



Research Publication

Private Prisons in NSW: June - Year Three

Margaret Bowery
Research Officer

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Private Prisons in NSW: June - Year Three

A study undertaken for the
NSW Department of Corrective Services

Margaret Bowery
Research Officer

JULY 1997

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Research & Statistics Unit,
NSW Department of Corrective Services,
Level 11, 24 Campbell Street,
Sydney NSW 2000

Telephone: 02 9289 1554 Facsimile: 02 9289 1590

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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 three, as in year two, 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 is the only other correctional centre in NSW which is currently designated as a medium security facility which also houses inmates whose classification warrants that level of security. Therefore, 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 Three

Executive summary

This report, *Junee: Year Three*, is the third 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 year three report covers the period from April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive.

The aims of this study are 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 operates compared with departmental facilities, and
- to identify those aspects of the Junee operation that were innovative.

Data for this study were drawn from systematic data collections and interviews with staff at Junee and within the Department.

The previous reports in this series *Junee: One Year Out* and *Private Prisons in NSW: Junee - Year Two*, identified a number of differences in the way things were done at

Junee compared with departmental facilities during the first two years of operation. In addition, these reports identified and documented the continuous and on-going change which occurred at the centre during this period.

By the end of year three, March 1996, further changes had occurred at Junee. Some of the original differences identified in year one (Bowery 1994) and year two (Bowery 1996) remained in place with various degrees of modification and some of the original differences were overtaken by events which occurred in subsequent years. These differences are summarised as follows:

▶ *Inmate mix*

In year three there were noticeable differences in the inmate mix. Further changes were introduced, namely:

- inmates were received from and discharged to court, including a small number of female inmates;
- unsentenced inmates on remand were accommodated at the centre;

- the number of minimum security and the number of inmates on protection increased.

▶ *Inmate demographic profile*

The change in the inmate mix together with the normal movement of inmates between centres resulted in significant changes in 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 year two.

▶ *Inmate management*

The case management model at Junee was further modified during year three to reflect the needs of the changed inmate population as follows:

- 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, whereby inmates with different protection status agreed to shared access, was extended from the Visits area into access to programs and services namely, Education, Recreation, Clinical programs, Library and sporting activities. The integration program was also introduced into Health Services and Industries;
- the number of inmates on the methadone program increased and the policy relating to the accommodation of these inmates, namely that they would be housed together in a single accommodation pod, was revised and these inmates were accommodated throughout the centre.

All the available evidence relating to inmate behaviour, before and after the introduction

of the integration program, suggests that this initiative was a success. By the end of year three approximately two-thirds of all inmates at Junee had signed an Integration Agreement and were participating in integrated activities within the centre.

▶ *Inmate services*

The changes which occurred in the inmate mix, inmate profile and inmate management occasioned the need for further modifications to the range and delivery of programs and services provided for inmates at Junee. Changes were made in the Programs, Health Services and Industries areas as follows:

Programs: the organisational structure adopted in year two of four inmate service delivery areas, Education Services, Clinical Services, Case Management Services and Chaplaincy Services, remained in place. The following differences in service provision were noted:

- the development and introduction of a computerised database for recording inmate enrolments and attendance in programs and other activities provided by the Programs area. This initiative enables the staff to maintain a systematic and comprehensive data collection of inmates enrolments;
- Education Services implemented the AEVTI curriculum (which also operates within departmental centres) at Junee thereby providing inmates with more choice in terms of scheduling, course availability, access to education and program pathways;
- Clinical Services introduced two important program initiatives in year three namely, Sex Offender Redirection Training (SORT) and the Alcohol and Other Drugs Program 1996 (AOD96).

Health Services: this area also adapted the services it provided to encompass the needs

of inmates, including the daily administering of methadone and the screening and assessment of reception and remand inmates at the centre.

Systematic data collection within the Health Services area showed an increase:

- in the average number of infirmary admissions,
- days per admission, and
- nursing encounters per month,

However the average number of Medical Officer consultations, physicals and call-backs, as well as the average number of dental screenings and consultations per month declined.

Industries: were able to maintain and show a slight increase in the level of employment despite changes in the inmate mix and the introduction of the integration program to employment on the production line as well as in the kitchen and laundry. The horticultural activities undertaken on the external acreage were expanded and the market garden produced a variety of produce for use at the centre.

During year three responsibility for centre maintenance was transferred to Honeywell, and an analysis of the maintenance requests submitted before and after the transfer has been included in this report.

▶ *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 in year three were compared with data for previous years and with data for selected departmental centres. There was considerable variation in these data.

▶ *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 area at Junee. The main differences are 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 more women were employed as custodial staff compared with personnel at selected departmental centres. This is consistent with findings in year two.

Staff training: the adherence to the mandatory on-going training program for all staff at Junee continued in year three. This initiative together with the ability of the Training Officer to monitor the attendance of individual staff members ensures that all staff have access to, are released from duty and complete all requisite training programs;

OH&S: the continued employment of a full-time on-site Occupational Health & Safety Officer actively encourages the identification and implementation of safe working practices and ensures a constant monitoring of OH&S procedures.

In year three ACM adopted the National Safety Council of Australia's 5-Star Health & Safety Management System which was being progressively implemented throughout the centre.

▶ *Conclusion*

By the end of year three the structure of the organisation at Junee had been modified to reflect further changes in the inmate mix. As well, many of the programs and services provided for inmates had undergone further redesign in order to ensure their relevance

and appropriateness.

Throughout year three the number and range of systematic data collections being undertaken at Junee continued to improve. Some of the additional data collections were included in this report and some were alluded to for inclusion in the year four report.

Introduction

This is the third 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 6090¹ 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, 1996 the Junee Correctional Centre had been operational for three years. During this three year period a total of 5049 inmates had been received at the centre, 1963 of them in year three.

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

This report, based upon data drawn from official records and interviews with staff at Junee and within the Department, was designed to examine the progress of the Junee Correctional Centre during the third year of operation and to compare these data with data for years one and two and with similar data for selected departmental facilities. In year three, the departmental facilities used for comparative purposes were Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn Correctional Centres.

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). The initial management contract is for a period of 5 years, with an option to extend for a further 3 year period.

A GROWTH INDUSTRY

Over the past few years the Center for Studies in Criminology & Law at the University of Florida has conducted and published, at regular intervals, a *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*³. This publication provides an international overview of the correctional facilities under contract (including those in operation and those not yet opened).

[Note: media reports in the US, emerging as this report is being published, regarding the appointment of Professor Thomas to the Board of CCA Prison Realty Trust will be discussed in the Year Four report]

The *Census* shows a continuous growth in the number of facilities under contract to private correctional management companies⁴ as summarised below:

***No. of facilities under contract**

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| December 31, 1995 | 104 |
| June 30, 1993 | 71 |
| June 30, 1992 | 60 |

*including those in operation and those not yet opened.

***Capacity of all facilities under contract**

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 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 1995 the capacity of all facilities under contract more than doubled (111.4%).

Actual inmate population

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

Between June 1993 and December 1995 the actual inmate population in facilities under contract increased by 80.5%.

Of the 104 facilities under contract listed in the 1995 *Census*, 92 were located in the United States. The 1995 *Census* listed six facilities under contract in the United Kingdom and six in Australia.

The current and projected level of privatisation in Australia was highlighted in the Report on Government Service Provision 1995 which stated that:

"In 1994-95, about 9 per cent of prisoners Australia-wide were held in privately managed prisons. It is estimated, assuming the total prison population remains at the 1994-95 level, that this will rise to 23 per cent upon completion of the current contracting processes in 1998. This is due, in large part, to Victoria where a contracting program is being implemented which will result in 43 per cent of its prison beds being under private management by this date" (p.492).

At the end of year two, March 1995, there were three fully operational privately man-

aged facilities located in Australia - Borallan and the Arthur Gorrie Centre in Queensland and June in NSW.

By the end of March 1996 there were four fully operational (o) privately managed facilities in Australia, and Victoria had announced that contracts had been signed for the construction and management of three more. These were as follows:

Australasian Correctional Management:

- June Correctional Centre, NSW (o)
- Arthur Gorrie Centre, Queensland (o)
- Fulham Correctional Centre, Victoria.

Corrections Corporation of Australia:

- Borallan Correctional Centre, Qld. (o)
- Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre, Deer Park, Victoria.

Group 4:

- Mt. Gambier Prison, South Australia (o)
- Men's Metropolitan Prison, Laverton North, Victoria.

As well, a contract for the management of the Woodford Correctional Centre in Queensland was awarded to the Queensland Corrective Services Commission who competed with private operators for the contract.

THE NSW APPROACH

In NSW, at the time this study was developed, the prevailing view was that contract management at June 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 June and the wider community and two were designed to measure the performance of the June Correctional Centre. These

were:

- Junee Liaison Officer⁵;
- Community Advisory Council⁶;
- Community study⁷, 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.

The aim, in year three of this study, was to continue to document the data which could be drawn from official records and to compare that data with data for years one and two and also with data collected for selected departmental facilities.

The areas examined in this study include:

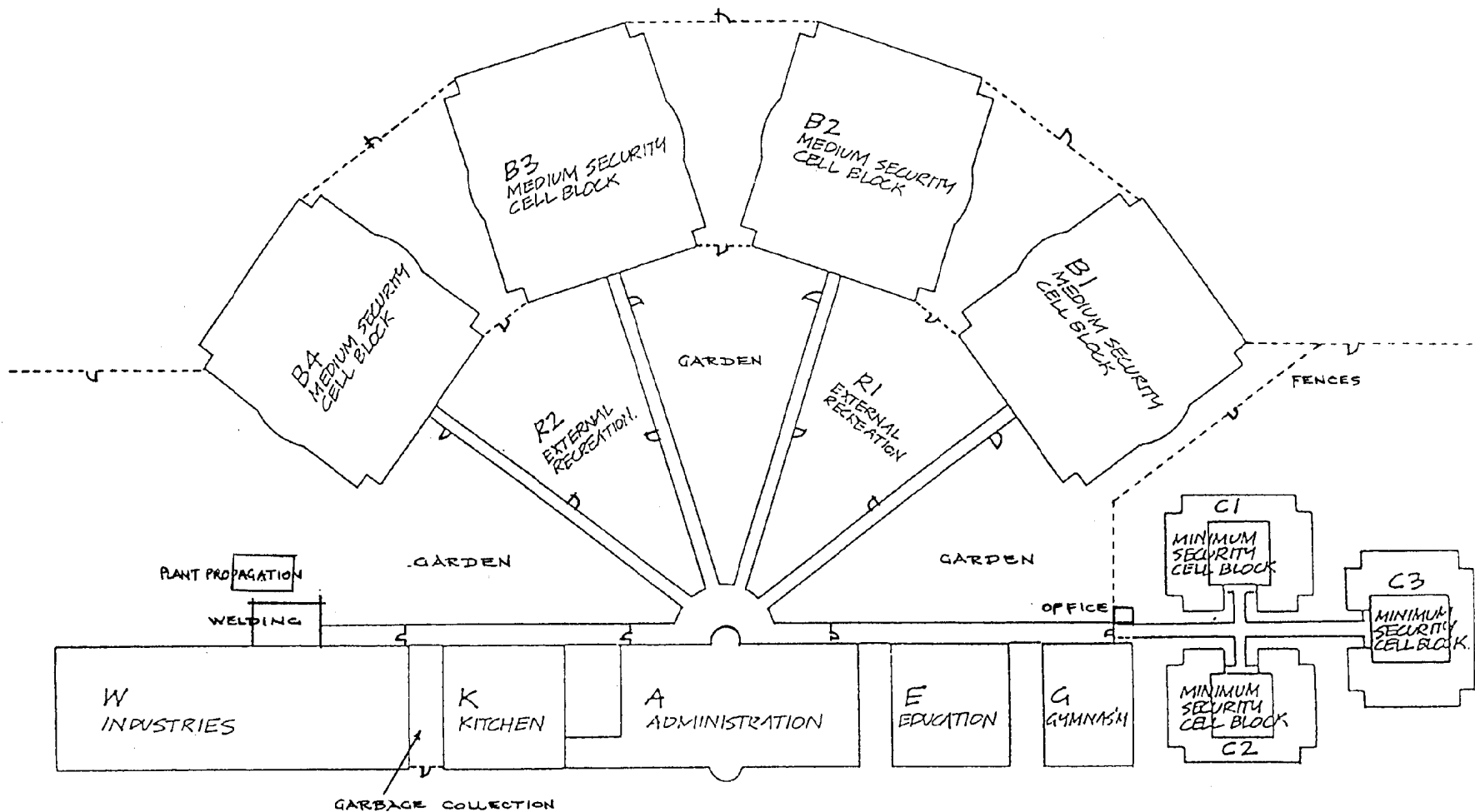
- operations
- programs
- health services

- 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 is the Department's main computer system which records all data relating to inmates while in custody in NSW.
- **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 main complex at Long Bay, 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 No.1

The operating environment

During the twelve month period from April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive, a number of changes and/or events occurred which had the potential to effect the operating environment at Junee.

(a) Legislation

The Prisons (General) Regulation 1989 was remade and new regulations came into effect on September 1, 1995.

This regulation provides for the efficient and effective operation of the State's correctional centres to enable the implementation of the Prisons Act 1952. The Regulation is designed to ensure the most effective admission, search, separation and classification of inmates into correctional centres and further to outline the appropriate institutional routine to be observed in the areas of food, health, education, religious ministrations, visitation, requests and complaints.

In March 1996 the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995 was amended to enable inmates in correctional centre(s) nominated by the Commissioner to legally possess condoms.

(b) Department of Corrective Services

These changes either occurred within the Department or were based upon decisions taken by the Department. They were as follows:

▶ *Probation & Parole Service*

Following the State election held in March 1995 the NSW Probation Service (then part of the NSW Attorney General's Department) was transferred to the NSW Department of Corrective Services.

When this event took place, Parole Officers working in NSW correctional centres (including Junee) became part of a division within Corrective Services entitled Probation & Parole. For a discussion of the Parole Officer's role at Junee see the chapter headed *Inmate management*.

▶ *Classification and placement*

In year three, between April 1995 and March 1996 inclusive, a number of changes were made to the inmate mix at Junee. These changes are discussed in detail in the chapter headed *The inmate mix*.

(c) Australasian Correctional Management

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

In December 1995 Mr. John Hudson, an Australian, was appointed as the Chief Executive of ACM replacing Mr. James Ryan.

Prior to taking up his current appointment Mr. Hudson was Managing Director of Tempo Services Limited, a cleaning and security company. Tempo Services Limited owns ADT Security one of the original joint venture partners, together with Wackenhut Corrections Corporation and Thiess Contractors, who were responsible for the design and construction of the Junee Correctional Centre. Mr. Hudson was Managing Director of ADT Security at the time when the joint venture partnership was formed.

(d) Junee Correctional Centre

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

▶ *Key personnel*

In December 1995 Mr. Steve Gray, Manager Operations at Junee was appointed to the position of ACM Projects Manager at the Fulham Correctional Centre in Victoria.

During his secondment Mr. Gray has been replaced, on a temporary basis, by Ms. Cherelle Swan (January/February) from the Arthur Gorrie Centre in Brisbane and Mr. Kevin Birtles (March) from Junee.

▶ *Site developments*

In the twelve month period from April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive the following site developments were completed at Junee:

- in June 1995 a small 1.3 hectare site on the south-western boundary of the correctional centre site was purchased, thereby increasing the total site from 106.8 to 108.1 hectares;
- internal modifications were made to the Programs building to provide additional office space and separate interview rooms for use by staff and inmates;
- a shelter was built on the sporting oval for staff rostered to supervise inmate sporting activities;
- additional gates were constructed to allow greater access from the B Unit walkways to the internal garden areas;
- a plant propagation shed was built behind the welding shed to enable inmates working in the internal gar-

dens to propagate seedlings and for use by inmates undertaking horticulture courses.

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

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.

(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.

▶ *Year 1: April 1993 - March 1994*

During year one, two changes were made to the inmate mix. These were as follows:

- in June 1993 the original design capacity at Junee (600 inmates) was re-configured as follows: 372 medium security inmates (B) and 228 minimum security inmates (C1, C2);
- from August 1993 onwards medium security inmates with an E2 classification were accommodated at Junee.

These changes were discussed in the first report in this series (Bowery 1994).

▶ *Year 2: April 1994 - March 1995*

During year two, further changes were made to the inmate mix. These were as follows:

- from the end of October 1994 to March 1995 inclusive, there was a staged relocation of normal discipline inmates to other centres in NSW and inmates with 'protection'⁸ status were transferred to Junee;
- from mid-March 1995 onwards some inmates on the methadone program were transferred to Junee (up to a maximum of 48 inmates).

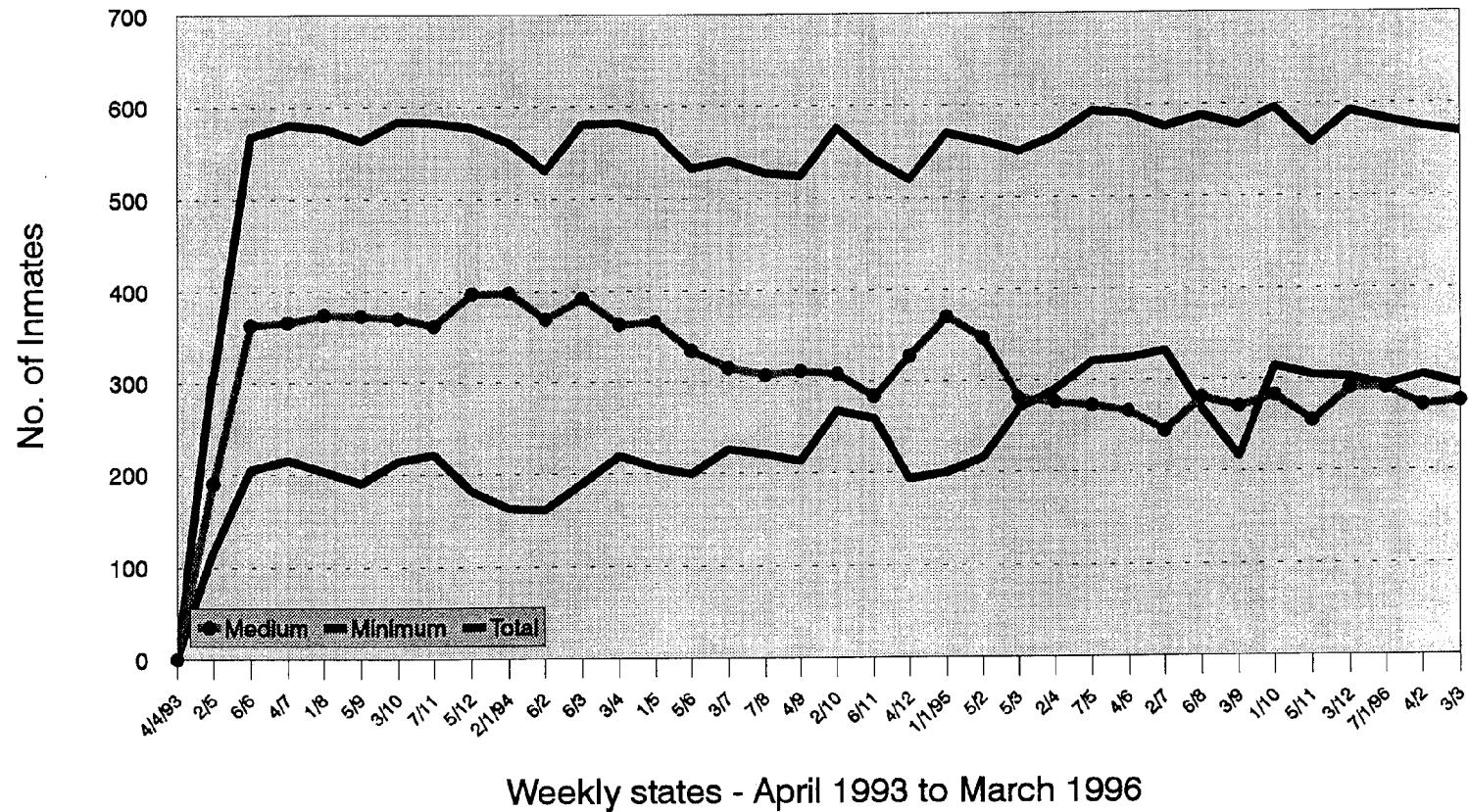
These changes were discussed in the second report in this series (Bowery 1996).

(b) Changes occurring in year 3

At the end of year two a number of changes to the inmate mix were foreshadowed. These changes were introduced progressively during year three, as follows:

- from the week ending August 20, 1995 onwards Junee began to receive inmates from Court. Prior to this date all inmates at Junee were transferred to Junee from other centres in NSW. Court receptions at Junee are mainly from Courts within the Southern region namely, Wagga Wagga and Albury;
- from the week ending September 3, 1995 onwards Junee began to receive and house unsentenced inmates who were on remand, on a regular basis;

Junee: security level



Source: Junee weekly states returns as at first Sunday of each month.
Chart 2

- from the week ending September 17, 1995 onwards Junee began to discharge inmates to Court. Prior to this date all inmates at Junee were either transferred to other centres in NSW or discharged to freedom;
- from the week ending September 17, 1995 onwards Junee began to receive and house fine defaulters. Most fine defaulters received at Junee are subsequently transferred to the Mannus Correctional Centre;
- in the week ending November 26, 1995 a pod in Unit B4 (each B unit is divided into 4 pods containing 32 cells) was reallocated as additional accommodation for protection inmates;
- in December 1995 Junee received the first female inmate to be held at the centre. Female inmates are subsequently transferred to one of the women's centres in Sydney.

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.

(c) Reasons for the change

The main reason for the changes, introduced in year three, was to provide accommodation for the increasing numbers of medium and minimum security inmates in NSW seeking to be placed on protection. This was brought about by the fact that the number of protection inmates in NSW continued to grow at a time when the total inmate population was stabilising.

As at the first Sunday in October 1994, prior to the inmate changeover at Junee to a predominantly protection facility, the proportion of all inmates in NSW correctional centres with protection status was around 14%. This figure had remained relatively stable for a number of years, however, from October 1994 onwards there was a steady growth in the number of protection inmates in NSW - by March 1996 this figure had increased to around 19%.

At first glance these figures might suggest that the decision to house protection inmates at Junee, while retaining other facilities with accommodation for protection inmates, could be explained simply by the laws of supply and demand.

Discussions with the Department's Inmate Classification and Placement Branch suggest that the reasons for this growth in the number of protection inmates are more complex and that the supply/demand equation is not the prime factor in this case. The Department is currently examining this issue to try and establish the reasons for this trend.

(d) Effect upon the inmate mix

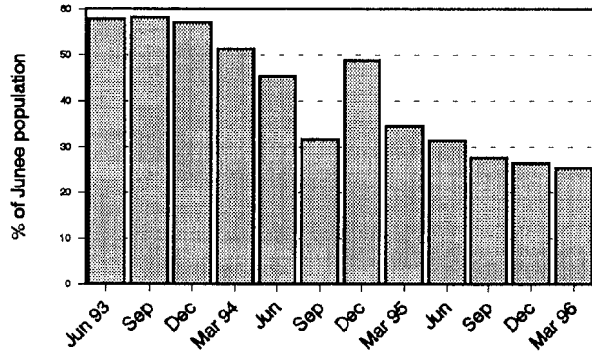
The changes that occurred in year three, while important changes, were more subtle in their impact upon the inmate mix than those which occurred in years one and two.

The inmate mix as it evolved in year three 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.

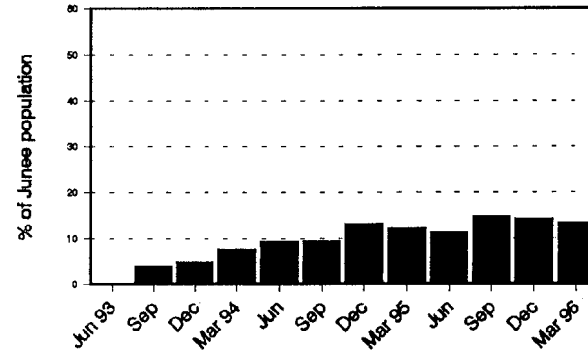
▸ *Security level (medium vs minimum)*

Many of the changes to the inmate mix listed above had a significant effect upon the size of the medium and minimum security

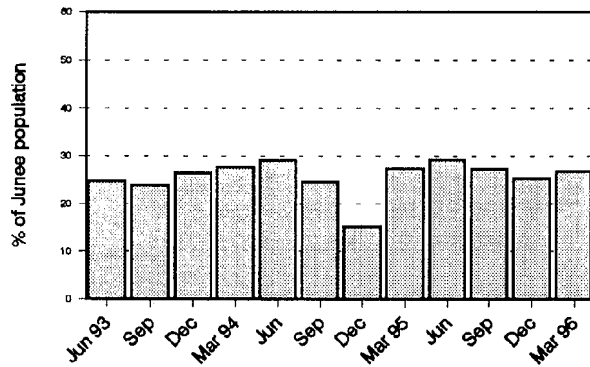
Junee: by classification



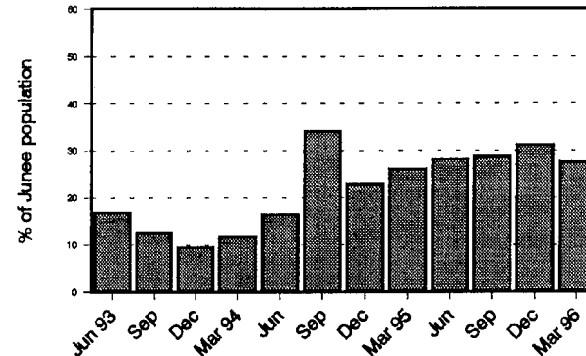
B classification inmates



E2 classification inmates



C1 classification inmates



C2 classification inmates

Source: Offender Records System
Chart 3

population of the inmates housed at Junee.

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

| <i>% by security level</i> | |
|---|------|
| Medium security - year three (31/3/96) .. | 49.9 |
| Minimum security | 50.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Medium security - year two (2/4/95) | 48.8 |
| Minimum security | 51.2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Medium security - year one (3/4/94) | 62.4 |
| Minimum security | 37.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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, particularly between years one and two. The first occasion on which the minimum security population at Junee exceeded the medium security population was in March 1995.

Chart 2 shows the inmate population by security level as at the first Sunday in each month over the three year period Junee has been operational. These data, extracted from the weekly states returns, show a downward trend in the number of medium security inmates at Junee levelling out from February 1995 onwards. Minimum security inmates show an upward trend overall during the three year period. For most months from April 1995 onwards there were more minimum security inmates at Junee than medium security inmates.

This is consistent with one of the Department's stated policy objectives, namely:

"Inmates are now placed at the lowest possible security rating consistent with the Department's responsibility to protect the community."⁹

For detailed population data by security level see Table 8, Annex I and Chart 5 (weekly states data by week for year 3).

▸ *Classification*¹⁰

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 3 shows the inmate mix at Junee 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.

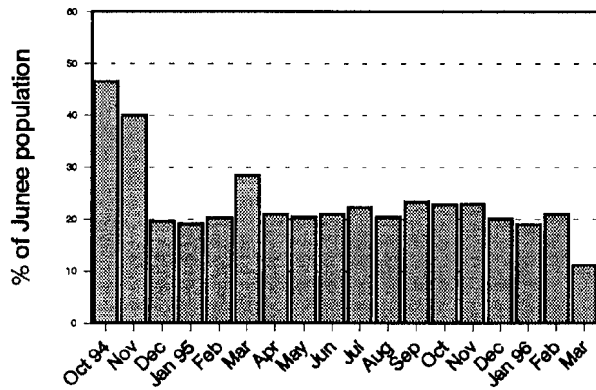
This chart shows the changes which occurred to the inmate mix for these classification groups at Junee during the three years of operation. These differences include:

- the introduction of E2 inmates at Junee and the slow but steady increase in their number over the three year period;
- the decline over time of the number of B classification inmates at Junee; and
- the growth in the proportion of C2 classification inmates at Junee.

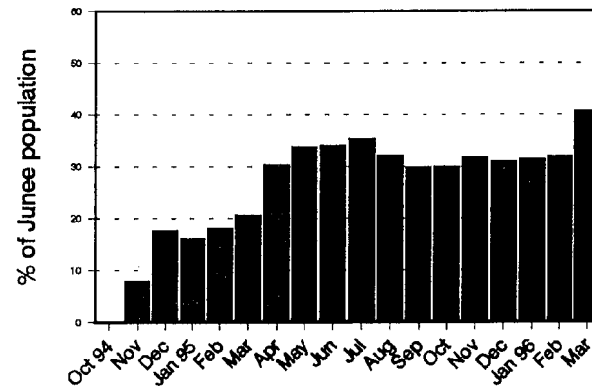
Even though the number of inmates by security level at Junee remained relatively stable in year three compared with year two, chart 3 shows a change in the proportion of inmates by classification within the broad security level categories.

In addition to the above, there was a small but growing number of inmates at Junee, at the end of year three, whose classification was outside the classification categories discussed above. As at March 31, 1996 almost one in ten inmates at Junee (7%) were from other classification groupings (this is discussed later in this chapter).

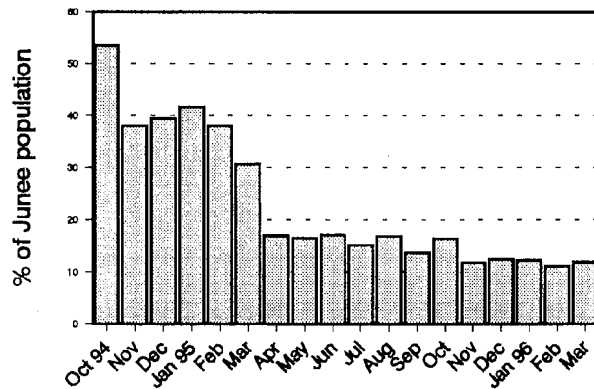
Junee: protection status



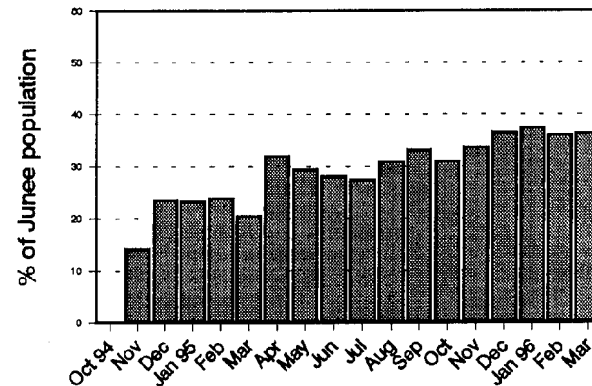
Minimum security - normal discipline



Minimum security - protection



Medium security - normal discipline



Medium security - protection

Source: Weekly states returns as at first Sunday of each month
Chart 4

Detailed classification data are provided in Table 28, Annex VIII.

► *Protection 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 protection status were transferred to Junee and normal discipline inmates were transferred to other centres in NSW. Chart 4 shows the inmate mix by protection status, taken from the weekly states, from October 1994 to March 1996 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, has continued throughout year three.

In the final week of year two the weekly states return (2/4/95) showed that more than six in ten inmates (62%) at Junee were protection inmates. This included two levels of protection - protection and strict protection.

The weekly states data identifies the number of inmates on protection by security level, but does not identify the different levels of protection. So, in order to develop further the picture of the proportion of inmates by protection status at Junee a further analysis was undertaken of the inmate population.

Using data extracted from the ORS at the end of year two, March 1995, the inmate population by protection status was estimated as follows:

| <i>% by protection status</i> | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Protection (PRO) | 26.0 |
| Strict protection (SPRO) | 28.6 |
| Normal discipline (ND) | 45.3 |

A similar analysis was undertaken at the end of year three, March 1996 to see if any change had occurred over time in the protection status mix of the inmate population. On this occasion the data were extracted from the 1996 edition of the Junee Monthly Progress Report. These data are as follows:

| <i>% by protection status</i> | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Protection (PRO) | 48.0 |
| Strict protection (SPRO) | 30.5 |
| Normal discipline (ND) | 21.4 |

Thus, at the end of year three, eight in ten inmates (79%) at Junee were protection inmates. In the twelve month period to the end of March 1996 the number of inmates with protection and strict protection status had increased while the number of normal discipline inmates had decreased.

Detailed protection data by security level are provided in Table 8, Annex I.

► *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 were summarised by legal status categories for each security level at the end of year two (see Table 1 below). These data were taken from the weekly states returns for the final week of the year.

Table 1: Legal status - year 2 (2/4/95)

| CATEGORY | MEDIUM | MINIMUM |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Remand/trial ¹¹ | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Appellants ¹² | 11.6 | 10.7 |
| Fine defaulters ¹³ | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hard labour ¹⁴ | 85.9 | 89.3 |
| Life sentence ¹⁵ | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

Table 1 shows, at the end of year two, that more than eight in ten inmates at Junee were categorised as 'hard labour'. The remainder, with the exception of a small number of life sentence inmates, were appellants.

A similar analysis of the inmate population at Junee by legal status categories was undertaken at the end of year three, March 1996 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Legal status - year 3 (31/3/96)

| CATEGORY | MEDIUM | MINIMUM |
|------------------|--------|---------|
| Unsentenced* | 10.3 | 0.0 |
| Appellants | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| Fine defaulters | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hard labour | 76.6 | 91.0 |
| Life sentence | 4.1 | 0.3 |
| Forensic patient | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

*previously referred to as Remand/Trial.

Table 2 shows, at the end of year three, that there was a small but significant number of unsentenced medium security inmates at Junee and that the proportion of inmates in medium security categorised as 'hard labour' had decreased. Minimum security groupings remained unchanged. 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 8, Annex I.

(e) 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 were 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.

(f) Summary

At the end of year three, March 1996, inmates were accommodated as follows:

Unit B4: contained a mix of medium and minimum security inmates - three pods of protection inmates and one pod of normal discipline inmates;

Unit B3: a mix of medium and minimum security protection inmates;

Unit B2: a mix of medium and minimum security inmates - three pods of strict protection and one pod for unsentenced inmates;

Unit B1: a mix of medium and minimum security strict protection inmates;

C Units: a mix of strict protection, protection and normal discipline inmates held in minimum security, all of whom are classified as C1 or C2. The SPRO, PRO and ND inmates housed in the C Units are integrated and are not separated by protection status.

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, however, 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 third year of occupation the weekly states showed that the number of inmates in residence at Junee was within the target range on 24 out of 52 weeks and close to the range (between 580-584 inclusive) on a further 10 occasions. Thus, for 34 of the weeks under consideration Junee was close

to full capacity.

The highest number of inmates in residence, 602, was recorded for the week ending March 17, 1996 and the lowest was 558 in the week ending November 5, 1995.

Chart 5 shows the number of medium and minimum security inmates at Junee for each Sunday in year three. 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:

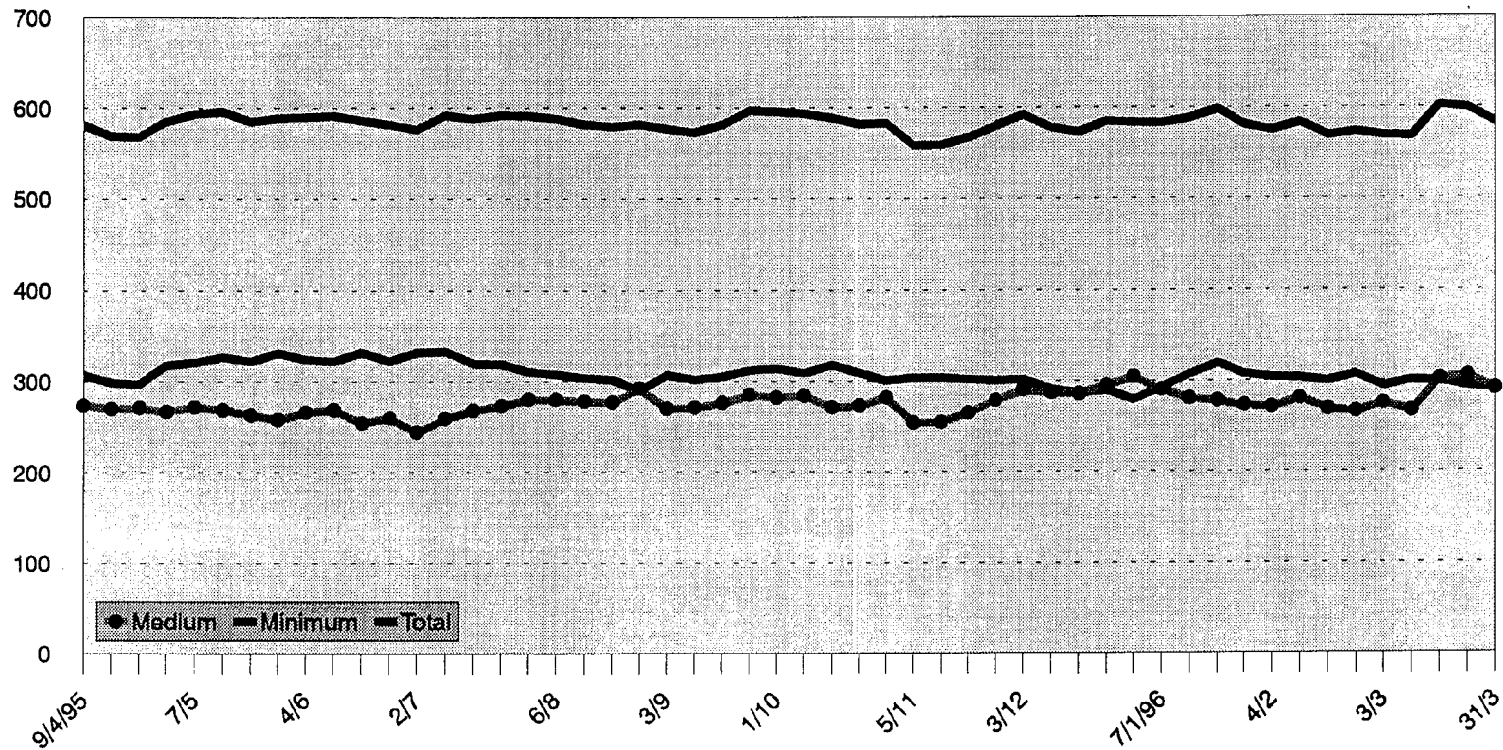
- an individual inmate may attend Court on a number of occasions and is therefore discharged to Court and received from Court on each occasion; and
- an individual inmate discharged to attend Court may be subsequently discharged to freedom by the Court.

(a) Inmates received

In the three years that Junee has been operational a total of 5049 inmates were received at the centre. The number received per year were as follows:

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

Junee: weekly states - year 3



Weekly states (9/4/95-31/3/96)

Source: Junee weekly states returns.
Chart 5

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

This summary shows that in years one and two almost all inmates were received on escort from other NSW centres - during this period there were three exceptions. However, in year three a substantial proportion of inmates received at Junee (23%) were received from the Court.

(b) Inmates in residence

The number of inmates classified as medium and minimum security varied throughout the year. The average inmate mix was 275 medium and 308 minimum security inmates, giving an average total of 583 inmates. The total number of inmates in residence was equal to or greater than the average (583) in 27 out of 52 weeks. The following is a comparison between years one, two and three:

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

(c) Inmates discharged

In the three years that Junee has been operational a total of 4467 inmates have left Junee, 1946 of them in year three. 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 three - total inmates | 1946 |
| Year two | 1498 |
| Year one | 1023 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Year three - transferred out | 1191 |
| Year two | 1118 |
| Year one | 716 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Year three - to freedom | 491 |
| Year two | 380 |
| Year one | 306 |

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Year three - to Court | 258 |
|-----------------------------|-----|

In addition, in year three there were two deaths in custody and four escapes. These are discussed in detail in the next chapter.

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

In year three 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 9.

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 travelling by public transport to catch the 12.45am train to Sydney or the 3am 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 segregation¹⁶

Inmates are placed on segregation in accordance with the provisions of Section 22 of the Prisons Act 1952. There are 14 medium security cells (one is currently being used for other purposes) in the segregation unit at Junee which is located in the Reception/Intake area. The segregation unit contains 9 normal cells, 4 stainless¹⁷ cells and 1 dry cell¹⁸. All cells have a washbasin and toilet (except the dry cell) and inmates have access to communal showers.

Table 10 shows the number of inmates held on Section 22 orders by month. A summary of data relating to inmates placed in segregation during the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 is as follows:

| <i>Segregation</i> | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Year three - # of inmates | 115 |
| Av. # of inmates per month | 10 |
| <hr/> | |
| Year two - # of inmates* | 67 |
| Av. # of inmates per month | 8 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 three years Junee has been operational.

(e) Summary

During year three Junee again experienced considerable 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 three, namely:

- the number of inmates arriving at Junee increased substantially compared with previous years due mainly to court receptions;
- the average number of medium security inmates in residence at Junee continued to decline and the number of minimum security inmates in residence continued to increase;
- the number of inmates being discharged from Junee increased in year three. The number transferred out and the number discharged to freedom increased;
- 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, offences in custody 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, 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 include all deaths in custody including those that occur from natural causes, murder, misadventure or suicide.

There were 2 deaths in custody at Junee in year three, April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive.

The yearly death rate per 100 inmates at Junee for each year in the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 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 three | 0.34 |
| Junee - year two | 0.36 |
| Junee - year one | 0.18 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - year three | 0.28 |
| Statewide - year two | 0.43 |
| Statewide - year one | 0.37 |

This summary shows, over the three 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 four escapes from custody at Junee between April 1, 1995 and March 31, 1996. In August 1995 three C2 minimum security inmates escaped from a supervised work party and in October 1995 one C2 minimum security inmate escaped from custody.

All these inmates were recaptured and charged with escape from lawful custody pending a Court hearing. Only one of these inmates was subsequently charged and

convicted of an offence, other than escape, while at large.

For comparative purposes a yearly escape rate per 100 inmates was calculated based upon security/classification level (i.e., medium: B,E2; minimum: C1,C2). In years one and two the escape rate at Junee was calculated for the institution as a whole - these data have now been recalculated using the above criteria.

The Statewide rate was calculated using Census data relating to the number of male inmates in full time custody for each of the above security/classification categories.

The yearly escape rate per 100 inmates at Junee for each year in the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 was compared with the Statewide rates (including Junee) for the same period. These data were as follows:

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates - medium security</i> | |
|---|------|
| Junee - year three | 0.00 |
| Junee - year two | 0.31 |
| Junee - year one | 0.26 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - year three | 0.58 |
| Statewide - year two | 0.09 |
| Statewide - year one | 0.17 |

Note: two out of the nine medium security inmates who escaped in NSW, during the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 inclusive, escaped while on escort to or from a correctional centre.

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates - minimum security</i> | |
|--|------|
| Junee - year three | 1.30 |
| Junee - year two | 0.00 |
| Junee - year one | 0.00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - year three | 2.43 |
| Statewide - year two | 3.11 |
| Statewide - year one | 2.86 |

These summaries show that in year three there were no escapes by medium security

inmates at Junee and the first escapes by minimum security inmates were recorded.

(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 three, 52 instances of deliberate self-harm were reported at Junee. Annex II, Table 12 shows that almost all instances of deliberate self-harm occurring at Junee in that period were recorded as cuts and lacerations (45 out of 52). 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:

| <i>% of all deliberate self-harm</i> | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 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:

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year three | 8.9 |
| Junee - year two | 7.2 |
| Junee - year one* | 4.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 5.0 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 1.9 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 6.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 11.7 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 4.1 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 5.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 increased in year three compared with previous years, and at 8.9 was higher than the rate recorded for Bathurst and Goulburn but below the rate recorded for Grafton.

(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 13 shows the number of assaults and fights occurring at Junee between April 1995 and March 1996 inclusive.

Assaults by inmates on officers: the number of reported assaults on officers at Junee, excluding assaults on other staff members, totalled 20 during year three.

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:

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year three | 3.4 |
| Junee - year two | 13.4 |
| Junee - year one | 6.2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 3.2 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 3.8 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 4.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 3.5 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 0.8 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 1.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 three compared with previous years and was level with the rate recorded for Bathurst and Grafton and well below the rate for Goulburn.

In addition to the above, in year three there were three recorded instances of assaults on staff other than officers at Junee.

Assaults by inmates on inmates: there were 40 assaults on inmates by other inmates at Junee reported during the 12 month period from April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive. This figure included 8 serious assaults and 1 sexual assault.

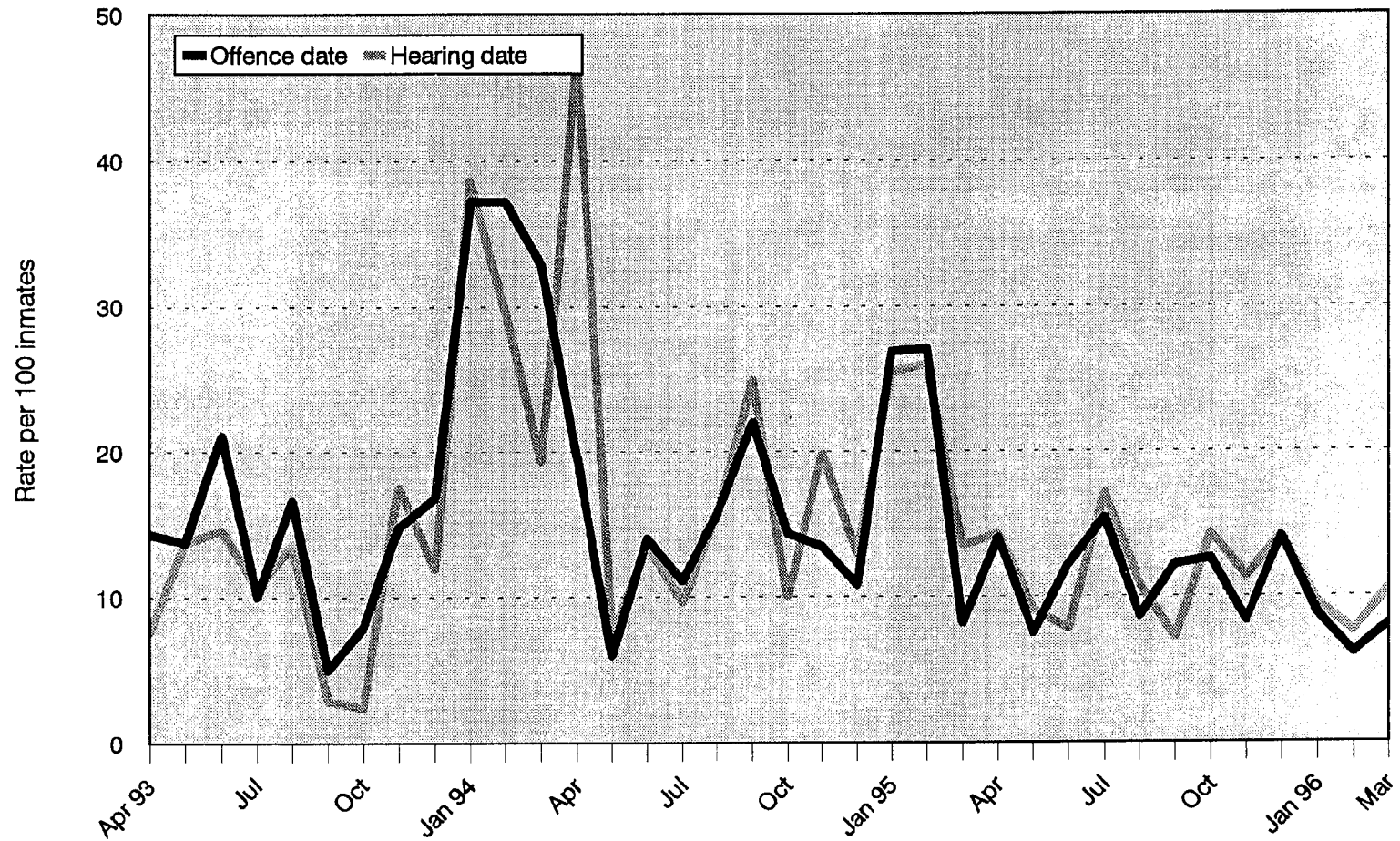
The yearly rate per 100 inmates for assaults on inmates for each year at Junee were compared with the yearly rate for Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn as follows:

| <i>Rate per 100 inmates</i> | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Junee - year three | 6.9 |
| Junee - year two | 8.1 |
| Junee - year one | 11.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 8.5 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 10.8 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 14.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 4.7 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 11.5 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 3.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 decreased in year three compared with previous years and the rate for Junee is lower than that recorded by Bathurst and Goulburn but higher than that recorded by Grafton in the same period.

Fights between inmates: there were 48 fights between inmates at Junee reported between April 1995 and March 1996.

June: offences in custody



Source: Misconduct charges
Chart No.6

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 three | 8.2 |
| Junee - year two | 6.9 |
| Junee - year one | 5.5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 10.1 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 8.9 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 12.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 9.4 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 6.6 |
| Grafton - 1993 | 5.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 increased in year three compared with previous years, but was below the rate for Bathurst and Grafton and was above that recorded for Goulburn in the same period.

(e) Offences in custody

Offences in custody occur when an inmate breaches a regulation under the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995 (remade in September 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 Procedure by departmental staff. Under this procedure Correctional Managers deal with breaches of the prescribed regulations in the unit¹⁹ 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 1995 to March 1996 inclusive, *by offence date*, is as follows:

| <i>% of Total</i> | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Abusive behaviour | 23.6 |
| Fighting or assault | 10.2 |
| Charges against good order | 22.5 |
| Stealing | 6.2 |
| Property damage | 6.0 |
| Failure to attend muster | 18.6 |
| Refuse to provide urine sample | 2.0 |
| Alcohol charges | 0.8 |
| Other drug charges | 10.0 |
| | 100% |

A total of 747 charges were laid and 778 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 14 and 15.

Chart 6 shows the monthly rate per 100 inmates for offences in custody at Junee, by offence date and by hearing date, for the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 inclusive. In the three year period there was considerable variation in the monthly rate, particularly in year one. The monthly rate in year three has remained relatively stable compared with years one and two.

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 three | 11.1 |
| Junee - year two | 19.0 |
| Junee - year one* | 16.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 24.6 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 21.0 |
| Bathurst - 1993 | 15.8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 12.9 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 13.2 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| Grafton - 1993 | 17.6 |
| 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 three 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

Four significant incidents occurred at Junee during the 12 month period under review (excluding escapes or deaths in custody which were discussed earlier in this chapter), all reported incidents relate to serious assaults and in each case the inmate was taken to hospital for treatment. These were as follows:

- **April 24, 1995:** an inmate was found stabbed in his cell;
- **August 29, 1995:** an inmate was found in his cell bleeding from an head wound;
- **October 15, 1995:** an inmate was found stabbed in a day room;
- **February 8, 1996:** an inmate was found in his cell with injuries to the head and legs.

(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 three | 29 |
| Junee - year two | 56 |
| Junee - year one | n/c |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 95-March 96 | 6 |
| Bathurst - April 94-March 95 | 10 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 95-March 96 | 15 |
| Grafton - April 94-March 95 | 6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 95-March 96 | 33 |
| Goulburn - April 94-March 95 | 14 |

n/c = not collected.

These data show that in year three there was a decrease in the number of occasions on which force was used at Junee compared with year two. Junee reported fewer instances of use of force than Goulburn and more than Bathurst and Grafton.

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

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

In year three there were fewer hunger strikes reported at Junee as well as at the departmental centres listed above.

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

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

n/c = not collected.

There was a slight reduction in the number of minor fires reported at Junee in year three.

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 three with previous years at Junee. These were as follows:

- the level of reported instances of deliberate self-harm increased over the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 inclusive. The rate per 100 inmates for deliberate self-harm at 8.9 in year three represented a continuous increase over the three year period;
- the level of reported assaults on officers fell markedly in year three compared with year two. The rate per 100 inmates for assaults on officers at 3.4

in year three was substantially below that recorded in previous years;

- the level of reported assaults on inmates declined steadily over the three year period. The rate per 100 inmates for assaults on inmates at 6.9 in year three showed a continuing reduction from 11.3 in year one;
- the level of reported fights between inmates has increased over the three year period. The rate per 100 inmates for fights between inmates at 8.2 in year three showed an increase over years one and two;
- the level of reported offences in custody is lower than in previous years. The rate per 100 inmates for offences in custody (by hearing date) at 11.1 in year three was substantially lower than that recorded in year two;
- there was a reduction in the number of occasions on which use of force was applied at Junee in year three;
- there was a reduction in the number of hunger strikes reported at Junee in year three;
- there was a reduction in the number of minor fires reported at Junee in year three.

Security

At Junee the Manager Operations 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 Prisons 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.

In December 1994 the Department introduced a major initiative, Taskforce STED (Strategies to Eliminate Drugs), designed to minimise drug trafficking within institutions and to develop strategies to reduce the instances of drugs entering correctional centres.

In year three, April 1995 to March 1996, Taskforce STED visited Junee on three occasions as well as a number of departmental centres including Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

(a) Overview

Three operational initiatives were introduced at Junee in year three which were designed to improve the overall management of the centre, these were:

- **Governor's Orders:** these are similar to the Department's Operations Procedures Manual and were introduced at Junee in August 1995.

The Governor's Orders were developed by the Operations Manager at Junee, Steve Gray. It was foreshadowed that a committee would be set up to review the Governor's Orders on a regular basis, which would include representatives from Operations, Programs and Health Services.

- **Emergency/crisis kits:** these were developed to enable emergency response teams to respond quickly and effectively to a range of situations such as escapes, searches and/or securing the scene of a crime. This initiative resulted from a suggestion put forward by a Correctional Officer, Grant Cummins, who was also responsible for establishing these specialist kits.

Thus, when an event occurs the members of the team delegated to take responsibility for the event are each issued with a kit containing all necessary items of equipment. When the event is over, the kits are returned to the armoury and the equipment is checked and replaced as required.

- **Inmate Private Property Policy:** in October 1995 the Department's Inmate Private Property Policy was introduced

at Junee. This policy details the authorised and/or additional private property which an inmate may have in their cell. Governors at all NSW correctional centres, including Junee, are required to ensure that the property policy is rigorously enforced.

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

(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 three. 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 these are summarised as follows:

| | <i>Visits</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| # 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

Thus, in year three each visitor made, on average, 2.4 visits (1.9 visits in year two) to Junee and each of the above inmates received, on average, 8.8 visits (7.4 visits in year two) in the 12 month period.

These visitors made the following types of visits:

| | <i>Type of visit</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Contact visit | 6921 |
| Special contact | 0 |
| Regulation box visit* | 70 |
| Legal | 12 |
| Professional | 19 |
| Religious | 16 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 7047 |

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

Visitors to all NSW correctional centres can have their property and/or person searched as part of the regular institutional search procedures conducted in accordance with the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995. At Junee every visitor is checked at the main gate before entry into the centre. There were 52 visitors (117 in year two) to Junee who underwent a further property search during the twelve month period and 41 visitors (35 in year two) who underwent a personal search.

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

(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 difficult²⁰.

In year three 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 to those searches 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 cor-

rectional 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, cordial was removed from buy-ups and replaced with low calorie jam, 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 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 three, only a small amount of homebrew was found at Junee compared with previous years (e.g., 25 out of the total 38 litres found were discovered on one occasion). These data show that a significant improvement was achieved in year three as a result of the measures introduced in 1995.

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 1995 to March 1996 inclusive, the total amount of homebrew discovered and reported was less than 5 litres.

(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: random²¹, administrative²² (program) and target²³ urines.

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 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

Annex III, Table 16 shows the number of samples taken per month and the test results for year three, April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive. Notes relating to the interpretation of data are included in the Annex.

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 three | 14.6 |
| Junee - year two | 11.3 |
| Junee - year one | 7.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - April 1995 - March 1996 | 23.9 |
| Bathurst - April 1994 - March 1995 | 19.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - April 1995 - March 1996 | 33.1 |
| Grafton - April 1994 - March 1995 | 22.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - April 1995 - March 1996 | 13.6 |
| Goulburn - April 1994 - March 1995 | 18.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 three increased compared with previous years, but was well below that recorded at Bathurst and Grafton, slightly higher than Goulburn and slightly below the proportion for all NSW centres.

Seven in ten (71%) inmates at Junee who tested positive were charged compared with Bathurst 79%, Grafton 63% and Goulburn 38%.

(e) Summary

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

- **Visitors:** in year three there were fewer visitors to the centre and fewer inmates receiving visits compared with year two, however, those inmates who received visits were visited more often;
- **Homebrew:** the level of homebrew found at Junee in year three was very low compared with previous years. This result is 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 three increased compared with previous years, but remained below the proportion recorded for all NSW correctional centres.

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 year three 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 increased positive urinalysis results as the level of homebrew found declines, however, at this stage it is too soon to predict a connection between these two indicators and these results will be monitored further in year four.

Inmate rights & privileges

The Manager Operations 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 4.30 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 three the minimum hours per day inmates at Junee were allowed out of their cells compared with other centres was as follows:

Time out of cells (minimum # hours)

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Junee | 14.0 |
| Bathurst | 9.5 |
| Grafton | 10.25 |
| Goulburn | 10.0 |

Even though there have been major changes in the inmate mix at Junee over the three 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. Headchecks 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 | 5pm |
| 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:

Main gaol

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Headcheck (wings 2 and 3) | 6.30am |
| Works muster (wings 2 and 3) | 7.30am |
| Headcheck (wings 1 and 4) | 8am |
| Works muster (wing 2 and 3) | 2pm |
| Headcheck (wings 1 and 4) | 3.30pm |
| Wing muster (wing 2 and 3) | 5.30pm |
| Headcheck (wing 2 and 3) | 7pm |

X Wing

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Headcheck | 6.30am |
| Works muster | 7.30am |
| Works muster | 2.30pm |
| Wing muster | 5.30pm |
| Headcheck | 7pm |

Grafton: there are two sections at Grafton, 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) | 5.45pm |

* 8am on weekends

Goulburn: there are two sections at Goulburn, 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 6am
Works muster 6.45am
General muster 12 noon
Works muster 1pm
General muster (lock-in) 4pm
+ 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 (\$45 per week in previous years). 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 Manager Operations as well as monthly meetings with the Governor to discuss problems raised by inmates.

In year three the most common issues raised by inmates related to changes to canteen (buy-up) items, visitor ID cards and video time changes (films on video are shown daily at all departmental centres as well as at Junee).

In addition, normal discipline inmates wanted different coloured ID cards to other inmates and the inmates in the C Units wanted TV games (this was not implemented as it was outside the Department's property policy).

In year three the subjects raised by inmates as grievances were quite different from those raised in previous years. In year one the main focus of grievances was on external matters namely, the isolation of the centre and the problems faced by families wanting to visit inmates. In year two the main focus of grievances related to the availability of work, changes occurring at the centre and the cost of travel for visitors.

Inmates are also able to submit written applications to the Correctional Manager in their Unit who refers them to the appropriate authority. Inmates can also lodge complaints with the Official Visitor or in writing to the Commissioner, Ombudsman and/or the Minister.

Grievances at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn are dealt with through the Inmate Development Committee or through the inmate's case manager. Inmates in departmental centres also have access to Official Visitors, the Commissioner the Ombudsman and/or the Minister.

(g) Official Visitors

In October 1995, two Official Visitors²⁴ 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 and each of them visits the centre approximately 2 days per month on alternate Fridays.

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 three the issues raised most often by the inmates with the official visitors related to personal property, namely property being mislaid or tampered with, loss in transit, or slowness in arriving following an inmate's transfer. Inmates also made 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 remain unchanged from previous years²⁵. 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 three. 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 years two and three are as follows:

Visitor transport service

Occupancy rate - year three 45.4%
Av. passengers per week 9

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.

These data show that there was a decline in the occupancy rate in year three compared with year two. However, the average number of passengers per week remained virtually unchanged.

A review of visitor transport services to all correctional centres in NSW (including June) was completed in March 1996. Consideration is currently being given to the recommendations contained in the review.

(j) Summary

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

- **Grievances:** in year three the main focus of grievances raised by inmates related to issues within the centre namely, changes to canteen (buy-up) items, video time changes and visitor ID cards. In addition, normal discipline inmates wanted different coloured ID cards to other inmates and

the inmates in the C Units wanted TV games.

- **Official Visitors:** two Official Visitors were appointed in year three, both of whom took up duty in December 1995. This was the first time since the centre opened that both Official Visitors were attending the centre on a regular basis.
- **Subsidised bus transport:** the subsidised bus transport for visitors to the centre continued throughout year three but with a slightly lower occupancy rate than in year two.

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).

(a) Overview

The original case management system adopted by ACM at Junee, had as its central feature 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 experience 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.

The change in the inmate mix, which began mid-way through year two in October 1994, transformed Junee from a normal discipline facility to a predominantly protection facility which also included inmates with special needs (e.g., Aborigines, hearing impaired, transsexuals and sex offenders) and inmates on the methadone program.

At the end of year two the centre contained three categories of inmates - normal discipline, protection and strict protection - who were kept separate from each other with one exception - the visits area where inmates receive visitors on the weekend. In order to ensure all inmates had access to visitors on the weekend visiting time was integrated.

In year three the following changes were made to the inmate management model at Junee:

- the integration program, introduced in the visits area in year two, was extended. By the end of year three only the accommodation in the B Units remained separated by protection status;
- some minor modifications were made to the system of case management adopted in year two.

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

(b) Case management at Junee

In year two the centre was divided into three areas (Area 1=B4/B3, Area 2=B2/B1, Area 3=C Units) and a core group of specialist, custodial and non-custodial staff were allocated to each area.

In year three the areas were reconfigured and minor modifications were made to the allocation of personnel to each of the three areas as follows:

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

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Case manager | 1 |
| Counsellors | 2 |
| 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:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Case manager | 1 |
| Counsellors | 1 |
| Correctional managers | 1 |
| Health services | 2 |
| Instructors | 1 |
| Psychology | 1 |
| Industries | 1 |
| Records clerk | 1 |

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

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Case manager | 1 |
| Counsellor | 2 |
| Correctional manager | 2 |
| Health services | 3 |
| Instructors | 2 |
| Psychology | 2 |
| 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. The role of the Correctional Officers, Counsellors, Correctional Managers, Case Managers and the Case Management Coordinator remained unchanged in year three.

The Case Management Coordinator convenes fortnightly meetings with the Case Managers, Correctional Managers, Manager Programs and Manager Operations at which issues relating to case management can be discussed and resolved. Matters raised include arranging Program Review Committee meetings, case files, accommodation, etc.

(c) Processing the inmates

The system for processing inmates on arrival at Junee documented in the year two report continued throughout year three with some minor modifications. These were as follows:

- on arrival at Junee all inmates are processed by the staff in the Reception/Intake area who now liaise with the Case Management Coordinator by telephone (in year two the Case Management Coordinator met all the inmates as they arrived at the centre);
- before reaching their cell inmates are screened three times - (i) by the staff in Intake (previously the Case Management Coordinator), (ii) by the Health Services Unit and (iii) by the Receiving Officer in the Unit (previously the Correctional Manager).

Once allocated to an accommodation unit the Case Officer becomes the first point of contact at all times.

(d) Integration Program

At the end of year two the staff at Junee were confronted with the need to manage a diverse and changing inmate population in which each level of protection was kept separate. Thus, all activities at the centre (including programs, recreation, sport, employment) had to be scheduled to allow access for each category of inmates (ND, PRO, SPRO).

► *Extending the Integration Program*

The initiative, introduced in year two after consultation with inmates, to integrate visits (i.e., all three categories of inmates using the visiting area simultaneously) was considered by management at Junee to have

been successful. So, in year three it was decided to extend this initiative within the centre. From August 1995 onwards the Integration Program was developed and progressively introduced at Junee through negotiation and consultation with the inmates.

In the first instance some education sessions were identified as 'integrated'. Access to these sessions was dependent upon the inmates agreeing to integration. Integration was then extended to the gymnasium, recreation, arts and crafts and sports. In September 1995 all the sessions conducted for the sex offender group, the Sex Offender Redirection Training (SORT) program, were integrated. Gala days and Christmas celebrations were also integrated. The Integration Program was then extended to the accommodation in the C Units and then to employment in Industries.

Thus, in the period from August 1995 to March 1996 inclusive, initiatives relating to the Integration Program were tried and if they worked they were formalised. The procedures developed were then documented and issued as a Governor's Order in April 1996.

One possible measure of how well the Integration Program has worked is to compare events in custody in year three, for the months before the Integration Program was introduced (April-August 1995 inclusive) with the period from September 1995 onwards. In this analysis an average monthly figure (average number of incidents per month) was calculated for each period as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Events in custody</i> | |
| <i>- pre/post integration</i> | |
| Self-harm - before | 4.0 |
| Self-harm - after | 4.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Assaults on officers - before | 2.2 |
| Assaults on officers - after | 1.3 |

| | |
|---|------|
| Assaults on inmates - before | 3.2 |
| Assaults on inmates - after | 3.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Fights - before | 4.0 |
| Fights - after | 4.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Offences by offence date - before | 67.2 |
| Offences by offence date - after | 58.7 |
| <hr/> | |
| Offences by hearing date - before | 69.0 |
| Offences by hearing date - after | 61.9 |

This summary shows that there were no major changes in the average monthly reported levels of events in custody resulting from the introduction of the Integration Program. Indeed, the average number of offences in custody, both by offence date and by hearing date, decreased after the Integration Program was introduced.

▶ *Inmate participation*

The formal process developed for assessing inmates wanting to take part in the Integration Program is as follows:

- inmates are made aware of the Integration Program, how it operates and what it involves. If the inmate wants to participate in the program they are asked to complete an Integration Agreement application. Applications are assessed by the Case Manager and a recommendation forwarded to the Programs Manager for approval;
- inmates who do not wish to participate in the Integration Program, or who are considered unsuitable are provided with alternative program pathways;
- inmates not participating in the Integration Program have their ID card endorsed to indicate their inability to associate freely with inmates from other units, classifications and categories.

The proportion of inmates participating in the Integration Program, calculated as a proportion of the monthly average inmate population for the period from September 1995 to March 1996 inclusive, was as follows:

| <i>% inmates participating in the Integration Program</i> | |
|---|------|
| March 1996 | 61.8 |
| February | 69.6 |
| January | 75.3 |
| December 1995 | 62.9 |
| November | 39.8 |
| October | 29.0 |
| September 1995 | 16.7 |

From December 1995 onwards more than six in ten inmates at Junee were participating in the Integration Program.

The perceived benefits accruing from the Integration Program were twofold:

for the inmates: there was greater access to a wider range of programs and employment opportunities and to recreational and sporting activities;

for ACM: the Integration Program provided the opportunity to rationalise the provision of programs and services to a diverse inmate population.

► *Integration in departmental centres*

At the present time the Department does not operate a formalised Integration Program in any of its centres - inmates of different protection status are kept strictly separated. However, in some cases protection inmates are encouraged to sign off protection before being transferred to a minimum security institution.

In 1990/91 an integrated accommodation unit - the Multi Purpose Unit (MPU) was established at Goulburn. This initiative was undertaken following inmate unrest at Park-

lea and the subsequent need to house inmates with three levels of protection status in the A wing at Goulburn. The accommodation and programs in the MPU could not cater for these inmates to be kept separated, so inmates with different protection levels were brought together through a process of individual counselling. This initiative continued at Goulburn for approximately three years.

The current Junee Liaison Officer was involved in the establishment of the MPU and was able to provide valuable insights into the integration process at Junee.

(e) **Parole**

Case management, as described above, is the method used at Junee, to manage inmates while in custody, however, some inmates receive continuing supervision post-release. Inmates, identified in Part 3 of the Sentencing Act 1989, are eligible for release on parole²⁶ and an assessment of each of these inmates is undertaken at all NSW centres by the Parole Officers.

In year two there were 3 full-time parole officers located at Junee all of whom were departmental employees. This is the only area at Junee staffed by departmental personnel.

In year three, following the State election in March 1995, the NSW Government decided to integrate the NSW Probation Service with the Department of Corrective Services. As part of this restructuring Parole was combined with Probation under an Assistant Commissioner Probation and Parole.

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 position of a part time clerical assistant

had been advertised and approval had been granted for a separate parole office to be built between the gymnasium and the education block.

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.

For most of year three the Parole Officers continued to report monthly to the Parole Coordinator in the Southern Regional Office at Goulburn, however, from March 1996 onwards their monthly reports were sent direct to Probation & Parole in Sydney.

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

Parole reports

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| # 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 three were parole reports, 115 in total. Parole Officers also provide supplementary parole reports, immigration reports, interstate transfer reports and breach of parole reports. Annex I, Table 11 details the number of reports produced.

(f) Summary

This chapter identified some interesting differences between the inmate management model at Junee and that adopted within

departmental centres. These were as follows:

- **Case management:** at Junee case management has been fully implemented and all Correctional Officers have been allocated a caseload;
- **Integration Program:** this program which began in the visits area has been extended into Programs, Industries and Health Services with approximately six in ten inmates agreeing to participate in the program.

The Integration Program has produced beneficial effects for both the inmates and the staff. For example, the inmates have access to a wider range of programs and employment opportunities, and for ACM, the Integration Program provided the opportunity to rationalise the provision of programs and services to a diverse inmate population;

- **Parole:** the average number of reports prepared per month by the Parole Unit at Junee in year three remained virtually unchanged. However, during year three the re-absorption of the Probation Service into the Department of Corrective Services led to changes in reporting structures for the Parole Officers at Junee.

Programs

The Programs 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. In February 1996 a team of Inmate Development managers visited the centre with the Assistant Commissioner Personnel & Education (ACP&E). Following this meeting ACP&E reported positively on progress at Junee in relation to the activities of the Programs area.

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 year two the Programs area at Junee was reorganised into four strands - Education Services, Clinical Services, Case Management Services and Chaplaincy Services - to more clearly reflect the activities and responsibilities of the Programs area. This structure remained unchanged throughout year three.

During year three the programs staff at Junee provided a range of program options including academic, vocational, substance abuse, life skills and recreation/arts and crafts programs and continued to maintain

the systematic collection of data relating to program enrolments.

A major initiative undertaken at Junee in year three was the progressive implementation of the 'integration' policy within the Programs area - initially in education then extended to the library, gymnasium, recreation and arts and crafts. By the end of year three the majority of all activities provided by the Programs area were integrated.

At Junee inmates are usually referred to the Programs area or to specialist personnel therein by the inmate's Case Officer, who 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) area 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. In departmental centres an inmate can draw upon the services of more than one IDS unit simultaneously, resulting in a duplication of service. 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 (Bowery 1994, 1996).

(b) **Education Services**

Education 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 three, two major initiatives were introduced at Junee which impacted upon the provision of education services. These were:

- **Integration:** from September 1995 onwards the majority of the courses provided by Education Services were offered as "integrated" programs, this meant that these programs were offered to all inmates regardless of protection status;
- **AEVTI:** following negotiations between the Department and ACM, Junee became an AEVTI campus and the CGEA was introduced as part of the Junee education curriculum.

These initiatives led to a rationalisation of the education curriculum, thereby providing inmates with more choice in terms of scheduling, course availability, access to education and program pathways.

▶ *AEVTI™*

During year two the Department implemented a major education initiative - the Department secured the licence to deliver the Certificates of General Education for Adults (CGEA) from the Office of Training and Further Education (OTFE), Department of Education in Victoria. This meant that each centre in NSW could offer an accredited range of general education courses.

The CGEA are issued by the Adult Education and Vocational Training Institute, which is part of the NSW Department of Corrective Services, whose registered trademark is AEVTI. This initiative was outlined in the year two report (Bowery 1996).

Although planning had been underway for some time with regard to the implementation of the CGEA, it was not until October 1995 that agreement was finally reached with ACM regarding its introduction at Junee. Data collection relating to enrolments in CGEA courses began in January 1996.

From October 1995 onwards the Department's State Manager Vocational Education & Training visited the centre on a number of occasions to assist the Education Services staff in the implementation of the CGEA vocational curriculum.

The inclusion of Junee as an AEVTI campus and the adoption of the CGEA provides inmates entering and leaving the centre with a continuity of program options between NSW correctional centres and preparation for release into the community.

▶ *Recreation*

At the end of year two there was only one recreation officer employed full-time at Junee. By the end of year three this had been increased to two full-time recreational specialists.

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 provided for inmates to compete in sporting events and other recreation activities with teams and individuals from Junee and other areas.

► *Library*

The library at Junee was staffed, in year three, by two inmate librarians. As in year two the library collection was maintained at approximately 50% fiction and 50% non-fiction.

Approximately 50 new books are added to the library collection every 6 weeks including reference texts and some literature, poetry and cookery titles. Inmates can have three books on loan for up to 4 weeks. The library catalogue is computerised and includes a reservation system and notification of overdue loans. There is also a video section in the library which includes courses in small business and learning to drive.

The inmate librarians advise that changes to the inmate mix, namely the introduction of unsentenced inmates, resulted in a greater demand for law books.

(c) Clinical Services

Clinical Services include activities associated with professional assessment/appraisal, treatment/intervention, prevention, documentation/reports and training/consultation.

Clinical Services is headed by a Senior Psychologist and includes Psychologists and Counsellors.

► *Psychology*

At the end of year three there were 2 Psychologists and 1 Senior Psychologist at Junee. The Senior Psychologist at Junee commenced duty in December 1995. The Department's Head of Psychology Services maintains a monitoring role with regard to compliance with professional departmental policy.

Access to the Psychologists is usually by

referral, in most cases inmates are referred by a Counsellor or Case Officer. Some inmates, in need of psychological help, are identified on reception at the centre, and others are referred by the medical staff.

► *Counsellors*

At the end of year three there were five full-time Counsellors overall - one assigned to each area, one specialising in drug and alcohol issues and one working with the inmates on the methadone²⁷ program. In addition, an Aboriginal D&A Counsellor was employed on a sessional basis.

In year two, the Counsellor's role was changed with greater emphasis being placed on therapeutic issues and less concentration upon welfare issues. This multi-skilled role for the Counsellors continued throughout year three.

► *Clinical programs*

In year three the Clinical Services staff introduced two major program initiatives, designed to serve the needs of two relatively large inmate population groups namely, sex offenders and inmates with alcohol and other drug problems. These program initiatives were as follows:

Sex Offender Redirection Training (SORT)

- a pilot SORT program for sex offenders was conducted over a 12 week period in the latter part of 1995 and was still under evaluation by ACM at the end of year three.

Sex offenders make up a significant proportion of the inmate population at Junee. At the end of March 1996 28% of all inmates at Junee (26% in March 1995) were identified as having a most serious offence that was sexual.²⁸ This represents approximately one quarter of all inmates imprisoned in NSW whose most serious offence was sexual.

Alcohol and Other Drugs Program 1996 (AOD96) - this program is a multi-dimensional approach to working with inmates with alcohol and other drug problems. AOD96 is a four-tier program which, according to the Senior Psychologist at Junee:

"...uses a biopsychosocial approach which recognises the complexities of the prison environment as a treatment setting, and looks to treat the whole person in terms of the psychological, personal and physical elements that influence each offenders lifestyle".

Each of the four tiers has clearly identified inmate target groups, program objectives and performance indicators.

Tier 1: is designed for inmates who are on remand, recently sentenced, on short sentences or who have just started examining their D&A problems. In Tier 1 as well as individual counselling, inmates have access to the following programs:

- stress management,
- D&A awareness,
- harm minimisation (this is the departmental program),
- healthy lifestyles, and
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Narcotics Anonymous (NA) (also offered by the Department and usually run by outside volunteers).

Tier 2: all inmates are eligible to access this Tier, however, the primary target groups are long-term sentenced inmates; those seeking knowledge of AOD issues and/or contemplating change with regard to their AOD usage, and inmates seeking AOD programs to satisfy parole and/or classification requirements. In Tier 2 as well as individual counselling and referral to other programs and community agencies, inmates have access to the following programs:

- AA/NA,
- relapse prevention "How to stay out of

- gaol" (this is a departmental program),
- harm minimisation,
- communication,
- anger management,
- personal responsibility,
- pre-employment,
- pre-release
- self awareness.

Tier 3: is for inmates who are willing to spend most of their day examining their D&A problems. The primary target groups are C2 classification inmates who are preparing for C3 programs and/or selected C1, C2 or B classification inmates who are assessed to be highly motivated towards change.

Tier 4: is for selected graduates of the Tier 3 program. This Tier was still in the planning stage in March 1996, but the intention was to develop an accommodation area in the C Units for these inmates.

► *HIV & Health Promotion*

In year three the Department's HIV & Health Promotion Unit (formerly the Prisons AIDS Project) continued to provide training and advice in consultation with Education and OH&S staff at Junee. The Unit's Regional Coordinator for the Southern region of NSW visits Junee regularly.

The co-ordinator's role is to ensure that all inmates in the region receive the same access to information and programs with a common standard of service regardless of location or classification.

In year three the provision of HIV/AIDS training for staff at Junee was in the process of being negotiated between ACM and the Department.

At any given time there may be inmates at Junee who have received training and

accreditation as peer educators prior to their arrival at Junee. Thus, the number of inmates who are part of the HIV peer support network at Junee will vary from time to time, dependent upon inmate movements. However, this is thought to be consistent with the level of change occurring in all NSW centres.

Inmates at Junee who complete the PPEP conducted by a trainer accredited by the HIV & Health Promotion Unit are recognised as qualified peer educators and can continue to undertake this role when transferred to another centre.

ACM provide all necessary occupational health and safety equipment (i.e., AIDS pouches²⁹ 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 Junee which involves both custodial and programs staff, was discussed in detail in the previous chapter.

(e) Chaplaincy Services

Chaplaincy Services include activities associated with religious services, pastoral care, prison fellowship and counselling.

In year three the Chaplaincy Coordinators, two Roman Catholic nuns, one full-time and

one part-time, appointed by the Civil Chaplaincies Advisory Committee (CCAC), remained unchanged. The position of Anglican chaplain, funded by the Diocese of Canberra with financial support from ACM, also continued throughout year three.

▶ *Religious services*

In March 1996 the following regular services were available to inmates:

Religious services

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| Catholic | ..... | each Sunday |
| Presbyterian | ..... | 1st Sunday in month |
| Uniting | ..... | 2nd Sunday |
| Salvation Army | ..... | 3rd Sunday |
| Anglican or Baptist | ..... | 4th Sunday |
| Anglican or Salvation Army | .. | every 5th Sunday |

Pastoral Care

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| Catholic | ..... | Monday |
| Presbyterian | ..... | Tuesday |
| Anglican | ..... | Wednesday |
| Salvation Army | ..... | Friday |

Ministers of other faiths (e.g., Jewish, Muslim, Buddhist, Jehovah Witness) visit the centre from time to time. As well there are Prison Fellowship visits on weekends and Bible Study is held in the afternoon on Mondays.

All Chaplains and the prison fellowship members meet once every two months and on Easter Sunday a combined religious service was held at the centre.

Set out below is a list showing the religious affiliations of inmates at Junee as at the end of March 1996:

of Inmates

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----|
| Anglicans | ..... | 166 |
| Baptists | ..... | 5 |
| Buddhists | ..... | 4 |
| Muslims | ..... | 5 |
| Orthodox | ..... | 8 |
| Presbyterians | ..... | 6 |
| Roman Catholics | ..... | 147 |
| Seventh Day Adventists | ..... | 2 |
| Uniting (Methodists 5) | ..... | 20 |
| Christian non-specific | ..... | 10 |

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Other Christians | 12 |
| Other denominations | 8 |
| No preference | 188 |
| Not listed | 3 |
| | <u>584</u> |

At the end of year three the largest denominations represented at Junee were Anglicans (28%) and Roman Catholics (25%).

► *Personal assistance*

As well as coordinating religious services for inmates at Junee the Chaplains provide inmates with a range of personal assistance, such as:

- arranging housing on release,
- post-release support systems,
- the provision of clothing,
- facilitating contact with and support for inmates' families,
- facilitating the search for missing persons through the Salvation Army,
- arranging marriages and pre-nuptial counselling, and
- bereavement counselling.

At Junee, the Chaplains undertake or provide assistance to inmates with some services normally undertaken in departmental centres by the Welfare Officers. For example, contact with Government agencies relating to housing, social security payments, travel arrangements etc.

According to the Chaplaincy Coordinator this is viewed by the Chaplains as a positive feature of their work as it enables them to make initial contact with inmates who would not, in the normal course of events, access the chaplaincy service.

(f) Inmates with special needs

In year two management strategies were introduced at Junee to assist inmates with special needs and these have continued throughout year three. In the 1994-95 An-

nual Report the Department confirmed its commitment to inmates with special needs namely, Aboriginals, those from non-English speaking backgrounds, those with a disability and inmates in special management programs such as sex offenders and violent offenders.

In addition to those identified above, the following groups of inmates at Junee were identified as requiring special attention - aged/frail (over 50s), young offenders (under 23) and transsexuals.

Some of the special needs groups identified above contain substantial numbers of inmates (i.e., Aboriginals) while other groups are very small in number (i.e., transsexuals). The Department's Special Needs Coordinator visits Junee regularly to confer with Programs staff regarding the needs of these inmates.

For those special needs groups which are sufficiently large in number (e.g., Aboriginals, sex offenders, etc.) programs can be specifically targeted for these groups (i.e., SORT, AOD96, etc.). For the elderly/frail less strenuous recreational and outdoor activities are scheduled. For those groups which are very small in number (i.e., transsexuals) provision can be made to ensure that their specific needs are addressed.

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 three, March 1996, 8% of all inmates at Junee identified themselves as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders.

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 three.

(g) Staff training

As in year two, Programs staff at Junee maintain and update 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 maintained throughout year three with some modifications, namely:

- the program categories for which data were collected changed in August 1995 to accommodate the introduction of AEVTI (i.e., academic and vocational programs);
- in the latter part of year three a computer database was developed to house the program enrolment data which was designed to enable more flexible reporting of these data.

For data relating to program enrolments see Annex IV, Tables 17-19.

▶ *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 three | 758 |
| Av. enrolments per month - year two | 379 |
| Av. enrolments per month - year one | 260 |

These data show a dramatic increase in the average number of program enrolments per month in year three. Enrolments varied considerably during year three, showing an increase in the winter months (peaking at 1043 in July 1995) and dropping off in the summer months when most educational institutions are on vacation.

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

% of total program enrolments

| | |
|---|------|
| Basic education - year three | 7.6 |
| Year two | 4.7 |
| Year one | 12.8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Vocational training - year three | 26.0 |
| Year two | 33.0 |
| Year one | 25.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Personal development - year three | 27.3 |
| Year two | 40.2 |
| Year one | 20.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Recreation - year three | 0.0 |
| Year two | 22.2 |
| Year one | 14.7 |

These data show an increase in program enrolments in basic education in year three compared with year two and a decrease in the same period for vocational training and personal development. Recreational activities at Junee in March 1996 were not active due to refurbishment of the area used for recreation and arts and crafts.

▶ *AEVTI (education) enrolments*

Data relating to inmates enrolled in AEVTI courses at Junee were collected from February 1996 onwards, providing only two

months of complete data at the end of year three. These data are summarised as follows:

| <i>AEVTI enrolments (average # per month)</i> | |
|---|-----|
| Total enrolments | 249 |
| CGEA enrolments completed | 30 |
| Full time students | 22 |

In the two months for which data were available, AEVTI enrolments at June represented 42% of all program enrolments in that period.

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

| <i># of individual inmates enrolled in AEVTI</i> | |
|--|-----|
| 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:

| <i>Ratio of courses per inmate enrolment - AEVTI</i> | |
|--|------|
| June - year three | 1.21 |
| Year two | 1.18 |
| Year one | 1.18 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - March 1996 | 1.84 |
| March 1995 | 1.46 |
| November 1993 | 1.17 |

At June in year three the ratio of courses per inmate enrolment increased over previous years as did the Statewide ratio (including June) for March 1996.

Individual inmate enrolments were then

calculated as a percentage of the average monthly inmate population as follows:

| <i>Individual inmate enrolments % of inmate population</i> | |
|--|------|
| June - year three - AEVTI only | 35.6 |
| June - year two (9/12 months) | 46.5 |
| June - year one (6/12 months) | 39.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Statewide - March 1996 | 54.5 |
| Statewide - March 1995 | 60.0 |
| Statewide - November 1993 | 55.0 |

These data show that more than one-third of all inmates at June were enrolled in AEVTI (education) courses in the two months after AEVTI had been implemented. By way of comparison the changeover from education courses to AEVTI occurred in departmental centres in March 1994. Thus, after two years, more than half the inmates (55%) statewide (including June) were enrolled in AEVTI courses.

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> | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| June - year three (3/12 months) | 18.0 |
| June - year two (9/12 months) | 15.6 |
| June - year one (6/12 months) | 11.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 June in year three increased compared with years one and two.

The proportion of inmates enrolled in distance education statewide declined over the three year period. This decline can be attributed to the implementation of the AEVTI curriculum which provides access to accredited

ited courses on campus which previously could only be undertaken by correspondence.

At this stage it is too soon to say what impact, if any, the adoption of AEVTI will have upon the provision of education programs at Junee. This will be examined further in year four.

(i) **Summary**

In year three 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:

- **Programs:** in year three ACM extended the concept of 'integration' to the delivery of programs and services to inmates at Junee. This initiative, introduced progressively during year three, enabled all inmates regardless of protection status to have equal access to programs and services;
- **Programs:** in year three ACM developed a computer database which enabled staff to maintain a systematic and comprehensive data collection of all inmates enrolled in programs and services within the centre. This database implemented in March 1996 allows for detailed data analysis over time;
- **Education Services:** in year three the AEVTI curriculum was implemented at Junee, thereby providing inmates with more choice in terms of scheduling, course availability, access to education and program pathways;
- **Clinical Services:** there were two important program initiatives introduced in year three by the Clinical Ser-

vices staff. These were the Sex Offender Redirection Training (SORT) and the Alcohol and Other Drugs Program 1996 (AOD96);

- **Case Management Services:** the role of the Case Managers and the Case Management Coordinator in year three was modified slightly to reflect the greater confidence and experience of the Case Officers (see previous chapter);
- **Chaplaincy Services:** in year three the staff in Chaplaincy Services included in their role some of the functions normally undertaken in departmental centres by Welfare Officers. This was seen by the Chaplains as a positive move as it enabled them to have contact with inmates who would not, in the normal course of events, access the Chaplaincy Service.

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

The Manager Health Services at Junee 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'³⁰.

On arrival at Junee all inmates 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.

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

Annex V, Tables 20 to 22 detail the procedures carried out by the Health Services unit during year three.

(a) Overview

In year three the change which created the greatest impact upon the delivery of health services at Junee was the decision to receive inmates from court.

In years one and two and for part of year three inmates arriving at Junee were transferred from other departmental centres. This meant that inmates transferred to Junee, as a gaol of classification, had already undergone an initial screening and assessment by CHS and IDS staff.

Although Junee remains predominantly a gaol of classification, from August 1995

onwards inmates were also received from court.

In year three the number of inmates arriving at the centre varied between a minimum of 14 and a maximum of 110 per week. The average number of inmates received per week from court was 14 and on transfer was 29 (compared with 28 in year two). Unlike inmate transfers, which usually occur on a particular day of the week processing of inmates to/from court can occur on a daily basis.

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 had 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 three | 450 |
| Av. admissions per month | 38 |
| Av. days per admission | 4.0 |
| <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 |

These data show an increased usage of the infirmery at Junee in year three compared with previous years and an increase 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 | 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 three the average number of consultations and physicals per month declined and there were fewer callbacks.

Nursing data for each year are summarised as follows:

Nursing

| | |
|---|------|
| 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 |

The average number of nursing encounters and nurse screens increased in year three while the average number of nursing intake assessments per month decreased. These differences reflex the changes which have occurred in the inmate mix.

▶ **Pharmacology**

Prescribed medication is provided for inmates 5 times per day. A 24 hour inmate census is undertaken at regular intervals which details the number of inmates receiving prescribed medication by medication type (see Annex V, Table 22). At the end of year three, April 1, 1996, two-thirds of all inmates at Junee (67%) were receiving prescribed medication.

The number of inmates on prescribed medication as a proportion of the inmate population at Junee, in year three, is summarised as follows:

% of inmates

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| April 1, 1996 | 66.9 |
| February 5, 1996 | 56.0 |
| January 9, 1996 | 55.2 |
| October 5, 1995 | 72.0 |
| September 5, 1995 | 60.3 |
| August 2, 1995 | 59.8 |
| May 6, 1995 | 62.1 |
| April 11, 1995 | 66.0 |

In year three the proportion of inmates receiving prescribed medication was higher than the level recorded in year two. The most common types of medication prescribed in year three were anti-depressants, prescribed analgesia and bronchodilators/steroids.

► *Psychiatry*

A psychiatrist visits the centre once a fortnight. This service is the same as that provided in previous years.

Data relating to psychiatric consultations for each year are summarised as follows:

| <i>Psychiatric consultations</i> | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| # of consultations - year three | 174 |
| Average consultations per month | 15 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of consultations - year two | 177 |
| Average consultations per month | 15 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of consultations - year one | 187 |
| Average consultations per month | 16 |

The average number of psychiatric consultations per month remained stable over the three year period.

► *Dental*

As in year two the dentist sees patients by appointment 4 mornings per week and is on call at other times.

Data relating to dental screening for each year are summarised as follows:

| <i>Dental screening</i> | |
|---|------|
| # of screens - year three | 116 |
| Average screens per month | 15 |
| # of consultations - year three | 2017 |
| Average consultations per month | 168 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of screens - year two | 211 |
| Average screens per month | 18 |
| # of consultations - year two | 2468 |
| Average consultations per month | 206 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of screens - year one* | 340 |
| Average screens per month (Aug 1993-Mar 1994) | 28 |
| # of consultations - year one | 2637 |
| Average consultations per month | 220 |

* the dental service at Junee began in August 1993 - data adjusted to a yearly rate.

The number of dental screens and consulta-

tions per month in year three continued to decline. From December 1995 onwards data relating to dental screens were not recorded separately.

► *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 three | 139 |
| Average consultations per month | 12 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of consultations - year two | 144 |
| Average consultations per month | 12 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of consultations - year one | 129 |
| Average consultations per month | 11 |

The average number of optometrical consultations per month remained 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 with chest pains or deteriorating head injuries. Medical imaging, cat scans and ultra sound are also referred to external specialists.

Data relating to medical/surgical referrals for each year are summarised as follows:

| <i>Referrals</i> | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| # of referrals - year three | 71 |
| Average referrals per month | 6 |

| | |
|---|----|
| # of inmates to Wagga Base Hospital (WBH) | 29 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of referrals - year two | 85 |
| Av. referrals per month | 7 |
| # of inmates to WBH | 14 |
| <hr/> | |
| # 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 doubled in year three compared with year two.

Inmates at Junee 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 three | 6 |
| # of transfers to Ward D - year three | 31 |
| <hr/> | |
| # of transfers to Ward B - year two | 3 |
| # of transfers to Ward D - year two | 23 |
| <hr/> | |
| # 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 three returned to the year one level, however, the number of transfers to Ward D continued to increase.

▶ *Other*

Other services provided by Health Services include:

- voluntary testing for blood-borne communicable diseases such as HIV and Hepatitis;
- x-rays are undertaken by the Medical Officer on-site.

(c) Methadone

The first inmates on the methadone program to be transferred to Junee arrived at the centre in March 1995. Approval had been granted in February 1995 for 48 inmates on methadone to be housed at Junee.

By the end of year three, March 1996, the number of methadone inmates at Junee had increased to 58, all of whom were existing methadone users transferred to Junee from other centres. 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 the accommodation units where these inmates are housed.

The current Methadone Coordinator, a nurse, was appointed to the position in July 1995. The Coordinator's duties include responsibility for all inmates at Junee on methadone as well as providing one-to-one counselling, group discussion, relapse prevention and arranging contact with external agencies for inmates about to be released.

The resident medical officer is accredited as a methadone prescriber by the NSW Health Department.

(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 three.

The HRAT strategy introduced by ACM was discussed in *Junee: One Year Out* (Bowery 1994). In year two HRAT was

amended and the HRAT committee was expanded to 16 members.

In the three year period from April 1993 to March 1996 inclusive there were two suicides at Junee (confirmed by a coronial enquiry).

(e) Staff training

In addition to the general health procedures carried out at Junee, 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 three 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 three com-

pared with previous years were as follows:

- the number of infirmary admissions increased 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 physicals per month and the number of MO callbacks;
- the average number of nursing encounters per month increased;
- as at the end of year three, April 1, 1996, two-thirds of all inmates at Junee were taking prescribed medication;
- the number of dental screenings and dental consultations continued to decrease as did the average number of dental screens per month and the average number of dental consultations per month;
- the number of specialist referrals and the average number of referrals per month declined while the number of inmates transferred to Wagga Wagga Base Hospital and Ward D (psychiatric) at Long Bay increased;
- the number of inmates on methadone (58) was above the agreed number of inmates (48).

Industries

The Manager Industries 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 both private and public sector industries or in correctional centre services such as catering, building maintenance or community projects.

Annex VI, Tables 23 to 25 detail the inmate employment data for year two at Junee.

(a) Overview

In the 1995-96 financial year 84% of all inmates in NSW were employed, either in industries, prison services or community work.

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 is as follows:

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

- includes all employment plus full time students

Over the three year period there has been a small but steady increase in the proportion of inmates employed at Junee, however, the proportion of inmates in employment remains below the employment levels recorded at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

(b) Workforce reorganisation

During the three years Junee has been operational the workforce has been reorganised to reflect changes in the inmate mix and different work practices.

From April 1993 to October 1994 inclusive all the inmates at Junee were normal discipline inmates and the allocation of inmates to particular work details was dependent on security classification and/or experience.

In year two from the end of October 1994 to the end of March 1995 large numbers of PRO and SPRO inmates were moved into the centre. During this transition period a reorganisation of the workforce was essential to ensure that employment could be provided for each group of inmates regardless of protection status (Bowery 1996).

In year three the main change which impacted upon the Industries area at Junee was the implementation of the Integration Policy. This change meant that inmates of differing protection status could work together. Thus, at the end of year three, March 1996, work at Junee was allocated as follows:

Integrated (including inmates from the B Units and the C Units):

- both shifts in industries,
- kitchen,
- laundry.

SPRO inmates only:

- maintenance,
- walkways,
- visits,
- intake clerks,
- internal grounds.

C Units only (minimum security, integrated):

- internal grounds (C Units),
- horticulture,
- community work.

(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) are not required to work and are not allocated work until all sentenced inmates have work. However, these inmates look after their own accommodation area.

► *Industries*

At the end of year one there were three

private sector employers at Junee, Kambrook Australia Pty. Ltd., Higginsons and Junee Advantage employing 162 inmates in the industrial workshop (Bowers 1994).

At the end of year two, all inmates working in industries were producing electrical cabling for International Cable Manufacturers (ICM), a subsidiary of Kambrook Australia Pty. Ltd. There were 140 inmates employed in industries working two six-hour shifts five days per week (Bowers 1996).

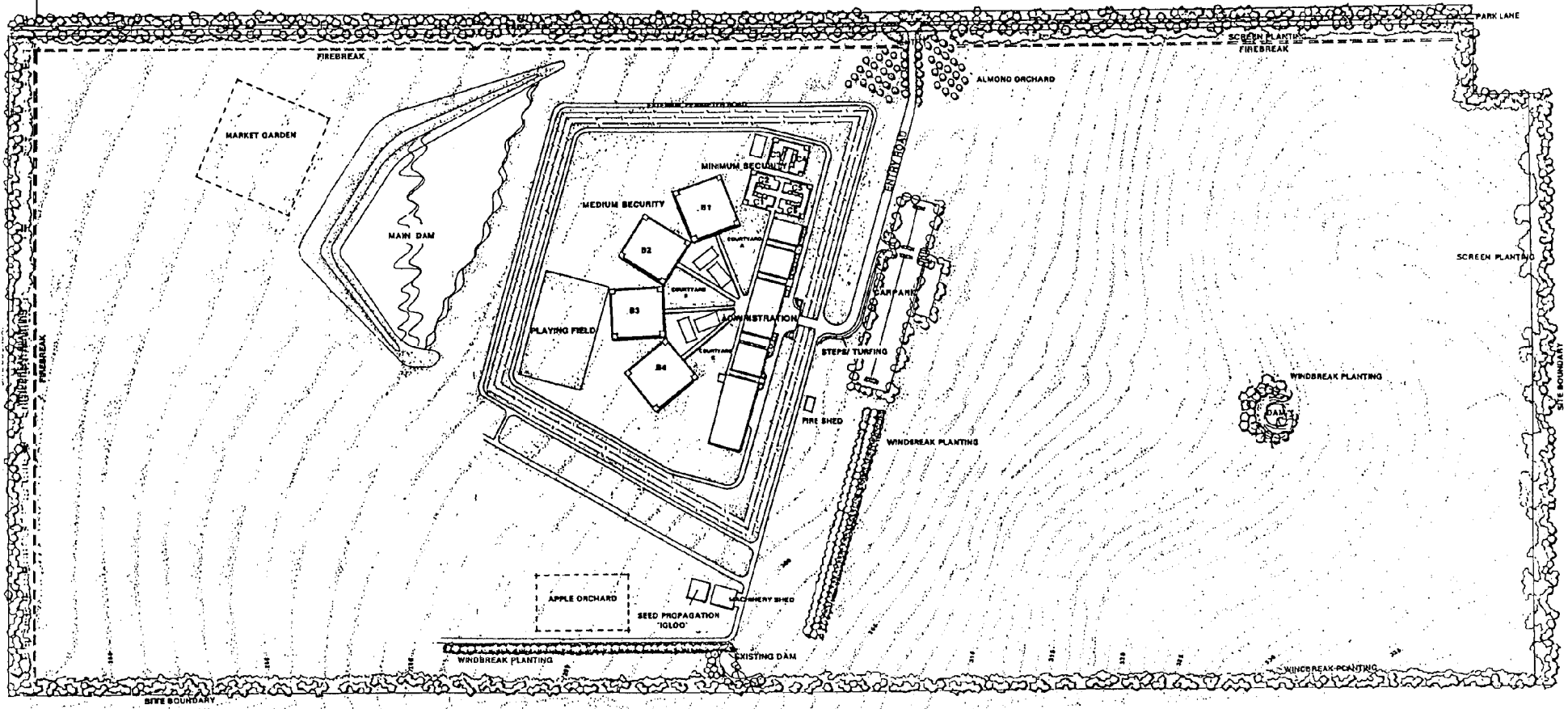
As at the end of year three, March 1996, all inmates working in industries were employed by ICM, producing either cables or powerboards. There were 143 inmates employed in industries working two six hour shifts five days per week - 6 am to noon and 12.30 to 6.30 pm. As well, negotiations were being conducted with P_ACE Shoes regarding the employment of inmates in sewing moccasins, training was conducted in August 1995, but no inmates were employed on this production line in year three.

Wages: inmates working on the production line are paid in accordance with departmental practices. Inmates on the maximum wage can 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 is \$54 per week.

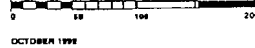
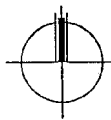
Productivity: data relating to production levels were kept from January 1995 onwards for each production line. A summary of the production data for years two and three is as follows:

Production totals - average units per month

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| ICM - cabling - year three | 128541 |
| ICM - powerboards | 11879 |
| ICM - jugs | 4711 |



LANDSCAPE MASTER PLAN



OCTOBER 1998

JUNEE CORRECTIONAL CENTRE JUNEE NSW

Chart No. 7

ICM - cabling - year two* 201027
* data available for Jan-March 1995 only.

During the twelve month period from April 1995 to March 1996 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.

In year three there were six Kambrook personnel working on-site.

▶ *Domestic*

As in previous years domestic employment at Junee includes:

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

Domestic 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.

Domestic work is allocated on a daily basis. Inmates in domestic employment are paid according to a pay scale which incorporates a basic wage per hour plus an hourly performance allowance. Inmates earn 40-45 cents per hour up to a maximum of \$6 per day - a maximum 42 hour week, including a special loading, can result in a maximum wage of \$42 per week.

▶ *Horticulture*

Chart 7 shows the facility and the surrounding acreage. Identified on the chart are the

main areas used for horticulture in year three. The horticultural activities undertaken on the acreage are as follows:

- market garden - work continued on the market garden throughout year three including the planting and harvesting of tomatoes, silverbeet, carrots, spinach, onions, capsicum, cucumber and corn;
- 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. In December 1995 construction began on a shade house;
- composting - a composting area has been established behind the seed propagation shed;
- water storage - in June work was completed on a small dam located in close proximity to the propagation shed and in February 1996 a 2-inch water supply line was installed to supply water to the grounds adjacent to the main drive and front entrance;
- 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 Prisons 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 three inmates undertook a wide range of community projects including:

- garden maintenance - at Junee Hostels, Cooina Court and Lawson House;
- landscaping and grounds maintenance - at Park Lane corner, Railway workshops and the Junee Showground, including the installation of a sprinkler system at Park Lane garden. As well, work was carried out in the Junee township for the Tidy Towns Committee;
- painting - at the Illabo Showgrounds and at the Junee Trotting Track.

Work was also carried out at the Old Junee Winery, Junee Golf Club and on the nature strips along Harefield Road, Junee.

The Manager Industries reports that there was positive feedback from the community with regard to the work undertaken by these inmates.

▶ *Full time students*

Inmates who are undertaking full time study are deemed to be employed and are 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 and can have their visits, phone calls and buy-ups restricted.

(d) Centre maintenance

The Manager Industries at Junee is responsible for the overall maintenance of the centre. In the period up to August 1995 a maintenance supervisor and two maintenance technicians were employed at the centre. In August 1995 the maintenance contract for the centre and the maintenance staff were transferred to Honeywell.

A Maintenance Request Register (MRR) is kept at the centre recording all requests received and action taken. A summary of the MRR for year three (excluding August 1995) showing the months preceding the transfer to Honeywell and following the transfer is as follows:

| <i>Pre-August 1995</i> | <i>MRR summary</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| Av. # requests submitted per month | 257 |
| Av. # requests completed per month | 236 |
| Av. # completed from previous months | 20 |
| Av. # outstanding per month | 22 |

Av. # outstanding from previous months . . . 12

September '95-March '96

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 the average number of requests submitted remained unchanged following the transfer to Honeywell, however, the number of completions and requests outstanding have increased. For monthly data see Annex VI, Table 25.

(e) Summary

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

- Industries were able to maintain and show a slight increase in the level of employment achieved in previous years despite further changes in the inmate mix and the introduction of integrated employment on the production line as well as in the kitchen and laundry;
- the horticultural activities on the external acreage continued to expand and the market garden produced a variety of produce for use at the centre;
- the average number of maintenance requests submitted per month remained unchanged following the transfer to Honeywell however, the number of completions and requests outstanding increased.

Human resources

ACM is a medium sized, private sector organisation with staff employed in two operational correctional centres, the Arthur Gorrie Centre in Queensland and the Junee Correctional Centre in NSW, together with a corporate headquarters located in Sydney. In year three ACM successfully tendered for the construction and management of the Fulham Correctional Centre in Victoria.

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.

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, Tables 26 to 31.

(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 three, March 1996, 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:

| <i>% by gender</i> | |
|--------------------------|------|
| 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 |

Seven in ten staff (70%) employed at Junee are male. At Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn the proportion of male staff was higher (Bathurst 82%, Grafton 84%, Goulburn 79%).

| <i>% by age</i> | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| 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 in year three are aged under 40 years of age, this figure remained unchanged compared with year two. At Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn staff were older than their counterparts at Junee (40+ = Bathurst 50%, Grafton 45%, Goulburn 58%).

As at March 1996 the longest length of service possible for most staff at Junee was 3½ years (a few were employed during the construction and commissioning phase). By way of comparison more than six in ten staff members at Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn have been employed by the Department for five years or more (Bathurst 65%, Grafton 74%, 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 approximately eight in ten staff members are 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 three | 84.2 |
| Junee - females | 15.8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - males - year two | 79.2 |
| Junee - females | 20.8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - males - year one | 83.8 |
| Junee - females | 16.2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - males - year three | 91.9 |
| Bathurst - females | 8.1 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - males - year three | 94.0 |
| Grafton - females | 6.0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - males - year three | 87.5 |
| Goulburn - females | 12.5 |

Junee, as shown above, employs a higher proportion of female custodial staff compared with Bathurst, Grafton and Goulburn.

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

| <i>% by age</i> | |
|--|------|
| Junee - <40 years of age - year three | 72.1 |
| Junee - 40+ | 27.9 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year two | 68.8 |
| Junee - 40+ | 31.2 |
| <hr/> | |
| Junee - <40 years of age - year one | 76.6 |
| Junee - 40+ | 23.4 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - <40 years of age - year three | 54.4 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Bathurst - 40+ | 45.6 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - <40 years of age - year three | 45.2 |
| Grafton - 40+ | 54.8 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - <40 years of age - year three | 58.3 |
| Goulburn - 40+ | 41.7 |

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 are under 40 years of age at all the centres listed above.

► *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.

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 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 three | 45.7 |
| Bathurst - females | 54.3 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - males - year three | 45.5 |
| Grafton - females | 54.5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - males - year three | 39.5 |
| Goulburn - females | 60.5 |

These data should be treated with caution as

the number of non-custodial staff at these centres is very small. However, the above summary of the gender profile shows that at Junee and all the departmental centres listed above, more than half the non-custodial staff are women.

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

| | <i>% by age</i> |
|--|-----------------|
| 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 three . . . | 34.3 |
| Bathurst - 40+ | 67.7 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - <40 years of age - year three . . . | 45.4 |
| Grafton - 40+ | 54.5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Goulburn - <40 years of age - year three . . | 53.5 |
| Goulburn - 40+ | 46.5 |

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 younger than their counterparts in the above departmental centres. However, over the three years Junee has been operational the proportion of non-custodial staff aged 40 years and over has increased.

▶ *Resignations and appointments*

In the twelve month period from April 1995 to March 1996 there were 45 resignations and 40 appointments (excluding intakes of trainee correctional officers). For more detail see Annex VII Table 28.

In year three there were two intakes of trainee correctional officers - in June 1995 and February 1996.

(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. At the end of December 1995 a total of 22,848 training hours (primary plus on-going training) had been completed for the year.

In year three, April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive, a total of 22087 staff training hours were completed - an average of 1841 training hours per month, conducted mostly on-site.

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 the compliance audit undertaken yearly by the Junee Liaison Officer.

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 29).

▶ *Primary (pre-service) training*

Prior to taking up duty as correctional officers all new recruits are required to complete 120 hours of pre-service training.

There were two intakes of trainee correctional officers in year three - in June 1995 and February 1996. A total of 34 new recruits entered pre-service training, some of whom did not complete the program.

► *On-going Training*

The 1995 staff training program, beginning in January 1995, 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 1995 a total of 11,504 hours were recorded for the On-going Training Program representing an average of 43.4 training hours per staff member.

The Training Officer at Junee monitors the attendance of staff in order to ensure that all staff have 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 staff training. These training sessions are usually between 1 and 2 hours in duration and cover a wide range of subject matter. Lockdown training facilitates the 40 hour mandatory training program and ensures staff are able to be released from their duties to participate in the program.

During year three staff training at Junee covered a wide variety of subject matter such as training in the use of firearms, case management and occupational health and safety. In addition, specialised training is also provided for staff at the centre such as:

- modules for health professionals covering subjects such as venepuncture, pharmacology and clinical nursing;
- modules relating to special needs category inmates covering issues such as sex offender behaviour, sign language for the hearing impaired and the needs of transgender inmates.

From time to time staff employed at Junee also attend training courses provided by other organisations such as the Department of Corrective Services or TAFE, as well as specialist professional conferences.

Staff employed by the Department also have access to a wide range of training opportunities as described in the year two report (Bowery 1996).

(c) Occupational Health & Safety

As in previous years there is a workplace committee and a full-time Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Officer³¹ at Junee. The OH&S Officer is responsible for monitoring all OH&S matters at Junee 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 provides a monthly progress report setting out 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.

The staff committee responsible for occupational health and safety at Junee, in addition to their other activities, conduct a six monthly workplace audit of all OH&S features at the facility.

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

In August 1995 ACM implemented a major OH&S initiative namely the introduction of 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 and a Continuous Improvement Action Plan (CIAP) was produced and presented to all Senior Managers in December 1995.

At the end of year three discussions were being held with Senior Managers regarding the implementation of the CIAP.

► *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 1995 to March 1996 inclusive:

Staff accident reports: in year three 91 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 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 three were cuts and lacerations and assaults by inmates. Less than half the accidents reported (42) resulted in staff members submitting workers' compensation claims.

For further details see Annex VII, Tables 30 and 31.

Workers' compensation: in year three the total time lost on workers compensation for injuries which occurred in the period under review was 414 days - an average of 35 days per month (575 days in year two - an average of 48 days per month). This compares with a total time lost in all departmental centres in 1995/96 of 28222 days - an average of 2352 days per month (26873 days in 1994/95 - an average of 2239 days per month).

The data for Junee were then recalculated to show the 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 three | 0.13 |
| Junee - year two | 0.19 |
| Junee - year one | 0.19 |
| <hr/> | |
| Bathurst - 1995/96 | 0.47 |
| Bathurst - 1994/95 | 0.36 |
| Bathurst - 1993/94 | 1.45 |
| <hr/> | |
| Grafton - 1995/96 | 0.13 |
| Grafton - 1994/95 | 1.81 |
| Grafton - 1993/94 | 2.82 |
| <hr/> | |
| 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 data³² were available for financial years only.

The average days lost per employee per month for all departmental centres in NSW (not including Junee) was 0.56. All the above centres recorded an average days lost per employee below the NSW average. Junee and Grafton at 0.13 recorded a low level of days lost.

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, including kitchens and 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. Non-custodial staff are also trained in the use of breathing apparatus.

All members of the FRT are accredited trainers in the use of the apparatus and two members of the FRT are accredited trainers in the servicing of breathing apparatus and all FRT members have a first aid certificate and some are first aid instructors.

Hazardous substances: a close watch is kept on the supply and use of hazardous

substances by the OH&S Officer 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 three. Inmates working in industries are responsible for tool control in that area.

▸ *Departmental policy and practice*

The Department's policy relating to OH&S has remained unchanged from year two (Bowery 1996).

All departmental Workplace Committees have received accredited WorkCover OH&S training. The Department has commenced implementation of a Workers' Compensation and Employee Assistance Program strategy which emphasises local responsibility and accountability for OH&S and Workers' Compensation management.

In addition, a position also exists in the Department's HIV & Health Promotion Unit for a representative of the Prison Officers Vocational Branch of the NSW Public Service Association (who is a correctional officer) to oversight the provision and maintenance of AIDS pouches and other OH&S equipment in NSW correctional centres including Junee.

This officer also runs education sessions on communicable diseases and the use of OH&S equipment; provides follow-up and support for staff involved in critical incidents such as needlestick injuries and other exposures; when exposure to risk occurs ensures that the correct post-risk exposure procedures are followed and gives practical demonstrations of simulated blood spills and

procedures to safely clean an area affected by blood, body fluids and/or body parts.

(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 three, 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 correctional officers were women;

- **staff training** - the mandatory on-going training program conducted in the 1995 calendar year for all staff employed within the centre at Junee, achieved an average of 43.4 training hours per staff member.

This indicates a systematic approach and continuing commitment to career development and the upgrading of vocational skills within the workforce.

The Training Officer's ability to monitor the progress of individual staff members in terms of training undertaken and completed encourages attendance by individual staff members and ensures managers identify the training needs of their staff and release them as required;

- **OH&S** - the continuing employment of an OH&S Officer located on-site ac-

tively 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 imprisonment, most serious offence, aggregate sentence, country of birth and the local government area (LGA) of last address.

Two groups of data showing the characteristics of individual inmates were available: data on every inmate in custody in NSW on June 30, 1995, as extracted for the NSW Prison Census and similar data for every inmate in Junee at the end of September and December 1995 and March 1996. These data were extracted from the Offender Record System (ORS) and are shown in Annex VIII, Tables 32 to 40.

Using these data the following demographic analyses were undertaken:

- a comparison of inmates at Junee with sentenced inmates in other NSW centres by classification (B, E2, C1 and C2);
- a comparison of year two and year three data for inmates at Junee by classification using census data;
- a comparison of year three data for all inmates at Junee with data for March 1996;
- a comparison across classifications for inmates at Junee only; and
- an examination of the demographic data for unsentenced inmates at Junee for year three only.

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.

(a) Overview

At the end of the third year of operation, March 1996, the inmate population at Junee represented 9% of the total inmate population in NSW.

The inmate population at Junee as at March 1996, was made up as follows:

| | <i>% of inmate population</i> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| B classification | 25.4 |
| E2 classification | 13.2 |
| C1 classification | 26.8 |
| C2 classification | 27.6 |
| Unsentenced | 5.1 |
| Other | <u>2.0</u> |
| | 100% |

Compared with year two, the main differences in the inmate population at Junee in year three were the decrease in the proportion of inmates in the B classification group held at the centre (in year two 35%) and the introduction of unsentenced inmates.

The changes which were made to the inmate mix in year three were discussed in detail earlier in this report. This chapter examines the demographic characteristics of the inmate population at Junee.

Following is an examination of the demographic profile of each of the main classification groups at Junee (B, E2, C1 and C2).

Table 3: B classification

| B CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS | | | | JUNEE MAR 96 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | JUNEE 30/6/93 (Year 1) | JUNEE 30/6/94 (Year 2) | JUNEE 30/6/95 (Year 3) | REST OF NSW 30/6/95 | | YEARS 2/3 | YEAR 3 & MAR 96 | YEAR 3 REST OF NSW |
| Age: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | NS | NS | NS |
| 18-24 | 23.8 | 25.4 | 21.3 | 28.6 | 22.3 | | | |
| 25-29 | 31.5 | 24.6 | 20.2 | 20.8 | 19.6 | | | |
| 30-39 | 30.6 | 31.0 | 29.5 | 29.0 | 29.7 | | | |
| 40+ | 14.1 | 19.0 | 29.0 | 21.6 | 28.4 | | | |
| Marital status: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | 58.5 | 51.6 | 48.6 | 53.5 | 51.4 | | | |
| Married/de facto | 30.3 | 36.7 | 32.8 | 33.2 | 32.4 | | | |
| Other | 11.2 | 11.7 | 18.5 | 13.3 | 16.3 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | NS | NS | + |
| | 5.9 | 9.7 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 4.7 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | NS | NS | NS |
| | 65.0 | 65.3 | 59.6 | 58.8 | 65.5 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | (N=338) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | ++ | NS | ++ |
| Homicide | 3.5 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 16.9 | | | |
| Assault | 8.5 | 6.9 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 8.8 | | | |
| Sexual off. | 5.6 | 5.2 | 30.6 | 10.2 | 35.1 | | | |
| Robbery | 24.6 | 24.2 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 17.6 | | | |
| Property | 30.3 | 23.4 | 16.9 | 24.2 | 15.5 | | | |
| Other | 27.4 | 33.1 | 7.7 | 22.1 | 6.1 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | NS | NS | ++ |
| <1 year | 5.3 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 19.1 | 4.7 | | | |
| 1-2 years | 12.6 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 12.9 | 6.1 | | | |
| 2-5 years | 36.2 | 28.2 | 24.6 | 20.3 | 24.3 | | | |
| 5-7 years | 19.7 | 19.0 | 20.2 | 14.7 | 14.9 | | | |
| 7 years > | 26.2 | 35.1 | 41.0 | 33.0 | 50.0 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | ++ | NS | ++ |
| Overseas | 31.2 | 33.5 | 19.1 | 28.1 | 13.5 | | | |
| NSW | 60.0 | 59.3 | 67.2 | 63.9 | 75.0 | | | |
| Interstate | 8.8 | 7.3 | 13.7 | 8.0 | 11.5 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | (N=340) | (N=248) | (N=183) | (N=587) | (N=148) | NS | NS | ++ |
| Sydney | 63.2 | 51.6 | 43.7 | 56.7 | 51.4 | | | |
| Country | 22.9 | 31.9 | 37.7 | 33.2 | 37.8 | | | |
| Other | 13.8 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 10.1 | 10.8 | | | |

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 June) when the Census was taken.

(b) B classification inmates

Over the five-year period from 1991 to 1995 inclusive the NSW Prison Census, taken on June 30 of each year, showed that B classification inmates averaged 16% 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> |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| March 1996 | 19.6 |
| June 1995 | 23.8 |
| June 1994 | 28.3 |
| June 1993 | 46.8 |

In the three year period from June 1993 to March 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 1993 B classification inmates at June accounted for almost half (47%) of all male B classification inmates in NSW, but by the end of year three, March 1996 less than two in ten B classification male inmates in NSW were at June.

A demographic analysis comparing B classification inmates at June in years one and two produced some minor but not significant differences with the exception of LGA of last address data (Bowery 1996). A similar analysis comparing years two and three showed two significant differences at the 0.01 level. In year three there was a significant shift in the most serious offence categories and place of birth data (see Table 3).

The 1995 census data for June were then compared with data for March 1996 to see if any change in the demographic profile for B classification inmates had taken place as a result of changes to the inmate mix which

occurred in year three. This analysis showed no significant differences at the 0.05 levels.

At the end of year three B classification inmates at June were characterised as follows:

- almost six in ten (58%) were aged 30+;
- more than half (51%) had never married;
- only one in twenty (5%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- two-thirds (66%) had known prior imprisonment³³;
- more than one third (35%) had a sexual offence as their most serious offence;
- half (50%) had an aggregate sentence of more than 7 years and almost four in ten (39%) had an aggregate sentence of between 2 and 7 years;
- three quarters (75%) were born in NSW;
- more than half (51%) gave Sydney as their LGA of last address.

Table 3 also showed significant differences between B classification inmates at June and those elsewhere in NSW on a number of characteristics. At the 0.01 level - most serious offence, aggregate sentence, place of birth and LGA of last address, and at the 0.05 level - Aboriginality.

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

Table 4: E2 classification

| E2 CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS | | | | JUNEE MAR 96 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | JUNEE 30/6/93 (Year 1) | JUNEE 30/6/94 (Year 2) | JUNEE 30/6/95 (Year 3) | REST OF NSW 30/6/95 | | YEARS 2/3 | YEAR 3 & MAR 96 | YEAR 3 REST OF NSW |
| Age: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | NS |
| 18-24 | | 44.0 | 41.5 | 40.2 | 40.3 | | | |
| 25-29 | | 32.0 | 36.9 | 30.4 | 35.1 | | | |
| 30-39 | | 20.0 | 15.4 | 27.2 | 20.8 | | | |
| 40+ | | 4.0 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 3.9 | | | |
| Marital status: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | | 54.0 | 69.2 | 60.9 | 61.0 | | | |
| Married/defacto | | 36.0 | 23.1 | 32.6 | 35.1 | | | |
| Other | | 10.0 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 3.9 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | ++ |
| | | 8.0 | 10.8 | 28.3 | 7.8 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | + | NS |
| | | 80.0 | 76.9 | 83.2 | 89.6 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | NS |
| Homicide | | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.6 | | | |
| Assault | | 16.0 | 10.8 | 13.6 | 11.7 | | | |
| Sexual off. | | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 5.2 | | | |
| Robbery | | 26.0 | 26.2 | 21.2 | 16.9 | | | |
| Property | | 42.0 | 38.5 | 46.7 | 49.4 | | | |
| Other | | 16.0 | 18.5 | 13.0 | 14.3 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | ++ |
| <1 year | | 10.0 | 3.1 | 23.9 | 13.0 | | | |
| 1-2 years | | 16.0 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 32.5 | | | |
| 2-5 years | | 42.0 | 36.9 | 30.4 | 31.2 | | | |
| 5-7 years | | 18.0 | 15.4 | 13.0 | 9.1 | | | |
| 7 years > | | 14.0 | 21.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | NS |
| Overseas | | 14.0 | 12.3 | 14.1 | 11.9 | | | |
| NSW | | 76.0 | 73.8 | 73.4 | 79.2 | | | |
| Interstate | | 10.0 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 9.1 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | | (N=50) | (N=65) | (N=184) | (N=77) | NS | NS | NS |
| Sydney | | 50.0 | 44.6 | 51.6 | 49.4 | | | |
| Country | | 40.0 | 40.0 | 35.9 | 37.7 | | | |
| Other | | 10.0 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 13.0 | | | |

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 June) when the Census was taken.
4. There were no E2 classification inmates resident at June on June 30, 1993.

(c) E2 classification inmates

Over the five-year period from 1991 to 1995 inclusive the NSW Prison Census, taken on June 30 of each year, showed that E2 classification inmates averaged 2% of all 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> |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| March 1996 | 27.1 |
| June 1995 | 26.1 |
| June 1994 | 28.9 |
| June 1993 | 0.0 |

In the two year period from June 1994 to March 1996, the number of E2 classification inmates at Junee, as a proportion of all male E2 classification inmates in NSW, remained stable.

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

A demographic analysis comparing E2 classification inmates at Junee in years two and three, from the census data, showed no significant differences in that time period (see Table 4).

The 1995 census data for Junee were then compared with data for March 1996 to see if any change in the demographic profile for E2 classification inmates had taken place as a result of changes to the inmate mix which occurred in year three. This analysis produced only one significant difference (at the 0.05 level) on any of the demographic characteristics shown in Table 4 - the proportion of inmates in this classification group with known prior imprisonment was significantly

higher in March 1996.

At the end of year three E2 classification inmates at Junee were characterised as follows:

- three quarters (75%) were aged under 30 years of age;
- more than six in ten (61%) had never married;
- less than one in ten (8%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- nine in ten (90%) had known prior imprisonment;
- almost half (49%) had a property offence as their most serious offence;
- six in ten (64%) had aggregate sentences between 1 and 5 years;
- almost eight in ten (79%) were born in NSW;
- almost half (49%) gave Sydney as their LGA of last address.

In Table 4 the 1995 census data also showed significant differences between E2 classification inmates at Junee and those elsewhere in NSW on two characteristics. At the 0.01 level - Aboriginality and aggregate sentence.

These data show that E2 classification inmates at Junee are less likely to be of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent and to have longer aggregate sentences than E2 inmates elsewhere in NSW.

Table 5: C1 classification

| C1 CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS | | | | JUNEE MAR 96 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | JUNEE 30/6/93 (Year 1) | JUNEE 30/6/94 (Year 2) | JUNEE 30/6/95 (Year 3) | REST OF NSW 30/6/95 | | YEARS 2/3 | YEAR 3 & MAR 96 | YEAR 3 REST OF NSW |
| Age: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | NS | NS | NS |
| 18-24 | 22.1 | 20.1 | 25.3 | 25.7 | 27.6 | | | |
| 25-29 | 24.1 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 19.3 | 23.1 | | | |
| 30-39 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 27.6 | | | |
| 40+ | 19.3 | 20.1 | 17.6 | 21.4 | 21.8 | | | |
| Marital status: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | + | NS | + |
| Never married | 53.1 | 47.2 | 59.4 | 50.2 | 56.4 | | | |
| Married/defacto | 33.8 | 39.6 | 25.9 | 37.7 | 28.8 | | | |
| Other | 13.1 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 12.1 | 14.7 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | NS | NS | ++ |
| | 7.6 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 12.5 | 7.1 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | ++ | ++ | ++ |
| | 57.9 | 62.3 | 47.6 | 61.0 | 62.2 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | (N=144) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | ++ | + | ++ |
| Homicide | 3.4 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 4.5 | | | |
| Assault | 9.7 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 11.5 | | | |
| Sexual off. | 5.5 | 8.2 | 26.5 | 10.3 | 34.0 | | | |
| Robbery | 22.1 | 18.3 | 22.4 | 18.5 | 10.9 | | | |
| Property | 30.3 | 27.7 | 25.3 | 26.8 | 26.9 | | | |
| Other | 29.0 | 31.4 | 16.5 | 28.6 | 12.2 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | NS | NS | ++ |
| <1 year | 6.9 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 18.0 | 14.1 | | | |
| 1-2 years | 11.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 15.4 | 10.3 | | | |
| 2-5 years | 37.2 | 38.4 | 34.7 | 29.4 | 37.8 | | | |
| 5-7 years | 26.9 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 14.4 | 18.6 | | | |
| 7 years > | 17.9 | 23.3 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 19.2 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | + | NS | NS |
| Overseas | 35.9 | 39.0 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 14.7 | | | |
| NSW | 56.6 | 52.2 | 62.9 | 65.1 | 71.2 | | | |
| Interstate | 7.6 | 8.8 | 11.8 | 9.7 | 14.1 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | (N=145) | (N=159) | (N=170) | (N=833) | (N=156) | NS | NS | NS |
| Sydney | 57.9 | 60.4 | 51.2 | 55.5 | 41.0 | | | |
| Country | 24.1 | 25.2 | 34.7 | 35.5 | 47.4 | | | |
| Other | 17.9 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 9.0 | 11.5 | | | |

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.

(d) C1 classification inmates

Over the five-year period from 1991 to 1995 inclusive the NSW Prison Census, taken on June 30 of each year, showed that C1 classification inmates averaged 15% 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:

| | <i>% of C1 classification inmates</i> |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| March 1996 | 17.0 |
| June 1995 | 16.9 |
| June 1994 | 16.7 |
| June 1993 | 15.4 |

In the three year period from June 1993 to March 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 overall proportion of C1 inmates in NSW.

A demographic analysis comparing C1 classification inmates at Junee in years one and two produced no significant differences. A similar analysis comparing years two and three showed significant differences at both the 0.01 and 0.05 level (Bowery 1996). In year three there was a significant shift in the most serious offence categories and a decrease in the level of known prior imprisonment at the 0.01 level. At the 0.05 level there was a change in the marital status and place of birth data (see Table 5).

The 1995 census data for Junee were then compared with data for March 1996 to see if any change in the demographic profile for C1 classification inmates had taken place as a result of changes to the inmate mix which occurred in year three. This analysis showed two significant differences - at the 0.01 level the proportion of C1 inmates at Junee

with known prior imprisonment returned to the level recorded in years one and two and at the 0.05 level there was a further shift in the most serious offence categories.

At the end of year three C1 classification inmates at Junee were characterised as follows:

- evenly distributed across age groups;
- more than half (56%) had never married;
- less than one in ten (7%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- more than six in ten (62%) had known prior imprisonment;
- one third (34%) had a sexual offence as their most serious offence and a further one quarter (27%) had a property offence as their most serious offence;
- almost four in ten (38%) had aggregate sentences between 2 and 5 years with a further four in ten (38%) having aggregate sentences of 5 years or more;
- more than seven in ten (71%) were born in NSW;
- almost half (47%) gave the country and a further four in ten (41%) gave Sydney as their LGA of last address.

Table 5 also showed significant differences between C1 classification inmates at Junee and those elsewhere in NSW on a number of characteristics. At the 0.01 level Aboriginality, known prior imprisonment, most serious offence and aggregate sentence, and at the 0.05 level marital status.

These data show that C1 classification in-

Table 6: C2 classification

| C2 CLASSIFICATION | NSW PRISON CENSUS | | | | JUNEE MAR 96 | SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | JUNEE 30/6/93 (Year 1) | JUNEE 30/6/94 (Year 2) | JUNEE 30/6/95 (Year 3) | REST OF NSW 30/6/95 | | YEARS 2/3 | YEAR 3 & MAR 96 | YEAR 3 REST OF NSW |
| Age: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | NS | NS | ++ |
| 18-24 | 33.3 | 15.6 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 21.1 | | | |
| 25-29 | 31.3 | 23.3 | 20.7 | 20.1 | 19.9 | | | |
| 30-39 | 25.3 | 37.8 | 31.3 | 32.1 | 24.8 | | | |
| 40+ | 10.1 | 23.3 | 31.7 | 21.6 | 34.2 | | | |
| Marital status: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | NS | NS | NS |
| Never married | 62.6 | 53.3 | 48.2 | 50.6 | 47.8 | | | |
| Married/de facto | 29.3 | 30.0 | 38.4 | 34.9 | 34.2 | | | |
| Other | 8.1 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 14.5 | 17.4 | | | |
| Aboriginality: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | NS | NS | + |
| | 16.2 | 4.4 | 7.9 | 13.6 | 8.7 | | | |
| Known Prior Imprisonment: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | NS | NS | NS |
| | 55.6 | 58.9 | 58.5 | 58.4 | 62.7 | | | |
| Most Serious Off: | (N=98) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | ++ | NS | ++ |
| Homicide | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 4.3 | | | |
| Assault | 10.1 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 14.3 | 7.5 | | | |
| Sexual off. | 1.0 | 2.2 | 29.9 | 10.2 | 32.5 | | | |
| Robbery | 15.2 | 20.0 | 14.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 | | | |
| Property | 36.4 | 27.8 | 25.6 | 26.4 | 30.4 | | | |
| Other | 34.3 | 44.5 | 21.3 | 36.1 | 14.9 | | | |
| Aggregate Sent: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | NS | NS | ++ |
| <1 year | 29.3 | 15.6 | 18.3 | 41.9 | 14.9 | | | |
| 1-2 years | 20.2 | 13.3 | 20.1 | 16.5 | 18.0 | | | |
| 2-5 years | 38.4 | 30.0 | 27.4 | 22.8 | 32.9 | | | |
| 5-7 years | 7.1 | 25.6 | 21.3 | 9.6 | 21.1 | | | |
| 7 years > | 5.1 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 9.2 | 13.0 | | | |
| Place of Birth: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | NS | NS | NS |
| Overseas | 30.3 | 40.0 | 26.8 | 22.4 | 17.4 | | | |
| NSW | 64.6 | 55.6 | 63.4 | 68.2 | 70.2 | | | |
| Interstate | 5.1 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 12.4 | | | |
| LGA of last address: | (N=99) | (N=90) | (N=164) | (N=1883) | (N=161) | + | + | NS |
| Sydney | 48.5 | 67.8 | 53.0 | 48.0 | 37.3 | | | |
| Country | 43.4 | 16.7 | 34.1 | 40.8 | 47.8 | | | |
| Other | 8.1 | 15.6 | 12.8 | 11.2 | 14.9 | | | |

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 June) when the Census was taken.

mates at June have a substantially different demographic profile compared with C1 classification inmates elsewhere in NSW.

(e) C2 classification inmates

Over the five-year period from 1991 to 1995 inclusive the NSW Prison Census, taken on June 30 of each year, showed that C2 classification inmates averaged 29% of all inmates in full-time custody in NSW. In 1995 C2 inmates comprised one third (34%) 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> |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| March 1996 | 8.0 |
| June 1995 | 8.0 |
| June 1994 | 4.6 |
| June 1993 | 6.0 |

In the three year period from June 1993 to March 1996, the number of C2 classification inmates at June, as a proportion of all male C2 classification inmates in NSW remained stable, but less than one in ten C2 classification inmates in NSW were at June.

A demographic analysis comparing C2 classification inmates at June in years one and two produced significant differences in four of the eight characteristics listed in Table 6 (Bowery 1996). A similar analysis comparing years two and three showed two significant differences, at the 0.01 level there was a shift in the most serious offence category and at the 0.05 level a change in the LGA of last address data (see Table 6).

The 1995 census data for June were then compared with data for March 1996 to see if any change in the demographic profile for C2 classification inmates had taken place as

a result of the changes to the inmate mix which occurred in year three. This analysis produced only one significant difference - at the 0.05 level there was a shift in the LGA of last address.

At the end of year three C2 classification inmates at June were characterised as follows:

- almost six in ten (59%) were aged 30+ with one third (34%) aged 40+;
- almost half (48%) had never married;
- almost one in ten (9%) identified themselves as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent;
- more than six in ten (63%) had known prior imprisonment;
- one-third (33%) had a sexual offence as their most serious offence and a further three in ten (30%) had a property offence as their most serious offence;
- one-third (33%) had aggregate sentences of between 2 and 5 years and a further one-third (34%) had aggregate sentences of 5 or more years;
- seven in ten (70%) were born in NSW;
- almost half (48%) gave the country as their LGA of last address.

Table 6 also showed significant differences between C2 classification inmates at June and those elsewhere in NSW on a number of characteristics. At the 0.01 level - age, most serious offence and aggregate sentence, and at the 0.05 level - Aboriginality.

These data show that C2 classification inmates at June have a substantially different demographic profile compared with C2

classification inmates elsewhere in NSW.

(f) Across classifications

The preceding analyses relates to comparisons within classification groups over time and for those at Junee with inmates of the same classification groups at other NSW centres.

A further analysis was undertaken to see if there were significant differences between classification groups at Junee. At the end of year three, March 1996, there were significant differences between classification groups at the 0.01 level by age, known prior imprisonment, most serious offence and aggregate sentence. There were no significant differences between classification groups by Aboriginality, marital status, place of birth and LGA of last address.

Thus, at the end of year three an analysis across classification groups showed that:

Age: E2 inmates remained the youngest inmates at Junee with three quarters (75%) 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. These differences were significant at the 0.01 level;

Marital status: E2 inmates were more likely to have never married (61%), however, approximately a half of each of the other classification groups had never married - Bs 51%, C1s 56% and C2s 48%. E2s also registered the highest proportion of married/defacto inmates (35%), closely followed by C2s with 34%. These differences were not statistically significant;

Known prior imprisonment: E2s were significantly more likely to have known prior imprisonment than other groups, with nine in ten E2s (90%) recording known

prior imprisonment compared with between 62% and 66% for other inmate groups;

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

- approximately one-third of all Bs (35%), C1s (34%) and C2s (32%) had a **sexual** offence as their most serious offence compared with only one in twenty E2s (5%);
- E2s had the highest proportion of inmates with a **property** offence as their most serious offence (49%) compared with C2s (30%), C1s (27%) and Bs (16%);
- almost two in ten Bs (17%) had a **homicide** offence as their most serious offence compared with less than 5% for other classification groups;

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 half (50%) recording aggregate sentences of 7 years or more compared with between 13% and 19% for other classification groups;
- C1s had the highest proportion of inmates with aggregate sentences between 2 to 5 years (38%) closely followed by C2s (33%) and E2s (31%);
- E2s had the highest proportion of inmates with aggregate sentences between 1 and 5 years (64%) compared with C2s (51%), C1s (48%) and Bs (30%);
- C2s had the highest proportion of inmates with aggregate sentences under

one year (15%) closely followed by C1s (14%) and E2s (13%);

- half (15/30) gave the a country area as their LGA of last address.

(g) Unsented inmates

Over the five-year period from 1991 to 1995 inclusive the NSW Prison Census, taken on June 30 of each year, showed that unsentenced inmates averaged 11% of all male inmates in full-time custody in NSW.

Unsentenced inmates were accommodated at Junee for the first time in year three. The population of unsentenced inmates at Junee is very small. In March 1996 (excluding appellants) these inmates represented 5% of the total inmate population at Junee and 4% of all unsentenced inmates in NSW.

A demographic analysis of the unsentenced inmates resident at Junee at the end of March 1996 was undertaken. These data should be treated with caution as the number of unsentenced inmates examined in this analysis is very small.

There were 30 unsentenced inmates at Junee at the end of March 1996, these inmates had the following demographic profile:

- almost half (14/30) were aged under 25 years;
- more than half (17/30) had never married;
- most serious offence - these inmates were being held in custody for a variety of offences including homicide, assault, sexual offences, robbery and property offences;
- half (15/30) had known prior imprisonment;
- almost three quarters (22/30) were born in NSW;

Discussion

This report, *Private Prisons in NSW: Junee - Year Three*, is the third 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 is being undertaken by the NSW Department of Corrective Services in consultation with Australasian Correctional Management.

The aims of this study are 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 operates compared with departmental facilities, and
 - to identify those aspects of the Junee operation that were innovative.
- This report covers the third year of operation of the Junee Correctional Centre namely, the period from April 1995 to March 1996 inclusive.
- In the first two 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, Bowery 1996).
- The main differences detected and reported, in year two, are summarised as follows:
- in the inmate mix following the transfer of inmates with different protection status to the centre and approval to accommodate inmates on the Methadone program;
 - in the demographic profile of inmates by classification category compared with inmates of the same classification category held elsewhere in NSW and compared with inmates of the same classification held at Junee before the inmate changeover;
 - in the method of inmate management namely, the modification of the case management system including the changed roles of the Case Managers, Counsellors and Correctional Officers and the creation of the position of Case Management Coordinator;
 - in the restructuring of the Programs area and in the range of programs and services provided for inmates;
 - in the response of Health Services to the increased demand for their services following the inmate changeover and the coordination of the methadone program;
 - in the response by Industries in providing employment opportunities for all inmates following the inmate changeover, the implementation of a new wages policy, the introduction of production targets for inmates employed in industries and the expansion of horticultural activities at the centre;
 - in the age and gender profile of staff at Junee namely, that both custodial and non-custodial were younger and more women were employed as custodial staff compared with personnel at selected departmental centres;
 - in staff training namely, the provision of mandatory on-going training for all

staff. In addition, the ability of the Training Officer to monitor the attendance of individual staff members to ensure that all staff have access to, are released from duty and complete all requisite training programs;

- in the continued employment of a dedicated on-site Occupational Health & Safety Officer which actively encourages the identification and implementation of safe working practices and ensures constant monitoring of OH&S procedures.

By the end of year two the structure of the organisation at Junee had changed to reflect the increasing complexity of the inmate mix. As well many of the programs and services provided for inmates had undergone considerable redesign in order to ensure their relevance and appropriateness.

The changes introduced in year two formed the basis for further change which continued throughout year three. These events were as follows:

▶ *Inmate mix*

In year three further changes to the inmate mix at June were introduced. These were as follows:

- inmates were received from and discharged to court, including a small number of female inmates;
- unsentenced inmates on remand were accommodated at the centre;
- the number of minimum security and the number of inmates on protection increased.

These differences are examined in detail in the chapters entitled *The Inmate Mix* and

Weekly States.

▶ *Inmate profile*

The change in the inmate mix together with the normal movement of inmates between centres 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 year two.

These differences are analysed in detail in the chapter titled *Inmate Profile*.

▶ *Inmate management*

The case management model at Junee was further modified during year three to reflect the needs of the changed inmate population as follows:

- 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 was extended from the Visits area into access to programs and services namely, Education, Recreation, Clinical programs, Library and sporting activities. The integration program was also introduced into Health Services and Industries;
- the number of inmates on the Methadone program increased and the policy relating to the accommodation of these inmates, namely that they would be housed together in a single accommodation pod, was revised and these in-

mates were accommodated throughout the centre.

All the available evidence relating to inmate behaviour, before and after the introduction of the integration program, suggests that this initiative was a success. By the end of year three approximately two-thirds of all inmates at Junee had signed an Integration Agreement and were participating in integrated activities within the centre.

These differences are discussed in detail in the chapters titled *The Operating Environment*, *Security* and *Inmate Management*.

► *Inmate services*

The changes which occurred in the inmate mix, inmate profile and inmate management occasioned the need for further modifications to the range and delivery of programs and services provided for inmates at Junee. Changes were made in the Programs, Health Services and Industries areas as follows:

Programs: the organisational structure adopted in year two of four service delivery areas, Education Services, Clinical Services, Case Management Services and Chaplaincy Services, remained in place. The following differences in service provision were noted:

- the development and introduction of a computerised database for recording inmate enrolments and attendance in programs and other activities provided by the Programs area. This initiative enables the staff to maintain a systematic and comprehensive data collection of inmate enrolments;
- Education Services implemented the AEVTI curriculum at Junee thereby providing inmates with more choice in terms of scheduling, course availability, access to education and program path-

ways;

- Clinical Services introduced two important program initiatives in year three namely, Sex Offender Redirection Training (SORT) and the Alcohol and Other Drugs Program 1996 (AOD96).

The provision of programs at Junee is discussed in detail in the chapter titled *Programs*.

Health Services: this area also adapted the services it provided to encompass the needs of inmates, including the daily administering of Methadone and the screening and assessment of reception and remand inmates at the centre.

Systematic data collection within the Health Services area showed an increase in the average number of infirmary admissions, days per admission and nursing encounters per month, however the average number of Medical Officer consultations, physicals and callbacks, as well as the average number of dental screenings and consultations per month declined.

The provision of health services at Junee is discussed in detail in the chapter titled *Health Services*.

Industries: were able to maintain and show a slight increase in the level of employment despite changes in the inmate mix and the introduction of integrated employment on the production line as well as in the kitchen and laundry. The horticultural activities undertaken on the external acreage were expanded and the market garden produced a variety of produce for use at the centre.

During year three responsibility for centre maintenance was transferred to Honeywell, and an analysis of the maintenance requests submitted before and after the transfer has

maintenance was transferred to Honeywell, and an analysis of the maintenance requests submitted before and after the transfer has been included in this report.

The range of work opportunities provided by Industries at Junee are discussed in detail in the chapter titled *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 in year three 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 area at Junee. The main differences are 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 more women were employed as custodial staff compared with personnel at selected departmental centres. This is consistent with findings in year two.

Staff training: the adherence to the mandatory on-going training program for all staff at Junee continued in year three. This initiative together with the ability of the Training Officer to monitor the attendance of individ-

ual staff members ensures that all staff have access to, are released from duty and complete all requisite training programs;

OH&S: the continued employment of a full-time on-site Occupational Health & Safety Officer actively encourages the identification and implementation of safe working practices and ensures a constant monitoring of OH&S procedures.

In year three ACM adopted the National Safety Council of Australia's 5-Star Health & Safety Management System which was being progressively implemented throughout the centre.

These differences are discussed in detail in the chapter titled *Human Resources*.

▶ *Conclusion*

By the end of year three the structure of the organisation at Junee had been modified to reflect further changes in the inmate mix. As well, many of the programs and services provided for inmates had undergone further redesign in order to ensure their relevance and appropriateness.

Throughout year three the number and range of systematic data collections being undertaken at Junee continued to improve. Some of the additional data collections were included in this report and some were alluded to for inclusion in the year four report.

Endnotes

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics, population estimate for 1994 based on 1991 Census.
 2. Prisons (Contract Management) Amendment Act 1990.
 3. Thomas, C.W. & Martin, S.L. Private Adult Correctional Facility Census. 1995, 1993, 1992.
 4. 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.
 5. **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).
6. **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'.
 7. **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).
 8. **Protection.** Section 22 of the Prisons Act 1952 related to prisoners held in segregation. Section 22(1A) although referring to segregation is the section of the Act under which inmates are placed on 'protection'. Section 22(1A) is as follows:

"22(1A) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the

Commissioner may, at the written request of a prisoner, direct the segregation of the prisoner, whereupon the prisoner shall be detained away from association with other prisoners or, where the Commissioner so approves, in association only with such other prisoners as the Commissioner may determine."

9. NSW Department of Corrective Services. 1994/95 Annual Report. p.16.
10. **Classification:** as defined in the Prisons (General) Regulation 1995, Clauses 10-11.
11. **Remand/trial:** these categories relate to unsentenced inmates namely, those who are unconvicted or those who are convicted but await sentencing.
12. **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.

13. **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.

14. **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.

15. **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.

16. **Segregation** - Section 22 (1) to (4) of the Prisons Act 1952 No. 9 relates to the segregation of prisoners. Section 22 (1) defines the term 'segregation' as follows:

"22.(1) Where the Commissioner, or the governor of a prison, is of opinion that the continued association of a prisoner with other prisoners constitutes a threat to the personal safety of that or any other prisoner or of a prison officer, or to the security of the prison, or to the preservation of good order and discipline within the prison, the Commissioner or the Governor may direct the segregation of such first mentioned prisoner, whereupon such prisoner shall be detained away from association with other prisoners or, where the Commissioner so approves, in association only with such other prisoners as the Commissioner may determine."

17. **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.

18. **Dry cell** - in this cell there are no facilities and no bed. A mattress and linen are provided.

19. **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.

20. 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.

21. **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.

22. **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.

23. **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).

24. **Official Visitors:** the Official Visitor Scheme commenced in May 1985 on a trial basis and in 1988 the Prisons 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.

25. **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.

26. **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 Offenders Review Board (which replaces the Parole Board) any time after the minimum term of imprisonment expires. These offenders are released to the supervision of the Probation Service.

27. **Methadone.** The Department provided funding for the provision of a Methadone Counsellor to support inmates on the methadone program who were transferred to Junee.

28. **Sex offenders** - the Department's Co-ordinator of Sex Offender Programs regards the most serious offence data as an under-representation of the number of sex offenders in the total inmate population. He estimates that a further 20% of the total inmate population in NSW had also committed a sexual offence, but at the time of sentencing these offences were not recorded as the inmate's most serious offence.

29. **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.

30. **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.

31. **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.

32. **Workers compensation** - departmental employees who return to light duties are deemed to be not working for the purposes of this calculation.

33. **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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List of Annexes

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**All data contained in these annexes
relate to Junee unless otherwise
specified.**

Annex I: Weekly states

Table 7: Inmates received/discharged

| WEEK ENDING ON | RECEPTIONS | | DISCHARGES | | | DEATHS | ESCAPES | TOTAL STATE |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | ON ESCORT | FROM COURT | TRANSFERS OUT | TO FREEDOM | TO COURT | | | |
| 9/4/95 | 35 | - | 13 | 7 | - | - | - | 581 |
| 16/4/95 | 14 | - | 15 | 11 | - | - | - | 569 |
| 23/4/95 | 23 | - | 18 | 6 | - | - | - | 568 |
| 30/4/95 | 41 | - | 15 | 9 | - | - | - | 585 |
| 7/5/95 | 36 | - | 19 | 9 | - | - | - | 593 |
| 14/5/95 | 21 | - | 11 | 7 | - | - | - | 596 |
| 21/5/95 | 21 | - | 24 | 8 | - | - | - | 585 |
| 28/5/95 | 36 | - | 24 | 8 | - | - | - | 589 |
| 4/6/95 | 27 | - | 18 | 8 | - | - | - | 590 |
| 11/6/95 | 24 | - | 15 | 8 | - | - | - | 591 |
| 18/6/95 | 22 | - | 15 | 12 | - | - | - | 586 |
| 25/6/95 | 30 | - | 23 | 11 | - | - | - | 582 |
| 2/7/95 | 16 | - | 16 | 6 | - | - | - | 576 |
| 9/7/95 | 42 | - | 20 | 6 | - | - | - | 592 |
| 16/7/95 | 25 | - | 22 | 7 | - | - | - | 588 |
| 23/7/95 | 30 | - | 16 | 10 | - | - | - | 592 |
| 30/7/95 | 23 | - | 18 | 6 | - | - | - | 591 |
| 6/8/95 | 20 | - | 16 | 7 | - | - | - | 588 |
| 13/8/95 | 22 | - | 15 | 13 | - | - | - | 582 |
| 20/8/95 | 65 | - | 56 | 9 | - | - | 3 | 579 |
| 27/8/95 | 25 | 1 | 17 | 6 | - | - | - | 582 |
| 3/9/95 | 17 | - | 17 | 4 | - | - | - | 578 |
| 10/9/95 | 22 | 2 | 21 | 8 | - | - | - | 573 |
| 17/9/95 | 24 | 1 | 13 | 4 | - | - | - | 581 |
| 24/9/95 | 36 | 20 | 18 | 13 | 9 | - | - | 597 |
| 1/10/95 | 18 | 25 | 22 | 7 | 15 | - | - | 596 |
| 8/10/95 | 27 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 2 | - | - | 595 |
| 15/10/95 | 28 | 8 | 21 | 15 | 6 | - | - | 589 |
| 22/10/95 | 28 | 6 | 23 | 10 | 7 | - | 1 | 582 |
| 29/10/95 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 584 |

| WEEK ENDING ON | RECEPTIONS | | DISCHARGES | | | DEATHS | ESCAPES | TOTAL STATE |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| | ON ESCORT | FROM COURT | TRANSFERS OUT | TO FREEDOM | TO COURT | | | |
| 5/11/95 | 30 | 16 | 52 | 11 | 9 | - | - | 558 |
| 12/11/95 | 43 | 16 | 41 | 9 | 8 | - | - | 559 |
| 19/11/95 | 42 | 3 | 18 | 6 | 13 | - | - | 567 |
| 26/11/95 | 33 | 19 | 25 | 10 | 4 | - | - | 580 |
| 3/12/95 | 42 | 25 | 28 | 9 | 18 | - | - | 592 |
| 10/12/95 | 33 | 9 | 35 | 17 | 4 | - | - | 578 |
| 17/12/95 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 20 | 8 | - | - | 573 |
| 24/12/95 | 24 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 3 | - | - | 585 |
| 31/12/95 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | - | - | 584 |
| 7/1/96 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 1 | - | 583 |
| 14/1/96 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 8 | 3 | - | - | 588 |
| 21/1/96 | 28 | 16 | 17 | 6 | 11 | - | - | 598 |
| 28/1/96 | 10 | 15 | 24 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 581 |
| 4/2/96 | 37 | 16 | 39 | 10 | 10 | - | - | 575 |
| 11/2/96 | 38 | 42 | 34 | 13 | 24 | - | - | 584 |
| 18/2/96 | 29 | 11 | 33 | 15 | 6 | 1 | - | 569 |
| 25/2/96 | 42 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 17 | - | - | 573 |
| 3/3/96 | 39 | 19 | 38 | 13 | 11 | - | - | 569 |
| 10/3/96 | 32 | 14 | 37 | 7 | 3 | - | - | 568 |
| 17/3/96 | 76 | 24 | 45 | 8 | 13 | - | - | 602 |
| 24/3/96 | 22 | 30 | 27 | 9 | 19 | - | - | 599 |
| 31/3/96 | 35 | 13 | 42 | 15 | 7 | - | - | 583 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|--|
| | 1517 | 446 | 1191 | 491 | 258 | 2 | 4 | |
|--|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---|---|--|

Source: Weekly states returns

Notes:

- Weekly states returns are completed on Sunday evening of each week and are forwarded to the Research & Statistics Unit each Monday morning.

Table 8: Inmate numbers, protection, segregation

| 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. | | | | | |
| 9/4/95 | - | 37 | - | 230 | 7 | - | - | 32 | - | 275 | - | 581 | 164 | 183 | 3 | 1 |
| 16/4/95 | - | 37 | - | 226 | 7 | - | - | 31 | - | 268 | - | 569 | 165 | 175 | - | - |
| 23/4/95 | - | 34 | - | 229 | 8 | - | - | 30 | - | 267 | - | 568 | 168 | 177 | 1 | - |
| 30/4/95 | - | 34 | - | 224 | 9 | - | - | 33 | - | 285 | - | 585 | 161 | 197 | 3 | - |
| 7/5/95 | - | 35 | - | 228 | 9 | - | - | 31 | - | 290 | - | 593 | 174 | 200 | - | 1 |
| 14/5/95 | - | 33 | - | 227 | 9 | - | - | 28 | - | 299 | - | 596 | 169 | 200 | - | - |
| 21/5/95 | - | 32 | - | 221 | 10 | - | - | 28 | - | 294 | - | 585 | 159 | 195 | 2 | - |
| 28/5/95 | - | 33 | - | 215 | 10 | - | - | 26 | - | 305 | - | 589 | 160 | 200 | - | - |
| 4/6/95 | - | 37 | - | 219 | 10 | - | - | 26 | - | 298 | - | 590 | 165 | 200 | 4 | - |
| 11/6/95 | - | 36 | - | 223 | 10 | - | - | 25 | - | 297 | - | 591 | 171 | 198 | 3 | - |
| 18/6/95 | - | 31 | - | 213 | 10 | - | - | 29 | - | 303 | - | 586 | 164 | 202 | 1 | - |
| 25/6/95 | - | 36 | - | 214 | 10 | - | - | 19 | - | 303 | - | 582 | 167 | 199 | - | - |
| 2/7/95 | - | 33 | - | 201 | 10 | - | - | 23 | - | 309 | - | 576 | 157 | 202 | 1 | 1 |
| 9/7/95 | - | 36 | - | 213 | 10 | - | - | 21 | - | 312 | - | 592 | 162 | 204 | - | 2 |
| 16/7/95 | - | 34 | - | 225 | 9 | - | - | 24 | - | 296 | - | 588 | 172 | 190 | - | 1 |
| 23/7/95 | - | 36 | - | 226 | 11 | - | - | 25 | - | 294 | - | 592 | 173 | 198 | 2 | 5 |
| 30/7/95 | - | 44 | - | 225 | 11 | - | - | 20 | - | 291 | - | 591 | 181 | 185 | 2 | 2 |
| 6/8/95 | - | 41 | - | 228 | 11 | - | - | 19 | - | 289 | - | 588 | 181 | 188 | 5 | 4 |

| 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. | | | | | |
| 13/8/95 | - | 37 | - | 229 | 12 | - | - | 24 | - | 280 | - | 582 | 183 | 185 | 3 | 2 |
| 20/8/95 | - | 35 | - | 230 | 12 | - | - | 28 | - | 274 | - | 579 | 187 | 175 | 1 | 3 |
| 27/8/95 | 1 | 37 | - | 242 | 12 | - | - | 26 | - | 264 | - | 582 | 196 | 173 | 2 | 2 |
| 3/9/95 | 1 | 26 | - | 232 | 12 | - | - | 34 | - | 273 | - | 578 | 191 | 172 | - | - |
| 10/9/95 | 2 | 28 | - | 229 | 12 | - | - | 30 | - | 272 | - | 573 | 177 | 180 | 2 | 1 |
| 17/9/95 | 4 | 31 | - | 229 | 12 | - | - | 32 | - | 273 | - | 581 | 180 | 179 | 1 | 3 |
| 24/9/95 | 4 | 28 | 1 | 240 | 12 | - | 7 | 35 | - | 270 | - | 597 | 182 | 183 | 1 | 1 |
| 1/10/95 | 4 | 30 | - | 236 | 12 | - | - | 31 | 1 | 282 | - | 596 | 184 | 178 | 2 | 1 |
| 8/10/95 | 7 | 31 | - | 234 | 12 | - | - | 31 | - | 280 | - | 595 | 191 | 179 | - | 1 |
| 15/10/95 | 7 | 30 | - | 221 | 13 | - | - | 31 | - | 287 | - | 589 | 171 | 230 | 1 | 2 |
| 22/10/95 | 3 | 31 | - | 227 | 12 | - | - | 28 | - | 281 | - | 582 | 182 | 183 | - | - |
| 29/10/95 | 4 | 30 | - | 237 | 12 | - | - | 29 | - | 272 | - | 584 | 189 | 167 | 1 | - |
| 5/11/95 | 10 | 29 | 2 | 201 | 12 | - | - | 24 | - | 280 | - | 558 | 188 | 176 | 1 | - |
| 12/11/95 | 12 | 27 | 2 | 205 | 9 | - | - | 27 | - | 277 | - | 559 | 186 | 172 | 1 | 3 |
| 19/11/95 | 17 | 25 | 2 | 210 | 11 | - | - | 20 | - | 282 | - | 567 | 186 | 170 | 1 | 2 |
| 26/11/95 | 24 | 24 | - | 220 | 11 | - | - | 20 | - | 281 | - | 580 | 207 | 179 | 1 | 2 |
| 3/12/95 | 15 | 27 | 2 | 235 | 11 | - | - | 22 | - | 280 | - | 592 | 216 | 183 | - | - |
| 10/12/95 | 15 | 30 | - | 231 | 11 | - | - | 23 | - | 268 | - | 578 | 222 | 176 | - | - |
| 17/12/95 | 9 | 22 | 1 | 242 | 12 | - | - | 29 | - | 258 | - | 573 | 221 | 178 | 1 | - |

| 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. | | | | | |
| 24/12/95 | 13 | 27 | - | 242 | 13 | - | - | 25 | - | 265 | - | 585 | 233 | 172 | 1 | 1 |
| 31/12/95 | 13 | 25 | 1 | 252 | 13 | - | - | 27 | - | 253 | - | 584 | 217 | 187 | 2 | 1 |
| 7/1/96 | 12 | 22 | 1 | 242 | 13 | - | - | 30 | - | 263 | - | 583 | 218 | 182 | 3 | - |
| 14/1/96 | 18 | 22 | - | 228 | 13 | - | - | 33 | - | 274 | - | 588 | 219 | 181 | 1 | - |
| 21/1/96 | 20 | 21 | 1 | 223 | 13 | - | - | 30 | - | 290 | - | 598 | 218 | 191 | - | - |
| 28/1/96 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 222 | 13 | - | - | 31 | - | 277 | - | 581 | 210 | 185 | 3 | - |
| 4/2/96 | 20 | 23 | 3 | 212 | 13 | - | - | 30 | - | 274 | - | 575 | 207 | 183 | 2 | 2 |
| 11/2/96 | 17 | 21 | - | 230 | 13 | - | - | 31 | 1 | 271 | - | 584 | 216 | 176 | 2 | - |
| 18/2/96 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 220 | 12 | - | - | 27 | - | 272 | 1 | 569 | 210 | 230 | - | - |
| 25/2/96 | 21 | 21 | 1 | 211 | 12 | - | - | 26 | - | 280 | 1 | 573 | 209 | 235 | - | 3 |
| 3/3/96 | 19 | 24 | - | 220 | 12 | - | - | 26 | 2 | 265 | 1 | 569 | 207 | 231 | 1 | - |
| 10/3/96 | 24 | 24 | - | 207 | 12 | - | - | 24 | - | 276 | 1 | 568 | 225 | 226 | - | 1 |
| 17/3/96 | 32 | 28 | - | 232 | 10 | - | - | 28 | - | 271 | 1 | 602 | 244 | 243 | - | - |
| 24/3/96 | 31 | 30 | 1 | 232 | 11 | - | - | 25 | - | 268 | 1 | 599 | 234 | 237 | 2 | - |
| 31/3/96 | 30 | 25 | - | 223 | 12 | 1 | - | 25 | - | 266 | 1 | 583 | 223 | 240 | - | - |

Source: Weekly states returns

NOTES:

1. In the week ending 26/11/95 there was an increase in protection numbers due to the commencement of new protection pod.
2. Unsentenced includes inmates previously categorised as Remands and Trials.

Table 9: Transfers out

| TRANSFERS OUT | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Gaol of classification | 23 | 21 | 20 | 28 | 69 | 15 | 26 | 69 | 25 | 27 | 79 | 110 | 512 |
| Court | 35 | 45 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 38 | 34 | 42 | 23 | 35 | 46 | 52 | 479 |
| Medical Treatment | 1 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 44 |
| Offender Review Board hearing | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 11 |
| Change of imprisonment status | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Compassionate | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Deportation | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Overcrowding | - | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 6 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 3 | 20 |
| Long Bay Hospital | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 35 |
| Extradition | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Psych. interview/assessment | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| Return from Court | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 11 | 5 | - | - | 28 |
| Unsuitable | - | - | 2 | - | - | 8 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 34 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 |
| TOTAL | 63 | 82 | 78 | 81 | 116 | 78 | 86 | 150 | 73 | 80 | 134 | 175 | 1196 |

Source: Offender Record System

Table 10: Section 22 orders

| SEGREGATION | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Unit B4 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 36 |
| Unit B3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 17 |
| Unit B2 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | - | - | 10 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 45 |
| Unit B1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 9 |
| C Units | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 115 |

Source: Junee monthly progress report.

Table 11: Parole reports

| PAROLE | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Parole reports | 4 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 11 | 115 |
| Supplementary parole reports | 3 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 65 |
| Immigration reports | 3 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 12 |
| Interstate transfers | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| Breach of parole reports | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Serious Offenders Review Committee | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Other | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| TOTAL | 12 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 26 | 22 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 205 |

Source: Probation & Parole, Goulburn/HO.

Annex II: Events in custody

Table 12: Deliberate self-harm

| TYPE OF INJURIES | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cuts and lacerations | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 45 |
| Strangulation | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Ingestion of substances | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Threats | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 52 |

Source: Known to Research & Statistics as at April 30, 1996.

Notes:

- 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 Junee 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 13: Assaults and fights

| ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| TOTAL ASSAULTS ON OFFICERS ¹ | 3 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 20 |
| Assaults on officers involving possible injury ² | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 14 |

| ASSAULTS ON INMATES | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| TOTAL ASSAULTS ON INMATES ³ | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 40 |
| Serious assaults on inmates ⁴ | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Sexual assaults on inmates | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |

| FIGHTS BETWEEN INMATES | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| FIGHTS BETWEEN INMATES | 6 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 48 |

Source: Assaults and fights known to Research & Statistics as at April 30, 1996.

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 14: Offences in custody - by offence date

| REGULATION - by offence date | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Abusive/threat behaviour | 9 | 21 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 22 | 19 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 177 |
| Fighting or assault | 8 | 4 | - | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 76 |
| Charges against good order | 23 | 4 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 8 | 27 | 11 | 6 | 15 | 168 |
| Stealing | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | - | 3 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 46 |
| Property damage | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 45 |
| Failure to attend muster | 27 | 5 | 13 | 26 | 7 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 139 |
| Refuse to provide urine sample | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 15 |
| Alcohol charges | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Other drug charges | 5 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 9 | - | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 75 |
| TOTAL | 80 | 44 | 72 | 90 | 50 | 71 | 74 | 47 | 82 | 52 | 38 | 47 | 747 |
| Average monthly population | 573 | 590 | 590 | 586 | 581 | 582 | 589 | 566 | 581 | 588 | 576 | 580 | 582 |
| Rate per 100 inmates | 14.0 | 7.5 | 12.2 | 15.4 | 8.6 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 8.8 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 10.7 |

Source: Misconduct charges known to Research & Statistics as at April 30, 1996.

Notes:

1. See notes on offence categories - categories changed in September 1995.
2. Where charges have not been heard and entered into the Offender Record System by April 30, 1996, these offences were not able to be included in the above table.

Table 15: Offences in custody - by hearing date

| REGULATION - by hearing date | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Abusive/threat behaviour | 8 | 22 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 8 | 12 | 181 |
| Fighting or assault | 13 | 4 | - | 8 | 5 | - | 5 | 13 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 82 |
| Charges against good order | 25 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 22 | 14 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 176 |
| Stealing | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 46 |
| Property damage | 1 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 5 | 9 | 45 |
| Failure to attend muster | 30 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 16 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 145 |
| Refuse to provide urine sample | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 15 |
| Alcohol charges | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| Other drug charges | 1 | 4 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 82 |
| TOTAL | 82 | 54 | 46 | 100 | 63 | 42 | 84 | 64 | 82 | 56 | 44 | 61 | 778 |
| Average monthly populaton | 573 | 590 | 590 | 586 | 581 | 582 | 589 | 566 | 581 | 588 | 576 | 580 | 582 |
| Rate per 100 inmates | 14.3 | 9.1 | 7.8 | 17.1 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 14.1 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 11.1 |

Source: Misconduct reports known to Research & Statistics as at April 30, 1996.

Notes:

1. See notes on offence categories - categories changed in September 1995.
2. Where charges have not been heard and entered into the Offender Record System April 30, 1996, 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,
- 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 until an inmate has been held in custody for 70 days.
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.
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 16: Urinalysis sampling

| SAMPLES TAKEN | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Random | - | 12 | 37 | 45 | 19 | 56 | 32 | 36 | 30 | 86 | - | 48 | 401 |
| Administrative (Program) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Target | 36 | 14 | 7 | 28 | 14 | 15 | 51 | 12 | 10 | 9 | - | 19 | 215 |
| TOTAL | 36 | 26 | 44 | 73 | 33 | 71 | 83 | 48 | 40 | 95 | 0 | 67 | 616 |

| REFUSALS | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Random | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Administrative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Target | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 5 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Charges laid | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 10 |

| TESTS POSITIVE | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Random | - | - | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | - | 4 | 5 | - | 4 | 34 |
| Administrative | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Target | - | 1 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 6 | - | 5 | 56 |
| TOTAL | 0 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 90 |
| Charges laid | - | - | 9 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 10 | - | 7 | 64 |

Source: Urinalysis Unit monthly report.

Annex IV: Programs

Table 17: Total program enrolments per month

| PROGRAM ENROLMENTS PER MONTH | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR |
|------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|
| TOTAL ENROLMENTS | 665 | 640 | 761 | 1043 | 983 | 848 | 755 | 818 | 738 | 671 | 624 | 552 |

Source: Junee monthly progress report

Table 18: Inmate enrolments by program category

| EDUCATION ENROLMENTS | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR |
|--|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|----------|--------|------|
| Academic programs | 38 | 37 | 36 | 39 | 14 | 34 | 40 | 74 | 40 | 30 | 73 | 42 |
| Vocational programs | 229 | 265 | 258 | 516 | 441 | 305 | 248 | 241 | 248 | 223 | 213 | 144 |
| Substance abuse programs | | | | | 157 | 149 | 192 | 280 | 192 | 139 | 122 | 57 |
| Life skills programs | | | | | 141 | 158 | 104 | 81 | 104 | 111 | 60 | 94 |
| Recreation/arts and crafts | | | | | | | 165 | 144 | 165 | 168 | 156 | - |
| Classroom hours attended (Academic/vocational) | | | | | 287 | 287 | 1121 | - | 3175 | 4006 | 5100.5 | 2382 |

Source: Junee monthly progress report

Table 19: AEVTI (Education) enrolments

| EDUCATION (AEVTI) ENROLMENTS | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| AEVTI enrolments | | | | | | | | | | 284 | 367 | 130 |
| Individual inmates in education | | | | | | | | | | - | 300 | 112 |
| # of CGEA enrolments completed | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 13 | 46 |
| Distance education - enrolments | | | | | | | | | | 136 | 140 | 40 |
| Distance education - active | | | | | | | | | | 106 | 110 | 11 |
| Full-time students | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 11 | 32 |

Source: June monthly AEVTI report.

Annex V: Health services

Table 20: Health procedures

| HEALTH SERVICES | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|-------|
| Nursing encounters | 4224 | 4559 | 4723 | 5389 | 4608 | 4640 | 5131 | 4244 | 3694 | 4421 | 4234 | 4816 | 54683 |
| Nurse screens | 80 | 55 | 48 | 61 | 85 | 74 | 68 | 130 | 68 | 119 | 146 | 270 | 1204 |
| Remand/reception | | | | | | 56 | 30 | 50 | 31 | 46 | 104 | 84 | 401 |
| Nursing intake assessments | 115 | 86 | 101 | 122 | 130 | 109 | 120 | 194 | 132 | 56 | 61 | 102 | 1328 |
| MO consultations | 434 | 469 | 415 | 388 | 345 | 317 | 340 | 328 | 324 | 401 | 418 | 414 | 4593 |
| MO Physicals | 73 | 102 | 68 | 53 | 59 | 41 | 23 | 34 | 25 | 26 | 36 | 85 | 625 |
| Dental consultations | 150 | 159 | 203 | 176 | 260 | 177 | 162 | 164 | 107 | 148 | 165 | 146 | 2017 |
| Dental screens | 13 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 116 |
| Psychiatrist consultations | 17 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 174 |
| Specialist consultants | 5 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 71 |
| Optometrist consultations | 9 | 14 | 17 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 139 |
| Emergency WBH | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 29 |
| Long Bay Hospital D Ward | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 31 |
| Long Bay Hospital B Ward | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 |
| Notifiable Diseases | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Infirmory Admissions | 25 | 30 | 27 | 35 | 38 | 53 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 45 | 47 | 35 | 450 |
| Infirmory Tot. Pt. Days | 175 | 114 | 91 | 89 | 115 | 127 | 116 | 154 | 109 | 128 | 129 | 126 | 1473 |
| X-rays | 17 | 26 | 24 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 21 | 27 | 12 | 21 | 15 | 21 | 230 |
| MO call backs | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 23 |
| Suicide watches | 39 | 59 | 34 | 52 | 40 | 47 | 65 | 57 | 45 | 51 | 40 | 47 | 576 |
| Investigative procedures | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 64 |

Source: Junee Health Services monthly report.

Table 21: Dental procedures

| DENTAL SERVICES | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|-------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Consultations | 17 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 29 | 27 | 34 | 23 | 28 | 252 |
| Screening | 13 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 14 | - | - | - | - | 66 |
| Examination BWS | 14 | 16 | 35 | 27 | 39 | 29 | 25 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 19 | 274 |
| Xrays | 5 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 111 |
| Scale | 17 | 22 | 35 | 26 | 31 | 33 | 14 | 23 | 12 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 283 |
| Extraction | 18 | 23 | 18 | 23 | 25 | 12 | 28 | 11 | 12 | 21 | 15 | 23 | 229 |
| Surgical XLA | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 15 |
| Suture | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| Amalgam 1 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 15 | 3 | 118 |
| Amalgam 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 78 |
| Amalgam 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 65 |
| Resin 1 | 14 | 1 | 40 | 25 | 19 | 21 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 24 | 10 | 9 | 190 |
| Resin 2 | 6 | 18 | 3 | - | 12 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 73 |
| Resin 3 | - | 5 | 2 | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 38 |
| Reline | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Repair Dentures | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | - | 22 |
| Partial Dentures | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 35 |
| Full dentures | 7 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 19 |
| IMP, bite, trial, appt. | 9 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - | 74 |
| Temporary filling | 5 | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 21 |
| Root canal dressing | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 12 |
| Root canal therapy | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 90 |

Source: Junee Health Services monthly report

Table 22: Prescribed medication - 24 hour census

| PRESCRIBED MEDICATION | 11 APR 1995 | 6 MAY | 2 AUG | 5 SEP | 5 OCT | 9 JAN 1996 | 5 FEB | 1 APR |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Night sedation | 9 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 10 |
| Antibiotics | 49 | 34 | 38 | 34 | 50 | 24 | 23 | 28 |
| Antipsychotics | 21 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 27 | 23 | 29 | 28 |
| Antidepressants | 123 | 128 | 18 | 118 | 130 | 85 | 98 | 127 |
| Antihypertensives | 32 | 30 | 33 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 23 | 31 |
| Hormonal Rx | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Methadone | | | 46 | 53 | 56 | 62 | 64 | 58 |
| Cardiac | 12 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 16 | 21 |
| Antiulcerant | 27 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 13 | 18 | 22 |
| Hypoglycaemic | 7 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 10 |
| Bronchodilators/Steroids | 36 | 34 | 41 | 41 | 50 | 53 | 51 | 59 |
| Anticonvulsants | 18 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 11 |
| Anti-inflammatory | 61 | 58 | 66 | 76 | 83 | 48 | 41 | 41 |
| Prescribed Analgesia | 118 | 122 | 94 | 101 | 113 | 74 | 76 | 82 |
| TOTAL PRESCRIBED¹ | 392 | 366 | 349 | 350 | 420 | 320 | 322 | 390 |
| TOTAL INMATE POPULATION | 594 | 589 | 584 | 580 | 584 | 580 | 575 | 583 |
| % of Inmate Population | 66.0% | 62.1% | 59.8% | 60.3% | 72.0% | 55.2% | 56.0% | 66.9% |
| PRN Analgesia² | 95 | 102 | 76 | 58 | 62 | 62 | 58 | 96 |

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 23: Inmate employment data

| INMATE EMPLOYMENT | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Domestic employment | 171 | 172 | 141 | 174 | 199 | 195 | 170 | 169 | 170 | 177 | 174 | 160 |
| Full time students | 43 | 40 | 42 | 45 | 34 | 39 | 39 | 26 | 31 | 34 | 31 | 46 |
| INDUSTRY - I.C.M. | 140 | 134 | 90 | 91 | 128 | 126 | 113 | 120 | 111 | 105 | 129 | 143 |
| INDUSTRY - Moccasin | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| Non workers | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| Segregation | 1 | 2 | - | 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Unemployment | 212 | 241 | 300 | 261 | 189 | 209 | 246 | 253 | 249 | 246 | 241 | 211 |
| TOTAL POPULATION | 576 | 599 | 583 | 587 | 581 | 593 | 582 | 598 | 578 | 575 | 589 | 574 |
| Total # of inmates employed | 354 | 346 | 273 | 310 | 378 | 360 | 322 | 327 | 312 | 316 | 334 | 349 |
| Total % employed | 61.5% | 57.8% | 46.8% | 52.8% | 65.1% | 60.7% | 55.3% | 54.7% | 54.0% | 55.0% | 56.7% | 60.8% |

Source: June: 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.

Table 24: Inmate productivity

| INMATE PRODUCTIVITY | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| Cables | 195518 | 231514 | 93058 | 93211 | 128976 | 118747 | 148154 | 113450 | 50192 | 85343 | 96868 | 187461 | 1542492 |
| Jugs | | | | | | 3124 | 5444 | 10092 | 184 | | | | 18844 |
| Powerboards | | | | | | | | | 6890 | 9310 | 11475 | 19840 | 47515 |

Source: Junee: Industries Monthly Report

Table 25: Maintenance summary

| MAINTENANCE SUMMARY | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-------|
| Total submitted | 302 | 222 | 244 | 260 | 65 | | | | | | | | 1028 |
| Total completed | 280 | 186 | 233 | 243 | 60 | | | | | | | | 942 |
| Completed from previous month | 17 | 29 | 22 | 13 | 15 | | | | | | | | 81 |
| Total outstanding this month | 22 | 36 | 11 | 17 | 5 | | | | | | | | 86 |
| Outstanding previous months | 11 | 4 | 17 | 15 | - | | | | | | | | 47 |
| TO HONEYWELL: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total submitted | | | | | 147 | 194 | 207 | 271 | 205 | 254 | 318 | 357 | 1806 |
| Total completed | | | | | 110 | 154 | 156 | 216 | 176 | 145 | 248 | 302 | 1397 |
| Completed from previous month | | | | | - | 33 | 34 | 37 | 55 | 37 | 34 | 64 | 294 |
| Total outstanding this month | | | | | - | 40 | 39 | 55 | 29 | 25 | 70 | 55 | 313 |
| Outstanding previous months | | | | | 37 | 19 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 146 |

Source: Junee: Industries Monthly Report

NOTES:

1. During the month of August the maintenance contract was transferred to Honeywell - data for this month were not included in the totals.

Annex VII: Human resources

Table 26: Staff profile - gender

| GENDER | ALL STAFF % | CUSTODIAL STAFF % | NON-CUSTODIAL STAFF % |
|---------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Males | 70.0 | 84.2 | 45.7 |
| Females | 30.0 | 15.8 | 54.3 |
| TOTAL | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Table 27: Staff profile - age

| AGE | ALL STAFF % | CUSTODIAL STAFF % | NON-CUSTODIAL STAFF % |
|----------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| UNDER 20 | - | - | - |
| 20 - 29 | 33.2 | 38.6 | 23.9 |
| 30 - 39 | 32.8 | 33.5 | 31.5 |
| 40 - 49 | 27.2 | 23.4 | 33.7 |
| 50+ | 6.8 | 4.5 | 10.9 |
| TOTAL | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Human Resources, Junee.

NOTES:

1. Data for Tables 26 and 27 were collected for the month of March 1996.

Table 28: Staff movements

| RESIGNATIONS | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Operations | 4 | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 32 |
| Administration | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Programs | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Industries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Health services | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| TOTAL | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 45 |
| POSITIONS FILLED: | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
| Operations | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 12 |
| Administration | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | 7 |
| Programs | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 11 |
| Industries | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| Health Services | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 40 |

Source: Junee Human Resources monthly report.

Table 29: Staff training

| # OF STAFF ATTENDING TRAINING | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Pre Service Training | 14 | - | 17 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 15 | |
| Induction Training | 7 | 5 | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | |
| On-going Training | 69 | 213 | 118 | 65 | 164 | 178 | 193 | 143 | 42 | 56 | 117 | 119 | |
| Security Awareness | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Health Professional Training | - | - | - | 7 | 4 | 15 | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | - | - | |
| External Training | 5 | 25 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 12 | - | - | 2 | - | - | |
| Total staff attending | 95 | 243 | 136 | 93 | 175 | 198 | 207 | 151 | 42 | 61 | 134 | 134 | |
| Training hours - pre service | 3660 | - | 1472 | 2768 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2016 | 2016 | 11932 |
| Training hours - other | 796 | 1189 | 813 | 1032 | 1422 | 850 | 1540 | 872 | 140 | 243 | 629 | 629 | 10155 |
| Total training hours per month | 4456 | 1189 | 2285 | 3800 | 1422 | 850 | 1540 | 872 | 140 | 243 | 2645 | 2645 | 22087 |

Source: Junee Staff Training monthly reports.

Notes:

1. Pre-service courses commenced in June and February.
2. The method of reporting used by ACM changed in June 1995.

Table 30: Accident report - type of injury

| TYPE OF INJURY (Staff only) | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Cuts/lacerations | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Jam/crush | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 8 |
| Fall/slip | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| Strain/sprain | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 12 |
| Burns | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Smoke inhalation | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Electric shock | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Gas leak | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Needlestick | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Blood spill | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Assault by inmate | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 12 |
| Other | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| TOTAL | 8 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 91 |

Source: Junee OH&S monthly report.

Notes:

Table 31: Staff workers' compensation - claims submitted

| CLAIMS SUBMITTED (Staff only) | APR 1995 | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | JAN 1996 | FEB | MAR | TOTAL |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Back/shoulder/neck | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 9 |
| Ankle/knee/leg | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 9 |
| Hand | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Head | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Teeth | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Multiple | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Stress | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 20 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 42 |

Source: Junee OH&S monthly report.

Annex VIII: Inmate profile

Table 32: Classification mix

| CLASSIFICATION MIX | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| A1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.2 |
| A2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.7 | 538 | 8.9 |
| B | 183 | 31.4 | 165 | 27.7 | 154 | 26.4 | 148 | 25.4 | 770 | 12.7 |
| C1 | 170 | 29.2 | 163 | 27.3 | 148 | 25.3 | 156 | 26.8 | 1003 | 16.5 |
| C2 | 164 | 28.1 | 171 | 28.7 | 182 | 31.2 | 161 | 27.6 | 2047 | 33.7 |
| C3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 517 | 8.5 |
| E1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 53 | 0.9 |
| E2 | 65 | 11.1 | 87 | 14.6 | 82 | 14.0 | 77 | 13.2 | 249 | 4.1 |
| Other | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.9 | 215 | 3.5 |
| Remand/Trial | - | - | 7 | 1.2 | 13 | 2.2 | 30 | 5.1 | 665 | 11.0 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% | 6070 | 100% |

Table 33: Age

| AGE | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18 | 1 | 0.2 | 19 | 3.2 | 29 | 5.0 | 24 | 4.1 | 76 | 1.3 |
| 19 | 14 | 2.4 | 22 | 3.7 | 20 | 3.4 | 35 | 6.0 | 181 | 3.0 |
| 20 | 18 | 3.1 | 27 | 4.5 | 28 | 4.8 | 33 | 5.7 | 213 | 3.5 |
| 21-22 | 50 | 8.6 | 56 | 9.4 | 55 | 9.4 | 61 | 10.5 | 566 | 9.3 |
| 23-24 | 54 | 9.3 | 68 | 11.4 | 60 | 10.3 | 53 | 9.1 | 546 | 9.0 |
| 25-29 | 135 | 23.2 | 127 | 21.3 | 123 | 21.1 | 117 | 20.1 | 1276 | 21.0 |
| 30-34 | 94 | 16.1 | 91 | 15.3 | 85 | 14.6 | 81 | 13.9 | 1095 | 18.0 |
| 35-39 | 78 | 13.4 | 57 | 9.6 | 57 | 9.8 | 53 | 9.1 | 781 | 12.9 |
| 40-44 | 46 | 7.9 | 50 | 8.4 | 49 | 8.4 | 48 | 8.2 | 557 | 9.2 |
| 45-49 | 46 | 7.9 | 38 | 6.4 | 33 | 5.7 | 33 | 5.7 | 381 | 6.3 |
| 50-54 | 18 | 3.1 | 20 | 3.4 | 18 | 3.1 | 18 | 3.1 | 176 | 2.9 |
| 55-59 | 16 | 2.7 | 9 | 1.5 | 10 | 1.7 | 14 | 2.4 | 121 | 2.0 |
| 60-64 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 1.0 | 8 | 1.4 | 5 | 0.9 | 53 | 0.9 |
| 65+ | 6 | 1.0 | 6 | 1.0 | 9 | 1.5 | 8 | 1.4 | 47 | 0.8 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% | 6070 | 100% |

Table 34: Marital status

| MARITAL STATUS | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Never married | 315 | 54.0 | 321 | 53.9 | 308 | 52.7 | 309 | 53.0 | 3110 | 51.2 |
| Married/de-facto | 182 | 31.2 | 196 | 32.9 | 194 | 33.2 | 192 | 32.9 | 2139 | 35.2 |
| Separated | 39 | 6.7 | 37 | 6.2 | 33 | 5.7 | 35 | 6.0 | 333 | 5.5 |
| Divorced | 40 | 6.9 | 36 | 6.0 | 42 | 7.2 | 43 | 7.4 | 370 | 6.1 |
| Widowed | 7 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.7 | 64 | 1.1 |
| Unknown | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | - | - | 54 | 0.9 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% | 6070 | 100% |

Table 35: Aboriginality

| ABORIGINALITY | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Aboriginal/TSI | 43 | 7.4 | 48 | 8.1 | 46 | 7.9 | 45 | 7.7 |
| Not Aboriginal | 540 | 92.6 | 548 | 91.9 | 538 | 92.1 | 537 | 92.1 |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 773 | 12.7 |
| 5277 | 86.9 |
| 20 | 0.3 |
| 6070 | 100% |

Table 36: Known prior imprisonment

| PRIOR IMPRISONMENT | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Yes | 337 | 57.8 | 397 | 66.6 | 388 | 66.4 | 389 | 66.7 |
| No | 246 | 42.2 | 197 | 33.1 | 194 | 33.2 | 194 | 33.3 |
| Unknown | - | - | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 3419 | 56.3 |
| 2651 | 43.7 |
| - | - |
| 6070 | 100% |

Table 37: Most serious offence

| MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Murder | 14 | 2.4 | 17 | 2.9 | 19 | 3.3 | 21 | 3.6 |
| Attempt murder | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Conspiracy to murder | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 |
| Manslaughter | 11 | 1.9 | 12 | 2.0 | 13 | 2.2 | 12 | 2.1 |
| Major assault | 37 | 6.3 | 40 | 6.7 | 42 | 7.2 | 37 | 6.3 |
| Other assault | 14 | 2.4 | 17 | 2.9 | 19 | 3.3 | 23 | 3.9 |
| Rape | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Serious sex. assault | 87 | 14.9 | 90 | 15.1 | 86 | 14.7 | 87 | 14.9 |
| Incest/carnal know. | 34 | 5.8 | 27 | 4.5 | 29 | 5.0 | 33 | 5.7 |
| Indecent assault | 13 | 2.2 | 15 | 2.5 | 17 | 2.9 | 17 | 2.9 |
| Buggery/bestial | 16 | 2.7 | 15 | 2.5 | 20 | 3.4 | 24 | 4.1 |
| Robbery maj. assault | 85 | 14.6 | 69 | 11.6 | 61 | 10.4 | 52 | 8.9 |
| Other robbery | 34 | 5.8 | 35 | 5.9 | 30 | 5.1 | 25 | 4.3 |
| Fraud | 13 | 2.2 | 14 | 2.3 | 11 | 1.9 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Break enter and steal | 85 | 14.6 | 99 | 16.6 | 97 | 16.6 | 99 | 17.0 |
| Other steal | 57 | 9.8 | 53 | 8.9 | 61 | 10.4 | 64 | 11.0 |
| Driving/traffic | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.7 | 8 | 1.4 |
| Offences agst. order | 18 | 3.1 | 24 | 4.0 | 24 | 4.1 | 27 | 4.6 |
| Drug offences | 37 | 6.3 | 34 | 5.7 | 24 | 4.1 | 14 | 2.4 |
| Other offences | 15 | 2.6 | 24 | 4.0 | 22 | 3.8 | 23 | 3.9 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 359 | 5.9 |
| 60 | 1.0 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 91 | 1.5 |
| 479 | 7.9 |
| 289 | 4.8 |
| 5 | 0.1 |
| 400 | 6.6 |
| 132 | 2.2 |
| 82 | 1.4 |
| 54 | 0.9 |
| 664 | 10.9 |
| 285 | 4.7 |
| 211 | 3.5 |
| 812 | 13.4 |
| 637 | 10.5 |
| 223 | 3.7 |
| 305 | 5.0 |
| 768 | 12.7 |
| 208 | 3.4 |
| 6070 | 100% |

Table 38: Aggregate sentence

| AGGREGATE SENTENCE | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Unsentenced | - | - | 8 | 1.3 | 14 | 2.4 | 31 | 5.3 | 678 | 11.2 |
| 1-7 days | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 17 | 0.3 |
| 8 days < 1 month | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 61 | 1.0 |
| 1 month < 3 months | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 76 | 1.3 |
| 3 mths < 6 months | 9 | 1.5 | 13 | 2.2 | 13 | 2.2 | 17 | 2.9 | 341 | 5.6 |
| 6 mths < 9 months | 28 | 4.8 | 28 | 4.7 | 19 | 3.3 | 31 | 5.3 | 481 | 7.9 |
| 9 months < 1 year | 23 | 3.9 | 8 | 1.3 | 7 | 1.2 | 12 | 2.1 | 329 | 5.4 |
| 1 year < 2 years | 81 | 13.9 | 83 | 13.9 | 91 | 15.6 | 81 | 13.9 | 760 | 12.5 |
| 2 years < 5 years | 173 | 29.7 | 190 | 31.9 | 193 | 33.0 | 175 | 30.0 | 1434 | 23.6 |
| 5 years < 7 years | 122 | 20.9 | 119 | 20.0 | 108 | 18.5 | 92 | 15.8 | 658 | 10.8 |
| 7 years < 10 years | 93 | 16.0 | 74 | 12.4 | 63 | 10.8 | 63 | 10.8 | 539 | 8.9 |
| 10 years < 15 years | 31 | 5.3 | 43 | 7.2 | 43 | 7.4 | 44 | 7.5 | 304 | 5.0 |
| 15 years < 20 years | 7 | 1.2 | 13 | 2.2 | 12 | 2.1 | 15 | 2.6 | 119 | 2.0 |
| 20 years + | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 122 | 2.0 |
| Life | 10 | 1.7 | 12 | 2.0 | 13 | 2.2 | 13 | 2.2 | 118 | 1.9 |
| Forensic patient | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 33 | 0.5 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% | 6070 | 100% |

Table 39: Country of birth

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| England | 23 | 3.9 | 25 | 4.2 | 22 | 3.8 | 23 | 3.9 | 182 | 3.0 |
| Scotland | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.9 | 24 | 0.4 |
| Wales | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.0 |
| Northern Ireland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.1 |
| Ireland undefined | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Western Europe | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Austria | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Belgium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0.1 |
| Finland | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.1 |
| France | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | 0.2 |
| Germany | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 20 | 0.3 |
| Greece | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 32 | 0.5 |
| Holland | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Italy | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 57 | 0.9 |
| Malta | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 0.3 |
| Portugal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0.2 |
| Spain | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.7 | 19 | 0.3 |
| Sweden | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.0 |
| North. Europe nei | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Eastern Europe | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Albania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.0 |
| Bulgaria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Czechoslovakia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 0.1 |
| Hungary | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.2 |
| Poland | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Romania | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 55 | 0.9 |
| USSR | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Yugoslavia | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 69 | 1.1 |

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Middle East | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Bahrain Arabia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0.1 |
| Iran | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0.1 |
| Iraq | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.1 |
| Israel | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.1 |
| Lebanon | 9 | 1.5 | 7 | 1.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 127 | 2.1 |
| Syria | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.1 |
| Turkey | 3 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 0.4 |
| Asia | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Cambodia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 0.2 |
| China | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 50 | 0.8 |
| Hong Kong | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 21 | 0.3 |
| India | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Indonesia | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.0 |
| Japan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.0 |
| Korea | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.1 |
| Laos | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 0.1 |
| Malaysia | 7 | 1.2 | 5 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 25 | 0.4 |
| Pakistan | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.1 |
| Philippines | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 13 | 0.2 |
| Singapore | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | 0.3 |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.0 |
| Taiwan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.0 |
| Thailand | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Timor | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.0 |
| Vietnam | 14 | 2.4 | 7 | 1.2 | 7 | 1.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 171 | 2.8 |
| Other Asia | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.1 |
| Americas | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Argentina | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Bolivia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 0.0 |
| Brazil | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Canada | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 0.1 |
| Chile | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.1 |
| Colombia | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 0.2 |
| Ecuador | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Peru | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 0.1 |
| USA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Uruguay | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.1 |
| Americas nei | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 23 | 0.4 |
| Africa | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Egypt | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | 0.2 |
| Kenya | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Mauritius | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.1 |
| South Africa | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 15 | 0.2 |
| Uganda | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.0 |
| Africa nei | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Oceania | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Cook Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| Fiji | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 33 | 0.5 |
| New Caledonia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.0 |
| New Zealand | 15 | 2.6 | 14 | 2.3 | 10 | 1.7 | 12 | 2.1 | 167 | 2.8 |
| Papua N Guinea | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 0.2 |
| Tonga | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 28 | 0.5 |
| Western Samoa | 5 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.2 |
| Oceania nei | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 0.2 |

| COUNTRY OF BIRTH | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Australia | | | | | | | | |
| NSW | 383 | 65.7 | 392 | 65.8 | 406 | 69.5 | 425 | 72.9 |
| Victoria | 38 | 6.5 | 47 | 7.9 | 44 | 7.5 | 41 | 7.0 |
| Queensland | 13 | 2.2 | 21 | 3.5 | 13 | 2.2 | 9 | 1.5 |
| South Australia | 4 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.3 | 6 | 1.0 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Western Australia | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Tasmania | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.8 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Northern Territory | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| ACT | 7 | 1.2 | 11 | 1.8 | 10 | 1.7 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Aus. Unspecified | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Unknown | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% |

| CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | % |
| 3900 | 64.3 |
| 219 | 3.6 |
| 169 | 2.8 |
| 47 | 0.8 |
| 35 | 0.6 |
| 34 | 0.6 |
| 11 | 0.2 |
| 74 | 1.2 |
| 27 | 0.4 |
| 35 | 0.6 |
| 6070 | 100% |

Table 40: LGA of last address

| LGA OF LAST ADDRESS | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Leichhardt | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.8 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Marrickville | 14 | 2.4 | 7 | 1.2 | 12 | 2.1 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Randwick | 13 | 2.2 | 10 | 1.7 | 9 | 1.5 | 13 | 2.2 |
| Sydney | 35 | 6.0 | 30 | 5.0 | 28 | 4.8 | 33 | 5.7 |
| Waverley | 9 | 1.5 | 6 | 1.0 | 4 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Woollahra | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Ashfield | 5 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Burwood | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Concord | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Drummoyne | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Strathfield | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Bankstown | 13 | 2.2 | 12 | 2.0 | 12 | 2.1 | 12 | 2.1 |
| Botany | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Canterbury | 13 | 2.2 | 13 | 2.2 | 11 | 1.9 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Hurstville | 5 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Kogarah | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Rockdale | 4 | 0.7 | 8 | 1.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Sutherland | 8 | 1.4 | 6 | 1.0 | 5 | 0.9 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Camden | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Campbelltown | 24 | 4.1 | 18 | 3.0 | 19 | 3.3 | 21 | 3.6 |
| Liverpool | 26 | 4.5 | 14 | 2.3 | 11 | 1.9 | 13 | 2.2 |
| Wollondilly | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Auburn | 4 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Baulkham Hills | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Blacktown | 41 | 7.0 | 47 | 7.9 | 42 | 7.2 | 41 | 7.0 |
| Blue Mountains | - | - | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Hawkesbury | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 |
| Fairfield | 11 | 1.9 | 15 | 2.5 | 10 | 1.7 | 12 | 2.1 |
| Holroyd | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Parramatta | 13 | 2.2 | 17 | 2.9 | 15 | 2.6 | 16 | 2.7 |
| Penrith | 10 | 1.7 | 11 | 1.8 | 14 | 2.4 | 10 | 1.7 |

| CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|----------------|-----|
| | % |
| 82 | 1.4 |
| 159 | 2.6 |
| 112 | 1.8 |
| 303 | 5.0 |
| 46 | 0.8 |
| 36 | 0.6 |
| 49 | 0.8 |
| 17 | 0.3 |
| 17 | 0.3 |
| 18 | 0.3 |
| 32 | 0.5 |
| 142 | 2.3 |
| 24 | 0.4 |
| 150 | 2.5 |
| 66 | 1.1 |
| 18 | 0.3 |
| 60 | 1.0 |
| 63 | 1.0 |
| 6 | 0.1 |
| 209 | 3.4 |
| 268 | 4.4 |
| 13 | 0.2 |
| 56 | 0.9 |
| 51 | 0.8 |
| 354 | 5.8 |
| 31 | 0.5 |
| 46 | 0.8 |
| 168 | 2.8 |
| 72 | 1.2 |
| 156 | 2.6 |
| 161 | 2.7 |

| LGA OF LAST ADDRESS | JUNE 1995 | | SEPTEMBER 1995 | | DECEMBER 1995 | | MARCH 1996 | | CENSUS 30/6/95 | |
|------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | % | | % | | % | | % | | % |
| Hornsby | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.7 | 29 | 0.5 |
| Hunters Hill | - | - | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |
| Ku-ring-gai | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 19 | 0.3 |
| Lane Cove | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 0.1 |
| Manly | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 22 | 0.4 |
| Mosman | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 6 | 0.1 |
| North Sydney | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | 0.4 |
| Ryde | 5 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 53 | 0.9 |
| Warringah | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.0 | 65 | 1.1 |
| Willoughby | 2 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 23 | 0.4 |
| Gosford | 9 | 1.5 | 12 | 2.0 | 10 | 1.7 | 13 | 2.2 | 97 | 1.6 |
| Wyong | 10 | 1.7 | 9 | 1.5 | 9 | 1.5 | 8 | 1.4 | 100 | 1.6 |
| Hunter | 50 | 8.6 | 57 | 9.6 | 57 | 9.8 | 55 | 9.4 | 465 | 7.7 |
| Illawarra | 41 | 7.0 | 33 | 5.5 | 35 | 6.0 | 34 | 5.8 | 306 | 5.0 |
| Richmond Tweed | 3 | 0.5 | 7 | 1.2 | 8 | 1.4 | 7 | 1.2 | 120 | 2.0 |
| Mid Northern | 14 | 2.4 | 16 | 2.7 | 10 | 1.7 | 13 | 2.2 | 218 | 3.6 |
| Northern | 6 | 1.0 | 6 | 1.0 | 11 | 1.9 | 9 | 1.5 | 168 | 2.8 |
| North Western | 11 | 1.9 | 13 | 2.2 | 12 | 2.1 | 17 | 2.9 | 193 | 3.2 |
| Central West | 13 | 2.2 | 16 | 2.7 | 18 | 3.1 | 14 | 2.4 | 175 | 2.9 |
| South Eastern | 15 | 2.6 | 15 | 2.5 | 18 | 3.1 | 17 | 2.9 | 120 | 2.0 |
| Murrumbidge | 26 | 4.5 | 30 | 5.0 | 40 | 6.8 | 44 | 7.5 | 108 | 1.8 |
| Murray | 11 | 1.9 | 16 | 2.7 | 23 | 3.9 | 25 | 4.3 | 60 | 1.0 |
| Farwest | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 22 | 0.4 |
| Victoria | 10 | 1.7 | 14 | 2.3 | 10 | 1.7 | 12 | 2.1 | 51 | 0.8 |
| Queensland | 6 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.7 | 8 | 1.4 | 10 | 1.7 | 90 | 1.5 |
| South Australia | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 0.1 |
| Western Australia | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 20 | 0.3 |
| Tasmania | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 0.0 |
| NT | - | - | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | - | - | 2 | 0.0 |
| ACT | 13 | 2.2 | 19 | 3.2 | 20 | 3.4 | 16 | 2.7 | 83 | 1.4 |
| No Fixed Abode | 38 | 6.5 | 29 | 4.9 | 26 | 4.5 | 22 | 3.8 | 234 | 3.9 |
| Unknown | 19 | 3.3 | 21 | 3.5 | 17 | 2.9 | 10 | 1.7 | 198 | 3.3 |
| TOTAL | 583 | 100% | 596 | 100% | 584 | 100% | 583 | 100% | 6070 | 100% |

Source: Offender Records System.

NOTES:

1. Data for these tables were collected on June 30, 1995 and at the end of September and December, 1995 and March, 1996.
2. Census data as at June 30, 1995 is for male inmates in full time custody.