

reporter



Students often help prisoners in occupational therapy groups
in G Division, Pentridge:
Prisoner Developmental Programs: Page 10

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY QUARTERLY

VOLUME 6 NUMBER 2 DECEMBER 1984

reporter

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Prepared and published by the Australian Institute of Criminology, 10-18 Colbee Court, Phillip, A.C.T. 2606. Printed by Union Offset, Canberra, A.C.T.

ISSN 0157-7921

O-I-C, Publications: Jack Sandry
Editor: Barry Looms
Typesetting and Layout: Anita Scandia

The Australian Institute of Criminology conducts criminology research, training courses and seminars, provides library and information services, publishes results of research and other materials, and services the Criminology Research Council.

The opinions expressed in this publication are not necessarily endorsed by the Institute.

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Domestic Violence Conference in 1985

The Board of Management of the Australian Institute of Criminology has approved an international conference on domestic violence as part of the 1985 training program of the Institute.

To be held in the week beginning 11 November, the conference will feature speakers

from a number of countries and hopes to attract a large number of participants from inside and outside Australia.

The venue selected for the Conference is the Canberra Rex Hotel which has the accommodation and conference facilities for an activity of this size.

Domestic violence includes

spouse and child abuse and the conference will be seeking to produce an analytical framework for law and social reform and a program for treatment and/or disposition of offenders.

Further details will appear in the *Reporter* through 1985. ®

Punch: 'There, go to your mother if you can't be good' [Throws baby out the window]

This 1828 illustration of Punch and Judy shows domestic violence as a folk art form. A stylised Punch and Judy theme is being considered for use in printed material associated with next year's conference.



THE FOLLOWING PROGRAM HAS BEEN APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE FOR 1985

FEBRUARY:	The Biennial Conference of Researchers
APRIL:	A Workshop on Aborigines and the Criminal Justice System
JUNE:	A Conference on Burglary in Australia
AUGUST:	A Conference on Pre-trial Diversion
OCTOBER:	A Workshop on Developments and Problems in Probation, Parole and Community-based Corrections
NOVEMBER:	A National Conference on Domestic Violence

OTHER CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS WILL BE SCHEDULED AS APPROPRIATE

And, in brief...



The acting superintendent of the Goulburn Police Academy, Superintendent John Whelan (at left), welcomes Professor Jim Munro to the Goulburn campus. With him are Mr David Biles (second from left), the Deputy Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology in Canberra and Mr Col Bevan, the Assistant Director (Training) of the same institute, who visited the campus in November. Photo courtesy *Goulburn Post*.

The Attorney-General, Senator Gareth Evans, Q.C., holding books presented by the Director of the Institute, Professor Richard Harding, to the Chinese Minister for Justice, Mr Zou Yu, at the recent visit to the Institute by the Minister and his party.

Mr Zou Yu attended the opening of the Institute seminar on prosecutorial discretion by Senator Evans in November.



Professor Don Gibbons

An internationally known American researcher visited the Institute on 13 August.

The purpose of Professor Don Gibbons's visit was to meet and hold consultations with the Institute's research staff.

Professor Gibbons is professor of sociology and urban studies at Portland State University.

He is the author of a number of text-books in the sociological criminology field.

Delinquent Behaviour is currently

available in the third edition while *Society, Crime, and Criminal Behaviour* is out in the fourth edition.

Changing the Lawbreaker: The Treatment of Delinquents and Criminals is available in a new edition seventeen years after its first publication.

Professor Gibbons is also the author of *The Criminological Enterprise: Theories and Perspectives*.

The J.V. Barry Memorial Library holds copies of most of Professor Gibbons's major works.

Community Policing Conference

Many police and some people in the community believed that rising crime could best be tackled by increased manpower, bigger and better weapons, and ultimately riot shields, batons and Mace, the New South Wales Minister for Police and Emergency Services the Honourable Peter Anderson told a recent Australian Institute of Criminology seminar on community policing.

The seminar, from 2 to 3 August, examined trends and developments in community crime prevention programs in Australia and overseas countries including Japan, Singapore and New Zealand.

It brought together international criminologists and representatives of police from all over Australia.

Mr Anderson continued:

'For too long the public have been fed cliches and shibboleths about policing.

'We have to ask why. The answer is simple — it meant that the difficult question about the quality and quantity of policing could be avoided.

'It is time that we as a community faced up to reality and rejected the myth that more money and more manpower is the answer to our law enforcement problems'.

Mr Anderson maintained that the vital objective is for the police to gain the respect, support and interaction of the community.

'The Australian community in the past has had a false ideology that it was somehow not its role to assist police; that crimes were committed against authority, not against society'.

Mr Anderson questioned whether the present system of police versus so-and-so or the crown versus so-and-so should not be changed to the American concept of 'the people versus...'

'The reality is, after all, that crime is not committed against the police or the crown, it is a crime against the people as a whole'.



New South Wales Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Honourable Peter Anderson.

'Some cynics would say the time now is right for community policing because so many people have had crimes committed against them and have, as a result, become aware that it is not just the police forces' problem.

'The time has always been right for community policing and if it was used in Australia a lot earlier, the pattern of crime increase would not be what it is.

'The community did not, and does not need direct evidence.

'It was, and is, up to the police forces in this country to take up the challenge that confronts them.

'This will require a gradual but complete change of attitude by many in the community as to what policing is all about.

'I would not be naive enough to suggest that the concept of community policing has been universally embraced by all within the New South Wales Police Force.

'I, and many others, are committed to its implementation as an operational policing concept not as some form of public relations exercise.

'But it cannot succeed without the total commitment of police themselves', Mr Anderson warned.

Mr Anderson referred to a proposal last year for police to wear name tags, to which police had violently objected.

Mr Anderson had found name tags to be an accepted part of a police uniform in the United States.

'Those police I spoke to in places such as New York, Washington, and Los Angeles admitted that prior to their introduction some years ago, police had had the same objections that were heard in New South Wales last year'.

'None of the fears have been realised'.

Personal Contact Policing

Community policing did not simply mean changing the public image of the police, Professor David Bayley of the University of Colorado told the conference.

It was more than just a public relations exercise and involved changing police operating procedures.

The four elements of an active community policing policy were:

- community crime prevention
- patrolled deployment for non emergency interaction with the community
- active solicitation by the police of requests for public service
- provision of opportunities for feed-back from the community.

Discussing each of these, Professor Bayley said that features of the first element involved



Professor David Bayley

greater reliance on neighbourhood crime prevention using more foot police and less mobile patrols and increasing the number of police posts.

The type of crime prevention policing in Japan was a good example.

Neighbourhood watch groups and half a million contact points across Japan distributed literature about crime prevention and dealt with requests for services or complaints about police.

Decentralised police posts brought 75 per cent of the population to within seven blocks of a police station.

'If you lose your money. . . they will lend you a car or a taxi or subway fare. . . and tell you what are acceptable hotels and will even. . . book a room for you', Professor Bayley said.

In Detroit, in the United States, mini police stations assisted neighbourhood health services, social workers, the church, and the schools.

Members of the public using two-way radios helped to reduce street crime by 'spotting' situations that may need police attention.

Another aspect of community crime prevention in Detroit was less reliance by police on patrol cars.

This allowed police to operate in a proactive manner and to interact with the community when the community was not in desperate need of police services.

Police in cars operated reactively and responded only to emergency situations.

The active solicitation of the public involved police asking people in the community what they wanted.

Police in Detroit, New York, and Houston went door-to-door seeking interaction and feedback from the public.

Japanese police visited every house twice a year to ask people what their needs were and to give advice.

'By and large what it is, is to

offer the police to the citizens on their terms rather than waiting until things get so desperate that a member of the public has to call emergency and then the police belatedly respond', Professor Bayley said.

Police also acted as a referral service for government agencies by recruiting retired professional people to assist the public to fill out government forms.

Professor Bayley said that police needed to seek grass roots feedback from the community.

This meant opening themselves up for commentary on their performance from the community.

'They (the police) love to give speeches. . . and they will tell the public what the topic is, but they will not sit there when the agenda is in the hands of the other side'.

It was a myth that the thin blue line could provide public safety to the community on its own.

Professor Bayley believes police are turning to community policing in response to a recognition that the public are the co-producers of public safety.

Research had shown that adding more money and personnel to police departments, persevering with random mobile patrolling, and speeding up emergency response time had no effect on either crime rates or clear-up rates.

Unless suspects were identified by the police the chances of police solving those crimes fell to less than 10 per cent.

'Most people want more, not fewer police in the community but on their own terms', Professor Bayley said.

What 'Community', What 'Law' and 'Order'?

Dr Phillip Stenning, a research fellow at the University of Western Australia, told the conference that it was important to define what the 'community' was when formulating policing policies.

' . . . Any attempt to introduce community policing without at the same time recognising genuine accountability of policing to "the community" itself, . . . would be doomed to failure'.

Because policing was essentially concerned with the maintenance of order, the central question was: Who should determine *what* order should be maintained, and *how*?

A decision to organise and make police accountable locally would be taken to mean that policing would be carried out more by reference to the needs of the local 'community' than by reference to the characteristics and needs of the wider 'community'.

Decentralised, local policing favoured diversity and variety of policing and practice while centralised policing tended to favour uniformity and consistency.

The policing of the community must be undertaken in the interests of the community as those interests are seen by the community itself.

'No community can be expected willingly or enthusiastically to participate in the policing of an order which it does not see as consistent with its own interests as a community'.

The police and the authorities to whom they were accountable must be prepared to involve the community in policy-making.

'Any attempt by the police to involve the community in policing an order which is not defined, or at least consented to by the "community" itself will inevitably be met at best with indifference, and at worst by outright resistance and hostility'.

Police should ask the public what kind of policing it wanted, Dr Stenning said.

The traditional centralised style of policing in Australia made community policing difficult to establish.

Appropriate structures and institutions needed to be established to allow for more local account-

tability and control.

Major policing problems needed to be identified and assessments made of what strategies and resources were available in the community to best solve them.

In making this assessment it was important to avoid presuming that the only ways of dealing with them were either by the police alone, or by the police assisted by the public.

The extent of the community's involvement in policing must be related to problems within the community and the kinds of resources available to combat them.

It was important that the public and not the police determine what policing should be done, by whom, and how.

The role of the police was to raise appropriate questions and to offer advice and suggestions.

'To put it simply, the problem for the police in seeking the implementation of genuine "community" policing is not simply one of finding new ways of getting the public to assist. . . it is more fundamentally to re-examine, and in some cases re-define, the relationship of accountability and control between the

police and the communities they serve', Dr Stenning said.

Police Commitment

An increasing number of countries were joining the community policing debate because of the recognition that policing was more difficult today than it was twenty years ago.

Professor Duncan Chappell of the Department of Criminology, Simon Fraser University, Canada, agreed with Professor Harding that urbanisation, unemployment and multi-culturalism were elements that made the police task more difficult.

These problems could not be solved by using traditional techniques such as adding more police and resources. It meant searching for new methods of coping.

Professor Chappell said Australia's decentralised policing system posed more of a challenge for introducing community policing than in the United States, and less of a challenge than in Canada where the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were trained along military lines.

But the concept of community policing seemed to be growing

in Australia in ways which were at present difficult to measure.

The initiative for community policing must come from the police who needed to change standard operating procedures.

All members of the force from the top to the rank and file, including the unions, must be committed to the concept of community policing.

Professor Chappell said that mechanisms needed to be established to provide regular feedback to police about community policing measures.

Finally, the community, not the police, should be responsible for community policing programs.

Community policing was vital to a democratic society and failure to take advantage of it may lead to a form of state policing, Professor Chappell said.

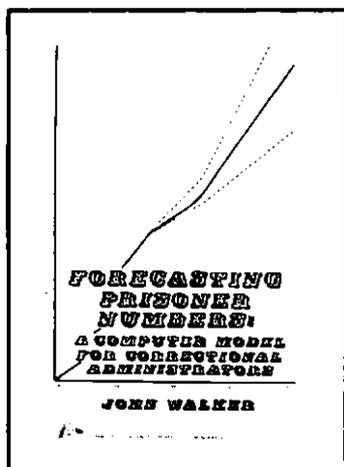
Other papers delivered to the seminar were by:

- Superintendent Jim Morgan, New Zealand Police
- Dr Lynne Foreman, Ministry of Police and Emergency Services, Victoria
- Sergeant 1/c Ross Melville, Queensland Police
- Inspector David Smith, Victoria Police. ®



The 'Community Policing' conference which was held at the Institute from 2-3 August.

NEW PUBLICATIONS



Increasing prison populations have made it necessary to forecast prisoner numbers more accurately than ever before.

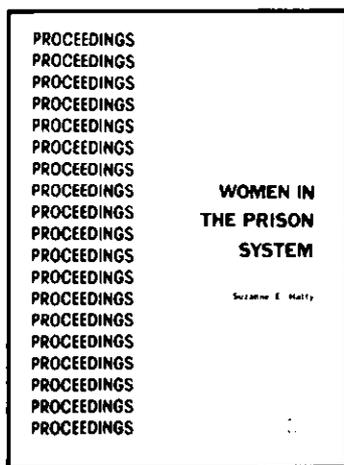
Early attempts at forecasting prisoner numbers were unsuccessful largely because of their reliance on trends as indicators.

In this new publication, criminologist John Walker presents a simple model of forecasting prisoner numbers using a computer.

The release of this publication has come at a time when governments are reluctant to commit more funding to the building of more prisons without considerable study of the whole range of options.

This monograph is designed to assist in the identification of future trends in prisoner numbers both in the presence and absence of diversionary policies such as community-based corrections or prisoner early-release schemes.

Copies of *Forecasting Prisoner Numbers* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at \$4.00 per copy.



Women in the Prison System, edited by one of the Institute's senior research officers, Dr Suzanne E. Hatty, brings together the results of a recent Institute seminar on the subject of women in prisons either as inmates or staff.

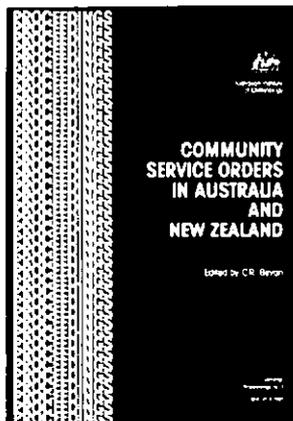
Dr Clarice Feinman, an American authority in the field, provides two major papers in the book: one covering aspects of the subject common to both the United States and Australia from the point of view of the incarcerated women, and the other concerning discrimination against women as staff in prisons.

Dealing with the local scene, the Honourable Pauline Toner, Minister for Community Welfare Services in Victoria, contributes a paper on 'Women Prisoners in Victoria'.

Other papers:

- Trends of Women's Imprisonment
- Mother/Infant Incarceration
- Infants and Aboriginal Women in Prison
- others detailing the position in various Australian states.

Women in the Prison System is available from the Publications Section of the Institute at \$6.00 per copy.

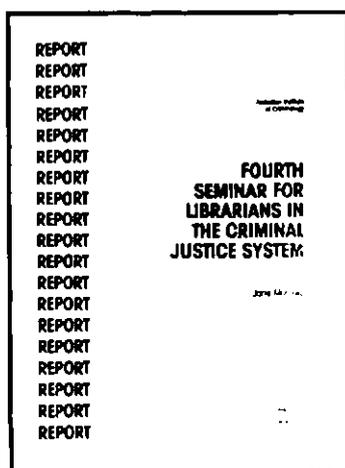


The use of community service orders for convicted criminals as an alternative to prison is now being widely considered.

This publication, edited by Colin Bevan, Assistant Director (Training), of the Australian Institute of Criminology provides papers from, and a report of, a workshop held recently on the subject by the Institute.

The workshop, which brought together participants from throughout Australia, New Zealand and Singapore, discussed current practices in all States and Territories and New Zealand.

Copies of *Community Service Orders in Australia and New Zealand* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at \$4.00 per copy.



The J.V. Barry Memorial Library of the Australian Institute of Criminology has played a leading role in developing information resources for librarians within the fields of policing, courts and the penal system.

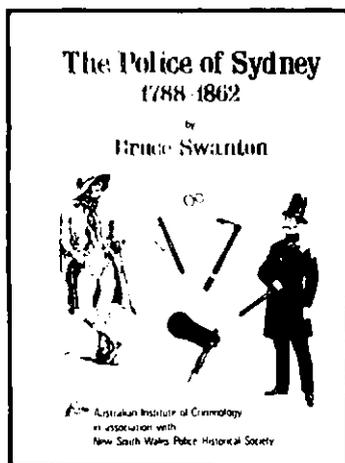
Since the establishment of the Institute in 1971, the J.V. Barry Memorial Library and the Training Division of the Institute have held four seminars for librarians in the criminal justice system.

This report by Jane Mugford covers the most recent seminar in this series.

A summary of each session of the fourth seminar is contained in this report.

Where indicated an original paper is held by the Institute and a copy may be obtained on request.

Copies of *Fourth Seminar for Librarians in the Criminal Justice System* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at \$4.00 per copy.



The Police of Sydney 1788-1862 was published jointly by the Australian Institute of Criminology and the New South Wales Police Historical Society.

Compiled by Institute researcher, Bruce Swanton it is an important chronological account of facts covering police development in eighteenth and nineteenth century Australia.

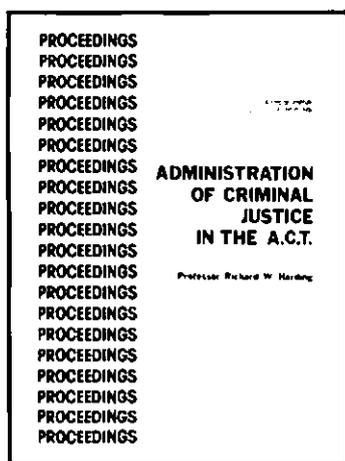
The book is regarded as a useful reference work for students undertaking police studies courses in New South Wales.

The book contains a list of relevant British Cabinet officials and New South Wales Governors and Administrators during the period covered.

A select table of estimated Sydney populations and police strengths constitutes the third endpaper.

A list of relevant parliamentary and other papers comprises the fourth appendix and the fifth comprises a table of statutes.

Copies of *The Police of Sydney 1788-1862* are available free of charge from the Publications Section of the Institute.



The Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, Professor Richard Harding maintains that urgent action is needed to plan the role and function of the Australian Federal Police in the event of self-government in the Australian Capital Territory.

He has called for an inquiry to consider the matter in context where, unambiguously, the Australian Federal Police would continue to police the A.C.T. up to the time of self-government and for a period afterwards.

Professor Harding's remarks are made in a new Institute publication *Administration of Criminal Justice in the A.C.T.*

The publication arose from a seminar which discussed issues including policing in the A.C.T., the courts, the treatment of offenders and implications of self-government for the A.C.T..

The seminar brought together over sixty participants from relevant areas of the criminal justice system, and was opened by the Honourable Sir Richard Blackburn, Chief Justice, A.C.T. Supreme Court.

Copies of *Administration of Criminal Justice in the A.C.T.* are available from the Publications Section of the Institute at \$4.00 per copy.

BOOK REVIEWS

ABORIGINES AND THE LAW
Essays in Memory of Elizabeth Eggleston.

Edited by Peter Hanks and Bryan Keon-Cohen

George Allen and Unwin, Sydney
1984: 366pp — \$24.95 (hardback);
\$12.95 (paperback).

Reviewer: K. HAZLEHURST,
Senior Research Officer, Australian
Institute of Criminology.

Peter Hanks and Bryan Keon-Cohen's volume of essays on Aborigines and the Law provides a tonic of refreshing analysis and detailed research in a field often marred by bitter polemic. Dedicating the book to the memory of Elizabeth Eggleston, the editors, and an impressive list of other contributors, seek to 'infuse' their project 'with the essential substance and spirit' of her work.

The central purpose of this collection is to isolate 'some current critical legal issues facing Aboriginal and White Australia'. In addressing these issues the authors present useful surveys of the historical, political and legislative background from which they have sprung. Particular studies throw light on the practices, attitudes and roles played by Aboriginal legal services, the courts and the police. A substantial bibliography by John McCorquodale lists relevant case law and legislation.

The experience of a lawyer working with the Pitjantjatjara people forms the basis of Andrew Ligertwood's review of 'Aborigines in the criminal courts'. Ligertwood's call for the Anglo-Australian criminal justice system to be 'modified to take account of Aboriginal attitudes' is complemented by Kenneth Maddock's examination of Aboriginal customary or tribal law. Maddock points out the difficulties in attempting to define 'traditionally oriented' or 'largely detribalised' Aboriginal communities. He also highlights the pitfalls of turning exclusively either to anthro-

pologists or to lawyers in seeking enlightenment on the nature of Aboriginal law.

Gregory Lyons examines the role of Aboriginal legal services, presenting them as 'essentially reformist' organisations. Noting that the most important achievement of the services is the fact that they command wide acceptance among Aboriginal people, Lyons asks rhetorically 'will the Services prove to be one powerful part of an inexorable process of assimilation?'

Matthew Foley's discussion of problems in the relationship between Aborigines and the police covers familiar linguistic and cultural misunderstandings. He also notes that a significant number of Aborigines suffer from hearing loss, illness, and intoxication when undergoing interrogation. The rules of police interrogation of Aboriginal suspects in each state and territory are summarised. Brief distillations of developments in Aboriginal policing, police/Aboriginal liaison, and law reform, are buttressed by extensive annotation.

The historical background behind issues of 'settlement and sovereignty', and the relationship between Aborigines and the government, is outlined by John Hookey and Peter Hanks. Bryan Keon-Cohen and Bradford Morse contrast the Australian experience with the Canadian in the treatment of indigenous land rights, and Garth Nettheim argues the increasing relevance of international law for Aborigines.

In expanding work published earlier, Colin Tatz concludes that 'recourse to civil law processes may well be an avenue out of chronic powerlessness' for Aboriginal people. A conclusion emphasising the need for a broader strategy is offered by Matthew Foley:

The achievement of land rights, a secure economic base, good health care, real educational opportunity — all are necessary if a new order in Australian society is to be achieved,

free from the poverty and dispossession which lie behind Aboriginal involvement in crime and the Aboriginal experience of discrimination.

Aborigines and the Law should be read by members of the police, the judiciary, the legal profession, administrators and Aboriginal leaders. No-one with a serious academic or professional interest in Aboriginal issues can afford to ignore this important collection.

CRIME, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC ORDER IN OLD REGIME FRANCE

By Julius R. Ruff

Croom Helm, London, 1984:
211pp. — \$33.95 (hardback).

Reviewer: GRANT WARDLAW,
Senior Criminologist, Australian
Institute of Criminology.

This book is one of a growing number of social histories which use court records from a restricted locality in an attempt to discover the essentials of the life of the ordinary people and their interactions with the control system of the dominant classes in past centuries. In this case the focus is on Old Regime France, using records from two senechausses (courts of first instance) in southwestern France for the period 1696 to 1789. These records provide an intimate picture of crime which has not emerged from similar studies using the more limited or selective records of appeals courts as their primary data source.

A common problem encountered in reconstructing the past is the dearth of reliable and complete records on the period being studied. Professor Ruff, however, was faced with the reverse problem. The records available from the Courts of Libourne and Bazas were so voluminous as to defy the capacity of one researcher to read and analyse them for the entire period under examination. To overcome this

problem, Ruff adopted a sampling method involving the selection of six periods of five years each. This unfortunately precluded the analysis of long-term trends in crime and punishment, which would have contributed much of value to the book. A further problem is that the sample periods fall within times of drastically different economic and social conditions – periods of good and poor harvests, war and peace, riot and relative tranquility – which pose considerable difficulties of interpretation. Nevertheless, Ruff faces the problem directly and employs diverse sources of information to provide a picture of the conditions which formed the background against which justice (or at least punishment) was administered.

The picture of rural France in the eighteenth century which emerges is of a nation seething with violence. In the periods sampled, homicide and assault constituted between one-fifth and one-half of all reported crimes (depending on the period). This violence was not restricted only to the lower classes, but occurred at all levels of society. In addition, to violence between themselves, representatives of the ruling classes were also frequent targets of violence from below. The records reveal much which is interesting concerning relations between the classes, the causes and forms of violence and other criminal behaviour, and the nature of everyday life in rural, eighteenth-century France.

In addition to providing rich detail concerning the period, the data also cast doubt on some contemporary theorising on the causes of changes in crime patterns. Much of the recent writing on the history of crime in France has sought to discover when and why the modern pattern of crime, predominated by property offences, took shape. Many hold the view that it was

the development of modern capitalism in eighteenth-century France which was responsible for the change. This view, which has until recently been the predominant explanation, is now being questioned. Some scholars now doubt the extent of the eighteenth-century rise of the bourgeoisie, a phenomenon upon which most theories of changes in crime patterns is predicted. Professor Ruff's study casts further doubt on the adequacy of the theory by showing that, at least in the areas studied, violence did not decrease, nor property crime increase substantially in the eighteenth century. Clearly, more work is needed before we have a comprehensive and compelling explanation of crime patterns.

This history is not always easy to read. Ruff does not have the flowing style of some historians and the point he is making sometimes tends to get lost in the voluminous detail he provides. But the virtue of the detail is that it allows a feeling for the times to emerge with a richness which is not otherwise possible. For the growing band of criminologists interested in the history of crime, Ruff's work is recommended.

ROAD USERS AND THE POLICE
By M.C. Dix and A.D. Layzell
Croom Helm, 1983: 152pp – \$13.95.

Reviewer: BRUCE SWANTON,
Senior Research Officer, Australian
Institute of Criminology.

This slim volume focusses on a major concern of both public and police communities, i.e. the effect of motor traffic regulation exercised by police in respect of motorists. The authors, who are researchers with the Transport Studies Unit at Oxford University, have broken largely new ground in their study of road users in their relations with police.

Based upon their structural

conceptualisation of the public/road user interface, the authors utilise a range of methods to measure police/public interactions, police decision making and traffic law breaking behaviour. Contact was maintained with offending motorists from kerbside to court and their attitude monitored. The study provides an acceptable account of the respective views of the protagonists.

The authors highlight problems posed by police as a result of the offending behaviour of motorists and examines the potential effectiveness of posited solutions as well as their acceptability to road users.

In addition to being a useful and readable study, the book offers much of practical use to police traffic officers – especially in their on-road dealings with traffic offenders. This book is of great interest to all police traffic personnel and provides a pleasant reading experience for lay persons as well.

Highly recommended.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AMONG ADOLESCENTS

By Suzanne S. Ageton
Health and Co., Lexington
Massachusetts, D.C., 1983: 184pp
– \$35.00.

Reviewer: JEANNA SUTTON,
Lecturer in Psychology, School of
Community and Welfare Studies,
Macarthur Institute of Higher
Education, Milperra.

This book presents a report of a study on sexual assault among adolescents conducted 1978-1983. As stated by the author, the objectives of this research project were: to obtain nationally representative data regarding incidence and distribution of sexual assault among adolescents (victims and offenders); to examine victim reactions to sexual assault over a period of one to three years; to provide a descriptive profile of victims and offenders

and to test a theoretical model of adolescent sexual assault and examine the problem of adolescent vulnerability to sexual assault. The book is divided into four parts. Part I provides comprehensive data on research design sampling and methodology. Part II describes the adolescent female victim reactions and experience of sexual assault. Part III presents adolescent offender data, and Part IV contains a general summary of findings and discussion of issues related to research in this area.

The author has clearly outlined and discussed limitations regarding available data on this complex subject, for example, problems of sampling, data on reported cases only. Also, she has highlighted general concerns about sexual assault research. One central issue is that much research in this area has not been guided by theoretical orientation but has been of a descriptive and atheoretical nature. While the author acknowledges the various sociological viewpoints which have been proposed, the valuable comment is made that very few

of these propositions have been explained empirically. It is well recognised that there is a dearth of studies in this area, which attempt to examine longitudinal panel data, and I agree with the author that such information is critical to an understanding of certain problems in the area.

Overall this book attempts to come to grips with some of the methodological limitations of research in this area; and the reader felt the design, incorporating a collection of longitudinal data, while it methodologically may present problems, was a worthwhile endeavour. The author presents a sound rationale for the study, the aims are stated quite specifically and the material is presented in an informative and integrated way. The reader found it refreshing that sexually assaultive behaviour was conceptualised along a continuum of sexually aggressive behaviour and not presented as unidimensional. I agree with the author that studying the occurrence of a range of sexually aggressive behaviour may

enable a more comprehensive picture to be obtained.

While the author states that no precise theoretical model is proposed, the appropriateness of a delinquency model for explaining the commission of sexual assault by male adolescents is perhaps at this stage questionable, and requires further examination. In order to obtain a more coherent theoretical framework, perhaps more elaboration and research data on competing viewpoints are needed.

This book would be of interest to researchers and practitioners working in this area. The author has collected a large amount of material which attempts to address some of the major issues pertaining to limitations of research in this area, specifically inadequacies related to theoretical and methodological sophistication. This study provides a framework and guidelines for future research and analysis and is a worthwhile contribution to research in this area.

Prisoner Developmental Programs

Programs of development available to prisoners should reflect those that are generally available in the community.

This emerged from a workshop on 'Developmental Programs for Prisoners' held at the Institute from 2-5 October.

A report of the workshop was prepared by Mr Brian Noad, Director, Programs Division, New South Wales Department of Corrective Services who said that developmental prisoner programs were interpreted differently throughout Australia.

Some States dealt with prisoner programs as 'any purposeful activity which helps a crim through another day'; others had looked at a developmental program as 'one

which is planned with the objective of bringing about some form of growth in the prisoner'.

Participants in the workshop studied position papers from each State relating to services including education, vocational training, recreation and industry.

Despite organisational differences there were similarities between states in both content and strategies.

First, program content included the major categories of basic education, vocational training, social development, creative expression and recreation.

Some States, however, such as South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia included content such as health, chaplaincy and

welfare.

Program content at the workshop almost exclusively dealt with offenders who were sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Second, strategies for delivery of programs, while varying with inmate security ratings generally included throughout Australia: correspondence studies, in-gaol classes conducted by teachers employed by Corrective Services Departments or Departments of Technical and Further Education; external attendance programs; in-gaol classes conducted by volunteers and general prisoner activities conducted by recreation officers.

Discussion on evaluation to determine the effectiveness of



Participants at the workshop on 'Developmental Programs for Prisoners' held at the Institute from 2-5 October

prisoner programs, while thought to be crucial and central to the continuance of prisoner programs achieved no consensus.

New South Wales delegates raised the lack of effective procedures for evaluation and follow-up as a significant problem.

Generally, however, it was

agreed that if governments, not only in Australia, but throughout the world, were to make and to continue to make human and physical resources available for prisoner programs, performance indicators needed to be developed.

Relationships between custodial and non-custodial officers con-

cerning programs were a recurring issue.

Strategies were needed to involve custodial officers in prisoner programs planning.

Such participation could reduce the frustration and conflict which program officers faced on a day-to-day basis in correctional



'Developmental Programs for Prisoners' were discussed at an Institute Workshop in October. From left to right: Jane Mugford, Senior Training Officer, Australian Institute of Criminology, Col Bevan, Assistant Director (Training), Australian Institute of Criminology, Professor Richard Harding, Director, Australian Institute of Criminology.

institutions.

It was stated that there was a lack of awareness among politicians and the public about the role and functions of prisoner programs and delegates agreed that prisoner programs needed the support of the Australian Institute of Criminology to 'get the message across'.

It was stated that prisoner programs:

- should provide developmental opportunities for inmates
- needed to concentrate on developing prisoners as a 'whole' people where the effects of institutionalisation are reduced

The conclusions supported by delegates to the workshop were based on one overriding position: Developmental opportunities inherent within programs contributed to the humane containment of prisoners.

This was because programs promoted prisoner self-respect, created learning situations where inmates could contribute in a positive way to society and reduced the negative effects of imprisonment.

Due to insufficient space it was not possible in this issue of the 'Reporter' to include the complete list of conclusions arrived at by participants.

PRISONER PROGRAMS AT PENTRIDGE

By Barry Looms

Prisoner programs in Victoria are currently being re-assessed and re-organised as a result of the Office of Corrections separating from the Community Welfare Services Department.

'The recent separation has given us all a boost in professional optimism', says Mark Filan, Co-ordinator of Prison Programs.

'We are by no means satisfied with the range, quality, or quantity of programs offered to prisoners in Victoria.

'The service is under-resourced and suffers from a lack of planning and co-ordination...'

But corporate strategies, policy documents and procedural guidelines designed to upgrade performance of staff were about to emerge.

Future programs would be scientifically maintained, measured and evaluated.

Planning teams were at work reconstructing prison programs as part of a total rebuild of the prison system to a 'master plan' intended to provide for the institutional and community corrections needs in Victoria for the next twenty years.

All prison systems in Australia devote considerable resources and energy to the provision of developmental opportunities and support services for prisoners.

Administrators seek to provide welfare, psychology, mental health and chaplaincy services and make provision for prisoners' contact with families and others in their social circle.

They also provide developmental services pertaining to education, vocational training, voluntary programs, recreation and industry.

Recently I was able to see at first hand the practical aspects of a number of developmental programs for prisoners in Victoria.

At the invitation of Mark Filan of the Office of Corrections I examined programs being developed at the Pentridge and Metropolitan Reception Prisons in Melbourne.

The Institute would like to thank the Office of Corrections and the Director of Prisons in Victoria for permission to gather material for inclusion in this article.

VACRO

The Victorian Government's 'master plan' for corrections, referred to earlier, is said to represent the most significant program of penal reform ever undertaken in the state.

Prison facilities are being built, rebuilt or remodelled and the development, co-ordination, administration and evaluation of prisoner programs is currently in a state of re-organisation.

An important part of prisoner programs in Victoria is provided by VACRO - the Victorian Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

For the past eight years the visitor's house has operated from premises opposite the main gate to Pentridge Prison.

VACRO is run by a staff of three on an annual budget of \$160,000.

An aim of VACRO is to help support the maintaining of prisoners family ties throughout the term of a prison sentence.

The centre is used mostly by young women with children: wives, de facto wives, fiancées, girlfriends of men held in Pentridge.

They use the centre's household facilities for refreshment, short-term care of children, alternative social contact and mutual emotional support.

They request assistance with contact with courts, legal matters, the prison, the Office of Corrections and accommodation.

Co-ordinator Matt Derham says that prisoners hold VACRO in high regard because 'they don't look upon us as officialdom and authority'.

One of the centre's two welfare officers, George MacNaughton, spends half of his working day in the remand section at Pentridge Prison because 'that's where the need is most'.

His duties include passing on specific requests to prisoners from relatives and friends and generally acting as a 'link' between the prisoner and the community.

A welfare officer for fifteen years, Mr MacNaughton is concerned at the extent of the drug scene inside and outside the prison and describes as 'distressing' the dramatic drop in the average age of offenders entering the prison system.

'Prison', he says, 'should be used as a last resort'.

'Offences such as unlicensed driving and unlawful possession of a motor vehicle should not attract prison sentences'.

Mr MacNaughton maintains that about 70 per cent of offenders on remand at Pentridge should not be there.

'People are imprisoned for parking infringements — not because of the offence — but because they are unable to pay the fine.

'Fining someone on the dole \$500 is going to land him in prison.

'They are serving prison sentences for offences for which there is no prison sentence on the statute books'.

Mr Macnaughton saw a great need for more community type support services.

'Inside'

The Office of Corrections employs a number of welfare officers to assist prisoners and their families.

In practice, the rehabilitative aspects of the work is not emphasised as greater stress is placed upon ensuring the humane containment of prisoners.

The exact nature of a welfare officer's work is partly dictated by the type of prison in which they operate.

This involves primarily assisting prisoners with problems arising out of their imprisonment.

The work of welfare officers at Pentridge Prison differs from that of their counterparts at the Metropolitan Reception Prison.

The role of the Metropolitan Reception Prison which is a separate prison within Pentridge is to receive, assess and classify prisoners entering the prison system and to contain those prisoners on remand.

Pentridge Prison contains those prisoners who have undergone classification.

One of two welfare officers



Prisoners in the newly built 'J' Division participate in activities including tennis, swimming, weightlifting, and arts and crafts

at Pentridge Prison, Kate Lava, assists about 240 prisoners with legal problems, leave applications, interstate transfer requests and counselling.

She also prepares reports relating to prisoners' leave applications and conducts follow up work.

Prisoners regard the service provided by Kate as important as it often represents their only contact with family.

This in turn eases prisoners concerns and they become more manageable in the 'system'.

On entering the prison system, offenders are informed of their rights, advised on how best to fit into prison life and invited to see a welfare officer.

A prisoner is usually classified within two weeks of entering the prison system.

Prisoners with non-certifiable psychiatric problems are located in 'G' Division within the Metropolitan Prison.

Where a prisoner is classified to 'G' Division he undergoes a further assessment of one month.

During this time prison psychiatrists check his progress and monitor his medication before deciding whether he should remain longer in the Division.

Often prisoners are transferred from a country prison to 'G' Division for assessment.

This area of the prison has special problems.

'Men have low self-esteem and a low tolerance of stress and would not hesitate to use a weapon', says welfare officer Nancy Pattison.

The maximum security section 'K' Division — formerly Jika Jika — is also included in the Metropolitan Prison complex.

'It's a difficult area and tends to contain either all the "heavies" or men who need special protection requirements', Mrs Pattison said.

The Mental Health Division of the Health Commission is basically responsible for the delivery of the mental health program for psychiatrically disturbed prisoners in the Metropolitan Reception Prison.

Due to the lack of suitable industries to keep 'G' Division prisoners occupied, occupational therapists are used to fill this gap in a constructive and educative manner.

They operate programs including:

- relaxation groups
- social skills
- current affairs
- craft sessions

Senior occupational therapist Louise Farnworth provides 'on-going' or 'one-off' activities programs for the prisoners.

'Prisoners in this division do not know how they present to others.

'Group settings encourage them to make decisions, take risks, and orientate them in time and place', she said.

Prisoners learn social skills by interacting with others.

They also take part in role playing groups where basic communications skills are taught.

Miss Farnworth conceded that she would prefer to see prisoners treated in a locked up medical psychiatric facility rather than a prison.

She would like to see a half-way house established as a means of re-introducing prisoners into the community.

At Pentridge Prison, 305 prisoners out of a total muster of about 982 are taking part in education programs.

The prison has six education centres staffed by fourteen teachers.

Twelve hundred correspondence courses are offered to prisoners.

The Deputy Principal of the Northern Education Centre Peter Finch says: 'Teaching is with illiterates, semi literates, and innumerates'.

'We deal with most correspondence agencies throughout Australia.

'We are presently trying to get into the migrant education field to cater for an increasing number of prisoners coming in with migrant backgrounds', Mr Finch said.

The prison also offers vocational and training courses including carpentry, signwriting, motor mechanics, typing and hairdressing.

Computer training integrated with the computer industry is also available.

All prisoners are encouraged to participate in both active and passive recreation during non-working hours.

The extent of their activities depends upon security requirements in force as well as the facilities available within the prison.

Even in high security areas

prisoners are given access to a recreation yard.

For high protection or security prisoners, group activities are restricted to small numbers or, in rare cases, to prisoners individually.

Active recreation includes swimming (most prisons now have pools), weightlifting, football, tennis and table tennis.

Passive recreational facilities available include soft toy-making, painting, pottery, leatherwork, and copperwork.

Most prisons in Victoria also make available indoor games and video programs.

Snooker and electronic games are popular.

Pentridge Prison employs two officers to conduct its program of recreational activities which commenced about eighteen years ago with plays and night activities.

While activities officers are generally sought from those with formal recreational training, in practice many are drawn from the ranks of uniformed staff.

Activities officers, Joe Whittaker and Ron Bolton agree that prisoner co-operation is the key to the success of the programs.

The department was beginning to see the value of activities

officers as good management tools.

'We are the only officers in the prison who get the full co-operation of the prisoners at all times because we are putting into practice what they want to do', Mr Whittaker said.

The range of recreational activities and leisure facilities for women prisoners at Pentridge is not as great as that available to male prisoners.

In 'B' Division Annexe, about forty, mainly remand prisoners, share one exercise bike.

The playing of tennis and basketball is permitted for one hour each day and takes place in a small exercise yard.

One young prisoner said that library books were 'inappropriate' and that she would prefer to participate in physical activities.

There was too much concrete and nowhere to cultivate a garden.

'You get up at 7.30 am, have breakfast, sweep the floor and attend muster at 8.30 am.

'From then until 11.00 am you just watch television'.

She said that compared with the male prisoners, women were discriminated against. ⑥



The exercise yard of 'B' Division Annexe for women prisoners at Pentridge Prison

Correctional Statistics Discussed

The Australian Institute of Criminology hosted a meeting of members of the National Correctional Statistics Committee in Canberra in August.

It was held primarily to give effect to decisions taken by the Ministers' Conference in Brisbane on 1 June.

The decisions related to:

- the community-based corrections census
- the national study of deaths within correctional services
- the annual national prison census
- a study of the outcome of remand in custody.

The meeting was convened by David Biles, Deputy Director of the Australian Institute of Criminology.

The committee resolved that the first national census of community-based corrections would be held on 30 June 1985.

It was recognised that this would create some difficulties for the smaller jurisdictions where the data collection was still being handled manually as two censuses would now be conducted simultaneously.

Against this it was pointed out that there would be the possible advantage of using some of the census data in departmental annual reports.

It was resolved that the census would apply to persons who as a result of a non-custodial order by a court, parole board or other relevant authority concerning criminal charges against the person are required to maintain contact with a government adult correctional agency and to accept directions from officers of that agency.

It will focus on the workload of adult correctional agencies rather than the age of the persons under correctional control.

The committee tentatively agreed to conduct the community-based corrections census biennially.

Deaths within Correctional Services

A study of deaths within correctional services will be undertaken by the Institute. Senior Research Officer, Dr Suzanne Hatty will be the principal researcher.

The study will attempt to include deaths that occurred over the past five years of persons undergoing corrections.

The meeting considered a list of selected variables prepared by Dr Hatty to describe each case and representatives indicated the extent to which they were able to provide information.

It was decided that:

- all States would supply full details of aggregate data relating to deaths in prisons and community based corrections for a period of at least five years
- Dr Hatty would develop her list of selected variables into a questionnaire which would be circulated to all States for comment and, as far as possible, completion and return to the Institute, and
- Dr Hatty would undertake intensive case studies of a smaller number of prison suicides in New South Wales and Victoria.

The group decided that one of the possible outcomes of such a study was the development of a detailed protocol or procedure for the investigation and recording of future prison suicides.

Prior to the receipt of the questionnaire from the Institute, State representatives agreed to initiate the preliminary work in locating data within their own jurisdictions.

National Prison Census

With regard to the 1984 census conducted on 30 June it was reported that data had already been received by the Institute from Queensland, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

The representatives of the other jurisdictions at the meeting indicated that they would have the data to the Institute by September or October.

Consideration was given to whether or not recommendations should be made to administrators with regard to the rules governing access to prison census data.

It was suggested that perhaps it would be more appropriate for approval to be given by individual administrators rather than the Administrators' Conference as required by present rules.

The requirement for the Institute to forward copies of printouts of additional tables to relevant jurisdictions was confirmed.

As the Australian Bureau of Statistics had recently released a revised draft of the Australian National Classification of Offences the meeting took the opportunity of reviewing this new draft.

It was pointed out that the revised ANCO would almost certainly provide the basis for the censuses to be conducted in 1985.

It was agreed that the departmental representatives would forward their comments on the revised ANCO directly to the ABS. The group, however, suggested some small changes that may be worthy of consideration. In particular, it was suggested that there should be a separate sub division category for the importation and export of drugs (perhaps sub division 640) and it was also suggested that perhaps motor vehicle theft should be given a more prominent classification than 391 in view of the volume and seriousness of this offence. An appropriate sub division category for motor vehicle theft might be 340.

The meeting considered the possibility of identifying more clearly within the ANCO system offences against Federal laws. It was agreed, however, that a separate or additional notation

would be required for this purpose. It was pointed out that the ANCO system is designed primarily to classify types of criminal behaviour rather than to identify the responsible jurisdiction.

The meeting then considered changes to the data collection form to be used in the 1985 prison census. There was general satisfaction with the form used in 1984 and no difficulties were reported in relation to the new items that had been introduced for that census. The only item that was considered for possible modification in 1985 was that relating to marital status and it was suggested that a more valuable item would refer to household structure. The wording of an item on household structure was circulated for consideration. Representatives of some jurisdictions, while accepting the validity of the need for change to this item, pointed out that any change at this time would cause them considerable difficulties. It was agreed that representatives would give further consideration to this matter and report back to the February meeting.

The West Australian representative, Ms Jenny Connaughton, suggested that in the future, perhaps 1986, consideration should be given to including some 'flow data' in addition to the census data. She argued that by that time most jurisdictions would have their computerised record systems working effectively and that it would be relatively easy therefore to include information relating to the numbers of receptions by most serious offence for both convicted and unconvicted prisoners. The suggestion was generally favourably received and it was agreed that it would be further considered in future meetings.

The New South Wales representative, Mr Don Porritt, suggested that the reports of the national prison census were becoming



Mr Don Porritt

even more valuable over time as there was now the opportunity for looking at changes that had taken place in the structure of prison populations rather than simply describing those populations. He suggested that it may be time for someone, perhaps with a grant from the Criminology Research Council, to undertake a more interpretative analysis of the extensive material now available on Australian prisoners. There was general support for this suggestion.

Remand Outcome Study

Discussion of this item was initiated by the meeting receiving oral reports of studies conducted in New South Wales and South Australia in relation to remand and bail. Reference was also made to the available data on Tables 18 and 18A in the report of the 1983 national prison census. It was pointed out that the primary purpose of the national study

proposed by Ministers was to determine the extent to which persons remanded in custody were not subsequently sentenced to imprisonment in each jurisdiction.

It was recognised that a comprehensive study, for example covering all remandees in each jurisdiction for one year, would be beyond the capacity of the research resources available and it was resolved that a study be undertaken covering 100 cases in each of the larger jurisdictions and fifty cases in the smaller jurisdictions of Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

The cases will be defined by their discharge from remand during the survey period.

Those present at the meeting were:

David Biles, Australian Institute of Criminology (convenor)

Don Porritt, New South Wales

Lester Vincent, New South Wales

Robert Eldridge, Victoria

Mike O'Leary, Queensland

Jenny Connaughton, Western Australia

Frank Morgan, South Australia

Laurie Farr, South Australia

Phillip Donnelly, Tasmania

Don Anderson, Northern Territory

Debbie Neuhaus, Australian Bureau of Statistics

John Walker, Australian Institute of Criminology

Suzanne Hatty, Australian Institute of Criminology. ®



Pictured at the National Correctional Statistics meeting at the Institute in June from left to right: Debbie Neuhaus, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Don Anderson, Northern Territory, and Jenny Connaughton, Western Australia

Institute's New Librarian

Nikki Riszko joined the Institute in August 1984 as Librarian of the J.V. Barry Memorial Library. She has had extensive library work experience both in Australian and New Zealand. She completed her B.A. degree at the University of Otago, New Zealand in 1966 and worked in a number of libraries in New Zealand.

After coming to Australia with her family Ms Riszko completed her Graduate Diploma in Librarianship at the Canberra College of Advanced Education in 1978 and has since worked in a number of special libraries ranging from a medical library to an economics research library.

She joined the National Library of Australia in 1980 and worked in APAIS and ABN. Both these areas provide her with very useful experience for the activities in the J.V. Barry Memorial Library especially as the future of CINCH as a potential new database for



Ms Nikki Riszko

AUSINET is being seriously evaluated. Mounting a database is quite a complex task and Ms Riszko's experience in APAIS, being involved in creating a similar database will be very useful in this project.

The Library has already joined ABN (Australian Bibliographic

Network) as a dial-up access customer since Ms Riszko's arrival at the Institute and she will be looking into the feasibility of joining the network as a contributing participant and making the holdings of the J.V. Barry Memorial Library accessible to libraries throughout Australia.

She anticipates that the library will be able to provide much more up-to-date information to research staff at the Institute through accessing computerised databases both in Australia and overseas, and by the provision of the Institute's own database CINCH on AUSINET. Being able to search the library's own indexing online with the capabilities of STAIRS software will be a tremendous help in providing reference work to the Institute's research staff. She sees the library as being a definite growth area in terms of gathering and disseminating information. ®

Research Grants

The Criminology Research Council at its quarterly meeting in Canberra on 26 September made five grants totalling \$53 787 for research to be undertaken on various aspects of crime and the administration of justice:

- \$11 100 to Dr Arthur Veno of the Mitchell College of Advanced Education for the first year of a study of the policing of the Bathurst motorcycle races
- \$16 000 to the Prisons Department of Western Australia for the first year of a study of patterns of recidivism over the period 1975-85
- \$9912 to Dr John Gay and Mr Eric Skuja of the Newcastle College of Advanced Education for a study of police participation in tertiary education

- \$8875 to Ms Jenny David and Mr Paul Ward of the Sydney University Institute of Criminology for a study of the effects of the NSW prison officers' strike in early 1984
- \$7900 to Mr David Cole, Director, Social and Ecological Assessment Pty Ltd of South Australia for a study of the implementation of environmental legislation in two State agencies

Also at this meeting the Criminology Research Council received final reports of five completed research projects:

- *Skipping school. An examination of truancy in Victorian secondary schools* by Garry Coventry, Greg Cornish, Ron

Cooke and Janet Vinnall of the Victorian Institute of Secondary Education

- *The Police Role in Child Protection in Queensland* by Sally Leivesley on behalf of the Queensland Police Department
- *The Role of Prosecution in Consumer Protection* by John Braithwaite, Susan Vale and Brent Fisse for the Australian Federation of Consumer Organisations
- *Private Security in Australia* by A.S. Rees
- *Reactions to the Karinga Project 1976-1983* by K. Rigby and M. Mune of the S.A. Institute of Technology for Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services of S.A. Inc. ®

International Criminal Statistics

By Satyanshu K. Mukherjee

In Australia there is a very strong interest in comparing crime figures with other countries, especially those representing similar economic, political, and cultural backgrounds. While it is hoped that the difficulties in such comparisons are well understood, the statistics presented in the following tables are an attempt to satisfy this interest.

Offences were selected on the basis of two criteria: gravity of the offence and availability of information. Comparing totality of offences in various countries does not offer much valuable information because in some countries traffic, drunkenness and other petty offences may be included while in others these may be excluded. But it is possible to select a few more offences, viz, serious assault, motor vehicle theft, arson, drugs, etc. Depending upon the response to this presentation, future efforts will be directed to satisfy further interest.

Some Highlights

Homicide — The United Kingdom and New Zealand appear to have a very low homicide rate; Australia and West Germany fall in the middle, and the two North American countries show high incidence of homicide.

Rape — The United Kingdom presents the lowest incidence of reported cases of rapes; Australia, Canada, New Zealand and West Germany rape rates appear similar; and the United States again seems to encounter three times as many reported incidents of rape as in any of the above four countries.

Robbery — New Zealand shows lowest incidence of robbery, followed by Australia, United Kingdom, and West Germany, and Canada and the United States show high rates.

Burglary — In each of the six countries, incidence of burglary is very high. However, it is obvious that in New Zealand and West Germany the incidence of burglary is a far greater problem than in the remaining four countries.

NUMBER OF OFFENCES REPORTED PER 100 000 TOTAL POPULATION FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1963-1983

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany
HOMICIDE						
1963	3.7	2.0	—	—	4.6	2.3
1964	4.1	2.1	—	—	4.9	2.5
1965	4.6	2.2	—	—	5.1	2.6
1966	3.9	2.1	—	—	5.6	3.0
1967	3.9	2.4	—	0.7	6.2	3.2
1968	4.0	2.4	—	0.7	6.9	3.0
1969	3.6	3.1	—	0.7	7.3	3.3
1970	3.9	3.4	—	0.7	7.9	3.9
1971	3.7	3.7	—	0.8	8.6	4.0
1972	4.2	4.3	1.4	0.8	9.0	4.4
1973	4.3	4.6	1.8	0.8	9.4	4.3
1974	4.1	4.9	2.0	1.1	9.8	4.4
1975	4.4	5.9	1.6	0.9	9.6	4.7
1976	3.9	5.9	2.6	1.3	8.8	4.5
1977	3.6	5.8	1.8	1.4	8.8	4.2
1978	4.0	5.7	2.5	1.4	9.0	4.1
1979	4.2	5.9	2.4	1.6	9.7	4.2
1980	3.0	5.8	2.2	1.6	10.2	4.4
1981	3.2	6.2	2.5	1.4	9.8	4.8
1982	4.1	6.5	2.9	1.4	9.1	4.9
1983	—	—	2.9	—	—	4.4
RAPE						
1963	3.0	—	—	—	9.4	11.4
1964	3.2	—	—	—	11.2	10.6
1965	3.3	—	—	—	12.1	10.0

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States	West Germany
1966	2.8	—	—	—	13.2	10.2
1967	3.7	—	—	—	14.0	10.4
1968	3.9	—	—	—	15.9	10.5
1969	3.8	—	—	1.8	18.5	11.1
1970	4.3	5.0	—	1.8	18.7	11.2
1971	4.9	5.7	—	1.6	20.5	10.7
1972	4.7	5.9	7.4	1.8	22.5	11.4
1973	5.5	7.2	8.6	2.1	24.5	11.3
1974	5.4	8.1	9.4	2.2	26.2	11.4
1975	5.7	8.1	8.6	2.1	26.3	11.1
1976	6.3	7.9	8.6	2.6	26.4	11.3
1977	6.4	8.0	7.7	2.0	29.1	11.0
1978	5.9	8.5	9.4	2.5	30.8	10.8
1979	7.0	9.7	9.1	2.4	34.5	10.7
1980	7.4	9.7	9.5	2.5	36.4	11.2
1981	8.6	10.5	12.5	2.0	35.6	11.2
1982	14.9†	10.3	11.2	2.4	33.6	10.9
1983	—	—	13.0	—	—	11.0

ROBBERY

1963	4.7	—	—	—	61.8	11.7
1964	5.3	—	—	—	68.2	12.4
1965	6.8	—	—	—	71.7	13.0
1966	7.7	—	—	—	80.8	15.1
1967	8.2	—	—	—	102.8	16.3
1968	10.8	—	—	—	131.8	16.2
1969	13.7	—	—	12.4	148.4	18.9
1970	16.5	54.4	—	12.9	172.1	21.5
1971	21.8	51.8	—	15.3	188.0	25.3
1972	23.3	54.2	11.4	18.3	180.7	30.5
1973	21.4	59.6	10.3	15.1	183.1	29.5
1974	24.1	75.5	10.6	17.8	209.3	30.6
1975	20.8	93.4	11.5	23.2	218.2	32.9
1976	20.1	86.8	10.9	28.0	195.8	31.6
1977	21.1	83.6	11.9	27.1	187.1	34.6
1978	24.9	83.7	11.2	25.9	191.3	35.3
1979	25.4	88.8	14.7	25.4	212.1	35.8
1980	31.1	102.8	16.7	30.5	243.5	39.9
1981	32.5	108.6	17.6	37.1	250.6	44.9
1982	43.2	110.6	19.2	41.7	231.9	49.4
1983	—	—	23.0	—	—	48.1

BURGLARY*

1963	374.2	—	—	450.2	576.4	465.5
1964	409.3	—	—	480.6	634.7	514.0
1965	452.8	—	—	519.2	662.7	510.8
1966	486.9	—	—	566.9	721.0	668.4
1967	499.8	—	—	547.2	826.6	748.9
1968	577.6	—	—	589.8	932.3	765.1
1969	639.0	—	—	864.4	984.1	769.3
1970	750.4	831.3	—	886.4	1084.9	1050.8
1971	944.2	869.2	—	927.6	1163.5	1330.2
1972	948.0	874.6	895.5	901.3	1140.8	1472.1
1973	884.2	896.3	837.5	807.7	1222.5	1448.1
1974	919.6	1039.6	952.6	993.9	1437.7	1581.0
1975	894.7	1143.2	1126.6	1072.0	1525.9	1689.4
1976	914.3	1161.1	1194.1	1230.0	1439.4	1716.3
1977	983.5	1162.0	1386.6	1191.4	1410.9	1844.6
1978	1120.7	1185.9	1525.6	1115.8	1423.7	1972.4
1979	1184.1	1252.3	1560.7	1116.7	1499.1	1915.8
1980	1293.5	1462.3	1721.2	1264.4	1668.2	2068.7
1981	1406.4	1518.2	1855.3	1322.2	1632.1	2299.3
1982	1712.4	1501.5	2114.3	1481.7	1475.2	2512.7
1983	—	—	2316.1	—	—	2597.1

* The figures for West Germany relate to 'theft under aggravating circumstances'.

† In New South Wales a major change in rape laws operated for the full year.

Sources:

Australia – Annual Reports of Commissioners of Police of all the six states and two territories, 1963-1983.
 Canada – *Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics*, 1971-1982.
 New Zealand – *Report of the New Zealand Police*, 1972-1984.
 United Kingdom – *Criminal Statistics England and Wales*, 1971-1982.
 United States – *Uniform Crime Reports*, 1963-1982.
 West Germany – *Polizeiliche Kriminalstatistik*, 1976-1983.

STATISTICS

Australian prison trends

By David Biles
 Deputy Director

During the period August 1984 to October 1984 the numbers of prisoners increased in all jurisdictions except Western Australia and the ACT. The largest increase clearly occurred in New South Wales. The numbers of prisoners in all States and Territories for October 1984 with changes since July 1984 are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 – Daily Average Australian Prison Populations October 1984 with changes since July 1984

	Males	Females	Total	Changes since July 1984
NSW	3103	170	3273	+ 262
VIC	1851	78	1929	+ 10
QLD	1813	49	1862	+ 8
WA	1375	65	1440	- 35
SA	645	23	668	+ 69
TAS	261	6	267	+ 32
NT	268	15	283	+ 39
ACT	54	3	57*	- 4
AUST.	9370	409	9779	+ 381

* Forty-five prisoners (including two females) in this total were serving sentences in New South Wales prisons.

Table 2 shows the imprisonment rates (daily average prisoners per 100 000 population), for October 1984. The national rate of 61.7 compares with 59.6 found in July 1984.

Table 2 – Sentenced Prisoners Received, Daily Average Prison Populations and Imprisonment Rates by Jurisdiction – October 1984

	Sentenced Prisoners Received	Prisoners	General Pop.* '000	Imprisonment Rates
NSW	659**	3273	5760	56.8
VIC	544	1929	4014	48.1
QLD	336	1862	2530	73.6
WA	347	1440	1384	104.0
SA	290	668	1353	49.4
TAS	59	267	436	61.2
NT	108	283	137	206.6

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ACT	–	57	240	23.8
AUST.	2343	9779	15854	61.7

* Projected population end of October 1984 derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0).

** Comprising 367 fine defaulters and 292 sentenced prisoners.

Table 3 – Total Prisoners and Remandees and Federal Prisoners as at 1 October 1984

	Total Prisoners	Prisoners on Remand	Percentage of Remandees/100,000 of Gen. Pop.	Federal Prisoners
NSW	3245	664	20.5	11.6
VIC	1932	220	11.4	5.5
QLD	1848	157	8.5	6.2
WA	1380	111	8.0	8.0
SA	633	165	26.1	12.2
TAS	266	16	6.0	3.7
NT	276	47	17.0	34.3
ACT	59	13	22.0	5.4
AUST.	9639	1393	14.5	8.8

* Three of the Federal prisoners in South Australia were transferred from the Northern Territory.

Australian community corrections data

Compiled by Ivan Potas, Criminologist
 Assisted by Susan Liepelt

The following table provides the number and rates of adult persons on probation and parole as at the first day of July 1984.

TABLE 1

	General Pop. ¹ '000	Probation ² Number	Rates ⁴	Parole ³ Number	Rates ⁴
NSW	5698	9924	174.2	2701	47.4
VIC	4010	3345	83.4	1010	25.2
QLD	2506	4867	194.2	504	20.1
WA	1375	1952	142.0	716	52.1
SA	1349	2313	171.5	487	36.1
TAS	434	1562	359.9	70	16.1
NT	135	375	277.8	95	70.4
ACT	238	165	69.3	40	16.9
AUST	15745	24503	155.6	5623	35.7

1 Projected population end of June 1984 derived from *Australian Demographic Statistics Quarterly* (Catalogue No. 3101.0).

2 Only those under actual supervision are included in these data.

3 Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the general population.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The probation figure includes 728 persons who were under the age of eighteen years at the time of release to supervision. One thousand five hundred and fifty-five persons were subject to Community Service Orders, and some of these are included in the probation figure.

The parole figure includes 556 licencees. A new classification of 'after care probationer' was introduced on 27 February 1984. After care probationers are persons

released on probation *after* they have served some time in gaol. At 1 July there were seventy-eight such 'after care probationers', and these, like licencees, are included in the parole figure, *not* the probation figure.

The total number of persons under supervision of all types in NSW was 13 415. In this figure 'multiple status' offenders are counted only once.

VICTORIA

The parole figure *includes* persons supervised from interstate. There were forty-two persons subject to Community Service Orders and 289 persons subject to Attendance Centre Orders (total 331). A small proportion of these may also be on probation and are included in the probation figure. There were also 198 pre-releases from prison.

QUEENSLAND

The number of persons subject to Community Service Orders was 1136. Of these 501 were also given probation and *are included* in the probation figure.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

There was a total of 638 persons subject to Community Service Orders. Three hundred and forty-six of these were also placed on probation and *are included* in the probation figure. Only 292 persons were subject to Community Service Orders without probation and these are not included in the probation figure.

There was a total of 755 pre-parolees in that State.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The probation figure *includes* 138 persons who were subject to Community Service Orders.

With regard to parole it is advised that a further thirteen persons received voluntary supervision in the community by the Parole Services. A further 101 prisoners were supervised in prison.

TASMANIA

The probation figure includes 137 juveniles. It also includes twenty-seven probationers from interstate. The parole figure *includes* fourteen parolees from interstate. The number of persons having a legal obligation under the Work Order Program (including absconders) was 419 of whom 291 were subject to current supervision orders. Two hundred and three of the latter figure were also subject to probation and are included in the probation figure.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

There were twenty-six persons subject to Community Service Orders. Some of those were also placed on probation and are included in the probation figure. The parole figure *includes* those on licence.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

The following table shows the number of persons and rates per 100 000 of the general population who were subject to Community Service or Work Orders (excluding absconders) and including Attendance Centre Orders for Victoria, as at 1 July 1984:

	Number	Rates
NSW	1555	27.3
VIC	331	8.3
QLD	1136	45.3
WA	638	46.4
SA	138	10.2
TAS	291	67.1
NT	26	19.2
ACT	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
AUST	<u>4115</u>	<u>26.1</u>

Juveniles under detention

Compiled by Evelyn Jacobsen

Statistics on persons in juvenile corrective institutions for the quarter ended 30 June 1984 are shown below. Definitions of terms used in the tables can be found in the March 1981 issue of the *Reporter*. Rates are calculated using revised June 1981 Census figures supplied by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Persons Aged 10-17 in Juvenile Corrective Institutions as at 30 June 1984

	Total	Detention Status		Reason for Detention		
		M	F	Offender/ Alleged Offender	Non Offender	
NSW	n 378 r 105.9	48 14.1	312 72	114 44	361 136	65 145
VIC	n 209 r 73.2	72 26.2	237	44	136	145
QLD	n 85 r 49.5	20 12.1	80	25	97	8
WA	n 69 r 71.3	12 13.1	58	23	80	1
SA	n 37 r 39.3	3 3.3	29	11	40	0
TAS	n 20 r 63.0	7 22.6	18	9	22	5
NT	n 15 r 161.9	2 22.6	16	1	16	1
ACT	n 6 r 35.0	3 18.2	1	8	6	3
AUST	n 819 r 77.0	167 16.4	751	235	758	228

Note: n = number, r = rate per 100 000 relevant population.

PUBLICATIONS

A new pricing system has been introduced. Many publications formerly charged for have been made free. Where prices are shown they include postage.

BOOKS

- C R BEVAN (Editor)
Minimum Standard Guidelines for Australian Prisons
- DAVID BILES (Editor)
Crime and Justice in Australia \$6
Crime in Papua New Guinea \$4
- JOHN BRAITHWAITE
Prisons, Education and Work \$6
- W CLIFFORD
Plotting and Planning \$6
- W CLIFFORD (Editor)
Crime Prevention Planning: Proceedings of the United Nations Interregional Course
Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice: Report on the United Nations Course
- W CLIFFORD and S D GOKHALE (Editors)
Innovations in Criminal Justice in Asia and the Pacific \$4
- ANDREW HOPKINS
Crime, Law and Business: The Sociological Sources of Australian Monopoly Law \$4
- SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE
Crime Trends in Twentieth Century Australia - Hardback \$29.95
Age and Crime \$4
- SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE, EVELYN JACOBSEN, JOHN WALKER
Source Book of Australian Criminal and Social Statistics 1900-1980 \$10
- IVAN POTAS
Just Deserts for the Mad \$6
- BRUCE SWANTON
Police Institutions and Issues: American and Australian Perspectives \$6
Protecting the Protectors \$10
- J WHELAN, E SEATON, E CUNNINGHAM DAX
Aftermath: The Tasman Bridge Collapse \$4
- ## TRAINING SEMINARS: REPORTS AND PROCEEDINGS
- The Conflict of Security and Rehabilitation of the 1970s \$4
Crime Prevention and the Community Whose Responsibility? \$4
The Magistrates' Court 1976: What Progress?
Penal Philosophies and Practice in the 1970s
Planning and Policy for Crime Control Personnel \$4
The Police Role in Juvenile Delinquency \$4
Legal and Law Related Education in Australia \$4
Children's Rights and Justice for Juveniles \$4
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National Conference on Arson \$10
Community Service Orders in Australia and New Zealand \$4
- C R BEVAN and A J WATT (Editors)
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- DAVID BILES (Editor)
Review of Australian Criminological Research \$4
Review of Australian Criminological Research 1983 \$4
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National Symposium on Victimology \$6
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Rape Law Reform \$4
- BRUCE SWANTON (Editor)
Aborigines and Criminal Justice \$10
- JOHN WALKER
The Use of Computers in the Criminal Justice System \$4

RESEARCH REPORTS

- DAVID BILES
Car Stealing in Australia: Facts and Figures
Remand in Victoria: A Review of the Nature and Size of Facilities Needed \$4
Women Prisoners in Victoria: A Review of the Nature and Size of Facilities Needed \$4
Unconvicted Prisoners in Australia: A study of the structure of remand populations in eight jurisdictions
- W CLIFFORD
Echoes and Hopes
Why is it Safer to Live in Tokyo? \$4
Aboriginal Criminological Research \$4

- Cost of Imprisonment in Australia \$4
Rights and obligations in a Prison \$4
- W CLIFFORD and JOHN BRAITHWAITE
Cost-Effective Business Regulation \$4
- W CLIFFORD and J MARJORAM
Road Safety and Crime
Suicide in Western Australia \$4
Suicide in South Australia \$4
The Cost of Criminal Justice: A Preliminary International Survey
- ANDREW HOPKINS
The Impact of Prosecutions Under the Trade Practices Act \$4
- ANATOLE KONONEWSKY
The Cost of Criminal Justice: An Analysis \$4
- JEFF MARJORAM
Crime in a New Community: The Case of Tuggeranong
- SATYANSHU K MUKHERJEE
Profile of Federal Prisoners \$4
- J E NEWTON
Factors Affecting Sentencing Decisions in Rape Cases
- D St L KELLY and MARY DAUNTON-FEAR
Probation and Parole: Interstate Supervision and enforcement
- IVAN POTAS
Sentencing Sex Offenders in New South Wales: An Interim Report
The Legal Basis of Probation
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The Management of Corrections in Asia and the Pacific \$6
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- M A KINGSHOTT
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- JOHN P NOBLE
Women as Victims of Crime
- DENBIGH RICHARDS
Crime Prevention: Planning and Participation in Geelong
- ARTHUR VENO
The Psychologist in Criminal Justice: An Australian Perspective
- ALLAN WOODWARD (Editor)
Forensic Psychologists

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

- DAVID BILES (Guest Editor)
Journal of Drug Issues, Vol.7, No. 4, Fall 1977, Drug Issues: An Australian Perspective \$4
- DAVID BILES
The Size of the Crime Problem in Australia (2nd edition)
Criminal Justice Research in California
Groote Eylandt Prisoners
- W CLIFFORD
How to Combat Hijacking
Policing a Democracy
Planning Crime Prevention \$18.95
- W CLIFFORD and L T WILKINS
Bail: Issues and Prospects
Human Rights Guarantees in the Administration of Justice
- BRUCE SWANTON
A Chronological Account of Crime, Public Order and Police in Sydney 1788-1810
Aborigines and Criminal Justice - An Annual Guide to Written Materials and Innovations, Current Research and Quantitative Data
The Police of Sydney 1788-1862

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