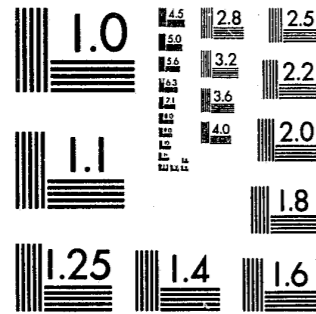


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

Date Filmed

02/05/81



WESTERN AUSTRALIA
OFFENDERS PROBATION AND PAROLE ACT,
1963-1977

PROBATION ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1978

67849

1978
 WESTERN AUSTRALIA
 OFFENDERS PROBATION and PAROLE ACT,
 1963-1977

PROBATION REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 30th JUNE, 1978

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

*From Chief Probation Officer,
 638 Milway St, Perth
 Western Australia, 6000*

CONTENTS

NCJRS
 APR 30 1980
 ACQUISITIONS

	Page
Probation Work	5
Statistical Review of the Past Year's Activities	5
Regional and Metropolitan Reports	6
Community Service Orders	9
Staff Training	9
Research Section	10
Honorary Probation and Parole Officers	10
Future Developments	11
Acknowledgements	11
Appendix A (Staff Establishment)	12
Appendix B (Statistics)	13

To:

THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

In accordance with section 8(b)(i) and (ii) of the Probation and Parole Act, 1963-1977, I have the honour to submit the fourteenth Annual Report.

I. M. VODANOVICH,
Chief Probation Officer,
Crown Law Department.

Dated at Perth this 4th day of December, 1978.

PROBATION WORK

In recent times there has been an increasing tendency in many quarters to emphasize the need for greater restraint and containment in dealing with offenders. In particular there appears to be an increasing disillusionment with the rehabilitation ideal and treatment effectiveness.

On the other hand one of the few agreed upon facts in the field of correctional endeavour is that offenders and their circumstances are not all alike. Yet in spite of this, a great deal of literature in this field is written and comments are made by the media as though all offenders are alike. The assumption is thereupon easily made that now is the time to return to a stricter and more repressive type of intervention for those people deemed to be deviant, delinquent or merely a nuisance.

What cannot be allowed to happen is for such an attitude to become acceptable. There is still a strong case for the rehabilitation approach particularly where it is community based. In this respect it is generally conceded that the value of probation has been achieved when the immediate problems of the probationer have been resolved, when any special conditions have been met, and when a reasonable degree of stability and responsibility has been achieved by the probationer. In a survey recently conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology on probation and parole in Australia it was stated:

"The most useful penal measures, the ones that reach the broadest section of the offender population, that are the most flexible and adaptable, are probation and parole."

From the point of view of probation, therefore, it is essential that the Probation Service improves its own public image and its public accountability. Some developments during the previous twelve months have hopefully encouraged public accountability. Two country offices at Port Hedland and Bunbury were officially opened and five reporting centres in urban districts were established during the period under review, thus extending and improving the Service's contact with the client and the community.

However, it is unfortunate that the professional staff establishment was *not* increased. The 1976-77 Annual Report made the point that there was a need for the appointment of at least 4-6 professional staff, and this means that again, staff of the Service will be faced with increasing pressures and demands on their already limited resources. (The total establishment is 49 professional officers and 23 clerical staff. For a breakdown of the staffing establishment see Appendix A).

STATISTICS

The latter part of the report presents in tabular form the work carried out during the year under review. The seven tables give a breakdown of new supervision placements, discharges, breaches, analysis of new probationers by certain variables (age, sex, offence) and finally details on the courts requesting pre-sentence reports and making probation orders.

Two thousand six hundred and sixty-eight probationers were supervised between 1st July, 1977 and 30th June, 1978. This represents a four per cent increase on last year's work. The total number of probationers at the end of June 1978 was 1 651. There has been a small but consistent increase in the number of probationers each year but the overall increase over the last five years since 1973, has been 31 per cent.

PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS

The number of pre-sentence reports written during the twelve-month period (1/7/77 to 30/6/78) was 921. Requests for pre-sentence reports are increasing annually and this seems to be a continuing trend for the future. Since 1973, the number of pre-sentence reports has increased by 50 per cent. This does not include a substantial volume of work done by the court officer at East Perth Court of

Petty Sessions, who during the year interviewed over 700 offenders during the court hearings. Given the extremely limited facilities for interviewing offenders at court, the various officers undertaking the role of court duty officer should be commended and attempts should be made to provide a separate room to the officers to continue this valuable service.

OFFENCES

A large proportion of the Service's probation work continues to arise from offences against property and previous annual reports suggest that this is a permanent trend. Forty-eight per cent of the offenders placed on probation during the year under review had been convicted of Breaking and Entering or Stealing and Receiving.

REGIONAL AND METROPOLITAN REPORTS

The following section presents a review of the work carried out by the Service during the previous twelve months, including regional and district reports from area teams and specialists at Head Office, and a brief overview of the Honorary Probation and Parole Officer Scheme, which has been operating since the inception of the Probation and Parole Service.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Albany

With the opening of the Bunbury Office in March 1978, part of the Albany District, including the Manjimup and Pemberton areas, was transferred to the Bunbury Office. Albany's newly defined area still includes the outlying towns of Walpole, Darkan, Wandering, Pingelly, Kulin, Newdegate and Ravensthorpe.

In April, Mr. Tom Adams, the recently retired Superintendent of Albany Regional Prison, was appointed as Area Supervisor for the Community Service Order Scheme in Albany.

Due partially to the Community Service Order Scheme, the overall workload of the Albany Office increased during 1977-78, as pre-sentence report requests increased 70 per cent from 34 in 1976-77 to 58 in 1977-78, an average of more than one a week. Other work, despite the loss of the Manjimup-Pemberton area, remained fairly steady, and the total case-load of the probationers, parolees, and pre-parole clients continued to hover about the 140 mark.

The number of probationers and parolees in the district has continued to decline slightly, while pre-parole clients at the Albany and Pardelup Prisons have tended to increase in number. Whether or not this will be a long-term trend remains to be seen, but at the end of 1977-78, the district's pre-parole cases constituted slightly more than half of the total caseload.

It is anticipated that the gradual changeover of Honorary Probation and Parole Officers in the district will continue in 1978-79. At the end of 1977-78, there were fourteen active Honorary Probation and Parole Officers in the district, seven of whom are Department for Community Welfare Officers. More non-stipendiary Honorary Probation and Parole Officers will be enlisted in the future, but this will depend on where and when they are needed. If the numbers of Community Service Orders continue to increase, a second Community Service Order Area Supervisor will eventually be needed at Albany.

Bunbury

The Bunbury District Office of the Probation and Parole Service commenced operations in March 1978. Prior to that date, a service to the area was provided by Probation and Parole Officers from the Fremantle Office.

Bunbury Office provides a service to courts at Harvey, Collie, Bunbury, Busselton and Manjimup and to other towns where special sittings may be called for and is unique in that it overlaps three magisterial areas, (Rockingham, Bunbury and Narrogin). In addition, there are two prisons in the area where the pre-parole function is met. Bunbury Rehabilitation Centre is a medium security prison with approximately 60 "minimum term" inmates; Brunswick Junction Prison is a minimum security institution which acts as the Work Release Centre for the Bunbury District and has approximately six work releasees at any one time plus additional minimum term inmates not on work release.

Caseload in the area has fluctuated in the four months since March, between 120 and 140, and comprises approximately 60 pre-parole cases.

Assistance with supervision is provided by a network of approximately twelve Honorary Probation and Parole Officers. Without the services of these volunteers, supervision of offenders at conditional liberty in outlying areas of the district would be most difficult.

Much of the work of this office over the last four months has gone into organising the previously disjointed resources available to the Service in the area into a more efficient system, and into preparing the area for the introduction of the Community Service Order Scheme. Considerable interest has been expressed by voluntary agencies in the area in the Community Service Order Scheme.

The presence of a residential officer in the South-West has meant that a more continuous service is available to the prisons and courts via personal appearance.

Geraldton

The year under review was the first full year of operation for this office, which was established in October 1976.

The office provides a service to both the Geraldton and Carnarvon Magisterial districts. The requests for reports from the courts and the apparent increased numbers of clients being granted non-custodial sentences has demonstrated the value of decentralised services.

Breach action was necessary in only nine probation cases during the year, which is a very small percentage of the ongoing caseload averaging approximately 80 probationers.

The Community Service Order Scheme included two Western Desert Aborigines who undertook their community service on a Wiluna Welfare Project (Ngangganawili Community). This placement proved successful, however projects in the larger centres have yet to be established.

The one prison in the area is Geraldton, which is minimum security and usually accommodates in excess of 20 pre-parole cases at most times.

During the year, 25 inmates were considered for parole, of them 19 were granted, (including one Section 64K of the Prisons Act case) and six were denied parole.

The year under review has seen the consolidation of the Service in this area. There is a need to further develop Community Service Orders as an alternative for the courts in both the Geraldton and Carnarvon areas where they may represent a viable alternative to imprisonment for the many Aboriginal offenders.

Because of the size of the area covered, the services of Honorary Probation and Parole Officers have still been relied upon heavily and the assistance of these volunteers is very much appreciated.

Kalgoorlie

For the Probation and Parole Service's Kalgoorlie Office, 1977-78 has largely been a year of consolidation with some re-shaping of existing services. For example, Community Service Orders have been developed, the Honorary Probation and Parole Officer system revamped and for the first time in the region, a 17 year old has been admitted to Adult Probation by a Children's Court.

The number of cases supervised from Kalgoorlie has been relatively stable, varying between 95 in September 1977 and 84 in May and June 1978.

The Community Service Order sentencing alternative has been well received in the area's courts, particularly Kalgoorlie Court of Petty Sessions. During the year 10 orders were made, 6 of which have been successfully completed, while 2 were breached.

In April Mr. Neil Gaitskell, a Kalgoorlie businessman was appointed Community Service Order Area Supervisor. There now exists a reservoir of projects sufficiently varied to cater for the needs of almost any potential Community Service Order client. The work of the volunteers associated with these projects has been very much appreciated.

Some 20 enthusiastic Honorary Probation and Parole Officers, mainly volunteers but including three or four Department for Community Welfare staff, have provided Honorary Probation and Parole Officer coverage, not only in the more remote towns, but also in the Kalgoorlie/Boulder area. About one-third of all cases are supervised by Honorary Officers. In April and June, Honorary Probation and Parole Officer meetings were held in Kalgoorlie and these will be a regular feature of Office activities in future. It is a measure of the group's enthusiasm that Honorary Probation and Parole Officers have attended these evenings from as far afield as Esperance, Laverton and Merredin.

Without the dedicated support of these volunteers, the task of supervising probationers and parolees throughout the vast Goldfields region, would be quite daunting.

Port Hedland

A full-time Officer commenced duties at the Port Hedland Office on the 17th April, 1978. The Office was officially opened by the Attorney-General on the 23rd May, 1978.

The entire Pilbara region is covered from the Port Hedland Office. Included in the region are the towns of Port and South Hedland, Roebourne, Wickham, Karratha, Dampier, Tom Price, Paraburdoo, Pannawonica, Newman, Telfer, Onslow, Marble Bar, Nullagine, Goldsworthy, Shay Gap and Wittenoorn. Major Aboriginal communities are situated at Jigalong, Strelley and Yandiyarra, where they are involved in running cattle stations.

At the 30th June, 1978 there were 55 probationers, 12 parolees and four pre-parolees in the region. The number of clients in each town is closely related to the size of the town, with about one-third of the clients in the Port Hedland area, one-third in the Roebourne, Wickham, Dampier areas and the remaining one-third spread amongst the other towns.

The Port Hedland region encompasses the Magisterial districts of Port Hedland and part of the Carnarvon district. Up until the end of June 1978, there had been 10 requests for pre-sentence reports.

Roebourne Regional Prison is the only Department of Corrections facility in the area and this is 200 kms from Port Hedland. This prison usually accommodates only a small number of pre-parolees at any one time.

In order to cater for the appropriate supervision of clients, it is proposed to develop a network of Honorary Probation and Parole Officers in the region. It is also planned to extend the Community Service Order Scheme in the coming year.

METROPOLITAN AREA OFFICES

Bentley

A Probation Office was established to cover the Bentley area in March 1974 and is responsible for a caseload of over 650 offenders.

All pre-parole and associated work at Karnet Rehabilitation Centre and Bartons Mill Prison is carried out by the Bentley District Office. There has been a combined average of about 70 pre-parolees at these prisons.

Prior to the opening of the Port Hedland Office with a permanent Supervisor, a service to the Pilbara area was provided by an Officer from the Bentley Office.

Two Reporting Centres have been established, one at Belmont which opened in October 1977 and one at Armadale, which opened in December 1977. Each Centre is attended every Tuesday.

Several staff members have taken an active interest in group work and more intensive casework with young offenders. It is hoped to develop these concepts further in the next twelve months.

The number of Honorary Probation and Parole Officers who have been supervising Bentley cases has ranged from six to eight. They have had regular case discussions with individual stipendiary officers and there have been occasional meetings in the Office which have included all Honorary Probation and Parole Officers and Probation Officers who were able to attend.

Fremantle

The Fremantle Office was the first branch office to be opened and has been operating since August 1970.

The practice of utilizing the duty officer as an "on call" court officer at the Fremantle Court has continued. The procedure appears satisfactory although the amount of usage varies according to the views of the presiding magistrate.

The Community Service Order Scheme has gained acceptance throughout the Fremantle District Office area and there is no shortage of projects. Unfortunately it has not been possible to utilize all projects offered due to insufficient numbers of suitable clients.

Contacts have been made with various community groups, such as the Fremantle and Melville CYSS Schemes.

Rockingham-Mandurah-Pinjarra Areas

Two Officers share the work in these areas. A reporting Centre at Rockingham established the previous year with the co-operation of the Community Welfare Department, has operated most successfully.

The two Officers also alternate as Court Officers at Rockingham Court on Wednesdays. They are also available, on call, for other sessions at Rockingham Court as well as at the Mandurah and Pinjarra Courts.

The assistance of the Honorary Probation and Parole Officers in this area, Mr. Frank Becker and Mr. Alan Maddox, has been much appreciated.

PERTH, HEAD OFFICE

The Metropolitan area, other than that covered by the Bentley and Fremantle teams, is serviced by three teams based at Head Office. Each team comprises a supervisor and field staff.

Court Officer

A daily service to the East Perth Court of Petty Sessions is provided by one officer from Head Office, providing on the spot assistance to the magistrate.

Reporting Centres

In accordance with the general policy of decentralisation, Head Office provides staff to attend two reporting centres, one at Balga, the other at Midland. The Balga reporting centre, located in the Balga Community Centre is especially advantageous, as other community organisations have functions running at the same time as clients are reporting. Persons under supervision thus are able to report without feeling conspicuous about their own particular situation and/or feelings of being isolated from the community.

Service to Country Areas

Although the caseload of the three teams are predominantly metropolitan based, there are still, however clients in country areas supervised from Head Office. One officer provides a vital service to the Kimberleys (incorporating the main centres of Broome, Derby, Wyndham and Kununurra) by

attending the Broome and Wyndham regional prisons, liaising with honorary officers, supervising parolees and probationers in the area and providing pre-sentence reports to the courts. In addition to the Kimberleys, a similar service is provided in the Northam/York/Brookton area which has approximately 20 cases.

Classification Committee

A Supervisor has continued to represent the Department on the Classification Committee, which meets fortnightly at Fremantle Prison and has the responsibility for making recommendations to the Director of Corrections regarding inmate placements and applications for temporary leave and work release.

Seminars

Contributions to seminars organised by the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra were made by two supervisors at Head Office. One paper was presented on the operation of Community Service Order Scheme and the other presented to a seminar on Aboriginal Culture, Traditions and Values.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

The Community Service Order Scheme has been in operation for 17 months as at the end of June 1978, and since its inception, the courts have made 140 Community Service Orders.

During the financial year of 1/7/77 to 30/6/78, there were 108 new Community Service Order cases; 49 (45 per cent) of these completed their obligation within the year. There were six breaches of Community Service Orders during this twelve-month period; two received prison sentences and four received fines. As of 30/6/78, 53 cases were still in progress. The 108 cases represented a total of 12 644 hours, the average sentence being 117 hours, of which 7 463 hours were worked.

Although the full-time staff remains the same, (Community Service Order Co-ordinator and Clerk), three Area Supervisors commenced duties on a part-time basis in March; one at Kalgoorlie, one in the metropolitan area and one in Albany.

The Advisory Committee of the Community Service Order Scheme met on seven occasions during the year and approved 70 projects. The projects ranged from work at charitable institutions to a tribal Aboriginal Community project at Wiluna. Response from the community with regard to projects has been favourable. Of the numerous contacts made in seeking projects, only a very few were negative in their attitudes towards the Community Service Order Scheme.

Plans for the financial year of 1/7/78 to 30/6/79, are to increase the number of Area Supervisors with a view to establishing more projects in country areas. The Kimberley region is a priority and with the advent of a permanent Probation Office there, it is hoped the Community Service Order Scheme will be a viable sentencing alternative in that region. During the year, the Community Service Order Scheme has utilised 100 agencies without whose interest, support and co-operation, the programme could not operate.

STAFF TRAINING

This has been the second full year of operation of this section and during the last twelve months, Mr. Blanchard, Training and Staff Development Officer, has been concerned with numerous aspects pertaining to staff development and training. Training programmes for new staff is just one aspect of his work.

A total of eight new staff went through training programmes during the year under review; six field staff, one supervisor and the Research Officer.

A good relationship has been developed with the two schools of social work—at the University of Western Australia and the Western Australian Institute of Technology, and during this year 12 students were supervised on practical placements by senior field staff under the direction of the Training and Staff Development Officer.

Work continued throughout the year on the training and utilisation of volunteers as Honorary Probation and Parole Officers. Training seminars and workshops for Honorary Probation and Parole Officers were held at Katanning, Kalgoorlie and Geraldton. During the coming year, it is hoped that training workshops for honorary officers in the metropolitan area will be re-commenced.

A three-day seminar for Probation and Parole Supervisors was held in November 1977, focusing on "Non-Custodial Programmes—the Challenge of the 80's". Twelve members of the staff attended as well as four visiting speakers.

The Probation and Parole Service has been an organisation-member of the Australian Crime Prevention Council since its inception. The training section has been actively involved in the presentation of a series of public seminars which have been held and attended by the general public. Topics included: "Juvenile Panels—A new Focus" and "Has the Media a Role in Crime Prevention?" Further seminars are planned for the coming year.

RESEARCH SECTION

The need to establish a Research Section within Probation and Parole has been discussed in previous Annual Reports, and this financial year eventually saw the appointment of a Research Officer to the staff.

Since her appointment in April, Ms. McHale has been concerned to explore the kind of role that research can play in the Service. The first major task has been to examine the existing information records and to establish a more effective and less cumbersome system of storing and retrieving data for various purposes. "Information" can be divided into two broad categories: the routine statistical monitoring of the service (movement of cases, volume of work) and information provided through the application of research methods, (an example of this would be a recently completed survey of caseloads which was aimed at compiling information on the extent of unemployment amongst clients. A Questionnaire was used to obtain the information.)

A second function of research comes under the general heading of "communication"—that is, building up a body of knowledge on research and new developments in the Criminal Justice system and communicating with research workers in other Social Welfare agencies to exchange ideas and keep abreast of developments in related areas.

Thirdly, the Research function itself. As a general guideline, the research will be aimed at the practical day to day problems of the agency, whilst maintaining an awareness of issues which are being tackled at a wider social level. The research on employment will serve again as an example; whilst focusing primarily on the rate of unemployment amongst clients of Probation and Parole, the report was concerned to place the survey data in the context of the wider social problem of increasing unemployment in the community.

The section has, in the short time since its inception, established a good working relationship with the Australian Institute of Criminology, to which body standardised criminal statistics are provided on a monthly basis. Because the work of the section touches upon the work of the Research Section of the Department of Corrections in some areas, the co-operation of the staff of that unit has been sought and assistance given in obtaining information.

Exchange of information with correctional services in other States has been on the increase and gradually a regular working relationship with interstate services will develop.

A proposed research programme would be drawn up from within these three functions; it would include the ongoing development of information to agencies outside the Service, the improvement of library services for staff, and research topics including issues such as Consumer Reaction to the Service, evaluation of the Community Service Order Scheme, status of Aborigines in Probation and Parole, the Bail process and other issues which will require attention as the role of research evolves over the following months.

HONORARY PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS

The Honorary Probation and Parole Officer Scheme has been operating in this State since 1964. It was designed initially to fill a need; that of providing service to clients in country areas which were either inadequately serviced or not serviced by stipendiary staff. The success of the scheme in the country areas subsequently led to the appointment of Honorary Probation and Parole Officers in the metropolitan area.

Initially stipendiary staff of the former Child Welfare Department (now Department for Community Welfare) were used as Honorary Probation and Parole Officers but in recent years increasing use has been made of volunteers recruited from the general public and future recruitment will be from this source. Honorary Probation and Parole Officers are accorded the same rights and responsibilities under the Offenders Probations and Parole Act as the stipendiary Probation and Parole Officers.

The Honorary Probation and Parole Officer Scheme has been revised recently and volunteers are gazetted as Honorary Probation and Parole Officers for an initial period of two years which is renewable at the discretion of the Chief Probation and Parole Officer. There are 84 honorary officers actively involved in the supervision of offenders, of whom 66 are working in country districts. During the past twelve months, 25 new Honorary Probation and Parole Officers have been appointed, most of whom are working in country districts.

A number of training seminars have been organised for Honorary Probation and Parole Officers living in country districts during the past year and it is pleasing to note that in one region, Kalgoorlie, the honorary officers meet every two months for this purpose. It is interesting to observe that the growth of regional offices of this Service has led to an increase in the use of honorary officers within the regions. It is anticipated that the Honorary Probation and Parole Officer Scheme will continue to grow in the coming year.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Developments over the following twelve months are dependent on the available economic resources. However, in accordance with the continuing policy of decentralisation, a regional office servicing the Kimberley area is proposed for the next year. It is also hoped to move one team presently based at Head Office into the Mirrabooka area.

A new dimension in assisting the courts is the idea of a bail hostel. Mr. Christie, the Under Secretary for Law recently visited several bail hostels which have been established in England, and following his visit, research has been started, looking into the feasibility of bail hostels for the Western Australian situation. Depending on the findings of the research, the Service may pursue a suggestion to establish a bail hostel in Western Australia for selected persons.

Once again, the comments made on the need for further staff remains pertinent, and as the Service becomes more heavily committed to meeting the demands of the courts in the area of Community Service Orders and supervision of offenders, the need for more staff becomes critical.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Service has had long-lasting support and assistance from a variety of sources over the years and once again, the Annual Report gives me the opportunity of thanking them for their co-operation. The nature of the Service's work brings the staff into contact with both voluntary and other Government agencies—the Police Department, the Department of Corrections, the Department for Community Welfare, the Mental Health Services and the Alcohol and Drug Authority in particular, have close contact with the Service and their co-operation is gratefully acknowledged. Gratitude is expressed to other sections of the Crown Law Department and especially to the court staff.

The role of the voluntary sector is very vital in the criminal justice field and in particular the Civil Rehabilitation Council has continued to give great assistance to the Service.

Special mention must be made of the Honorary Probation and Parole Officers who are fulfilling an increasingly important function in the Service, especially in the country areas.

Finally I would like to thank all the staff—professional, clerical and support staff for their commitment and conscientious approach to their work despite increasing pressures and demands on their time.

APPENDIX A

STAFF ESTABLISHMENT
(as at 30th June, 1978)

Chief Probation and Parole Officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. I. M. Vodanovich, LL.M., Dip. Soc. Stud., Dip. Val.
Deputy Chief Probation and Parole Officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. J. George, B.A., Dip. Soc. Stud.
Training and Staff Development Officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. C. A. Blanchard, B.App. Soc. Wk., Dip. Soc.
Community Service Order Co-ordinator	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. T. D. Glover, B. A., M.Soc. Wk.
Research Officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ms. S. McHale, B.A. Hons. (Soc.)

SUPERVISORS AND FIELD STAFF

A. Bentley Office

Mr. G. Crane, *Ass. Soc. Wk. (Supervisor)
Mr. D. Daley, B.A. (Senior)
Mr. B. Atkinson, B.A.
Mr. T. Bose, B.A., M.Soc. Wk.
Mr. G. Dinnie, B.A.
Mr. R. Oades, B.Sc.
Mr. I. Ozanne, B.A. (Soc. Sci.)
Mr. I. Sarich, B.App. Sc. (Soc. Wk.)

B. Fremantle Office

Ms. J. Knauerhase, B.A., Dip. Soc. Wk. (Supervisor)
Mr. R. L. Johnstone, B.A. (Senior)
Mr. N. Papandreou, B.A. (Senior)
Mr. K. Posney, B.A. B.Soc. Wk. (Senior)
Mr. G. Cook, B.A. (Soc. Sc.), B.A. Hons. (Sociology)
Ms. D. Costello, B.Sc.
Ms. A. Keith-Fraser, B.A., B.Soc. Wk.
Mr. K. Shiers, B.Sc.

C. Perth Office

Supervisors

Mr. R. E. Bartlett, B.A., M.Soc. Wk.
Mr. P. G. Eichfuss, B.Com., Dip. Soc. Stud.
Mr. C. Knight, B.A., Dip. Soc. Stud.

Seniors

Ms. M. M. Kelly, B.A., M.Soc. Wk.
Mr. S. La Pedalina, B.A.
Mr. E. Levitt, B.A.
Mr. E. D. Stockton, †B.Sc., Dip. Soc. Wk.

Field Staff

Mr. C. Economo, B.Psych.
Mr. J. Heath, B.A. (Soc. St.)
Mr. M. Knowles, B.Psych.
Ms. M. Lynch, B.A., B.Soc. Wk.
Mr. K. McLaughlin, B.Psych. B. Theo.
Mr. U. J. Paparde, M.A.
Ms. S. Senior, B.App. Sc. (Soc. Wk.)
Ms. J. Skilton, B.Soc. Wk.

Mrs. E. Smart, B.Sc. (Soc. Wk.)
Mr. B. Steele
Ms. T. Stubbs
Ms. S. Thew, B.App. Sc. (Soc. Wk.)
Ms. A. Trinder, B.Sc. Hons. (Psych.)
Mr. C. Watkins-Saxon, B.A.
Mr. L. R. Webber, B.A., M.Soc. Wk.

*On 12 months Study Leave in New Zealand from February 1978.

†Acting Supervisor during Mr. Crane's absence.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. R. Nowicki, B.A., M.Soc. Wk. (Supervisor) Mr. D. Yendell, B.A.
Bunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. D. Whiting, B.Soc. Stud., Dip. Crim. (Supervisor)
Geraldton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. P. Barker, Ass. Soc. Wk. (Supervisor)
Kalgoorlie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. J. V. Brooksbank, B. App. Sc. (Soc. Wk.) (Supervisor)
Port Hedland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. V. Jones, B.Soc. Wk. (Supervisor)

CLERICAL AND SUPPORT STAFF

Parole Board Secretary, Senior Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. N. Gates, Dip. Acc.
Statistics Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. M. Johnson, B.A.
Clerical Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ms. G. Beer (Kalgoorlie)
Senior Typist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ms. F. Botsis (Perth)
Community Service, Order Scheme Clerk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. W. Bykerk (Perth)
						Mr. L. L. Carmody (Perth)
						Ms. E. J. Craig (Bentley)
						Ms. T. J. Hancock (Perth)
						Mrs. D. C. Haynes (Perth)
						Ms. C. King (Port Hedland)
						Ms. M. L. P. Lebreux (Perth)
						Ms. D. M. Lees (Fremantle)
						Ms. S. R. Martin (Albany)
						Ms. M. Mansfield (Perth)
						Ms. J. C. McGann (Bentley)
						Mrs. R. McGregor (Fremantle)
						Ms. K. McKay (Perth)
						Mrs. M. J. Pereira (Perth)
						Ms. M. A. Pollock (Bentley)
						Ms. B. J. Rafferty (Geraldton)
						Mrs. J. Ridout (Perth)
						Ms. L. Russo (Perth)
						Ms. L. Chillino (Fremantle)

APPENDIX B

Table 1

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION, SUPERVISED AND DISCHARGED DURING 1977/78

	Under 18		18-20		21-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41-45		46-50		Over 50		Totals		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number of persons placed on probation between 1/7/77 and 30/6/78	98	13	350	44	211	51	100	25	58	14	37	7	23	3	10	2	13	7	900	166	1 066
Number of persons on probation at 30/6/77	1 385	231	1 616
13 Total under supervision between 1/7/77 and 30/6/78	2 285	397	2 682
Less—Discharges by successful completion	661	131	806
Less—Discharges by summary breach	14	2	16
Less—Discharges by breach action initiated by Chief Probation Officer for further offences	128	7	135
Less—Discharges by breach action initiated by Chief Probation Officer for failing to comply with conditions of Probation Order	61	11	72
Less—Discharges by application to Court (Section 12(1) OPPA)	2	....	2
Number on probation at 30/6/78	1 419	246	1 651

Table 2

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS FOR BREACHING PROBATION—1977/78

	Imprisonment	New Probation Order	New Probation and Community Service Order	Continue Existing Probation	Fine and Continue Probation	Fine only	Community Service Order only	Good Behaviour Bond	Dismissed by Court	Total
14 Breached Summarily by Courts	9	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	16
Breached by Chief Probation Officer before 1977/78 for further offences (Section 17, OPPA)	28	....	3	2	....	16	3	1	....	53
Breached by Chief Probation Officer before 1977/78 for breach of conditions (Section 16, OPPA)	4	1	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	12
Breached by Chief Probation Officer during 1977/78 for further offences (Section 17, OPPA)	41	6	....	2	1	21	....	4	2	77
Breached by Chief Probation Officer during 1977/78 for breach of conditions (Section 16, OPPA)	4	1	....	....	10	3	....	....	1	19
Total	86	12	3	4	13	47	3	6	3	177
Percentage	48.58	6.78	1.70	2.26	7.34	26.55	1.70	3.39	1.70	100.00

*Table 3

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS INCURRING PROBATION BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND OFFENCES—1977/78

Offence	Under 18		18-20		21-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41-45		46-50		Over 50		Total			Per-centage
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL	
1. Stealing and Receiving	21	4	82	16	40	28	16	7	10	9	7	3	7	2	3	1	4	4	190	74	264	24.77
2. Breaking and Entering	30	1	102	3	58	5	27	1	8	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	232	11	243	22.80
3. False Pretences	6	1	21	7	20	9	12	9	5	3	2	3	2	...	1	...	1	1	70	34	104	9.76
4. Motor Vehicles	16	3	39	3	15	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	78	6	84	7.88
5. Drugs	4	1	16	7	15	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	16	53	4.97
6. Assault	5	1	13	...	13	...	3	3	11	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	49	4	53	4.97
7. Wilful Damage	2	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	17	1	18	1.69
8. Breach of Probation	...	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	14	1.31
9. Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	0.75
10. Traffic	3	...	34	2	21	...	9	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	77	2	79	7.41
11. Indecent Dealings	1	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	18	1.69
12. Unlawfully on Premises	3	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	0.94
13. Stealing as a Servant	...	...	2	3	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	15	3	18	1.69
14. Wilful Exposure	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	14	1.31
15. Wounding—Bodily Harm	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15	1.41
16. Unlawful Possession	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	0.75
17. Arson	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	6	0.57
18. Robbery	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	0.57
19. Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.09
20. Dangerous Driving Causing Death	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	3	0.28
21. Incest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.09
22. Deprivation of Liberty	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.09
23. Perjury	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.09
24. Prostitution	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0.09
25. Miscellaneous	2	2	12	1	3	2	5	...	3	...	9	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	37	6	43	4.03
Sub-Total M/F	98	13	350	44	211	51	100	25	58	14	37	7	23	3	10	2	13	7	900	166	1066	...
Total	111		394		262		125		72		44		26		12		20		1066		...	100.00

15

*TABLES 3, 4 and 5 refer to persons. If a person has committed multiple offences the most serious offence has been recorded.

Table 4
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS INCURRING PROBATION ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF PROBATION
AND OFFENCES—1977/78

Offence	Length of Probation												Total
	1 year		1½ years		2 years		3 years		4 years		5 years		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Stealing and Receiving	85	27	23	7	66	36	16	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
Breaking and Entering	64	5	12	.....	109	5	45	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
False Pretences	18	13	8	4	30	8	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	104
Motor Vehicles	30	4	5	1	36	1	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	84
Drugs	11	8	.....	.....	13	6	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Assault	24	.....	1	.....	17	3	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	53
Wilful Damage	8	1	1	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Breach of Probation	6	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	6	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Traffic	36	1	6	.....	23	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
Indecent Assault	9	.....	4	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Unlawfully on Premises	6	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Stealing as a Servant	1	2	2	1	8	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18
Wilful Exposure	9	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Wounding—Bodily Harm	7	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Unlawful Possession	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Arson	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Robbery	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Manslaughter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dangerous Driving Causing Death	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Incest	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Deprivation of Liberty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Perjury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prostitution	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Miscellaneous	26	4	3	.....	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
	350	68	70	15	339	64	135	19	4	.....	2	.....	.....
Total	418		85		403		154		4		2		1 066
Percentage	39·21		7·97		37·80		14·45		0·38		0·19		100·00

17

Table 5
ANALYSIS OF PROBATION BY SEX, AGE GROUP AND LENGTH OF ORDER—1977/78

	Under 18		18-20		21-25		26-30		31-35		36-40		41-45		46-50		Over 50		Total			Per-centage
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	ALL	
1 Year	49	10	123	18	74	25	36	8	27	3	21	2	10	....	4	....	6	2	350	68	418	39.21
1½ Years	4	....	35	6	14	3	8	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	....	....	1	70	15	85	7.97
2 Years	37	3	143	18	78	17	41	8	20	8	6	3	7	2	4	1	3	4	339	64	403	37.80
3 Years	7	....	48	2	44	6	14	7	6	2	9	1	3	....	1	1	3	....	135	19	154	14.45
4 Years	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	0.38
5 Years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	0.19
Sub-Total	98	13	350	44	211	51	100	25	58	14	37	7	23	3	10	2	13	7	900	166	1066	100.00
Total	111		394		262		125		72		44		26		12		20		....	....	1066	....
Percentage	10.41		36.96		24.58		11.73		6.75		4.13		2.44		1.12		1.88		84	16	....	100.00

Table 6
COURTS REQUESTING PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS
 1977/78

Supreme Court—Perth	69
Supreme Court—Country Sessions	101
District Court—Perth	1
District Court—Country Sessions	539
Petty Sessions—Metropolitan	177
Petty Sessions—Country	22
Childrens Courts—Metropolitan	12
Childrens Courts—Country	
Total	921

COURTS MAKING PROBATION ORDERS—1977/78

Supreme Court—Perth	17
Supreme Court—Country Sessions	3
District Court—Perth	68
District Court—Country Sessions	8
Petty Sessions—Metropolitan	710
Petty Sessions—Country	153
Childrens Courts—Metropolitan	103
Childrens Courts—Country	4
Total	1 066

END