbery | 15.2 | 20.0 | 14.6 | 10.2 | 12.4 | 10.9 | | | |
| Property | 36.4 | 27.8 | 25.6 | 29.6 | 29.2 | 29.3 | | | |
| Other | 34.3 | 44.5 | 21.3 | 15.6 | 16.8 | 32.6 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | NS | NS | NS |
| <1 year | 29.3 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 27.4 | 33.6 | 43.5 | | | |
| 1-2 years | 20.2 | 13.3 | 20.1 | 17.7 | 18.6 | 18.9 | | | |
| 2-5 years | 38.4 | 30.0 | 27.4 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 19.1 | | | |
| 5-7 years | 7.1 | 25.6 | 21.3 | 18.3 | 12.4 | 8.0 | | | |
| 7 years > | 5.1 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 10.5 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | ++ | NS | ++ |
| Overseas | 30.3 | 40.0 | 26.8 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 27.3 | | | |
| NSW | 64.6 | 55.6 | 63.4 | 73.1 | 69.0 | 62.3 | | | |
| Interstate | 5.1 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 13.4 | 18.6 | 10.3 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | n=99 | n=90 | n=164 | n=186 | n=113 | n=1891 | ++ | NS | NS |
| Sydney | 48.5 | 67.8 | 53.0 | 34.9 | 36.3 | 43.9 | | | |
| Country | 43.4 | 16.7 | 34.1 | 52.2 | 47.8 | 40.4 | | | |
| Other | 8.1 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 15.9 | 15.7 | | | |

NOTES:

1. Chi square tests were used to determine whether any differences detected were significant at the 0.01 (++) or 0.05 (+) level.
2. NS = not significant.
3. REST OF NSW refers to all male C2 classification inmates in full time custody elsewhere in NSW (excluding Junee) when the Census was taken.
4. RON = rest of NSW.

- more than six in ten (64%) were born in NSW;
- more than four in ten (47%) gave the country and four in ten (38%) gave Sydney as their LGA of last address.

Table 4 also showed significant differences between C1 classification inmates at June and those elsewhere in NSW on a number of characteristics.

At the 0.01 level - Aboriginality, most serious offence and place of birth - only 6% of C1s at June were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent compared with 15% elsewhere in NSW, there was a higher proportion of C1s at June who had a sexual offence as their most serious offence and C1s at June were more likely to be Australian-born.

At the 0.05 level there was a significant difference in aggregate sentences with a higher proportions of C1s at June having longer sentences particularly in the 2-5 year and 5-7 year range.

These data show that C1 classification inmates at June have a substantially different demographic profile compared with C1 classification inmates elsewhere in NSW.

(e) C2 classification inmates

Over the five Census collection periods from 1993 to 1997 inclusive, the NSW Prison Census taken on June 30 of each year shows that C2 classification inmates averaged 32% of all inmates in full-time custody in NSW.

The population of C2 classification inmates at June represents only a small proportion of these inmates. A summary of C2 classification inmates at June as a proportion of all male C2 classification inmates in NSW is as follows:

| <i>% of C2 classification inmates</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| June 1997 | 6.5 |
| June 1996 | 9.0 |
| June 1995 | 8.0 |
| June 1994 | 4.6 |
| June 1993 | 6.0 |

Between 1993 and 1997 the number of C2 classification inmates at June, as a proportion of all male C2 classification inmates in NSW remained relatively stable, however, throughout this period less than one in ten C2 classification inmates in NSW were at June.

Table 5 contains comparative data (at June 30) for C2 classification inmates at June for each of the above years.

▶ 1995-96

Between 1995 and 1996 there was a significant change on two characteristics at the 0.01 level. In 1996 C2 inmates at June were more likely to have been born in NSW while the proportion born overseas halved, and more than half had a country LGA of last address.

▶ 1996-97

Between 1996 and 1997 there were no significant differences on any of the characteristics shown in Table 5.

▶ June 1997

At June 1997 C2 classification inmates at June were characterised as follows:

- more than six in ten (62%) were aged 30+ with almost three in ten (27%) aged 40+;
- more than half (52%) had never married;
- less than one in ten (8%) identified

themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;

- almost six in ten (58%) had known prior imprisonment;
- three in ten (29%) had a property offence as their most serious offence;
- one-third (34%) had an aggregate sentence of less than one year and a further one-quarter (24%) had aggregate sentences of between 2 and 5 years;
- seven in ten (69%) were born in NSW;
- almost half (48%) gave the country as their LGA of last address and a further three in ten (36%) were from Sydney.

Table 5 also showed significant differences between C2 classification inmates at Junee and those elsewhere in NSW on a number of characteristics.

At the 0.01 level - most serious offence and place of birth - the proportion of C2s at Junee with a sexual offence as their most serious offence was more than double the proportion of C2s with sexual offences elsewhere in NSW and the proportion of C2s at Junee who were overseas born was less than half that of C2s elsewhere in NSW.

At the 0.05 level there were far fewer C2 inmates of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent at Junee than elsewhere in NSW.

These data show that C2 classification inmates at Junee have a substantially different demographic profile compared with C2 classification inmates elsewhere in NSW.

(f) Across classifications

The preceding analyses relate to compari-

sons within classification groups over time and for those at Junee with inmates of the same classification groups at other centres in NSW.

A further analysis was undertaken to see if there were significant differences between classification groups at Junee. At June 1997, there were significant differences between classification groups at the 0.01 level by age, marital status, known prior imprisonment, most serious offence, aggregate sentence and place of birth. There were no significant differences between classification groups by Aboriginality or LGA of last address.

Thus, by June 1997 an analysis across classification groups showed that:

Age: E2 inmates remained the inmates with the youngest age profile at Junee with three quarters (78%) under 30 years of age whereas for B and C2 classification inmates more than half were aged 30+ and C1s were spread evenly across all age groups;

Marital status: E2 inmates were more likely to have never married (61%), closely followed by C1s (57%), C2s (52%) and Bs (47%); E2s also registered the highest proportion of married/defacto inmates (38%);

Known prior imprisonment: E2s were significantly more likely to have known prior imprisonment than other groups, with more than nine in ten E2s (95%) recording known prior imprisonment compared with between 52% and 62% for other inmate groups;

Most serious offence: there were significant differences between groups on this characteristic namely:

- more than one in ten Bs (14%) had a **homicide** offence as their most serious offence compared with between 2%

and 9% for other classification groups;

- almost two in ten C1s (18%) had an **assault** offence as their most serious offence compared with E2s (15%), C2s (12%) and Bs (7%);
- four in ten Bs (40%), C2s (23%) and C1s (18%) had a **sexual** offence as their most serious offence compared with only one in twenty E2s (5%);
- almost a quarter of E2s (23%) and C1s (22%) had a **robbery** offence as their most serious offence compared with Bs (15%) and C2s (12%);
- E2s had the highest proportion of inmates with a **property** offence as their most serious offence (43%) compared with C2s (29%), C1s (28%) and Bs (17%);

Aggregate sentence: there were significant differences between classification groups on this characteristic, namely:

- Bs had the highest proportion of inmates with longer aggregate sentences, with more than four in ten (44%) recording aggregate sentences of 7+ years compared with 12% to 23% for other classification groups;
- C1s had the highest proportion of inmates with aggregate sentences between 2 to 5 years (42%) compared with E2s (29%), C2s (24%) and Bs (22%);
- C2s had the highest proportion of inmates with aggregate sentences under one year (34%) compared with 9% to 12% for other classification groups;

Place of birth: in each classification group more than six in ten inmates were born in NSW ranging from C1s (64%) to Bs (75%).

C1s at 18% recorded the highest level of overseas-born inmates.

Although not significant there were discernible differences on the following two characteristics:

Aboriginality: 12% of Bs were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent compared with between 6% and 8% for other inmates groups;

LGA of last address: E2s had the highest level of inmates whose LGA of last address was Sydney (46%) while C2s recorded the highest level of inmates whose LGA of last address was in the country (48%).

(g) Unsented inmates

Over the five Census periods from 1993 to 1997 inclusive, the NSW Prison Census taken on June 30 of each year, showed that unsented inmates averaged 12% of all male inmates in full-time custody in NSW.

A small number of unsented inmates were accommodated at June for the first time in year three. In June 1997 unsented inmates (excluding appellants) represented 5% of the total inmate population at June and 3% of all unsented male inmates in NSW.

A demographic analysis of the unsented inmates resident at June at the June 30, 1997 was undertaken.

Note: these data should be treated with caution, the number of unsented inmates examined in this analysis was very small.

There were 31 unsented inmates at June at the end of June 1997 (including one female). These inmates had the following demographic profile:

- almost two-thirds (20/31) were aged between 21 and 30 years of age;
- more than half (17/31) had never married;
- approximately one-third (11/31) were of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- most serious offence - these inmates were being held in custody for a variety of offences including property offences (13) and assault (6);
- eight in ten (24/31) had known prior imprisonment;
- more than half (17/31) were born in NSW;
- two-thirds (20/31) gave the a country area as their LGA of last address.

Discussion

This report, *Private Prisons in NSW: Junee - Year Four*, is the fourth and final report in a series of reports emanating from a longitudinal study designed to examine the first four years of operation of the Junee Correctional Centre. This project was undertaken by the NSW Department of Corrective Services in consultation with Australasian Correctional Management.

The aims of this study were threefold:

- to provide an historical record of how Junee developed from the time it became operational;
- to identify and illustrate differences in the way Junee operated compared with selected departmental facilities, and
- to identify those aspects of the Junee operation that were innovative.

This report covers the fourth year of operation of the Junee Correctional Centre namely, the period from April 1996 to March 1997 inclusive.

In the first three years of operation Junee underwent a period of continuous change. The differences detected between the way things were done at Junee compared with the departmental approach in this period were documented in earlier reports in this series (Bowery 1994, 1996 and 1997).

(a) Year four (April 1996 - March 1997)

By the end of year four the managerial structure of the organisation at Junee had undergone significant modification, resulting from changes in managerial personnel and the implementation of the Correctional Officer's enterprise agreement.

Many of the initiatives and/or changes introduced in year three continued throughout year four with minor modifications and/or revisions. These were as follows:

▶ *Inmate mix*

In year four there was no official policy to change the inmate mix at Junee. However, as a result of the normal movement of inmates and the planned closure of some older centres there were some subtle but discernible changes in the inmates mix at Junee.

These differences were examined in detail in the chapters entitled *The Inmate Mix* and *Weekly States*.

▶ *Inmate profile*

The normal movement of inmates between centres also resulted in significant changes in the demographic profile of the inmates in residence at Junee. An examination of the demographic profile for each classification group - B, E2, C1 and C2 - showed significant differences for each category when compared with their counterparts elsewhere in NSW and some significant differences when compared with inmates of the same classification at Junee in previous years.

These differences are analysed in detail in the chapter titled *Inmate Profile*.

▶ *Inmate management*

The case management model at Junee was further refined in year four to ensure that the main object of case management - to address an inmate's offending behaviour - was clear to both staff and inmates and fully addressed in practice by:

- the personnel allocated to the case

management team in each of the three areas was modified to provide an appropriate mix of personnel for inmates accommodated in the Units in each area;

- the integration program remained a central feature of inmate management at Junee throughout year four, and
- the role of the staff in case management was revised as part of the organisational restructure.

These differences are discussed in detail in the chapters titled *The Operating Environment, Security and Inmate Management*.

► *Inmate services*

In year four Programs, Health Services and Industries were brought together under the Offender Development Manager as follows:

Programs: the organisational structure adopted in year two (i.e., four service delivery strands - Education Services, Clinical Services, Case Management Services and Chaplaincy Services) was modified. At the end of year four the four service delivery strands were condensed into three service delivery strands - Vocational, Education & Training Services, Client Services (including Chaplaincy) and Case Management Services as follows:

- Vocational, Education & Training Services continued as an AEVTI campus providing a range of AEVTI programs for inmates at Junee;
- Chaplaincy was incorporated into Client Services and Chaplains while continuing to provide a full range of pastoral care were also able to participate in other programs provided by Client Services;

- Client Services - the ADO96 and SORT programs provided in year three were integrated into a single four-tier program which included separate sex offender and alcohol and other drug streams in tier three;
- Case Management Services were further modified in year four to facilitate changes made to case management and the implementation of the correctional officer enterprise agreement.

Health Services: systematic data collection within the Health Services area showed a decreased use of services in a number of areas namely: infirmary admissions, Medical Officer consultations, nursing encounters, number of inmates on prescribed medication, specialist referrals and transfers to Long Bay Ward D (psychiatric). At the same time transfers to Wagga Wagga Base Hospital and Long Bay Ward B (medical) increased.

Industries: the proportion of inmates in employment increased in year four. Industries also showed an increase in productivity over the previous year. The horticultural activities on the external acreage continued to expand and the market garden produced a variety of fruit and vegetables for use at the centre. Inmates were also employed on a wide range of community projects in Junee and Wagga Wagga.

During year four centre maintenance was provided by Honeywell and an analysis of the Maintenance Request Register showed an improvement over year three with regard to the average number of requests submitted, completed, carried over and those which remained outstanding.

For further information regarding Offender Development activities see chapters titled *Inmate Management, Programs, Health Services and Industries*.

► *Events in custody*

The Department requires all correctional centres in NSW, including Junee, to adhere to the Department's serious incident reporting procedures. The events in custody which occurred at Junee in year four were compared with data for previous years and with data for selected departmental centres. There was considerable variation in these data and data for each event type were examined in detail in the chapter titled *Events in custody*.

► *Human resources*

Noticeable differences were identified in changes to key personnel, the staff profile and the approach taken to staff training and occupational health and safety at Junee. The main differences were as follows:

Key personnel: there were changes in key personnel both at ACM corporate headquarters and at the Junee Correctional Centre.

Staff profile: the age and gender profile showed that staff at Junee, both custodial and non-custodial, were younger and custodial staff were more likely to be female compared with personnel at the selected departmental centres. This is consistent with findings in previous years;

Staff training: adherence to the mandatory on-going training program for all staff at Junee continued in year four;

OH&S: the continued employment of a full-time on-site Occupational Health & Safety Officer actively encouraged the identification and implementation of safe working practices and ensured a constant monitoring of OH&S procedures.

The introduction of the NSCA's 5-Star Health & Safety Management System provided staff and management with the oppor-

tunity to participate in the development of appropriate OH&S strategies for their work areas.

These differences are discussed in detail in the chapter titled *Human Resources*.

► *Summary*

There were no departmental initiatives introduced in year four which required the management and staff at Junee to implement major changes. Thus, year four represented a time of consolidation in which the management and staff at Junee could reorganise, modify and review work in progress.

(b) **Four years in review (1993-1997)**

After four years of continuous operation substantial changes have been made to the way ACM manage and operate the Junee Correctional Centre. Many of the changes were made in response to departmental actions while others were introduced to meet changing circumstances or to modify existing initiatives.

Nevertheless, throughout the four year period covered by this study there were clearly discernible differences in the way Junee operated compared with departmental policies and practices.

► *Corporate culture*

From the beginning ACM as a newly formed organisation was able to build a corporate culture and adopt a range of work practices which were different to those current within the Department.

The initial workforce, drawn from local residents most of whom had no experience in corrections, were young (74% under 40 years of age) and enthusiastic. At the time of their employment they were not absorbed into a pre-existing workforce with estab-

lished work practices. Therefore, there was no pre-existing workforce whose attitudes and experiences could influence or dampen the enthusiasm of the new recruits.

The original staff, custodial and non-custodial, all participated in the first pre-service training course to be held at the centre. This provided all work groups with a clear understanding of the work and responsibilities of each other. The retention of a large proportion of the original staff is likely to have assisted in reinforcing the corporate culture. This ethos was maintained even through periods of considerable change.

This practice of including non-custodial staff on pre-service training courses was not continued, but the benefits to ACM of their inclusion in the initial course were substantial.

► *Organisational structure*

The original organisational structure implemented at Junee allowed for multi-skilling and the use of multi-disciplinary working groups. This structure encouraged the ethos established in the initial pre-service training and strengthened the ability of the staff to work together to manage the inmates at the centre and to achieve the organisational objectives. This was most noticeable in:

- the Programs area where specialist professional staff (e.g., teachers, psychologists, counsellors, case managers and chaplains) were encouraged to work together to achieve effective outcomes whilst avoiding duplication of services, and
- in the understanding shared by the specialist professional staff and the custodial staff of each other's work, which developed from the initial pre-service training course.

Health services at Junee are another area where there was a noticeable difference. Health Services staff at Junee are ACM staff.

By the end of year four, the original organisational structure had been modified to bring the Programs, Health Services and Industries staff under the control of the Offender Development Manager. As well, over time the way Junee operates has grown closer to that of departmental centres due mainly to the need for Junee to adhere to procedures and standards set for all centres in NSW (e.g., serious incident reporting, program pathways, inmate wages, etc.).

► *Committees*

Membership of committees, such as the High Risk Alert Team (HRAT) and Program Review Committees (PRC), are drawn from staff working in a variety of locations within the centre. At Junee the committee structure is not limited to managers or specific groups of staff. For example, the Convenor of the HRAT could be a nurse, psychologist or correctional officer, depending on the particular case under consideration.

This process reinforces the multi-disciplinary team approach and supports the organisational goals.

► *Staff training and development*

At Junee all staff during the period covered by this study were required to undertake 40 hours mandatory training per calendar year in addition to any pre-service training. The major part of this training program was undertaken during the weekly lockdown.

This requirement facilitated the training of staff in a range of matters (e.g., departmental policies, case management, etc.). Attendance at training by staff and the release of staff for training purposes was monitored by

the Staff Training Officer. This practice helped to ensure that all staff were trained in appropriate matters and that their attendance was recorded.

Although the Department provides training for staff, both custodial and non-custodial, the Department is unable to systematically monitor the level of training attained by staff or attendance at appropriate training. As well, most training is provided off-site at the Corrective Services Academy.

► *Occupational health & safety*

ACM employ, on-site at Junee, an Occupational Health and Safety Officer. There is also an OH&S Committee at the centre and ACM have introduced the National Safety Council of Australia's 5-Star Health and Safety Management System which is designed to provide a framework for improvement and measurement of OHS performance. This system encourages individual employees to take responsibility for OHS issues in their work area, to identify weaknesses in the system and to formulate appropriate solutions.

The success of ACM's OHS initiatives is evident. The average number of employee accidents reported per month has reduced over the four year period and there has been a consistently low number of average days lost per employee per month.

By comparison, the Department established Workplace Committees in all centres and has employed regional OHS co-ordinators, however, there is no one person with specific responsibility for OHS at each centre.

► *Monthly reporting*

From the beginning the managers at Junee were required to submit monthly reports to the Governor who collated them and forwarded them to ACM corporate headquar-

ters. Data collected for these reports enabled managers to clearly track progress, identify problem areas and facilitated requests for funding, resources and staff. Towards the end of year four the monthly report format used at Junee was changed, replacing detailed data with graphs.

These monthly reports were an innovative practice and a valuable source of data for this study. The Department subsequently implemented monthly reporting at the MRRC and is currently introducing monthly reporting at all NSW correctional centres.

► *Inmate management*

ACM introduced area and case management at Junee similar to, but not the same as, that operating in departmental centres. The method of case management introduced at Junee, and refined over the period under review, has been fully implemented.

A feature of the case management system at Junee was the focus upon the main objective of case management - to address an inmate's offending behaviour. This objective was made clear to all staff and inmates and progress was constantly monitored by the Case Management Coordinator.

The Integration program was initially introduced in year two to facilitate visits to inmates by family and friends. This measure was designed to enable inmates of differing protection status (normal discipline, protection and strict protection inmates) to participate in visits simultaneously.

In year three the Integration program was extended to the Programs, Industries and Health Services areas in order to facilitate access by inmates to programs and services. Inmates were asked to sign an agreement in which they agreed to participate in the Integration program.

This initiative, undertaken by ACM, enabled inmates of varying protection status to work and mix together. At first there was some scepticism voiced regarding this initiative, however, an examination of relevant indicators (e.g., assaults, offences in custody) before and after the introduction of the integration program showed no increase in incident reporting.

In fact the rate per 100 inmates for self-harm, assaults by inmates on officers and on other inmates, and offences in custody all decreased in year four. Other events in custody such as escapes, deaths, use of force, hunger strikes and minor fires also declined in number in year four.

(c) Contract management in NSW

The Junee Correctional Centre is the only correctional centre in NSW managed by a private contractor. The original management contract was for 5 years with an option to extend for a further 3 years.

The approach adopted by the Department was to evaluate contract management at Junee during the initial period of the contract. Throughout the period of this study the activities of ACM at Junee have been monitored by the Junee Liaison Officer and visited regularly by IDS and other senior managers.

ACM have also hosted a number of visits for correctional administrators and other interested parties from all Australian jurisdictions and from overseas. In addition, ACM have also attended regular meetings with senior departmental management.

(d) Summary

Throughout the first four years of operation, as the reports in this series clearly show, there has been a substantial exchange of ideas and information between the Depart-

ment and the ACM staff at Junee. This is particularly noticeable in inmate management and the provision of programs and services.

Departmental initiatives aimed at ensuring inmates receive a consistent level of treatment and access to programs and services throughout NSW were extended to Junee. For example,

- hand-up brief procedure,
- serious incident reporting,
- private property policy,
- AEVTI,
- program pathways,
- inmate wage rates.

Likewise, ACM program initiatives (e.g., HRAT, AOD96, SORT) were evaluated by departmental staff with regard to their suitability for incorporation into departmental programs.

Other ACM initiatives, such as the actions taken to stem the production of homebrew in the centre, the introduction of Governor's Orders and the development of emergency/crisis kits, are similar to policies and practices operating within departmental centres.

Thus, by the end of year four opportunities for innovation in inmate management and the provision of programs and services were limited. The only initiative introduced by ACM in this area which remained unique to Junee was the Integration program. This initiative was proven to be a successful and innovative response to circumstances prevailing at the time.

The areas of operation at Junee which presented the greatest opportunity for innovation were Human Resources and Administration and it was in these areas that innovation was most noticeable over the four year period covered by this study. For example:

- the staff training program which applied to all staff (40 hour mandatory training) was innovative in that the Training Officer was able to monitor the attendance of staff (using the staff payroll system) and the courses attended;
- occupational health and safety - the employment of a full-time on-site Occupational Health & Safety Officer ensured a focus upon health and safety issues. ACM's adoption of the NSCA's 5-star program reinforced commitment to OH&S issues and placed responsibility for ensuring compliance with staff.

The success of this initiative is evidenced by the low level of average days lost per employee per month over the four year period.

Over time a strong working relationship has developed between ACM and the Department with Junee staff attending some departmental training courses, visiting departmental centres and sharing information with their colleagues in departmental centres.

In 1996 the second governor at Junee joined the Department to become the first General Manager of the newly opened Metropolitan Remand & Reception Centre at Silverwater.

An examination of the international literature on prison privatisation identifies only a few longitudinal studies. This study covering a four year period has facilitated the establishment of a valuable data collection which is available for examination and use by students and other research bodies.

From the beginning both the Department and ACM have supported this research project and have agreed to the publication of all data collected.

The writer gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and assistance of employees in

both organisations who have contributed to the development of this data collection.

Endnotes

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics publication No. 3235.1 - population as at 30/6/97.
2. Prisons (Contract Management) Amendment Act 1990 subsequently incorporated in reprints of the Prisons Act 1952 (renamed Correctional Centres Act 1952 in 1996).
3. The majority of these private correctional companies operate on a fully commercial basis, however, some operators in the United States are organisations that operate on a not-for-profit basis.
4. **Junee Liaison Officer.** The Prisons (Contract Management) Amendment Act, 1990 Section 31E (1) to (6) made provision for the appointment of a Monitor (Junee Liaison Officer). As required by the legislation, a compliance audit is undertaken at Junee by the Junee Liaison Officer in June of each year and the findings are published in the Department's Annual Report.

The Department of Corrective Services appointed a Liaison Officer at Junee in August 1992, initially to facilitate the commissioning of Junee and then, following the arrival of the inmates, to monitor compliance with the minimum standards (Schedule 1 to the Management Contract).
5. **Community Advisory Council.** The Prisons (Contract Management) Amendment Act 1990 Section 31E (7) to (8) made provision for the appointment of a Community Advisory Council (CAC) to be appointed by and to report to the Minister for Corrective Services. The role of the CAC in the legislation was defined as follows: 'to assist in the monitoring of such a prison, and to encourage community involvement in the oversight of its management'.
6. **Community research.** In July 1991, Environmetrics, a private research company, was commissioned to undertake a longitudinal study focussing on the impact of the Junee Correctional Centre upon the residents of the town. Three reports have been submitted so far, one relating to a study undertaken during the construction phase (April 1992), one after Junee had been operational for approximately five months (August 1993) and one after Junee had been operational for twelve months (July 1994).
7. **Classification:** as defined in the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995, Clauses 10-11.
8. **Protection.** Section 22 of the Correctional Centres Act 1952 related to prisoners held in segregation. Section 22AA although referring to segregation is the section of the

Act under which inmates are placed on 'protection'.

9. **Remand/trial:** these categories relate to unsentenced inmates namely, those who are unconvicted or those who are convicted but await sentencing.

10. **Appellant:** The Prisons (General) Regulation 1995 defines "appellant" to mean a convicted prisoner:

- (a) who has appealed against conviction or sentence and whose appeal has not yet been determined; and
- (b) who is being held in custody because of that conviction or sentence and for no other reason.

11. **Fine defaulter:** is defined by the Department's Sentence Administration Unit as a person held for a default period for non-payment of a fine.

12. **Hard labour.** This is an archaic term which is defined in Osborns Concise Law Dictionary (6th edition) to mean:

"An additional punishment to imprisonment without the option of a fine, introduced by Statute in 1706, and unknown to the common law. Abolished by the Criminal Justice Act 1948, S.1."

Today, in the NSW Department of Corrective Services, the term 'hard labour' is used, for administrative purposes, to refer to sentenced inmates who are not otherwise defined as 'fine defaulters', 'forensic patients' or 'life sentence' inmates.

13. **Life sentence.** The Sentencing (Life Sentences) Amendment Act 1989 contained amendments relating to the re-sentencing and release of former life sentence inmates and the future criteria for the sentencing and detention of inmates convicted for the crime of murder.

Prior to the amendments referred to above, a life sentence was an indeterminate period and inmates served, on average, 11.7 years (the range being 3-34 years). Release was achieved by way of a Licence under the terms of Section 463 of the Crimes Act 1900. Section 463 Licences were granted by the Governor following a recommendation by the former Release on Licence Board through the Minister for Corrective Services. (Sentence Administration Manual, Chapter 6, Section 14).

The Crimes Act 1900 was also amended in 1989. Section 431A (1-6) was inserted into the Act and this section related to inmates receiving a life sentence for murder from the date on which this amendment came into effect to mean that all inmates receiving a life sentence for murder were henceforth to be incarcerated for the term of their natural life.

14. **Segregation** - Section 22 of the Correctional Centres Act 1952 No. 9 relates to the segregation of prisoners.

15. **Stainless cells** - in these cells the washbasin and toilet are made of stainless steel. Inmates who exhibit a tendency toward violent behaviour or self-harm are placed in these cells.

16. **Dry cell** - in this cell there are no facilities and no bed. A mattress and linen are provided.

17. **Hand-up brief** - the 'hand-up brief procedure' is an inmate disciplinary procedure whereby each unit manager deals with breaches of the prescribed regulations in their unit. For example the unit manager hears offences, takes into consideration all known information (i.e., case file) and makes recommendations to the Governor on the regulations to be applied.

18. For example, the Bathurst Correctional Centre is the only other correctional centre in NSW which is currently designated as a medium security facility and which houses inmates whose classification warrants that level of security. Bathurst was originally built in 1888 and was rebuilt and reopened in 1982 following riots which occurred in 1974. Bathurst was originally designated as a maximum security institution and retains a number of features consistent with that designation such as a high brick wall surrounding the current medium security accommodation and towers located on the walls some of which are still staffed by correctional officers.

19. **Random urines:** samples in this category are collected for statistical purposes (Clause 175 of the Prisons (General) Regulation). Each fortnight 5% of Junee inmates are tested. A random list of inmates, plus a reserve list, is provided by the Urinalysis Unit of the Department.

20. **Administrative (Program) urines:** samples in this category are collected for classification purposes (Clause 175 of the Prisons (General) Regulation), for example when an inmate is to be classified from B to C classification.

21. **Target urines:** samples in this category are collected when it is believed that an inmate is under the influence of drugs (Clause 179 of the Prisons (General) Regulation).

22. **Official Visitors:** the Official Visitor Scheme commenced in May 1985 on a trial basis and in 1988 the Prisons Act 1952 (now titled the Correctional Centres Act 1952) was amended to provide for the statutory appointment of Official Visitors at all NSW correctional centres including Junee.

Official Visitors are appointed for a period of two years and are usually, but not necessarily, of a professional background. The objective of the Scheme is to provide an outlet for inquiries or complaints from both staff and inmates. Official Visitors are encouraged to develop productive relationships with their respective correctional centres and to facilitate the resolution of problems quickly and effectively. Only those issues which are unable to be dealt with locally are referred elsewhere. As a general principle, Official Visitors do not intervene where someone else in the Department is available or employed to handle the matter.

23. **Visiting hours:** at Junee visiting hours are between 9 am and 4.30 pm on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays. Visitors may spend all or part of this time with the inmate. Inmates are allowed a maximum of 4 adult visitors at a time, but no restrictions apply to the number of children. Visitors can purchase food and refreshments within the facility. Special visits can be arranged, on request, with the approval of the Governor/Deputy Governor.

24. **Parole:** Part 3 of the Sentencing Act 1989 deals with parole and identifies eligibility for release on parole. For example:

- where a sentence consists of a minimum term of imprisonment followed by an additional term and the total of those two terms does not exceed 3 years, the prisoner will automatically be released to parole when the minimum term expires. The Court can impose supervision by the Probation Service during the parole period;
- where the total period (minimum term + additional term) exceeds 3 years, the prisoner may be released to parole by the Parole Board any time after the minimum term of imprisonment expires. These offenders are released to the supervision of the Probation and Parole Service.

25. **Methadone.** The Department provided funding for the provision of a Methadone Counsellor to support inmates on the methadone program who were transferred to Junee.

26. **AIDS pouches.** All staff within NSW correctional centres and anyone else entering correctional centres on official business, including Junee, are required to carry 'AIDS pouches' at all times while in the correctional centre. These pouches contain bleach, mouthwash, resuscitation mask, swabs, dressings and gloves.

27. **Health screening:** a first contact screening of all inmates is undertaken by a member of Inmate Development Service staff, usually a Welfare Officer, using a specially formulated interview which also incorporates immediate

practical intervention. Inmates deemed to be at risk of self-harm or suicide are referred to the appropriate people (e.g., psychologist, CHS staff or Crisis Intervention Team). In some cases where an inmate requires close monitoring the inmate is placed in a safe cell for observation or may be transferred to the Long Bay Hospital Acute Ward.

CHS clinic staff also screen all inmates on reception. A dialogue has been established between the Department and the CHS with regard to improving co-operation between these services and the release of confidential medical information necessary to the effective management of inmates at risk, but from time to time problems still arise.

28. **OH&S** - under the Occupational Health & Safety Act 1983 No. 20 Sections 23-24, in all workplaces where there are 20 or more persons and the workplace "requests the establishment of such a committee", the employer must appoint and train a workplace safety committee.

29. **Workers compensation** - departmental employees who return to light duties are deemed to be not working for the purposes of this calculation.

30. **Known prior imprisonment** is an indicator of the proportion of the inmate population who have been imprisoned on one or more occasions prior to this term of imprisonment. This indicator is reliant on self-disclosure by the inmate or because departmental records show the inmate to have a history of prior imprisonment in NSW. If the inmate fails to disclose a term of imprisonment in another jurisdiction or a previous history as a juvenile offender then their prior imprisonment will not be recorded. Thus, this measure represents a likely under-reporting of prior imprisonment.

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Annex I: Weekly states

Table 6: Inmates received/discharged

| WEEK ENDING ON | RECEPTIONS | | DISCHARGES | | | DEATHS | ESCAPES | TOTAL STATE |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | ON ESCORT | FROM COURT | TRANSFERS OUT | TO FREEDOM | TO COURT | | | |
| 7/4/96 | 27 | 16 | 26 | 5 | 13 | - | - | 582 |
| 14/4/96 | 28 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 5 | - | - | 581 |
| 21/4/96 | 28 | 20 | 25 | 9 | 8 | - | - | 587 |
| 28/4/96 | 38 | 20 | 30 | 5 | 9 | - | - | 601 |
| 5/5/96 | 33 | 12 | 35 | 13 | 5 | - | - | 593 |
| 12/5/96 | 35 | 26 | 40 | 7 | 17 | - | - | 590 |
| 19/5/96 | 33 | 14 | 33 | 8 | 6 | - | - | 590 |
| 26/5/96 | 31 | 15 | 28 | 12 | 5 | - | - | 591 |
| 2/6/96 | 29 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 6 | - | - | 579 |
| 9/6/96 | 38 | 17 | 30 | 19 | 6 | - | - | 579 |
| 16/6/96 | 34 | 10 | 18 | 12 | 6 | - | - | 587 |
| 23/6/96 | 27 | 17 | 32 | 16 | 7 | - | - | 576 |
| 30/6/96 | 35 | 22 | 29 | 13 | 3 | - | - | 588 |
| 7/7/96 | 30 | 15 | 34 | 15 | 3 | - | - | 581 |
| 14/7/96 | 37 | 19 | 26 | 11 | 4 | - | - | 596 |
| 21/7/96 | 20 | 23 | 27 | 13 | 15 | - | - | 584 |
| 28/7/96 | 28 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 7 | - | - | 581 |
| 4/8/96 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 4 | - | - | 590 |
| 11/8/96 | 27 | 17 | 29 | 13 | 12 | 1 | - | 580 |
| 18/8/96 | 35 | 22 | 23 | 9 | 9 | - | - | 596 |
| 25/8/96 | 41 | 27 | 35 | 19 | 18 | - | - | 592 |
| 1/9/96 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 16 | 16 | - | - | 593 |
| 8/9/96 | 36 | 21 | 38 | 13 | 7 | - | - | 592 |
| 15/9/96 | 35 | 22 | 32 | 13 | 11 | - | - | 593 |
| 22/9/96 | 32 | 15 | 26 | 16 | 9 | - | - | 589 |
| 29/9/96 | 35 | 23 | 27 | 9 | 14 | - | - | 597 |
| 6/10/96 | 29 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 6 | - | - | 587 |
| 13/10/96 | 44 | 14 | 32 | 11 | 8 | - | - | 594 |
| 20/10/96 | 46 | 18 | 24 | 22 | 8 | - | - | 604 |
| 27/10/96 | 29 | 21 | 26 | 11 | 17 | - | - | 600 |

| WEEK ENDING ON | RECEPTIONS | | DISCHARGES | | | DEATHS | ESCAPES | TOTAL STATE |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | ON ESCORT | FROM COURT | TRANSFERS OUT | TO FREEDOM | TO COURT | | | |
| 3/11/96 | 23 | 17 | 21 | 4 | 7 | - | - | 608 |
| 10/11/96 | 35 | 11 | 38 | 17 | 5 | - | - | 594 |
| 17/11/96 | 30 | 22 | 25 | 14 | 12 | - | - | 595 |
| 24/11/96 | 33 | 24 | 31 | 9 | 10 | - | - | 602 |
| 1/12/96 | 29 | 17 | 30 | 19 | 7 | - | - | 592 |
| 8/12/96 | 37 | 27 | 29 | 17 | 15 | - | - | 595 |
| 15/12/96 | 30 | 19 | 28 | 19 | 13 | - | - | 584 |
| 22/12/96 | 39 | 29 | 36 | 13 | 17 | - | - | 586 |
| 29/12/96 | 46 | 7 | 43 | 9 | 3 | - | - | 584 |
| 5/1/97 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 5 | - | - | 600 |
| 12/1/97 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 8 | 11 | - | - | 600 |
| 19/1/97 | 19 | 13 | 27 | 8 | 4 | - | - | 593 |
| 26/1/97 | 26 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 10 | - | - | 601 |
| 2/2/97 | 26 | 15 | 32 | 15 | 7 | - | - | 588 |
| 9/2/97 | 38 | 20 | 36 | 11 | 10 | - | - | 589 |
| 16/2/97 | 37 | 17 | 36 | 8 | 12 | - | - | 587 |
| 23/2/97 | 36 | 23 | 31 | 8 | 8 | - | - | 599 |
| 2/3/97 | 29 | 32 | 36 | 14 | 15 | - | - | 595 |
| 9/3/97 | 24 | 17 | 24 | 9 | 14 | - | - | 589 |
| 16/3/97 | 28 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 6 | - | - | 595 |
| 23/3/97 | 32 | 21 | 29 | 9 | 9 | - | - | 601 |
| 30/3/97 | 25 | 21 | 34 | 7 | 6 | - | - | 600 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|--|
| TOTAL | 1634 | 956 | 1486 | 617 | 470 | 1 | 0 | |
|--------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|--|

Source: Weekly states returns

Notes:

1. Weekly states returns are completed on Sunday evening of each week and are forwarded to the Research & Statistics Unit each Monday morning.

| WEEK ENDING ON | WEEKLY STATE | | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL STATE | PROTECTION | | SEGREGATION | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | MEDIUM | | | | | | MINIMUM | | | | | | MED | MIN | MED | MIN |
| | UN- SENT. | APPEL- LANTS | FINE DEF. | HARD LAB. | LIFE SENT. | FOR- ENSIC | UN- SENT. | APPEL- LANTS | FINE DEF. | HARD LAB. | LIFE SENT. | | | | | |
| 15/12/96 | 23 | 25 | - | 276 | 14 | - | - | 21 | 2 | 222 | 1 | 584 | 284 | 202 | 2 | - |
| 22/12/96 | 17 | 27 | - | 285 | 14 | - | - | 16 | 5 | 221 | 1 | 586 | 294 | 200 | 3 | 2 |
| 29/12/96 | 16 | 30 | - | 304 | 18 | - | - | 22 | 3 | 190 | 1 | 584 | 326 | 167 | 4 | 1 |
| 5/1/97 | 25 | 34 | - | 285 | 18 | - | - | 23 | 3 | 211 | 1 | 600 | 308 | 190 | 4 | 1 |
| 12/1/97 | 29 | 34 | - | 283 | 17 | - | - | 22 | 4 | 210 | 1 | 600 | 305 | 183 | 3 | 2 |
| 19/1/97 | 26 | 35 | - | 280 | 17 | - | - | 20 | 4 | 210 | 1 | 593 | 303 | 184 | 3 | 2 |
| 26/1/97 | 27 | 38 | - | 282 | 17 | - | - | 18 | 1 | 217 | 1 | 601 | 309 | 189 | 2 | 1 |
| 2/2/97 | 21 | 41 | - | 279 | 17 | - | - | 14 | 4 | 211 | 1 | 588 | 301 | 185 | - | - |
| 9/2/97 | 22 | 36 | - | 284 | 18 | - | - | 17 | - | 211 | 1 | 589 | 297 | 185 | 4 | 1 |
| 16/2/97 | 26 | 36 | - | 275 | 18 | - | - | 17 | 4 | 210 | 1 | 587 | 299 | 192 | 2 | 1 |
| 23/2/97 | 22 | 29 | - | 294 | 17 | - | - | 24 | 3 | 209 | 1 | 599 | 303 | 198 | 2 | - |
| 2/3/97 | 21 | 27 | - | 286 | 16 | - | - | 25 | 5 | 214 | 1 | 595 | 293 | 204 | 1 | 1 |
| 9/3/97 | 14 | 32 | - | 278 | 17 | - | - | 18 | 2 | 227 | 1 | 589 | 295 | 207 | 3 | 2 |
| 16/3/97 | 20 | 28 | - | 284 | 17 | 1 | - | 20 | - | 224 | 1 | 595 | 289 | 201 | 3 | 1 |
| 23/3/97 | 21 | 32 | - | 287 | 18 | 1 | - | 13 | 1 | 228 | - | 601 | 289 | 205 | - | - |
| 30/3/97 | 21 | 31 | - | 290 | 18 | - | - | 14 | 2 | 224 | - | 600 | 294 | 199 | 3 | 1 |

Source: Weekly states returns

NOTES:

1. Unsentenced includes inmates previously categorised as Remands and Trials.

Table 8: Transfers out

| TRANSFERS OUT | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Habeas for Court | 4 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 17 | 92 |
| Other for Court | 4 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 21 |
| Legal consultation | - | 2 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 39 |
| Attend Court | 38 | 43 | 23 | 22 | 31 | 34 | 41 | 33 | 25 | 13 | 45 | 15 | 363 |
| Medical Treatment | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 34 |
| Psychiatric | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 25 |
| Admit Gaol Hospital (Long Bay) | 8 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 8 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 35 |
| Gaol of classification | 42 | 69 | 35 | 55 | 50 | 38 | 51 | 53 | 66 | 28 | 34 | 41 | 562 |
| For classification | - | 1 | - | 3 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| Overcrowding | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 10 | 20 |
| Enroute gaol of classification | 2 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 23 | 18 | 27 | 9 | 126 |
| Return to GoC after Court | 11 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 102 |
| Unsuitable | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Offenders Review Board hearing | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Compassionate | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Extradition/deportation | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 7 |
| Other | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| TOTAL | 118 | 152 | 111 | 118 | 124 | 124 | 123 | 133 | 137 | 83 | 145 | 121 | 1489 |

Source: Offender Record System

Table 9: Section 22 orders

| SEGREGATION | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Unit B4 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | 28 |
| Unit B3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 |
| Unit B2 | 5 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 20 |
| Unit B1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 5 |
| C Units | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 83 |

Source: Junee monthly progress report.

Table 10: Parole reports

| PAROLE | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Parole reports | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 123 |
| Supplementary parole reports | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 100 |
| Immigration reports | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Interstate transfers | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Breach of parole reports | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Serious Offenders Review Committee | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| TOTAL | 19 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 22 | 29 | 28 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 19 | 27 | 244 |

Source: Probation & Parole, Junee/HO.

Annex II: Events in custody

Table 11: Deliberate self-harm

| TYPE OF INJURIES | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cuts and lacerations | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 25 |
| Strangulation | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Ingestion of substances | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Threats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 30 |

Source: Known to Research & Statistics as at June 30, 1997.

Notes:

1. When interpreting this table the data should be treated with caution - there are many reasons why the level of self-harm may be low. These are:
 - classification and placement - the basis upon which inmates are selected for a particular institution, their classification etc.
 - policies and practices - at June the suicide prevention strategy (HRAT) may be responsible for a low level of deliberate self-harm.
 - level of reporting - reporting of instances of self-harm may vary from centre to centre.

Table 12: Assaults and fights

| ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| TOTAL ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS ¹ | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Assaults on officers involving possible injury ² | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 |

| ASSAULTS ON INMATES | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| TOTAL ASSAULTS ON INMATES ³ | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 38 |
| Serious assaults on inmates ⁴ | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Sexual assaults on inmates | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |

| FIGHTS BETWEEN INMATES | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| FIGHTS BETWEEN INMATES | 6 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 52 |

Source: Assaults and fights known to Research & Statistics as at June 30, 1997.

NOTES:

1. Total reported assaults on officers by inmates.
2. Assaults involving possible injury on officers by inmates (defined as assaults involving pushing, striking, kicking, throwing a solid object, etc., but not including assaults involving spitting or throwing cold water, etc.).
3. Total reported assaults on inmates by inmates.
4. Serious assaults on inmates by inmates (defined as assaults involving injuries leading to hospitalisation, or requiring stitches or X-rays).
5. The number may change as more incidents become known to Research & Statistics, or as it is found that an inmate involved in an incident reported as an assault has been charged with fighting or vice versa. Whether an assault is classified as "serious" or "involving possible injury" may also change as more information becomes available.
6. Definition: Assaults are counted here as numbers of victims. That is, an incident where two inmates assault one victim is counted as one assault while an incident where one inmate assaults two victims is counted as two assaults. Fights are counted as numbers of incidents.

Table 13: Offences in custody - by offence date

| REGULATION - by offence date | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Abusive/threat behaviour | 13 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 91 |
| Fighting or assault | 10 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 14 | 100 |
| Charges against good order | 23 | 23 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 135 |
| Stealing | 8 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 56 |
| Property damage | 7 | 7 | 10 | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 40 |
| Failure to attend muster | 12 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | 4 | 5 | 48 |
| Refuse to provide urine sample | - | 1 | 2 | - | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 33 |
| Alcohol charges | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Other drug charges | 7 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 2 | 11 | 23 | 9 | 17 | 3 | - | 121 |
| TOTAL | 80 | 62 | 65 | 38 | 78 | 29 | 40 | 48 | 42 | 68 | 33 | 44 | 627 |
| Average monthly population | 585 | 589 | 581 | 588 | 587 | 590 | 597 | 597 | 593 | 598 | 592 | 591 | 591 |
| Rate per 100 inmates | 13.7 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 6.5 | 13.3 | 8.3 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 8.8 |

Source: Misconduct charges known to Research & Statistics as at June 30, 1997.

Notes:

1. Where charges have not been heard and entered into the Offender Record/Management System by date of closure, June 30 1997, these offences were not able to be included in the above table.

Table 14: Offences in custody - by hearing date

| REGULATION - by hearing date | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Abusive/threat behaviour | 12 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 94 |
| Fighting or assault | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 93 |
| Charges against good order | 14 | 30 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 140 |
| Stealing | 4 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 53 |
| Property damage | 6 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 | 42 |
| Failure to attend muster | 10 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 6 | 4 | 4 | 49 |
| Refuse to provide urine sample | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 31 |
| Alcohol charges | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Other drug charges | 4 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 14 | 28 | 12 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 141 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 82 | 53 | 54 | 52 | 47 | 55 | 38 | 48 | 70 | 49 | 37 | 646 |
| Average monthly populaton | 585 | 589 | 581 | 588 | 587 | 590 | 597 | 597 | 593 | 598 | 592 | 591 | 591 |
| Rate per 100 inmates | 10.4 | 13.9 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 8.3 |

Source: Misconduct reports known to Research & Statistics as at June 30, 1997.

Notes:

1. Where charges have not been heard and entered into the Offender Record/Management System by date of closure, June 30, 1997, these offences were not able to be included in the above table.

NOTES ON OFFENCE CATEGORIES

Under the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995 which commenced on September 1, 1995 a new set of regulations came into force. Many of the offences were unchanged but were given new regulation numbers. Only the new regulation numbers are given in these notes.

Abusive behaviour: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

- Regulation 154(1): use insulting, abusive or threatening language,
- Regulation 154(2): obscenely expose person,
- Regulation 154(3): behave in obscene manner,
- Regulation 154(4): threaten to damage property,
- Regulation 154(5): behave in threatening manner.

Whether behaviour is considered abusive or threatening may depend on the circumstances. Thus a correctional centre where a high level of abuse was tolerated might have fewer inmates charged and vice versa.

Fighting or assault: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

- Regulation 42: self-inflict wound (deleted 16/10/96),
- Regulation 156: fighting,
- Regulation 157: assault.

It should be noted that the more serious cases of assault may be dealt with directly by police and hence do not appear as misconduct charges. Also, charges cannot be made if an alleged assailant is not known. Thus, these figures in no way indicate the number of assaults that have taken place. A count of assaults and fights in correctional centres is separately maintained by Research & Statistics.

Charges against good order: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

- Regulation 6: illegally enter hut/cell,
- Regulation 21(2): refuse personal particulars,
- Regulation 24(5): refuse search,
- Regulation 33: property to be kept in a tidy and orderly manner,
- Regulation 39(1): failure to comply with routine,
- Regulation 40(2): false muster signal,
- Regulation 41: avoidance of prison routine,

- Regulation 44(2): purchase banned food,
- Regulation 45: unauthorised food,
- Regulation 48: trading in food prohibited,
- Regulation 49: personal cleanliness,
- Regulation 50(1): cleanliness of cell,
- Regulation 54(1): wearing of prison clothing (convicted prisoner),
- Regulation 54(2): wearing of prison clothing (unconvicted prisoner),
- Regulation 56: refuse clean yard (unconvicted inmate),
- Regulation 59: regulation of prisoners attending classes,
- Regulation 106(1): convey articles to/from visitors,
- Regulation 116(3): unauthorised correspondence,
- Regulation 117: send offensive mail,
- Regulation 122: unauthorised phone call,
- Regulation 124: phone call to another prisoners,
- Regulation 138: mischievous complaints,
- Regulation 148(2): fail comply, governor/prison officer,
- Regulation 152: concealment for escape,
- Regulation 153: articles for escape,
- Regulation 155: obstruct prison officer,
- Regulation 158(1): incite riot,
- Regulation 158(2): participate in riot,
- Regulation 159: injuring animals,
- Regulation 164: tampering with food/drink,
- Regulation 165: tattooing,
- Regulation 166: gambling,
- Regulation 169: bribery,

s.29(2) of Prisons Act: breach day leave/work release.

Stealing: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

- Regulation 35(1): possession of unauthorised property,
- Regulation 163: stealing.

The number of charges for stealing or possession of contraband at a correctional centre may depend on the availability of articles to steal or the opportunity to acquire illegal property.

Property damage: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

Regulation 50(2): damage cell/contents,
Regulation 50(3): damage clothing/bedding,
Regulation 66: return of borrowed items,
Regulation 76(4): abuse religious equipment,
Regulation 160: damage property,
Regulation 161(1): throwing articles,
Regulation 162: alter prison property.

In a correctional centre environment, especially with shared cells, it may be difficult to prove who was responsible for property damage. Thus although property damage may have occurred, charges may not be laid or may be dismissed.

Failure to attend muster: this category consists of breaches of Regulation 40(1); failure to attend muster. The number of charges for failure to attend to muster is likely to be influenced by the routine of the correctional centre.

Refuse to provide urine sample: this category comprises breaches of Regulation 174(2); refusal to supply a urine sample when use of a drug is suspected, and Regulation 175(2); refusal to supply a urine sample on request. For this offence the number of charges at a correctional centre is likely to depend more on the number of samples requested and the conditions under which they are taken, than on the percentage of refusals.

Alcohol charges: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

Regulation 167(1): possess/consume alcohol,
Regulation 167(2): manufacture alcohol,
Regulation 172(2): refuse breath test.

Other drug charges: this category includes breaches of the following regulations:

s.25(4A) of the Prisons Act 1952: use of drugs,
Regulation 168(3): have drug implements,
Regulation 168(4): inhale glue or petrol.

Many of the charges in this offence type were on the results of a urine test so that the number of charges depends partly on the number of tests made. In addition, some inmates with a positive urine test were not charged, for example, because they had been discharged by the

time the results arrived or because they had not been in custody long enough for it to be certain that the drug was used during imprisonment. Thus the change in the number of drug charges does not necessarily reflect a change in drug use in correctional centres.

Annex III: Urinalysis

NOTES ON URINALYSIS TESTING

Urinalysis testing is done to detect the occurrence of prohibited drugs and substances. Alcohol is not tested for unless requested. Samples are gathered at Junee by Correctional Officers following departmental procedures.

There are a number of issues which should be taken into consideration when interpreting Urinalysis test results. These are:

1. Where cannabis tests positive in the urine - no charges are brought against an inmate who tests positive during the first 70 days in custody.
2. Where urine tests positive to other substances - if the inmate has only recently been received then a check is made with the testing laboratory (Oliver Latham, Toxicology Unit, Macquarie Hospital, North Ryde) as to the length of time the substance stays within the inmate's system.
3. Diluted sample - a diluted sample is where the inmate has diluted the sample by the ingestion of substantial amounts of water prior to undertaking the test or has added water to the sample taken.
4. Adulterated sample - an adulterated sample is where the inmate has added some substance to the sample other than water i.e., soap, bleach etc.
5. There are also differences between centres, i.e., more target urines are collected at some centres while the taking of the samples is more closely monitored at others. For example, minimum security centres conduct more administrative testing.
6. Total samples taken in the **random** category may not equal 'samples required' minus 'refusals' as officers can add to the number of samples required by drawing on the reserve list provided by the Urinalysis Unit at Long Bay.

A definition of "random", "administrative" and "target" urine sampling is provided in the endnote section of the main report.

Table 15: Urinalysis sampling

| SAMPLES TAKEN | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Random | 18 | 54 | 43 | 42 | 62 | 56 | 58 | 57 | 53 | 60 | 54 | 54 | 611 |
| Administrative (Program) | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 39 |
| Target | 25 | 9 | 27 | 21 | 29 | 23 | 14 | 46 | 10 | 19 | 5 | 25 | 253 |
| TOTAL | 44 | 69 | 70 | 64 | 96 | 83 | 78 | 108 | 65 | 83 | 63 | 80 | 903 |

| REFUSALS | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Random | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | - | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 30 |
| Administrative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Target | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 27 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 57 |
| Charges laid | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 31 |

| TESTS POSITIVE | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Random | 3 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 79 |
| Administrative | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Target | 13 | 8 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 20 | - | 10 | - | 15 | 118 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 27 | 21 | 8 | 22 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 21 | 200 |
| Charges laid | 2 | 3 | 6 | - | - | 17 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 96 |

Source: Urinalysis Unit monthly report.

Annex IV: Programs

Table 16: Total program enrolments per month

| PROGRAM ENROLMENTS PER MONTH | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR |
|------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|----------|------|-----|
| TOTAL ENROLMENTS | 505 | 582 | 389 | 704 | 754 | 754 | 1051 | 1119 | 490 | 786 | 1063 | 976 |

Source: Junee monthly progress report

Table 17: Inmate enrolments by program category

| EDUCATION ENROLMENTS | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR |
|--|----------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| Academic programs | 78 | 77 | 44 | 66 | 43 | 70 | 101 | 84 | 71 | 121 | 128 | 168 |
| Vocational programs | 178 | 230 | 236 | 207 | 193 | 178 | 268 | 287 | 173 | 288 | 324 | 233 |
| Substance abuse programs | 64 | 84 | 53 | 66 | 73 | 85 | 135 | 149 | 43 | 94 | 170 | 166 |
| Life skills programs | 165 | 155 | 53 | 337 | 419 | 399 | 525 | 581 | 200 | 278 | 414 | 398 |
| Recreation/arts and crafts | 20 | 36 | 3 | 28 | 26 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 11 |
| Classroom hours attended (Academic/vocational) | 3295 | 3747 | 2669.5 | 3226.6 | 7039.6 | 7679.3 | 5965.1 | 5703.4 | 5360.4 | 10904.3 | 7619.2 | 7464.3 |
| Certificates issued | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 11 | 28 |

Source: Junee monthly progress report

Table 18: AEVTI (Education) enrolments

| EDUCATION (AEVTI) ENROLMENTS | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| AEVTI enrolments | 296 | 292 | 210 | 374 | 363 | 379 | 500 | 513 | 491 | 427 | 539 | n/a |
| Individual inmates in education | 183 | 186 | 191 | 179 | 194 | 183 | 196 | 148 | 240 | 256 | n/a | n/a |
| # of CGEA enrolments complet- ed | 55 | 50 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 7 | n/a | 9 | n/a | n/a |
| Distance education - enrolments | 129 | 130 | 128 | 136 | 137 | 143 | 138 | 94 | 92 | 100 | n/a | n/a |
| Distance education - active | 11 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 23 | 37 | 37 | 34 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Full-time students | 16 | 23 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | n/a | 6 | 17 | n/a |

Source: June monthly AEVTI report.

Annex V: Health services

Table 19: Health procedures

| HEALTH SERVICES | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|----------|------------------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|----------|------|------|-------|
| Nursing encounters | 4465 | 960 ¹ | 928 | 1122 | 902 | 1198 | 963 | 964 | 1058 | 1200 | 1340 | 1326 | 25067 |
| Nurse screens | 220 | 241 | 200 | 211 | 245 | 215 | 284 | 247 | 275 | 259 | 251 | 226 | 2874 |
| Remand/reception | 107 | 91 | 70 | 72 | 31 | 39 | 37 | 42 | 45 | 56 | 49 | 35 | 674 |
| Nursing intake assessments | 74 | 87 | 81 | 139 | 85 | 60 | 104 | 90 | 169 | 89 | 88 | 82 | 1148 |
| MO consultations | 300 | 356 | 330 | 306 | 333 | 400 | 537 | 496 | 366 | 364 | 366 | 347 | 4501 |
| MO Physicals | 27 | 46 | 64 | 59 | 66 | 64 | 82 | 68 | 123 | 61 | 55 | 50 | 765 |
| Dental procedures | 116 | 170 | 94 | 137 | 172 | 154 | 206 | 77 | 144 | 150 | 98 | 174 | 1694 |
| Psychiatrist consultations | 17 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 104 |
| Specialist consultants | 4 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 85 |
| Optometrist consultations | 0 | 25 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 157 |
| Emergency WBH | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 35 |
| Long Bay Hospital D Ward | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 24 |
| Long Bay Hospital B Ward | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| Notifiable Diseases | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Infirmiry Admissions | 32 | 31 | 35 | 32 | 35 | 34 | 28 | 20 | 37 | 33 | 15 | 25 | 357 |
| Infirmiry Tot. Pt. Days | 139 | 137 | 117 | 91 | 64 | 75 | 41 | 36 | 59 | 41 | 28 | 75 | 903 |
| X-rays | 12 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 137 |
| MO call backs | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 15 |
| Suicide watches | 42 | 41 | 32 | 36 | 32 | 29 | 16 | 25 | 36 | 28 | 25 | 39 | 381 |
| Investigative procedures | 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 58 |

Source: Junee Health Services monthly report.

Note: 1. Sick parade only from May 1996 onwards.

Table 20: Dental procedures

| DENTAL SERVICES | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Consultations | 27 | 28 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 223 |
| Examination BWS | 18 | 21 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 23 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 190 |
| Xrays | 2 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 36 |
| Scale | 17 | 20 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 24 | 214 |
| Extraction | 12 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 24 | 15 | 28 | 17 | 26 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 224 |
| Surgical XLA | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Suture | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Amalgam 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 102 |
| Amalgam 2 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 99 |
| Amalgam 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 57 |
| Resin 1 | 11 | 23 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 7 | 13 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 160 |
| Resin 2 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 85 |
| Resin 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 50 |
| Reline | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Repair Dentures | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 23 |
| Partial Dentures | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 25 |
| Full dentures | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| Temporary filling | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| Root canal dressing | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Root canal therapy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | 8 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 118 |

Source: Junee Health Services monthly report

Table 21: Prescribed medication - 24 hour census

| PRESCRIBED MEDICATION | 2 MAY 1996 | 4 JUN | 1 JUL | 1 AUG | 3 SEP | 1 OCT | 1 NOV | 29 NOV | 3 FEB 1997 | 5 MAR | 5 APR |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Night sedation | na | 9 | 9 | 9 | 25 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 146 | 24 |
| Antibiotics | na | 9 | 34 | 34 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 8 | 23 | 16 |
| Antipsychotics | na | 22 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 32 | 22 | 42 | 29 |
| Antidepressants | na | 114 | 137 | 137 | 121 | 121 | 124 | 135 | 93 | 24 | 129 |
| Antihypertensives | na | 24 | 24 | 24 | 12 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 39 | 63 | 31 |
| Hormonal Rx | na | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 17 |
| Methadone | na | 65 | 67 | 67 | 65 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 61 | 64 | 63 |
| Cardiac | na | 22 | 38 | 38 | 23 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 34 | 50 | 69 |
| Antiulcerant | na | 21 | 21 | 21 | 34 | 45 | 43 | 43 | 36 | 43 | 25 |
| Hypoglycaemic | na | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 15 | 23 | 10 |
| Bronchodilators/Steroids | na | 51 | 79 | 79 | 57 | 47 | 52 | 72 | 48 | 104 | 21 |
| Anticonvulsants | na | 11 | 28 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 24 |
| Anti-inflammatory | na | 37 | 45 | 45 | 32 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 28 | 62 | 44 |
| Prescribed Analgesia | na | 54 | 65 | 65 | 73 | 73 | 75 | 85 | 45 | 101 | 56 |
| Other | | | | | | 42 | 40 | 42 | 82 | 152 | 38 |
| TOTAL PRESCRIBED¹ | na | 319 | 245 | 245 | 240 | 284 | 284 | 335 | 268 | 268 | 249 |
| TOTAL INMATE POPULATION | na | 573 | 593 | 593 | 587 | 603 | 604 | 599 | 588 | 594 | 585 |
| % of Inmate Population | 59.0 | 55.7 | 41.3 | 41.3 | 40.9 | 47.1 | 47.0 | 55.9 | 45.6 | 45.1 | 42.6 |
| PRN Analgesia² | na | 82 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |

Source: Junee Health Services monthly report

- NOTES:
1. Number of inmates receiving prescribed medication - some inmates receive more than one type of medication.
 2. Number of Inmates receiving non-prescription analgesia.

Annex VI: Industries

Table 22: Inmate employment data

| INMATE EMPLOYMENT | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR |
|-----------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|
| Domestic employment | 198 | 161 | 180 | 169 | 183 | 194 | 187 | 180 | 173 | 172 | 189 | 189 |
| Full time students | 40 | 46 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| INDUSTRY - I.C.M.* | 150 | 152 | 151 | 166 | 127 | 127 | 137 | 146 | 148 | 164 | 181 | 170 |
| INDUSTRY - Moccasin | | | | | 16 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 25 | 22 |
| Non workers | 10 | 10 | - | 8 | 4 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 17 | 10 | 22 |
| Segregation | 8 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | 5 | 11 | - | 7 | 11 | 12 |
| Unemployment | 198 | 204 | 219 | 203 | 218 | 199 | 209 | 205 | 219 | 186 | 160 | 160 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | 30 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL POPULATION | 604 | 580 | 588 | 582 | 588 | 599 | 603 | 597 | 586 | 588 | 603 | 601 |
| Total # of inmates employed | 388 | 359 | 367 | 370 | 361 | 360 | 361 | 366 | 357 | 378 | 422 | 407 |
| Total % employed | 64.2 | 61.9 | 62.4 | 63.6 | 61.4 | 60.1 | 59.9 | 61.3 | 60.9 | 64.3 | 70.0 | 67.7 |

Source: Junee: Industries Monthly Report

NOTES:

1. The total number of inmates in employment per month is calculated by summing the number of inmates in domestic employment, full time students and inmates employed in industry.
2. During this period ICM were sold to Everco.

Table 23: Inmate productivity

| INMATE PRODUCTIVITY | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------|
| Cables | 165734 | 198109 | 151250 | 164729 | 140049 | 118159 | 116159 | 115329 | 122117 | 128419 | 116903 | 106325 | 1643282 |
| Powerboards | 13850 | 20480 | 13120 | 9600 | 22175 | 17370 | 8098 | 12390 | - | - | - | - | 117083 |
| Moccasins (in pairs) | na | 2013 | 1469 | 1593 | 2370 | 275 | na | 559 | 294 | 2000 | 3000 | 3226 | 16799 |

Source: Junee: Industries Monthly Report

Table 24: Maintenance summary

| MAINTENANCE SUMMARY | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Total submitted | 250 | 278 | 200 | 238 | 291 | 368 | 275 | 330 | 220 | 291 | 209 | 229 | 2888 |
| Total completed | 234 | 243 | 167 | 200 | 224 | 315 | 247 | 292 | 198 | 254 | 190 | 196 | 2536 |
| Completed from previous month | 51 | 25 | 24 | 28 | 47 | 58 | 50 | 44 | 42 | 13 | 32 | 22 | 389 |
| Total outstanding this month | 16 | 35 | 33 | 38 | 67 | 53 | 28 | 38 | 22 | 37 | 19 | 50 | 369 |
| Outstanding previous months | 23 | 14 | 14 | 19 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 17 | 167 |

Source: Junee: Industries Monthly Report

Annex VII: Human resources

Table 25: Staff profile - gender

| GENDER | ALL STAFF % | CUSTODIAL STAFF % | NON-CUSTODIAL STAFF % |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Males | 65.6 | 82.0 | 39.3 |
| Females | 34.4 | 18.0 | 60.7 |
| TOTAL | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 26: Staff profile - age

| AGE | ALL STAFF % | CUSTODIAL STAFF % | NON-CUSTODIAL STAFF % |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| UNDER 20 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 20 - 29 | 30.9 | 37.6 | 25.5 |
| 30 - 39 | 33.2 | 33.0 | 30.5 |
| 40 - 49 | 26.8 | 24.5 | 31.8 |
| 50+ | 9.1 | 4.9 | 12.2 |
| TOTAL | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Human Resources, Junee.

NOTES:

1. Data for Tables 25 and 26 were collected for the month of March 1997.

Table 27: Staff movements

| RESIGNATIONS, TERMINATIONS, TRANSFERS | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Operations | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | - | 35 |
| Administration | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Programs | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| Industries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Health services | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 49 |
| POSITIONS FILLED: | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
| Operations | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | 9 |
| Administration | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Programs | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 8 |
| Industries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Health Services | 1 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 10 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 33 |

Source: June Human Resources monthly report.

NOTES:

1. In February 1997 four (4) correctional officers were transferred to Fulham Correctional Centre in Victoria.

Table 28: Staff training

| # OF STAFF ATTENDING TRAINING | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|----------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----|----------|-----|-----|---------|
| Pre Service Training | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Induction Training | - | - | - | 55 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | |
| On-going Training | 167 | 141 | 134 | 145 | 118 | 97 | 143 | 173 | - | - | - | - | |
| Security Awareness | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Health Professional Training | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | |
| External Training | 27 | 54 | 42 | 9 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 55 | - | - | - | - | |
| Total staff attending | 194 | 195 | 176 | 215 | 133 | 108 | 152 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Training hours - pre service | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Training hours - other | 470 | 1274 | 1360 | 1188 | 662.5 | 1242 | 1097 | 1048 | 472 | 840 | 525 | 691 | 10869.5 |
| Total training hours per month | 470 | 1274 | 1360 | 1188 | 662.5 | 1242 | 1097 | 1048 | 472 | 840 | 525 | 691 | 10869.5 |

Source: Junee Staff Training monthly reports.

Table 29: Accident report: type of injury

| TYPE OF INJURY (Staff only) | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cuts/lacerations | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Jam/crush | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Fall/slip | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 9 |
| Strain/sprain | - | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 15 |
| Smoke inhalation | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Electric shock | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Needlestick | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Assault by inmate | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Other | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 6 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 50 |

Source: Junee OH&S monthly report.

Table 30: Staff workers compensation - claims submitted

| CLAIMS SUBMITTED (Staff only) | APR 1996 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1997 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Back/shoulder/neck | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| Ankle/knee/leg/foot | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| Hand | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Head/eye | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Teeth | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Hernia | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Multiple | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Possible infectious contamination | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Assault | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Stress | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 |

Source: Junee OH&S monthly report.

Annex VIII: Inmate profile

Table 31: Classification mix

| CLASSIFICATION MIX | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| A1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | .2 | - | - | - | - |
| B | 151 | 25.7 | 176 | 29.4 | 244 | 41.8 | 235 | 39.2 |
| C1 | 134 | 22.8 | 127 | 21.2 | 125 | 21.4 | 146 | 24.4 |
| C2 | 186 | 31.7 | 180 | 30.1 | 104 | 17.8 | 96 | 16.0 |
| C3 | 6 | 1.0 | 9 | 1.5 | 9 | 1.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| E1 | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |
| E2 | 89 | 15.2 | 76 | 12.7 | 81 | 13.9 | 84 | 14.0 |
| PDC/Other | 2 | 0.3 | 6 | 1.0 | 6 | 1.0 | 14 | 2.3 |
| Remand/ Trial | 18 | 3.1 | 23 | 3.8 | 15 | 2.6 | 21 | 3.5 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 10 | % |
| 412 | 0.2 |
| 775 | 6.9 |
| 914 | 13.1 |
| 2054 | 15.4 |
| 539 | 34.6 |
| 56 | 9.1 |
| 321 | 0.9 |
| 112 | 5.4 |
| 738 | 1.9 |
| | 12.4 |
| 5929 | 100% |

Table 32: Aboriginality

| ABORIGINALITY | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Aboriginal/TSI | 46 | 7.8 | 45 | 7.5 | 46 | 7.9 | 55 | 9.2 |
| Not Aboriginal | 541 | 92.2 | 552 | 92.2 | 535 | 91.6 | 540 | 90.2 |
| Unknown | - | - | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 803 | 13.5 |
| 5087 | 85.8 |
| 39 | 0.7 |
| 5929 | 100% |

Source: Offender Records System.

NOTES:

1. Data for these tables were collected on June 30, 1996 and at the end of September and December, 1996 and March, 1997.
2. Census data as at June 30, 1996 is for male inmates in full time custody.

Table 33: Age

| AGE | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| 18 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 |
| 19 | 25 | 4.3 | 21 | 3.5 | 16 | 2.7 | 12 | 2.0 |
| 20 | 20 | 3.4 | 25 | 4.2 | 19 | 3.3 | 24 | 4.0 |
| 21-22 | 54 | 9.2 | 47 | 7.8 | 48 | 8.2 | 45 | 7.5 |
| 23-24 | 72 | 12.3 | 56 | 9.3 | 41 | 7.0 | 39 | 6.5 |
| 25-29 | 133 | 22.7 | 147 | 24.5 | 130 | 22.3 | 141 | 23.5 |
| 30-34 | 87 | 14.8 | 80 | 13.4 | 88 | 15.1 | 89 | 14.9 |
| 35-39 | 60 | 10.2 | 75 | 12.5 | 82 | 14.0 | 70 | 11.7 |
| 40-44 | 41 | 7.0 | 46 | 7.7 | 51 | 8.7 | 52 | 8.7 |
| 45-49 | 39 | 6.6 | 43 | 7.2 | 42 | 7.2 | 53 | 8.8 |
| 50-54 | 22 | 3.7 | 26 | 4.3 | 27 | 4.6 | 25 | 4.2 |
| 55-59 | 18 | 3.1 | 16 | 2.7 | 24 | 4.1 | 25 | 4.2 |
| 60-64 | 5 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 0.7 | 8 | 1.3 |
| 65+ | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.7 | 9 | 1.5 | 12 | 2.0 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 59 | 1.0 |
| 178 | 3.0 |
| 236 | 4.0 |
| 483 | 8.1 |
| 579 | 9.8 |
| 1297 | 21.9 |
| 1037 | 17.5 |
| 772 | 13.0 |
| 517 | 8.7 |
| 345 | 5.8 |
| 187 | 3.2 |
| 127 | 2.1 |
| 60 | 1.0 |
| 52 | 0.9 |
| 5929 | 100% |

Table 34: Marital status

| MARITAL STATUS | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Never married | 323 | 55.0 | 346 | 58.4 | 310 | 53.1 | 308 | 52.5 |
| Married/de-facto | 187 | 31.9 | 157 | 26.5 | 180 | 30.8 | 188 | 32.0 |
| Separated | 30 | 5.1 | 34 | 5.7 | 31 | 5.3 | 30 | 5.1 |
| Divorced | 37 | 6.3 | 44 | 7.4 | 48 | 8.2 | 51 | 8.7 |
| Widowed | 8 | 1.4 | 8 | 1.4 | 6 | 1.0 | 8 | 1.4 |
| Unknown | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 592 | 100% | 577 | 100% | 587 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 3067 | 51.7 |
| 2051 | 34.6 |
| 301 | 5.1 |
| 370 | 6.2 |
| 58 | 1.0 |
| 82 | 1.4 |
| 5929 | 100% |

Table 35: Known prior imprisonment

| PRIOR IMPRISONMENT | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Yes | 339 | 57.8 | 382 | 63.8 | 378 | 64.7 | 365 | 60.9 |
| No | 235 | 40.0 | 215 | 35.9 | 202 | 34.6 | 230 | 38.4 |
| Unknown | 13 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 3215 | 54.2 |
| 2454 | 41.4 |
| 260 | 4.4 |
| 5929 | 100% |

Table 36: Most serious offence

| MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|------------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Murder | 30 | 5.1 | 30 | 5.0 | 37 | 6.3 | 32 | 5.3 |
| Attempt murder | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Conspiracy to murder | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Manslaughter | 12 | 2.0 | 14 | 2.3 | 12 | 2.1 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Major assault | 43 | 7.3 | 42 | 7.0 | 32 | 5.5 | 38 | 6.3 |
| Other assault | 23 | 3.9 | 25 | 4.2 | 19 | 3.3 | 21 | 3.5 |
| Rape | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Serious sex. assault | 84 | 14.3 | 87 | 14.5 | 84 | 14.4 | 84 | 14.0 |
| Incest/carnal know. | 31 | 5.3 | 38 | 6.3 | 40 | 6.8 | 47 | 7.8 |
| Indecent assault | 18 | 3.1 | 20 | 3.3 | 20 | 3.4 | 24 | 4.0 |
| Buggery/bestial | 24 | 4.1 | 23 | 3.8 | 26 | 4.5 | 32 | 5.3 |
| Robbery major assault | 64 | 10.9 | 58 | 9.7 | 65 | 11.1 | 63 | 10.5 |
| Other robbery | 26 | 4.4 | 30 | 5.0 | 27 | 4.6 | 27 | 4.5 |
| Fraud | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.7 | 5 | 0.9 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Break enter and steal | 100 | 17.0 | 93 | 15.5 | 94 | 16.0 | 96 | 16.0 |
| Other steal | 57 | 9.7 | 48 | 8.0 | 52 | 8.9 | 47 | 7.8 |
| Driving/ traffic | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.7 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Offences against order | 32 | 5.5 | 36 | 6.0 | 34 | 5.8 | 31 | 5.8 |
| Drug offences | 15 | 2.6 | 22 | 3.7 | 14 | 2.4 | 15 | 2.5 |
| Other offences | 5 | 0.9 | 10 | 1.7 | 6 | 1.0 | 8 | 1.4 |
| Not specified | - | - | 2 | 0.3 | - | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 379 | 6.4 |
| 73 | 1.2 |
| 4 | 0.1 |
| 89 | 1.5 |
| 512 | 8.6 |
| 285 | 4.8 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 397 | 6.7 |
| 117 | 2.0 |
| 76 | 1.3 |
| 57 | 1.0 |
| 645 | 10.9 |
| 291 | 4.9 |
| 177 | 3.0 |
| 856 | 14.4 |
| 586 | 9.9 |
| 220 | 3.7 |
| 293 | 4.9 |
| 769 | 13.0 |
| 97 | 1.6 |
| - | - |
| 5929 | 100% |

Table 37: Aggregate sentence

| AGGREGATE SENTENCE | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Unsentenced | 18 | 3.1 | 29 | 4.8 | 19 | 3.3 | 22 | 3.7 |
| 1-7 days | - | - | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 8 days < 1 month | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 1 month < 3 months | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 |
| 3 mths < 6 months | 27 | 4.6 | 19 | 3.2 | 17 | 2.9 | 21 | 3.5 |
| 6 mths < 9 months | 39 | 6.6 | 27 | 4.5 | 21 | 3.6 | 21 | 3.5 |
| 9 months < 1 year | 36 | 6.1 | 10 | 1.7 | 13 | 2.2 | 12 | 2.0 |
| 1 year < 2 years | 86 | 14.7 | 85 | 14.2 | 70 | 12.0 | 69 | 11.5 |
| 2 years < 5 years | 141 | 24.0 | 158 | 26.4 | 168 | 28.8 | 175 | 29.2 |
| 5 years < 7 years | 96 | 16.4 | 98 | 16.4 | 88 | 15.1 | 96 | 16.0 |
| 7 years < 10 years | 70 | 11.9 | 76 | 12.7 | 78 | 13.4 | 79 | 13.2 |
| 10 years < 15 years | 31 | 5.3 | 49 | 8.2 | 56 | 9.6 | 52 | 8.7 |
| 15 years < 20 years | 15 | 2.6 | 19 | 3.2 | 19 | 3.3 | 21 | 3.5 |
| 20 years + | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 1.0 | 9 | 1.5 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Life | 14 | 2.6 | 15 | 2.5 | 19 | 3.3 | 18 | 3.0 |
| Forensic patient | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 748 | 12.6 |
| 12 | 0.2 |
| 71 | 1.2 |
| 83 | 1.4 |
| 327 | 5.5 |
| 441 | 7.4 |
| 361 | 6.1 |
| 712 | 12.0 |
| 1302 | 22.0 |
| 631 | 10.6 |
| 541 | 9.1 |
| 290 | 4.9 |
| 122 | 2.1 |
| 136 | 2.3 |
| 104 | 1.8 |
| 48 | 0.8 |
| 5929 | 100% |

Table 38: Country of birth

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| England | 19 | 3.2 | 18 | 3.0 | 22 | 3.8 | 23 | 3.8 |
| Scotland | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Wales | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Northern Ireland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland undefined | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-----|
| | % |
| 158 | 2.7 |
| 31 | 0.5 |
| 4 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 10 | 0.2 |

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----|-------------------|-----|------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Western Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Belgium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Finland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| France | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Germany | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Greece | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Holland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Italy | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Portugal | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Spain | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Sweden | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| North.Europe Nei | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eastern Europe | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| USSR | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Yugoslav | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 7 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Middle East | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain Arabia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iran | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| Lebanon | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|-------------------|-----|
| 5 | 0.1 |
| 3 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 2 | 0.0 |
| 9 | 0.2 |
| 27 | 0.5 |
| 25 | 0.4 |
| 5 | 0.1 |
| 49 | 0.8 |
| 19 | 0.3 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 13 | 0.2 |
| 2 | 0.0 |
| 1 | 0.0 |
| 3 | 0.1 |
| 2 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 0.1 |
| 7 | 0.1 |
| 7 | 0.1 |
| 35 | 0.6 |
| 3 | 0.1 |
| 65 | 1.1 |
| 5 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 106 | 1.8 |
| 2 | 0.1 |
| 27 | 0.5 |

Table 39: LGA (Local Government Area) of last address

| LGA OF LAST ADDRESS | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Leichhardt | 5 | 0.9 | 7 | 1.2 | 4 | 0.7 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Marrickville | 9 | 1.5 | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.7 | 15 | 2.5 |
| Randwick | 10 | 1.7 | 11 | 1.8 | 11 | 1.9 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Sydney | 26 | 4.4 | 24 | 4.0 | 19 | 3.3 | 17 | 2.8 |
| Waverley | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Woollahra | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Ashfield | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Burwood | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Concord | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Drummoyne | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Strathfield | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| Bankstown | 13 | 2.2 | 12 | 2.0 | 10 | 1.7 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Botany | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Canterbury | 7 | 1.2 | 11 | 1.8 | 12 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Hurstville | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Kogarah | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Rockdale | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Sutherland | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Camden | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Campbelltown | 22 | 3.7 | 23 | 3.8 | 18 | 3.1 | 28 | 4.7 |
| Liverpool | 15 | 2.6 | 11 | 1.8 | 15 | 2.6 | 14 | 2.3 |
| Wollondilly | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Auburn | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Baulkham Hills | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Blacktown | 39 | 6.6 | 40 | 6.7 | 43 | 7.4 | 31 | 5.2 |
| Blue Mountains | 4 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.8 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Hawkesbury | 4 | 0.7 | 6 | 1.0 | 8 | 1.4 | 8 | 1.3 |
| Fairfield | 10 | 1.7 | 12 | 2.0 | 11 | 1.9 | 13 | 2.2 |
| Holroyd | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Parramatta | 16 | 2.7 | 15 | 2.5 | 15 | 2.6 | 12 | 2.0 |
| Penrith | 14 | 2.4 | 15 | 2.5 | 15 | 2.6 | 9 | 1.5 |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|----------------|-----|
| | % |
| 95 | 1.6 |
| 147 | 2.5 |
| 102 | 1.7 |
| 271 | 4.6 |
| 39 | 0.7 |
| 36 | 0.6 |
| 42 | 0.7 |
| 11 | 0.2 |
| 13 | 0.2 |
| 16 | 0.3 |
| 40 | 0.7 |
| 172 | 2.9 |
| 20 | 0.3 |
| 135 | 2.3 |
| 53 | 0.9 |
| 14 | 0.2 |
| 60 | 1.0 |
| 52 | 0.9 |
| 7 | 0.1 |
| 200 | 3.4 |
| 246 | 4.1 |
| 13 | 0.2 |
| 57 | 1.0 |
| 32 | 0.5 |
| 333 | 5.6 |
| 33 | 0.6 |
| 37 | 0.6 |
| 176 | 3.0 |
| 64 | 1.1 |
| 143 | 2.4 |
| 142 | 2.4 |

| LGA OF LAST ADDRESS | JUNE 1996 | | SEPTEMBER 1996 | | DECEMBER 1996 | | MARCH 1997 | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Hornsby | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 |
| Hunters Hill | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ku-ring-gai | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Lane Cove | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Manly | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Mosman | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| North Sydney | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ryde | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Warringah | 4 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Willoughby | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gosford | 15 | 2.6 | 21 | 3.5 | 12 | 2.1 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Wyong | 6 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 1.0 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Hunter | 74 | 12.6 | 59 | 9.8 | 52 | 8.9 | 56 | 9.3 |
| Illawarra | 34 | 5.8 | 30 | 5.0 | 34 | 5.8 | 34 | 5.7 |
| Richmond Tweed | 6 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.0 | 11 | 1.9 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Mid Northern | 13 | 2.2 | 19 | 3.2 | 18 | 3.1 | 18 | 3.0 |
| Northern | 7 | 1.2 | 10 | 1.7 | 13 | 2.2 | 15 | 2.5 |
| North Western | 12 | 2.0 | 13 | 2.2 | 11 | 1.9 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Central West | 15 | 2.6 | 17 | 2.8 | 18 | 3.1 | 14 | 2.3 |
| South Eastern | 22 | 3.7 | 17 | 2.8 | 13 | 2.2 | 19 | 3.2 |
| Murrumbidgee | 43 | 7.3 | 42 | 7.0 | 32 | 5.5 | 39 | 6.5 |
| Murray | 21 | 3.6 | 23 | 3.8 | 18 | 3.1 | 24 | 4.0 |
| Farwest | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Victoria | 11 | 1.9 | 9 | 1.5 | 9 | 1.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Queensland | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.7 | 10 | 1.7 |
| South Australia | - | - | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Western Australia | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.8 |
| Tasmania | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| NT | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ACT | 15 | 2.6 | 15 | 2.5 | 23 | 3.9 | 27 | 4.5 |
| No Fixed Abode | 25 | 4.3 | 26 | 4.3 | 28 | 4.8 | 22 | 3.7 |
| Unknown | 13 | 2.2 | 21 | 3.5 | 18 | 3.1 | 24 | 4.0 |
| TOTAL | 587 | 100% | 599 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 599 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/96 | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 27 | 0.5 |
| 2 | 0.0 |
| 14 | 0.2 |
| 8 | 0.1 |
| 23 | 0.4 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 17 | 0.3 |
| 43 | 0.7 |
| 55 | 0.9 |
| 19 | 0.3 |
| 105 | 1.8 |
| 99 | 1.7 |
| 509 | 8.6 |
| 267 | 4.5 |
| 135 | 2.3 |
| 226 | 3.8 |
| 176 | 3.0 |
| 180 | 3.0 |
| 167 | 2.8 |
| 106 | 1.8 |
| 106 | 1.8 |
| 69 | 1.2 |
| 18 | 0.3 |
| 50 | 0.8 |
| 83 | 1.4 |
| 8 | 0.1 |
| 20 | 0.3 |
| 7 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 0.0 |
| 93 | 1.6 |
| 275 | 4.6 |
| 215 | 3.6 |
| 5929 | 100% |